THE WATCHMAN.

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BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1857.

Present Aspect of the Crisis.

Notwithstanding the trouble into which the people have been plunged, through the *unsettled condition of monetary affairs*, there is that in the future which holds out a promising feature of hope. At this particular period, when every body is more or less effected by the pressure of the times, it is a matter of no ordinary interest, and any prospect of relief will naturally be looked to with some degree of anxiety.

Evil prognostications became alarming from the onset of the panic,—the press in general discussed the merits and demerits of the subject, and may have added much in the way of exciting unnecessary fears.—The people, everywhere in looking forward with serious apprehensions of the future fell back upon the peculiarity of the times, and secured their available funds in drawers and coffers to await the issue. While some resorted to this expedient as a matter of necessity others in the deformity of their natures having perhaps thousands of dollars at command, were watching a favorable opportunity to realize an enormous per centage in the distress of their less fortunate neighbors. Leaving the foundation of financial difficulties to whatever source it properly belongs, it is certainly quite apparent, the people can attribute much of the scarcity of money to their intolerable hoarding of specie, and a disregard to liquidate honest liabilities, in stepping behind the provisions of our recent act of legislation. Disastrous consequences have been the result of such measures,—confidence in one another destroyed, and as might have been anticipated, a specie currency passed almost entirely out of existence. Would it not then, have been vastly to our advantage, and the interest of the country, to met promptly every demand against us within our power, without any reserve of specie funds? The necessity of a miserable illegal paper medium of a small denomination, has been forced upon us by banking *institutions of other States*, as the result of an adverse policy. But the lesson the panic has carried with it, may be of some practical utility in future. Hundreds of people have been enabled to foresee the evil into which they ran, and can turn the information thus dearly purchased in the school of experience to guarding effectually against a similar recurrence of things.

But we have already intimated a prospect of relief from financial embarrassment, and it remains with us as yet to give evidence of some well grounded theory on which to establish our convictions. In the United States the value of agricultural pursuits alone, is computed at not less than two thousand millions, and the products of our manufacturing establishments, at fifteen hundred millions of dollars. With such unexampled resources in the country, and the continued influx of gold and silver pouring in upon us by every important vessel that arrives, both from Europe and California, it is quite plausible that the worst fears of the crisis prospectively will never be realized. Five millions of dollars were brought into the country within ten days, by recent foreign arrivals, and the encouraging prospect in trade, has induced numerous manufactories that had suspended operation, to again resume business. The banks of the United States, have in specie to-day not less than fifty-eight millions five hundred thousand dollars, and some of those which suspended specie payment, are making vigorous efforts for resuming business at the earliest possible period. Confidence is again, in a measure being restored, and a calm dispassionate reflection of the people, is imparting renewed vigor to every branch of trade. In the eastern cities, securities which had gone down to comparative *nothingness*, are steadily improving, and a healthful revival where business had been most effectually prostrated, is noticed among the current events of the day. A large number of vessels have loaded with grain for foreign ports, but our importations have been very limited and a matter of comparatively little consequence.

We confidently expect, that in a few months hence the country will have recovered from the shock it sustained in the general suspension of banks, and the genial influence of prosperity again wave over a people, where the tocsin of alarm had been sounded, and the lowering cloud of adversity obviously portending an evidence of impending danger. There is indeed in our country at the present time too many natural elements of wealth and greatness, to render the vicissitudes of our financial troubles of prolonged duration.

GOVERNOR PACKER'S CABINET.—Hon N. B. Browne and Wm. A. Porter, Esq., of Philadelphia; Hon. P. C. Shannon and A. B. McCalmont, of Pittsburg; and Hon. Gaylord Church, of Erie, are named in connection with the appointment of Attorney General under Gov. Packer's administration. For Secretary of the Commonwealth, the most prominent names spoken of, are Hon. Wm. M. Heister, of Berks; Hon. John L. Dawson, of Fayette; and Hon. John Cessna, of Bedford.

THE COMMONWEALTH BANK, of Philadelphia, will go into operation in a few days, under the Act of 1850, as a specie-paying Bank. The Directors, on Monday last, elected Robert Morris, Esq., editor of the Pennsylvania Inquirer, President; and Henry Grambo, late a leading Bookseller, Cashier. This Bank was projected specially to advance the interests of the printers, booksellers, publishers, paper manufacturers, and others allied directly and indirectly in the "art preservative of all arts."

Perplexity of an Editor.

The life of an editor is a perplexing one. There are times when he can wield his pen with ease upon every subject; when his imagination is unclouded and clear. But again there are times when he appears dull and drowsy, and writes with difficulty to himself, and renders his subject uninteresting to his readers. The facility with which he writes his articles and the interest with which they are read, depend not solely on the subject of his address, but principally upon the motives and circumstances by which they were incited. Politics for example, is a subject at times most agitated in the public mind and creates a degree of excitement which stimulates every citizen more or less, to an investigation of truth. The editor is edified in communicating to his readers, his views, his thoughts and his feelings, while he is conscious they will receive the attention of an intelligent community. At other times, it occupies the most trifling consideration in the mind of the citizen. It becomes irksome and dry, and seldom receives even a passing notice except in the mind of the aspiring demagogue. Literature perhaps, is a subject, at all times read with interest. But the poor, weary, and depressed editor, sits, reflects and meditates, and finally asks himself, what shall I write; what subject will engage the attention of this stupid pensive mind: what arouse the *dormant faculties, and vivify this moody* drooping spirit? But alas! he feels as though all subjects had left the reach of his disturbed and troubled mind. Politics thou art stale and unpleasant to me and my readers. Religion we dare not attempt a comment upon thy sacredness. Literature we can find nothing in thee to call out even a few ideas. And thus we sit and muse and contemplate, while time waits not; and before anything is accomplished we are called to our type or other business, with scarcely an original idea to interest our readers. An editor and publisher of a newspaper is truly "a man of sorrow and well acquainted with grief."

Walker and his New Expedition.

The speculations are various in relation to the new expedition of Gen. Walker. One of the rumors is, that he has gone to Yucatan temporarily. It is said that the revolutionists assembled there, have sent $200,000 to the United States to buy ships, with which to take possession of the entire coast. Walker, it is thought, may have received some of the money. On the other hand, according to the New York Evening Post, Hayti is indicated as the destination of Walker and his three hundred lawless companions, in the steamer "*Fashion*," which has ostensibly sailed for Greytown. The *Post* adds that the statement is by no means improbable, but comments thus:

It would be an act of foolhardiness, not to be expected even in Walker, to attempt an invasion of a country where three United States steamers are already stationed and cruising to prevent his landing and where a well provided force of native troops of ten times his number, are prepared to give him a warm reception, should he be able to touch the shore. He cannot now as before, in 1855, steal into the interior of the country, without exciting Costa Rica's apprehension. But, by steering for Hayti, he will take in the Dominican rebellion against the Emperor Faustin, and possibly usurp and exercise the dominion, and become the successor of that sable potentate.

Foreign News—Panic in England.

The latest news from England, is by the steamer Vanderbilt.

A great commercial panic prevails in England, and a large number of failures are announced.

The Bank of England, the great regulator of the British currency, has suspended by order of the Treasury and commenced the issue of an unlimited amount of small notes.

The effect is announced as easing the panic, and restoring confidence in the commercial community. Bank stock immediately improved, and all kinds of produce rapidly advanced in price, etc.

This news is important to the United States. Though, perhaps, resulting from our own mismanagement, it will, should it continue to exist, enure to our advantage.

The issue of small notes will raise the price of labor, of provisions, and of merchandise generally, and thus open a more extensive market for our produce, and cause a reaction in trade which has heretofore been against us, by virtue of our extended paper currency.

Black-Republican Hypocrisy.

The Washington Union says with truth that the most arrant hypocrite to be found is the Black-Republican, who pretends to be horrified because the whole of Kansas constitution is not submitted to the people of the Territory for ratification or rejection. This same Black-Republican was, and is, the advocate of the Topeka constitution, that was made by a body of irresponsible fanatics, who assembled in open defiance of the laws of the Territory, usurped the power to sit as a constitutional convention, made a constitution in open hostility to the legal authorities of the Territory, refused to submit any portion to the people for ratification or rejection, but sent it to Congress, and there insisted that it was the true and legitimate constitution of Kansas. The hypocrite now pretends to be shocked that the legally constituted convention of Kansas has failed to submit any other than the clause for the judgment of the people. Such brazen-faced effrontery and shameless hypocrisy deserve to be scouted and despised by all true national men.

AN ACCOUNT THREE MILES LONG.—The last quarterly returns or accounts of the New York City Post Office, which was received at the Department in Washington in a day or two after the close of the quarter, if stretched out page by page continually, would make a string of paper quite three miles long. Who read it?

THOSE OF OUR citizens wanting ready made clothing of a superior kind—or groceries, cannot do better than by giving Mr. Edward Brown a call. He also keeps and is daily receiving fresh oysters by the can—which he will dispose of cheap to families.

[From the Pittsburg Post.]

Confession of Henry Fife and Charlotte Jones.

THEY ACKNOWLEDGE HAVING MURDERED THE WILSONS, AND DECLARE MONROE STEWART AN INNOCENT MAN.

During Tuesday and Wednesday it was rumored that Fife had made a confession, but nothing was known as to its bearing or contents until yesterday, when Jailor Phillips, to whom it was made, gave the reporters the substance of it. He states that on Tuesday, after the decision of the Supreme Court, upon the writ of error, he had a conversation with Fife and Stewart, in their cell, and the unwelcome news of the decision had affected them both to tears. Fife wept bitterly, and in reply to an intimation from the jailor, he pointed to Monroe Stewart, and said, in the most solemn manner, "*There is an innocent man.*" He then expressed a desire to confess the whole truth in regard to the murder of Geo. Wilson and Elizabeth McMasters.—In order that there might be no understanding, or misunderstanding, between Fife and Charlotte (the latter having had no intimation in regard to the confession) the jailor suggested that she be brought down and placed in the same cell with them.

Fife agreed to this, remarking that he was ready and willing to tell the truth, as he supposed Charlotte would do the same. She was then conducted to their cell, and another scene of painful and bitter weeping followed the interview between the three unfortunate persons. Fife then proceeded to narrate his history, from his youth up to the time that he was arrested for the murder of the Wilsons. The minutia of the confession is known only to the jailor, who committed it to writing. So much of it as relates to and was known by Charlotte Jones, received her assent, as the facts were divulged. Charlotte did not make a separate confession, as has been asserted.

By permission of Jailor Phillips, we are at liberty to give the main facts embodied in the confession. They are these: The murder of Geo. Wilson and his sister originated with Charlotte Jones, and was executed by them, and them alone. When they gained admission to the house, Fife stabbed the old man, and Charlotte struggled with her aged aunt. Failing to kill her, Fife was obliged to assist, and the double murder was completed. The chest was then searched, and the two left the house. They both assert that Stewart was not there and that their *intentions* were wholly unknown to him.—Thus they pronounce *him entirely innocent*, and voluntarily criminate themselves.

In regard to the murder of Samuel H. White, which is so intimately connected in the public mind with that of the Wilsons, Fife most earnestly asserts his innocence.—Jailor Phillips took particular pains to ascertain, soon after their arrest whether Charlotte and Fife would tell the same story in regard to the time when Fife first saw Bill Jones. Fife stated that he first saw Bill at his father's house, on the evening *after* the White murder. Charlotte, without knowing the object of the jailor, stated the same thing. Fife does not consider Bill Jones guilty of the White murder. He thinks that old man Jones swore the truth when he said Bill was at home that night. (It must be remembered that it is about twenty miles from old man Jones's to where White lived.)

We may add that Fife's reason for not making a confession before was, that his counsel assured him that he would be acquitted, and that so long as he had a chance for his life, he would be justifiable in keeping quiet upon the subject. He has now no hope, but he cannot die without declaring the innocence of Monroe Stewart, in order if possible, to save him an ignominious death for an offence which he never committed.—Should Fife be executed, it is his design to read his confession from the scaffold, and give it to the world with all the solemnity of a dying declaration.

Mr Phillips has not yet concluded to give the document to the press for publication. He may issue it in pamphlet form, which, together with a synopsis of the evidence and the incidents of the trial would form an interesting little work. The public will look for it with lively interest.

We have no comments to make upon the confession, at present. It naturally revives in the mind the evidence which connects Stewart so closely with the terrible tragedy—and which, uncontradicted by the fact or circumstance, will scarcely be shaken by even the dying declaration of Henry Fife.

The Burning of the Steamer Rainbow.

SEVENTY-FIVE LIVES LOST.—NAMES OF SOME OF THE SAVED.

CINCINNATI, Nov 24

The Commercial of this morning contains private dispatches giving some particulars of the burning of the steamer Rainbow on the Mississippi River, near Napoleon, Ark.

There were three hundred and forty seven passengers aboard, including a large number of coal boatmen on the deck. The origin of the fire is attributed to incendiarism. The total loss is estimated at 75, principally deck passengers.

As soon as the fire was discovered the boat was ran ashore, where she was burned to the water's edge. The wind was blowing a stiff gale a few minutes after the fire broke out, and the boat was soon enveloped in the flames.

The steamer Minnessota, from New Orleans, brought the saved to Memphis. Among them are the following: Thomas Maddock, J. M. Carson, John Mayberry and wife, of Philadelphia.

The books of the steamer being destroyed, no list of the lost can be furnished.

All the officers of the boat were saved.

From Mexico.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION—NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE REVOLUTIONISTS AND SANTA ANNA—COMONFORT'S FALL CONSIDERED CERTAIN.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 25.

The U. S mail steamship Tennessee has arrived at this port, bringing Vera Cruz dates to the 21st and City of Mexico to the 10th inst.

The country was in a most distracted condition. Another general revolution was impending.

Negotiations were pending between the revolutionists and Santa Anna, whom undoubtedly they intend making President.

The Tennessee brings twenty-three political exiles, among whom are Ex-Pesident Solar Jose Washington and Col Romero.

William Moran, Editor of the Extraordinaire, has been imprisoned for the publication of an article against the Governor of Zacatecas.

Gen. Comonfort's fall was considered certain. It was thought doubtful whether his life would be spared if he remains in the country.

A MOUSE IN A CHILD'S STOMACH.—A few days ago a child named Tomlinson, of Greene Lane, N.Y., died after a lingering illness. It appeared that, in May last, the child passed a full grown mouse minus its head. The mouse had run down the child's throat while playing in a field near Stone Ferry, where its parents then resided. After that time the child continued ailing more or less until its death, the immediate cause of which was supposed to have been diarrhea.

Letters have been received from Mr. Allibone, in which he expresses a determination to return immediately home, to meet the serious accusations against him as President of the Bank of Pennsylvania.

PEN, PASTE & SCISSORS.

☞ A good Attorney—Col. Blair.

☞ Wanted—A turkey for Christmas.

☞ Crusty—The weather and old maids.

☞ Convenes—Congress on Monday next.

☞ Col. Mackey paid us a "pop visit" on Friday last.

☞ Said to be good—The sermon preached by Rev. Mr. Linn on Thanksgiving day.

☞ Receives prompt Attention—The old maids and widows from friend Pottsgrove.

☞ Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye and Buckwheat, taken for subscription, advertising and job work.

☞ Col. James P. Barr, editor of the Morning Post, is a candidate for the Pittsburg Postmastership, and we hope he may get it.

☞ It is said that twenty-two widows, whose husbands were lost by the wreck of the Central America, sailed in the last steamer for California.

☞ Interesting—The letter of D. S. Dunham in the last Clinton Democrat. Our friend of the Watchman told the truth that time. Do you 'fess it?

☞ Ladies are like watches—pretty enough to look at—sweet faces and delicate hands, but somewhat difficult to "regulate," when once set "agoing."

☞ It is said that Diffenbach of the Clinton Democrat, has been on a hunting excursion "up the river" for the last two weeks, and succeeded in killing a *possum*.

☞ Discharged—One of the churches in Boston have discharged their choir to save money. If it was convenient we could give them a few tunes on *ground bass*, gratis.

☞ Rev. Mr. Kalloch, of Boston, was at Lecompton, Kansas, last week, and the fact of his having a lady with him, caused the gossips of that village a great deal of concern.

☞ Will likely die for want of company—A single, twenty-five cent piece in our pocket book.—*Whig.*

Bury it near our office.

☞ Dr. Stewart of Jersey Shore, the man who keeps his office under Gibson's Culvert, paid us a visit on Thursday last. He says Frank's valedictory was well written. Send us a copy, Frank.

☞ To be always intending to live a new life, but never to find time to set about it, is as if a man should put off eating, and drinking *and sleeping, from one day and night to* another, till he is starved and destroyed.

☞ The cashier of the Lancaster Bank, Mr Bachman, who squandered its funds in private speculation, and was indicted for embezzlement, has been acquitted, the Judge having charged the Jury that it did not appear that the defendent intended a fraud at the time he committed it!! Brave Judge, that.

☞ Cheap Living—Tazewell, Va., is said to be a poor man's paradise in the way of cheap living. A correspondent of the Richmond (Va.) Dispatch, says: "Living is cheap enough—only think of eggs at 6¼ cts. per dozen, chickens at 6¼ cts each, bacon 10 cts per lb, corn 25 cents per bushel, and *wood only $1 per cord*, delivered at your door."

☞ Jonas of the Jersey Shore Vedette, has commenced publishing a *White* and *Black* list. Those that pay, are inserted in the white list—those that refuse and are unable to pay, in the *black*. Right—*perfectly* right.—A man who will receive a paper for years and refuse to pay for it, is mean and dishonest—and we feel inclined to adopt the same mode of doing business in the future.

☞ During the debate on the banking articles for the Kansas constitution, it came out that in making up a bank at Lecompton, last summer, it was necessary, in accordance with the charter, to exhibit a cash capital of $50,000. While the Governor counted one bag at a time, the other was carried out and brought in again, and this was done until $50,000 were counted and certificates obtained.

☞ The Senior of the *Watchman* says he has received a Democratic gobbler. Wonder whether he is acquainted with Molly McGuire, and whether he voted for Billy O'Packer.—*Whig.*

Can't tell whether he is acquainted with Molly M'Guire or not—but there is one thing certain we intend *introducing* him to *a Molly* pretty soon. As to voting for Billy O'Packer, we are inclined to think he did, for he is a *sensible* looking fellow. If he was *tainted* with *Know-Nothingism*, we would'nt touch him—we would cut his head whack off and hand him over to our friend of the Whig—fearing it would make us '*sick*' for a year afterwards.

☞ The editor of the Hollidaysburg Standard, in an appeal to his subscribers to pay up, says he intends taking a tour through the country to visit his patrons and will be prepared to take in trade, wheat, oats, corn, pork, beef, buckwheat, apples, potatoes, chickens, turkies, pumpkins, butter, eggs, sourcrout, horses, mules, wagons, calves, wheel barrows, harness, hoop-poles, lath, lime, apple-butter, stocking-yarn, hard-soap, cider, dried-apples, beans, turnips, wool, feathers, geese, ducks, dry goods, groceries, hard-ware, queensware, and ready made clothing, at the current market value. Accommodating editor that.

☞ Poking Fun at Him—Purdey of the Democratic Era, published at Sellaire, O., speaks as follows of a Republican funeral in the African Desert: "There has been solemn times down at Towanda, Pa. The 'mourners' have been 'depositing' the remains of Davy Wilmot. The 'remains are said to have looked beautiful even in death.' They poked him away in a hole upon the side of a hill, and placed a cotton rag over the door, upon which was worked in wool:

"Here lies our Davy, dead as a knit,
Yet der devil killed in a fusion fit,
He would not let him stay mit we,
So he took him home to stay mit he."

"The village burgesses passed a resolution that all the white mourners should wear a *black rag stitched to their* coat tails, and the colored ones should wear white wash on their left ear for the space of twenty-four hours."

AN ELOPEMENT at Upper Alton, Illinois, terminated rather seriously.—A young man from northern Illinois, won the heart of a young lady named Carter in that city, against the will of her friends. She got into his buggy, and they were driving away to the nearest magistrate, when the father started in pursuit on horseback, and soon overtook the couple. The young lady jumped out. The father levelled a shooting iron at the young man, who raised his foot and arm to shield his face. The contents of the gun or pistol passed through the foot into the wrist, and a part of the load entered the right eye of the young man below the pupil. A shot passed to the depth of a couple of inches and had not yet been removed. No legal steps had been taken in the matter, and the young man refuses to arrest the old gentleman.

THE LIFE STORM, by Mary T. Williams, has been received, and will in due time appear. Our fair correspondent evinces in her production good poetical sentiment, and a little more care in regard to *measure* would establish for her considerable notoriety as a poetess.

Educational.

The Teachers' Institute of Centre Co.

We refer our readers to a call published in another column of to-days paper, by Mr. Waring, the president, for the tenth annual meeting of this association, to be held at Milesburg. We are strongly and firmly impressed with the utility of these association of Teachers, to our Common Schools. Next to normal schools, to enterchange the different methods and experiences are most beneficial.

We can adduce no better reasons why Teachers and all others friendly to the education of our youth, should attend at the next session, than those published by Mr. Waring in February last. We therefore, again present them to our readers.

"No one should assume the sacred responsibility of guiding irrevocable months or years of the lives of impressible children, without regular and full preparation. And every teacher now must be fully aware how great need there is for a large amount not of study only, but of preparatory practice.—Superintendents have been obliged from necessity to grant certificates to the incompetent, and the accounts they give of a large proportion of the Schools, in all the Counties, are deplorable. But improvements are rapidly advancing, disqualified and benighted teachers cannot be tolerated much longer; the profession will disown them, Superintendents will expose them, and the Directors will reject them.

"Let every one who proposes to teach in the country, therefore, attend the *Institute*, see what is done; observe the manner of the most successful teachers; learn *how they* teach, take notes of all that is said and exhibited; acquire self-knowledge of merits and faults, and, with it, self respect, make the personal acquaintance of as many teachers and directors as possible, and return to the school under your care, a ten fold abler, wiser and more efficient teacher. Sensible *of the importance and real greatness of your* vocation, and animated by the power of social and professional support from your good and able colleagues, thus surmounting the heavy cares and labors of your daily duties.

"Among special reasons why *every teacher* should arrange to attend the next meeting of the Institute, are:

"1 The Pennsylvania common school system is now the most perfect in the Union, and if the teachers, as one body, second the efforts of the legislature and the School department and its agents, *it will be sustained*, otherwise *not*: the teachers have won *much* for the common good, they must *secure* what is won.

"2 Higher qualifications are demanded every year by the operation of the superintendency every school is searched, exertion is necessary to keep up with the general progress. There is no no escape.

"3 District Superintendency will be established by many boards of directors—they will greatly aid to the completion of school Supervision. It will establish the reputation and secure the reward of the methodical systematic skillful teacher, and lay bare the defects of the unprepared and incompetent; it will record monthly improvement and search every class and every process in the school; it will render a knowledge of systematic, scientific teaching absolutely necessary to the teacher.

"4. Every inefficient teacher is a moral traitor to the common interest. He stands in the doorway of knowledge; closes it up, and perpetuates ignorance and falsehood instead. As our State is constituted, it can not afford ignorance anywhere. It is more dangerous than fire or pestilence. All must be educated to a certain extent, for all vote, and all should be educated together, and as nearly alike as possible. County Institutes are relied upon by the leading educationalists of the State, as the most immediately effective means of practical improvement. (See proceedings of State Teachers' Association.) Our Institute is one of the earliest and oldest.

"5 The next meeting will have special arrangements to interest, instruct, reward and gratify all who attend.

"6 Directors have become sensible that the most enterprising and earnest teachers are those who attend Institutes, and they seek them accordingly. Handsome certificates will be prepared for members as useful evidence on this point.

"7 Milesburg is a central and easily accessible point, and her citizens will receive the teachers in a manner evidencing their respect for them as their children's and their country's best, most pains-taking and self-sacrificing friends. Let the entire body meet together for the first time, and show to themselves and the public of what manner of persons this most influential, but least recognized, of all *the official powers of the State* is composed.

"The new school-house lately erected at the Milesburg Iron Works is a model building, which every Teacher and Director should seek opportunity to inspect. In fine let every one addressed, conclude that 'it is absolutely a duty which I cannot evade; I *must* and *shall* attend the Institute with all my fellow teachers,' and arrange accordingly."

The Forthcoming Message.

The special Washington correspondent of The Press, says it is rumored that Mr. Buchanan, in his first annual message to Congress, will take bold ground on the currency question: that he will re-affirm the principles laid down so clearly in his celebrated speech on the Independent Treasury Bill. He believes that it was the intention of the framers of the Constitution to establish a hard-money currency, and that the *action of Congress since* has been a steady departure from that intention. It will be his object, then, to retrace the false steps taken, and to bring the government back to true the ground.

The issue will be made in the next Congress, whether State banks have the constitutional power to issue circulating "promises to pay." There will be a large party to take the negative of the argument, who will not, it is said, yield until a decision has been given on the question by the Supreme Court of the United States. A general bankrupt law for the banks will be presented for action. This will provide a fixed legal course for putting into liquidation insolvent banks all over the Union.

Later from California.

ARRIVAL OF THE DANIEL WEBSTER.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 28.—The U. S. Mail Steamship Daniel Webster, from Havana on the 25th inst., has arrived at this port.

She experienced heavy gales on the passage from New York to Havana.

The Daniel Webster brings half a million of dollars from Havana.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer Northern Light, from Aspinwall, with a fortnight's later news from California, had arrived at Havana, and sailed for New York on the 25th inst. She has on board two millions of dollars in treasure.

The news of the loss of the Central America caused a general gloom in San Francisco. The Courts immediately adjourned. Various mass meetings were held, at which resolutions were adopted denouncing the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

It was generally supposed that the accounts of Indian depredations in the vicinity of Carson Valley were exaggerated.

Further advices received from the Plains, confirm the belief of the complicity of the Mormons in the late massacre.

The California papers express the opinion that an efficient army could be raised in that State against the Mormons.

Mr. Harasthy, late refiner in the Mint, has been indicted for embezzling $150,000.

The news of the protest of Messrs. Luther & Church's drafts at New York had caused a run, which compelled the firm to close.—Several attachments had been made.

There was also a run on Messrs. Tallant & Weld, and several others, but none of them had closed at the sailing of the steamer.

The accounts from the mining districts were good. The markets were inactive.—Haxall flour quoted at $12.

Arrived—Ship Talesman, from New York.

Hard to Explain.

Our Republican friends, when reference is made in their presence, to the numerous victories recently won by the Democracy, find it rather difficult to answer them satisfactorily. If we ask them how it came that Gen. Packer was so triumphantly elected, they will say:

"Oh, the Quakers did not vote."

"But we have carried New Jersey, Quakers and all?"

"Oh, that is owing to the Rail Road."

"But look at New York?"

"Oh *that is owing to the canal.*"

"But we have carried Illinois?"

"Oh, that is owing to the Germans."

"But we have carried Indiana?"

"Oh, that is owing to the Methodists."

"But Louisiana is also with us?"

"Oh, that is owing to the Catholics."

"New York city is overwhelmingly with us?"

"Oh, that is owing to the Irish."

"But Minnesota, where there are few Irish, Germans, Catholics, no canals and few Rail Roads. How does it become Democratic?"

"Oh, that is owing to the Federal Government."

"And Connecticut?"

"Oh, that is owing to the Yankees."

"And California?"

"Oh, that is a new State."

"And Virginia?"

"Oh, that is an old State."

Look at the South, which is composed of an Anglo-Saxon population—a race unmixed, and where internal improvements and external salvation do not enter into politics?"

"Oh, that is owing to slavery."

"But the North is organizing equally with the South, in support of Mr. Buchanan?"

"Oh that is owing to the emigration."

"But New Mexico is Democratic, where the people came over shortly after Columbus: and which was settled before Cape Cod?"

"Oh, that is owing to— Heaven knows what."

Finally, the opposition run out of apologies, excuses and explanations, as the Democratic victories pour in, each one requiring a different theory.—*Pittsburg Post.*

What the Wind Says.

"Do you know what the December wind says, grandpa?" asked a little child at an old merchant's knee.

"No, puss; what does it?" he answered, stroking her fair hair.

"Remember the poor!" grandpa. When it comes down the chimney it *roars*: 'Remember the poor;' when it puts its great mouth to the key-whole it *whistles*, 'Remember the poor;' when it *strides through* a crack in the door it *whispers* it; and, grandpa, when it blows your beautiful silver hair in the street, and you shiver and button up your coat, does it not get in your ear and say so too, in a still small voice, grandpa?"

"Why, what does the child mean?" cried grandpa, who, I am afraid, had been used to shut his heart against such winds. "You want a new muff and tippet, I reckon; a pretty way to get them out of your old grandfather."

"No, grandpa," said the child earnestly, shaking her head, "no, its the *no* muff and tippet children I'm thinking of; my mother always remembers them, and so do I try."

After the next storm the old merchant sent fifty dollars to the Treasurer of the Relief Society, and said, "Call for more when you want it." The Treasurer started with surprise, for it was the first time he had ever collected more than a dollar from him, and that, he thought, came grudgingly.

"Why," said the rich old merchant afterwards, "I could never get rid of that child's words; they stuck to me like glue."

"And a little child shall lead them," says the Scripture. How many a cold heart has melted, and a close heart opened, by the simple earnestness and suggestive words of a child.

The Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28, 1857.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market for all kinds has been depressed and dull during the week just passed, owing to the unfavorable character of the advices from abroad, and prices generally favor the buyers. The sales of Flour, however, reach some 6,500 bbls, at $5 25a$5,37½ for common and good brands; $5.50a$5.75 for extra, and $5 85a$6.75 for fancy lots, according to quality, the latter for premium Flour, the demand at the close being quite limited, both for export and home use, for the latter purpose. Sales to a moderate extent have been made at from $5.25a$7.50, as to brand and quality. Rye Flour continues inactive, at $4 50 per bbl; the stock is light. Corn Meal is also dull and lower, some 1,500 bbls Penn'a. Meal having been sold, part at $3.12½, and part at a price not made public. Wheats are coming in slowly, but the demand is moderate, and prices have been hardly sustained; the market, however, at the close, was rather firmer. Sales include about 25,000 bus. in lots, at $1,15a$1 26 for ordinary to prime red, and $1.20a$1.35 for white. Rye is better, and all offered (about 3,500 bus.) have been taken at 75a78c for Pennsylvania, and 75c for Delaware. Corn continues scarce, and 17,000 bus. old yellow have been disposed of at 80a81c afloat and in store; 12,000 bus. new also sold at 57a62c, as to conditon, the latter for prime dry lots. Oats are advancing, and about 22,000 bus Delaware and Pennsylvania brought 35a36c. Of Barley, small sales are reported at 86a95c, and Barley Malt at $1.10 per bus.

THE DEMOCRATIC WATCHMAN.

BELLEFONTE, DECEMBER 3, 1857.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

AN ATROCIOUS OUTRAGE.—On Sunday last, a respectable white woman of this place, was assaulted by a negro named Simon Blue, some where in the vicinity of Curtin's Oar banks, on the road leading to Lock Haven, with the intention of committing a rape upon her person. This fiend in human form, was very violent in his attack, and used language we are informed, of a most obscene character. Fortunately for the lady, the near approach of a gentleman traveling along the road, prevented any serious consequences, as the perpetrator seeing the traveler abandoned his purpose and fled. Prompt intelligence of the outrage being immediately communicated to the proper authorities, a warrant was issued for his arrest, and we are glad to inform our readers the darkey is now safely lodged in jail, and committed for trial. Outrages of this character have become indeed of no uncommon occurrence in our midst, by the colored class of our population, but for want of proper identification on former occasions, justice failed to reach the parties implicated. There is less mystery however surrounding this case, as the negro is well known to the woman. It is possible the prisoner may have been guilty of those other crimes of the same kind, that excited our *population so intensely months* ago, and encouraged by escaping detection, has become more bold in his *hellish* designs, and in consequence has got himself entangled in the meshes of the law so deeply, as to preclude the possibility of escape. The unusual interest that was manifested by our citizens last spring, to ferret out the perpetrator of a similar offence, was intense, and now that as alike recurrence of crime has again been committed by a negro, we could give no well grounded assurance, that judge Lynch would not execute summary punishment if the offender was to get into the hands of an excited populace; for truly his neck is *aching* for a rope.

"SOME ISMS."—Some of our citizens repaired recently to the outside limits of the borough, and engaged for a season in the exciting and exhilarating amusement of playing ball. Growing weary of this exercise, they returned to town after the order of a forced march among the aborigines, and proceeded along the street immediately under the office of the Democratic Watchman. Suddenly the performance was intensely diversified by sundry "ground and lofty tumbling." In witnessing the astonishing feat of gymnastic exercises, which occurred in the Diamond our sympathies were strongly aroused in behalf of the fallen fortunes of the renowned showman P. T. Barnum.—Another exhibition of this character, if communicated to him, no doubt his European enterprise would be immediately abandoned in favor of a traveling company composed of this identical party.

NEW OFFICERS.—Thomas McCoy was sworn into office as Sheriff, on Tuesday last, also John Holler, Prothonotary, and Jesse L. Test, Register and Recorder. These are the gentlemen whom the people in their *sovereign* majesty have said shall serve them in the different capacities above alluded to.—They are in every way worthy the confidence the people have reposed in them, and will make good and efficient officers. We can take our Democratic incumbents by the hand and congratulate them on their good fortunes, in the triumph of the glorious principles of Democracy under which our government has been nurtured.

WE REFER the attention of our readers to the Card of Messrs Arney & Ross, merchants at Centre Hill, which will be found in another column. We have been intimately acquainted with Mr. Ross for a number of years, and have no hesitancy in saying that we have always found him a perfect gentleman, strictly honest, and a very clever fellow. Those of our friends at Centre Hill, who have occasion to purchase goods, we recommend to the store of the above firm, believing that they will get bargains by so doing. Give them a call.

PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE.—We are informed that on Tuesday afternoon, two children, a son and daughter of the Rev. John Guyer, were playing together in rooms unoccupied at the time by the family, and in their amusement the little girl endeavored to pass into the room occupied by her brother, a lad some eight or ten years of age. The boy prevented his sister's ingress by closing the door, and thinking to freighten her, seized a gun which he supposed unloaded, and designed to turn a cap for that purpose. The gun however being loaded with shot, several of which passed through the door and lodged in the side of her neck and head. The shot weer extricated by Dr. Fairlamb, and the wounds though severe, we understand are not considered dangerous.

THANKSGIVING DAY, with but few exceptions, was generally observed by our citizens. Preaching was held in several of our churches. Considerable stir was manifested on the streets, and the day being exceedingly pleasant, many people from the country found their way into Bellefonte on recreation and pleasure. In the afternoon our town was enlivened by a few excellent pieces of music from the Bellefonte Brass Band, played on the veranda of the Conrad House, after which it marched through our principal streets and dispersed.

ON MONDAY evening, a gentleman in attendance at court from the country, became sufficiently inebriated to feel *merry, voluble* and wealthy, when some of our authorities thinking our municipal laws outraged, arrested the individual and lodged him safely in *limbo*. This is right gentlemen, and should not offences of this character, of daily occurrence among our *own citizens* be served in like manner. Persons becoming beastly intoxicated, deserve no better treatment for their riotous and disorderly conduct.

LIFE, BY DEBBIE MAY WILLIAMS, was mislaid until to late too appear in this week's paper. It shall appear in our next issue.