The Watchman.

EQUAL AND EXACT JUSTICE TO ALL.

HENRY HAYS,
WIEN FORNEY, } Editors.

BELLEFONTE, PENNA:

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1856.

Democratic County Standing Committee.

Bellefonte—J. H. Morrison.
Boggs—John Shope.
Benner—John Hoy.
Ferguson—J. S. McCormick.
Gregg—J. B. Fisher.
Haines—J. G. Kurtz.
Howard—J. P. Packer.
Halfmoon—J. H. Hunter.
Harris—Samuel Gilliland.
Huston—William N. Meek.
Liberty—James Gunsaullis.
Milesburg—Robert Lipton.
Miles—Benjamin Sheltner.
Marion—John Garberick.
Patton—Thomas R. Sellers.
Penn—Jacob Finkel.
Rush—Jesse L. Test.
Spring—J. S. Barnhart.
Snowshoe—John T. Hoover.
Taylor—William McCoy.
Union—George Peters.
Worth—William Walker.
Walker—John Schwartz.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

At a Meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee, held November 1st, 1855, at the Merchant's Hotel, Philadelphia, the following Resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Democratic State Convention of 1856, be held on the 4th day of March next, in Harrisburg, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

In pursuance of the above Resolution the Convention will assemble at Harrisburg, for the purpose of selecting Delegates to the Democratic National Convention, and nominating a candidate for Canal Commissioner, Auditor General and Surveyor General

JAMES F. JOHNSTON
Chairman State Central Committee

H. A. Gildea,
Jacob Ziegler, } Secretaries

Democratic County Convention.

The Democrats of the different Boroughs and Townships will meet at the Election House of each district on Saturday 26th of January next, and elect delegates to meet in County Convention on Tuesday evening 29th of January (court week), for the purpose of electing a Delegate to the 4th of March Convention, also Senatorial Delegates to meet Delegates of this Senatorial district, to appoint a Senatorial Delegate to said Convention.

By order of the Democratic County Committee.

John H. Morrison, *Chairman*

To Readers and Correspondents.

Typo.—"*If is a question of dispute whether or not Benjamin Franklin published the first paper issued in this State. Can you decide the point?*" *We are only able to give* Typo *such information as the documents in our possession convey. The first published in Philadelphia was* The American Weekly Mercury, *established in 1719, by Andrew Bradford. In 1723, Samuel Kreamer established* The Pennsylvania Gazette, and Universal Instructor in all the Arts and Sciences. *This paper subsequently fell into the hands of Benjamin Franklin, and rapidly rose in public favar. It continued for a long series of years the principal paper of the day. The first daily newspaper published in the United States, was* The Pennsylvania Packet, or General Advertiser; *weekly in 1771, and became, in 1783, a daily paper. The* Packet *eventually passed into the hands of Mr. Zachariah Poulson, under the name of* The American Daily Advertiser. *In 1840 it merged into the present* North American.

Jeweller.—"*When was an instrument for the measurement of time first invented?*" *We are only able to answer the question by newspaper selections. An Arab, in 802 sent a clock to Charlemagne, which undoubtedly was the first piece of machinery, moved by a pendulum and weights, ever constructed. Hour glasses were in use before that period. We have not the books to give further information. The clock sent to Charlemagne was so arranged that horsemen came forth from it, and displayed themselves at the hour of twelve.*

M.—*We publish to-day another very able communication over the signature of "M." It contains much valuable information, but being unacquainted with the routes he advocates, our readers will bear in mind, that his production appear only as a matter of information. We are always happy to receive and publish any contribution setting forth the interests of the Commonwealth and the advancement of its business.*

Jules Janin, Jr.—*Your "Song" will appear in our next issue. The "Romance" is almost too long for our columns. It is at your service for consideration, after which we are willing to give it a place in our columns.*

Lock Haven.—*Your second letter leaves us as much in doubt as ever. Being strangers in this region, it is not to be expected that we should be able to give you the information desired.*

W. A.—*Walker is one of the flowery spots of Old Centre, and W. A. deserves to flourish there. For his kind remembrance, at the commencement of the year, he has our heartfelt thanks.*

THE NEWS.

—Two weeks' later news has been received from California, with dates from San Francisco to the 5th ult. The rainy season had set in! Business was dull. The Star of the West was to leave San Juan on the 20th inst., for New York, with half a million of gold. Affairs in Nicaragua were more settled. Walker is reported to have obtained, by the Sierra Nevada, 120 men.

—The foreign news is of a stirring character than was generally anticipated. According to previous advices, active operations in the Crimea had nearly, if not quite, ceased for the winter, while a small army of English, French, German, and Russian diplomatists had taken the field with the most flattering prospects of being able to negotiate an immediate peace.

—Official information has been received from the Spanish authorities relative to the capture of the barque Amelia, on the coast of Hayti, on suspicion of designing a fillibustering descent upon Cuba.

—Lord Palmerston has written private letters to distinguished gentlemen now in Washington, stating that the British government anticipates the dismissal of Mr. Crampton by this government.

—The report of the railroad meeting at Aaronsburg, as printed in another column, shows that the people are alive to the great improvement projected.

—Alvarez, the President of Mexico has resigned, and deserted the capitol. A new Ministry has been formed, and a new President chosen.

—Our Washington and Philadelphia advices are very interesting—particularly the news from Washington.

—John M. Clayton has declined being the candidate of the Know-Nothings for the Presidency.

—A U. S. Senator is to be chosen by the Legislature of Mississippi on Monday next.

Rev. John J. Pearce.

In the present state of political parties all honest men feel a natural anxiety to read the results of the deliberations of the national legislative councils—and they feel, too, a jealous pride in those who were sent to Washington for the purpose of devising laws to advance the interests of the nation. The people of the remotest district in the country, of course look to their own representatives for a just, honorable and manly course. They expect useful action, as well as truthful conduct—and for these reasons we are induced to pay our respects to the Reverend Honorable member from the XIIIth Pennsylvania District.

An abstract from the proceedings of the House on the 27th ult., (extracted from the Philadelphia *North American*, a rabid Whig journal) announces the astounding fact that John J. Pearce was engaged in the outrageous business of bidding for votes to secure the election of his Black Republican friend, Banks, to the Speakership. The charge was direct, emphatic and undeniable. It was made by a man whom we know to be incapable of falsehood, and who has an innate horror for all that is dishonorable—we allude to the Hon. Millward, of this State. He is the member from the Third District—a Know-Nothing, acting under mistaken political notions, but an honest man, too frank to be compromised by hypocrisy, and too bold to be awed into silence by any man or set of men.

We leave our readers to draw their own conclusions, after perusing this report in another column—and we leave those who assisted in the elevation of this man Pearce, to ponder the gross wrong they have done themselves, and the insult they have offered the country. Laying aside the unconstitutionality of the principles which he is pledged to advocate—laying aside his disgraceful associations, his personal conduct, on the very eve of an important session of Congress, is such as to arouse the fears and indignation of the country, and call a blush of shame to the cheeks of his constituents. Forgetting his professions of honor, and that high calling which titles him "Reverend," he has basely attempted to corrupt a colleague with the mean hope of elevating a political associate. Forgetting the oath which he is called on to take, he has lain perjury on his soul—all to gratify the sordid wishes of financial gains, and ambitious intrigue. Thus are the people of the Thirteenth Congressional District represented; and thus are the first benefits of Black Republicanism illustrated, by the conduct of one of its own adherents. It is an example of perfidy, unequalled in the history of the district, and will be remembered with disgust by the honest yeomanry of Clinton, Lycoming, Mifflin and Sullivan counties.

His Congressional associates, after the evidence they already have had, both of the veracity and honesty of John J. Pearce, will not be astonished to learn that at home he is regarded with but little favor, and among the substantial men of this district, it is difficult for him to command even common respect. Although occupying an important position, he is merely one of those waifs which have been carried into a prominent place by the stream of Know-Nothingism that a year ago deluged the country—and the honest voters who supported him, now turn with disgust from the man who has so basely deceived and disgraced them. During the canvass, his opponent, that gallant and firm Democrat, Allison White, not only convicted him of various falsehoods, but proved him utterly unfit for the duties of a representative, and the sequel demonstrates that Pearce himself sustains the conviction.

People of Centre county! Here you have the evidence before you that the men who have been claiming all the virtue, all the piety, and all the patriotism—are nothing more or less, than a banded host of traitors, sworn to betray your interests—intent on your shame—and pledged to deprive all who differ with them in opinion of their inherent rights and constitutional privileges.

Canal Commissioner.

Among the other prominent candidates for the responsible position of Canal Commissioner we notice that John T. Hoover is becoming deservedly conspicuous, and the Democracy of Old Centre are unanimously united in favor of his nomination. At home, where he is known, he is regarded with the respect due to a conscientious man. His integrity of character, intelligence and hospitality, have won the admiration of all parties—and we know of none better fitted for the post to which his friends wish to elevate him, than John T. Hoover. In the stormiest hours of the Democracy—when Know-Nothing intrigue and Abolition conspiracy appalled the people of central Pennsylvania, he was foremost among that gallant band who opposed the aggressions of these fanatical cliques, and is now ready to do battle in defence of his country and his principles. If nominated, John T. Hoover would not only be enthusiastically supported by the Democracy of the State; but his election would be an honor and a service to the Commonwealth.

It Lacked Patriotism.—The thorough failure of the Know-Nothing party, says the Richmond *Enquirer*, to establish what could in any sense be called a national party, and impossibility of the Black Republican party carrying their infamous sectional schemes, give a clear indication that the people will, in the next election, turn to the safe guidance of the Democratic party. The patriotic and devoted union of the Democracy of Congress must exert a powerful moral influence on the mind, and ensure success.

The Constitution.—Governor Johnson, of Tennessee, in his message to the Legislature, proposes amendments to the constitution of the United States, making the President and United States Senator eligible by the direct vote of the people, and limiting the tenure of office of United States Judges to twelve years.

All kinds of business would be benefitted by advertising in the *Democratic Watchman*. Its circulation is large and constantly increasing.

Honest Advice.

Know Nothings.—This is the name of a new secret society, which is now rapidly increasing in numbers in the United States. Their objects, so far as known, are political. They oppose Romanism and the influence of the foreign element in our government, generally. In some of the eastern cities they have completely turned the elections. What the result of this now hidden organization will be we can scarcely guess. It is looked upon with favor by some, and feared by others. Providence will no doubt overrule the movement for good in some way.

But whatever of apparent good there may be about it, Christians especially should stand aloof from it. No Christian reformer needs the cover of secresy to enable him to carry out any laudable object. Like his Master, he should ever be open and without concealment. His strength lies in the righteousness of his cause. A resort to political tricks or the element of secresy will invariably weaken and keep back the final triumph of his cause. Again we say to every Christian, beware of all such works of darkness. Truth and righteousness are omnipotent; armed with these you may throw off all disguise, and in open daylight fight against all the hosts of sin and error with a sure prospect of ultimate success. What have the children of the day to do with the sons of night? Come out from among them, and be ye separate, saith the Lord.

We take the above extract from a periodical published at Dayton, Ohio, entitled *The Unity with God, and Magazine of Sacred Literature*, and we place it on record, as a fair, candid and honorable expression of Christian charity and Democratic advice. In juxtaposition with the sentiments of many professed Christian opinions, it teaches a sublime principle of religion which is refreshing both for its inteligence and liberality. It shows that the real sentiment of all who truly honor God and love their country, is against the crusade of those wild fanatics, who seek the proscription of their fellow citizens, "because they bow not at the same altar" with them. It proves that where there is piety there is purity—and delineates a grand and glorious truth, that in the advancement of true religion, all men are justified in advancing their own convictions so as best to secure a perfect salvation hereafter.

—But this is neither the motto nor the intent of Know-Nothingism. Lacking a true appreciation of what is honorable and virtuous, the authors of this new creed, seek by persecution to bend and bow every man who differs with them in opinion. They would destroy the religious faith of a brother as recklessly as they would take the life of a friend. Insensible to shame, they put forth the most ridiculous doctrines. Callous to remorse, they are capable of any mean action—and yet they claim the *American Republicans*! Will the people tolerate an organization founded upon principles so palpably antagonistical to all the teachings of the Constitution? We hope, we trust, and we believe they will not!

A Convention of Editors.

We are glad to observe that our suggestion for holding an Editorial Convention in Bellefonte, where a union of those attached to the craft, will be effectively accomplished, is gaining favor among the editors of the interior. This is a movement of more importance than most of our editorial brethren will discover at first sight—and it is therefore necessary that some effort should be made, and that speedily, to bring the subject properly before our friends and associates. There are older members of the craft than ourselves; but, while they approve of the movement, there seems to be an apathy in proposing some plan, or publishing some chart, setting forth reasons justifying the assembling of such a convention.

We, therefore, offer the following reasons for holding a convention:

1st. The country press have to contend, not only with the cheap literature of the larger cities, but they have formidable rivals in what are called "mammoth weeklies," which flood the country, corrupting the morals of the people, and monopolizing the patronage which legitimately belongs to the country press.

2d. The great increase in the price of all the necessaries of life; the combination between all the branches of industry, render it necessary that the editors and publishers of Pennsylvania should unite for mutual protection. They should combine upon a common business platform, and adopt such a scale of prices, as would advance their own interests, and at the same time, not impose upon the *generosity of their patrons*.

Here are two propositions, which we candidly submit to our editorial brethren. To us—while we prefer Bellefonte—it is immaterial where the convention is held. All we desire is, a convention, with a full attendance; and we are confident that the results will be beneficial to all concerned. Who speaks next?

Few readers can be aware, until they have occasion to test the fact, how much labor of research is often saved by such a table as the following—the work of one now in his grave. If "history is poetry," as one who is a true poet himself forcibly remarks, then here is poetry personified.

1607 Virginia first settled by the English.
1604 New York first settled by the Dutch.
1620 Massachusetts by the Puritans.
1623 New Hampshire settled by Puritans.
1624 New Jersey settled by the Dutch.
1627 Delaware settled by the Swedes and Fins.
1635 Maryland settled by Irish Catholics.
1635 Connecticut settled by Puritans.
1636 Rhode Island settled by Roger Williams.
1650 North Carolina settled by the English.
1670 South Carolina settled by the Huguenots.
1682 Pennsylvania settled by Wm. Penn.
1733 Georgia settled by Gen. Oglethorpe.
1791 Vermont admitted into the Union.
1792 Kentucky " " " "
1796 Tennessee " " " "
1802 Ohio " " " "
1811 Louisiana " " " "
1816 Indiana " " " "
1817 Mississippi " " " "
1818 Illinois " " " "
1819 Alabama " " " "
1820 Maine " " " "
1821 Missouri " " " "
1836 Michigan " " " "
1836 Arkansas " " " "
1845 Florida " " " "
1845 Texas " " " "
1846 Iowa " " " "
1848 Wisconsin " " " "
1850 California " " " "

South Carolina Politics.—The Legislature of South Carolina adjourned Thursday week at midnight *sine die*. The bill to give the election of Presidential electors to the people was lost.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

December 29, 1855.

In my last, I promised to give you something interesting—one of those episodes in domestic life, which disturb the monotony of fashionable society. The incident will prove far richer than the description—yet the fact is on the lips of many a belle who has been wipping the cachinatory tear from her eyes at its recital. It appears that a young, hanssome, and intelligent domestic, doing service in one of the "upper-ten" families of the twenty-fourth ward, attracted the attention of one of those perfumed fops who obstruct the steps of the Gerard, and lounge in the parlors of the St Lawrence. He woed the lady (and she is such in every sense) and he won her,—with the delusive hope that she would lead him from the altar of Hymen to the coffers of Croesus. But lo, after the surreptuous hymenial ceremonies, the hack which contained the blushing bride and ardant groom, instead of stoping beneath a granite portico, halted in front of an iron alley-gate—and "Mrs." that was, invited her liege-lord into the Kitchen—cooly reminding him that all that glitters is not gold. The groom protested while the bride insisted, until the clamor arrested the attention of one of our "detective police," and the trio were marched to the station house. Whether they occupied a bridal couch, your correspondent is unable to report. The groom, however, has appealed, declaring that he was deceived. He belongs to that class of aristocracy which is imported from Nantucket—and instead of being taken out, he has been taken in by indulging in the failure of his relations—*a bite*.

Another, yet a different farce was enacted on Friday night, in the County Court House. All the arrangements were presumed to be perfect—and the caste of characters was posted, for the last two weeks, in the Mayor's office, and all the station houses in the city. It was "*Republican*" in its character—or rather those who sustained parts, professed "republicanism," and some of them were as near "black" as the ties of consanguinity could make them. Badinage aside,—this Republican convention, to which I allude, was a complete, and a most thorough failure. It was gotten up as a bantling, by a few demagogues such as our present Mayor—and conducted by the pimps and spies under his control. Know-Nothingism, viewing in the distance its certain doom, and feeling already the working of annihilation—seeks by these movements, to attract public disgust from its corruption, and if possible, again deceive the people.

Your member of Congress has been playing rather a close game. I hear that he was once a preacher—and yet he does not scruple to induce a "brother," by the offer of bribes, to commit perjury. If the people of the Thirteenth Congressional District continue to suffer themselves to be thus betrayed and deceived, they are unworthy of their reputation for intelligece—and yet it seems strange to those who have ever honored the honest citizens of central Pennsylvania, that they should so far forget themselves, their country, and their individual interests, as to send John J. Pearce to Congress. VIATOR.

FROM WASHINGTON.

December, 27. 1855.

Before the last vote was announced. Mr. Millward, of Pennsylvania, said he had been approached by one of his colleagues, who had proposed that if he would vote for Mr Banks, he (Mr. Millward) should be made Chairman of the Engraving, or Lithographing, or Printing Committee, and have a good thing of it. [Laughter, and cries of "who is he ?"]

Mr. Milward replied—Mr Pearce, of Pennsylvania. [Sensation. Nearly all the members rising to their feet.]

Mr, Banks, amid great confusion, denied emphatically that any body had authority to offer such a proposition from him.

Mr. Pearce rose. (Cries of "order, order," "Let's hear him," "Down in front.") Mr. Pearce said he had not been authorized by Mr. Banks to make such a pledge to Mr. Millward or any body else, although a few moments ago he had asked that gentleman how he would like to be chairman of the committee on Engraving. [Laughter.]

Mr. Millward asked Mr. Pearce—Did you not say, if it was not against my conscience to vote for Mr. Banks, I could make a good thing of it ? (Laughter.) I asked you how. You replied that I could be made Chairman of the Printing, Lithographing, Engraving, Committee. I asked, "How do you know I can be made Chairman?" When you responded, "I have just had a conversation with Mr. Banks who said that any promise I should make would be carried out by him."

Mr. Pearce—I deny what my colleague has said. He has misconstrued my remarks.

Mr. Millward—I could not misconstrue them. (Great confusion, mingled with cries of "order.")

Mr. Humphrey Marshall remarked that he had advised Mr. Millward to make the exposition.

Mr. Pearce—I alluded to the matter merely in a playful manner to my colleague.—(laughter.)

Mr. Millward—I don't consider it play, sir.

Mr. Florence—Such a thing is disgraceful to our State, and were it, in order, I would at once move a committee of investigation.

Mr. Millward to Mr. Pearce—Did you not tell me that Mr Banks assured you that in case I voted for him he would give me what you promised ?

Mr. Pearce—I did not.

Mr. Millward, emphatically—I say you did. Had you any conversation at all with Mr. Banks ?

Mr. Banks—No man has any assurance from me with regard to the committees if elected.

Mr. Todd trusted that his colleague (Mr. Millward (would be more guarded hereafter in attacking the character of the Pennsylvania delegation.

Mr. Millwrrd said he was not to be frightened by being told he must be more guarded. He had only alluded to one gentleman from Pennsylvania, and that was Mr Pearce.

Mr. Paine thought the House ought to be obliged to Mr. Millward for his revelation.—He (Mr. Paine) had heard Mr. Pearce say that he had assurances from Mr. Bauks that the latter would so constitute the committees as to take care of the interests of Pennsylvania. He could prove the fact.

Mr. Pearce replied that he had the assurance that the Pennsylvania interest would be cared for.

Mr. English thought this a pretty family fight. He had voted for Mr. Richardson as a man above suspicion.

Mr. A. K. Marshall was perfectly satisfied that if these charges were true, they unfitted Mr. Banks for the Speakership.

After further comments upon the disgraceful conduct of Mr. Pearce, the subject was postponed and the ballotings continued.

December 28.

The proceedings to-day resulted in a failure to elect a Speaker. A Democratic caucus was held in the evening, but our exchanges contain no account of its deliberations.

FROM HARRISBURG.

The Pennsylvania Legislature met yesterday in Harrisburg, but we have nothing more to lay before our readers, than the fact of their meeting, and the following list of members:

SENATE.

Charles R. Buckalew, D.	16th	District.
N. B, Browne, D.	2d	"
Wm. A. Crabb, K. N.	1st	"
John Cresswell, D.	15th	"
John C. Evans, D.	5th	"
Jonathan Ely, D.	6th	"
D. A. Finney, K. N.	20th	"
John Ferguson, K. N.	21st	"
J. C. Flenniken, K. N.	23d	"
W. E. Frazer, K. N.	27th	"
Andrew Gregg, K. N.	14th	"
Thomas Hoge, D.	19th	"
Harlan Ingram, D.	2d	"
F. Jordan, K. N.	24th	"
S. S. Jamison, D.	25th	"
J. W. Killinger, K. N.	7th	"
Thomas P. Knox, D.	3d	"
J. J. Lewis, K. N.	4th	"
Joseph Laubach, D.	9th	"
D. Mellinger, K. N.	11th	"
J. R. M'Clintock, D.	22d	"
Eli K. Price, W.	1st	"
Henry C. Pratt, K. N.	2d	"
W. M. Piatt, D.	17th	"
J. G. Shuman, K. N.	7th	"
Henry Souther, B. R.	18th	"
James W. Sellers, K. N.	26th	"
C. M. Straub, D.	28th	"
David Taggert, K. N.	8th	"
J. H. Walton, D.	10th	"
Wm. H. Welsh, D.	12th	"
Samuel Wherry, D.	13th	"
William Wilkins, D.	22d	"

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

James Anderson, D.
J. Augustine, K. N.
M. K. Boyer, D.
Jos. Bernhard, D.
And. Buchanan, D.
Seth A. Backus, D.
Jos. Brown, B. R.
G. J. Ball, K. N.
James C. Boyd, D.
Wm. A. Barry, K. N.
Geo. J. Brush, D.
T. L. Baldwin, B. R.
Isaac Beck, D.
Philip Clover, K. N.
A. W. Crawford, K. N.
Thomas Craig, D.
Sam'l Caldwell, K. N.
R. K. Campbell, D.
Aaron Coburn, D.
Charles Carthy, D.
Joseph Dowdell, D.
Jacob Dock, K. N.
Abraham Edinger, D.
James B. Fulton, D.
Joshua Frey, D.
Henry D. Foster, D.
John Fausold, D.
J. L. Getz, D.
J. M. Gibbony, K. N.
Hend. Gaylord, K. N.
Wm. Heins, D.
Judson Holcomb, B.R.
Wm, Harper, D.
Samuel Hill, D.
P. W. Housekeeper, K.
Wm. Hamilton, K.N.
C. L. Hunsecker, K.N.
Josiah Hillegas, D.
Geo. Hamel, D.
Kirk Haines, K. N.
Jos. Huneker, D.
John Hancock, D.
Samuel A. Hibbs, D.
Samuel Hipple, D.
D. L. Imbrie, K. N.
Robert Irwin, D.
James A. Innes, D.
Thos. J. Ingham, B.R.
Alex. B. Johnson, D.
Peter A. Johns, D.
Samuel Kerr, B. R.
Barth'w Laporte, B.R.
John H. Lovett, D.
Daniel Lott, B. R.
C. M. Leisenring, D.
A. B. Longaker, D.
Wm. B. Lebo, D.
John Mengle, D.
J. G. Montgomery, D.
David Mumma, B. R.
C. D. Manley, D.
R. B. Morehead, K.N.
E. Joy Morris, K. N.
Geo. W. Miller, D.
Samuel Maneer, D.
R. B. M'Combs, K. N.
J. C. McGhee, K. N.
S. P. M'Calmont, B.R.
John M'Carthy, D.
C. Magee, D.
B. Nunemacher, D.
James B. Orr, D.
L. B. Patterson, D.
Darwin Phelps, K. N.
John Purcell, K. N.
Jesse Pearson, D.
Isaac Robinson, D.
L. Reed, B. R.
Jesse Reinhold, D.
John Roberts, D.
David Riddle, D.
James Ramsey, D.
Samuel Smith, D.
James Salisbury, D.
G. N. Smith, D.
Geo. Shenk, D.
Jacob Struble, K. N.
Geo. Smith, D.
John V. Smith, D.
G. W. Strouse, K. N.
John Thompson, D.
Nath. W. Vail, D.
J. H. Wintrode, K.N.
John Wright, K. N.
Murray Whallon, D.
Harrison Wright, D.
R. L. Wright, D.
Fred. J. Walter, D.
T. Yeardsley, D.
J. H. Zimmerman, D.

Continued Compliments.

Our readers will bear with us for a few issues while we present to them the kind favor with which our old friends receive the *Democratic Watchman*. They are old friends because we have an acquaintance personally with most of the editors of the papers from which we quote—all of whom have both a Democratic and a business reputation throughout the State. That our patrons may see that one corroborates the other, we continue the publication of their evidence in our favor:

We received last week the second number of the *Democratic Watchman*, a new Democratic paper just started in Bellefonte, by Henry Hays, Esq.,—The first number never reached us There has been no Democratic paper published in English in Centre county for more than a year past, the old *Centre Democrat*; having been degraded into an organ of *Know Nothingism*.

The *Watchman*, judging from the number before us, will be well worthy of the support of the party The editorials are well written, and the mechanical part not excelled by any paper in the country—With the aid of such an organ, it is safe to predict that Centre county will soon be again what it has been heretofore—one of the strongest and most reliable Democratic counties in the State. We are pleased to learn that the efforts of Mr. Hays are likely to be properly appreciated by the party in his county, and that he will not be allowed to lack for "material aid" in carrying on his enterprise.—The Democrats in Clinton are also giving him a handsome support. His list in Lock Haven is one of the largest and best within the delivery of the Post Office We heartily rejoice at his prospect of success.—*Lock Haven Democrat*

☞ We have received the first number of a new Democratic paper just started in Bellefonte, by HENRY HAYS, entitled the *Democratic Watchman*, which is truly a large and handsome sheet. The Watchman is purly Democratic—and is just such a paper as deserves, and will no doubt receive a hearty support from the Democracy of Old Centre.—*From the Clearfield Republican*.

NEW PAPER.—We have received the first number of the *Democratic Watchman*, published in Bellefonte. It is neatly printed and looks well—We hope the editor will realize a handsome profit from his undertaking.—*From the Clearfield Raftsman's Journal: K. N*

THE DEMOCRATIC WATCHMAN.—Henry Hays, Esq., has commenced the publication of a new Democratic paper in Bellefonte, Centre county, under the above appropriate cognomen. Our friend Wien Forney, we are pleased to observe, appears with Mr. Hays, as Associate Editor. The *Democratic Watchman* is a large and handsome sheet, well filled and ably conducted. As it is the only English Democratic paper in Centre, its establishment there is as opportune as its success is certain.—*Columbia Democrat*.

☞ The DEMOCRATIC WATCHMAN, is the title of a new paper which has recently been started in Bellefonte, edited by H. Hays, who is a racy writer. We extend our best wishes, and hope it may adhere as an adhesive plaster, to the principles now espoused.—*J. Shore Republican*.

Written for the Democratic Watchman.

RAILROAD ESSAYS.—No. II.

Circumstances beyond my control prevented me from pursuing the plan I had laid down for discussing the peculiar merits of the Lock-Haven and Tyrone Railroad at the period I contemplated. Since then the people of the Counties through which it will pass have taken it in hand with commendable zeal and liberality, and I doubt, whether any enterprise in this State has received more permanent friends and support than this one, unless they were driven to it by some rival project which would probably operate greatly to their prejudice. It is true that other routes through the county have been contemplated, and one of them (the Spruce Creek route) has had undisputed possession of the public mind for nearly three years; but there are palpable grounds for determining that the Bald Eagle route is the most practicable and most beneficial one, and it requires no extraordinary effort to convince the people of this fact. First, its route is so natural that any one passing through the valley cannot fail to observe its remarkable fitness for such an improvement. A country often appears quite level and regular, but the instruments of the engineer detects material irregularities which are expensive to overcome, but a sluggish stream, direct in its general course, is an evidence of its grades and lines; its absence of bluffs, ridges, and lateral depressions and elevations determine the character of the work to be encountered. This route equally divides the territory of the country between the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Sunbury and Erie Railroad—it passes in a line between the fertile valleys of the mountains and the inexhaustable deposits of the mineral wealth of the mountains themselves—it offers the most advantageous facilities to reach all parts of the country and to give employment to the best water powers in the districts. The iron ores lie immediately on one side, the coals on the other; the farms on one side, the timber on the other; the valley along its route presents capacities for a denser population than any other part of the counties. Small valleys everywhere abound among the Bald Eagle ridges; and the mountains and hills almost everywhere jet forth the finest springs of pure and wholesome water. The history of the world is an evidence that such regions maintain the most numerous population of active, intelligent men, and towns and villages in such locations now stand amongst the most productive, useful and permanent; rich in themselves, independent in their operations, and the most enduring in their character. The best route to obtain a share of the great through transit must be as near the main ridge of the Alleghany as possible. Lock Haven, not Milton, nor Lewisburg, nor Northumberland, is the point where the North, North-East, and East must concentrate to find a Western and South-Western route. It cannot be taken down the river. "Westward" has been the word for hundreds of years, the destiny of everything appears to be Westward, towns grow Westward and men move Westward.

But, I was requested to furnish a table of distances Westward.

	MILES.	
Boston to Albany	200	
Albany to Binghampton	140	
Binghampton to Lock Haven	129	
Lock Haven to Tyrone	53	
Tyrone to Greensburg	100	
Greensburg to Cincinnati	318	
Total	940	
Boston to Albany	200	
Albany to Buffalo	320	
Buffalo to Erie	88	
Erie to Cleveland	95	
Cleveland to Cincinnati	255	
Total	958	
		958
		940
In our favor		18
New York to Easton	79	
Easton to Tamaqua	59	
Tamaqua to Milton	72	
Milton to LockHaven	52	
Lock Haven to Tyrone	53	
Tyrone to Cincinnati	418	
Total	735	
New York to Dunkirk	459	
Dunkirk to State Line	28	
State Line to Erie	19	
Erie to Cleveland	95	
Cleveland to Cincinnati	255	
Total		856
		735
In our favor		123
Philadelphia to Port Clinton	78	
Port Clinton to Milton	93	
Milton to Lock Haven	52	
Lock Haven to Tyrone	53	
	276	
Philadelphia to Harrisburg	107	
Harrisburg to Tyrone	117	
Total	224	

The Williamsport and Elmira Railroad offers a nearer and better route for all passengers going to Cincinnati from any point east of a line drawn between Albany and Elmira, and to any point east of Cincinnati, on the Ohio river or south of it this will be the route. New York is 123 miles nearer Cincinnati by this route than it is by any route north of it, and still nearer than any route south of it, in equated distance, and by this route New York is 15 miles nearer Cleveland by this route than it is by Erie, and consequently the Mississippi valley and the Lake country west of Cleaveland is nearer by this route to New York, and the eastern coast from Portland to New York is thus brought nearer to the Mississippi valley. In estimating distances, curvature, gradients and distance should be taken into account. 360 deg. of 1000 radius is equal to an additional mile on straight line, 20 feet of elevation is equivalent to a mile, on the level and a transhipment is about equal to 50 miles, taking all these things into account, this route offers a line that is far superior to any other one now presented.

M.

Libel Suit.—David Wilmot has commenced a libel suit against E. B. Chase, Esq., senior editor of the Montrose *Democrat*, and laid his damages at $10,000. Mr. Chase had the independence to come out and expose the official corruption of Wilmot, and for doing this he has been prosecuted for libel! We presume the whole band of Know-Nothing Abolitionists who infest the counties of Susquehanna, Bradford and Tioga, will rejoice at the effort of Jessup, Wilmot & Co., to annihilate a bold and fearless Democratic editor.

ITEMS OF GENERAL NEWS.

☞Quack doctors are considered *drivers* of the "*last stages* of consumption."

☞On an average, twenty-two horses die in New York daily.

☞The way to secure confidence is never to deceive.

☞A Maine paper hoists the name of Gov. Reeder for President.

☞There are nine newspapers published in Kansas Territory.

☞The Allies have two hundred thousand men in the Crimea.

☞Pleasant employment.—Balloting for Speaker at eight dollars a day.

☞Young ladies, remember next year is leap year.

☞Wheat seeding has been very heavy in Virginia and North Carolina this season.

☞A young lady has written it down in her album that kissing is a capital offence.

☞They had a pleasant time of it at their first court at Lewisburg, last Monday week.

☞Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, is the oldest member in the House of Representatives. He entered Congress in 1836.

☞The census of Illinois, shows a population in that State of 1,300,000 against 805,018 in 1850.

☞Now is the time to commence taking a good paper—the *Democratic Watchman*, for instance.

☞Freedom of speech is the greatest terror to tyrants, because it is something they can neither control or encounter.

☞D. H. B. Brower, Esq., formerly of Butler county, has a new paper at Danville, Pa., called the *Montour American*.

☞Eighteen newspapers are published in Minnesota, though it contains but sixty thousand people.

☞The Tyrone *Democrat* hoists the name of James Buchanan for President and Wm. O. Butler for Vice President.

☞Turners, according to a recent English report, are more liable to insanity than any other mechanics.

☞Travelling on the Sabbath in the Sandwich Islands except in the direction of a church is strictly forbidden by law.

☞The American Institute have taken possession of the Crystal Palace, and are about organizing a series of exhibitions.

☞A good education is a better safe-guard for liberty than a standing army and severe laws.

☞The losses on the Lakes during the past month, will not fall short of one million of dollars.

☞Lindley Murray, the celebrated grammarian, was born in Lancaster county in this State.

☞A genius has just invented a stove that saves three-quarters of the wood, while the ashes it makes pay for the remainder.

☞A State Military Convention is to be held at Harrisburg, on Monday, 21st of January next.

☞No letters can be sent through the mails after New Year's Day without being prepaid with postage stamps.

☞Whatever you dislike in another, take care you correct in yourself. Thus you will make your example a good one.

☞Bread riots are becoming common all over Great Britain. The war is literally eating up England and the end is not yet.

☞General Washington designed the first National Thanksgiving Day. It was the 13th of January, 1795.

☞It appears that the inmates of the various prisons and alms houses in the city of New York, number seven thousand souls.

☞A copy of the New Testament, printed in London, in the year 1596, is in the possession of a Mr. Patience of Hartford, Conn.

☞The Circuit Court of Reading, Pa., decided last week that the law does not allow fictitious bids at auction, and that if "puffers" are employed the sale is void.

☞Eight hundred U. S. troops are to be sent to Oregon to assist in quelling the Indian disturbances, which have become quite serious.

☞Horace Mann, in a speech recently delivered by him, says that "a dying miser will pinch a dime until the eagle upon it screams."

☞The Chicago *Times*, alluding to a report that Senator Douglas would be a candidate for the next Presidency, contradicts it in a most positive manner.

☞The ex-bankers, Paul, Strahan & Bates, of London, recently convicted of swindling, were in the habit of opening their banking-house with prayers.

☞The first shad of the season was caught on the 7th ultimo, by Charles E. Smith, in Savannah river, and sold for forty-five dollars.

☞A man named Drain, formerly keeper of the Harrisburg Arsenal, has been arrested for *draining* the arsenal of its contents and selling them as condemned articles.

☞The London *Illustrated News* says that Nebraska Territory is a tract of several millions of acres lately purchased by the Americans from the Mosquito king.

☞A felon generally appears on the end of the fingers and thumb.—*Buffalo Republican.* Sometimes on the end of a rope.—*Boston Post.*

☞At an idiot asylum in the North of England, seven out of ten of the patients are the children of parents related to each other by the laws of consanguinity.

☞There is no greater obstacle in the way of success in life than trusting to something to turn up, instead of going to work and turning up something. Loafers please notice.

☞Boston has 6,000 more females than males. Chicago has about 15,000 more males than females. The former we should think decidedly the most desirable place to live in.

☞It is estimated by Henry C. Carey, Esq., the well-known writer on Political Economy, that the capital invested in railroads in this country, is seven hundred millions of dollars.

☞The Speaker of the present Congress will cost not less than $200,000. Rather a dear Know-Nothing whistle. We take it the tax payers would prefer a style of music not quite so costly.

☞The work on the Washington Monument has been suspended for want of funds.

☞Louis Lucien Bonaparte, who has married a woman of inferior condition, wishes to have his marriage nullified by the Court of Rome.

☞Maine, during the last forty years, has built three-eights of the whole United States tonnage, and, though other States have immensely increased their ship building of late, that State still enjoys the same pre-eminence over every one.

☞There are several Chinese firms in California that have invested over $500,000 in their business; and there is more than two millions of dollars invested between San Francisco and China, owned and controlled by Chinamen residing in that city.

☞The American Navy consists of eleven ships-of-the-line, thirteen frigates, twenty sloops-of-war, one schooner, six steam frigates, nine other steamers, seven storeships, and two receiving vessels. Pennsylvania is the largest vessel in the navy.

☞The Elmira (N. Y.) *Advertiser* says there is a dwarf in that village, about eighteen years of age, who drinks every day, at one time, two ounces of laudanum. Various means have been tried to break him of his pernicious habit, but without effect.

☞The Rochester *Union* says that a white woman was at the police office in that city a few days since, endeavoring to establish her claims to the hand and affections of a black man, who, it appears, had deserted her, and taken to his bosom another of the same color.