

The Watchman.

ROYAL AND JUSTICE TO ALL
HENRY HAYS,
WISCONSIN.
BELLEFONTE, PENN.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1856.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

Why did the Tories worship the Sun?
If you really need an answer to a curious question, you have applied to a curious man. The Tories worshipped the Sun, the same as Christians worship God, because of the dispensing light and glory, which the sun sheds upon the people of Mexico and Peru. Very happy, wealthy and innocent race. They lived in peace with their neighbors, and cultivated the soil with their highest perfection. Their worship of the Sun, served as a pretext for Spanish invasion and one Pizarro, a daboqued Castilian lord, laid waste the temples and the altars of the gods of the Sun, with the sanction of the church, to promote religion, but with the hope of his King, to rob and plunder. Prescott's history of Ferdinand and Isabella will give you a beautiful description of the manners and customs of the Aztecs.

It is scarcely necessary to inform you of the evil of which you complain, as the power of your own conscience.
The law is the law, the location of lands, and necessarily stringent, owing to the multiplicity of claims, and the frauds which have been perpetrated by dishonest speculators. Like you, we are opposed to special grants of lands for any purpose save the use of the land for agriculture, and the clearing of the land for the establishment of a corporate railroad monopoly.

Who should keep the roads and streets free from obstructions?
The Chief Burgess and High Constable are both invested with extraordinary powers, and it is their duty to perform the service, but every good citizen can call to their aid, and by making their own business, and sweeping before their own doors.

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THE CHANGES OF THE OPPOSITION VS. ATTITUDE OF DEMOCRACY.

One of the peculiar characteristics of all the opposition which has ever been started against the Democratic party is the sudden change, and the incongruous style with which new phases of antagonism have been introduced. These changes are not so much controlled by the people of localities, as they are the offspring of interested clique leaders—but it is in localities that their effect is most felt and deplored, by the real lovers of civil and religious liberty. The variety of opinion to Democracy, at the present, is more than curable. Not two States in the Union agree, upon a single sentiment—nor do a dozen prominent men, the leaders of those who are infatuated by fanaticism, acquiesce in an avowal of political faith. Take the confederation from Maine to California, and there is no political unity between the opponents of Democracy. Every section appears to be moved by different motives, and yet each clique is intent only on the defeat of national men and measures, as set forth in the creed of Democracy. In the North and North-East, the contrary of political absurdities is more than ridiculous. New York gave us a Carson League, which was swallowed up by hydra-headed Abolitionism. Massachusetts, spawned free-soilism, which in turn was destroyed by the flames of that modern achievement of imposition termed the exchange of free-love sentiments. All these different, and apparently conflicting elements of politics, are controlled by the same motives, and act in motion by the same spirit. Greeley and Garrison are the same lately in feeling, although they may differ in sentiment. Neal Dow is as much welded to representation as Passmore Williamson is to treason—Millard Fillmore is as flexible to the cravings of ambition, as Senator Hale is bowed down by the weight of his ingratitude to his friends, and the shame he has brought upon his native State. These men, moving in different spheres, and acting under different impulses, have achieved for themselves nothing but remorse and regret, and for the people whom they represent, an accumulation of shame which years will not eradicate. While these agitators have been reaping wild excitement, the turbulent spirit of other sections, equally intent on mischief, have been equally busy. The worn out issues of States transported to new territory, at once become a theme, for phantasmal declaration, and serve the routing demagogue better than the truth. The Middle States have all received their full share of eastern fanatical devotion. While the west, glorying in her free, hardy population has not escaped the plighting curse of this political orca. Ohio has been the scene of murder—in opposition to law, her cities have been threatened by the incendiary—in defiance of justice, her soil has been made to drink the blood of her best citizens. Tracing these phases thus through a few States, it is not necessary to be minute in referring to their existence in other sections; but it is proper to allude again to the fact, that the different oppositions engendered opposition to themselves, are merely the force of pure Democratic principles, and if at all possible, will organize to defeat the Democratic party in the coming Presidential campaign. The men who created the Carson League, and now encourage its secret espionage, are the same who are actively engaged in kindling the civil fires of discord in Kansas. The preachers who denigrate the protestant pulpit by fulminations against all who differ with them in opinion as to salvation—are identified with the order which argues men to falsehoods, and erect a standard by which to judge the merits of a man, born in God's image, to the right to become a freeman. All these different creeds, so dissimilar to their nature, have been born from once expelled—but strange as it may appear they find their adherents and advocates, according to their influences, in every section. A Northern Know-Nothing is allied to Abolitionism, and is sworn to carry out the mandates of the Carson League. The Southern Know-Nothing, lives only in the atmosphere of hatred to all who oppose the fugitive Slave Law; while the Western Know-Nothing, deluded by the extremes of all sections, will live to learn the deceit of his leader and the infamy of his oath.

In refreshing contrast with this spectacle of political turbulence and confusion, the Democratic party of the Union, looks proudly and challenges the admiration of the world. Never before, was there a party organized on a firmer platform—and never has there been a political organization, which so successfully resisted and survived the shocks of mistaken excitement, and the treachery of false friends. In every State in the Union, in every county, there is that unity of action, which bespeaks an attachment to great principles, and a determination to resist the aggressive hordes of sections on the Union, and establish that national harmony so essential to our national existence. There are no contradictory sentiments among the Democracy of the Union. Looking to the Constitution for a guide, and respecting the laws as they exist, the party is moved by the same impulses in Maine as it is in Louisiana—in the East as it is in the West—in the far-off valleys of California, as it is among the mountains of Oregon.

No better evidences of this fact can be adduced, than the conduct of the Democratic members of the Senate and House of Representatives. In the House, it will be remembered, the struggle was severe and protracted for Federalism, but the Democracy from all sections, stood as one man, and yielded only when their foes united, after having expended their abuse of one for the other. So will the Democracy again stand, but it remains for the future to decide whether her foes will again unite.

Our position before the country, and the organization which we boast of, are both animating and encouraging. We must, however, be vigilant and industrious. The truth, that in sections we have unscrupulous enemies to deal with, should stir every man to his duty—and in no other State is the Union, have the Democracy more at stake, than in Pennsylvania. It remains for the

old Key-Stone once more to pronounce in favor of her ancient faith—and her verdict against the foes of the Constitution, will add to her past glory, and her present prestige. Plain as this duty is, she may neglect it, but to trust that the hour of contest comes, every man will rally to defend the Union, and maintain the present attitude of the Democratic Party.

PERSONAL.
This week the *Watchman* entered upon the half-year of its first volume—and we failed to remind our readers of the success which has so lavishly crowned its efforts for reputation and extended circulation. In the short space of six months, and against the worst opposition which has ever been engendered, the *Democratic Watchman* has been recognized by the people of a wealthy county as the reflex of their interests and the expounder of their opinions. It is not egotistical thus to refer to facts which are cheering to ourselves and alike complimentary to the taste of a people who can appreciate the efforts of men honestly devoted to the promulgation of the principles which best serve the cause of labor, and which protect all classes in their business pursuits.

An independent Democratic journal, is a blessing to any community—and a newspaper conducted with decent propriety, and endeavoring to reflect the wants, the opinions and the interests of a people, seldom fails to achieve success and do good for the community in which it is located. Journalism, improving on the advantages of the spread of knowledge, is fast approaching that position which its founders intended it should occupy, and in which the people are willing to render it respect. The *Democratic Watchman* was started to supply the wants of a misrepresented party, and represent the business and industry of the county. It is not asserting more than the truth, to claim having done all this—and we have the best of proof of this performance in the liberal manner in which the *Watchman* has been patronized.

The circulation of the *Watchman* is certainly larger than that of any newspaper in the county, and equal to that of any in Central Pennsylvania. It passes to the hands of all classes—represents all business interests—and with the aid of our friends, and an improvement on our own efforts, we hope to make it not only as good and useful, but a more attractive paper than is printed beyond the metropolis. We have reason to be proud of our success, and more than reason to continue in seeking that portion of our intelligent community who can appreciate honest intentions, and acknowledge the superior enterprise of an honest cause. Our friends need not be asked to extend the circulation of the *Watchman* during the coming canvass. They know the importance of the issue involved, and will zealously aid in vindicating before the people truths which will enlighten and sustain the principles upon which depend the very permanency of the government.

THE SECOND KANSAS.

The Central part of Pennsylvania is fast becoming a second Kansas—and we are not without the secret riddle, who are playing the dark, if we miss the better miscanthus, who is ready for any act of violence. There is a regular organized set of men in this region, who are firm in the overthrow of the Democratic party, and to accomplish this object, they resort to public slander and private defamation. One of the engines of this opposition, is Know-Nothingism, of which we may call the Carson League an auxiliary. In Centre county, Know-Nothingism has become completely frantic in its attacks on Democratic men—and those most virtuous in their assails, are the individuals who once headed their Democratic heralds, and are now living in ease upon the gains of Democratic generosity. There is scarcely a prominent man in the county, who is not subjected to the principles which would not destroy—nor is there a deluded, but honest man in the order, who was formerly a Democrat, that does not yearn to renew his attachment to the doctrines which his conscience tells him are correct. The people of Central Pennsylvania are Democratic in their convictions—and a majority of the hardy yeoman, miners and lumbermen of this county, are as strongly in favor of the real principles of Democracy, as ever a Democrat was devoted to his party, both in the days of its palmy triumphs, and the hours of its worst disasters. The German citizens of this county—an intelligent portion which has made old Penn's Valley bloom and blossom, are, with their sons, ready to redeem the county. In the coal and iron regions, among the people, the same sentiment prevails—in the workshop, there is a corresponding feeling—but strange as it may appear, the real state of public opinion has been perverted, and Centre county, in the hands of a few designing demagogues, has been awfully disgraced in reputation, and her people most shamefully abused in confidence.

One of the leading causes of this outrageous imposition, is the fact, that with a sparse but industrious population, the interests of the county were confined to a few families, who, living upon the sweat of their laboring classes, became at last arrogant in their prerogative claims; and now wish to appropriate the exclusive benefits of every enterprise which is developing the vast resources of this fertile region. To do this, they desire to make a second Kansas of Centre county. They have organized, with the aid of a small clique in Bellefonte, all kinds of associations—and with the aid of a free-love organ, and the machinery of Know-Nothing lodges, the Carson League is thrust forward to begin the work of aggression. This is but a feat of the enemy. Morality is used to disguise persecution—religion is brought down from her high pedestal to engage in the clamors of political contention—and private and domestic character, the dearest attributes of a well balanced community, are attacked with all the ruthlessness with which life and property are assailed in the original Kansas. The people of the valleys and mountains of the county, are deceived and kept in ignorance of these schemes by a small clique of false-faced preachers and store-keepers in Bellefonte—who, anxious to divert public attention from their own guilt, labor to cast odium upon unoffending citizens, and bring to their own mean level, every honorable man who refuses to harness himself to their car of Juggernaut.

The second Kansas, like the first, however, has an intelligent population, which, when rightfully informed, will repudiate both the abettors and the aiders of this scheme to chain Democracy to the black altar of political cannibalism. Bellefonte is not Centre county—and although we firmly believe that the real feelings of the people of the borough tend to Democracy—there is strength and honor sufficient beyond the borough limits, to redeem the Second Kansas, and place Centre county where she belongs, prominent in the bright galaxy of Democratic Districts in Pennsylvania.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORIES IN INDIANA.—The Democracy of Indianapolis have elected their candidate for Mayor by 315 majority, and the remainder of their city ticket by still larger majorities. At New Albany—which has been seized with Know-Nothing misrule for two years past—the Democrats have succeeded by a majority of 300. At Lawrenceburg, the entire Democratic ticket for city officers is elected by a large majority. At Aurora the Democrats swept everything before them—completely routing the combined hosts of the opposition, who made a desperate struggle to carry the city. At Lafayette the Democratic majority is 248, and Tippecanoe county is claimed as good for 500 Democratic majority by November. At Vincennes the entire Democratic ticket was elected, with but one exception. Remarkable upon the above results, the *Sentinel* says:—The Democratic banner to-day floats proudly over the principal cities of the State. In October and November next the whole State will speak—and the Black-Republican column will be shattered and broken.

THE LICENSE LAWS.—In his recent charge to the Grand Jury of Dauphin county, Judge Pearson gave it as the opinion of the Court that although the act of 1856 repeals all acts and parts of acts, inconsistent therewith, with the act of 1854 still in full force, except so far as it is supplied by the new law. The provisions of the act of 1854 which prohibit gaming in public houses, require good entertainment to be provided for man and horse, compel the proprietor to receive strangers and travelers if able to accommodate them, and authorize the Court to revoke licenses for certain specified causes, are still in full force.

THE POPULAR CURRENT.—After giving the result of the elections in several towns in Indiana and Kentucky, the *Detroit Free Press* says:—“Scarcely an election—State, county, city or town—takes place throughout the country, that does not show a decided setting of the popular current towards Democracy. Every indication points to the overwhelming success of the Democratic party, the upholders of the Constitution and the Union, in the approaching presidential contest. Black-Republicanism and pseudo Americanism are emphatically nowhere.”

MELANCHOLY INCIDENT.—On Thursday, 28th April, two little children strayed away from the home of their father, Mr. Cox, at the foot of the Allegheny mountains, in Jefferson township, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, and for two weeks an untraced search was prosecuted, but without success, until the 8th instant, when the poor children's bodies were found about six and a half miles from home, within a few rods of a public road.

Large quantities of flour are arriving at Norfolk over the Seaboard Railroad.

KNOW-NOTHING FALSEHOODS.

The Philadelphia *Daily News* feeling sore and disappointed at the result of the late election in Philadelphia, jumped up, a "tin kettle" perpetually banged by Sheriff Magee, but this falsehood was nailed to the counter by every press in Philadelphia as a contemptible slander, which could only emanate from the brain of a Know-Nothing. This slander on Sheriff Magee has been repeated by the Know-Nothing organs in the interior, in the vain effort to create sympathy for their dying cause. The people have seen through their shallowness, and are looking upon them with that contempt that deception and malice always meet with. The Philadelphia *Dispatch*, a neutral paper holds forth as follows: The *Daily News*, which has well earned for itself the application of "a tin kettle tied to the tail of Know-Nothingism," in an attempt to defend its absurd falsehood that Sheriff Magee appointed eight hundred special policemen on the day of election, and that they all voted four times each, indulges in its "characteristic twaddle," and confesses that it knows "nothing about that of which it has so flippantly spoken. The *News* having raised up the eight hundred and multiplied them to a tremendous extent, now admits that it does not know how many deputies were appointed by the Sheriff. The "tin kettle," in relation to this matter, observes:—

The only means that we have of knowing the number of these persons appointed, is that derived from very general estimation on the day before the election, in reference to which we know that the Mayor of the city addressed the Sheriff, who did not dignify his reply. The fact of course, no one is to be blamed for the extent to which this outrage was carried, or the number of men appointed, except through sources open only to those who were engaged in committing them; and since they have been successful, it is by no means improbable that the funds for the payment of the persons employed will be obtained from the treasury by such indirection as to guard against further exposure.

This is a very candid admission. The *News* adopts "a general assertion"—that in an electioneering lie—uttered the day before the election. It avers that there is no means of "ascertaining the extent" of the "outrage." Yet, it is true—and the *News* admits it—that three journals published in this city have specified the number from information obtained from the Sheriff. Still, the *News*, which knows nothing about the matter, prefers a general assertion, made by the lying tongue of rumors to ascertained facts. We do not envy our neighbor its obstinacy and perversity. The "tin kettle of Know-Nothingism" objects that we have procured its charges of fraud, made the day after the election as *faux*. We were charitable enough to suppose that they were mere ebullitions of anger, evolved in the moment of defeat, at which moment fond notions of profitable printing were overturned. As the "tin kettle" still persists in them, after proper explanation, we withdraw our first word. The twaddle of the *News* in reference to this fraud, which is now persisted in, despite of evidence to the contrary, has ceased to be "funny"—it is *cracked*.

Writings for the Democratic Watchman.
Messrs. Ermons. The last *Watchman* containing the communication of "Achilles," was highly approved of by old and young in this section of the county. We know the *Review* proprietor from boyhood to the present moment, and are acquainted with his industrious habits. Long ago he had made up his mind to make his living off the tax-payers, as work he would not, and like another worthy, and friend of his, from our side, determined to live by office, which they obtained from the Democratic party. After passing them over the bridge of justice, they now turn round and Simonize like crows and indignant hawks. Long ago he had made up his mind to make his living off the tax-payers, as work he would not, and like another worthy, and friend of his, from our side, determined to live by office, which they obtained from the Democratic party. After passing them over the bridge of justice, they now turn round and Simonize like crows and indignant hawks. Long ago he had made up his mind to make his living off the tax-payers, as work he would not, and like another worthy, and friend of his, from our side, determined to live by office, which they obtained from the Democratic party. After passing them over the bridge of justice, they now turn round and Simonize like crows and indignant hawks.

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ITEMS OF GENERAL NEWS.

The will of the late Jacob Barber, of Chicago, who with his wife and daughter were passengers on the ill-fated steamer Pacific, has been opened for probate. His estate is valued at \$250,000, and his will makes bequests of \$1000 to the American and Foreign Missionary Society, \$1000 to the American Bible Society, and \$3000 to the Third Presbyterian Church, Chicago. A little orphan girl a sole heir to his estate.

Congress has been asked to appropriate money to test the practicability of the Atmospheric Express, by which packages are to be forced through a tube at an almost incredible speed. Before fifty years passengers will be conveyed in the same manner, at the rate of one or two hundred miles an hour, and much more safely than they are at present by railroad.

Some year or two ago a boat was injured in descending a stream in Armstrong county, by coming in contact with a badly constructed dam, and the owner was prevented from recovering damages by Judge Burtell deciding that as he was running his boat on Sunday, the law would give him no relief. The Supreme Court have reversed the decision.

We learn that on last Friday night, an unsuccessful attempt was made to steal two horses belonging to Edward McGarvey, in Kirtland township. The thieves had secured one of the horses, and mounted him. But the other, a spirited animal, was not so easily controlled, and made such noise as to arouse the family. The mounted thief made off, towards Sinnemahoning, the other horse, ridden in pursuit—which convinced the thief that his only safety under such circumstances, was to abandon on his enterprise, and he accordingly dismounted and took to the woods. Mr. McGarvey was not at home. —*Clearfield Republican*.

The Democrats have carried San Francisco. How to read a newspaper with a clear conscience—pay for it in advance. In Columbia county the Court granted 45 licenses for taverns and eating houses. Frank Lorenz, found guilty at Wheeling, Va., of rape, has been sentenced to 20 years in the penitentiary.

The new building of Franklin and Marshall College, at Lancaster, Pa., was dedicated on the 19th inst. The St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association are preparing to have a great fair in that city, next fall. In Luzerne county the Court granted 107 liquor licenses—27 more than under the old law.

An unknown German fell from the Railroad bridge at Pittston, Pa., and was drowned. The Mercantile Appraiser of Locomotive county returns the names of 212 taxable establishments. Williamsport has 900 taxables, Jersey Shore 326, Muncy 321. The real estate of Williamsport is returned at \$529,350, Jersey Shore \$187,295, Muncy \$105,123.

A stranger, supposed to be intoxicated, threw himself into the river at Williamsport, but was fished out before drowning, and deposited in the jail. The Mercantile Appraiser of Northumberland county reports 149 taxable establishments. Hon. Edward Everett has consented to deliver his address on the character of Washington at Chapel Hill, N. C., during the ensuing fall.

Luke Puro, nominated by the Know-Nothing party of Alabama for Presidential elector, declines. He says the platform of the late Philadelphia convention is not satisfactory to him on the subject of slavery. The Albany *Argus* classifies the opposition element of the Board of Aldermen of that city as consisting of four Unionists, four Seward Chivalry, and one Typocanon-Republican, or eight Whigs and one non-descript.

A Know-Nothing editor in Indiana pleaded the Sunday act to avoid paying a poor widow for making him two shirts; yet he daily regales his readers with personal abuse of Douglas for "violating a compact." Two of the Railroads connecting to Harrisburg, viz. The Northern Central to Sunbury, and the Lebanon Valley to Reading—will, it is expected, be completed during the present year, making eight different roads connecting with Harrisburg. The *London Court Journal* says the new American Minister, Mr. Dallas, follows present of Mr. Buchanan—which was expected by President Pierce of wearing ordinary evening dress while attending the Queen's court.

THE RAILROAD MEETING AT MILLBURN.

In accordance with the call issued by the Executive Committee, there was a meeting of the friends and stockholders of the Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek Railroad, on Thursday the 16th of May, at Millburn. It assembled at one o'clock, and was called to order by Gen. Buchanan. The following named gentlemen were appointed officers.

President.
Hon. GEORGE BOAL.
Vice Presidents.
Gen. Geo. Buchanan, Col. Jas. Johnston,
John Will, Esq., Col. D. S. Barber,
Geo. Youngman, Esq., Dr. Barber,
Dr. P. G. Coburn, N. B. Hinkle,
Wm. Grove, John Foster,
Dr. Wm. L. Wilson, Henry Meyer,
Col. Jeff.

Secretaries.
Mr. Merrill Linn, Jas. P. Coburn,
Geo. F. Miller, Esq., of Lewisburg, was by motion called on for a speech, and in responding said that at the time had, now come for speaking, no speeches were needed, and he would only state a few preliminary facts necessary to proceed understandingly to business. The original act incorporating this Company was passed in 1853, and the time limited expired in 1856. There was a supplemental passed last winter giving three years further time and permission to issue Bonds. The subscription along the line now amounts to between four and five hundred thousand dollars and the question now is whether there has been sufficient encouragement to warrant an organization. In order to take out the charter, there must be one tenth of the whole amount subscribed and five dollars on every share paid in, which must be certified to the Governor. The authorized capital of the Company is thirty thousand shares or \$1,500,000. One hundred and fifty thousand must be subscribed and fifteen thousand paid in. All preliminary matters have now been done. A half million has been subscribed along the line, and we have power to sell our bonds for five hundred thousand. A large amount, at least five hundred thousand, can be obtained from capitalists, and there is no hesitation in assuring and believing that it will pay six per cent., and great probability of a high advance over that. No one ought, now, to object to a speedy organization. The great difficulty in obtaining subscriptions is because people hardly believe that the work will go on, and yet we cannot go on without subscription. We however have enough to warrant an organization, and by it only can we make people believe that we are earnest. They all feel the advantages which will accrue to them from it—that it ought to be built, and if once they had it, they would not part it and all that remains is to act. The first next step is to organize. The Tyrone and Lock Haven road was started and so on as if going to bear us down. They elected a board of directors. One of the roads, theirs or ours must fall through. We kept working on steadily, with less parade and fuss. They were left on the banks, and we have come to such a stage as that we need only act, and we seize the prize. The question to be asked is not what strangers abroad are doing, but what we are doing along the line. We join you, capitalists, say, when you have given an earnest of your sincerity. Show us, they say, that you believe the road is important and will pay. It is important and we can easily prove it. Western men ask us only to get a line that will carry them from any point in the East to Pittsburg. They can get to any point in the West from Pittsburg—it is the centre of the Western world. Any one by looking at the map can see that our road is the only link yet needed to carry travel and trade from any point in the east to Pittsburg. The cost of our road as estimated by our engineer is \$1,888,317.50, which is at least a quarter less high according to the present prices of work. He estimates excavation at 22 cents, which can surely be done for 124, 100 at 60 cents, masonry at \$5.50, which owing to convenience of materials can be done for a third less. Iron at seventy-five dollars per ton, which can now be got for sixty. His estimate was upon the basis of the cost of a New York road, at that time. Our road can be built certainly for \$1,500,000, and if one third of this be raised in money along the line, we can assure you that the road will be built. Not a cent of this shall be spent unless it is fully ascertained that the whole can be accomplished. But in order to act we must become a body politic. We must have a head. The Legislature has shown us all the favor it could—renewed our expired time, gave us three years more, let us make our own terms about our money, and let us build it now if we please. If we do not make it now it never will or can be made. Should we organize again? June, we may under proper arrangements have the road under contract before the first of July. Every proposed route along the line will be surveyed. Those who favor such locality should make arrangements to lay representations of the advantages of each, before the board, and no doubt the route most economical and advantageous to all will be adopted. Even supposing the road would not pay per centage on stock, it will more than pay land owners in the raised value of the land. We feel confident the people are so much in earnest they will not let it die down.

At the request of the meeting Mr. Miller then read the supplement passed last winter. "That for the purpose of constructing and equipping the said Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek Railroad, the said Company when duly organized, are hereby authorized to issue Bonds, not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars, in sums not less than one hundred dollars, at such rates of interest and in such terms as may be determined by the Board of Directors of the said Company, and to secure the same by one or more mortgages on said road." The supplement to the act, passed March 2d, 1854, deemed it for the best interest of the Company, to connect their Road with the Pennsylvania Road at Tyrone, in the County of Blair, instead of connecting at Spruce Creek as now provided in the act to which this is a supplement, or to intersect with the Allegheny Portage Railroad at Hollidaysburg." And the second section authorized them to take releases along the line, before the charter is taken, to be as good and valid as if the charter had been taken out.

Col. Eli Slinger, of Union, was then called on and remarked that he had been assured that no speech would be necessary, and that the occasion did not require it, from the fact that men who had left their work at an urgent season of the year, must have

PHILADELPHIA AND TYRONE RAILROAD.—J. E. Montgomery, Esq., chief engineer, and his assistants, are at work, among whom are Messrs. Macanus, Hale, Pruner, Lingio and others, from Bellefonte. This road, when completed, will be a great feeder to the Central Railroad. But if the Lock Haven and Tyrone Railroad should be made, and connect with the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, the vast transshipment of coal would be by the latter route. We believe the Sunbury and Erie Railroad will be made to Lock Haven; then if they would adopt the Lock Haven and Tyrone road across the Allegheny mountain to the summit, and pursue it from thence to Erie, it would be the better policy, and by the time the Sunbury and Erie reaches Lock Haven, the Philadelphia and Tyrone will be completed, as I believe, without an inclined plane crossing the Allegheny, and through the bituminous coal fields of Pennsylvania.

ONE OF THE MURKERS OF '76.—Sarah B. Philbrook, of Hardwick, Vermont, a widow of a revolutionary soldier, and whose age is ninety-four years, made and sold last season from two cows six hundred pounds of butter besides milk and shift for family use. Mrs. Philbrook has no assistance except what is rendered by her boy, who is not quite seventy years old, and who does not intend to marry while his mother is able to do her work.

THE FAIR OF THE LADIES.—The fair of the Ladies connected with the Episcopal Sewing Society of Danville, held last week, cleared about 100 dollars.

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