is pocket if the hands arrived at it without suffering himself to be interrupted.

The wife in a low bewailing tone continued her utterances, "No, never! nor his daughter."

"Here she goes, and there she goes!" almost shouted the landlord, as the minute hand arrived at the desired point.

The barber arrived; he was naturally a talkative man, and when the doctor made some casual remark, reflecting upon the quality of the instrument he was about to use, replied—

"Ah ha! Monsieur, you say ver bad to razor—tees beautiful—eh! look—look—very fine, isn't he?"

"Here she goes, and there she goes!" screamed the landlord, his hand waving on, his face gathering a smile, and his whole frame in readiness to be convulsed with joy.

The barber was amused. "Here she goes, there she goes!" he responded in the best English he could use. "Vare—vare shall I begin? Vat ish dat he say?"

"Shave his head at once!" interrupted the doctor while the lady sank into a chair.

"Here she goes, there she goes!" for the last time cried the landlord, as the *clock struck the hour of nine*, and he sprang from his seat in an ecstacy of delight, screaming at the top of his voice, as he skipped about the room.

"I've won it—I've won it!"

"What?" echoed the doctor.

"What?" re-echoed his wife.

"Why, the wager—ten dollars!" But raising his eyes round the room and missing the young men who induced him to watch the clock, he asked—

"Where are those young men who supped here last night, eh?—quick! where are they?"

"They went away in their phaeton nearly an hour ago, sir!" was the reply of the waiter.

The truth flashed like a thunderbolt through his mind. They had taken his pocket-book with twenty-one pounds therein, and decamped—a couple of swindling sharpers, with wit to back them.

The Watchman.

EQUAL AND EXACT JUSTICE TO ALL.

HENRY HAYS, WIEN FORNEY. } EDITORS

TO THE DEMOCRACY OF CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

The Democratic Watchman

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The *Democratic Watchman* for the approaching Presidential campaign will be mailed to subscribers immediately after the Democratic nominations, at the following low rates:

1 Copy	50 cents.
12 Copies	$5 00
26 Copies	10 00
40 Copies	15 00
60 Copies	20 00

The Democracy of Central Pennsylvania wishing a sound National Democratic paper, will have an opportunity of procuring one for the campaign at the above low rates

☞ The money must accompany the order in every instance. Address,

HENRY HAYS, Bellefonte, Pa

☞ Our friends everywhere will confer a favor by interesting themselves in getting up clubs for the campaign. A small effort on the part of the friends of the good cause would be the means of placing sound Democratic argument within the reach of every man.

BELLEFONTE, PENNA.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1856.

TO READERS and CORRESPONDENTS

SECRETO.—"*Have you ever paid sufficient attention to winds and tides to explain why currents differ with localities, and winds change according to distances?*" *Your question is rather a strange one, and we are at a loss to guess the motive which prompted you to ask it. We have paid very little attention to the subject; but will answer as best we can. Tides are controlled in their ebb and flow by the motion of the earth—and the changes in localities, is altogether geographical. The moon is termed by old sailors, "mistress of the tides." As to the current of winds, aeronauts assert that there are certain currents which never change. What are called the "trade winds" seldom, if ever, alter their blowing, and are regarded by mariners with the superstition so peculiar to their class.*

LIGHT.—"*Do you deem it expedient to erect a gas works in Bellefonte? We leave all expediencies to those interested, and yet we deem any public enterprise expedient which is designed for the general good. Bellefonte affords too many inducements for any movement to talk of expediency. If the capital can be raised give us gas by all means.*

QUERIST.—"*Can a man imprisoned for a fine be discharged?*" *Yes, the County Commissioners can release him under what is termed the "bread act."*

JUNIUS.—*We are not sure but what you are mistaken in imagining that Gov. Pollock intends to stump the State for Fillmore. However, whether he does or not, will make little difference in the result.*

CONTRACTOR—*We have no official information as to the mail lettings.*

JUSTICE—*Any lawyer will be able to enlighten you. We do not deal in such affairs.*

J. S. H.—*Your communications are at your own disposal.*

GOOD DIVIDENDS.—The Banks of Philadelphia have all declared their usual half-yearly dividends except the new City Bank. The highest is that of the Bank of Commerce, 10 per cent., and the lowest the Girard and Consolidation, each 3 per cent. The rest range from 4 to 7 per cent. During this month about $800,000 will come upon the market in dividends and interests paid, to be re-invested.

FRUIT IN NORTHERN OHIO.—This is the reported prospect of the present season; Peaches, none; apples, good; grapes fair; cherries, fair; all other fruits good. Peaches, as a general thing, are all frozen throughout the central and northern regions of Ohio; but peach orchards situated on the lake shore suffered but little more than ordinarily.

☞ The wife of ex-Senator Upham, of Vermont, died at Montpelier, on the 8th, aged 61.

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRACY.

The political history of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, is one of those subjects which every man should attentively study. From its first formation, and after it had achieved a success by the prestige of the purity of its principles, the heraldry of Democracy at once became a watch-word with the people, and Democratic men and measures were recognized in political circles as the only standard by which to control the equilibrium of government. When the Democratic party first emerged into power, the fires of Revolutionary battle fields were scarcely quenched—because from the principles which led on to that struggle, Democracy on this continent had its birth, and by a careful inculcation of those same truths, the grandeurs of the country have been developed, its wealth has been increased, its power augmented, and all classes, silently pursuing their different channels of industry, have been blessed with prosperity. But the changes and the struggles to maintain those principles, have been as various as they were strange and at this juncture of our political history, deserve more than a casual allusion. It was long before the war of 1812 that those who sternly advocated, what was then termed a hostile policy, became aware of the aristocratic opposition with which they would be compelled to contend, and that opposition was centred in the merchant princes of every sea board metropolis, and eventually radiated to the lordling manufacturer, who arrogated to himself the right to control the masses, and trample in the dust men whose brows were moistened with the sweat of honest labor. This division of legislation was brought about by the tariff question, and while good men were on both sides, and honestly differed, it was by the force of Democratic principles that the question was settled and the excitement allayed. Then commenced the triumphs of Democracy, and they have never ceased, until to day, the party around which our readers rally, has become the party of the Union, and must eventually control every department of the Government.

In this history and reference to the Democratic party, the people of Pennsylvania have more than a common interest, because the attacks from which they have suffered, came invariably from the foes of Democracy. The soil of the old Keystone is not only rendered sacred by the brightest deeds of our political and Revolutionary history—but it has been disgraced by a misrule, from the effects of whose influence we now suffer. The Democracy of Pennsylvania have been compelled to contend with every faction—and the Democratic party has never failed either to crush out an enemy or convince a deluded citizen of his error. Abolitionism and Anti-masonry, Free-soil renegadism, combined with disappointed ambition, labored as harmlessly as blue light fanaticism, to arrest the progress of pure principles. They were the vain efforts of insane men, prompted to mischief by the hope of gain, and satisfied in their disappointment if they managed to create confusion in communities and jealousies in families. From these cliques, again sprang a new force which ruled with a tyrant grasp and for a time, threatened the ruin of religious and civil rights. It was Know-Nothingism, pledged to the overthrow of Pennsylvania Democracy. But thanks to a free publication of sentiment, the heresy has been smothered, and this fact constitutes the evidence of the grandeur and the moral attitude of Pennsylvania Democracy. For a half century Democratic principles have been silently but steadily advancing, and even in the hour of their arrest, the influence of their past success, guided in a measure the operation of opposition administrations, so that whatever of evil we have escaped is not the fault of our foes, for will a national and grateful citizen deny that the blessings we enjoy are creditable to the Democratic party. The moral attitude of the Democratic party, consists in the fact that the men who adhere to its measures, are unimpeachable, and that every renegade, after having been enriched by the bounty of Democrats in power, are now sedulously and bitterly engaged in every scheme designed for a Democratic defeat. Most of the leaders of Know-Nothingism, are composed of *such* men—most of the advocates of Abolitionism are worse men—and yet the Democratic party preserves its moral attitude, and steadily advances to success and power. The recent elections throughout Pennsylvania prove this fact—the changes are more than were expected—but as they have occurred and will occur, we will be continued to be reminded that truth is not only mighty and will prevail, but that when it seeks its own vindication, the retribution is terrible and crushing.

The Democracy of Pennsylvania have a bright future. The example of our friends in Philadelphia is more than worthy of emulation. Such results should inspire the people in every county—and we are sadly mistaken if the Democracy of the State will not respond to the city of colleges and churches in a voice which will make our hills and vallies ring with gladness.

THE "CLERK OF THE SESSIONS" has been delivered of *his* importance, but we hope that he never will become pregnant again, if he is compelled to undergo similar struggles in his next, as he did in his last accouchment. The issue which we raised was not intended merely to advertise a public officer, in order again to bring him before the people, as we generally charge for such advertising. We merely stated a plain fact—sustained our assertion by the law, and backed it by the evidence of at least two cases. The "Clerk of the Sessions" has betrayed more ill-temper than becomes an officer—and whenever he learns to keep his "angry passions" down, he will admit that we were right, and that he was led to the commission of an error through the mercenary motives of interested advisers.

LARGE ROBBERY.—The railroad office at Lambertsville, Pennsylvania, was entered on the night of the 7th and robbed of $5,000 in Hunterdon county bank bills.

THE CARSON LEAGUE AND THE FREE-LOVE ORGAN.

"He that touches pitch is sure to be defiled," is an adage as old as it is good, but it often becomes the duty of an editor to throw himself in the way of defiling pitch, in order to sustain the principles of truth, and prevent, if possible, the prostitution of justice. This has been the unfortunate and no less disagreeable duty of the *Watchman*. We have endeavored fairly to discuss every measure of public interest—and in doing so, have avoided all personalities, and stigmatised no man beyond that stigma voluntarily brought upon himself. However, the peculiar organ of the Carson League, meanly avoiding the real issue, lets fly a volley of filth, not only at the editors of this journal, but goes out of the way, to attack men entirely disconnected with the discussion—and in a manner which reminds us of the preacher who was annoyed by having his plagiarism detected by an eccentric old auditor, cried out, "that man is a d—n hog," and the old man at once responded, by admitting the originality of the expression. We make the application by crediting the editor of the Free-Love organ with the originality of all that appears in the last issue of that delectable sheet.

Our reference to the liquor trials was called for by the circumstances connected with the prosecutions—and we did so in what the sensible portion of this community has admitted was both manly and just. It makes but a small difference to have it asserted, that the cause of temperance was damaged by such allusions, because the truth is self-apparent, that temperance is best protected by the kindly exchanges of humanity and persuasion, and not by bitter and unrelenting persecutions. This is what we complain of—and of this we had a right to complain, when we witnessed the hypocrite invading the family circle, and planting at the base of the family altar the weeds of bitter misery, dissension and jealousy. It has been the singular vocation of the Carson League to do all this and more, not only in Bellefonte, but in every town and village in the land. It has been their work to engage in litigation for the sake of notoriety and not morality—and they are more entitled to half of the debauchery which all good men deplore, than all the "rum-palaces," of which they complain, in the land. The Carson League has accomplished only that confusion in communities which fanaticism ever breeds—and the real, honest, warm-hearted philanthropist, is left to the sad reflection that what was designed by the moral impulse of the pure, has become an engine for the persecuting spirit of every knave. The good men who first started the temperance reformation, were imbued with feelings and prompted by different motives, from those which now keep alive these modern reformers—and we would be sorry to differ with them now. Our pen never traced a line in defence of the vice—nor were we born or reared to the trade of billingsgate, vulgarity or brutal exhibitions of pugilistic strength. We leave such accomplishments to the monopoly of the Carson League, and those whom it trains to its support.

We might, and no doubt every good citizen has already inquired of himself, what has the Carson League accomplished within the past four years of its wild struggle for political ascendency? In this State, they have gained absolutely nothing. They have allied themselves, through the influence of their leaders, with the worst political combinations in the Commonwealth, and instead of saving that poor inebriate for whom they express such exalted sympathy, good men have been corrupted in honor, by being induced to perform acts of persecution under the guise of piety, from which their former nobleness of heart would have revolted. We are at the end of this crusade, where we were at the beginning. The State has paid more for foolish legislation on this subject, than was ever paid for all the paupers of intemperance—counties have been taxed enormously—and communities disgraced by the violent conduct of these men—and yet the liquor traffic goes on and the people asserting their own right to judge for themselves, have repudiated the very doctrines which these reformers so savagely labored to cram down their throats.

We are in favor of temperance—and however loathsome may be the evils which its excesses entail upon mankind, there is another intemperance which betrays a bad heart and a vitiated nature. That is an intemperance of speech—the exclusive indulgence of which we leave to the controlled editor and secret abettors of the proprietor of the free-love organ. Believing that no cause can be advanced by personal abuse, we have so far avoided it—and believing further that hard arguments and soft words will serve the purpose of the *Democratic Watchman*, its columns shall remain unstained by indecent allusions or vulgar paragraphs. By such a course we hope to retain, as we know we have already won, the respect and the confidence of the people and our readers.

AN UNUSUAL OCCURRENCE—SUICIDE OF A QUAKER.—A Quaker named Newton Dixon committed suicide near Columbia, Ohio, on Saturday last. He was about forty-five years of age, and has left a wife and family. The only reason which can be assigned for the dreadful deed is, that, for some time past, two of his sisters-in-law, who are "spiritual mediums," have been inculcating their doctrines into the minds of his children, some of whom had become proselytes, much to the sorrow and against the wishes of the father.

FASTIDIOUS TASTE.—The fast young ladies of Vincennes, says the Lovisville *Democrat*, are giving "onions parties," at which the only refreshments are raw onion and alum salt. Vincennes is the oldest town in the State, and the progress of civilization among its inhabitants is "some."

NIGGER WORSHIPPING.—The St. Paul *Free Press* states that the "Republicans" and "Hindoos" of the city of St. Anthony have put in nomination for mayor a negro barber named Banks.

THE INDUSTRIAL PROSPECTS OF CENTRE COUNTY.

The geographical location of Centre county, renders the best part of her territory difficult of access, owing to a want of proper railroad facilities—but even this has not deterred her hardy yeomanry from taking advantage of the vast agricultural resources of this region. The situation of Centre county is not only isolated, but it is peculiar—and yet the abundance which is spread over her hills, and groans in her vallies, would appear almost fabulous to all but those who have lived or visited this part of Pennsylvania. In mineral wealth, Centre county has no superior in the Union—and when once all her resources in this particularity, have been fully developed, she will rank first among the great iron districts of the country, and just as likely control and command the entire iron trade. To effect this, however, we want more than what nature has given us. We want a corresponding interest on the part of the people, and a proper display of enterprise on the part of those who possess the means to give encouragement to industry and impetus to trade. Other portions of Pennsylvania, almost worn out, and possessing no advantage but what is created by the industry of the population, receive from Centre county more benefit, more of the useful products of mineral and agricultural wealth, than from any other portion of the Commonwealth. One item, which has casually came into our possession, by the kindness of a friend, shows the vastness of the lumber trade. In Snow-Shoe township, situated at the top of the Alleghany mountains, and only possessing a water communication, subject to the changes of the season, during the last twelve months, the production exceeded by far all of the manufacturing interests of most other counties. The following is the statement:

Seven Saw-Mills in Snow-Shoe township are driven by steam, and five by water, making an average of sixty thousand feet of boards in twelve hours. Running ten months in the year, and averaging the price of boards at ten dollars per thousand, we have the snug little sum of one hundred and sixty-eight thousand dollars. The square timber sent from Snow-Shoe township, will amount to about one-half as much as the sawed; making in all, two hundred and fifty-two thousand dollars. Square timber has brought this spring from 9 to 17 cents per cubic foot, boards have not been so fair a price in comparison.

This is a single item from a single township in a single county—but when we remember the other great interests which combine to swell the landed value, and thus increase the mechanical wealth of this region, we are the more convinced of the necessity of more expeditious outlets for trade, and more facilities to communicate with eastern commercial cities. What we want are railroads, and when we have a connection, it will be an easy work for Centre county to compete with her sister counties, and secure all the blessings of an exchange of interests. Her farmers and her agricultural advantages want and demand this; and it rests with those who have the means, and have had the opportunity to become acquainted with the wants of an industrious population, to secure the advantages of every improvement which will elevate them in intelligence, happiness and prosperity.

THE OLD LINE WHIGS OF PHILADELPHIA.

The course of the old line Whigs, during the last election in Philadelphia, is one of those moral evidences of consistency, which deserves the highest praise. The Whigs of the old city, for a number of years held undisputed sway, but in their power, they always bore themselves with the magnanimity of men towards the Democracy, who were in the minority. The rise of Know-Nothingism, however, beat down and disbanded what was once a powerful organization—and for the last six years Philadelphia city was in the hands of as corrupt a body of rulers as ever disgraced any municipal government. In the meantime, it was reserved by fate for the Democracy to rid the city of those who were hurrying its inhabitants on to disgraceful ruin. In the hour of trial, there was a band of old line Whigs who nobly came to the rescue. They were the men who loved the city of Penn—the men who contributed to its wealth and industry They stood shoulder to shoulder with the gallant Democracy, emulous to share the labor as well as the glory of the struggle. The Democracy among the mountains of Pennsylvania, send a heartfelt greeting to their friends, the old line Whigs of Philadelphia. The alliance consecrated by a victory as brilliant as the one in which they were so prominent, will be further cemented by that unity of action and feeling which distinguishes honest and intelligent men.

A CURIOUS REASON FOR COMMITTING SUICIDE.—Mr. Elias Workman, living in Holmes county, Ohio, committed suicide on Sunday morning last by hanging himself with a bridle. It is said he had been elected assessor of the township, and had given a heavy bond. Fearing he was not fit for the office, and to avoid the mortification of being laughed at, he rose in the morning at 4 o'clock and went to the barn and hanged himself.

A TESTIMONIAL.—A splendid service of silver plate and five hundred dollars in gold were presented to the editor of the Louisville *Democrat* on Tuesday night of last week, in the name of those citizens of that city who think that he has been doing good in exposing the deplorable condition of affairs there, induced by the 5th of August mob, and the endorsement of the Know-Nothing atrocities by the city authorities.

CLOTHING TRADE AT CINCINNATI.—The wholesale clothing trade of Cincinnati, according to the *Gazette*, is immense. Eighty houses on Main and Pearl streets are computed to make sales of not less than $16,000,000 per annum. They give employment to 50,000 persons. A large number of sewing machines are employed. One man has twenty of these machines and fifty girls on satin vests alone.

☞ Counterfeit tens on the Exchange Bank of Pittsburgh are in circulation.

THE TRUTH SUSTAINED.

The following card from James Rankin, District Attorney for this county, fully sustains the truth of the assertions which we made in our issue of 17th inst., and nails the falsehoods with which the Carson League wish to impose upon the community. It will be remembered that we stated that an attempt was made to call Mr. Rankin to witness stand, and that he showed a full authority to refuse compliance with such a summons, but this has been denied, by the coarsest abuse, both of the prosecuting attorney, and his friends. The card of Mr. Rankin speaks for itself;

EDITORS DEMOCRATIC WATCHMAN:—In a communication which appeared in the *Centre Democrat*, of last week, it was stated that I arrogantly refused to give evidence in a case, in which I was engaged as district attorney. The statement is simply false, because I only claimed the prerogative of my station, and proved from the decisions of eminent jurists, that it was against all precedent to call a district attorney to the stand, where his evidence might conflict with his professional duty. I objected to giving testimony when called upon in case of the Commonwealth against J. Beiber, on the ground that I was exempt from being a witness, as it would deprive me from any power I might afterward wish to exercise in the control of the prosecution—that I could show the legality of my objection, the whole prosecution being under my control, the court and principal counsel then stated if I could show it, I would of course be exempt. I procured the decision of Judge Lewis, returned before T. B. Miller was sworn in the case, showed the decision to the Court and gentlemen of the Bar, and they then withdrew their request.

The alteration of the bills of indictment is a matter too evident before the public to need explanation, and the refusal of the court to allow them to go before the grand jury in their then mutilated state, is a better rebuke to those who committed the injury than any words of mine could inflict.

J. H. RANKIN.

At our hands, Mr. Rankin needs no vindication, because he has always proven himself an honorable, upright man—nor do those who violated the courtesies of their profession, by wounding the feelings of men whom they do not know, and altering records which they are sworn to preserve intact, deserves more than the scorn and contempt which is due to fanaticism when led on by desperation and deceit. It may be alleged by those who made additions to those bills that they were wrongly informed as to the men whom they attempted thus to injure—but it leaves them only in the plight of ignorance in their profession, and of being dangerous expounders of law and justice. So far as the attempt to disgrace one of the editors of this journal, we care but little. We speak for others—men who have neither the audacity to assume the garb of pseudo piety, or the opportunity to defend themselves.

PENNSYLVANIA BIBLE SOCIETY.—The 48th Anniversary of this Society was celebrated in Philadelphia on the 15th inst., at the Musical Fund Hall, in the presence of a large auditory. Rev. Dr. P. F. Mayer presided and proceedings were opened with an appropriate prayer. The annual report was read by the Secretary. From this document we gather the following facts: Since 1840 the Society has caused the distribution of 712,145 copies of the Scriptures, that is the Bible entire, or copies of the New Testament were issued. This is compared with the works of other societies as follows. The American Bible Society during the last year, issued 615,339 copies in thirty-one languages, and since its institution 9,903,751 copies. The British and Foreign Bible Society during the last year, issued from their own depository 1,367,528 copies, and since its institution 27,938,861, having at the same time caused to be published in foreign lands a number, which added to the above exceeds forty millions of copies in 162 languages. Of these 125 are translations never before printed. That Society during the last year made grants in books and money for publishing the Sacred Scriptures, in various countries and languages, to the amount of $260,000.

Their receipts were, for general purposes,	$628,330
In contributions to their Jubilee Fund, that being their 50th year,	332,535
To a fund for publishing 1,000,000 Chinese Testaments,	254,430
Making net total receipts,	$1,118,295

There are in the State about one hundred auxiliaries to the Pennsylvania Bible Society. Eloquent addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. Johns, of Baltimore, Rev. T. F. R. Mercein, of Massachusetts, and Rev. Dr. Cox, of New York.

AMENDMENT OF THE PATENT LAWS.—The Senate Committee on Patents has unanimously reported a bill, of which the following are the leading features:

1. All patents are to issue originally for a term of five years only, instead of for fourteen years, as at present.

2. At or before the expiration of this term, any patentee may procure an extension for a further term of fifteen years—making twenty in all—instead of the present original issue of fourteen years, to which the Commissioner of Patents is now at liberty to add a further term of seven years if he thinks proper.

3. All existing patents are subjected to the provisions and entitled to the advantages of this act.

RIDGEWAY FARM AND COAL COMPANY.—The Shares of the Ridgeway Farm and Coal Company will be raised from two hundred dollars to three hundred dollars after the first of June. This will be done in consequence of the great rise in good Elk county lands within the past year. It forms a fine tract of the best coal as well as farming land, and the property in the vicinity is selling much higher. It is principally brought up by Coal Companies. In a short time it will no doubt be taken out of the market altogether by capitalists. The Company sells at the old rates until the 1st of June.

CALIFORNIA EMIGRATION.—There is said to be quite a tide of emigration setting from California to the Gadsden territory, attracted by its known mineral resources, and particularly of copper. The developments of this metal, and in almost a pure state, with bituminous coal, are reported as very extraordinary.

Written for the Democratic Watchman.

"It moves me more perhaps, than folly ought,
When some sap-heads, as void of wit as thought,
Suppose themselves monopolists of sense,
And wise men's ability, pretence."

MESSRS. EDITORS:—For some time I have been reading the columns of the Rev. M. P. Crosthwaite's paper, as also the *Watchman*, and have wondered, as well as others in this section, that you have not before this, stripped the editors and their aiders and abettors, of their sheep skin-covering, and exposed them in their native deformity to the gaze of the world, for their scurrilous defamation of the press and the principles which it advocates—and presume you came to the conclusion that you would pass it by "as the idle wind which you regard not." But forbearance ceases to become a virtue some times, and that is the case now, in my opinion as well as many of the friends of the *Watchman* and its Democratic principles, and believing you are not as well posted with the editors and their assassinations of private character, as some of us in this quarter that know who figures largely in the editorial and communication columns of that paper as we do, and who "know the serpent by his filth and slime"—will give you a few hints that you may profit by, even if it should carry the war into the enemy's camp—and if you do not know the drift, one thing I am sure of, they will. I have ever been opposed that private character should be adverted to in the public presses—and had some hopes, that when the Centre *Democrat* changed hands, and become the property, as it holds out to be, of a *Reverend* Esquire, it would be conducted in the spirit of decency and brotherly love that we have heard so much of—but in this we have been disappointed—and it only proves that you cannot make "a silk purse out of a sow's ear"—but more anon. As respects the political foundling who calls himself editor, it is I agree asking too much to notice him, particularly in this county, where the whole herd are known—from the days their progenitors left old Ireland, to the present moment, as I have the genealogy from one who knows and from this cause alone I admit if you wrestle with the pot you stand a chance to be blacked, yet that should not prevent you from calling the attention of the old—and preventing the young from taking their advice or following in their footsteps, and becoming a knave in morals and a hypocrite in religion—to such an unprincipled minion, whose whole life has been one of treachery to his benefactors, and when a pauper upon their kindness turn round and scorpion like bit them. Him talk of rummies—why the very blood that courses through his veins is little diluted from "stingo." It is gammon as I have some hints upon this subject not a year old—that may be facts or not—but he will know and tell us who his maternal grandfather was—Irish or not. But that you were, and are, surrounded with pimps and spies, I know, and know that pains have been taken before you were in the county one month, to have you "dogged" by a trio of as unprincipled scamps as ever disgraced any community—and you may think it strange, but it is nevertheless true—we knew in this quarter, weeks before it appeared in their paper, of some matter against your Junior, and how they were procured I know, and may inform you at another time. But the author of the editorial and communication should have recollected that "*Adolescentium verecundum esse decet*" which translate, "It becomes a young man to be modest," should have been adhered to. But the last paper contains the most scurrilous editorials and communications that have appeared in this county for some years—so vulgar that I heard a citizen of Nittany say, a day ago, it was unfit to be permitted in any well regulated family. But the editorial and communication bears such strong evidences of the prolific imagination of this gap-sucker of other men's brains, and whose plagiarisms from old sermons, speeches and school reports is so well known to us that we have wondered you have not long before this, give the scamp a rap on the knuckles. From youth he was a traitor to every principle of truth, friendship and confidence—and if he did not "*lure innocent dove's*" from the "*parental roof*," it was not his fault, and if he did cause a friend to exclaim with the poet:

"I am sorry I must never trust thee more,
But count the world a stranger for thy sake,
The private wound is deepest."

He richly deserved it, and if he did not get "a coat of tar and feathers," he knows the influences that prevented it. But I am extending these remarks perhaps to a greater length than you are willing to give space to, and hope you will give permission through the *Watchman* for some strictures on the galvanized moralist, who like his satanic majesty can quote scripture to cover his hypocrisy. But last a hook with a dollar, and he would turn Mormon and would not have far to go. If he can impose upon your citizens with such merchandize it is well for him, and only proves that a Prophet has no honor in his *native* land—but

"Trust not those cursing waters of his eyes,
For villiany is not without such charms.
And he, long trad'ed in it, makes it seem
Like rivers of remorse and innocency."

ACHILLES

[We publish the above communication at the earnest request of a few friends, who have been more disgusted with the assaults made upon us, than we have been injured. To go into any kind or description of personalities is not only repugnant to our feelings as men and editors, but against all our convictions of what is due to the profession. As the communication stands, we endorse it, in the belief that the author, who is a man of respectability and intelligence, would not engage in the defence of a friend, unless he knew that his weapons were both keen and well tempered. He has our thanks for his good opinion, and also for his well-merited rebuke of those who vainly seek to arrest the growing prosperity of this journal.—EDS. WATCHMAN.]

WITCHCRAFT.—A German who lives in Cincinnati obtained a warrant against an old woman on a charge of witchcraft. Two of his cows had recently died, and he believed this old woman had bewitched them. The case was tried a few days since, and, after a careful examination of the testimony, the justice came to the conclusion that the charge was not sustained.

NOVEL LAW-SUIT.—The first Dutch Reformed church of Jersey city has sued Mr. Welch the architect, for $25,000 damages. They allege that Mr. W. furnished an estimate to build a church for $20,000, but that already, when only half completed, it has cost $25,000. Hence the suit.

SUCCESS OF AMERICAN INVENTIONS ABROAD.—Mr. Thomas Silver, of Philadelphia, inventor of the Marine Engine Governor which has been so successively applied to steam ships, has received proposals from the Sardinian government for the use of the camp for its merchant and naval service, for the sum of 240,000 francs.

☞ James E. Lacey was killed a few days ago, at Nebraska city, by Simpson Hargis.

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL.

—Gov. Pollock has appointed Warren J. Woodward, of Wilkesbarre, President Judge of the new Judicial District composed of the counties of Columbia, Wyoming and Sullivan; Robert Parke, an Associate Judge for Chester county; John W. Bohn, an Associate Judge for Fulton county; James P. Brown, Sealer of Weights and Measures for Westmoreland county; Benjamin Moran, of London, England, Commissioner of Deeds for the United Kingdom, under the act of the last Legislature; and Dr. John Curwen, of Dauphin, Dr. R. R. Reed, of Washington, and Hon. S. A. Purviance, of Butler, managers of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital.

—The Naval Medical Board, which convened in Philadelphia on the 1st of March last, have reported the following Gentlemen as qualified for admission into the Navy as Assistant Surgeons: H. A. F. Washington, Va.; Richard C. Dean, Pa.; H. Lawrence Sheldon, Conn.; Philip S. Wales, Ind.; Albert C. Gorgas, Pa.; Alexander M. Vidder, N. Y.; Delaware Bloodygood, N. Y.

—A rumor prevails at Washington that there will be bolting at the Cincinnati Convention, if the South should succeed in their purpose of establishing a National platform; and that the seceders will nominate J. C. Fremont as the representative of the Silas Wright, Van Buren, Benton Democracy, who would be supported by the Soft Shells and Black Republicans conjointly.

—John C. Walker has closed the canvass as Democratic Candidate for Lieut. Governor of Indiana, on account of there being a question involving his eligibility. Abraham A. Hammond, of Vigo county, has been nominated in his stead.

—The Democracy of New Jersey have elected delegates to the Cincinnati Convention with instructions to support Buchanan. Resolutions were adopted sanctioning the Nebraska bill.

—The Connecticut Legislature on the 8th inst., re-elected Gov. Minor by a majority of 19. The other Know-Nothing State Officers were chosen by the same majority.

—Col. Wm. F. Small did not secede from the Know-Nothing Council at Harrisburg, but on the other hand, was the author of the resolutions endorsing Fillmore and Donelson.

—In North Carolina an active canvass for Governor is progressing. On the 8th inst., the rival candidates commenced stumping the State, having eleven appointments in all.

COMPENSATION OF BRITISH MAGAZINE-WRITERS.—A correspondent of the Aberdeen *Journal*, who says he speaks from practical experience, gives the terms paid to writers by the proprietors of certain periodicals named. "We ourselves," says the writer, "receive from Chambers's *Journal* twenty-one shillings per page, and for continuous tales in the serial a guinea and a half per page is paid; in a page of Chambers's there are 1 373 words. In a page of the "*Leisure Hour*" there are 1,120 words, and for that number the Religious Tract Society pays fifteen shillings. For a page containing about 1,250 words, Eliza Cook used to pay us a guinea; and Charles Dickens's '*Household Words*' still pays that sum for a page of not more than 1,050 words. For the smaller pages of Tait's, Sharp's, Bentley's, and the *New York Monthly*, half a guinea each is paid; while, for pages of about the same size, Blackwood and the Dublin University pay double that price. For reviews the Athenæum pays half a guinea; while the Critic and the Literary Gazette pay seven shillings per column. The quarterlies pay their contributors at rates varying from eight to sixteen guineas per sheet of sixteen pages."

DEATH UNDER AFFECTING CIRCUMSTANCES.—The Bridgeport (Conn.) *Farmer* learns that Mr. Levi Dart, a harbor pilot of that town, while out on the Sound in his boat in quest of some vessel needing his services, and accompanied only by his son, a lad of sixteen years, was seized with a fit, and died in a few minutes after. The boy sustained and helped him to the best of his ability until life was extinct, and then, with feelings which may be better imagined than described, hastily directed the course of the boat homeward freighted with its precious burden.

FRIGHTFUL SCENE AT A FUNERAL.—At Tecumseh, Michigan, on Thursday last, as a funeral was following the remains of a Mr. Pomeroy to the Episcopal church, the horses drawing the hearse, and those drawing the coach in which were the relatives of the deceased, took fright and ran away. The horses with the hearse were caught, but those attached to the carriage ran against a bank and tipped over the vehicle, dangerously injuring the occupant, among whom was the widow of the deceased.

☞ Major Donelson says he left the Democratic party because he could no longer sustain its principles, which reminds a western editor of the manner in which a fellow, who was not wanted in a certain company, told his story: "Why did you leave old man Smith's so early last night?" was the question. "Why, you see, I called to see Miss Nancy, and she wouldn't have anything to say to me. So I sot awhile, and the old man told me I had better go. And I sot awhile longer, and then one of the boys came and took me to the door and gave me a push, and then I thought may be my company wasn't wanted, and so I *left*."

☞ We learn from the North China *Herald*, with regard to the rebellion, that the Imperialists had of late been getting the worst of it; that they had sustained defeat at Chin-kiang-foo, which they were besieging, and had fallen back on Tantoo, where they had formed a military camp. The *Herald* says the rebellion is most active in Kiangsé, to the south of the Poyang lake. It is reported that in the prefecture of Tseuchow, between the Yang-tsze-keang and the Yellow rivers, seven cities have been taken by a set of rebels distinct from those of Nankin.

☞ Tons of paper and barrels of mucilage are used up in New York city every month in the manufacture of an article so insignificant and unpretending as letter envelopes. Four firms are engaged in the business on a large scale, and several others in a small way. It is estimated that the number of envelopes made in that city every year is at least, 4,000,000.