

Governor, as herein provided in each county or election district on or before the tenth day of April next, to file in the office of the Probate Judge of such county, or election district on the first day of April, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, which list shall exhibit in a fair and legible hand the names of all such legal voters.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the Probate Judge upon such returns being made without delay to cause to be posted at three of the most public places in each election precinct in his county or election district, one copy of such list of qualified voters, to the end that every inhabitant may inspect the same and apply to said Probate Judge, to correct any error he may find therein, in the manner hereinafter provided.

Sec. 5. Said Probate Judge shall remain in session each day, Sundays excepted, from the time of receiving said returns, until the first day of May next, at such places as shall be most convenient to the inhabitants of the county or election district, and proceed to the inspection of said returns, and hear, correct, and finally determine according to the facts. Without unnecessary delay, all questions concerning the omission of any person from said returns, or the improper insertion of any name on said returns, and any other questions affecting the integrity or fidelity of said returns, and for this purpose shall have power to administer oaths and examine witnesses and compel their attendance in such manner as said judge shall deem necessary.

Sec. 6. That as soon as the said list of legal voters shall have been received and corrected, it shall be the duty of the several Probate Judges to make out full and fair copies thereof, and without delay furnish to the Governor of the Territory one copy, and to the Secretary of the Territory one copy, and shall also be the duty of the Probate Judges to cause copies thereof, distributing the returns from each county or election district to be printed and distributed generally among the inhabitants of the Territory; and one copy shall be deposited with the clerk of each court of record or Probate Judge within the limits of said Territory, and one copy delivered to each Judge of the District, and at least three copies shall be posted up at each place of voting.

Sec. 7. It shall be the duty of the Governor and Secretary of the Territory, as soon as the census shall be completed and returns made, to proceed to make an apportionment of the members for a convention among the different counties and election districts in said Territory, in the following manner: The whole number of legal voters shall be divided by sixty, and the product of such division, rejecting any fraction of a unit, shall be the ratio or rule of apportionment of members among the several counties or election districts, and if any county or election district shall not have a number of legal voters thus ascertained equal to the ratio, it shall be attached to some adjoining county or district and thus form a representative district, the number of said voters in each county or district shall then be divided by the ratio, and the product shall be the number of representatives apportioned to such county or district: Provided, That the loss in the number of members, caused by the fractions remaining in the several counties in the division of the legal voters thereof, shall be compensated by assigning to some counties or districts as large as the largest fractions an additional member for its fraction, as may be necessary to make the whole number of representatives sixty.

Sec. 8. An election shall be held for members of a convention to form a constitution for the State of Kansas, according to the apportionment to be made as aforesaid on the third Monday in June next, to be held at the various election precincts established in the Territory in accordance with the provisions of law on that subject; and at such election no person shall be permitted to vote, unless his name shall appear upon said corrected list.

Sec. 9. The board of County Commissioners shall appoint the places of voting for their respective counties of election districts. They shall appoint three suitable persons to be judges of the election at each place of voting. They shall cause notice of the places of holding elections in their respective counties or districts, to be published and distributed in every election district or precinct ten days before the day of election. If any judge of election so appointed, shall fail or refuse to perform the duties of his office, the legal voters assembled at the place and on the day appointed for said election, shall have the power to fill such vacancy by election amongst themselves.

Sec. 10. The judges of election shall confer before entering on the discharge of his duties, making oath or affirmation that he will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of judge of the election according to law, which oath shall be administered by any officer authorized to administer oaths. The clerk of election shall be appointed by the judges, and shall take the like oath or affirmation to be administered by the judge or by any of the officers aforesaid. Duplicate returns of election shall be made of which one shall be deposited with the board of county commissioners for the county or district in which the elections are held, and the other shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the Territory, and the one having the highest number of votes in his county or election district, shall be the representative for such county or district, and in case of a tie a contest in which it cannot be satisfactorily determined who was duly elected, the convention, when assembled, shall order a new election as herein provided.

Sec. 11. Every bona fide inhabitant of the Territory of Kansas on the 3d Monday of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, being a citizen of the United States over twenty years, and who shall have resided three months next before said election, in the county in which he offers to vote, and no other person whatever, shall be qualified as a voter to be a delegate to said Convention, and no others.

Sec. 12. All persons authorized to take the census or to assist in the taking thereof, shall have power to examine and view the returns of persons on behalf of all counties, where it may be necessary to the full and faithful performance of their duties under the act: Sec. 13. If any person by menace, threats or force, or by any other unlawful means, shall directly or indirectly attempt to influence any qualified voter in giving his vote, or to deter him from going to the poll, or to distribute or hinder him in the free exercise of his right of suffrage at said election, the person so offending shall be judged guilty of misdemeanor, and punished by fine not less than \$500, or by imprisonment not less than three months, nor more than six or by both.

Sec. 14. That every person not being a qualified voter according to the provisions of this act, who shall vote at any election within said Territory, knowing that he is not entitled to vote, and every person, who at the same election, shall vote more than once, whether at the same or a different place, he shall be judged guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished by a fine of not less than \$100, nor exceeding two hundred or by imprisonment not less than three months, nor exceeding six or by both.

Sec. 15. Any person whatsoever who may be charged with holding the election herein authorized, who shall fraudulently and knowingly commit any fraud or irregularity whatsoever, with the intent to hinder or prevent or defeat a fair expression of the popular will in said election, shall be judged guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished by fine not less than \$500, nor more than \$1000, and imprisonment not less than six months nor more than twelve or by both.

Sec. 16. The delegates to this election shall assemble in convention at the Capitol of said Territory, on the 1st Monday of September next, and shall proceed to form a Constitution and State Government, which shall be published in its form, for admission into the Union, on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever, by the name of the State of Kansas.

Sec. 17. Said committee when assembled shall elect a presiding officer, and all other officers of said Convention, and shall be entitled to receive the same compensation as the members and officers of the Legislative Assembly of Kansas Territory, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 18. All sheriffs and other officers, for the discharge of the duties required of them by this act, shall be entitled to receive four dollars for each day they are necessarily employed.

Sec. 19. Doniphan shall constitute the first election district; Brown and Nemaha the second; Atchison the third; Leavenworth the fourth; Jefferson the fifth; Callhoun the sixth; Marshall the seventh; Riley the eighth; Johnson the ninth; Douglas the tenth; Shawnee, Richardson and Davis the eleventh; Lykins the twelfth; Franklin the thirteenth; Well, Brooksville, Wise and Madison the fourteenth; Butler and Coffey the fifteenth; Linn the sixteenth; Anderson the seventeenth; Bourbon, McJannet and Allen the eighteenth; Woodson, Wilson, Godfrey, Greenwood and Hanter the nineteenth.

Sec. 20. All voters given at the election herein provided for, shall be enumerated.

**Swindlers Reduced to a Source.**—They have professed of all arts in modern times in our chief cities; but it is only lately that we have learned that there is a scientific mode of swindling creditors, and that there are professors to teach the art. The following notice we cut from the advertising columns of the N. York Herald:

**To Merchants embarrassed, in want of funds, or willing to suspend with means, by financing, can hear of a party who has just carried parties through to the amount of \$80,000 without prejudice.** Address 105, Herald office. Refer to given.

We can imagine, from the history of the financial and commercial circles of N. York, that there must be abundant business for this advertiser in that city. The offer of offering to assist embarrassed merchants, who are unable to suspend to their means, by financing, is a very tempting one. The advertiser offers to give references, and to procure him will refer to some of the honorable parties whom he has just carried through to the amount of \$80,000. It is this sort of morality tolerated in N. York, and do, the commercial community really give a support to such professors of the art of swindling? If they do not avowably do so, and if they really condemn the practice thus unblushingly advertised, we would advise some of the parties to suggest to the police the propriety of dropping a line to No. 105, Herald office.—Ex.

**Wood's Hair Restorative.**—Prof. Wood, the renowned restorer of the invulnerable Hair Restorative still continues to labor in behalf of the afflicted.

His medicines are universally admitted by the American press to be far superior to all others for curing the hair on the head of the aged, which had been silvered for many years to grow forth with as much vigor and luxuriance as when blessed with the advantages of youth.

There can be no doubt that it is one of the greatest discoveries in the medical world. It restores permanently gray hair to its original color, and makes it assume a beautiful lustrous texture, which has been very desirable in all ages of the world.—St. Louis Morning Herald, no. 19, 41.

**Scarlet Fever and Small Pox.**—Dr. William Fields, of Wilmington, Delaware, gives the following receipts, which he says, if faithfully carried out, will cure forty-five cases out of fifty without calling a physician:

**Scarlet Fever.**—For adults, give one teaspoonful of good brewer's yeast, in three tablespoonfuls of sweetened water, three times a day; and if the throat is much swollen, gargle with yeast and apply yeast to the throat as a poultice, mixed with Indian meal. Use plenty of catnip tea, to keep the eruption out of the skin for several days.

# The Democrat.

WISSENON, PENNA.  
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1857

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE COUNTY

FOR GOVERNOR,  
**WILLIAM F. PACKER,**  
OF LYONING COUNTY,  
CANAL COMMISSIONER,  
**NIMROD STRICKLAND,**  
OF QUINCY COUNTY,  
SUPREME JUDGE,  
**ELLIS LEWIS,**  
OF LANCASTER COUNTY

**AGRICULTURAL MEETING.**—A stated meeting of the Centre County Agricultural Society will be held at the Court House in Bellefonte, on Monday evening of the 22d inst. The committee appointed to audit and report the Treasurer's account will present their report. The subject of discussion will be "the management, feeding and fattening of cattle."

The Democracy of Centre County will meet for the purpose of holding a **WINTER CATTLE MEETING** in the Court House in Bellefonte, on Wednesday evening, April 22d.

All friends of the country and the Constitution—who are opposed to sectionalism and proscription, will please attend.

An effort will be made to procure eminent speakers from a distance, to address the meeting. Chairman, Standing Committee.

The name of the Post Office in Ferguson township, known as **Spruce's Place**, has been changed to **Rock Spring**, and Mr. C. H. Ward appointed P. M.

**ANDREW HOPKINS, Esq.,** Editor of the **Harrisburg Patriot and Union**, has received from President Buchanan, an appointment to one of the Land Offices in Nebraska.

**FRESH ARRIVAL.**—A large and splendid assortment of mail paper, at the cheap store of **Raphale & Baker**. All those in want of this article should give them a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Those of our subscribers desiring to save fifty cents on their subscription to the **Democrat**, for the second volume, had better make it convenient to call and pay during **night work**, as six months will then be nearly expired, and after that time, according to our terms, they will have two dollars to pay.

We said to our readers on a former occasion that Mr. J. S. Barnhart, intends leaving Bellefonte, on the first of May. He will remain with us during court week, and will remain desirous to secure their Agency of Daguerotypes, executed in the highest perfection of the art, will be in mind that our fellow townsman will positively leave after the time set forth in the foregoing.

**IMPROVEMENT IN SORE.**—Some time since we noticed what we thought rather an extraordinary case, reported by Mr. Saml. Gilman of Harrisburg, but we have since learned that Mr. Joshua Kruger, of Pottsville, has a Diphtheria Cough, three years old, which weighs 187 pounds, with a calf eight days old, weighing 141 pounds.

We are glad to learn that our farmers have commenced in earnest to improve their stock and to have many good specimens at our next County Fair.

**THE WINTER.**—Winter lingers in the lap of spring, and we, as well as many others, would be delighted to see him leave there. Snow, now, snow, almost every day in April, makes one think of having the United States and going to Kansas, where the balmy air of summer floats long upon the breeze. We hope the fair prospects now presented for fair weather will not be interrupted, but that sunshine and spring showers will start vegetation life and herald the departure of winter.

**DISTRESSING SITUATION.**—On Friday, the 21st inst., Mr. Wm. Barstow, a aged and highly respectable citizen of Pottsville, was found dead in his Tavern, with all the blood vessels of his left arm cut off. It appears that some of his business arrangements had troubled his mind, and on the day of this sad occurrence there was to have been a vendue of his personal property. When he saw the bills posted up he remarked to a neighbor, that that was more than he could bear, and in a few hours was found dead in the position above described.

His attachment to a home where he had spent the best years of his life, was so strong that the idea of leaving it, to someone else, and his mind gave way to partial insanity. He has gone, we have every reason to believe, to a better world, where embarrassments and difficulties will trouble him no more. Peace to his memory.

**COURT.** Will be in session in this Borough next week, and we hope to meet many of our friends, from different portions of the county. We have the consciousness of being engaged in a good cause, but the encouragement of those who think and act with us, does a great deal to help us along. A Democratic ratification meeting is called for Wednesday evening, and it would be advisable for those Democrats who are coming to town to make their arrangements to be in attendance. There is nothing like giving the ball a good start. The enemy are terror stricken already, and if we have one right good meeting, and come out in our might, they will tremble in their boots. Black Republicans, Know-Nothing and Abolitionists, let us stand firm, and support all the leading men of this old, Whig party, joined with the Democrats and have used all the efforts to stop the tide of folly and fanaticism which has since beat about us.

**ATTORNEY GENERAL BLOK** has appointed **Jas. N. Shunk, of Harrisburg**, to be clerkship in the Attorney General's office. Mr. S. is a son of the late Gov. Shunk.

**GOVERNOR POLLOCK** has pardoned **J. S. Kelly**, lately convicted of assault and battery on a little girl in Blair county.

A few days since, near Selkirk, Juniata county, a man by the name of **Omam**, committed suicide by cutting his throat.

The Tide water Canal is in navigable order.

## A WORD TO FARMERS.

While the farmers of Centre county are disappointed in the production of wheat and other grain, there is almost a total neglect of cattle raising, a branch of industry that we deem of the importance, not only to the agricultural class here, but to all classes of the community. It is believed the price of beef is now twelve and a half cents per pound, while but a few years since five and six cents per pound was considered an extravagant price to pay for it. Now as there is not any thing like a corresponding increase in the price of grain, would it not be well for our farmers to turn their attention to the raising of stock and grass to sustain them? We commend the following extract from an exchange, that there is a general decrease in the production of domestic animals of the United States, as compared with the increase of population, and that the general advance in price is owing to the national cause; and that there is every reason to believe that this advance will hold, whether it is, or continues a still higher; and that consequently no other branch of the farmer's business beyond the raising of the stock and gardening influence will afford so good a return for the outlay of capital and labor as that of raising and in favorable situations, well feeding cattle. But this cannot be done without stopping the inhuman slaughter of all of the calves for whom there seems to be a mania wherever there is a sale for milk or its products, and particularly when the calves can be sent to the city and sold at high prices, no matter whether for food or not. A well fattened calf that will weigh 400 pounds alive, and that is an extra good one, may sell for \$30 in this city. It looks to the farmer like a large price, and no doubt he thinks it more profitable to sell than to keep it at that price. Let us see. Look at what that calf is worth. It will sell for a four years old, and see if it is not more profitable to let him live; and see if any other business of the farm is as profitable as the raising of cattle four years old, if you can sell them at \$100 a head. This is only a moderate calculation. Every week steers are sold in our cattle market at higher rates. Start out on your own neighbors if in any of the Eastern States, and try to buy a yoke of oxen, and you will find how fast a calf gains in price. The most ordinary kind you may be able to get for \$15 a yoke; but if you buy your stock upon a nice, smooth pair of hands, you may sell them for \$300. That is what your calf will come to. Therefore, we say, don't kill him. It is a downright bad management.

Don't reply that you are not situated for raising calves. Just what we are advising you to do, is to change your routine of farming on your own place, so as to do it, not only all your own, but that your neighbors will do it some time after they see how well you are making money, and how much easier than you were before, and will unwilling to follow your plan. You can profit by their fail.

It appears that the wine crop of Berks county and of the production round Reading, and the culvators have overcome all the obstacles that generally in the way of new enterprises. The **Reading Gazette** in noticing the wine crop, says: "Our years of the culture of the grape has received much attention in this county, but we regret to have the one engaged in it been so successful as during the past season. The grapes were abundant and the wine produced therefrom (which is now just beginning to be used) of the flavor. We have now in this county hundreds of barrels of light wine, as fine in all respects as any on the Rhine. When our people learn to use these lighter wines they will have advanced far on the road toward temperance, and the improvement of their minds, but that time, in all things which is so greatly to be commended by all right thinking men."

**THE BARRICKS WILL CASE.**—The examination of witnesses before the Sub-judge of New York, as to the truth of the alleged marriage of Mrs. Cunningham and Dr. Burdell, was resumed on Thursday. The case against the claimant was opened by Dr. Wines, who called and examined several witnesses. Some startling evidence was given by Dr. Samuel W. Paruley, of No. 39 Broad street, who testified to having seen on the 28th of October, (the day of the marriage,) a man in the third story front room of No. 31 Broadway, in the act of dressing, the windows being open. As he (Dr. P.) was leaving the house upon looking up he was struck with the man's changed appearance about the head and face, as if he had been transformed. The circumstance led the witness to suppose that he was a disordered character.

**WILLIAM B. REED**, of Philadelphia has been appointed Minister to Canada. In the present intricate state of affairs there, our government needs a man of ability to represent it, and we think the selection of Mr. Reed was a very judicious one. Mr. R. was formerly a Whig, and did effective service against us, but on the breaking up of that party and the reading of Know-Nothingism and Abolitionism in its stead, he, with nearly all the leading men of his old Whig party, joined with the Democrats and have used all the efforts to stop the tide of folly and fanaticism which has since beat about us.

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## THE REASONS WHY KANSAS SHOULD BE KEPT AGAIN.

The history of the past year in the West, shows that the Democracy of the Territory resort to two modes to influence the public mind,—one by operating upon the necessities of life, and the other by misleading the mind. The former was resorted to with the hope of securing a recharter of the Bank of the United States by creating its customers, and through them the community. They sought to control the war of 1852, by depriving the government, as far as possible, of the means for its effective prosecution. Kansas matters have afforded them an opportunity to practice both modes at once. They sought in Congress to starve the judges and officers in Kansas into action in conformity with their political wishes. To secure this object, they knowingly and designedly defeated the appropriations for the army, and adjourned without providing the means necessary to enable it to defend, even to defend the frontiers, where the tomahawk and the scalping knife perform their bloody work, and where the women and children, the more common means resorted to for controlling the public mind, and securing political power, is gross and reiterated deception and falsehood. It is from this that the position in place of the Democracy in the Territory, is an honest and faithful Democratic act, and results are uniformly attributed to the fact that their true cause, the truth of these remarks has been strikingly illustrated in relation to the late organizing Kansas, and the events which have since occurred. Our adversaries have attributed to the law the consequences of their own acts, and have, by its misrepresentation, occupied in that Territory. Kansas was made to bleed for the benefit of northern politicians in their pursuit of popular favor. It is distant from the ordinary travel of the country, and there was no small difficulty in ascertaining the truth.—The Republican leaders had their agents in Kansas who furnished accounts of horrible oppression, as required, to meet the necessities of their employers. Many who had no such agents manufactured news to suit the occasion in their own offices. Poor Kansas was made to bleed in order that the country be deceived into the belief that the most horrible tragedies had occurred, when nothing of the kind had happened. Every wrong or crime that did occur was magnified ten to a hundred fold, and all charged to the Democracy and Kansas law, when those making it knew it to be untrue. With great effort and much outlay of money the scheme of deception was kept up until the presidential election, as raising money for raising calves. Just what we are advising you to do, is to change your routine of farming on your own place, so as to do it, not only all your own, but that your neighbors will do it some time after they see how well you are making money, and how much easier than you were before, and will unwilling to follow your plan. You can profit by their fail.

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## THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE.

The County Committee would briefly urge a perfect and thorough organization, to be held throughout the county. However distant the day of election, the necessity of organization is none the less imminent. Every Democratic should feel that upon his individual efforts victory alone depends. It must labor both in speech and in action, verifying his assertions of the truths of his principles, by referring to the benefits which they have conferred, when practically in force, upon the people in every county of the State. The Democratic County Committee, carries out the active men in each township at once to organizing in such a manner as will give security to a general vote and power of the county. The formation of Clubs, where the people could assemble and hear a discussion of the justness and merit of all parties would be of incalculable benefit, because by calm and sober discussion, we have heretofore been triumphed.

The County Committee feel it incumbent upon them to address their fellow-Democrats. The campaign will be conducted with all the force of falsehood and misrepresentation by our opponents, nor will they pass it off, but to succeed. They will use all that fraud and cunning can invent. In the same connection they would also urge upon the Democrats of the various townships in the selection of delegates to the next County Convention, to have a full and fair expression as to their choice of candidates. The names and the true men of the party alone should be selected as delegates, and then the nominations will receive a double force, as they will be sure to be made with fairness. It is important that we should avoid the clamor of the designing, and the dangers arising from a Convention composed of those who look more to position than to principle. All this can be done by an open and fair election of delegates, and the County Committee consider this timely warning sufficient to induce the brethren to be vigilant and active. Each township should be fully represented, and the delegates should signify their willingness to attend a Convention, so as to avoid the danger of substitutions.

**W. J. KEALSH, Chairman,**  
**Democratic County Committee.**

It was become an established fact that Dr. Sanford's Injurious will cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice and General Debility. Many people, personally known to us, whose words cannot be doubted, have given their certificates to prove this, and with such a mass of evidence we can doubt.

It is truly the invalid's friend, and will give relief which all other remedies fail, and in some instances that have come under our observation it seemed the means of snatching the victim from the jaws, we wish all our readers who need medicine would try our bottles, for it will surely give relief.

APRIL 22.

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## THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE JUDICIARY.

Whoever remembers the tone of the republican letters and press during the late campaign, when submitting to the country their plans for the reform of abuses, the eradication of corruption, and the introduction of the most unassailable purity into every branch of the government, will recollect that the establishment of an independent Judiciary, which "should not depend for the exercise of its powers on the Executive, or the will of party success," was a leading feature of the reforms which they advocated. These professions are arranged in accordance with the various expressions of abuse with which they now assail the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. The highest tribunal in the land, the only one whose members are completely elevated above the intrigues of party politics, and the influence of popular passion, appointed to office for life, for the express purpose of securing their independence and placing them beyond the reach of temptation, who are to be elected will ever constitute questions, and from whose decisions there is no appeal—is now covered with abuse, ridicule and contumely, because seven out of the nine judges, who constitute that court, have concurred in rendering a judgment at variance with the preconceived opinions and prejudices, and dogmatic of the unconstitutionality of some of the fundamental doctrines of the so called Republican party.—The party who they are in favor of an Independent Judiciary! If the venerable and learned Judge, who pronounced that judgment, do not, within the meaning of an independent judiciary, the term must have some special signification only known to the higher apostles of Black Republicanism. It is impossible to conceive a more perfect expression of independence than the constitution of the Supreme Court. Selected for their learning, legal lore, and unassailable character, by their tenure of office its judges have no possible temptation to seek popular favor or the applause of party, and the advanced age of most of them excludes the ambitious hopes of greater power or more exalted positions. What can be more independent and free from corrupt influence than the judgment of such a tribunal? Nothing, and such, we confidently believe, will be the unimpairing judgment of the temperate, law-abiding, intelligent masses of the people. Had the Supreme Court decided that the Government has a right to draw a sectional line across the face of the country, and to dictate to the settlers of the Territories how they shall manage their own affairs, had they decided that negroes were citizens and eligible to the highest office in the nation, and that so far as slavery was concerned, the legislation of a Northern State, was to have the same force as that of a Southern State, how almost would have been the tone of the Abolition press? No terms of entanglement and paragon would have been found out following to express their admiration of the learning, ability, wisdom and independence of the Supreme Court. Had such a narrow venture do to dissent from such a decision, would have been the tone of the Abolition press, no more than was the tone of the Abolition press.

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