

The Democratic Watchman.

VOL. I.

BELLE-FONTE, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1856.

NO. 44.

THE ONLY ENGLISH DEMOCRATIC NEWS-PAPER IN CENTER COUNTY.

HENRY HAYS

ADVERTISEMENTS and Business Notices inserted at the usual rates, and every description of **JOB PRINTING** executed in the neatest manner, at the lowest prices, and with the utmost despatch. Having purchased a large collection of type, we are prepared to satisfy the orders of our friends.

DEMOCRATIC CREED.

No. 1. Equal and exact justice to all men in their natural rights of person, property, religion or politics.

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

No. 3. The right of States and Territories to determine their own domestic affairs, and to be free from all external interference in their internal concerns.

No. 4. Freedom and equality of the sovereignty of the people; and the right of the majority to rule; and no religious tests for office.

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

No. 6. Freedom of religion, freedom of the press and general diffusion of information.

No. 7. Opposition to all secret political organizations and to all corrupt political practices.

No. 8. A sacred preservation of the Federal Constitution, and no religious tests for office.

No. 9. No rigors, or pride of caste, or distinction of birth among American citizens.

No. 10. Respect and protection for the rights of all.

No. 11. The preservation of the national union, and the right of all to the public domain.

No. 12. Opposition to all chartered monopolies.

No. 13. Common schools, and good will to all men, especially to those of the same blood.

From my soul I respect the laboring man. Labor is the foundation of all our greatness; and the free laborers of the North deserve respect both for their industry and their intelligence. Heaven forbid that I should do them wrong! Of all the duties on the politician's scale, the highest and the most honorable is to give to the laboring man.—BUTCHER.

Should I be placed in the Executive chair, I will use my best exertions to subvert peace and friendship with all nations, following the lead of the great Father of our Country.—BUTCHER.

This country is most prosperous where labor commands the greatest respect.—BUTCHER.

FREEMAN AND HIS NEGRO SUPPORTERS.—Rev. Mr. Anderson, a negro of the darkest hue, is canvassing Indiana for Fremont. He first sang a song, and then commenced as follows: "I have been making Fremont speeches, and this is the fourth one I have made today. I am for Fremont, free speech, free progress, and free white men—who they be themselves?"

The Boston-Her. a Fremont paper, reports a meeting of the colored citizens of Boston, who passed the following: "Resolved, That we, the colored citizens of Boston, will support with our voices and votes, John C. Fremont, of California, as President of the United States, and Wm. L. Dayton, of New Jersey, as Vice President."

A Fremont meeting held a few nights ago in Marlborough, Chester county, Pennsylvania, was addressed by a negro!

The Liberator on Fremont.—The Liberator, a paper of the Garrisonian school, and men of that stamp, has been fostered and excited by the abolitionist incendiaries of Great Britain, who would have sacrificed the American republic rather than carry their own way. The latest news from the United States induces us to suppose that the external indignities, which have found their accomplishment in the Union, are not entirely without prospect of success. Already the politicians of England and Europe are reckoning that the American people will elect an anti-slavery President, who will send round the brand of discord, as the burning brand used to be sent to rouse the clans of Scotland."

TOBACCO.—The Chicago Times of the 13th says:—Illinois an election took place for charter officers in Alton, the home of U. S. Senator Trumbull. The Democrats, some time ago, nominated a Full ticket for city officers, excluding all Know-Nothings and Fremont men. These all met in a general Convention and nominated an "Anti-Negro" ticket. The Democratic candidate for Mayor was Joseph Brown, and the Anti-Negro man, the result is as follows:—Brown, 419; Kellenberger, Fremont 365; Democratic majority 54.

TID-WAY TO SAY IT.—At a large Democratic meeting recently held in Preble county, Ohio, a delegation of fifty-four young ladies attended from Boston. Wayne county, Indiana, in an immense hickory wagon, drawn by eight horses. Each lady was dressed in white, and held in her hand a small white flag bearing the names of Buchanan and Breckinridge. Around the wagon was stretched pink colored canvas, containing the motto "White husbands or none!"

ADVANCE IN SILKS.—There has been an extraordinary advance in prices of silks in Paris; owing to diminished production and increased consumption. Silk, it is stated, which sold in 1848 at 48c, is advanced, now being 100c. Ladies should shorten their skirts, and sweep the streets with silks.

BRIDE OF JER.—Tarkin Ray, a colored man, sentenced to be executed on the 5th inst., at Greenfield, Ky., for the murder of John A. Pickett, hung himself in the jail on the morning of that day.

DEATH OF A FUGITIVE.—At Lexington, Ky. Wm. M. Hart has received a verdict of \$3,000 damages against Wm. P. Hart for whipping him while bathing in a pond.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—The total receipts of the New York State Agricultural Fair at Newark last week, amounted to between \$8,000 and \$9,000.

THE ABOLITION KNOW-NOTHING STATE TICKET.

The Convention of March, which placed the Abolition State Ticket in nomination, and members of the American Order. Since that time, however, Know-Nothingism has grown to be so much out of fashion, that when the same men assembled in Philadelphia in June, to select a candidate for the Presidency, they passed a resolution partially ignoring the Know-Nothings, so as if possible to secure the Know-Nothing by the Harrisburg State Know-Nothing Abolition Convention and by the Philadelphia Abolition Presidential Convention to secure the adopted citizens who were opposed to the Know-Nothings.

Thus on the one hand they court the Know-Nothings, and on the other they reject them; and as if to make the matter still more disgusting, and to prove their criminal hypocrisy, the North American Convention which assembled in New York, and which nominated Fremont, after he was nominated at Philadelphia, was a pure Know-Nothing concern, and passed Know-Nothing resolutions. Col. Fremont, accepting both nominations, and in terms agreeing to be Know-Nothing or anti-Know-Nothing, just as they desired.

The State ticket is the first ticket which the incongruous elements of the opposition will be called upon to vote. But our sentiments are so generally known, that we do not expect all these bargains and that is Abolitionism, bold, defiant, and blasphemous Abolitionism. It is this which underlies the whole State ticket. "The Know-Nothing who votes for it because it is supposed to represent his sentiments will be quite as much cheated as the foreign born citizen who votes for it because he thinks it represents his sentiments. The only party that will be satisfied with it are the Abolitionists, and they are checking in their votes over the heads of a plan by which they win the adopted citizens and the worst Know-Nothings at one and the same time into their coils by professing to favor their contradictory doctrines. Was there ever in the history of politics a more damning, disgraceful and reckless cheat than this? The people that would endorse such a fraud would give the lie to the idea that they are capable of self-government.—Evening Argus.

BLOOD, NOT THE BALLOT-BOX.—Many if not most, of the abolition and Black-Republican leaders are now perfectly satisfied that the great mass of the American people cannot be swayed by specious artifices and inflammatory appeals for their reverence for the constitution, their attachment to the Union, and their respect for the laws. The ballot-box is no longer regarded by many of them as the only true, safe, constitutional appeal for the settlement of all differences of opinion as to men, measures, and principles. On a late occasion, Gerrit Smith made use of the following famous speech: "As you are aware, I do not attach that great importance to the approaching election which so many do. I have come to despair of the peaceful termination of slavery; it must go out in blood. The time for abolishing it at the ballot-box has gone by—never to return."

TUNNELS.—The United States have sixty-four tunnels on canals and Railways, the longest of which is about one mile. England has forty-eight canal tunnels, of an aggregate length of forty miles, the longest being over three miles; she has also seventy-nine railway tunnels, forty-nine of which amount to thirty-three miles, the longest being three miles. The longest tunnel known is in Submerin, in Hungary, about eleven and a half miles; it is used to drain an extensive series of mines, and for transporting ore on railway cars. In France there are fifty-six tunnels on railways; also eight on canals—thirty-six of which have an aggregate length of 84 miles.

REFUSE THE ABOLITION.—One of the first Governors of Pennsylvania, who unfurled the black and tattered flag of Abolitionism, was Joseph Ritner. Twenty years ago, in one of his official messages, this functionary denounced the South, and sought to raise a sectional anti-slavery party in Pennsylvania; but was signally defeated. Now this same Ritner is a leading Black-Republican, and participated actively in the Convention that nominated Fremont. Shall this exploded Abolition Governor be more successful now, in abolishing Pennsylvania, than he was then? We trust not.

MAINE.—The recapitulation of the Augustus Age (Dem.) is as follows: Hamlin 69,429; Wells 43,889; Patten 6,659. Hamlin's majority over all, 17,881; over Wells, 24,543. Senate—20 Republicans, 1 Democratic. House—124 Republicans, 23 Democrats, 4 Whigs.

THE PERSONS WHO PRETEND to be so fearful that Kansas will be a slave State, uphold the Topeka constitution, which prohibits a free colored man from residing in the Territory! Great friends to the colored race, they are!—with a snapper to it!

LISTEN TO GENERAL CASS.—General Lewis Cass wrote a letter, consenting to be present at the Democratic Convention, to be held in Dayton, Ohio, on the 17th inst. In this letter, Gen. Cass says: "The present crisis of our country demands the exercise of every true Democrat, and I shall rejoice to give my aid, after such an adjournment, to take my part in the pending contest, upon the issue of which, in my opinion, depends the permanency of the Union and the Constitution."

THE TRAPPER.

A Rocky Mountain trapper caught a woolly hog, which Barnum bought. And he went bobbin' around.

This trapper next to California went, Bobbin' around, around, around. And in cows he made a good point, And they all went bobbin' around.

His deep pocket he thought he'd fill, Bobbin' around, around, around. Whilst Uncle Sam should foot the bill, And he went bobbin' around.

To Congress, at length, this trapper came, Bobbin' around, around, around. He swore he'd immortalize his name, And he went bobbin' around.

What sound logic failed to effect, Bobbin' around, around, around. A cudgel supplied its place instead, And he went bobbin' around.

Now this same chip has been brought out, Bobbin' around, around, around. For President, with stripe and about, And he goes bobbin' around.

Wall street gamblers, Greely and Col., Bobbin' around, around, around. Forced him on the people whether or no, And they go bobbin' around.

But Buck and Brock are on the course, Bobbin' around, around, around. A cudgel beat this 'nigger' horse, And he went bobbin' around.

Our prayer is, may the Union never go Bobbin' around, around, around. But her enemies up Salt River go, And there remain bobbin' around.

HURRAH FOR BUCK AND BROCK.

Arr—Carry me back to Old Virginia." Fling out, fling out, with song and shout, Our banner to the breeze; The same old flag, the stars and stripes—That looks like a free man's flag, And write our standard bearers' names, Upon each flag they fold; The brave, the just, the good and true, Who never were bought or sold. Chorus—Hurrah! hurrah! for Buck and Brock. We'll give them three cheers, And carry them up to the old White House, By fair Potomac's shore.

We know no North, we know no South, We know no East or West; But go for the whole United States—The land we love the best. Then down with the Abolition crew, Who'd let the Union slide; And rattle around old Buck and Brock, The noble, true and tried. Chorus—Hurrah! hurrah! for Buck and Brock. The Keatons give her noblest son, And so does old Kentuck; And Fremont men turn pale with fear, When they hear the shout for Buck! For that gallant shout is ringing out, From Maine to Georgia's strand; Wherever there beats a freeman's heart, For his whole—his native land! Chorus—Hurrah! hurrah! for Buck and Brock. We will give them three cheers more, And carry them up to the old White House, By fair Potomac's shore.

THAT WILL NOT MARRY DEMOCRATS IN FAIR OPEN DISCUSSION.—The St. Louis Republic, one of the most respectable and influential old-line Whig papers in the Union, in the issue of the 12th inst., thus notices the skulking manner in which the Black-Republicans are conducting the canvass in Illinois: "The whole State of Illinois is in a political ferment, such as was never before known. In every county, almost in every town, in the day and night time, political meetings are held, and a degree of excitement is diffused which surprises every one. They seem to have given themselves up to political altogether. One thing, however, strikes us as very remarkable, and that is the studied refusal of the Black-Republicans—the friends of Fremont—to agree to a public discussion of the merits of the candidates, or of the principles of the respective parties." They have refused, we learn, to meet the Democrats in open discussion, but prefer to go skulking about neighborhoods and townships, and secretly instilling into the minds of credulous people the poison which this contest has generated. Their system of tactics consists in this felonious, dark-intrigue, policy in the circulation of printed and oral statements of the most infamous character against the people of the South and the Democracy of the nation.

When they decline to advocate their claims before the people, it may safely be assumed that they are afraid that they will not trust it to their decision. The friends of the Union—the supporters of Buchanan and Breckinridge—manifest no such timidity. They are before the country everywhere, and ready to meet anybody on the issues now presented. If there are any of our citizens curious enough to see how an Illinois election campaign is conducted, we advise them by all means to go to Springfield, next Thursday. There will be a glorious outpouring of the people—such a one as was never known in the State, and numerous orators to address them. Gen. Cass, Jones of Tennessee, Breckinridge, Toombs, Douglas, Fremont, Richardson, Brecht, Hogan, and many others, have promised to be in attendance, and it is certain they will be on hand. Who and how many will be from St. Louis to help on this glorious work?

IS FREMONT ELIGIBLE?—There appears to be considerable doubt as to whether Fremont is really a native of the United States. The Boston Daily Bee, a journal that the people of the United States will do well to read, published the following statement in its columns: "Fremont—Colonel John C. Fremont was born in FRANCE, January, 1813. His father was an emigrant, from FRANCE, and his mother a native of Virginia. The Constitution of the United States requires that the office of President shall be filled by a native-born citizen."

THE ADDRESS.

OF JOHN W. GEARY, GOVERNOR OF KANSAS. DELIVERED IN THE SENATE OF THE TERRITORY, FEBRUARY 17th, 1856.

Tell me, Citizens: I appear among you a stranger to most of you, and for the first time have the honor to address you as the Governor of the Territory of Kansas. The position had not sought by me; but was voluntarily tendered by the present chief magistrate of the nation. As an American citizen, deeply conscious of the blessings which ever flow from our beloved Union, I did not consider myself at liberty to shrink from any duties, however delicate and onerous, required of me by my country.

With a knowledge of all the circumstances surrounding the executive office, I have deliberately accepted it, and I will endeavor faithfully to discharge its varied requirements. When I received my commission, I was solemnly sworn to support the Constitution, and to execute the laws, and discharge my duties as Governor of the Territory. By reference to the act by which the organization of this Territory, and by Congress on the 30th day of March, 1854, I find my duties more particularly defined. Among other things I am "to take care that the laws be faithfully executed."

Among the duties of the United States and the Organic Law of this Territory will be the lights by which I will be guided in my executive career. A careful and dispassionate examination of our Organic Act will satisfy any reasonable person that its provisions are eminently just and beneficial. If this act is not the best that could be devised, it is not the fault of its framers. The great leading feature of that Act is the right therein conferred upon the actual and bona fide inhabitants of this Territory, "in the exercise of self-government, to determine for themselves what shall be their own domestic institutions, subject only to the Constitution and the laws duly enacted by Congress under it." The people, accustomed to self-government in the States from whence they came, and having repaired to this Territory with the bona fide intention of making it their future residence, were supposed to be capable of creating their own domestic institutions, and to be the best judges of their own local necessities and institutions. This is what is termed "popular sovereignty." By this phrase, we simply mean the right of the majority of the people of the several States and Territories, being qualified electors, to regulate their own domestic institutions, and to make their own municipal laws, and to take their own municipal government. Thus understood, this doctrine underlies the whole system of Republican government. It is the great right of self-government, of the establishment of which our ancestors, in the stormy days of the revolution, pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor. A doctrine so eminently just and so well established, would require no words to give it the willing homage of every American citizen: When legitimately expressed and duly ascertained, the will of the majority must be the imperative rule of civil action for every law-abiding citizen. This simple, just rule of action, has brought order out of confusion, and has given to the history of the world, has made a few feeble infant colonies a great confederated republic.

No man, conversant with the state of affairs now in Kansas, can close his eyes to the fact that much civil disturbance has for a long time past existed in this Territory. Various reasons have been assigned for this disturbance, and the best of all remedies have been proposed. The House of Representatives of the United States have ignored the claims of both Gentlemen claiming the legal right to represent the people of this Territory in that body. The Topeka Constitution, recognized by the House, has been repudiated by the Senate. Each side, in their respective opinions, has their respective advocates suggestive of peace to Kansas, have been alternately proposed and rejected. Men outside of the Territory, in various sections of the Union, influenced by reasons best known to themselves, endeavored to stir up internal strife, and to array brother against brother, and to excite the passions of the people, and for the promotion of the most unworthy purposes, Kansas is left to suffer, her people to endure, and her property is endangered. In—there—no—remedy for these evils? Cannot the wounds of Kansas be healed and peace restored to her borders?

Men of the North—of the South—of the East and of the West, in Kansas, you and you alone, have the remedy in your own hands. Will you not suspend fratricidal strife? Will you not cease to regard each other as enemies, and look upon one another as the children of the same mother, and the citizens of the same land? Let us banish all outside influences from our deliberations, and assemble around our council board, with the Constitution of our country and the Organic Law of the Territory as the great charters for our guidance and direction. The bona fide inhabitants of this Territory, alone, are entitled to the protection of the laws, and to the right of self-government, and to the right of self-defense, and to the right of self-protection. Let us uphold her government, maintaining peace, and laying the foundation for a future Commonwealth. On this point let there be a perfect unity of sentiment. It is the first great step toward the attainment of peace. If we will inspire confidence amongst ourselves, and in each other, and in the whole country. Let us show ourselves worthy and capable of self-government. Do not the inhabitants of this Territory better understand what domestic institutions are suited to their condition—what laws will be most conducive to their prosperity and happiness—than the citizens of distant, or either neighboring States? This great right of regulating our own affairs and attending to our own business, without any interference from others, has been guaranteed to us by the law which Congress has made for the organization of this Territory. This right of self-government, and of self-protection, I will uphold with all my might, and with the entire power committed to me. In relation to any changes of the laws of the Territory which I may deem desirable, I have no occasion now to speak; but these are subjects which will be discussed in the regular session of the Territory. The Territory of the United States is the common property of the several States, or of the people thereof. This being so, no obstacle should be interposed to the settlement of this common property, within a territorial condition. I cheerfully recognize the people of this Territory, under the Organic Act, have the absolute right of making their municipal laws, and from whom they deem themselves aggrieved by recent legislation, I would invoke the timely interference, and point out to them a suitable and feasible remedy. You have a right to ask the next Legislature to revise any and all laws; and in the meantime as you value the peace of the Territory and the maintenance of future

laws, I would earnestly ask you to refrain from all violation of the present statutes. In this people of Kansas to lend a willing obedience to the law. All the provisions of the Constitution of the United States must be rigidly observed; the acts of Congress relating to this Territory must be unhesitatingly obeyed, and the decisions of our Courts respected. It will be my imperative duty to see that these suggestions are carried into effect. In my official career, here, I will do justice at all hazards. Influenced by no other considerations than the welfare of the whole people of this Territory, I desire to know no party, no section, no North, no South, no East, no West, nothing but Kansas and my country.

Fully conscious of my great responsibilities in the present conditions of things in Kansas, I must invoke your aid, and solicit your co-operation. Your executive officer can do little without the aid of the people. With a firm reliance upon the Divine Providence, to the best of my ability I shall promote the interests of the citizens of the Territory, not merely collectively, but individually; and I shall expect from them in return that cordial aid and support, without which the government of no State or Territory can be administered. Let us all begin anew. Let the past be buried in oblivion. Let all strife and bitterness cease. Let us all honestly devote ourselves to the true interests of Kansas—develop her rich agricultural and mineral resources—build up manufacturing enterprises—make public roads and highways—prepare amply for the education of our youth—maintain the Territory a sanctuary of those cherished principles which protect the inalienable rights of the individual, and elevate the character of our citizens. Then shall peaceful industry soon be restored—population and wealth will flow upon us—"the desert will blossom as the rose"—and the State of Kansas will soon be admitted into the Union the peer and pride of her elder sisters.

JOHN W. GEARY.

WHEREAS a large number of volunteer militia has been called into the service of the Territory of Kansas, by authority of the late acting Governor, for the maintenance of order, many of whom have been taking from their occupations, and deprived of their ordinary means of support and of their domestic enjoyments; and

Whereas, the employment of militia is not authorized by my instructions from the General Government, except upon requisition of the commander of the military department of Kansas; and

Whereas, an authorized regular force has been placed at my disposal, sufficient to ensure the execution of the laws that may be obstructed by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings; now

Therefore, I, John W. Geary, Governor of the Territory of Kansas, do hereby issue this my proclamation, declaring that the service of such volunteer militia are no longer required; and hereby order that they be immediately discharged. The Secretary and the Adjutant General of the Territory will muster out of service each command at its place of rendezvous. And I command all bodies of men, combined, armed and equipped with munitions of war, without authority of the government, instantly to disband or quit the Territory, as they will answer the contrary at their peril.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the Territory of Kansas, this 8th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

JOHN W. GEARY, Governor of Kansas. DANIEL WOODS, Secretary.

WHEREAS, it is the true policy of every State or Territory to be prepared for any emergency that may arise from internal dissension or foreign invasion; and

Therefore, I, John W. Geary, Governor of the Territory of Kansas, do issue this my proclamation, ordering all free male citizens, who are of legal age, and who are of the age of sixteen and forty-five years, to enroll themselves, in accordance with an act to organize the militia of the Territory, that they may be completely organized by companies, regiments, brigades or divisions, to have themselves in readiness to be mustered by my order into the service of the United States, upon requisition of the commander of the military department in which Kansas is embraced, for the suppression of all combinations to resist the laws, and for the maintenance of public order and civil government.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the Territory of Kansas, this 8th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

JOHN W. GEARY, Governor. DANIEL WOODS, Secretary.

In accordance with the foregoing proclamation, the commanding officers will take notice, and in compliance therewith, report their enrollments and organizations to me at my office at Topeca, on or before the first day of October next.

By order of the Governor. DANIEL WOODS, Adjutant-General. LEWISTOWN, SEPT. 11, 1856.

YOUNG AMERICA.—One Saturday evening, a little boy not over four years of age, while strolling down Broadway, New York, was stopped by a crowd of men, seated in front of the Broadway Hotel. One of the company, who had during the evening made repeated dozes at wit said to the boy: "Sny, does your mamma know you are out?" "Yes, sir, my ma gave me three cents to buy a monkey,—are you for sale?" and then passed on, leaving the crowd convulsed with laughter.

THE FOLLOWING resolution was adopted by the New York Whig State Convention on the 14th ult: "Resolved, That we will oppose, to the utmost extent of our ability, the election of Mr. Fremont, believing that he is not qualified for the Presidency of this Union; we firmly believe, that his election would increase the internal strife, the party he represents being in spirit, national, and inevitably tending to dissolution."

GEN. JACKSON AND COL. FREMONT.

The great contest between the North and South, growing out of free trade on the one hand, and a protective tariff on the other, which threatened for a time the destruction of the Confederacy, is a subject fresh in the minds of very many of our citizens, and in the hearts of the wisdom and patriotism of the best men in the nation to preserve the Union unharmful. Such was the excitement in both sections, that angry feeling took the place of calm reflection, and madness displayed itself in preparation for mortal combat. The rapid tread of the soldier warned awaited them; darkness covered the land, and the friends of self-government at home, and abroad were sad. Kings upon their thrones hailed with joy the auspicious moment, and anticipated the speedy downfall of a government based upon equal rights.

In the winter of 1833, when Jackson, with the sword in his right hand and the olive branch in his left, spoke in a voice of thunder to the troubled sea, and commanded it to be still. "Come, let us reason together," was his language; "let no brother raise his arm in anger against his brother; let us be just and courteous; let us meet together as friends, and be brothers still. The sword of justice must, continue uplifted, but the olive branch is presented for your acceptance. Henry Clay, a name dear to America, cannot see the clouds of war arising before us to blow, and the troubled sea was at rest. Such was the dark cloud that hung over us in 1832, and it is well for us to review the past, for by it we gain instruction more valuable than fine gold. In this trying period, Andrew Jackson occupied the Presidential throne, and was sustained by the overwhelming vote of the whole Union, having received a majority of the electoral votes in the States, both North and South—representing within himself the interests of each portion of the Union, knowing no North, no South, no East, no West—being in the language of the red man, "the great spirit of God is all in all."

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What will be our position should the great question which now agitates the country, overshadowing all others; by which before our eyes the whole Union is divided into two competitors in the free States, dividing the votes which may elect the one or the other a candidate South, it is possible we may have a President elected by not exceeding one-fourth of the vote cast for him, and his high office in the United States, a contingency never contemplated by the framers of the Constitution.

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WESTERN ANNOYANCES.

Judge J., who has recently returned from a tour in the West, relates an anecdote illustrating the horrors to which travelers in that region are exposed. In his passage to one of the rivers, he fell in company with a talkative lady and gentlemen, to whom he was relating some of his sufferings from mosquitoes.

"Husband," said the lady to the gentleman, "owning that title, 'you had better tell the gentleman about the man we met—in Iowa.'"

The hunt was sufficient, and "husband" proceeded to say that, "in their travels far West, they met the acquaintance of a stout, rollicking, Western boaster, one of the genus who could 'whip his weight in wildcats'; but who possessed a fund of quiet humor. On one occasion, they had stopped at a hotel in the interior, not of the most inviting appearance. They were situated in their rooms, the doctor at one end, and the lady and gentlemen at the other, of a long hall. About midnight the drowsy crowd were startled by a report of firework proceeding from the end of the hall occupied by their traveling companion. Both started up, and began to speculate upon the probability of this untimely alarm, when they heard a rushing of feet, and a confusion of voices in the hall. On going to the door, the gentleman found the whole household, headed by the landlord, rushing in the direction of the report. His curiosity led him to join the mad rush, and he arrived with the rest in front of the loosers' door. The doctor, in a loud voice, he found it fast, whereupon, in a loud voice, he demanded instant admission.

"What do you want?" roared a voice within the door.

"Can't I go in?" replied the landlord.

"It's my room, and I'm in bed—can't you see?"

"Let me in!" shouted the landlord, in a louder tone, at the same time shaking the door violently, "or I'll break the door down!"

"Hold on!" rejoined the voice within; "when I rush the whole party, expecting to see the whole floor covered with blood. It was their anxious and their wild, and he was in his proper place, and the boisterous landlord, unheeding, strove to force his way upon the bed."

Who fired that pistol?" demanded the landlord.

"I did!" was the reply.

"Why did you fire the pistol?"

The boaster stepped to the end and, throwing open the covering, said: "Look here! Do you see that?"

The attention of the party was at once directed to the point indicated, and there, over the whole surface of the sheet, bedbugs were scampering in every direction, and a stack of sheep frightened by a dog. The landlord was chagrined and puzzled, and looked to his lodger for an explanation.

"These," began the boaster, straightening himself up to his full height and gesticulating with his right hand in grandiloquent style. "The first night of my first night of an armistice with them, and we are on friendly terms; but on the window sill there, just outside, you will find two infernal big fellows, and I couldn't do anything with them, and so I just put a bullet through 'em." This was their anxious and their wild, and he was in his proper place, and the boisterous landlord, unheeding, strove to force his way upon the bed.

It is needless to add, that the landlord retired to his own bed, cast-iron, while the spectators enjoyed a hearty laugh.

THREE PARTIES IN KANSAS.

A Kentuckian, and a minister of the Gospel, writes to his brother, living in Louisville, Ky., from Kansas, as follows:

Conservative men everywhere should know that Kansas is divided into three parties: 1. Abolitionists of the Garrison stamp, who trample upon the Constitution and the Bible, and join in bands to maraud through the Territory.

Moderate Free State men, who uphold the Constitution, and because they refuse to leave their homes and join the armed Abolitionists, are actually driven into Missouri by men who profess to be seeking the same object, who have stolen and their horses pillaged.

Pro-slavery men, the greater part of whom do not care, but yet are goaded to determined revenge by the memory of long years of Abolition aggression.

The advent of Lane's armed men was the signal for the Abolitionists, with all the outlaws in the country under them, to commence their depredations almost simultaneously upon a Georgian colony—upon Tradewell settlement and the town of Frankfort. Then began the extraordinary impressment of Free State men—A profane act that should startle the North. For specify the affidavit of Master Wallace, a Free State man, and formerly a member of the Illinois Legislature. An old man, shouldered his rifle and fought by the side of pro-slavery men at Osawatimie on the 30th of August. Upon one of twenty Abolitionists killed he found his son's body, and also recovered two of his horses. He regards it as a signal protection of Providence that no solitary pro-slavery man was killed.

The conservative Free State man now sees clearly that Abolitionism is as destructive to the North as to the South. Hundreds of them are now recovering the hospitality of the border Missouri, and are exploring the latter to gain aid in putting down the marauders.

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