# THE WATCHMAN.

S. S. SEELY AND J. S. BARNHART, EDITORS.

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1857.


## Treasury Notes.

Since our last issue a bill has been passed by both branches of Congress and signed by the President, to authorize the issue of Treasury notes to the amount of $20,000,000, bearing an interest of not more than six per cent. to be fixed at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, none to be issued after the 1st day of January 1858. They shall not be issued for a sum less than $100, and are to be paid out for specie by the Department. After which they pass from hand to hand, the same as a common promissory note.

The necessity for this issue has been occasioned by the great financial embarrassment, and consequent stagnation of commerce, that has recently afflicted our country, by which the amount of revenue derived to the Government from ordinary sources has been greatly diminished. There is now in New York about $30,000,000 worth of goods ready to be entered for the market as soon as business revives, and at all the other ports there is a proportionate amount, on all of which the Government will realize a large amount of Tariff revenue and which in the ordinary course of business would have been received during the last fiscal year, and thus the necessity of the act of Congress above referred to would have been obviated.

Those who are best acquainted with the financial and commercial affairs of the world, predict that a restoration of business confidence and prosperity will be as speedy as the revulsion was sudden and severe, and that the culminating point having already been reached we may anticipate an immediate change for the better. Indeed they say that change has already commenced and should this be the case, we have no doubt that before the time limited for the issuing of these notes, the Government will be able to redeem every dollar of them and a plethoric Treasury still remain. The 34th Congress was engaged for a considerable portion of the session in devising means to deplete an overflowing Treasury, and to put in circulation the vast amount of coin that had accumulated in the coffers of the National Government.

The [illegible] depression that recently occurred in [illegible] has not only rendered individuals unable to pay their debts, and compelled them to give their promissory notes payable at some future day, but the same inconvenience has extended to all branches of business, and as an ultimatum the Government itself has been compelled to issue its promissory note, and upon it to negotiate for cash to meet its requisitions. A revival of business will render all classes [illegible] a general [illegible] will be rendered able to negotiate their securities and with the proceeds, redeem their promises to pay. Foreign imports will seek our market, pay their duties, and thus replenish the Treasury to an extent that will enable it to call in the notes they have issued in a time of universal embarrassment. We think there can be no objection to the bill above referred to. These notes will go into circulation and upon the credit of the Government will be received as specie, and will constitute for the time being a convenient substitute for that much needed article. We trust the wise and discerning Secretary of the Treasury will, in order to facilitate a free exchange of the notes, issue them at a merely nominal interest, because if they are to be encumbered with a calculation of interest it would materially retard their circulation.

## The Hoarded Specie.

There never was a period in the history of our country, when so much specie was hoarded as at the present time. Indeed it is contended by the New York Evening Post that the specie now in the United States exceeds the bank-note circulation. It is estimated that there is about $200,000,000 of coin outside of the Banks and in the hands of the people. The amount in the Banks is estimated at 60,000,000, making a total $260,000,000. The Secretary of the Treasury puts down the bank-note circulation at $214,000,000. It thus appears that the specie exceeds the bank-note circulation to the amount of $46,000,000. The Post, following out the subject, says that "the extent to which hoarding is carried on can only be proved inferentially for such work is mostly done in secret: except in the larger cities and in the neighborhood of Banks every well-to-do family keeps more or less specie in hand, varying, according to their circumstances, from fifty to a hundred dollars. A family without any specie, that has a homestead, is a very uncommon phenomenon. In a financial panic this propensity is increased and extends to the cities. $200,000,000 distributed among the families of the United States would give an average of $30 to $40 to each family. This, one of our correspondents thinks a large average. Is it? The hoarding of three hundred dollars by one family in ten would make up that average for each of the ten. We happen to know, by the most direct information, of $4000 hoarded in one family; there is the average for one hundred families. We know also of a factory operative, who, during the panic, hid away some $750 against the current winter. There is the average for twenty families. The New-York papers recently reported the dead body of a German found at Jersey City, with a belt round it containing $1600 in gold. All this is for want of a safe general depository. But it is not necessary to examine every man's till and every old woman's stocking, to prove that we have not over-estimated the amount of money that is held in private hands. The money is certainly somewhere; it is not in the Banks: it is not in the Government Treasury; it is not any great part of it in circulation; therefore it must be hoarded."

## An Olive Branch.

The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce thus ably presents the advantages of the method of adjusting the Kansas difficulties, proposed by Senator Douglas:

"Senator Douglas and others think that the Lecompton Constitution, if it should even come here, which is very doubtful, cannot possibly receive the sanction of Congress, even after a protracted and irritating discussion. Can any other measure of peace be indicated? There is one which Mr. Douglas will propose for the consideration of the Senate on Monday—to wit: The act which was framed by Mr. Toombs of Ga., and is known by his name, and which was passed by the Senate and rejected by the House, prior to the Presidential election.

This act was intended to enable the inhabitants of Kansas to form a Constitution and State Government, preparatory to admission into the Union, and it did not provide for the submission of the constitution to the [illegible] of the popular vote.

The [illegible] Mr. Douglas will supply in the [illegible] he proposes, copying the provision of the Minnesota enabling act.

In favor of this project, it may be urged that it requires no one to take back anything. The Toombs act received the vote of every Senator who had voted for the Kansas Nebraska act, and, therefore it wont be objectionable to them. The Minnesota provision for submitting the Constitution to the people is in conformity with the President's special recommendation in his message. He thinks it important that, hereafter, in all enabling acts this provision should be specific.

It is difficult to see what objection can be made to this proposition, especially when it shall become apparent that the Lecompton Constitution cannot be accepted. It would give peace to Kansas and to the country in ten days."

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Accounts of the loss of the Rainbow have been already given, but new developments show the [illegible]. The Memphis Appeal learns by a letter received from David Emerick [illegible] Superintendent Inspector of steamboats at St. Louis, that [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible] of the Pittsburgh [illegible] and casks of the sunken North [illegible] which had been taken on board the Rainbow. [illegible] says the Appeal will show facts in connection with these [illegible] of a most flagrant character; and will also bring to light some interesting patterns respecting the filling with water of the [illegible] life-preservers by which many persons were sunk who would otherwise have [illegible].

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A correspondent of the Lewistown True Democrat, says: "There is evidently not a particle of difference between the views of the administration and Mr. Douglas, as to the true Democratic mode of forming a Constitution. The administration are anxious to see the Kansas imbroglio finally settled, because while yet open it is a fire brand that may at any moment, burst forth and reverberate all the sectional animosities that well nigh [illegible] the Union in 1849-50. Whatever [illegible] politicians may say or think to the contrary President Buchanan's only desire is to do what is most likely to promote the [illegible] of Kansas, and the peace and harmony of the Union."

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Bennett of the New York Herald announces that he has bought him a residence on the splendid banks of the Hudson, containing [illegible] 200 [illegible] a great variety of scenery forests, fields, rocks, gardens, orchards, purling brooks and fine prospects. Here he cultivates philosophy, [illegible] and [illegible], and [illegible] the [illegible] of a well spent life.

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We learn from some of the Methodist [illegible] that [illegible] Conferences have [illegible] to license and ordain [illegible] who is not [illegible] the use of tobacco in every [illegible].

[illegible] has been endowed [illegible] of [illegible] Western [illegible], with the [illegible] that the Professor [illegible] the avails of the [illegible] to the use of [illegible].

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The Washington correspondent of the Boston Herald says that upon the representations of the Tennessee delegation in Congress who waited upon the President recently, Robert C. Randolph the naval officer who pulled Gen. Jackson's nose, was salled to resign the position in the Arsenal to which Gov. Floyd recently appointed him. The [illegible] he [illegible] an appointment at the hands of the Administration, but admits that he obtained temporary employment as a matter of common humanity.

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The Washington Union is authorized to state that the Postmaster General will not permit Postmasters to make any reduction in their commissions in mailing lottery circulars. Six Postmasters were reprimanded yesterday for violation of their duty in this respect, and informed that a repetition of the offence would be deemed sufficient cause for their removal.

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Gov. Packer's Cabinet.—We learn from the Reading Gazette, that the Governor elect has formally tendered the office of Secretary of the Commonwealth to the Hon. Wm. M. Heister, of Berks county, and that Mr. Heister has signified his acceptance of the appointment.

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Those Pheasants.—As many of our exchanges and subscribers have expressed a desire to know the name of the lady who killed two pheasants at a single shot, of which we made mention recently, we take the liberty of stating that it was Mrs. J. H. Kilton. We believe it was the first attempt at shooting she ever made, and we doubt if there is another lady in all this region who can boast of such a feat, or the nerve to perform one like it if a similar opportunity were presented.—Lycoming Gazette.

## Gov. Walker Resigned.

On the 5th inst., R. J. Walker, Governor of Kansas sent in his letter of resignation to Secretary Cass. We have not room to give the letter at length in our columns; but the following extract will give his reasons for resigning.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 15, 1857.

*Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of State:*

SIR: I resign the office of Governor of the Territory of Kansas. I have been most reluctantly forced to this conclusion, after anxious and careful consideration of my duty to the country, to the people of Kansas, to the President of the United States, and to myself. The grounds assumed by the President, in his late message to Congress, and in recent instructions, in connection with the events now transpiring here and in Kansas, admonish me that as Governor of that Territory, it will no longer be in my power to preserve the peace or promote the public welfare.

At the earnest solicitations of the President, after repeated refusals, the last being in writing, I finally accepted this office, upon his letter showing the danger and difficulties of the Kansas question, and the necessity of my undertaking the task of adjustment. Under these circumstances, notwithstanding the great sacrifice to me, personal, political and pecuniary, I felt that I could no more refuse such a call from my country, through her Chief Magistrate, than a soldier in battle, who is ordered to command a forlorn hope. I accepted, however, on the express condition that I should advocate the submission of the Constitution to the vote of the people, for ratification or rejection. These views were clearly understood by the President and all his Cabinet. They were directly set forth in my letter of acceptance of this office on the 26th of March last, as follows: "Indeed I cannot doubt that the Convention, after having framed a State Constitution will submit it for ratification or rejection by a majority of the then actual bona fide resident settlers of Kansas." With these views well known to the President and Cabinet, and approved by them, I accepted the appointment of Governor of Kansas. My instructions from the President, through the Secretary of State, under the date of the thirteenth of March last, sustain the regular Legislature of the Territory in assembling a Convention to form a Constitution, and they express the opinion of the President, that "when such a Constitution shall be submitted to the people of the Territory, they must be protected in the exercise of their rights in voting for or against that instrument; and the fair expression of the popular will must not be interrupted by fraud or violence." I repeat then, as my clear conviction, that unless the Convention submit the Constitution to the vote of all the actual resident settlers in Kansas, and the election be fairly and justly conducted, the Constitution will be, and ought to be, rejected by Congress." This inaugural most distinctly asserted that it was not the question of slavery merely (which I believe to be of little practical importance then as it appears to Kansas) but the entire Constitution which should be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection. These were my words of the subject in my inaugural: "It is not merely shall slavery exist or not, so upon what Kansas, but shall the great principles of self government and State sovereignty be maintained or be subverted. In this [illegible] I [illegible] feel further to say that the people may [illegible] a subsequent [illegible] of the Constitution, [illegible] and add that the Conventions are the servants and not the masters of the people.

In my official [illegible] to you of the [illegible] of June last, a copy of that [illegible] address was transmitted to you for further [illegible] of the President and the Cabinet. No exception was ever taken to any portion of that address. On the contrary, it was warmly admitted by the President, in his message with a more [illegible] fairness [illegible] my instructions in favor of the submission of the Constitution to the vote of the people were [illegible], [illegible]. By [illegible] I [illegible] the people of Kansas to oppose [illegible] the Constitution which was not fairly submitted to their vote for ratification or rejection. [illegible] I cannot [illegible] violence, [illegible] the abandonment of certain of the principles, and therefore it is impossible for me to support what is called the Lecompton Constitution, because it is not submitted to the vote of the people for ratification or rejection.

I state it as a fact, based on a long and intimate association with the people of Kansas, that an overwhelming majority of that people are opposed to that instrument, and my letters state that but one out of twenty of the press of Kansas sustains it. Some oppose it because so many counties were disfranchised and unrepresented in the Convention. Some who are opposed to paper money, because it authorizes a bank of enormous capital in Kansas, nearly unlimited in its issues, and in the denominations of its notes for one dollar up and down. Some because of what they consider a Know Nothing clause, by requiring that the Governor shall have been a twenty years a citizen of the United States. Some because the electors are not free, as they cannot vote against the Constitution, but only on the single issue whether any more slaves may be imported and then only upon that issue by voters for the Constitution to which they are opposed. They regard this as but a mockery of the elective franchise, and a perilous sporting with the sacred rights of the people. Some oppose because the Constitution distinctly recognizes and adopts the Oxford fraud in apportioning legislative members for Johnson county, upon the fraudulent and fictitious returns, so falsely called, from that precinct, which recognition of that fraud in the Constitution is abhorrent to the moral sense of the people. Others oppose because, although in other cases the Presidents of the Conventions have been authorized to issue writs of election to the regular Territorial or State officers, with usual judges, with the established precincts and adjournment of returns, in this case unprecedented and vice-regal powers are given to the president of the Convention to make the precincts, the judges, and to decide finally upon the returns. From the grant of these unusual and enormous powers, and from other reasons connected with the fraudulent returns of Oxford and McGhee, an overwhelming majority of the people of Kansas have no faith in the validity of these returns, and therefore will not vote. Indeed, disguise it as we may to ourselves, under the influence of the present excitement, the facts will demonstrate that any attempt by Congress to force this Constitution upon the people of Kansas will be an effort to substitute the will of a small minority for that of an overwhelming majority of the people of Kansas; that it will not settle the Kansas question or localize the issue; that it will, I fear, be attended by civil war, extending, perhaps, throughout the Union thus bringing this question back again upon Congress and before the people in its most dangerous and alarming aspect.

The President takes a different view of the subject in his message; and, from the event occurring in Kansas as well as here, it is evident that the question is passing from theories into practice; and, that, as Governor of Kansas, I shall be compelled to carry out new instructions, differing, on a vital question, from those received at the date of my appointment. Such instructions I could not execute consistently with my views of the Federal Constitution, of the Kansas and Nebraska bill, or which my pledge to the people of Kansas. Under these circumstances, no alternative is left but for me to resign the office of Governor of the Territory of Kansas.

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Most respectfully, your ob't serv't

R. J. WALKER.

## TO GOV. WALKER.

STATE DEPARTMENT, Dec. 18, 1857.

SIR:—On Wednesday last I received your communication of the 15th inst., tendering your resignation as Governor of Kansas.—This resignation is accompanied by a long argument on the affairs of the Territory generally, to which you are well aware it would be improper for the Department to reply.—If every officer of the Government who feels himself constrained to refuse obedience to the instructions of the President shall pursue this unusual course, and thus place on the files of the appropriate Department criticisms on the policy of the Administration no person knows better than yourself to what consequences this might lead. The Department must either cause the charges and arguments against the President to be filed among the public archives of the country without contradiction or reply, or it must spend the time which ought to be devoted to the public service in controversies with subordinate officers, who may disapprove the President's policy. Whilst duty, therefore, forbids me to enter into controversial discussion with you upon the various topics embraced by your argument, it is proper I should make a remark upon a single point.—You state that the President has changed [illegible] to Kansas. And why [illegible] simply because the Convention of Kansas have in the exercise of the rights belonging to them decided that they would not submit the whole Constitution to the people, although they had submitted the all-important and dangerous question of slavery, which threatened to convulse the Union, and was alone prominent in the minds of the people throughout every State he had not treated the submission of this momentous question as a mere nullity. Under these circumstances it was his imperative duty, after this was in conformity with the previous instructions, to take care that a fair election be held on the vital question, and thus give peace to the Union. Had he acted in any other manner merely because he preferred the submission of the Constitution originally to the people, his responsibility would have been of the gravest character. He never intimated or expressed the opinion that the Convention were bound to submit any portion of the Constitution to the people, except the question of slavery, much less then that portion would be invalid without such submission. Had he entertained such an opinion this would have been in opposition to the numerous precedents which have occurred since the adoption of the Federal Constitution by the different States. The question of slavery was the all-absorbing question, and you were sent to Kansas with the full confidence of the President to [illegible] out the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska act. With the question whether Kansas was to be a free or a slave State you were not to interfere. You were to secure to the people of Kansas a free [illegible]. [illegible] question [illegible] President was that [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible] that [illegible] [illegible] whether it should [illegible].

[illegible] your [illegible] you that your [illegible] of Governor of the Territory of Kansas has been accepted.

I am sir, your obed't servant,

LEWIS CASS.

ROBERT J. WALKER, Esq. [illegible]

## The Republican Candidate for Speaker.

The Republicans in Congress gave their votes for [illegible] Grow, of Pennsylvania, the [illegible] Whig [illegible] Speaker. Mr. Grow was a democrat until he turned Republican. He represents Wilmot's old district. But [illegible] in the last House was the [illegible] Fremont for President, Sen. Hamlin, Preston King, and Doolittle, United States Senators and Wilmot, Bingham and others who have been their candidates for Governors. They have a great fondness for Democrats, and invariably advance them to high positions, to the exclusion of those who have always been faithful to their cause. They will find in the end to be bad party policy. Democracy is so good and popular with the people that, to have been a Democrat is a great recommendation with these partisans. They could hardly pay a higher compliment to those who remain Democrats.—Cin. Inquirer.

## Philadelphia Market.

DECEMBER 26—Evening. The market for Breadstuffs is without any quotable change to-day, but business is dull and the transactions in Flour, in the absence of any export demand, are confined to the wants of the local trade, at from $4 to $5.50 for common brands and extra, and $5.75a$5.50 per bbl for fancy lots, according to brand and quality. Shipping flour is held at the former rate, without finding buyers, except to the extent of 2,300 bbls, at that figure. Corn meal and Rye flour are inactive, but firmly held at $3 for the former, and $4 per bbl for the latter. Wheat is in fair supply, with a small demand, and prices favor the buyers. Sales are to the extent of 2,300 bus red, at 105a111c, the latter for prime Pennsylvania; 1,000 bus. white at 112a120c for fair to good and prime lots. Corn is not much inquired for, but the receipts have fallen off, about 2,500 bus. new yellow have been sold at 52a 55c, according to dryness, the latter afloat. Oats are dull, at 33a35c for Southern and Pennsylvania, without much doing. Rye is rather unsettled, and sales reported at 70a 72c for Pennsylvania, the distillers are paying the former rate.

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*Greenbury O. Mullenix*, convicted of murdering his wife, Martha Ann Mullenix, on the 10th of April last, was hung at Greencastle, Indiana, on Friday last. The convict manifested most extraordinary levity on the scaffold, up to the very moment of his execution. The Sentinel says:—The drop fell at twelve minutes past 11 o'clock, and on the descent of the prisoner the rope broke.—Blindfolded and choked, Mullenix still appeared to have reason and presence of mind, and walked in the direction of the steps, as if to reascend to the scaffold. A horrid sound like the rattle of death escaped from his mouth—a sound which made many of the immediate spectators sicken and turn pale. In a moment, Mullenix was in the arms of men who held him, while the sheriff tied the rope together and drew him from the ground. In a moment more the object of the law's vengeance was swinging between earth and heaven. One or two slight struggles were made, and the spirit of Greenbury O. Mullenix passed from time to eternity.

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We will publish in our next issue the instructions of the Administration to Gov. Walker in relation to Kansas affairs.

## PEN, PASTE & SCISSORS.

☞ Juicy—The roads.

☞ On a Swell—Our devil.

☞ Piling In—New subscribers.

☞ Musical—Sheriff McCoy's boarders.

☞ Crammed—Our office with Job work.

☞ Committed Matrimony—Frank Green

☞ Off—The head of the Democratic Gobbler.

☞ A fact—Feed a pig and you will have a hog.

☞ Is a Turn-Coat—Wine; first a friend, then an enemy.

☞ Money Wanted—By the Bellefonte Brass Band.

☞ Out at the Elbows—Our brass coat with blue buttons.

☞ Won't Work Together—Strychnine whiskey and Temperance Speeches.

☞ Falling—The price of Flour at Cincinnati—only $3.75 per barrel.

☞ Rumor says that Kossuth intends paying the United States a visit shortly.

☞ Why is a restless man in bed like a lawyer? Because he lies on all sides.

☞ If we can still love those who have made us suffer, we love them all the more.

☞ When we hold that Concert the editor of the Whig shall have a free ticket.

☞ Can't afford to miss a number of the Watchman to enjoy the Holiday's, these hard times.

☞ Go to Kaplitte's for all kinds of groceries, and "fixin's generally." Clever fellow [illegible] ple in.

☞ It is expected that the sound Philadelphia banks will resume on or before the first of February.

☞ Charles Fenno Hoffman, the insane poet, is said to be so ill that he cannot live much longer.

☞ The Mormon War will close, for years, perhaps, the overland route to California by way of the South Pass.

☞ Costs twenty-six dollars an hour—the gas to light the new hall of the House of Representatives at Washington.

☞ What a happy place Arkansas must be, nothing but the "third" circulates there. No banks, no shaving institutions.

☞ Willis says that the reason he don't drink water, is because it has tasted so strong of sinners since the deluge.

☞ Wisconsin and Illinois corn standing in the field, is offered at an average of ten cents per bushel! Who wants to speculate?

☞ Three Irishmen are now judges on the English bench: Martin, of Belfast, Willes, of Cork, and Keating, of the County Limerick.

☞ The latest Paris Fashions condemn the use of hoops, bustles, wadding, or anything else? Isn't it awful, ladies? Only think of it!

☞ The Press the Pulpit and the Petticoat. The first spreads the news, the second the Gospel, and the last spreads—all over the side-walk.

☞ The amount of letter writing in the United States may be inferred from the number of stamps sold, which, during the past year was 151,000,000.

☞ In Alabama on the inauguration of the Governor, an oath is administered that he will abstain from the luxury of duelling during his term of office.

☞ Safe.—If any lady chooses to be all [illegible] toward us, we are disposed to say [illegible] in bold defiance of the consequences, [illegible] "no gentleman."

☞ The bang of the Man's happiness is [illegible] a [illegible]. [illegible] the [illegible] short but on that [illegible].

☞ In Holmes County, Miss., a lady hung herself a short time since, from mortification on account of her husband having been caught playing cards with a negro.

☞ An old reprobate named Densmore, at Phelps, Ontario county, is in jail on a charge of committing an outrage upon his own daughter, only 13 years of age.

☞ Christmas Presents.—The Scarecrow acknowledges many obligations to Messrs. Green & McMeen, for a box of fine Havana s[illegible] May their shadows never grow less.

☞ A wise man will speak well of his neighbor, love his wife, take the Watchman and pay for it in advance.—Lock Haven Watchman.

All right enough—But ought not a wise man get married? What say you old bachelor?—Bellefonte Watchman.

All right we admit Colonel.—But how is a person to prevent becoming an old bachelor, when he is so ugly no female will have him?—Lock Haven Watchman.

[illegible] h—wed. Fat [illegible] of that [illegible]

☞ There are now seven women in Pennsylvania under sentence of death for murder. Of late years it has been customary in Pennsylvania, in cases where women have been sentenced to death for the Governor not to name a day of execution, and thus virtually, the sentence is one of imprisonment for life.

☞ Dr. Durbin, the Methodist orator, once attempted to preach from the text "Remember Lot's Wife," and made a failure. Afterwards remarking to Dr. Bond that he did not know the reason of his failure, the venerable Doctor replied that "he had better let other people's wives alone!"

☞ It is said that one of the editors of Lewisburg Chronicle soon after he went to learn the printing business, went to see a preacher's daughter. The next time he went to meeting he was considerably astonished at hearing the minister announce as his text, "My daughter is grievously tormented with a devil."

☞ There is much sympathy expressed for Barnum, owing to the destruction of his famous palace at Bridgeport, by fire. Barnum at one time issued a book in which was stated how he "fooled" or "cheated" people. Perhaps one of the deceived has visited the city of "Iranistan." Some people argue that it is a "poor rule that won't work both ways."

☞ How to get to Congress.—The following story is told by the Mobile Tribune, of Judge Hawkins, the present Representative to Congress from the State of Florida, a man, by the way, brimful of genuine wit. During the war with the Florida Indians, he commanded a volunteer company. On one occasion they fell upon a party of the enemy concealed in a swamp. The Captain sprang upon a log (with more valor than discretion,) waved his sword, and cheered his men to the charge. Just then he was shot down. One of his officers ran up to ask if he was much hurt. "Not very badly," said Hawkins, "just about enough to send me to Congress!" The prediction has been verified.

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CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.—Take Indian corn, roasted and ground in the manner of coffee, (or coarse meal browned,) and boil in a sufficient quantity of water to produce a strong liquid like coffee, and drink a teacupfull warm, two or three times a day. One day's practice, it is said, will ordinarily effect a cure. [We find this anonymously straggling about.] If good it is a very cheap cure; if otherwise it is neither expensive nor will do harm.

## Murder in Lancaster County.

A shocking murder was committed in Manheim township, near Lancaster city, on Tuesday, the 15th inst. The victims were Mrs. Garber and Mrs. Ream. In the Harrisburg Daily Telegraph, of the 16th, we find the following particulars of the horrible affair:—

"The husband of Mrs. Garber, who is the Road Supervisor for Manheim township, went away to his work yesterday morning about nine o'clock, leaving his wife and Mrs. Ream at his home, the house being located in a rather retired spot, some distance from the old Manheim road, near Dickle's tavern. He returned home at noon, when a horrid spectacle met his gaze. Both women lay murdered, weltering in their own blood!

The only motive that could be conceived for the commission of the foul crime was plunder. Two men, a negro and a mulatto, named William Richards and Alexander Anderson residents of Lancaster, had been seen loitering about the neighborhood, disguised as "sweeps," and suspicion immediately attached to them as the perpetrators of the horrid deed. A police force was at once despatched in search of them, and they were found at Wollert's tavern, somewhere in the neighborhood, were promptly arrested. About $90 dollars of Mr Garber's money was found upon Richardson and Anderson.—Blood, also was found on Richards' shirt, and no doubt was entertained that they are the guilty parties. Anderson is an old offender, and has been but a short time out of the penitentiary.

"A post mortem examination of the bodies of the murdered women was held by several physicians, who gave it as their opinion that the persons must have been violated previous to their murder. [illegible] [illegible] Mrs. Garber was [illegible] five years [illegible] and Mrs. Ream was sixty years of age and the mother of three or four children.

## A Coachman sold by his Mistress.

For a year or more past, and until a few weeks ago a notorious Cyprian, known by the name of Fanny Peel, has lived and pursued her course of shame in this city. She was well known to the Mayor and to nearly all the city officers. Her stylish turnout and her negro coachman have often attracted the admiring gaze of the [illegible] she [illegible] while [illegible] the [illegible] character [illegible] [illegible] the ribbons [illegible] [illegible] of his disreputable mistress. Perhaps he was prouder still of his salary [illegible] the time of this female's residence in Chicago the handsome darkey [illegible] her faithful servant, and when she went [illegible] he went with her!

The Cyprian left this city for California some weeks ago. Her intention, as given out was to go by the way of the [illegible], and take her coach and horses along with her. The negro, who had served her so long and so faithfully [illegible] whom she professed a strong attachment, was engaged to accompany her, and take care of her on her way, and resume his position as her coachman on reaching [illegible]. [illegible] at [illegible]. Or [illegible] sold [illegible] and [illegible]! With the proceeds in her pocket, she proceeded on her way, while the unhappy African, we are told, was taken [illegible] on board a steamboat and conveyed to a sugar plantation up the Red River! It is said he brought a handsome price.—Chicago Times.

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[illegible]

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GOOD TEST.—The following from the Southern Baptist [illegible] So [illegible] [illegible] portion which [illegible] proof [illegible].

Newspaper subscriptions are infallible indications of a man's moral honesty. They will sooner or later discover the man. If he is dishonest he will cheat the printer in some way—says he has paid when he has not—declare he has a receipt somewhere—or sent the money and it was lost in the mail—or will take the paper for years without paying and then move off and leave it come to the office he left. Thousands of professed Christians are dishonest, and the printer's book will tell fearful tales in the final judgment."

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A PROLIFIC EAR OF CORN.—Whilst our brother editors of Lewisburg, Middleburg, Bellefonte, and some other places are crowing quite lustily over "what they consider large ears of corn," we must tell of one that takes them all down. Joseph Moore, Sr., of Brady township Lycoming county, raised this year on his farm an ear of corn that contained 1805 grains! He raised last year one with 1530 grains. Until you can beat this, brother editors, cease your "crowing."—Miltonian.

## Names of the Days of the Week.

In the Museum of Berlin, remarks a writer in a Newark cotemporary, the hall devoted to Northern antiquities, they have the representation of the idols from which the days of the week are derived. From the idol of the Sun comes Sunday. This idol is represented with a face like the sun, holding a burning wheel, both hands on his breast, signifying his course round the world. The idol of the Moon from which comes Monday, is habited in a short coat, like a man, but holding the moon in his hands. Tuisco, from which comes Tuesday, was one of the most ancient and popular gods of the Germans, and is represented in his garments of skin, according to their peculiar mode of clothing. The third day of the week was dedicated to the worship of Woden, from whence Wednesday. His image was prayed to for the victory. Thor, from whence Thursday, is seated on a bed with twelve stars overhead, holding a hammer in his right hand. Friga from whence we have Friday, represented with a drawn sword in his right hand, and a bow in his left. He was a giver of peace and plenty. Seater, from whence is Saturday, has the appearance of perfect wretchedness; he is thin visaged, long haired, with a long beard. He carries a pail of water in his right hand, wherein are fruits and flowers.


# THE DEMOCRATIC WATCHMAN.

BELLEFONTE, DECEMBER 31, 1857.


## LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

CHRISTMAS.—Christmas has come and gone, and before another issue of our paper, we shall have entered upon the New Year. The past, with its many associations, its joys and its sorrows, will linger in the halls of memory, according to the manner in which we have been severally identified with it. Many of our citizens, socially entertained their friends, as has long been the established custom, by an invitation to dine with them on the annual visitation of this time honored festival. We were among others, that numbered the happy recipients of such favors, and would say, the kindness of friends upon this occasion will live long in our grateful remembrance. Like on all Holiday occasions, a large number of idlers gathered together in this place, and as might have been anticipated, imbibed too freely of the exhilarating fluid. In the evening the effect of such a course, began to develop itself quite apparently, in the profanity of men and boys staggering about the streets in a beastly state of intoxication. A fight ensued between two drunken rowdies, and created considerable stir among our citizens, who were most vigilant in arresting the offenders, and lodging them safely in jail, where we have no doubt their pugilistic ardor would, in due time, considerably abate. Preaching was held in several of our churches, and the day passed along with good feeling, and a real genuine happy Christmas, among our peaceable and orderly loving citizens.

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A FEW EVENINGS ago we mounted our celebrated blooded nag "Arab," and directed our course toward the somewhat renowned village of Harrisonville, where we arrived in due time without much to impede our progress or dispel the monotony of the journey. No feeling much inclined to sojourn during the night amid the hospitality of the inhabitants, as such was not the object that had actuated us to brave the perils of an evenings journey through the barrens, we proceeded onward, and had scarcely gone beyond the limits of this populous and enterprising village, when lo! there burst upon our vision the really inviting appearance of the "Pleasant Gap House." Here we gave our steed into the care of an attentive Ostler, and were soon following the gentlemanly and obliging host into comfortable quarters, where a number of our friends and acquaintances from Bellefonte [illegible] not long after. Our friends had evidently repaired hither on some particular occasion. A goodly number [illegible] were in the height of glee and social [illegible]. We naturally enough came to the conclusion something of [illegible] was on [illegible], and were not disappointed in our expectations. Reader, has your curiosity become aroused [illegible] so, we shall endeavor to enlighten you. At an early hour, a general invitation was given to proceed to supper, by our good friend and host, [illegible] Esq. It was a welcome invitation [illegible] the object which had called forth this unusual assemblage now became apparent. It was an excellent supper, and one that does honor to the proprietor of the establishment. If our Bellefonte friends did not enjoy the full benefit of that supper, there is no utility in the speedy disappearance of an ample supply of provisions. In short, all done good service to the viands and repaired to their respective places of abode, at an early hour in the hope of [illegible] good times coming. Gib on.

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THE WEATHER for some time back, has been very unsettled in this locality. Snow fell last week to the depth of several inches and many of our citizens felt confident they would have a good time sleighing, during the Holidays. Monday last, however, the weather moderated, and old Sol making his appearance, dissipated many fond anticipations of our young friends, and most especially those who have been laboring under an aggravated attack of heart disease, and feel the necessity of proper out door exercise.—We have good reason to believe the contagion is spreading, and unless they find immediate relief by this wholesome remedy there is one other alternative, and that is to try, a more congenial climate and to exist in another state—that of Matrimony. What does your Clem and Dorothy say to this arrangement? Any information received upon this subject during the week will be promptly communicated to our readers in the next issue of the Democratic Watchman. Let us hear from you, Frank.

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ARRESTED.—We announced to our readers in the last issue of the Watchman, that legal proceedings would be instituted against the parties engaged in the ring fight which took place recently, at Valentine's Oar Bank.—Three of the men have been arrested and have given bail in the sum of five hundred dollars, each, for their appearance at our next court of quarter session in January.—Warrants were issued for the two principals, Abram Miller, and Peter McCaulley, and also for their seconds in the affray, Mifflin Gault, and Richard McAfferty. The latter, however, as yet, has not been arrested. Quite a commendable effort has been manifested by our worthy Judge to maintain the laws and suppress any pre-disposition of our citizens to tolerate offences of this character in future.

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WE ARE pleased to learn that young Allison, the youth alluded to in our last issue, as having been accidentally shot, is now on a fair way of recovery, but will loose one of his eyes. This is a sad warning to parents who have been in the habit of allowing their children an almost unlimited use of fire arms. We have frequently seen small boys amusing themselves, with guns and pistols about the suburbs of our Borough, and have often wondered that casualities of this nature have so seldom happened.

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PROTRACTED MEETING.—The Methodist Episcopal church of this place, has been holding a protracted meeting, which prom-