d her steadfastly in the face, and said, "So-
his ?"

"What, Mr. Adrian ?"

"I am going to put a question to you which I have already put four times this evening, and each time it was answered untruly. May I hope—"

"Hope what, sir ?"

"To hear a true and candid answer ?"

"I trust so, sir. But why do you wonder at what you have heard before ? Your forget what the world is, Mr. Adrian. What are we taught by our mothers, our aunts, our sisters, and our friends ? They tell us that the world is full of deceit and treachery, and so it is generally. We are naturally true and loving; but what recompense do our love and truth meet with ?—How often are our affections sought for and won, and then thrown back to us by the inconstant admirer, who first solicited for and then disdained them ! Who is it makes us flirts and coquettes ? Who teach us to look after fortune and rank ? If men were surer of themselves, they might rely more frequently on women. Man is false by nature; woman is made so by education and the world's manners."

"You are very severe, Miss Sophia. Do you think all men deceitful ?"

"No; nor are all women naturally candid."

"May I put my question now ?"

"You may."

She smiled kindly, yet archly as she spoke.

"Sophia, have you ever loved ?"

She put her hand into her bosom and took out a small miniature. It was the portrait of a very handsome youth in sailor's dress.

"He was my cousin," she resumed; "and he was lost two years ago in a wreck on the coast of Brittany." A tear fell upon her hand as she said so.

"Could you love again ?" asked Adrian.

"The heart knows neither its own weakness nor its own strength until it is tried," continued she. "At present I feel as if I must be a mourner forever. This, however, I think I may say, that I could never marry through mercenary motives, and that my new affections would be the work of time.—But I have a sister younger than myself, infinitely fairer, whose heart has never known the feeling. She would suit you every way."

Adrian had forgotten the golden feather; but now, by accident he touched the side of the lovely girl, and the voice whispered in his ear:

"She is true, and means more than she utters; she is worthy to be your wife.'

The last golden feather was gone.

TACTICS OF THE ENEMY—THE WAR AGAINST MR. BUCHANAN'S ADMINISTRATION COMMENCED.—It was to be hoped that those who had opposed the election of Mr. Buchanan would wait until his policy should be made known before they commenced a warfare against his administration. But this reasonable hope is not to be realized. A desperate band of agitators both North and South have already opened their fire upon him at a venture, and as if by a mutual understanding, the Black Republicans of the North, and the Know-Nothings of the South have both chosen Kansas as their battle field; there they attempt to assail the Administration, and bleeding Kansas must yet be made to bleed more copiously for the benefit of both Northern and Southern agitators. If the people of Kansas should recognise slavery in their Constitution, we know that the Black Republicans would shriek and howl more than ever, and abuse James Buchanan as they have already done Franklin Pierce. And should the people of Kansas when forming their Constitution, choose to reject slavery, some of the Southern Know-Nothing organs have already intimated that they hold James Buchanan responsible. Their people are determined to find fault it is impossible to prevent it; but every reasonable man must see that the President has neither the right nor the power to control the institutions of Kansas. God forbid that he should have. All the control that he has over that question, is to see that peaceable emigrants to Kansas be protected, and that the bona fide citizens to Kansas shall be allowed peaceably to choose their own institutions. These duties we confidently believe the President elect will faithfully perform. —*Fed. Union.*

FARMER'S HIGH SCHOOL.—Petitions are being signed in this and other counties for such aid to the Farmer's High School, as "may be consistent with the true interest of the people at large."

This is a very modest request from our farmers, and asked in a very modest way.—Though tax-payers almost by vocation, they have seldom or never asked for any special appropriation for their great interest. And now, when the Farmer's High School, founded by bequests and donations of private individuals, absolutely requires for the erection of its buildings, the institution of experiments, and collections of apparatus, &c., the sum of 75,000 dollars, they only ask for what the Legislature will please to give.

Can the Legislature find any better object to foster by the pecuniary aid it annually appropriates than this ?

At present there is no school to which the farmer can send his son to learn the accomplishments necessary to the practically scientific country gentleman, or to give him a taste and preference for them. Nor have we in town or country, any men who properly understand some of the most common rural operations. If we employ a man to prune or graft our trees, the trees are disfigured or mortally injured. If we hear of any new seeds, machines, manures or processes, we have no means of learning their good and bad qualities save by the account given by interested salesmen. Should not farmers establish an agency for the trial—once for others all—of the necessary experiments, mostly requiring too much care, expense, time and special devotedness, than busy individual farmers can give ?

The plan of the Trustees combines all these and many other great advantages and we hope and trust that all our citizens, and especially our farmers, who are the dispensers of the bounties of Providence to us all, will press upon the legislature their modest request.

The appropriation was lost last winter by five votes.—*Clinton Democrat.*

SPANISH COIN.—The following is the average value of the worn Spanish coin at the United States Mint in Philadelphia.

Quarters,	23¾ cents.
Eights or Locos,	10 9-10 do
Sixteenths or Pps,	5¼ do.

It has been ascertained that the Spanish coins which are not defaced or clipped, are, in reality, worth something more than the American

The Watchman.

EQUAL AND EXACT JUSTICE TO ALL

BELLEFONTE, PENNA.,

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1857.

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE COUNTY

FOR GOVERNOR,

WILLIAM F. PACKER,

OF LYCOMING COUNTY.

(Subject to the decision of the State Convention.)

THE TONNAGE TAX.

A strong effort is being made this winter, in the Legislature, to repeal the Law that imposes a tax on freight, carried over the Pennsylvania Railroad. We have been gratified to observe, however, that nearly every paper outside of Philadelphia, and some in it, take strong grounds against the repeal, and argue the question on its true principles. The Press, when united, has immense power, and although we believe the bill will be defeated, it may, nevertheless, be of interest to some of our readers to understand something of the subject, and the reasons we have for insisting that the tax shall continue.

Pennsylvania has incurred a heavy public debt, as our tax-payers know from experience—and it has all been contracted in the construction of Railroads and Canals. The most expensive portion of public improvements entered into by the State, was the Columbia Railroad, Pennsylvania Canal and Allegheny Portage Railroad, the three together, connecting the sister cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburg, and bringing them into commercial communication with each other. When these works were in successful operation, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company obtained a charter, in pursuance of which those two cities, the one the metropolis of Eastern, and the other of Western Pennsylvania, have been connected by a different and more expeditious line of travel—one of the best railroads in the United States. At first the State Legislature restrained the company entirely from carrying freight upon their road, lest it might diminish the revenue realized from the works of the State that carried goods in the same direction and almost upon a parallel line.—Afterwards, however, they were permitted by law to carry freight, during the season that navigation was closed, on condition that they would pay the same toll to the Commonwealth that would be received on the canal for the same article, and at a later day they were permitted to carry freight at all seasons of the year, and of all kinds, in consideration whereof the company was to pay to the State a certain tax on every ton of freight that passes over their road.—We have no statistics by us from which to ascertain what this tonnage tax, as it is called, amounts to *per annum*, but we do know that it cannot be less than considerable. Like a spoiled child, that is allowed unusual privileges, and by persuasion induces its parents to yield to its own desires, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have been obtaining grant after grant from the State, until they have grown to be the most powerful, aristocratic and monopolizing corporation in existence, under our laws, and it is asked that the miserable pittance that the Commonwealth receives in consideration of the liberties granted out, shall be entirely released, and that the State works shall be useless stock, while the Railroad Company rolls in wealth, and acquires increased power over the prosperity and success of the general interest of our Commonwealth. If the Railroad was an object of charity, it might be an act of justice on the part of the State to remove every obstruction in the way of its success, and indeed the interests of the people at large would require that every advantage should be given to the Company that would lead to its prosperity. But when we know that dividends of 8 and 10 per ct. are annually made to the capital stock of the road, that the stock holders are gaining wealth, and the State becoming poorer, it is undoubtedly right that this tax should be regularly and promptly paid; and indeed it indicates a mercenary spirit of ingratitude on the part of the individual members of the company towards the State that gave their corporation existence, and reared it into gigantic life, when they ask that they shall make all and it nothing—that the public works shall become worthless, from the effects of a public grant and the public receive nothing for it. But when we remember that a corporation is *soulless*, we cannot wonder at the application,—but we do say that the members of the Legislature will manifest much less soul than we think they possess, if they cast their votes in favor of the company and against the State whose interests and rights they should protect. It is a proverb as applicable to public morals as to private that, "Charity begins at home," and it is beyond all doubt our duty as a dignified commonwealth to liquidate our own debt, and satisfy our creditors, before we manifest our generosity towards rich and aristocratic corporations. The Pennsylvania Railroad is an improvement that every citizen of the State, whether at home or abroad must be proud of but it has within itself not only the means of existence but of opulence and wealth. It needs no protection—no charity—and should not ask it from an insolvent commonwealth.

STATES UNION HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA.—This hotel (formerly the Red Lion) is one of the most comfortable and pleasant places to stop at when visiting Philadelphia; every thing is in complete order; the rooms are well ventilated and kept in the neatest style; the table is equal to any in the city. Besides there is no more agreeable landlord in the State than Mr. Hinkle; he makes his guests feel as comfortable as if they were in their own Homes.

THE GRAND JURY of Clinton county ignored the bill against young Smoke, for shooting his father. It is generally believed to have been an accident, as declared by the father previous to his death.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

"As dull by entry is the dullard's num[illegible] civil rights" as intelligence is the bunting and pallidium of our political liberties. It devolves on us at this weight to throw our influence and our efforts into the scale with universal education as counterpoised against an aristocracy of mind—a monopoly of learning. The great peculiarity that preserves our liberties and sends vitality to every nerve of the national government, is the equality established and promoted by the commingling of high and low, rich and poor in the scenes of childhood, whereby they are taught to sympathise with meritorious poverty, to despise gilded iniquity and measure men and things, according to the standard of their real merits. That "all men are created free and equal," is a sacred truth declared in the *magna charta* of American liberty, and it is also a truth that a community of tastes, habits, and educations can perpetuate. The moment you place the means of knowledge out of the reach of the poor and confine it to the sons of men whose lots the goddess Fortune hath smiled upon, you are rearing up a power in this free land, the tendency of which will indubitably be toward monarchy and centralization. This evil influence upon universal education may be accomplished in more ways than one. Indeed it is not the avowed enemy of our common schools, that strikes at their root the most severe blow, and prostrates most effectively the hopes of their friends. Their arguments may be successfully contended against, their sophistry stripped of its gauze like covering, and truth be made apparent with all its convincing powers. But those who speak favorably of the free schools, while by actions they oppose them are the most dangerous opponents to the cause.—Rich men who say common schools are a great blessing, but my children are too good to attend them and mingle with the plebian boys and girls of the land, strike a fatal blow not only at the common school system, but at the fundamental principle of our common freedom, by creating an impassible breach between classes of society, and thus destroying that common wisdom which a Democracy is always said to possess. Were the children of Old England educated together, and all destinctive ranks were forgotten, monarchy would lay down its sceptre and resign to the common people the rights that naturally and inherently belong to them. Were serfdom rooted out of Russia, and a general and universal plan of Education established from the Rhone to the Volga, the Czar would soon acknowledge the sovereignty of the people, and surrender to them the power that ignorance permits the despot unjustly to retain. Genius of enlightment! wave thy mystic wand over all the nations of the globe and instantly the chains of thraldom will be broken, and all mankind be free in thought word and deed. Genius of Liberty! guard thine own altar, protect from the destructive hand of aristocracy the public schools that constitute thine own most powerful panoply.

We have no desire to become personal or to make any allusions that might wound the feelings of our friends, but we cannot close our eyes to the fact that the public schools of our borough are in a neglected and suffering condition. Not that we have any fault to find with any of our teachers, for indeed, we believe them all to be entirely competent and capable, but we do think that the citizens of this borough—the rich and influential citizens particularly—manifest an entire want of interest in their condition. From inquiry we learn that scarcely a visitor has been in the school house this winter. Now it is a source of pleasure to both pupil and teacher to find parents sufficiently enlisted in the cause, to make an occasional visit to the room. It encourages all, and a smile of approbation and approval will do more for the young than we are apt to imagine.

It is a wrong idea that some people entertain, that public schools are only for the poor, and therefore style and neatness is unnecessary: that the rich and aristocratic can send their children to the Academy, and if there is only something that will bear the name of a *school house* it will do for the poor. For instance look at the *attractive resort* on the hill in our own borough. A building it is true, but what ornaments around it? Not a shade tree, not a vine, not even a green sod upon which a little boy might turn an unoffending sommersault—but the bleak wind howls around the corners, and every attraction is left to the good teacher's exuberant inventive genius. It must be strong. Sects and classes of society are the bane and poison of a free land. Let the rich and the poor be educated under the same roof, and you form a common tie to bind them together in all after life. School should be the most interesting place in the community, and more should be said about it than anything else, but on the contrary it is seldom mentioned—a few take sufficient attention to find fault with the teachers and "Kick up a muss with the directors"—but almost every place else is held in higher esteem than the school house. Now we say, with all respect, let rich and poor unite and make our common schools what they should be—improve them in appearance and in character, connect them with that importance that their relation to our Republican Institutions demands, and we may then fold our arms in assured contentment, with a song of deliverance upon our lips, and looking forward into the future, say with some hope of fulfilment—*be thou perpetuated.*

IT IS STATED that when John Bigler, late Governor of California and brother of Senator Bigler of this State, was a member of the California Legislature, his wife washed the clothes of some of the members for so much a dozen. Her industry and frugality and her husband's talents and honesty, in due time brought them wealth and distinction. A proud dame of old, when asked for her jewels, pointed to her children. If John Bigler should ever be asked for his jewels, let him point to his wife, and if she should ever be asked for her's let her hold up her hands.

SENATORIAL CONFERENCE.

The convention to elect a Delegate to represent the XVth Senatorial district, met at the Fallon House in Lock Haven, on the evening of Tuesday, February 10, 1857, and was organized by electing C. G. Finch, Esq., of Sullivan county, President, and Ira. C. Mitchell, Esq., of Centre county, Secretary.

The following Conferees presented their credentials, and took their seats in the convention:

Sullivan—C. G. Finch, James Deegan.
Lycoming—John Piatt, Henry White.
Clinton—Noah Parsons, V. Holden Orvis.
Centre—N. T. Mitchell, Ira C. Mitchell.

On motion of Mr. Piatt, the Conferees proceeded to the nomination and election of a Senatorial Delegate.

Mr. Deegan nominated H. L. Diffenbach, of Clinton county; and, on motion, he was unanimously elected Delegate from this Senatorial district to the Convention to be held in Harrisburg on the 24 day of March next.

Ira C. Mitchell, Esq., offered to the consideration of the Convention the following resolutions; which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, the Democracy now occupy a proud and victorious position having achieved in the late presidential campaign, a brilliant triumph over the combined enemies of the Constitution and our country, and upheld valiantly the flag of equal rights, when the fierce tide of fanaticism was rolling at its base; therefore—

Resolved, That regarding as we do the principles of the Democratic party to be the only true and fundamental principles of a Republican government, we deem it to be the duty of every patriot to surrender all personal feelings and selfish ambition to the nobler impulses of philanthropy, and by preserving unity and harmony in our ranks, insure a continuance of the success we now enjoy.

Resolved, That the election of Simon Cameron to the United States Senate is a victory over which no pure statesman can exult, and our defeat is robbed of its pain, by the assurance that Treason alone has been successful, while our principles remain unchanged, and as firmly fixed in the hearts of the sovereign people as ever.

Resolved, That Lebo, Waggonseller, and Mengear stand upon their country's record as a fearful warning to men in all coming time of the infamy and ignominy that treachery and corruption invariably induce. We spurn them—we denounce them, and deliver them up to the just indignation of their respective constituencies, and to the tutelage of that party which has bought them.

Resolved, That we feel truly proud of the favorable manner in which the name of our distinguished fellow citizen, Gen. William F. Packer, has been received by the democracy of the State, in connection with the office of Governor, and we do hereby guarantee that his own district will not be found, wanting should he receive the nomination for that responsible position—to attain which end we instruct our delegate elected by this conference to use all honorable means. Gen. Packer is a pure and noble minded statesman, a living representative of the truth of Democratic principles, and an unwavering adherent and defender of the political faith delivered to us by our fathers.

Resolved, that the proceedings of this conference be published in the *Pennsylvanian, Evening Argus, Harrisburg Union*, and all the Democratic papers of this Senatorial District.

On motion, the convention adjourned *sine die*, in harmony and good spirits.

THE TRAITOR'S REWARD.—A correspondent of the York *Gazette*, writing from Dillsburg, York county, under date of 4th of February, states that on last Saturday evening, the traitor, Manear, passed through Dillsburg on his way home, being the first time he has done so since he consumated that villainous, treacherous and disgraceful act of betraying the Democratic party, by selling himself to the Black Republicans, and voting for the apostle Simon Cameron. Being conscious that he deserved the wrath of an outraged and indignant constituency, he brought with him a man named Goodall, who is said to stay about Harrisburg, as a kind of "life guard," to protect his person from the violence which he knew he deserved at the hands of a betrayed constituency. He made a brief stay at Underwood's tavern, during which time he was frequently saluted with "Huzza for the traitor," "Down with Manear," &c. When they left the tavern, they had gone but a few yards before they received a shower of eggs from the hands of the bystanders, which was repeated at various points along the street. He passed through the town the next day on his return to Harrisburg, he made no stop, but slunk along like a nasty dog when caught killing sheep.

CONVICTED AND SENTENCED.—Rev. W. S. H. Keys, late editor of the Tyrone *Era*, a Know-Nothing organ, has been tried and convicted by the Blair County Court of assault and battery upon a young girl at Tyrone, and sentenced to three months confinement in the county prison. He was also indicted for an attempt to commit rape, but the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.—It was but a year ago that he made himself notorious by his slanderous charges against clergymen not only of his own but of other denominations, but, we presume, he can now indulge in a little sympathy for the frailties of poor human nature. He is an object of pity.

This man is a specimen of the 3000 clergymen who forgot their holy calling, and intrude themselves into the Senate Chamber with their political protest against the Nebraska-Kansas bill.

A TOAST.—At a Democratic celebration at Fitchburg, Massachusetts, the following toast was read:

The Fremont party was christened by three thousand clergymen, educated by Charles Sumner, and clothed by bleeding Kansas; but was arrested by Illinois for treason, tried before Chief Justice Union Indiana on the bench, found guilty by New Jersey, hung by Pennsylvania between two Black Republicans New York and Ohio, and finally sent to the place of mourning and "solemn silence" by California.

POISONED.—Last week, the entire family of Judge Pitcher, of Mt. Vernon, Indiana, consisting of six or eight persons, were poisoned from eating bread containing some poisonous matter, which was mistaken for cream of tartar, by the servant girl who made it. All who partook of the bread were more or less effected by the poison; none, however fatally.

THE NEW YORK DEMOCRACY.

We are pleased to learn from the New York Daily *News*, that the Democracy of New York are, at this time, heartily united in the common cause of our great party.—No doubt the fact regarded by the *News* will be a source of gratification to the Democracy all over the land. There was a time when the great Empire State could be relied on by national men of the country; when, with but few exceptions, her large vote was rolled up for the men and measures of the Democracy in tremendous majorities. But a change came over the spirit of her dream.—Principle was forgotten, and men set up for themselves. Then came defections, dissentions, disunion and defeat; and now, instead of being Democratic, this great State is given over to Black Republicanism, and is one of the most unreliable Sates in the Union.

It will, we fear, be a great while before she comes back to her first love. Yet, we are not without hope, knowing the potency of our principles, and the wondrous charm contained in the wand of Democracy. In days past, when all in world of politics looked dark and gloomy, and the land and its free institutions were threatened with distraction by the isms of the day, the magic power of Democracy has dispelled the gloom, and all has again appeared hopeful and bright. So it may be with New York; the fanaticism that now rules in that State may be crushed out by the sober second thought of the people, and Democracy, with its manfold blessings rule again.

The *News*, in reply to an article in the *Evening Post*, uses the following language:

There is not a shadow of difference among the members of the Democratic party; all who were fatally infected with the leprosy of free soilism have left the Democratic party and sought congenial associations with traitors and disunionists, while those who held to the vital doctrines of the party have found an antidote in the principles and the candidates brought forward by the Cincinnati Convention, and are now thoroughly united to members of the orthodox party.

We rejoice to say that Free Soilism does not exist in the Democratic party of the North; it has been thoroughly expelled from the system; and the party in New York and every where else is completely united on principles.

The crowning act of harmony—the union of the New York Democracy last Fall, at Syracuse, for which Mr. Buchanan congratulated the party in the State, is not impaired, nor is it likely to be endangered, but on the contrary, we may safely assert that the party in New York is now perfectly homogeneous in sentiment.

THE MURDER OF DR. BURDELL.—One of the great topics has been the murder of Dr. Burdell, a dentist of Bond street, New York. He was found dead in his office on the morning of Saturday, the 31st, and on examination of his body, it was found that he had been assassinated. The weapon used was a sharp knife or poignard; and although the house was occupied by quite a number of persons, no one could give the slightest explination of the mystery. The parties arrested are Mrs. Cunningham, who rented the house, a Mr. Eckel, who boarded with her, a youth named Snodgrass, and two young females, the daughters of Mrs. Cunningham. It has been shown that a serious misunderstanding existed between Dr. Burdell and Mrs. Cunningham, and that he had repeatedly expressed apprehensions for his life. Mrs. Cunningham claims that she was married to the Doctor, and that hence she is Mrs. Burdell, and entitled to the property of the deceased. On the other hand, it is the opinion of some that the man who was married to Mrs. C. was Mr. Eckel, or some one else, who merely personated Dr. Burdell for the occasion, and for some ulterior object. In short, suspicion has pointed to some of the inmates of the house as the murderers—as that Mr. no outsider has been arrested, or even suspected. The matter is, however, involved in mystery, and the excitement is intense among our neighbors.—The leading question, then, for some days has been—"Who murdered Dr. Burdell ?"

—Since the above was in type the verdict of the Coroner's Jury has been received. They found as follows:

First—That the deceased, Dr. Harvey Burdell, was found dead at his house, No. 31 Bond street, on the morning of the 31st of January, 1857.

Second—That his death was caused, on the night of January 30th, by numerous wounds from some sharp instrument.

Third—That the Jury find that Dr. Harvey Burdell was murdered by Mrs. Augusta Cunningham and John J. Eckle, as principals.

Fourth—That George Vail Snodgrass was accessory before the fact.

Fifth—That Miss Augustus Cunningham and Miss Helen Cunningham are persons having a knowledge of the facts, and concealing their knowledge of them.

ASSIGNMENT OF THE LANCASTER BANK.—The Lancaster Bank has made an assignment, appointing Horace Rathvon, Esq., the present cashier, as assignee. The appointment has been confirmed by the stockholders to make it valid. The Lancaster *Express* says that though Mr. Rathvon stands very high in the opinion of the community, still the general sentiment is that the Board ought to have been careful to "avoid even the appearance of evil," by selecting a person who had no official connection with the Bank, whatever, during the time the late robberies were practiced upon it.

REWARD OFFERED.—The Governor of Pennsylvania has offered a reward of $500 for the arrest of the murderer of Norcross, who met his death on January 16th on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The Pittsburg *Dispatch* states that the supposed criminal is not named McKinney, but, as he registered himself in that city, M'Kim—that he belongs to Wilmington, Delaware, and is well known to the police of that city, and other places in the East.

IMMERSION.—The Lewisburg *Chronicle* says that Rev. A. K. Bell, of that place, baptised twenty-three new converts in Smith's mill-race, Moreland township, Lycoming county, on the 25th ult. The ceremony was performed in the presence of 700 spectators.

ELLIS B. SCHNABEL, Esq., of Lycoming co., and F. W. Knox of Potter, were appointed delegates to the 4th of March convention by the conference held in Lock Haven. They were instructed to vote for Wm. F. Packer for Governor.

INHABITANTS.

Returns have been made to the proper department at Harrisburg of the number of taxable inhabitants of each co. in the State except Luzerne and Mifflin. Filling up the blanks of the two counties not yet returned by the number returned last year, and we have the following statement:

Counties.	Taxables.	Counties.	Taxables.
Adams,	5,746	Lawrence	5,020
Allegheny,	33,378	Lebanon	6,992
Armstrong,	6,871	Lehigh,	10,502
Beaver,	6,101	Luzerne,	18,217
Bedford,	5,197	Lycoming,	7,374
Berks,	19,648	Montour,	3,162
Blair,	6,935	McKean,	1,634
Bradford,	9,714	Mercer,	7,838
Bucks,	13,200	Mifflin,	3,450
Butler,	6,702	Monroe,	3,357
Cambria,	8,500	Montgom'ry,	16,799
Centre,	6,088	Northamp'n,	11,238
Carbon,	3,538	Northum'd,	6,038
Chester,	16,895	Perry,	4,717
Clarion,	6,263	Philadel'a,	104,000
Clearfield,	4,156	Pike,	1,520
Clinton,	3,800	Potter,	2,145
Columbia,	5,479	Schuylkill,	19,380
Crawford,	9,674	Snyder,	3,445
Cumberland,	7,904	Somerset,	6,254
Dauphin,	9,024	Sullivan,	1,110
Delaware,	6,152	Susquehanna,	7,139
Elk,	1,239	Tioga,	6,618
Erie,	9,953	Union,	3,215
Fayette,	7,825	Venango,	4,814
Forest,	211	Warren,	3,769
Franklin,	8,381	Washington,	10,007
Fulton,	1,898	Wayne,	5,775
Greene,	5,336	Westm'l'nd,	11,432
Huntingdon,	5,728	Wyoming,	2,504
Indiana,	6,232	York,	14,967
Jefferson,	3,401		
Juniata,	3,267	Total	696,132
Lancaster,	28,166		

It is the duty of the present Legislature to apportion among this number of taxables the representation of the Legislature for the next seven years. The constitutional maximum of 100 members being thus distributed makes a ratio of 5961 taxables for each member.

THE ELECTION OF U. S. SENATORS IN CALIFORNIA.—We are highly gratified to learn by the late California steamer, that two Democratic United States Senators have been elected in that State—Messrs. Gwin and Broderick. These gentlemen are both well and favorably known to the country and will add greatly to the Democratic strength in the Senate. Mr. Gwin, during his former term, most zealously and faithfully represented the interests of his State and of the Democratic party, and won high rank as a leading member. Mr. Broderick has hosts of ardently attached friends in the golden State, and has the reputation of being a man of decided ability. His career in the Senate will doubtless be a brilliant one

SAMUEL H. REYNOLDS, Esq.—We have learned with pleasure that this talented young gentleman, whom the citizens of our county will remember as one of themselves but a short time ago, has been appointed Solicitor of the city of Lancaster, where he lives. Taking into consideration the fact that Mr. Reynolds has resided in Lancaster but 18 months, and that he was elected over a number of rival aspirants, this is very high compliment, but one that talent, industry and close attention to business render eminently meritorious.

THE WASHINGTON *Star*, of the 10th, says the fact that the Republicans sought to set an entire new precedent in the effort to prevent Senator Fitch from being sworn in on Governor Willard's certificate of his election, is apparent in the exposure made by Senator Mallory, who answered the elaborate speech of Mr. Hale, simply by confronting him in open Senate with his (Mr. Hale's) speech on the question of his own (Mr. M.) right to be sworn in under precisely similar circumstances, wherein Mr. Hale argued quite as vehemently and with much more force on the opposite side of the question! His discomfiture created uproarious mirth throughout the chamber.

BOARD OF REVENUE COMMISSIONERS.—The Board of Revenue Commissioners met in Harrisburg, on the 11 inst. 21 members were present. The State Treasurer, ex-officio President presided, John M. Foster of Dauphin, was selected as Clerk; Nelson Weiser of Lehigh, and Samuel Slaymaker, of Lancaster, Assistant Clerks; Andrew Krause, of Dauphin, Messenger.

SUPREME JUDGE.—Judge Lewis is a candidate for re-election. Hon. Wm. Strong, of Berks, and Judge Hepburn, of Cumberland, are also candidates, and both are most excellent men. Either would adorn the position and give strength to the ticket upon which they might be placed.

WE CALL the attention of our readers to to the law card of J. Holden Orvis, Esq., of Lock Haven; which may be found in another column. Mr. Orvis was admitted to practice in the several courts of this county during last term. He is a young man of decided ability and worth, and merits the support of the community.

ARRESTED.—Mr. B. C. Bachman late President of the Lancaster Bank, was arrested, on last Thursday afternoon, on a charge of embezzlement, and held to bail in the sum of $12,000 to answer at court. The President of the Bank David Longnecker, was arrested on Friday and held to bail the sum of $24,000, on a simular charge.

HORACE GREELEY declines being addressed as an "Honorable," like other ex-members of Congress, and requests that he may be addressed as "*simple* Horace Greeley." Correspondents will please remember it, and address their letters "Simple Horace Greeley, Tribune Buildings, New York."

FOOL-HARDINESS.—A man named Forner, living near Miltonsburg, Ohio, on the 15th ult., bet a dollar that he could walk home, a distance of five miles, barefooted. He won his bet and lost both his feet, which were so badly frozen as to require amputation.

LARGE BEQUEST.—Moses Sheppard, Esq., of Baltimore, a retired merchant, died in that city on Sunday morning. He left $600,000 to found an Insane Asylum.

DEAD.—E. A. Penniman, formerly a prominent politician of Philadelphia.

For the Democratic Watchman.

LEWISBURG, CENTRE AND SPRUCE CREEK RAIL ROAD.

I was absent from home when last week's number of the *Watchman* reached my table. I have carefully read the communication signed D., and will note such portions of it as seem to claim attention. The principal part of the article, exhibits a very imperfect superstructure, not to say a very bad style of architecture. The personal inuendoes are not philosophical reasonings, and the wild and scattering flummery cannot be considered statistics, upon which to base the calculations of a railroad enterprise.

I have always expressed a willingness to discuss the merits of the respective routes proposed for a railroad through Centre county, but I will not notice personal remarks; the public would realize no advantage from such a discussion, and the writer would not be benefitted.

So far as I quoted from Mr. Emmet, I did it correctly. Mr. Emmet commenced his surveys at the Lewisburg bridge, and not at the Sunbury and Erie Railroad. Nothing, indeed, has been said of the line between Lewisburg and Chillisquaque, and between this point and Pottsgrove, on the Cattawissa Railroad. These surveys have been made more than once, and the cost estimated. I will also state that Mr. Sheafer was not the first one to conduct railroad surveys through Pennsvalley. Since the year 1832, the level has often determined the summits in this valley, Penns creek, and from its mouth up the stream, thence across the summit of Penn's and Halfmoon valleys to Muncy Ridge, across this Ridge to Bald Eagle summit, and thence through Emeighs Gap, was one of the first proposed routes for the great railroad from the East to the West—subsequent trials have declared the impracticability of the route. In 1833, the Philipsburg Company examined the western end of the route, and since then, at least three different corps of engineers have made examinations here.

It is asserted that many, very impracticable lines have been run (to secure stock) in the western end, in order to connect with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Tyrone. I think that some engineers from the Pennsylvania Railroad made a survey in this region, but their report has not been made public.

Now, in order to get at this subject correctly, give us the figures, not general results. Give your curves, gradients, bridges, tunnels and quantities—give the accurate *computed distances* of your line from Pottsgrove, or Danville, or any other point where you will connect with the Cattawissa Railroad. Give us the data by which you equate your gradient, curves and line. It has been asserted that it is no further around a bucket as bail than it is over it—that climbing hills requires power, consumes force, and destroys speed. Every twenty feet of elevation is regarded as equivalent to a mile, and no important detriment is curvature considered, that the Pennsylvania Railroad calculated the saving of a degree of curvature at fifty dollars, when below four degrees.

Be kind enough to inform us of the amount of local freight along the line, the cost of the road in dollars and cents—the interest on the cost of the road, and how much more wheat is raised annually, on an average, in Pennsvalley, than when sold will pay the interest. How much of this $500,000 subscribed, will be left, after the salaries of the officers, engineers, commissioners, land damages, interest, financiering and other incidental expences are paid? Come, Mr. D., let us into the secret of town lots, and splendid investments, and the minor facts of the enterprise. I am not opposed to a railroad through Pennsvalley, or Nittany, or Brushvalley, or a road to Lewistown, but I am opposed to taking advantage of the honest enterprise of any community by false figures and misrepresentations. M.

SUNBURY AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The annual meeting of this Company was held in Philadelphia, on the 9th inst. The report for the past year, read by the President, Mr. Merrick, opens, we think, rather despondingly. It regrets that not more has been done; says that the enterprise is a history of hopeful and energetic men struggling to effect a great work with inadequate means. The Company were obliged to confine themselves to such expenditures as were absolutely necessary to preserve the property.—Fully convinced that the road was vitally necessary to Philadelphia, and confident in its capability to return a paying profit, if constructed at a legitimate cost, they preferred to await the course of events rather than engage in any spasmodic efforts to push it ahead. The report expresses a hope that assistance will be obtained from the State, through the sale of the main line of the public works. It says that the Sunbury and Erie is designed as a link in a great railroad between Council Bluffs, in Iowa, and Philadelphia, and that the greater portion of this chain has been constructed, the Sunbury and Erie excepted, and much disappointment is felt by the other companies on account of this delay.

The entire receipts of the company for 1856, including all kinds of stock, subscriptions, temporary loans and old assets, was $4,551,328 43; total amount of expenditures, $3,666,294 23. Ballance in hand, $885,034, 20. Nett earnings of the part of the road completed, $12,061 82. It is proposed to change the name of the company.

AN EXECUTIVE MANSION.—A resolution has passed the House of Representatives authorizing the Committee of Ways and Means to examine into the propriety of, and if they deem it expedient, insert in appropriation bill of $10,000 in the appropriation bill, for the erection of an Executive Mansion on the public grounds in the Borough of Harrisburg. We are glad that this step has been taken and it is to be hoped that the subject will not drop here. Such a building as this is imperatively demanded by the honor of Pennsylvania. The salary paid to the Governor of this Commonwealth is a pitiful sum—not adequate to the simple wants, much less to the dignity of the position. Whatever may be said about the embarrassments of the State, this sum, or double this sum, could well be spared for this purpose. We hope the Committee, which is composed of intelligent gentlemen, will consider this resolution favorably, and that the appropriation will be made.—*Patriot and Union.*

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