The Democratic Watchman.

VOL. I. BELLEFONTE, PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1856. NO. 43.

THE ONLY ENGLISH DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER IN CENTRE COUNTY,

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY

HENRY HAYS.

TERMS—$1,50 in advance, or if paid within six months, $2,00 will be charged on all subscriptions running to the end of the year.

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No. 1. Equal and exact justice to all men of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political.

No. 2. Peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations; entangling alliances with none.

No. 3. The right of States and Territories to administer their own domestic affairs.

No. 4. Freedom and equality, the sovereignty of the people, and the right of the majority to rule, when their will is constitutionally expressed.

No. 5. Economy in the public expenditures, and a sacred preservation of public faith.

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No. 11. The preservation of the naturalization laws, and the right of all to the public domain and the protection of the American government.

No. 12. Opposition to all chartered monopolies.

No. 13. Common brotherhood and good will to all—especially to those of the household of faith.

☞ *"From my soul I respect the laboring man. Labor is the foundation of the wealth of every country; and the free laborers of the North deserve respect both for their probity and their intelligence. Heaven forbid that I should do them wrong! Of all the countrymen on the earth, we ought to have the most consideration for the laboring man."*—BUCHANAN.

☞ *"Should I be placed in the Executive chair I shall use my best exertions to cultivate peace and friendship with all nations, believing this to be our HIGHEST POLICY, as well as our most IMPERATIVE DUTY."*—BUCHANAN.

☞ *"That country is most prosperous where labor commands the greatest reward."*—BUCHANAN.

For the Watchman.

POLE RAISING IN PENN TOWNSHIP.—A large number of the Democracy of Penn and Gregg townships assembled near Finkle's Mill, in Penn township, on Saturday the 13th inst., for the purpose of raising a Buchanan and Breckinridge pole. The length of the pole is 128 feet, containing a streamer, United States Flag, and a large banner, inscribed upon it "Buchanan and Breckinridge, the Constitution and our whole country."

After the pole was firmly planted the meeting was called to order by Frederick Kurtz, of Aaronsburg, who read the following list of officers:

President—Wm. L. Musser.

Vice Presidents—Jacob Finkle, Amos Alexander, John White, Jacob Keen, Charles Wingard, Jacob Lohr, Daniel Raisch, Abraham Hoover, Col. Adams, (old line Whig,) Samuel Albright, Michael Stover.

Secretaries—John Raisch, Adam Kreb, Jr., Peter Snyder, Joseph Rishel.

Gen. George Buchanan was then called upon to address the meeting, and responded in a clear and forcible manner, by detailing the position of parties at present, and giving his reasons for supporting Buchanan and Breckinridge. The old General was often interrupted by applause.

Frederick Kurtz was next called upon, who in an able manner exposed the ungodly designs of Know-Nothingism and Black-Republicanism, in their attempts at a dissolution of the Union.

He was followed by B. O. Deininger, in the German. Mr. Deininger's remarks were well received, and he has established himself as an able defender of the Democratic cause.

The next speakers were Mr. Snyder and Wm. L. Musser, who entertained the meeting with the wholesome truths of Democracy.

A vote of thanks was given to the committee of arrangements and the musicians of the Washington Artillery, after which the meeting adjourned.

For the Democratic Watchman.

MEETING OF THE HAINES TOWNSHIP DEMOCRACY.—The yeomanry of Haines, assembled in all their strength, on Saturday evening, the 13th inst., at Wolf's school house. The meeting was called to order, and the following officers appointed:

President—Jacob Hosterman.

Vice Presidents—Adam Winkelblock, Jno. Wolf, Sen., Jesse Vare, Jacob Wagner, (Potter.)

Secretary—John Wolf, Jr.

Frederick Kurtz was then called upon to address the meeting, and responded at some length, in the English and German language. His remarks were clearly to the point and left a favorable impression among the large concourse of farmers assembled. He reviewed the whole field of politics, and fully exposed the humbugs and corruptions of the opposition.

He was followed by J. G. Meyer, who showed the silly and ridiculous shallowness of the life of Col. Fremont, as circulated by the Black-Republicans themselves; and then drew a comparison between Fremont, who is no more than a third rate politician, if even that, and James Buchanan, the profound statesman.

John Hosterman followed in the German. His remarks were directed to the value of the Union, and the blessings it confers upon the citizen; he closed with a stirring appeal to old and young to do their duty in trying to put down Black-Republican treason and fanaticism.

After having made the necessary arrangements for the delegation from the township to the Bellefonte Mass Meeting, the meeting adjourned, to meet again, at Aaronsburg, on Saturday afternoon, the 20th of September.

For the Watchman.

FERGUSON TOWNSHIP.—Meeting of the B. B. Club of Ferguson township, met at the school house in Pine Grove Mills, on Tuesday Evening the 7th inst., when the following officers took their seats.

President—Hugh Laurimore.

Vice Presidents—James Miller, Sen., John Weaver, Jacob Nicholas, Geo. W. Meek, Wm. Bloom, Jacob Neidigh, Jacob Kepler, Sen., Robt P. Craig, David Krell, Samuel Hess.

Secretaries—Joseph Gates, Geo. M. Kepler, Wm. H. Miller, Geo. D. Darmley.

Addresses were delivered by Prof. Beck, Geo. A. Crawford, and Wm. Blair, Esq., who discussed the true issues of the campaign in an able and eloquent style. The meeting was very large and the speakers were frequently interrupted by rounds of cheers from the people.

The Democracy of old Ferguson have become aroused to the importance of the contest and will tell a good story at the November election. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That to keep step to the music of the Union, and with our Democratic brethren of the rest of the county, the Democracy of Ferguson township determine to make a great turnout to the mass meeting to be held at Bellefonte on the 24th and a still more glorious turnout in October and November next.

"LE GENERAL COURTDE BOSTON."—As an offset to the case of Prfo. Mahan, the Albany *Evening Journal* tells the following, which happened twenty-five years ago, at the Court of Louis Phillippe:

"A worthy citizen of Boston was desirous of being presented at the Royal Ball, but lacked the costume. Military uniform or a court dress were then, as now, indispensable; and it was too late to get either.—His more fortunate friends, 'in full rig' took leave of him, at his lodging, with many expressions of regret, that he could not accompany them. No sooner were they out of the house than he determined he would at any rate, try the experiment. Within an hour he made his appearance at the door of the Throne Room at Versailles, arrayed in all the glory of his best blue coat, white vest, and nankeen *trousers*. Here the horrified Master of Ceremonies stopped him, and pointing to his nankeens, endeavored by word and sign to convince him that his dress was not *comme il faut*, and that he must retire. 'Dress—dress,' said the traveller; 'not pass—not enter? Why it is the same dress I always wore in the General Court at Boston.' No sooner were the words uttered than the doors flew open, and the obsequious valet, 'booing and booing,' preceded him and announced in a loud voice, 'Monsieur le General Court de Boston, to the infinite amazement and amusement of his American friends, and the great delight of the new made General."

IT DESERVES TO BE WRITTEN IN GOLD.—Mr Buchanan's *remark on slavery agitation* has in it a whole volume of truth:

"Most happy, would it be for the country if this long agitation were at an end. During its whole progress it has produced no practical good to any human being, whilst it has been the source of great and dangerous evils. It has alienated and estranged one portion of the Union from the other, and has even seriously threatened its very existence. To my personal knowledge, it has produced the impression among foreign nations that our great and glorious confederacy is in constant danger of dissolution. This does us serious injury, because acknowledged power and stability always command respect among nations, and are among the best securities against unjust aggression, and in favor of the maintenance of an honorable peace."

Patriot! ponder all that over! What practical good has slavery agitation done to any human being? If it goes on, who can calculate the evil it will certainly do to the country? But let slavery agitation *sink* and our glorious confederacy will *rise* to incalculable heights of greatness! Is not this enough to shape your course of action? Shun a sectional, geographical party as you would an upas, and resolve to unite with the only national party, and to vote for the author of the above sentence.

MAKING WATCHES.—A large proportion of the work bestowed upon the manufacture of watches in Switzerland, is done by cottagers, who cultivate the earth in the summer, and in the winter shut themselves up with their families during the inclement season, which lasts three or four months. The whole family then devote themselves to the work of making watch movements. Not only the children work, but the dog turns a wheel and puts in motion a lathe or a pair of bellows. First the rough part of the movement is made by water power. Particular parts are assigned to the young members of the family; while others are employed in putting the plates and wheels together.—When a sufficient number have been prepared, the master transports them on the back of a mule to some town or village, where he sells them to little master watchmakers, who complete the movements, or else they are sold to travelling agents, who case them in silver or gold.

FLY POISON.—"It is a curious fact," says the *Courier de Lyons*, "that although the butchers' shops at Geneva are all open, and an immense number of flies may be seen on the outside walls, not one comes inside. This is caused by the inner walls being rubbed over with laurel oil, which is an effectual preventative against the intrusion of these troublesome insects. The same oil is also used with success in preventing the flies from spoiling the gilt frames of looking-glasses, pictures, &c.

UNION SONG.

AIR—"*Rosin the Bow.*"

Hurra! for Buchanan, hurray hearties,
The man of a national stamp,
The choice of the true of all parties,
The first in the Senate and camp;
A name to whose standard can rally,
The men who the Union revere;
The people from hill and from valley,
The laurel-crowned statesman will cheer.

Hurra! for our friend from Kentucky,
A Breckinridge, true to his blood;
A name which has ever been lucky,
And first 'mong the foremost has stood.
To him Pennsylvania sends greeting,
In the name of her worthiest son,
To arrange for the two a grand meeting
At the White House, in Old Washington.

Now Hurra! for the Union forever,
Buchanan and Breckinridge too;
Your hands, brothers—let us not sever,
But stand by the red, white and blue.
Ho! Democrats, come to the standard,
The flag of the Union still waves;
Your places are here, in the vanguard,
And here—if it need be—your graves.

THE WHITE HOUSE RACE.

AIR—"*Camptown races.*"

There's an old grey horse, whose name is Buck,
(*Aside*) Du da, du da;
When he gets in there's an end to luck,
Du da, du da day.

CHORUS.

He's bound to keep all right,
Just in old Jackson's way,
So put the saddle on the mustang colt,
For we can't ride the grey.

The mustang colt is easy to ride,
Du da, du da;
He'll help us "let the Union slide,"
Du da, du da day.

But Buck will keep all right,
Just in old Jackson's way,
So put the saddle on the mustang colt,
For we can't ride the grey.

The mustang bit is shining gold,
Du da, du da;
And for his cash the Union's sold,
Du da, du da day.

But Buck's a stubborn nag,
And honest as the day,
So put the saddle on the mustang colt,
For we can't ride the grey.

That old grey horse, boys, knows us all,
Du da, du da;
And a rope for traitors hangs in his stall,
Du da, du da day.

He's bound to keep all right,
Just in old Jackson's way,
So put the saddle on the mustang colt,
For we can't ride the grey.

Then walk along with the niggers now,
Du da, du da;
It's our last chance for a Kansas row,
Du da, du da day.

For when old Buck get's in,
"Old Hickory," he will play;
So put the saddle on the mustang colt,
And save us from the grey.

HO! RALLY FREEMEN.

"The Girl I Left Behind Me."

Ho! rally Freemen one and all
We'll give the foe no quarter,
We'll show no mercy, none at all,
Although they think we "oughter."

Our songs will make the welkin ring,
Then hurrah for James Buchanan,
Sure Buck and Breck are just the thing,
To give our foes a tanning.

For "Kansas" Massachusetts may
Take up her contributions;
But we will stand and show fair play,
With Buck and the Constitution.

South Carolina may boast of Brooks,
And the Bay State of her Sumner,
But when they come to post their books,
They'll find the "Old Keystone" somewhere.

The men of the Keystone and Kentuck,
Sure never can be beaten;
"Republicans" may curse their luck,
Dark lanterns, too, are cheap'ning.

Fremont may do for fanatics,
None others electionett hith;
An awful thing in politics
This Buffalo engineering.

Then fight the South and fight the Pope;
And fight the Constitution,
For such as you we have a rope
Of righteous retribution.

For Buck and Breck are on the track,
Just, fearless, and undaunted,
Who to their foes ne'er turn their back,
They're just the men we wanted.

Our guns are charged with BB's,
Take aim—now pull the triggers,
Lord how they break and run, just see,
The men who worship niggers.

Then hurrah for Buck, hurrah for Breck,
And all that's Democratic;
Get out of the way with your foul truck
It looks quite too fanatic.

"THE RED WHITE AND BLUE."

For Buchanan—the pride of the nation,
The choice of the fearless and free—
We join in a heart-felt ovation,
And he shall our President be!
Our bosoms, in throbbing commotion,
Remember the statesman so true,
Who sheltered our glorious Union,
And stands by the red, white and blue.

From lands where the millions are yearning
For freedom from tyranny's chains,
Buchanan in gladness returning,
Beholds dear Columbia again.
His heart beats with freedom's devotion—
His soul is yet steadfast and true,
"He swears to the Union devotion,"
And stand by the red, white and blue!

No factious dissentions shall sever
The band which our Washington wrought
"The Union," unchanging forever,
Is shrined in each patriots thought.
Our love and our faith are not hollow;
In strength they were nourished and grew;
The chief we have chosen we'll follow,
And stand by the red, white and blue.

Our voices are joined in communion—
The stars of our flag are above;
Hurrah for Buchanan and Union!
Hurrah for the state that we love,
The old Union ship which he rides in,
Is staunch in her timbers and true,
And now through the States she is gliding,
Her flag is the red, white and blue.

To the People of the United States.

The Democratic National Committee, with the hope of allaying in some degree the wild excitement now prevailing in many sections of the country in reference to the unhappy state of affairs in Kansas, and also of disabusing the public mind upon the subject of the designs and principles of the Democratic party with regard to the question of slavery in the territories—ask the attention of the public to a practical issue now made up between the two parties, in the course of recent Congressional legislation. We propose fairly and fearlessly to appeal to the people, whether the bill passed by the Democratic Senators on the 2d of July instant, to admit Kansas as a State by a prescribed process, is not preferable to the adoption of the crude, partial and revolutionary measure, commonly called the Topeka Constitution. Other questions may be incidentally glanced at; but our main purpose on this occasion will be to show, by a distinct and definite appeal to the record, that, (whether in or out of Congress,) the BLACK REPUBLICAN LEADERS DO NOT DESIRE PEACE IN KANSAS PRIOR TO THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN!

The question of human slavery has been a topic of partisan discussion ever since our government began; but it is in relation to the territories of the Union, that it has presented itself with the most complicated and dangerous form.

To discuss this question at length, in any of its various aspects, is wholly foreign to our present purpose. We shall not undertake to determine why we find, or assume made the African inferior to the white man; or why he permitted England to fasten the institution of slavery upon the Colonies against their repeated and earnest remonstrances. Nor can we tell what Heaven, in its wisdom, may intend to work out of the relations of master and slave, as they now exist in several of the United States.

This, however, we do know, and will add, that when these States, as independent parties, agreed to come under a common Constitution and into a common union—it was upon terms of perfect equality, for the mutual and equal benefit of all, and that African slavery was one of the recognized subjects of that compact. All power over it was expressly reserved to each member of the confederacy.

Nothing was yielded, and no new right in this respect was added, except that each State bound itself to retain, upon demand, fugitives from legal servitude. We know, too, in relation to any compact, it is always good faith and good *morals* to keep it in whole, as well as in part; in the spirit as well as to the letter: in regard to territories as well as in reference to the States of this Union. An evasion of a promise or covenant, is as *immortal* as a bold and open breach of it; and involves, in addition, the contempt which inevitably falls upon trickery or cowardice. It is obvious then, that the success of any attempt practically to disregard a particular clause of the Constitution, *whether relating to the rendition of* fugitives from labor, or any other distinct guarantee to the citizens or the States, would operate a virtual abandonment and demoralization of the whole instrument, an event which the Union could not long survive.

The ordinance of 1787, which seems to have been established without much objection at the time, adjusted the subject of slavery in the Northwestern Territory.—Again, in 1820, Congress, after an angry and exciting controversy, passed a law *excluding the institution from that part of the Louisiana Territory* which lies north of a certain parallel of latitude. In 1845, when Texas was admitted into the Union, this line of inhibition was also applied to that State.

But when the acquisition of territory from Mexico once more presented this subject, the mode of adjustment by a geographical line was considered and finally rejected by Congress: and this mainly by the votes and influence of the very same brood of agitators who now affect to regret the abandonment of the principle! This result created the necessity of resorting to some other mode of settling the question. Finally, in 1850, after a period of great agitation throughout the country, the leading patriots, wise men of both parties, such as Clay, Webster, Cass and others, decide upon leaving the question where it always ought to have been left, and where the true spirit of our institutions places it—in the hands and under the control of the people of the territories themselves, restrained only by the Constitution.

The whole nation rejoiced in this wise adjustment, and all parties claimed it as a finality as to this principle of territorial organization. For once the question of slavery was settled in the Territories was settled upon the principles of our revolutionary fathers, who demanded a voice and a vote in regulating their own institutions; the same great fundamental principles of human government, which underlie and uphold our whole republican system—principles suited to all territories, and, to all times, and as broad and enduring as eternal truth. This form of adjustment was denominated non-intervention by Congress—self-government by the people of the Territories.

In 1854, when it became necessary to organize the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, it was deemed just and proper to extend these principles of self-government to those Territories, regardless of the restrictive Missouri line. It seemed manifestly unjust to accord such high privileges to citizens who might reside in the Territories of Washington, Utah and New Mexico, and deny their enjoyment to those who should go to Kansas and Nebraska. Nor did it seem right to reject the practical use of a great principle which had been so universally approved by all parties. The Kansas-Nebraska act accordingly became a law of the land.

Then it was that the Abolition party renewed their schemes of agitation. Up to that hour, they had scarcely ceased to denounce the Missouri demarcation as unconstitutional, arbitrary and unjust. Their indignation at its adoption had been unbounded. No public man who had sustained it, that was within their reach, escaped their vengeance. But no sooner had this arbitrary rule been superseded by one more republican and reasonable, than their admiration for the former suddenly burst forth in the strongest terms. They now affected to see in it the force and virtue of a solemn compact of good faith, justice and liberty, and proceeded to denounce those who favored its repeal, with as much bitterness, as they had employed at an earlier day, against those who had sanctioned its adoption.

Reckless and inconsistent upon this subject to the very last, these desperate agitators are now engaged in charging the unhappy state of society in Kansas to the legislation of the Democratic party, and as consequence upon the incorporation of the principles of self government into the organic law of Kansas Territory; forgetting, or wilfully overlooking the fact, that in Washington, Utah and New Mexico, all organized upon the same principle, there is entire quiet and good order. It would be equally logical and true to say in reply and in defence, that they themselves became the authors of the evils in Kansas, by rejecting the extension of the Missouri line to the Pacific, as a final adjustment, when proposed by Judge Douglas in 1848. Some other mode of adjustment was thus, and by their own act, rendered absolutely necessary: and that applied to Kansas was devised by the wisest men of the nation, in 1850, to meet the exigencies then presented.

But the real purposes of the agitators cannot be concealed. Excitement on the slavery question is the very life-blood of their fanatical organization. Take this away and there remains to them few minor and kindred topics, by the agitation of which they can hope to secure position and notoriety.

Upon the subject of Kansas, these leaders sanctimoniously, and with affectation of great humanity, claim before the public, a desire only to advance the interest of peace, and to secure for the settler in that Territory a just and equal State government of his own unawed and untrammelled choice.—They have uniformly contended in Congress, that the free State party were largely in the majority, and that all they desire was, that the popular will should be fairly reflected on the subject of slavery, and that the proper remedy for the evils in Kansas was *her prompt admission as a State.*

Mark, now, the progress of events in Congress, and judge the sincerity of these professions. On the 23d day of July, Mr. Tooms, a southern Senator, submitted a proposition for the early admission of Kansas as a State, by authorizing the present inhabitants, in a prescribed manner, to form a State constitution in November next.

The main features of this measure, as finally passed by the Senate, are hereto appended, so that the reader can come to his own conclusions as to the fairness of its provisions.

A leading and vital idea of this bill, it appears, *is to terminate at once all inducement* on the part of outsiders, to force temporary population into the Territory, with the view of controlling a decision on the question of slavery. The sole right to influence such decision, is confined to citizens who may have already become bona fide inhabitants of the Territory, thus ending this angry struggle, and giving peace to the whole country.

This movement produced a deep sensation in the Senate, and throughout the Union, and no small share of consternation amongst the Kansas agitators, who saw in it the elements of destruction of their vocation. It struck all right-minded men as eminently just and wise in its provisions. Even Senator Hale, so distinguished for his aversion to every *thing emanating from a southern source, could not restrain his admiration,* and almost involuntarily paid it the following just tribute:

"But, sir, I do not want to dwell on that subject, but to speak a very few words in reference to this bill, which has been introduced by the Senator from Georgia. I take this occasion to say that bill, as a whole, does great credit to the magnanimity, to the patriotism, and to the sense of justice of the honorable Senator who introduced it. It is a much fairer bill than I expected from that latitude. I say so because I am always willing and determined, when I have occasion to speak any thing, to do ample justice. I think the bill is almost unexceptionable."

After having been read in due course in the Senate, it was referred to the proper committee of that body; which subsequently returned it with amendments, accompanied by an elaborate and able report, in which the subject is thus treated:

"The existing government in the Territory of Kansas was organized in pursuance of an act of Congress approved May 30, 1850, instituting temporary governments for the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, preliminary to their admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, so soon as they should have the requisite population. The organic law of Kansas is identical with that of Nebraska in all its provisions and principles. Each is based on that great fundamental principle of self-government which underlies our whole system of republican institutions, as promulgated in the Declaration of Independence, consecrated by the blood of the Revolution, and consolidated and firmly established by the Constitution of the United States. Each recognizes the right of the people thereof, while a territory, to form and regulate their own domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, and to be received into the Union as soon as they should attain the requisite number of inhabitants, on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever. These two Territories were thus organized in 1854 under the authority of the same act of Congress, with equal rights, privileges, and immunities, and with the same safeguards and guarantees for the quiet enjoyment of their liberties, without molestation by foreign interference or domestic violence.

"In Nebraska the inhabitants have enjoyed all the blessings which it is possible for a law-abiding people to derive from the faithful administration of a wise and just government. Life, liberty and property have been held sacred, the elective franchise has been preserved inviolate, and all the rights of the citizen have been protected against fraud or violence, by laws of his own making. These are the legitimate fruits of the principle, the practical results of fidelity to the provisions of the Nebraska organic act. There was no foreign interference with their domestic affairs, no fraudulent attempt to control the elections, by non-resident voters. Emigrant aid societies, with their affiliated associations and enormous capital, did not extend their operations to Nebraska, and hence there were no counter schemes formed to control the elections and force the institutions upon the Territory, regardless of the rights and wishes of the bona fide inhabitants.

"The principle of the organic law, the right of the people to manage their internal affairs, and control their domestic concerns in obedience to the Federal Constitution, was permitted to have fair play, and work out its natural and legitimate results. Hence peace, security, and progress in all the elements of prosperity in this Territory have vindicated the wisdom and policy of the Nebraska act.

Fortunate would it have been for the peace and harmony of the republic, and still more fortunate for the unhappy people of Kansas, had they been permitted, in the undisturbed enjoyment of their acknowledged rights, to derive similar blessings from the same organic law. Your committee can perceive no reasons why the same cause would not have produced like results in Kansas, but for the misguided efforts of non-residents of the Territory, citizens of different States, who had no moral or legal right to interfere with the elections and legislation of the Territory, to seize upon the legislative power through the ballot-box, and thus control the local and domestic institutions of a feeble and sparsely settled Territory.

This measure of peace and justice so well described in the report, came up in the Senate for final passage on the 2d day of July and was steadily resisted by the Republican Senators, during a prolonged session of twenty-one hours. Notwithstanding the declaration of Mr. Hale, that the *proposition* was a fair one—"almost unexceptionable"—it encountered the bitterest hostility. Objection after objection was presented, and promptly removed by the friends of the bill—until it was made manifest that the Republican Senators had determined to accept no measures of peace. Mr Seward finended all attempts to accommodate it to his views, and vauntingly declared that "the day for compromises had gone by."

It was first objected, that the laws of the Territory restrain the free discussion of the question of slavery, and impose test oaths for suffrage and office, and consequently the pro-slavery party would have the advantage. The friends of the measure answered, that all such laws are in conflict with the Constitution and the organic act of Congress, and the bill may be made to provide for their repeal.

Then it was alleged that many of the Free State men had been driven out of the Territory, and therefore the bill would make Kansas a Slave State. This objection was promptly met by an amendment in the 11th section, giving all such an opportunity to return and have their names registered, and participate in the election, for delegates to make a Constitution.

It was next said that the penalties for abusing or obstructing the right of suffrage were too light, and these were immediately increased.

The last discovery was, that the President, with the consent of the Senate, had the right to appoint the commissioners, and they had no confidence in this appointing power. To meet this difficulty, General Cass rose in his place and gave them a pledge, on the part of the President and the Senate, that the Commissioners should be selected from both political parties, and all be men of the highest integrity and ability.

Then they evinced their want of sincerity in all their objections to the details, by voting in a body for the proposition of Senator Wilson to strike out the entire bill and insert, instead, a single section repealing all the laws now in force in Kansas and leaving the people in anarchy and confusion!

The Senator from New Hampshire, (Mr. Hale,) having recovered from his right impulses, under the party lash, came forward and moved to defer the effect of the bill to July, 1857, so that the struggle might last another year in order "that Kansas and liberty might bleed" till after the Presidential election—and in this he was sustained by the vote of every Republican Senator!

Mr Seward, the file leader of the fictionists, did his part, by moving to strike out the entire bill, and inserting another, admitting Kansas into the Union under the Topeka Constitution, and was sustained in this by his entire party. Many other amendments were offered, all designed to defeat the object of the bill or to force its friends to cast votes liable to misrepresentation.

But at last the final vote could no longer be avoided. They had said the remedy for the evils in Kansas was her prompt admission as a State; that the territorial laws were odious and oppressive, and must be repealed; that the elective franchise had been abused, and it must be protected; that the Free-State party were largely in the ascendency, and the voice of the majority must be heard. The bill provided for all these things. What then did these Black-Republicans do? Did they act up to their professions, by favoring this measure of relief and pacification for Kansas? It is almost incredible that they did not. They resisted it to the bitter end. They deliberately voted against the repeal of the laws subversive of the liberty of speech and freedom of the press; against the prompt admission of Kansas as a State; and, virtually, in favor of the continuance of the present Territorial government and laws.

It is no justification to say that they preferred the Topeka Constitution; that measure had already failed; and this Senate bill then came up as against the present government and laws of Kansas. These "friends of Kansas" decided in favor of the latter. From this record there is no escape. Failing to get the Topeka Constitution, which they had claimed as the best thing that could be done, they were bound, as honest men and patriots, to go for the next best; but they have made their record.

What clearer evidence can we have that these agitators do not desire peace in Kansas, than is furnished in this brief and true history? The proof amounts almost to demonstration.

SMALL MISTAKES.—As a minister and a lawyer were riding together, says the minister to the lawyer—

"Sir do you ever make mistakes in pleading?"

"I do," said the lawyer.

"And what do you do with mistakes," inquired the minister.

"Why sir, if large ones, I mend them; and if small ones, I let them go," said the lawyer.

"And pray, sir," he continues, "do you ever make mistakes in preaching?"

"Yes sir, I have."

"And what do you do with mistakes?" said the lawyer.

"Why sir I dispose of them in the same manner as you do. I rectify the large and let the small ones go. Not long since as I was preaching, I meant to observe that the devil was the father of *liars*, but made a mistake and said the father of *lawyers*. The mistake was so small that I let it go."

ARTICLES intended for exhibition at the Agricultural State Fair, to be held at Pittsburg, September 30, and October 1st, 2d and 3d, will be carried free of charge (except State Tax) over the Pennsylvania Railroad.

ISAAC E. HIESTER, an old line Whig has been nominated by the Democrats of Lancaster county for Congress.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.—The following from the Cincinnati *Enquirer* is one of the best things of the kind ever printed:

Hon. Thomas F. Marshall (late member of Congress from Kentucky,) was defending a man charged with murder in Jessamine county, Judge Lusk presiding.

The testimony against the prisoner was strong, and Tom struggled hard on the cross-examination, but to little purpose, for the old Judge was inflexible in his determination to rule out all improper testimony offered on the part of the defence.

At last, Tom worked himself into a high state of excitement, and remarked that "Jesus Christ was convicted upon just such rulings of the Court that tried him."

"Clerk," said the Judge, "enter a fine of $10 against Mr. Marshall."

"Well, that is the first time I ever heard of anybody being fined for abusing Pontius Pilate," was the quick response of Tom.

Here the Court became very indignant and ordered the clerk to enter another fine of $20.

Tom arose with that peculiar mirth-provoking expression of countenance that no one can imitate, and addressed the Court with as much gravity as circumstances would permit, as follows:

"If your Honor pleases, as a good citizen I feel bound to obey the order of this Court, and intend to do so in this instance; but as I didn't happen to have $30 about me, I see no one present whose confidence and friendship I have so long enjoyed as your Honor's, I make no hesitation in asking the small favor of a loan for a few days to square up the claims to enter against me."

This was a stumper. The Judge looked at Tom and then at the Clerk, and finally said:

"Clerk, remit Mr Marshall's fine; the State is better able to lose $30 than I am."

GOV. JOHNSON'S WITHDRAWAL.—The New York *Herald* has the following, with reference to the recent withdrawal of Gov. W. F. Johnson as a candidate for the Vice Presidency:

"We have received a communication from the North American National Committee, signed by the Chairman and Secretary thereof, stating that the letter of declinature of Mr. Johnson, of the North American nomination for the Vice Presidency, was surreptitiously obtained, and published without authority; that the committee requested Mr. Johnson to reconsider his action, and that Mr. Johnson had written in reply, withdrawing for the present his letter of declinature."

UNPARALLELED PRECOCITY.—About a year since the youthful son of a well known merchant of this city fell into the water from one of the wharves, and was only rescued after the most strenuous and courageous exertions on the part of a "poor but honest" blacksmith. The father liberally rewarded the preserver of his son's life, telling the rescued party that "if it hadn't been for the blacksmith he might have been drowned." Yesterday the same boy fell again into the water, but by this time its depth was not sufficient to endanger his life—and drawing himself out he rushed to the store of his parent and demanded a reward, saying "if it hadn't been for himself he must have drowned. The boy was sent to his mother.—*Boston Post.*

JAMES BUCHANAN'S MEANNESS.—In the *Presbyterian Advocate*, of July 4th, 1849, we find the following evidence of the "meanness charged upon James Buchanan by the opposition:

"The Hon. James Buchanan has given to the city of Lancaster, in trust, the sum of $1,000 to remain as a perpetual fund, the interest whereof to be annually expended in the purchase of fuel for the use of the poor indigent females, of that city, during inclement winter seasons. Quite a liberal donation."

COLORED REPUBLICANS.—The Boston *Bee*, a Fremont paper, reports a meeting of the colored citizens of Boston, who passed the following:

Resolved, That we, the colored citizens of Boston, support, with our voices and votes, John C. Fremont, of California, as President of the United States, and William L. Dayton, of New Jersey, as Vice President.

A FREMONT meeting held a few nights ago in Marlborough, Chester county, Pa., was addressed by a NEGRO! Some of the audience left—it was going it rather too strong for them.

TRI-WEEKLY ACCOMMODATION MAIL LINE OF STAGES between BELLEFONTE and KARTHAUS, leaves the Conrad House, Bellefonte every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and leaves Karthaus every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock, A. M.

The subscriber respectfully informs the travelling public that he has placed on this route, a new line of Stages, for the accommodation of all who may wish to pass over this road. The Stages are covered and comfortable, and the horses are calculated to give satisfaction for speed. The drivers are sober, obliging and experienced. No expense nor pains will be spared to make this route one of the most pleasant to passengers.

☞ Express Freight carried at the usual rates. jy16 MICHAEL RUNKLE, Proprietor.

MAGNIFICENT PREMIUMS AWARDED

$30,00 IN PREMIUMS

To be distributed in the following manner. Any person purchasing a likeness, either Ambrotype or Daguerreotype, between this and the 22d of September, will receive a printed ticket that will entitle them to any of the following prizes, that may be distributed to its number:

1 Fine Gold Locket, for four Daguerreotype photos included,	$13,00
1 Ambrotype Case, showing two faces 1-5th size,	3,00
1 do. do fine case 1-6 size,	2,50
1 Daguerreotype,	1,50
	$20,00

The pictures in no case to cost less than $3,00, to secure a ticket.

A special committee will be appointed to superintend the drawings of this scheme.

aug13. J. S. BARNHART

CHAIRS, SETTEES, AND ROCKING CHAIRS. A splendid assortment always on hand. Persons wishing any of these articles will do well to call and examine my stock, as they can not fail to be suited. MARTIN STONE, Bellefonte. jel1

JUST RECEIVED—A VARIETY OF different style LADIES' DRESS GOODS, such as Silk Tissues, Challes De Laines, Barages, Lawns, Ginghams, &c. J. B. AWL & CO.

BLACK SILKS FOR MANTILLAS 33 and 33 inches wide, of a superior quality. J. B. AWL & CO. aug6