THE WATCHMAN.

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BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

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The People shall Govern.

The true principle of Democracy is that *the people shall govern*—and when we say that, we mean the people who vote. It has never been held, to our knowledge, that that portion of the citizens who do not vote, although if they were carefully hunted and numbered they might constitute a majority, should rule. The ballot box, is the source of power and those only who deposit their ballots therein are consulted in the formation and regulation of Constitutions and laws. It is the duty of Government to protect the legally constituted voters of this land, in the exercise of the elective franchise—to see that they have a full and fair opportunity to express their will, and that that will is not misrepresented by fraud or chicanery. When these precautions have been carried out, the majority of votes polled, without regard to those that are not polled, decides all questions submitted, and that decision, whatever it may be, must rule until reversed by the same process. When a question on which the people have a right to be heard has been fairly submitted to them, and all barriers to their free action has been removed, we affirm that Government has done its duty; there is no principle of Democracy that would require a resubmission. It is an old and trite proverb, that "you may lead a horse to water, but you cannot make him drink." So you may with propriety submit a question or a principle to the vote of the people, but you cannot compel them to give expression to their voice. The doctrine that the people shall rule, embodies the idea of popular sovereignty, and constitutes the people the only legitimate source of power as they are in all free Governments. But to affirm, that that sovereignty could not be temporarily delegated for a special purpose would at once be a contradiction of the term. For, sovereign, implies full power—omnipotence, and he who is omnipotent can do whatsoever he desires. Then if the people are sovereign in a political point of view, there is nothing political that they may not perform—they may delegate this power they possess, and to deny them that right would be to divest them of the very power we concede to them, when we term them sovereigns. Democratically speaking, the people form all Constitutions—the people make all laws—they do it in the way they may prefer. If our people desire to so change their Constitution that all laws before going into operation should be submitted to a popular vote, no one would pretend to assert that they could not make such an alteration. But it has ever been found more convenient to give our Government the character of a Representative Democracy. Instead of calling upon the people to assemble *en masse* in every election district, to express their approval or disapproval of proposed laws, they choose from their number, some one in whose ability and integrity they confide, and to him they delegate for the time being the power possessed by his constituents, and as their Representative he is supposed to carry out the will of those who elected him. All men cannot be law makers, any more than all men can be lawyers or doctors, or the other vocations of life would be neglected—civilization and the arts would retrograde, and the political element would overcome, submerge and destroy all other branches of enlightened citizenship. When the people then have a fair opportunity to elect their Representatives, either for a special or a general purpose, and their Representatives fail to execute with fidelity the will of those they represent, there is but one remedy, and that remedy is by a recurrence to the mode in which there Representatives were originally constituted, and the substitution of other members of the community in their place and stead, who may be relied upon to repeal all obnoxious acts, and to put into practical operation the manifest will of the people. For neighboring Republics to interfere, and punish the unfaithful Representatives would be a means of redress neither in accordance with our Democratic creed, nor safe to the independence of States. Each State is a sovereign member of the confederacy, and has full power within itself to do any and all things not inconsistent with the general Constitution—and this sovereignty belongs to all men, when congregated in sufficient numbers to be localized as a Government—or to be recognized as a distinct people.

The voice of those who vote, when fairly expressed, whether for Representatives or directly for a Constitution or laws, must be final and conclusive as far as it relates to those outside of the municipality to be effected by it. Those within its scope have a remedy by a recurrence to the original source of delegated or ratifying power—the Ballot Box.

These crude and hasty remarks have been called forth by the general discussion that appears just now to be occupying the attention of writers and speakers upon the subject of popular sovereignty, and we believe that they express the true idea of that sovereignty as possessed and enjoyed by the American people. True, circumstances might exist to vary the general rule, or to extend the inferences and corrollaries that grow out of that great fundamental doctrine, "that the people shall govern themselves" on which our Republic is based. We will dissect our generalities when called upon to make application of our views to particular cases. But this article is now longer than we intended, and we must defer further remarks for another occasion.

Proposed Improvement.

The Watchman, has already entered upon its third volume, and we contemplate some important improvement in its appearance, if our subscribers will sustain us in the enterprise. To accomplish this, however, we must look to them for material aid. We have not the means within ourselves to carry this matter into effect, without the hearty co-operation of *every* subscriber, and hope so far as possible they will come forward manfully, and discharge their indebtedness to the paper. We intend so far as practicable, to do in future, a cash business, in fact it is the only safe ground upon which we can rely for the success of the enterprise. We hope, therefore, that during court week our Democratic friends will feel sufficiently interested to extend a helping hand, and we shall endeavor to reciprocate their favors, by carrying into effect the proposed improvement. Should we *meet* that liberal support which, we have reason to expect from our subscribers, one of the publishers will proceed after the January court to Philadelphia, to procure the necessary material for this purpose. There are names of persons upon our subscription list, who have paid nothing since the paper has been established, and we do not consider (in justice to ourselves,) a continuation of *their favors very* desirable. We therefore have concluded, to strike such names from our list, and publish them as *bad eggs*, unless they come forward and pay their arrearages, before the approaching court, which commences on the 25th inst.

We feel grateful to many of our subscribers of both parties, for the kind consideration they have manifested toward our success, and to all such, we return our sincere thanks. All those who will aid us in carrying out our present designs within the time specified in the foregoing, shall have their names published, after the order of some of our cotemporaries, in the white list of the Democratic Watchman.

Arrest of Gen. Walker.

The steamer Northern Light arrived at New York on Sunday evening from Aspinwall with the semi-monthly mails from the Pacific, upwards of two millions in treasure from San Francisco, and highly important news from Central America.

On the 8th inst., Commodore Paulding despatched a large force of seamen and marines to Punta Arenas, and summoned Gen. Walker to surrender. The order was complied with. The entire filibuster force, amounting to one hundred and fifty men, laid down their arms. The officers and privates are now on their way to the United States in the sloop-of-war Saratoga. Gen. Walker was released on parole, and arrived in the Northern Light. Subsequent to these events, Col. Frank Anderson captured Fort Castillo and the river steamers, which he held at last accounts. The conduct of Commodore Paulding in thus promptly demanding the surrender of Gen. Walker will create surprise throughout the country.

The position of Gen. Walker is now that of a prisoner of State. His arrest involves questions of momentous consequence, and we may look for stirring scenes in Congress upon its re-assembling on the 4th proximo.

The Utah Delegate.

A Washington letter gives this sketch of Mr Bernhisel:—The delegate is one of the most quiet and pleasant gentlemen in the House. In deportment, tone of voice, person and countenance, he bears a striking resemblance to Robert J. Walker. He is a native of Pennsylvania. He looked haggard and worn after his long journey over the plains, on his first arrival, but has since recruited. Although he has been in the House six years, I recollect hearing him speak but once, and that was to protest against any discussion of the social and domestic institutions of Utah. His forte is taciturnity. In private conversation he is fluent and agreeable. He is an industrious man of business, and attends faithfully to the interests of his constituents. He is rather short of stature. His head is nearly bald, but iron gray locks project diagonally from the skull near the ears, upward and forward, resembling the horns with which the old masters used to embellish their portraits of *Satan*, who was and is noted as a long-headed politician.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.—By an arrival at New Orleans from Vera Cruz we have important news from Mexico. The new republican Constitution had been overthrown, the Congress and Supreme Court broken up and dispersed, and Comonfort declared absolute Dictator, with power to call an extraordinary Congress. The whole capital was in arms. Other cities had promptly given in their adhesion to the new regime. The revolution was a sudden and daring stroke, planned by Comonfort and entrusted to Gen. Base. People accepted the change with joy, and all was going on well.

RELEASE OF GENERAL WALKER.—Marshal Rynders arrived at Washington on Tuesday, with Gen. Walker in custody. The latter was cheered by a large concourse of people, as he entered his quarters at Brown's hotel. Shortly afterward he was presented to Secretary Cass, at the State department, who informed them that he did not recognize him as a prisoner, and that it was only through the action of the Judiciary, he could be lawfully held in custody. Marshal Rynders then discharged him.

UTAH.—The committees on Territories in both Houses, have the case of Utah before them. It is supposed that they will await the result of communications, which may be soon expected to take place between Gov. Cumming and the Mormon Chief, and then, if necessary, they will report a bill for the repeal of the Act which constitutes Utah a Territory, and at the same time recommend the absorption of Utah by the adjacent States and Territories.

NEW BANK.—The Hollidaysburg Register announces that the "Central Bank of Pennsylvania," chartered at the last session of the Legislature, is about to go into operation. Its location is Hollidaysburg.

Instructions to Gov. Walker.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, *September* 2, 1857.

SIR:—I have received your letter of the 19th ultimo, and have submitted it to the President for his consideration. He has instructed me to communicate his views upon the subject therein referred to.

You express the decided opinion that the Territory of Kansas is now threatened with civil war, and that the danger results from the conflicting constructions which are given to the laws regulating the qualifications of voters, and which may be forcibly maintained at the polls. And you consider it very important that the opinion of the President should be communicated to you, that you may make it known to the people of the Territory in the confident persuasion that such a measure would exert a salutary influence, which would probably "prevent a sanguinary and disastrous civil war."

This appeal, coming as it does from the chief magistrate of the Territory, so well qualified by his position and by his personal and official character to form a correct estimate of the impending danger and of the proper means to avert it, has engaged the earnest attention of the President, and he has examined with care the facts and considerations presented by you.

There are two points upon which you desire the instructions of the President. The first is, whether a territorial tax must be paid to entitle a person to vote at the election in October; and the second is, whether a person can vote under the organic act of Congress establishing the Territory, although excluded by the express provisions of the territorial act of February 20, 1857? Your own opinion is decidedly expressed that the payment of a tax is not required as a qualification, and that the territorial act legally regulates the right of suffrage. Your application presents very grave considerations. The free exercise of the elective franchise is at all times an object peculiarly dear to the American people. It should be approached with great caution. The responsible relations which exist between the President and Kansas, and between yourself and that Territory, can be most usefully maintained by carefully acting within the clearly-defined sphere prescribed to both these executive officers.

It is the duty of the President to take care that the laws are faithfully executed. He is an executive, not a judicial officer, and he has no power to decide authoritatively who shall or shall not vote under the laws of Kansas. By the territorial act of August 29, 1855, to regulate elections, this power is conferred upon the judges of election "in each county or voting precinct," and these judges are appointed by the county commissioners, and not by the Governor. In no case of a contested election under the act is the Governor authorized to act as a judge in any stage of the proceedings. The wise and wholesome jealousy against executive interference so consonant with the spirit of our institutions, is clearly shown in the provisions of the act. Indeed, there is but one case in which the Governor has been authorized even to issue a proclamation, and that is, "should any two or more persons receive an equal number of votes" for the same office. Cases of contested elections for members of the Legislative Assembly are to be decided by the respective Houses; for probate judges by the proper district courts; and for sheriffs, county commissioners, and clerks of probate courts, by the respective probate courts. Thus the Governor seems to have been excluded from any participation in the conduct of elections.

It is his duty, required, as he is, to see that the laws of the Territory are faithfully executed, to take care that the elections shall be free and fair, and to resist whatever violence may be employed to prevent any individual from going to the polls, and having his claim to vote decided by the judges; but this decision, whatever it may be, is final, so far as the executive is concerned.

There is, notwithstanding, one point of view in which it may be proper for the Executive of the United States to express an opinion upon the questions you have submitted.

The Territory of Kansas is in a peculiar condition. By your statement—and possessing, as you do, the best means of information, your views, in the opinion of the President, are entitled to great weight—it is in a state of incipient rebellion, with an organized military force prepared to resist the authority of the United States.

It may, therefore, become necessary to use the troops placed at your disposal, not only as a *posse comitatus* in executing the laws, but also to aid to suppress an insurrection. Surely, under these circumstances, if the expression of an opinion in advance of his action, and it may be instead of it, which the President honestly entertains, will have a direct effect in preventing a civil war in Kansas, he cannot be justly censured for attempting, by such an expression of opinion, to avert that calamitous result.

The danger you anticipate arises, as you observe, from the apprehension of a portion of the citizens of Kansas that they will be excluded from the privilege of voting because they have not paid a territorial tax.—Now, the President, as well as every member of his Cabinet, concurs in opinion with you, that the payment of such tax is not required as a qualification to vote. He and they entertain not a doubt that the fifth section of the act of February 20, 1857, is complete in itself, and prescribes all the qualifications required of a voter, and among these the payment of a territorial tax is not included. They are also firmly convinced that no person whatever, not possessing these qualifications prescribed for voters by the organic act of Congress of May 30, 1854, has any just claim to the elective franchise.

In communicating this opinion, the President has no idea, as I have already stated, that it can have any legal effect in determining the qualifications of individual voters in the Territory, and he only expresses it in deference to your inquiry, and for the single reason which I have just indicated.

I am, sir, your obedient servant, &c.,
LEWIS CASS.

TO ROBERT J. WALKER, Esq.,
Governor of the Territory of Kansas, Lecompton.

THE Constitution of Pennsylvania, says the Harrisburg Telegraph, provides that the General Assembly shall meet on the first Tuesday of January, and that the Governor shall hold his office for three years, commencing on the third Tuesday of January, on which day his inauguration takes place. In the case of Gov. Packer, this will fall on Tuesday, the 19th of January. The following companies have officially reported themselves to Gen. Williams as intending to be present at the inauguration of Gen. Packer: Pennsylvania Dragoons, Capt. Charles T. Jones, and Black Huzzars, Capt. Beckert, of Philadelphia; Quitman Guards, Churchtown; Newport (Perry county) Artillery; Logan Rifles Altoona; Woodward Guards, Williamsport. Add to these seven companies from Dauphin county, ordered here on that day, and we have thirteen companies that will certainly be here; and information has been received that gives an assurance of at least six or seven companies more. The Lebanon Rifles, the Reading Rifles, and the Ringgold Artillery, of the same place—all fine companies, the former being able to muster 120 men and the latter over 200—are confidently expected, and will no doubt be there.

Punch asserts that it requires an early start now-a-days for a man to get round his wife.

PEN, PASTE & SCISSORS.

☞ In town—Pappy Pottsgrove.

☞ Good Officer—Sheriff McCoy.

☞ Live so that you may die well.

☞ Will Col Curts send us his advertisement?

☞ Pigs can't be driven, but they are often led.

☞ Appointed Deputy Sheriff—T. Muffly.

☞ Taken charge of the County *money*—Isaac Buffington.

☞ Poverty must be a woman, it is so fond of pinching a person.

☞ Cure for Love.—Visit the damsel to whom you are attached on washing day.

☞ The Protestants and Catholics of Washington are united for the relief of the poor.

☞ "Be collected," as the tradesman said to a huge pile of bills scattered over the desk.

☞ A wife should be like roasted lamb—tender and nicely dressed, yet "without sauce."

☞ An indirect way of getting a glass of water at a boarding-house, is to call for a third cup of tea.

☞ Why is an over-loaded gun like an office-holder? Because it kicks mightily when it is discharged.

☞ We find a delight in the beauty and happiness of children, that makes the heart too big for the body.

☞ "Fidgeting bliss," is the latest definition—and not a bad one either—for the tender passion, "love."

☞ A medical writer speaks of two old maids, "so dry that they rattled!" The fellow ought to be indicted.

☞ More tender and more blessed is often the blooding influence of the sacred dead than the words of the living.

☞ The best way to silence a blackguard is never to interrupt him. Do not snuff the candle, and it will go out itself.

☞ Mr. J. S Incll Jr., and Mr D. Graham will accept a "bob" from the Senior for New Year's presents. We will give them a more extended notice when that other "little matter" comes off.

☞ The editors of Kentucky met in Convention at Frankfort, on the 16th inst., and agreed to adopt the cash system after the 1st of July next. Every newspaper proprietor in the United States should do the same thing.

☞ The most essential point of our intercourse with children, is to be truthful ourselves. Every other interest ought to be sacrificed to that of truth. When we in any way deceive a child, we not only set a pernicious example, but also lose our influence over him for ever.

☞ Every young man should remember that the world will always honor industry. The vulgar and useless idler, whose energies of body and mind are rusting for occupation, may look with scorn upon the laborer, engaged at his toil; but his scorn is praise, his contempt honor.

☞ They tell of big rats on the line of the Ohio Canal, and one of them is said to have towed a boat, using his tail as a tow line. That's a whopper—of a rat we mean. If we should attempt to beat this rat story, we should tell of that mosquito in the Montezuma Swamp on the Erie Canal who stole a pole for a tooth-pick.

☞ Gambling in South Carolina.—A bill is before the South Carolina Legislature which provides that professional gamblers, who are found guilty of gambling, shall receive thirty-nine lashes in addition to the punishment now provided by the law. If this bill, when passed, does not suppress gambling in that State no law can.

☞ A supper was given by Gip Laramoure at Pleasant Gap, on Christmas eve, in honor of Judge Douglas. Lots of Douglas Locofocos were in attendance, and among them the Senior editor of the Watchman. We had an invitation, but did not feel inclined to go into bad company.—*Whig.*

"Oil your eggs," Mr. Whig—the supper was got up without distinction of party, and with that understanding an invitation was extended to our good humored friend of the Whig. Talk of a *democratic* supper and inviting "*woolly heads*"—No-sir-ree—we've "*heard* too much thunder" to be guilty of such an impropriety.

Kansas Affairs.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 30.—Kansas dates to the 24th, received by the Democrat, says that civil war is raging in Bourbon county.—Several conflicts have occurred between the free State and pro-slavery men, and a number of prisoners have been taken on both sides. The U. S. Marshal, with a force of eighty men, demanded the surrender of the free State party, but the demand was answered by a volley of musket balls. The fire was returned, and the fight lasted for an hour, when the slavery men retreated, with the loss of one killed and two mortally wounded. The Marshal was dangerously injured.

Gen. Lane was entrenched at Sugar Mount, and was determined to fight the dragoons if attacked. A battle was regarded as inevitable.

Exciting debates had occurred in the Lawrence Free State Convention. The committee on resolutions had presented three reports. The majority report disapproves of voting for State officers, the first minority report recommends the nomination of a full State ticket, and a second recommends a participation in the election for the purpose of destroying the Lecompton constitution.—That no man be nominated who refuses to pledge himself to crush it. That the Topeka constitution be submitted to the people, and that loyalty to that instrument be made the test of fealty to the Free State party.—That the Legislature repeal the present code of laws, &c. The most radical revolutionary speeches were made.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 30.—Johnson county, Kansas, gave 2,000 majority for slavery.

1,300 votes were cast at Oxford.

Wyandotte gives 14 majority against slavery.

Gov. Denver had refused to give up the territorial arms to the militia.

Various rumors were in circulation relative to affairs at Fort Scott, but none of them are of an authoritative character.

The Janesville (Wisconsin) Independent announces the arrival in that place of Mr. Tracy and his party of young women, and their disposal. A charge of ten dollars was made for each person, the money to be paid by the employers and to be deducted from the future earnings of the young women. The Free Church was thrown open; the young women occupying the seats in rows, some of them crying. Customers then walked along the range with perfect coolness, examining their condition one by one, and, as they found one suitable, they planked the cash and carried off the prize.

Joseph H. Bonham, a lad of seventeen years, in Hartford, Conn., is said to have invented a sewing machine, the needle of which threads itself, and makes the "chain stitch." The editor of the Times has seen it work through "eight thicknesses of heavy cassimere," as easily and perfectly as one of cotton. They are to be manufactured at once.

A Mormon Letter of Instructions.

Among the papers found upon the person of the Mormon Major Joseph Taylor, when captured by the United States troops, is the following letter of instructions, showing the purposes of the Mormon leaders:

HEADQUARTERS EASTERN EXPEDITION,
Camp near Cache Cave, Oct. 4, 1857.

MAJOR JOSEPH TAYLOR: You will proceed with all possible despatch, without injuring you animals, to the Oregon road, near the bend of Bear river, north by east of this place. Take close and correct observations of the country on your route. When you approach the road send scouts ahead to ascertain if the invading troops have passed that way. If they have passed take a concealed route and get ahead of them. Express to Col. Benton, who is now on that road and in the vicinity of the troops, and effect a junction with him, so as to operate in concert. On ascertaining the locality of route of the troops, proceed at once to annoy them in every possible way. Use every exertion to stampede their animals and set fire to their trains. Burn the whole country before them and on their flanks. Keep them from sleeping by night surprises. Blockade the road by falling trees, or destroying river fords wherever you can. Watch for opportunities to set fire to the grass on their windward, so as, if possible, to envelope their trains. Leave no grass before them that can be burned. Keep your men concealed as much as possible, and guard against surprise.—Keep scouts out at all times, and communication open with Col. Benton, Major McAllister, and O. P. Rockwell, who are operating in the same way. Keep me daily advised of your movements, and every step the troops take and in what direction. God bless you, and give you success. Your brother in Christ, DANIEL U. WELLS.

P. S.—If the troops have not passed, or have turned in this direction follow in their rear, and continue to annoy them, burning any train they may leave. Take no life, but destroy their trains, and stampede or drive away their animals at every opportunity.

D. U. W.

True copy in the hands of Major Joseph Taylor when captured.

Melancholy Termination of a Love Affair.

POTTSVILLE, December 24.

Miss Rosa Shively, a respectable young lady of this place, about 17 years of age, drowned herself in the Tumbling Run dam, on Monday evening. Her body was not recovered until this afternoon. The Coroner's inquest has just been held, and a verdict of voluntary death by drowning rendered.

She was engaged to be married to a worthy young man, but her parents positively forbade the match, and insisted on her marrying a man of their choice, much older than herself. She refused, and after some severe reproof of her disobedience from her father, on Monday evening, she deposited her jewelry in a drawer, arranged all her clothing in order, and wrote a note to her parents directing them how to distribute these articles, and informing them that they would find her body in Tumbling Run dam about one mile from this borough. She then left the house in apparent good humor, and was soon afterwards seen by a man sitting on the bank of the dam. Her absence from home that night created alarm, and on searching her room, the note was found, communicating the sad news of her intention to destroy herself, which was confirmed by the subsequent recovery of her dead body. The affair has occasioned no little excitement.

THE NOTORIOUS and most insolent threat of all yet made by the Mormon leaders is given in a deposition of Mr. Ellis Eames, published in the Los Angelos Star. This gentleman says that one Dr Dunion, who was surgeon general to Brigham Young's army, had informed him that "arrangements were already entered into that, provided the army should enter the settlements, every city, town and village in the state of California, Missouri and Iowa should be immediately burned; that they had men to do this who were not known to be Mormons."

The other day, as Chang and Eng, the Siamese twins, were going to Charleston, the conductor made a fuss because they did not each have a ticket. The gentleman who had charge of them said that they had always been carried on a ticket of a single passenger. The conductor replied that they were two persons, and occupied two seats; they must therefore pay two passages. "Very well," said the gentleman, "I will give the ticket to Chang, and you can put Eng off the cars." This brought the conductor to his senses and he "knocked under."

A correspondent of the Charleston Courier says: "A large spot has recently made its appearance on the surface of the sun. It is 40,000 miles in diameter, of rather triangular figure, along the borders of the penumbra, within which are four or five large nuclei, and several smaller ones in the form of dots and lines. The diameter of the spot being five times that of the earth, its surface must be more than six times the whole surface of earth or fifteen times greater than the habitable portion of the globe."

The Queen's children are rapidly growing up. The Princess Royal, who is about to be married, is now aged 17; the Prince of Wales is 16; the Princess Alice, whose hand is to be demanded in marriage by the Prince of Orange, is 14; and the Prince Alfred, whose "residence at Alverbank" his mamma graciously visited, is 13. Besides these four eldest the family includes Helena, 11; Louisa, 9; Arthur, 7, and Leopold, 4.

A pistol match has been arranged at Louisville, Kentucky, between John Travis and James W. Wales, both celebrated pistol shots. The terms of the match are agreed upon, and the money bet—$1,000—is put up. Wales bets Travis that he can split five balls out of ten on a knife, at a distance of thirty yards, to wheel and fire at the words one, two, three. Travis is to split one more ball than Wales. The whole number of shots are to be twenty. The match came off January 2d.

The Harrisburg Telegraph says that the insane poet, Charles F. Hoffman, is so far from being dangerously ill, as reported, that he is in excellent physical condition, and is in a fair way of recovery from his mental disorder.

The Treasury Notes are to bear an interest of three per cent. The amount of six millions of dollars will be issued as soon as the engraving and printing can be completed, in the denominations of $100, $500 and $1000. It will be the middle of January before the notes will be ready.

A certain cockney bluebeard, overcome by his sensibilities, fainted at the grave of his fourth spouse. "What can we do with him?" asked a perplexed friend of his.—"Let him alone," said a waggish bystander, "he'll soon re-wive!"

Ex-Governor Matteson, of Illinois, says the Chicago Democrat, intends to be a candidate for the United States Senatorship in opposition to Mr. Douglas.

"I am not afraid of a barrel of cider," said a toper to a temperance man. "I presume not," was the reply; "from your appearance, I guess a barrel of cider would run at your approach."

DEATH OF REV. GEO. I MILES.

In our last paper we announced the death of the Rev. Geo. I miles, who died at Muscatine, Iowa, on the 10th of December last. The following article, in regard to his life and death, we clip from a late number of the Philadelphia *Christian Chronicle*, and as the deceased was well known in this vicinity, it will be read with interest.:—

The subject of this notice, Rev Geo. I Miles, was born in Milesburg, Pa., April 26th, 1802, and his age, at the time of his death, was 55 years, 7 months and 14 days. He became the subject of renewing grace in early life, and was baptized when about 18 years of age, by Rev. Dr. Holcombe, and united with the First Baptist Church in Philadelphia. He then manifested, by active labor, that devotion to his Master's cause, which characterized his after life. While engaged in business he exhibited such talents for the ministry as induced the church in Milesburg, of which he had become a member, to press him into that work. He was exceedingly timid in the commencement of his ministry, but a sense of duty urged him on, and he acquired great boldness in the faith. While he avoided giving offence, and sought friendly intercourse with all, he never failed to declare the whole truth as he held it. He was ordained to the Gospel Ministry in October, 1826, in Milesburg, where he labored as Pastor at different times, and, in the same place, assisted in the ordination of his three brothers, who are still engaged in the work of the ministry. With the exception of three or four years, which he spent as Pastor of the Market Street Church in Zanesville, Ohio, he lived in Pennsylvania, till June, 1856, laboring as Pastor in Milesburg, Harrisburg, West Chester and Philadelphia, and as agent for the A. & F. Bible Society, and Pennsylvania Baptist Convention. In all these duties his labors were arduous and successful, and his name will be held in grateful remembrance by many throughout the entire State.

On the 1st of June, 1856, he commenced his labors as Pastor of the First Baptist Church in Muscatine. On the 22d October last he was attacked with Typhoid Fever, Neuralgic Rheumatism and other complaints, and was confined to his bed till his death. His sufferings were intense but were borne with great patience and resignation. His language was, "My sufferings are great, but nothing compared with my Saviour's." The day before his death he exclaimed, "I have suffered in many places, Come Lord Jesus, come quickly." He disclaimed all merit of his own, but his trust in Christ, and his adorning righteousness, though simple and childlike, was strong and unshaken. His hope was firm. In the midst of his most intense sufferings he said, "Weep not for me. I am almost home." His last words were, "All right, trust in God." With the exception of a few hours, while under the influence of anodynes, his mind was perfectly clear to the last. His death was easy, his end was peace.

His funeral took place on Saturday, the 12th inst. The services were participated in by the ministers of the various denominations in the place. Rev J. Butterfield, Pastor of Second Baptist Church in Davenport, preached an appropriate sermon from Rev. xiv—13, a text peculiarly applicable, for not only do men own him as God's instrument in leading them to Christ, but his labors have exerted an influence which will be long felt by the churches, especially of his native State.

During his sickness he was kindly attended by a circle of anxious friends. His physician was unremitting in his attention, and could attention, interest and medical skill have restored health, our brother would be still living; but a hidden evil existed that no human power or skill could remove or reach.

A widow and large circle of relatives and friends are left to mourn their loss, but they feel that their loss is his gain, and bow in submission to the will of God.

The following resolutions were offered by the First Baptist Church in Muscatine:—

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove, by death, our worthy and beloved Pastor, Rev. George I. Miles, who has labored with us for eighteen months past,—highly esteemed as a minister of the Gospel, and a citizen, by all who knew him:

Resolved, That while we as a church, deeply mourn the loss of an able, faithful and zealous Pastor, we rejoice in the abundant evidence he gave both in health and during his illness, that our loss is his gain, and bow in humble submission to the will of God.

Resolved, That his talents, piety and faithfulness in the ministry, and his devotion to the interests of this church, in advancing which he contracted his fatal sickness, demanded our warmest regard, esteem and affection, and have engraven his name indelibly upon our hearts.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his bereaved companion in her irreparable loss, and will extend to her every expression of Christian sympathy in our power which her situation may demand.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent for insertion in the papers of this city, the Christian Chronicle, and the Christian Times, and that a copy be given to our bereaved sister.

E. J. GIFFORD,
Church Clerk.

By Telegraph.

To Jos. Schnell, Jr., Operator.

LOCK HAVEN, Jan. 2, 1858.

A fire occurred last night. Raff, Shanabrook & Hunt's store burnt, Josua S. Bower's house and furniture damaged, and three buildings of W. White burnt. Raff's goods all burnt.

OPERATOR.

WASHINGTON, December 26.

The Secretary of War this afternoon received a telegraphic dispatch from Lieut. Gen. Scott, dated New York, in which Gen. Scott says he has received good news from the Utah Expedition. Gols. Johnston and Smith's commands and the trains were up with Col. Alexander, and the whole body were marching upon Fort Bridges, which was only sixteen miles off, on Nov. 7. The troops were in high spirits. There was just snow enough on the ground to protect the grass from fire.

☞ We are not in the habit of puffing Patent Medicines, but when such an article as DUVALL'S GALVANIC OIL, which establishes fully what it claims, is presented to the public, we feel no hesitancy in speaking the truth free of charge. The above mentioned medicine has obtained for itself a world-wide name, never to go down with the common articles of the day. It is one of the very best remedies, for all kinds of pain, that can be produced. It often gives relief in 5 minutes.—*Troy Blade.*

For sale at Green & McMoen's, J. & J. Harris's and every store in the county.

A Convention of the Methodist Church of Western New York was held in Rochester, on last Monday, in which it was proposed to permit the laity to have a representative in the general conferences of the Church, and to abolish the Presiding Eldership.

Kansas advices received to the 22d ult., give us the intelligence that the Constitution with slavery has been carried by a large majority. The returns are very meagre.

THE DEMOCRATIC WATCHMAN.

BELLEFONTE, JANUARY 7, 1858.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

A LARGE PANTHER.—We are indebted to James Gilliland, Esq., of Moshannon Mills, for the following matters of interest from that portion of the County.

It appears that on Tuesday of last week, Messrs Thomas, James and John Askey, brothers, started in pursuit of a mammoth panther, which they succeeded in killing after a severe contest. It measured nine feet in length, and weighed two hundred pounds. These gentlemen have had considerable experience in panther hunting, and the animal killed on this occasion is the largest they ever saw. It was caught on the little Moshannon Creek, near the mouth of Bemer's Run. When overtaken it was feasting on the carcass of a deer, which it had killed, and dragged through the woods into a dense thicket, a distance of about half a mile. The panther finding himself pursued, ascended a tree, after which he was shot in the body. Being only wounded, it jumped to the ground and ran into a stream near by, where a deadly conflict between dogs, panther and men ensued, but was finally dispatched after sundry pettings with stones, clubs, &c.

On Tuesday, the 29th ult., Mr. John Hikely, residing near Kastlaus, went on a hunting excursion and not returning in the evening, the people of the neighborhood went in search of him. He was found on Thursday about one mile from home in the woods standing beside a sapling with his arm through its fork, which attitude he had assumed to rest himself, and was nearly frozen to death. Hikely got bewildered and wandered about until he became exhausted. He died on the 3d inst., in consequence of his exposure. He was a single man about 25 years of age.

On Saturday last, a man named Griffith, who was engaged as sawyer on the Mill of Irvin & Hyleman, in Burnside township this county, was caught in the gearing and killed. His body was mangled in a horrible condition.

YOURS TRULY.—An incident, recently occurred before 'Squire Weaver of this place, that is too good to be lost, and we give our readers the full benefit of what it is worth. A gentleman was summoned to appear before the said Justice on a plea of debt, and when the day appointed arrived, he was prompt in making his appearance, to defend against what he supposed to be an unlawful action; and demanded profert of the claim, upon which he had been sued. Our worthy 'Squire exhibited to him at this juncture of the proceedings, a note, drawn in favor of a Mr. A., and which had been given by him in consideration of a Machine, purchased some time previous. Ah! says the gentleman, chuckling with delight over the prospect of non-suiting the plaintiff and casting him for costs, "that is not the man I bought the Machine from at all. I got a letter from him since and his name is *Yours Truly!!!*" The 'Squire *of course, caved*, and we left before seeing the termination of the affair, silently contemplating the probable result of this civil action.

NEW TREASURER.—On Monday last, Mr Isaac Buffington entered upon the duties of his office, in place of Mr. Geo. Livingston whose term as Treasurer of the County has expired. The ex-Treasurer retires from this position with the best wishes of a people he has faithfully endeavored to serve, irrespective of party consideration. Mr. Buffington, the incumbent is one of those noble champions of Democracy who for years has battled for the men, and principles of the Democratic party, and we are glad to bear record of the fact, that his faithful services are about to be rewarded.

AIRING CONGRESS.—Captain Meigs says that the ventilation of the new hall at Washington will be improved by a steam fan, which he is now preparing, and which is capable of throwing ninety thousand cubic feet of solid air into the hall per minute, which will provide a complete renewal of air in the chamber every five minutes, as the cubic capacity of the room is not over 450,000 feet. A vast quantity of *gas* will thus be forced upon the nation, which can be of no possible utility except to point the public to the clothing store of Sam. Shoenfeld.

THE FRANKLIN HOUSE.—Our friend, Capt. John H. Morrison, has become proprietor of the Franklin House, and will hereafter conduct that well known hotel in a manner creditable to his well known reputation as a landlord. He intends to make large improvements, with the addition of new furniture, so as to render the house second to none in Central Pennsylvania. We bespeak for the Captain a full share of patronage, with the renewed calls of his former friends and patrons.

STILL IN PROGRESS.—The protracted meeting in the Methodist Episcopal Church. On Sabbath, an eloquent and effective sermon was preached by the Rev. John Guyer. A large number have been seeking the salvation of their souls, and were taken into church membership on probation. The good work goes bravely on, and truly quite a religious sentiment is abroad among the people.

GOING TO THE WEST.—It will be seen, by an advertisement in to-day's paper, that Messrs Tonner & Steel, offer their entire stock of goods for sale. They design selling off, with a view of removing to the West, and any person wanting to engage in the merchantile business, will find such inducements in this establishment, as are seldom offered to the public.

LOCAL PAPERS.—The Boston Journal says: Not one-tenth of the local news which transpire in a county town, finds its way into a city paper, and he who takes the latter to the exclusion of his town or county paper, does not fulfil his duties as a citizen. Such a man is unworthy to fill a town or county office, for he most certainly lacks local pride.