A NEW FEE BILL.

The following is a copy of a new bill regulating the fees of Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables, which passed both branches of the Legislature, and was signed by the Governor on the 18th of April.

An act relating to fees of Justices of the Peace.

SECTION 1. That from and after the passage of this act the fees to be received by Alderman and Justices of the peace shall be as follows:

For information or complaint on behalf of the Commonwealth, for every ten words one cent.

Docket entry of action on behalf of the Commonwealth, ten cents.

Warrant or mittimus on behalf of the Commonwealth, twenty-five cents.

Writing an examination or confession of defendant, for every ten words one cent.

Administering oath or affirmation, three cents.

Taking recognizance in every criminal case, twenty cents.

Transcript in criminal cases, (including certificates), fifty cents.

Returning same to court (to be allowed in only one case at each session of the court,) three cents for each mile circular actually travelled.

Entering judgment on conviction for fine, ten cents.

Recording conviction or copy thereof for every ten words, ten cents.

Warrant to levy fine or forfeiture, twenty cents.

Staff place and return supersedeas, fifteen cents.

Discharge to jailor fifteen cents.

Entering discontinuance in cases of assault and battery, twenty cents.

Entering complaint of master, mistress or apprentice, ten cents.

Notice to master, mistress or apprentice, fifteen cents.

Hearing parties and discharging complaint, twenty-five cents.

Holding inquisition under landlord and tenant act, or in case of forcible entry, for each day to each justice, one dollar and fifty cents.

Precept to sheriff, for each justice, twenty-five cents.

Recording proceedings, to each justice, fifty cents.

Writ of restitution, to each justice, twenty-five cents.

Warrant to appraise damages, twenty cents.

Warrant to sell strays, twenty cents.

Warrant to appraise swine, twenty cents.

Receiving and entering return of appraisement of swine, five cents.

Publishing proceeding of appraisers of swine, fifty cents.

Entering action in civil case, ten cents.

Summons capias or subpoena, each ten cents.

For every additional name after the first, two cents.

(All witnesses' names to be put in one subpoena unless separate subpoena be requested by the parties.)

Subpoena, duces, tecum, fifteen cents.

Entering return of summons and qualifying constable, ten cents.

Entering capias and bail bond, five cents.

Every continuance of suit, ten cents.

Trial and judgment in case of defence made by defendant or defendants, twenty-five cents.

Entering judgment by confession, ten cents.

Investigating plaintiff's claim and entering judgment by default, fifteen cents.

Taking bail, ten cents.

Entering satisfaction, to be charged only when an retorn entry is made on the docket, five cents.

Entering discontinuance, five cents.

Entering ossicable suit, ten cents.

Entering rule to take deposition of witness, five cents.

Rule to take depositions, ten cents.

Interrogatories annexed to rules for taking depositions, for every ten words one cent.

Entering return of rule, five cents.

Entering rule to refer, five "

Rule of reference, fifteen cents.

Notice to each referee, five cents.

Entering report of referees and judgment thereon, ten cents.

Written notice to a party in any case, ten cents.

Execution, fifteen cents.

Entering of execution, ten cents.

Alias facias in any case, twenty cents.

Opening judgment for rehearing, ten cents.

Transcript of judgment and certificate, twenty cents.

Return of proceedings or certiorari or appeals including recognizance, forty cents.

Receiving the amount of a judgment before justice and paying the same over, if not exceeding ten dollars, ten cents.

If exceeding ten and not exceeding forty dollars, twenty-five cents.

If exceeding forty dollars, fifty cents.

Every search where no service is rendered to which any fees attached, ten cents.

Entering complaint in writing in case of attachment, and swearing or affirming complaint, fifteen cents.

Attachment, twenty cents.

Entering return and appointing freeholders, ten cents.

Advertisements, each fifteen cents.

Order to sell goods, fifteen cents.

Order for the relief of a pauper, each justice twenty cents.

Order for the removal of a pauper, each justice twenty cents.

Order to seize goods for the maintenance of wife and children, twenty-five cents.

Order for premium for wolf or fox or other vermin to be paid by the proper county, fifteen cents.

Every acknowledgement or probate of deed or other instrument of writing, twenty cents.

Taking and signing acknowledgement of indenture of an apprentice, for each indenture twenty cents.

Assignment and making record of indenture, twenty cents.

Cancelling indenture, ten cents.

Comparing and signing tax duplicates, each justice fifty cents.

For marrying each couple, making record thereof and certificates to the parties, two dollars.

Certificate of approbation two justice to the binding as apprentice of a person by overseer or directors of the poor, each justice twenty-five cents.

Certificate to obtain land warrant fifty cents.

Swearing or affirming county commissioners, or other township or county officers, and certificate thereof, to be paid by the county, twenty-five cents.

For issuing precept to lessee in landlord and tenant proceedings, each justice fifteen cents.

For hearing and determining complaint, and all other services rendered therein, fifty cents.

For recording proceedings therein, each twenty-five cents.

For issuing and receiving returns of writ of restitution, including entry thereof, each justice twenty-five cents.

SEC. 2. The fees for services under the laws of the United States shall be as follows, namely:

For certificates of protection, fifty cents.

For a commitment, twenty-five cents.

Summons for seamen in admiralty case, twenty five cents.

Hearing thereon with docket entry, fifty cents.

Certificate to clerk of district court to issue admiralty process, twenty-five cents.

SEC. 3. That the fees to be received by Constables shall be as follows:

For executing warrant in behalf of the Commonwealth, forty cents.

Conveying to jail on mittimus or warrant, arresting a vagrant, disorderly person or other offenders against the laws (without process) and bringing before justice, levying fine or forfeiture or warrant, fifty five cents.

Taking the body into custody on mittimus where bail is afterward entered before the prisoner is delivered to jailor, twenty-five cents.

Serving subpoena, ten cents.

Serving summons, notice on referee, suitor, master, mistress or apprentice personally, or by copy, each ten cents.

Executing attachment, thirty cents.

Arresting on capias, twenty-five cents.

Taking bail bond on capias, or for delivery of goods, fifteen cents.

Notifying plaintiff where defendant has been arrested on capias, to be paid by plaintiff, ten cents.

Executing landlord's warrant, or serving execution, twenty five cents.

Taking inventory of goods, each item one cent.

Levying or distraining goods and selling the same, for each dollar not exceeding thirty-five, five cents.

For each dollar above thirty, three cents.

(And one half of the said commission shall be allowed where the money is paid after levy without sale, but no commission shall in any case be taken on more than the real debt and then only for the money actually received by the constable and paid over to the creditor.)

Advertising the same, forty cents.

Copp of vendue paper, when demanded, each item ten cents.

Putting up notice of distress at mansion house or other public place on the premises, fifteen cts.

Serve scire facias personally, ten cts.

Serving same by copy, fifteen cts.

Serving rule and interrogatories in attachment execution, twenty-five cts.

Executing bail piece, twenty cts.

Traveling expenses on an execution returned nulla bona and non est inventus, where the constable has been at the place of the defendants 1 st.

Traveling expenses in said removal, each mile circular ten cts.

Traveling expenses in all other cases, for each mile circular actually travelled, counting from the office of the justice to the place of service, three cents.

For making returns to the court of quarter sessions of the proper county, fifty cents each for one day.

Mileage for same, counting from residence of constable to the county seat, to be paid by county, three cts. per mile circular.

For appraisement, and all other services under exemption act of ninth of April 1849, one dollar.

For serving precept, returning same in landlord and tenant proceeding, twenty-five cts.

When the rent shall be received from the lessee by the constable, such commission as is now allowed by law on writs of execution.

SEC. 5. That the twenty-six and twenty-seventh sections of the act approved March twenty-eight, 1814 and of the third section of the act approved March 28th 1820, in relation to penalties for taking illegal fees, and bills of particulars are hereby re-enacted, and their several provisions extended and made applicable to all violations of this act.

SEC. 5. That the provisions of this act shall not apply to the city of Philadelphia.

THE PRESS AND GOOD BUSINESS.—There is no discount on this paragraph, if a cotemporary is correct in the assertion:

Some men advertise for a short time after they commence business, and think that is sufficient; others intermit advertising after they have established a flourishing business by its aid. This is a mistake. From the moment a house ceases to advertise, however large its reputation and standing, it begins to decline. The changes are so rapid in this country, and the public mind is so constantly occupied for new applicants to its favor and its intention, that to be out of the papers, where everybody seeks for information on every subject, is to be forgotten. The press is daily more and more becoming a necessity, and its usefulness as an advertising medium is constantly increasing. No man is wise, or just to himself, who undertakes to do business without availing himself of its advantages.

The Watchman.

EQUAL AND EXACT JUSTICE TO ALL.

BELLEFONTE, PENNA.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1857

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE COUNTY

FOR GOVERNOR,

WILLIAM F. PACKER,

OF LYCOMING COUNTY.

CANAL COMMISSIONER,

NIMROD STRICKLAND,

OF CHESTER COUNTY.

SUPREME JUDGE.

ELLIS LEWIS,

OF LANCASTER COUNTY.

WE would respectfully call the attention of persons dealing in hides and leather, or who want good belting for machinery, to the advertisement of Thos. Burnside in another column of this paper.

IN ANOTHER column will be found the proceedings of the Democratic Meeting, held on Wednesday evening of Court week last, also the rules adopted for the government of County Conventions, &c; read them.

BY REFERENCE to our advertising columns it will be seen that the new firm of Wilson & Brothers, have just received from Philadelphia, one of the largest and best assorted stock of goods that has ever been offered to the citizens of Centre county. Having adopted the cash system, they are determined to sell goods cheaper than they can be bought from any other merchant in Central Pennsylvania.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.—The School Directors of Centre county met in this Borough on the 4th instant, for the purpose of electing a proper person to the office of County Superintendant, for the term of three years. We understand a number of persons were named, but J. I. Burrell was the successful candidate. The selection is said to be a good one, and we doubt not will meet the approbation of the citizens of the county generally. The salary was fixed at $800 per annum.

A RUMOR has been abroad for several weeks back that a letter containing a considerable amount of money, mailed by some person in Hartleton, and directed to a gentleman in Boalsburg, had been lost somewhere between those two places, and as such rumors are calculated to excite suspicion as to the honesty of the Postmasters on the route between said points, we deem it but just and proper that the facts of the case should be made public. We are credibly informed that the letter was regularly received at the Post Office in Boalsburg, but so imperfectly directed, that the Postmaster there could not make out the name of the person for whom it was intended, and very wisely retained it until the person who sent it came on and identified it in such a manner as to justify him in delivering it.

IN the priest-ridden Massachusetts the legislature has passed a law allowing the oath of an athiest to be taken. Is it any wonder that State went for Fremont? We think not, and we trust it may never cast its vote for a Democrat untill it returns to the path of rectitude and takes the word of God for its guide. We are told about its intelligence and its piety in never sessing strains, yet it allows a man to testify in cases where life and property are concerned who does not believe in the existence of a Supreme Being! —who cannot acknowledge the binding force of an oath!—who thinks there is no God by whom he will be called to account should he not tell the truth! After that we may look for anything from Republicanism.—*Mercer Press.*

CUBA.—A letter from Havana to the New York *Herald*, quotes an expression of a military officer at that place, to the effect that the troops expected from Spain would not be sent to Mexico, but to Costa Rica, to aid the allies, as it had become a war of races there, and Spain was bound to help the Spanish Americans. On the other hand, the Havana correspondent of the New York *Times* asserts that General Concha, the Governor of Cuba, has received official intelligence of his appointment as Commander-in-Chief of the army for the invasion of Mexico; that Generals Fastrada and Mendinueta will act under his orders; that two thousand men are now on the way to Cuba, and that the Spanish government will also send a naval division to the Pacific, in order more easily to reach Alvarez, the cause of the difficulties between Spain and Mexico.

IT HAS BEEN the good pleasure of the Black Republican journals to represent Chief Justice Taney as a large slaveholder and a man of ultra-southern views. In allusion to this fact the Cincinnatti *Enquirer* has the following:

"Let the decision speak for itself; but Mr. Taney, personally, is opposed to slavery, in principle and in practice. Many years ago, although never wealthy, he freed every negro in his possession, and has paid servants wages ever since. They were all valuable and one, his body servant, has been the head waiter of the largest hotel in Baltimore for many years.

"Judge Taney has always been the *truest* friend of the black man, and it is related by cotemporary that the most eloquent speech he ever made was at the Frederick county bar, in defence of a little negro girl, in which he thrilled his auditors by exalting the happy construction of our court, and the justice of the laws, in allowing business of the circuit to be stopped in order to give that poor little negro her rights and her lawful protection. And although the little creature had most likely committed crime, Mr. Taney's eloquent appeal rescued her from the vengeance of the law. Thus have all his acts, public and private, been characterized by justice and generosity."

THE season for Ice Cream, Lemonade, &c., is now at hand, and no doubt the *lads* and *lasses* will will enjoy it. Geo. Peck makes a *leetle* the nicest, in this place—call and try it.

THE following extract from an article in the Bedford *Gazette*, we consider worthy of the especial attention of our Democratic friends:

"It is the privilege of every honest Democrat that possesses, to offer himself for the consideration of the party: and, if 'competent,' one man's claim is just as strong as another's. Offices were not made for the mere support of anybody, but were intended to accommodate the public interests.—Some will be disappointed—this cannot be avoided—and one candidate has just a good a right to be left off 'the ticket' as another—and as good a right to be put on! Frequently, the most deserving men are not to be found in the list of office-seekers, but this is not the fault of those who are. The best way for a man to *feel*, in announcing himself as a candidate, is, that he stands ninety-nine chances out of a hundred to fail in getting the nomination. This will at once quiet all unhappy forebodings, and enable him to laugh out of the wrong side of his mouth should he prove unsuccessful.—Should he win, the effect will be far more palatable than if he had 'always thought he would.' But what gross folly for the Democratic party—a party of principles and progress—to allow disappointed office-seekers to disturb the unity of their action to appease a grief for which there is no earthly excuse. Occasionally men threaten to 'kick' if they are not all nominated at the same time for the same office! Well let such kick till they batter their shins into a jelly, but let men of cool judgment ridicule the folly without participating in it. Kick because he can't get office? With as much reason he might kick because nature denied him the faculty of common sense.

It is highly improper for a candidate to *canvass* for delegates, and this system should be denounced as a nuisance too intolerable to be born. It is enough for the people to know who the candidates are, without being dogged to support their pretensions, which has not unfrequently been the case. Delegates should be chosen for their purity of character, and not with the mere view of striving for one or the other of the aspirants. The people would do well to look with suspicion upon any candidate making undue efforts to procure delegates, to promote his particular interests, and instead of being thus influenced, they should turn to some other person for a fit representative of their principles. When one is regularly nominated, it is his duty to work manfully, but the very meanest thing in which a man can engage, is to work for his own nomination. If the people want a particular man they will take him."

ENORMOUS EMBEZZLEMENT BY THE CASHIER OF J. BECK & CO.—John McIlveen, cashier of the firm of J. Beck & Co., extensive dealers in dry goods at No. 355 Broadway, was recently arrested, says the New York *Tribune*, of the 22d ult., charged with having, during a series of years in which he has been their employ, embezzled money to the amount of upwards of $130,000. The firm failed some months ago, and wishing to ascertain the cause, if possible, of their deficiency in funds, they instituted an investigation of their books for several years past, and the discovery of the above enormous deficit in their cash account was made apparent. This account has been regularly balanced, but the balance had been forced, and the difference between the true and false balance had been embezzled. The cashier had enjoyed the fullest confidence of his employers, and until the discoveries recently made was not suspected. It is stated that he has made confession to his employers in regard to the disposition made by him of the embezzled funds, and has already made over to them a house and lot in Fourth street, opposite Washington Square, which he purchased with their money. It is expected, also, that considerable more property will be delivered up to them. McIlveen has always stood well in the community, and was formerly one of the commanding officers of the Scotch regiment, a "crack company" in the city. It is stated that the failure of his employers was owing to the heavy drain made by him upon their treasury. He has given bonds in heavy amount to appear when wanted to answer the charge against him.

HEAVY EMBEZZLEMENT BY A BANK TELLER.—We learn, says the Boston *Traveller*, that an embezzlement of some $7000 of the funds of the Laighton Bank of Lynn, has recently been discovered, the circumstances of which are as follows:—Mr. Henry W. Smith has been employed for a number of years in the bank, in the capacity of a teller. His father-in-law, Mr. Samuel T. Huse, is a member of the shoe manufacturing firm of H. S. George & Co., of Lynn. A recent examination of the books disclosed the fact, that the funds of the bank were deficient to the amount of about $8,400.

On inquiries being made, Mr. Smith acknowledged that he had abstracted $7,000, thus leaving $1,400 which is still unaccounted for. The money, it is understood, was used for the benefit of H. S. George & Co. with the intention on the part of Mr. Huse, to replace the amount; but by some derangement in his business affairs, he was unable to do this, and hence the discovery, which has obliged them to stop payment, and deliver up their assets for the benefit of their creditors. The bank has been nearly secured on its claim of $7,000. it is asserted by Mr. Smith and his friends that the embezzlement was the operation of a single day; but those who have investigated the affair express a different opinion, and believe that the embezzlement has been in progress for some years, remaining till now undiscovered by the higher officers of the bank. Up to the time of this discovery Mr. Smith had borne a very excellent reputation. We do not understand that it is proposed to institute any legal proceedings in the case.

A JURY IN THE BURDELL CASE.—The New York papers state that the drawing of a panel of jurors for the next session of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before which the Burdell murder case is to be tried, was commenced on Saturday week last at the office of the County Clerk, and terminated yesterday. A panel has been drawn of 500 men from 4,000 names. The ordinary panels for this court are 40 men from 200 names. The object of drawing so many in the present instance is to meet the difficulty of finding twelve men to sit upon the Burdell case who have not already formed an opinion as to the murder. In compliance with the usual statute the drawing took took place in the presence of the Sheriff, the County Clerk, and two Aldermen.

COUNTY RATIFICATION MEETING

At a meeting of the Democracy of Centre county, held at the Court House in Bellefonte on Wednesday evening 29, April 1857, Col. James Gilliland, was appointed President, Hon. S. Strohecker, Maj. John Neff, J. S. Hurtswick, Gen. G. Buchanan, Col. J. Orr, W. J. Yearick, Ludwig Kurtz and Hugh Lourimore, Vice Presidents, and W. Allison Jr., Wm. Wolf and John Holter, Secretaries.

After the object of the meeting had been stated from the chair

On motion Dr. B. J. Berry, Jacob Fottsgrove, Esq., and P. W. Barnhart, were appointed a committee to report resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. During the absence of the committee, Israel Test, Esq of Clearfield county was called upon to address the meeting, who responded by giving a brief but very interesting history of the opposition parties in the late Presidential contest, his remarks throughout were eloquent and elicited much applause, after Mr. Test had concluded his remarks, Dr. B. J. Berry, chairman of the committee on resolutions, submitted the following which was unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, The Democracy of Centre co., in Mass Meeting assembled are desirous of giving expression to their political opinions, in order that they may occupy a proper position before their brethern of the State. And whereas the approaching election for State and county officers will undoubtedly be warmly disputed by the opposition, it is absolutely necessary for the people at once to have a full and frank avowal of the creed which will govern the Democratic party in the coming contest. Therefore

Resolved, That we are as strictly attached as ever to the doctrine of State rights and equitable government. The great doctrine of the sovereignty of the people which guarantees to them the right to form their own domestic institutions is to-day as it has ever been a vital principal of the Democratic faith.

Resolved. That every right of property held under the sanction of the Constitution should be deemed inviolable and we regard all attempts to improve it revolutionary.—And that the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Dred Scott is a just exposition of the letter and spirit of the Constitution, and we accept it as one of the new bands to which will secure the lasting union of these American States.

Resolved, That the rights and privileges conferred by naturalization are as sacred as those possessed by the native born citizen; and therefore we hold that proscription for foreign birth is antagonistical to the spirit of the government.

Resolved, That religious freedom is a fundamental principal of the great centre of our liberties and we consider the attempt to disfranchise any portion of our citizens for their religious faith, as an invasion of those rights of conscience which are guaranteed by that instrument.

Resolved, That as citizens of the county which has the honor of being the birth place of Wm. F. Packer, we hail with unbounded satisfaction the nomination of that gentleman for the Gubernatorial chair, and full assured that his high moral character, his enlightened and consistent course as a public man render him invulnerable to every assault which slander or malignity can devise. For more than twenty years he has been engaged in the public service faithful and honorably discharging the duties, and when he is elected and inaugurated as Governor, as we firmly believe he will be, Pennsylvania will once more have a talented, experienced, and fearless Chief Magistrate.

Resolved, That the nomination for Canal Commissioner reflects the highest credit upon the party, and will receive our earnest and active support.

Resolved, That as Pennsylvanians we take a high pride in the auspicious opening of the Administration of James Buchanan. His rule promises to revive the palmiest days of Jefferson, while the dignity of his character with the strength and firmness of his purpose, will cast that respect around his administration which now hallows the memory of the immortal Jackson. We confidently look to the future action of the present administration, as one which will inaugurate peace in our country, confidence in officers of trust and a respect for our country abroad.

Resolved, That the course of the Hon. Wm. Bigler in the United States Senate, adds unto his increasing fame and usefulness, and is regarded with approving favor by his constituents.

The Committee appointed by the Democratic convention held in January last, to report to this meeting rules and regulations for the government of County Conventions, by their chairman J. G. Kurtz reported the following regulations (which are substantially the same as those adopted by a county convention fourteen years since.)

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

In a republican government the people are sovereign—all power should emanate from them, and their will should be obeyed by those entrusted with the direction and management of the affairs of government. Any organization of a party that would prevent a majority from selecting persons to fill the various offices; or which would not afford every citizen an opportunity of freely expressing his opinions, or that would give to a few an undue advantage over the many, is defective, and the people having the power should correct the evil.—It always has been a cardinal doctrine of the Democratic party, that the representative is bound to obey the will of those he represents; and that this principle may fully be carried out in practice, the delegate system has been adopted, as the most certain mode of selecting candidates who will faithfully represent and obey the will of the majority. And although it may with truth be said that the system has been much abused, yet to the system itself no reasonable objection can be urged. The evils complained of, and which we desire to remedy are not fairly chargeable upon the delegate system—but in many cases are to be attributed to negligence and indifference on the part of those who have the power to prevent them—and in other instances to an abuse of it, by designing men who take advantage of circumstances, which are within the power of the people to control. Hence the dissatisfaction that so frequently prevails after nominations are made by county conventions.

We have therefore in accordance with the resolutions adopted by the meeting at which we were appointed prepared the following rules and regulations for the government of County conventions.

1st. Boroughs or Townships that poll not more than one hundred Democratic votes shall have one delegate, and every Borough and Township that polls over one hundred and not exceeding two hundred, shall have two delegates, and Townships that poll over three hundred votes shall have three delegates.

2nd. The County convention to meet on Wednesday succeeding the fourth Monday in August, (court week) at Bellefonte, and the Boroughs and Townships shall elect their Delegates on the *Saturday preceding*, at the same place where the general elections are held, and any person appointed or elected a delegate at any other time or place shall not be entitled to a seat in the convention.

3rd. The County convention shall annually appoint a standing committee of not less than ten or more than twenty—and also three persons in each Borough and Township, to be called the delegate committee, whose business it will be to give public notice of the meeting for the election of delegates.

4th. Delegates to the State conventions to nominate candidates, and all conferences, Congressional, Senatorial, and Representative, shall be appointed by the County convention—and when conferees adjourn without making a nomination, they are hereby required to report to the standing committee, who may, if they deem it necessary reassemble the convention.

5th. Candidates for all the County offices, shall be nominated by the County convention, and when any vacancy occurs on the ticket, the same shall be filled by the standing committee, if not practicably to reassemble the convention.

6th. No person shall be admitted as a delegate unless he can present credentials signed by the President, and Secretary of the meeting at which he was chosen; or if elected by ballot, the certificate of the Judge or Judges, attested by the Clerk of the election must be produced.

7th. Every Convention shall make a record of its proceedings and cause the same to be published, in which the names of the delegates and their votes shall appear.

8th. The Secretary of the standing committee shall record in a book these rules, the proceedings of County conventions, and the result of every general election.

9th. Whenever the vote of any Township or Borough which polls under 100 democratic votes shall exceed that number, then said Township or Borough shall be entitled to two delegates.

10th. No convention shall have power to alter, amend, or make additions to these rules, unless the alterations, amendments or additions desired to be made, are published in the Democratic papers of the county, by order of the Standing committee or none of the Borough or Township Delegate committees, for four successive weeks previous to the meeting of the regular County convention.

Which on motion were unanimously adopted by the meeting. When Wm. H. Blair, Esq., being called upon addressed the meeting in his usual clear and forcible style.—On motion it was resolved that the proceedings be published in the Democratic papers of the county.

THE MCKIM MURDER CASE—AN IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENT.—This morning, a young man named Michael Bonner, an old associate of McKim, the alleged murderer of Norcross, at Altoona, was brought to this city from Delaware county, and placed in the Central Station. It seems that at McKim's request a subpoena was served upon Bonner, and the officer who served it found him somewhat under the influence of liquor. The upshot of the matter was, that a letter, written to him by McKim, from the prison at Hollidaysburg, on the 6th of April, was got from him.

The writer of this extraordinary letter almost admits his guilt of the murder, and then earnestly implores Bonner, and others of his old associates, to come to his rescue and swear him out of his difficulty. McKim lays out the plan of action, tells what sort of a story is to be told, and how the witnesses are to prove an alibi for him.—This important document will be sent to the district attorney of Blair county, and Bonner will be detained here until that officer is heard from.

Those who are familiar with McKim's hand say that the letter is in his handwriting without a doubt.—*Bulletin.*

SINGULAR PHENOMENA.—The Baton Rouge *Gazette and Comet* give the following account of a singular phenomena that occurred near that city: "We are informed by a gentleman, who came down the Jackson road yesterday evening, that on the other side of the bridge, crossing the Montesano, a fissure was opened in the earth, to the extent of several hundred yards in length, and about twenty feet in depth. Smoke impregnated with a sulphurous smell, issues from the fissure in such floods that it was impossible for our informant to fathom the depth, it being late in the evening when he passed.—From the shock incident to the convulsion, the bridge was caved in, and the only way to cross is to descend about a quarter of a mile below and ford the stream.

ON! YE BALD HEADED.—We invite the attention of those who are bald headed, and those who are afraid of becoming so, to the advertisement of Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative in to-day's paper. We are not in the habit of puffing every quack nostrum that is advertised in our paper, but we feel it our duty, when we come across an article that is good, to let the people know it. We have no fears of having soon to "scud under bare poles," and therefore have not used the Restorative, but think, if the certificates of honest men can be relied upon, that it must be a first rate article. Try it, ye whose natural wigs need rejuvenation.—*Rockville Republican.* 21-2t.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Our friend, John McBride, at his establishment on Bishop street, keeps constantly on hand, and is prepared to manufacture to order, everything pertaining to the saddlery business, which he will sell cheap for cash or country produce.

For the Watchman.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION.

In pursuance of a call for a Convention of the Superintendants, and of other friends of Sabbath Schools, a meeting was held at 10 o'clock, A. M., April 22d, in the German Church, of Boalsburg.

The exercises were commenced with singing and prayer, by Rev. D. Moser. The Rev. H. Miller, Agent of A. S. S. U., then stated the objects of the Convention to be, to augment the interest now felt in the Sabbath School cause, to hold a meeting similar to a Teacher's Institute, for the purpose of "teaching teachers how to teach," and thus qualifying those who are disposed to engage, to become efficient Sabbath School Teachers.

The Rev. James Linn, D. D., then preached a sermon from

Prov. 22. 6. "Train up a child in the way he should go and when he is old he will not depart from it;"

Which was listened with marked attention. In consequence of stormy weather for several days previous, many persons from a distance were prevented from attending who had anticipated being present. It is due to the people of Boalsburg to state that they were prepared to give a cordial reception to the members of the Convention.

After a brief discussion of the method of proceedure, the meeting adjourned till seven o'clock, P. M. At the hour of adjournment the Church was well filled with an audience that evinced much interest in the proceedings.

After devotional exercises the Rev George Boal was called to the chair, and the Rev. H. Miller appointed Sec'y. On motion, it was

Resolved, That in view of the importance of well conducted Sabbath Schools, we will appoint a committee to make the requisite arrangements to hold a Teacher's Institute, to be held at some place to be designated by said Committee, and convenient time before the first of September.

The resolution was sustained by remarks and addresses from the officers of the meeting, and the Rev. Messrs. Moses and Fisher; and the following gentlemen were appointed on the committee, viz:

Rev. P. S. Fisher, Boalsburg.
Philip Meyer, "
Rev. D. Moser, Pine Grove.
Hugh Lourimore, "
G. B. Moyer, Aaronsburg.
J. Rishel, Esq., Spring Mills.
Rev. Mr. Barnitz, Potters Bank.
Samuel Vantrick, "
Rev. James Linn, D. D., Bellefonte.
Rev. John Tonner, "
Samuel Linn, Esq., "
John Packer, Howard.
Rev. Mr. Daniels, Unionville.
Geo. Peters, "

The officers of the meeting were made ex-officio members of the committe, and Rev. H. Miller, chairman of the same.

The thanks of the Convention were tendered to the Rev. Dr. Linn, for his excellent sermon; likewise to the editors who had published a notice of the meeting, with a request that they publish our proceedings.

The Rev. B. S. Sneck, D. D., who had recently returned from a tour in Europe, was called upon and gave an interesting statement of the conditions of society in the Dominions he had visited, and bore an impartial testimony in favor of our own Republican Institutions,

On motion the Convention adjourned with devotional exercises.

GEORGE BOAL, Pres't.
H. MILLER, Sec'y.

For the Watchman.

LONGEVITY.—Mrs. Elizabeth Rudysill, who resides near Hanover, York Co., Pennsylvania, is in the one hundred and eleventh year of her age, having been born near Hanover, in 1747, and has never been out of the county. She was married two years before the Declaration of Independence was adopted—has had seven children, of whom six are living yet—never took a dose medicine in her life, and is yet in a perfect state of health. She can walk a distance of from four to five miles, going and coming without much apparent fatigue, and is probably the oldest female in the State. Her maiden name was Elizabeth Wildasin.

TOO MUCH LAW.—One of the greatest curses of civilized societies and governments, is, too much law. Their archieves are a lumber of statute books, the enactments of which often confound each other, and the interpretation of which keeps in existence a profession whose whole policy is to keep up the complication of laws so that it will put common sense at defiance. The latest legislature, whether of a nation or a corporation, thinks itself wiser than all its predecessors, and, perforce of its mission, revises all their labors. Often enacting new statutes without ascertaining whether or not they annul or conflict with those already existing, they make government, legislation and law, a puzzle a farce, and too often a down right curse. Democracy should study simplicity and directness, of all things, and a republic should have no laws that are not reasonable and clearly intelligible to common sense. How true the saying, "That nation is best governed, which is governed least."

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—Prof. Wood, the renowned discoverer of the invaluable 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 causing the hair on the head of the aged that had been silvered for many years, to grow forth with as much vigor and luxurance 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 silky texture, which has been very desirable in all ages of the world.—*St. Louis Morning Herald.*