THE WATCHMAN.

S. S. SERLY AND J. S. BARNHART, EDITORS.

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1858.

The Inaugural Address.

On the first page of to-day's paper will be found the Inaugural address of Gov Packer. We bespeak for it a careful and attentive perusal It is a customary rule among editors, to land in the most unmeasured terms documents of this nature, when proceeding from their political friends, even if they be void of merit. We make this remark, not that we have the slightest objection to anything contained in the address, but for the purpose of showing our opponents that our opinion concerning it proceeds not from a blind and infatuated zeal, but from a firm and honest conviction of its merits. We would remark then, that we have been delighted with its perusal, its manly, dignified tone, its broad and statesmanlike views of public policy are worthy the source from whence they proceed; honorable to the Chief Magistrate of a great and powerful Commonwealth So far as our knowledge extends, it has given universal satisfaction Not only do the friends of its author admire it, but even his enemies, those very men —who, during the late campaign, pursued Gov. Packer with a demoniacal fury, cannot withhold their praises in its behalf. In fact, we cannot see how any candid honest man can find fault in the address, although he may not subscribe to the political tenets of its author, he cannot but give him credit for the candor and sincerity with which he expresses them

Important from Mexico.

The New Orleans papers bring further details of the Mexican news by the steamer Tennessee

The recent revolutionary proceedings at the capital have been most unfavorably received in many parts of the interior; a large number of States have declared violently against the new order of things Even a number of the principal towns, and among them Vera Cruz which at first pronounced in favor of it, have since repudiated it A formidable military coalition is already organizing against it: troops are in motion in many parts of the Republic and a civil war, or another change in the Executive power, seems to be imminent.

The violent breaking up and dispersion of the Federal Congress was followed by an equally violent manifesto or protest on their part, couched in the most violent and intemperate language. This curious document was signed by eighty six deputies, less than a quorum, but many names have since been attached to it, doubtless as members made up their minds to take sides with this party or with that It was followed by a manifesto from the newly created Dictator himself, which was a long, dull, and temperate document.

New Year's day was very generally celebrated at the capitol The diplomatic corps with the exception of the British Minister, waited upon the President and the usual formal speeches were made upon the occasion, the Minister of Guatemala speaking for the former

The Extraordinary estimates the value of American claims against the Mexican Government at twenty millions of dollars

New outrages by a band of 150 robbers are reported from Cuernavaca

"Independent" on the Cabinet.

The popular and talented Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American does no more than justice in what he writes concerning the share of the different members of the Cabinet in contributing to make the current season in Washington as agreeable to strangers and residents here as possible. Thus he writes, as follows

"However much the opponents of the Administration may charge it with political short-comings, there is no difference of opinion as to the liberal and hospitable disposition manifested by every member of the Cabinet to contribute towards those social amenities, by which the asperity of party is so properly tempered It would be invidious to discriminate among those who are thus desirous of cultivating friendly intercourse on all sides, but it may be said without impropriety, that no former Cabinet ever dispensed its official courtesies with more courteous consideration to strangers and citizens, or succeeded better in winning the good opinion of the large circle to which both public and private evidences of hospitality have been so freely opened."

THE END OF THE SMITH TRIAL.—Thomas Washington Smith was on Saturday brought before Judges Allison and Ludlow in Philadelphia, and the petition of his sister to be entrusted with his safe keeping was granted —$5000 bail being required for his future conduct. Judge Ludlow said that he was satisfied from the testimony adduced, that the hallucination which existed in the prisoner's mind before the trial had disappeared; and that no danger to the public peace would result from his liberation.

The required bail was then entered by John F. Keen, and Smith left the Court room in company with his friends.

He has made application to the Legislature for a divorce.

CARD FROM MR. ALLISONE.—Ex-President Allibone has addressed a card to the public, published in the Pennsylvania Inquirer, expressing his astonishment at the course pursued by his enemies and "summer friends," and endeavoring to explain some of the reasons of his sudden departure from this country. His own constitution and character are, however, more dilated upon than the subject which should have been first noticed, viz: the prospects of the Bank with which he was connected.

A Modern Newspaper.

A good newspaper of our day, says an exchange, supplies a living History of the World, and all its outgoings. It faithfully daguerreotypes the acting current life of to-day, in all its phases. It records the latest remarkable events—every fresh thought—all new ideas—the newest discovery, whether geographical, scientific or historical; affords you all possible insight into the profoundest mysteries of human life; presents debatable questions, in every conceivable shape! It matters not in what foreign language news-worth a knowing is announced, the newspaper furnishes it to you in your mother tongue It possesses a busy genius, whose compass of vision out-reaches the world, detecting even when afar off every new and strange phenomena, at all likely to effect the interest of the human race, calling a thoughtless world to its approaching.

In the savage and non-intelligent life it has no existence, for it has no use. 'Tis the well chosen companion of the intelligent and progress-loving men and women of America—of the whole civilized world. With us, especially in the United States, it is an element of vast power. It moves onward, irresistibly, with a solid march, free, sovereign and independent. Its influence, like the air of Heaven, presses upon each one, and is far greater than that of the highest legislative tribunals: *that* embodies a form, stereotyped an act of the past—yesterday guided with all its then known wisdom and intelligence, with all the ripened sagacity a yesterday could bestow It may be a living or a dead form: if the latter, the eagle eye of the press instantly detects, and foresees into life: if the former, it becomes its harmonious co-laborer for good.

A newspaper is the breath and life of a people. Its little fingers, smutty with honest toil, are ever searching about for healthy nourishment for the *mind's* morning feast and evening's repast. It can create war and make peace. 'Tis an adjudicator when discussions and bickerings abound. 'Tis a pacificator when the world is enraged. It talks soothingly when death and sadness are around us. 'Tis our friend in the joyous hours of life.

It treats comprehensively the entire circle of knowledge, and hands down to us, on a level *with our understandings, the most complicated* laws of nature.

'Tis philosophical. If it cannot decide clearly to our minds whether the goose laid the first egg, or the egg hatched the first goose, it can awaken our thinking faculties and teach us the great delight which attends philosophical studies.

'Tis a reformer It sets before us, as the highest type of human glory and joy, that which springs only from the truth and duty, and paints fidelity to life, the misery—black misery, inseparably joined to injustice and wrong. A good newspaper for childhood, youth, middle age, and that period when the shades of life begin to appear, is one of the indispensables of human existence.

PARDONS BY GOVERNOR POLLOCK.—Governor Pollock signalized the last hours of his administration by granting pardons to several Philadelphia convicts, to wit Smith, who killed young Duffie in Jayne's Hall; also, the man who killed Shelldrake's son in Spring Garden street in 1856, and Monagan, who was charged with killing a watchman at Moyamensing There have been applications also for pardons in the case of Harkins, formerly a constable in the Ninth Ward, convicted of passing counterfeit money and of Sarah Wood, charged with passing counterfeit money. The pardon of Harkins has been refused, but a letter has been, or will be, written by Gov. Pollock to his successor, recommending a pardon in the case of Miss Wood

The present Winter (if it may be so called) has been one of the most remarkable we have ever known The ground has not yet been frozen to a depth greater than three or four inches, and for about a month past it has been almost entirely free from frost. Farmers, and the poor, have every reason to be thankful for the unusual mildness of the season The latter may well say that "God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," and the former may, by activity now, greatly lessen the labor of Spring, which is always an over busy season. We see it stated that in central New York plowing was done throughout the whole month of December, and the mild weather still continues. We have ourselves gained several weeks upon Spring, and no doubt our farmers, generally, have been equally prudent

A HOUSE FOR THE GOVERNOR.—The bill appropriating $11,000 for the purchase of a house in Harrisburg as a permanent residence for the Governor, after having been twice defeated in the House of Representatives, was on Monday again reconsidered and passed finally by a vote of 49 yeas to 38 nays. This measure was warmly recommended by Governor Pollock, in his last annual message, and received his approval before he retired from office.

THE AREA OF UTAH.—It may be a matter of some interest to our readers to know something of the emparative extent of that Territory of the United States, whose chief officer is bidding defiance to our Government. According to Colton, the area of Utah is 269,170 square miles. To engineers, and a few others, this will give a just idea of its vast extent; but the majority of the people will form a better estimate by being told that it is as large as the whole of the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Tennessee. Or to compare it with European countries, it is equal in extent to Great Britain and Ireland, Switzerland, Prussia and Denmark, with the Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, and Man, and the Ionian Islands added.

CHRISTENING AT THE WHITE HOUSE.—During the term of Mr. Buchanan's service as Minister to England, Mr. Henry Stevens, a resident for some years in London, was married, and Mr. Buchanan gave away the bride with the playful understanding that he was to be god-father to the first child.

Mr. Stevens, being in this country on business, brought with him his first born, and on Monday last, at 11 o'clock A. M., it was christened at the President's Mansion.

From the Lancaster Intelligencer

Judge Douglas vs. the Administration.

The Black Republican organs and mouthpieces are just now over zealous in trying to create the impression that Judge Douglas has arrayed himself in opposition to the Administration of President Buchanan. They would have us the people, believe that the difference is so wide, that it has become impassable—that Judge Douglas and everybody, will in the end land right square into the sooty arms of the Black Republican party. In endeavoring to bring out this result and having the people believe in the disruption of the great Democratic party, they set afloat the most improbable stories concerning Douglas' position, and fain would have all believe, that President Buchanan and Cabinet are wrong in the position as taken by the President in his Message, and that Judge Douglas is right in what he says as represented by their organs.

Those, however, who have candidly read and considered the late able *message, do* not, and can not see this "wide spread split," this "impassable difference," between the position of the Administration and that of Judge Douglas on the "Kansas question," as they term the expediency or inexpediency of submitting a Constitution to a Territory for the inhabitants thereof to act on it previous to presenting it to the General Government and asking it to be constituted a State corporate. It is conceded in President Buchanan's Message, that the instructions to Governor Walker looked to the submission of the entire Constitution; and more certain still, that those instructions were framed in the hope that the Constitution would be thus submitted; further he expresses his trust that in all future cases this would be done, as in the case of Minnesota. It is also notoriously true that on the general question of the expediency and policy of the submission of Constitutions fully and fairly to the *people of the Territories, when* applying for admission as a State, there is no difference—not a particle—between the President and Senator Douglas.

What is the actual difference then, between them, and of which we hear so much! It is simply this: The President, while expressing his regret that the Lecompton Constitution had not been fairly submitted to the people, holds that it is a question over which he has no power or right of interference—that the Convention is responsible for its deeds and misdeeds to the people of Kansas Territory alone, and not to him; and that it is beyond his duty to look into the mode by which that Constitution comes before Congress, so long as it was formed by a competent convention, acting under authority of the Legislature, and the only question which by virtue of the Kansas-Nebraska act was to be submitted to the *people*, viz slavery, *is* actually submitted to them. Senator Douglas, on the other hand, claims that the Kansas-Nebraska act requires the submission of the entire Constitution; and that the Convention possessed no validity or authority by which it could frame a Constitution, and *demand* admission under it.

They do not differ on any other questions of which we are aware. Indeed, in the vote on the Treasury note bill, in the Senate, Jeff Davis and other Democratic Senators, separated themselves from the Administration on that question, although it was recommended as an Administration measure, whilst Mr. Douglas supported it. Was this arraying himself against the administration? It will be seen, therefore, that the points up on which differences exist are few. Absolutely there is no difference on the question of the expediency or propriety of the submission of the Constitution in general Yet on the other hand, the Black Republican organs would have the difference so great and of such momentous character, that the possibility for harmonious action between Mr. Douglas and the Administration is forever precluded. They had better cease their puny attempts at cajoling Senator Douglas' position, or they will find their efforts recoil back upon themselves The Democracy have every confidence in the present Administration, and every national man can not help seeing that the course now pursued by it is right and proper. Why, Senator Douglas himself said, in reply to the speech of Senator Fitch of Indiana, that sixty days may see the entire Democratic party acting in unison on this question! Does this look alarming? Where *is* all the opposition to come from while Mr. Douglas speaks thus composedly? If the differences be thus slight and unimportant, "is the Democratic party splitting, breaking dividing?" The Democracy is composed of "sterner stuff" than this.—In short, there is not the least show for even one half the consequence as predicted from Mr Douglas' "stand against the Administration, by those very organs who, a short year ago, predicted and even urged civil war should Mr Buchanan be elected on the principles of the Kansas, Nebraska Act

It is the province of the Black Republican organs to misrepresent, and at the present time they are busily engaged in their old practice. What they expect to gain by this course is hardly to be seen from the well known results of former occasions; surely they are not so blind as they would seem to be, neither can they expect the people to gulp down such messes as they prepare from week to week for them. We know that there are involved in the presentation of the Lecompton Constitution to the United States Congress questions of much embarrassment —questions on which Democrats may honestly differ, and questions that naturally would call forth conflicting opinions We therefore, apprehend no serious results from those diversities of opinions now existing, but safely trust to the prudence and wisdom of the President for a speedy and amicable adjustment of the existing misunderstandings, and the result will fully justify the high and patriotic sentiments with which the people were inspired when they placed Mr. Buchanan in the Presidential chair as the nation's Chief Executive. VOX.

Charges for Corruption.

Grave charges of fraud and corruption are now before the Congress of the United States. First we have charged against Mr. Cullom, late Black Republican Clerk of the House of Representatives, for defrauding the Treasury of $25,000 in the distribution of books to the members. Then there is a charge of bribery and corruption against certain Black Republican members of the last Congress, arising from the item in the books of Lawrence Stone & Co., of Boston, of $87,000 for passing the amended tariff act; and last though not least, the movement for the expulsion of the notorious O. B. Matteson, member from the Oneida District, from the House of Representatives. Highly interesting view of things to the lovers of justice of morality.—*Argus.*

TESTING THE LUNGS.—A cotemporary, who thinks he knows everything, thus tells how to test the strength of the lungs.

Persons desire us of ascertaining the true state of their lungs, are directed to draw in as much breath as they conveniently can; they are then to count as far as they are able, in slow and audible voice, without drawing in more breath. The number of seconds they can continue counting must be carefully observed; in consumption, the time does not exceed ten, and frequently less than six seconds in pleurisy and pneumonia it ranges from nine to four seconds. When the lungs are in a sound condition, the time will range as high as from 20 to 35 seconds.

PEN, PASTE & SCISSORS.

☞ In town—D. W. Moore, Esq.,

☞ Coming in—Advance subscribers.

☞ Going off—Tonner & Steele's goods.

☞ *Good*—"Onetime"—The editor of the Whig's "Bull-Eye" watch.

☞ Suspended—the winter—Times so hard it can't afford to snow.

☞ We are indebted to Capt. Cummings for a bottle of bear's oil.

☞ H. S. Magraw, Democrat, was elected State Treasurer, on Monday last.

☞ Comes off—A grand supper at Gibb's on the 22d day of February next.

☞ The longer a man lives, the more he'll see? can't allude to money now-a-days.

☞ The little ones are near to God, just as the earth—a small planet—is near to the sun.

☞ Gib was at the Inauguration.—He says they "talk turkey" down there first rate.

☞ Fact—The counsel of a wise man is worth more than the flattery of a regiment of fools.

☞ A cotemporary says it is easy to tell a puppy by his whine, and a skunk by his perfumery.

☞ To make an excellent Jam—Squeeze six or eight women, now-a-days, into a common stage-coach.

☞ Our thanks are due I. C. Mitchell, Esq., for an early copy of Gov. Packer's Inaugural address.

☞ Gov Packer says he must have a temperance man for Whiskey Inspector at Philadelphia, if he can find one

☞ Thomas Allibone, late President of the Bank of Pelinsylvania, returned to his home in Philadelphia, this week.

☞ Smith, tried for the murder of Carter in Philadelphia, was acquitted on Tuesday on the ground of insanity.—Right.

☞ The ladies say they are opposed to stopping the males on the Sabbath, especially in the evening, unless they stop at their homes.

☞ We regret to see pappy Pottsgrove with one of his arms in a *sling*, as it will prevent him from *slinging* the "widders" about.

☞ A cotemporary speaking of the report on gentlemen's fashions, says, "there is not much *change* in gentlemen's pants this month." Very likely.

☞ A cotemporary says he would rather have the seven year *itch* than publish Gov. Pollock's message. "Just as the twig is bent, the tree's inclined."

☞ In New York city there is a congregation of sixty dent mutes with their families who worship at an Episcopal Church. The service is in the sign language.

☞ "A woman is at the bottom of all mischief," said Joe. "Yes," said Frank, "and when I used to get into mischief, my mother was at the *bottom* of me!"

☞ The charter of the Milton Savings Bank has become a law without the signature of the Governor not being returned within three days of the meeting of the extra session.

☞ When you see a young lady looking at you, do not decide that she has fallen in love with you Perhaps she sees a rum blossom on your nose, and thinks you had better sign the pledge.

☞ Those fellows in Kansas in refusing to vote, remind one of a spunky child that refuses to eat his supper until after the table has been cleared, so as to have something to cry about

☞ Dr. Hall recommends, by way of prevention against taking cold, that persons going out of heated rooms should "keep their mouths shut" The caution may be very wise and judicious, but what *are* the ladies to do?

☞ A fellow in Bellefonte, says that the ladies are about to introduce a new fashion about the first of February next no legs than an immense caleshe, to be attached to their waists, to be raised and lowered at their pleasure, like the top of a buggy.

☞ The Senior editor of the *Watchman* says he deals in swine, and asks us what we'll take for ourself We're not for sale, but have a *sleunt* in our pen that might be of service to *you*, we'll let you have cheap —*Whig.*

We won't agree to take any thing but *yourself*, as we prefer "going the *whole* hog," and want a *full groun porker* or nothing

☞ *Fight hard* against a hasty temper Anger will come, but resist it stoutly A spark may set a house on fire A fit of passion may give you cause to mourn all the days of your life

He that revenges knows no rest,
The meek possess a peaceful breast,

If you have an enemy, act kindly to him and make him your friend. You may not win him over at once, but try again. By little and little, great things are accomplished.

Water, falling day by day,
Wears the hardest rock away,

and so repeated kindness will soften a heart of stone.

☞ Never be cast down by trifles. If a spider breaks his thread twenty times, twenty times will he mend it again. Make up your minds to do a thing, and you will do it. Fear not, if troubles come upon you; keep up your spirits, though the day be a dark one.

Troubles never stop forever,
The darkest day will pass away

If the sun is going down, look up at the stars; if the earth is dark, keep your eyes on Heaven! With God's presence and God's promises, a man or a child may be cheerful.

Never despair when fog's in the air;
A sunshiny morning comes without warning

A High Tariff—Eh!

It is enough to disgust the most inveterate demagogue, to hear the Abolitionists crying out for a "tariff." Why in the name of shovel ploughs did'nt they try to establish a "high tariff" when they had the control of Congress, if they consider it a measure of so much importance to the country?—Why, if they believe the doctrine they are now preaching, *did they lower the duties imposed by the Democratic tariff of 1846?*—Why did they support for Governor, at the last election, the bitterest and most uncompromising anti-tariff man in the Union?—Instead of agitating the subject of a "high tariff," when in the last Congress they had a solid working majority, they consumed their time in fighting about "Bleeding Kansas," and in settling for bribes with Rail Road companies to which they had made extravagant grants of public lands. Instead of raising the duties authorized by the Democratic Revenue Tariff of 1846, they *lowered* them, so that now the Government is compelled to give its paper in payment of Abolition debts, there not being a sufficient revenue. Instead of supporting a "*tariff man*" for Governor, they nominated and voted for "*the only British free trade Tory in all Pennsylvania.*" Beautiful fellows to talk about a "high tariff," to be sure.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

In New York, on Tuesday, a man named Francis McHugh, on trial for highway robbery, though he only stole a plug of tobacco, a lead pencil and a three cent piece, was sentenced by Judge Russel to thirteen years and nine months in the State Prison.

Democratic County Convention.

Agreeably to a published call, a Democratic County Convention was held in the Court House on Tuesday evening, the 26th inst. In the absence of the President, Joseph M. Baker, Esq., was appointed President pro. tem. Having stated the object of the meeting to be the appointment of one Representative to the State Convention, to be held at Harrisburg on the 4th day of March next, also, two Senatorial Conferees to meet Conferees to appoint a Senatorial Delegate, the Convention proceeded to business and appointed Col. J. G. Kurtz Representative Delegate, and I. C. Mitchell and Israel Shaffer, Esquires, Senatorial Conferees, instructing the same to vote for T. M. Hall, Esq., for Senatorial Delegate.

The following are the ballots:

	1st.	2d.
J. G. Kurtz,	12	15
I. C. Mitchell,	12	11
J. H. Morrison,	2	

The Convention then unanimously adopted the following resolutions, and adjourned.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Centre county have full confidence in the firmness, integrity, statesmanship of James Buchanan, and looking to his recent message to Congress, as the exposition of the principles upon which he propose to administer the government, we desire to express our cordial approval of the principles therein enunciated.

Resolved, That as in the language of President Buchanan's late able message, "it may readily happen, as has often been the case, that a majority of the people of a state or territory are on one side of a question, while a majority of the Representatives from the several districts into which it is divided, may be upon the other, * * * no other authentic and satisfactory mode exists of ascertaining the will of the people of any state or territory on any important and exciting question * * * except by leaving it to a direct vote."

Resolved. That the adoption or rejection of a constitution by the people of a state or territory is always an "important" and frequently an *exciting* question, and that in so doing it is both more satisfactory and more democratic, "to pass over all subordinate and intermediate agencies and proceed to the source of all legitimate power under our institutions."

Resolved, That the Democracy of Centre county stand on the platform adopted by the Cincinnati Convention They maintain that the principles of the organic law of Kansas, are right and proper, that we support the doctrine of non-intervention, and therefore, shall not dictate to the people of Kansas, or any other Territory or State, how, or in what way, they shall make their own laws, provided such laws, rules and regulations are republican in form, and not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States.

(*Signed by the Officers*)

From the Huston (Texas) Telegraph of the 9th inst

Suicide of Ex-President Anson Jones.

The community at Houston was very greatly shocked this morning, by the report which ran through the streets that ex President Anson Jones had killed himself at the old Capitol Hotel last night. He was found lying across his bed, this morning, at half-past eight o'clock, with a discharged pistol in his hand, and his brains blown out. We give all the particulars of this lamentable affair we have been able to obtain.

Something more than a week ago, Dr. Jones came down from his home in Washington county, with a view of finding a residence in Houston or Galveston, to which to remove his family. He desired, he said, to spend the remainder of his days in more social life than was possible on his farm, and also to give his children the opportunities of a good education. He remained here a day, and went down to Galveston, where he spent a day or two, returning here last Tuesday morning, when he took rooms at the old Capitol. He had apparently been drinking perhaps more freely than his wont, and he was observed to be in low spirits.

A friend of his, Mr W. D Smith, observing this, made it in his way to be with him as much as possible while he might remain in the city.

The evening after his arrival, in conversation with Mr. Smith, he made this remark. "I have been having some very serious thoughts to-day. My public career you are aware, began in this house, and I have been thinking that perhaps it might close here—(This hotel building was, while Houston was the seat of Government of the Republic, built and occupied as the Capitol) Mr. Smith turned the conversation with some light remark Subsequently, during the last two days he talked as Mr. S. was with him a good deal of his past life, expressing a satisfaction with his public career, and observing there was nothing in it he would desire to change.

Yesterday he appeared to be almost entirely recovered from his depression, and went out, calling during the morning upon several of his friends in this city. He spoke of leaving for home on this morning's train and appeared as cheerful as usual At night Mr Smith spent an hour or so with him before bed time. During the time he was there Dr. Jones alluded to the fact, that he had begun his public career in that house, and he might yet close it there. The remark was received as before, and little was thought of it. When he retired, a negro, one of the servants of the house, was at his request, sent to his room to stay with him. The negro says that, about 12 or 1 o'clock, Dr. Jones walked him up and gave some directions about the room. At about 3 o'clock he awoke him again, and sent him for a glass of spirits. The negro was unable to get any. He then told him to leave the room, as he did'nt want him any more.—This was the last that was known of him that night.

About the hour above mentioned Mr. Smith went to call upon him, and finding the door locked and getting no response, he had the door broken open, where Dr. Jones was found as above described. No one had heard the report of the pistol in the night, though persons were sleeping in the room near by. It is supposed that, brooding over some troubles in a moment of depression, he lost control of himself and committed the fatal act.

Thus has fallen another great man of Texas by his own hand. We well remember a conversation with Dr. Jones soon after the death of the lamented Rusk upon that sad event. How little then did we imagine that the next of the men whom the Republic of Texas had delighted to honor, that would go, would be Dr. Jones, and that, too, adding his name to the list of suicides. Collinsworth, Birdsall, Grayson, and Rusk, had gone that way, and Jones has now followed them. Peace to his ashes!

The Huntsville Independent makes the following extract from a private letter received from Winchester, Tennessee: "Henderson Robinson was shot and killed on Christmas eve by Sam Meredith, who fled. One of Mollihen's negroes killed Clip Hill on Monday night. One of James Nichol's sons, with two other men, was killed in the cars a few days ago. Mr. Baldwin Simmons died on Wednesday morning. Julius Sims was found dead in bed at Mrs. Sims' hotel, two or three nights since. Pauline McCoy was found dead in bed on the same night."

[For the Democratic Watchman.]

MILLHEIM, Jan. 20, 1858.

MESSRS EDITORS:—Dear Sirs:—Our Valley has never been favored with better health, than it has thus far during the present winter. The new M. E. Church in our town is steadily approaching completion, and in one month might be ready for dedication. This building is of brick, 40 by 60 feet, with basement, vestibule, short-gallery, and capoln, situated in the East end of our town, South side of the street, near Elk Creek bridge, presents a fine appearance, and will be, when finished, one of the best church edifices in our time honored country. Our schools are in progress and although not what the friends of education might desire in many respects, yet we think there is some visible improvement, and that that spirit is gaining favor with the people of our region. Professor Burell, our worthy Superintendent, seems untiring in his efforts to make the schools of our county what the law designs they should be.

The East Pennsylvania conference of the United Brethren in Christ, held their annual conference session in our place commencing on Thursday morning, the 4th inst., at 8 o'clock, and adjourned at 11 o'clock on Saturday night, being in session each day from 8 to half past 11 A. M. and from 1 to 4 P. M., with a night session before final adjournment. The whole conference comprises 60 preachers about 50 of whom were present. Bishop Glasbrenner, of Virginia, presided, who is evidently from the manner in which he expedited the conference business a man of superior talents and business qualifications. The conference meetings were public, and were in the most part quite interesting, and being something new to our citizens each day's session showed a large increase in the number of spectators present A number of preachers from some of the Western conferences were in attendance, among whom were Rev. Mr. Lawrence, of Michigan Conference, and editor of the Religious Telescope, published at Dayton, Ohio Reverend's Bright and Vonneida from Ohio, Reverend's Kessler and Potter from Allegheny Conference, and others, whose presence and addresses seemed to add much to the interest of the conference. Our citizens were favored with excellent preaching each evening during the week. The Rev. Mr. Lawrence, (although confined to his room by sickness nearly the whole time he was here,) made a most happy and successful effort on Saturday evening in behalf of their home, Frontier and Foreign Missionary Societies. He was followed with an address by Rev Mr. Bright, Secretary of the Society, after which a little over $660 were raised in cash and pledges including a number of life member and directorships taken We should like to hear from the village in Old Centre, that would beat this. Mr. Bright made a similar effort on Sabbath evening in Rebersburg, and raised upwards of $200

The Bishop's sermon on sabbath morning from the text: "There is therefore now no condemnation," &c, to an unusually large and attentive congregation, was one of surpassing interest, and equally so was that on Sabbath evening from the last 9 verses of the 7th chapter of Revelation, to a still more crowded house than in the morning, and numbers for the want of room remaining on the outside Such preaching as those two sermons, we think our citizens never heard before being in manner and style, plain and simple, made up almost entirely of the naked truths of the Bible, and seemed to fall upon his audience accompanied with a force and power more than human He is apparently about 50 years of age, stands erect, is near six feet in height, and those acquainted with your townsman M. P. C. Esq., may in him (age excepted,) see almost a perfect face simile of the man. Upon the whole that it was quite a favor to any town, to have so respectable a body of visitors tarry with us though it were but a few days

SPECTATOR.

Later from Kansas.

OFFICIAL RETURNS OF THE TWO ELECTIONS.

ST LOUIS, Jan 21.—The Democrat has received the official returns of the elections held in Kansas on the 21st of December and 4th of January, as published over the signature of Governor Denver and the presiding officers of the Territorial Legislature The vote on the Lecompton Constitution, on the 24th of December, stands as follows

With slavery,	138
Without slavery	24

The official returns of the election on the 4th show the success of all the free State candidates for State officers by an average majority of 415.

The Legislature will be composed as follows

	Senate.	House
Free State,	13	39
Democrat,	6	15

The majority against the Lecompton Constitution, at the election held on the 4th, is 10,226, the alleged frauds in Oxford, Shawnee, and Kickapoo being counted.

From Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 21, 1858.

A feat was performed here last evening that rivals some of the famed horsemanship of Col. Fremont and his California mustangs. Col. Forney, editor of THE PRESS, was advertised to deliver a lecture in Lancaster, on Wednesday evening, and for that purpose left here at 12 o'clock noon, but upon arriving at his destination found he had left his manuscript of the discourse in his room, at the Jones House.

He immediately telegraphed that, if possible, it should be sent him either by chartering a locomotive or by a horse express.—To get the locomotive it was found impossible, when his friend, Bartram A. Schaffer, Senator from Lancaster, started in a buggy at precisely 4 P. M. At ten minutes of 7 o'clock they telegraphed back his arrival at Lancaster, having made the distance of *thirty-seven miles in two hours and fifty minutes!* This, I think, cannot be beaten, when it is considered that the roads are now in bad condition, and most of the distance was made after nightfall. Col. Forney delivered his lecture to an overflowing house.

Amusing Scene.

PITTSTON, Pa., January 20, 1858.

Quite a novel parade came off here a few days since on the occasion of the "donation visit" for the benefit of Rev. Mr. Stocking. Two barrels of flour, a bushel of potatoes, and half one of onions, were presented to the pastor by some of our citizens, provided the ladies would haul the same from the Pennsylvania Coal Company's office to the residence of the Pastor, a distance of about a quarter of a mile. The challenge was accepted by the ladies, who assembled on the following morning to the number of about one hundred, and, headed by the Pittston Brass Band, marched off in fine order with the provisions. The turn-out collected together quite a concourse of citizens, who followed the procession to the place of their destination, which, when they reached, the ladies turned on them and collected by way of toll, some ten or fifteen dollars.

THE DEMOCRATIC WATCHMAN.

BELLEFONTE, JANUARY 29, 1858.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

A GOOD CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.—By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that E. C. Todd & Co., of New York City, are offering great inducements to persons patronizing their establishment. They are selling massive gold pencils, for five dollars, a specimen of which can be seen at the Democratic Watchman Office, and to each and every purchaser they offer a gift, worth from $2,00 to $500, 00,—the distribution of which is upon a very simple plan of drawing. Every body should read the advertisement, and patronize the enterprise, and our word for it, they will find themselves the gainers by the operation. The proposition of one dollar cash for every purchaser that *any agent* will obtain, is certainly worthy of consideration, and we doubt not if some of our energetic young men would turn their attention to acting in this capacity, they would find it, in time, a very profitable business.

A SUCKER CAUGHT.—Capt. Cummings of the Pennsylvania Hotel in this place, informs us that one day last week in his absence, a lady and her son, residents of Jersey Shore, stopped at his house over night, on their return from a visit to the West—that their baggage, consisting of two trunks, and a shot gun belonging to the boy, were left in the hall during the night. Next morning the gun was missing Mr. Cummings on his return home accosted a fellow that was seen at his house late on that evening, (and without the slightest evidence of his guilt,) told him if he did not return the stolen gun by 10 o'clock the next morning, that he would institute a suit against him immediately. He was saved the trouble, however, as the gun was on hand at the appointed time. Mr. C. deserves a great deal of praise for his promptness in ferreting out the rascal.

AS SURELY as ice, snow and hail, usually come in January, as surely do talmas, raglans and other styles of overcoats, require purchasing. People must be clothed in a style to resist rude Boreas when he breathes in a north-western wind. People must also be fashionably attired—a matter of great importance in a town like this, where very much depends on external appearance Where to buy cheap is the question which we answer thus at Sam Shoenfeld's Keystone Clothing Hall, on Allegheny street

OUR REGULAR Court of Quarter Sessions is now in progress in this place. A very large number of people are in attendance, and the Hon. Judge Burnside is dispatching business with his usual energy A number of Commonwealth cases are on hand and will occupy a considerable portion of the week A boy named Wolf, was tried on Tuesday for stealing twelve dollars in money, and was found guilty.

DEDICATION We learn that the new Presbyterian Church at Pine Grove Mills, will be dedicated on Sabbath, the 14th of February Services commencing at 11 o'clock Dr McKinney of Pittsburg, and Dr Junkin of Hollidaysburg have promised to be present, and Dr Plumer of the Western Theological Seminary, and others are expected Preaching will commence on the Friday evening preceding

It will be seen by to-day's paper that the County Convention met according to previous notice, and that our friend Col Kurtz was elected our Representative Delegate and I. C. Mitchell and Israel Shaffer Esqrs were appointed Senatorial Conferees, instructed to support T. M. Hall, Esq, for Senatorial Delegate. All good fellows and reliable Democrats.

ON TUESDAY last, on motion of Judge Hale H. J. Walters Esq, of Lewistown was admitted to practice law in the several Courts of this County We are intimately acquainted with Mr W and have no hesitancy in saying that those having occasion to go to law will find him thoroughly acquainted with his business

COLONEL CURTIN. We are pleased to see our old and esteemed friend, Col. Curtin late Secretary of State on our streets once more. The Col is welcome back to his old home and where he has a host of warm friends in both parties.

PROTRACTED MEETING.—We are informed that a protracted meeting is being held in the Methodist Church at Milesburg, and that quite a number have made a profession of religion.

THE PROTRACTED MEETING that has been in progress for several weeks in the Methodist Church, in this place, closed on Sunday evening last. About thirty persons have attached themselves to the Church.

TO LIVE and to live well is the hope of every man. In order that he shall do so, all that he is required to do, is to visit the Eating Saloon of our friend Mr. Morrison at the Franklin House.

We are requested to state that Captain Wolf's Troop and the Centre Dragoons will parade in Bellefonte on the 22d day of February next.

[For the Democratic Watchman.]

MESSRS EDITORS:—It has never been my inclination of life to seek notoriety through the columns of a public journal, and will offer as an apology, for this intrusion, the unauthorized use of my name in the Centre Democrat of last week. The *reputed* author of the communication to which I refer, Benj. R. Hall, was told by myself in person, that my name used in any such connection, would be objectionable, as I knew nothing in relation to that portion of the conversation which he alleges, took place between one of the editors of the Watchman, and himself, at the Conrad House. What I remember on this subject has already been published in your paper of the 14th inst., the truth of which as advanced in the Junior's reply, I would take this occasion to fully corroborate.

I remain, gentlemen,
Yours, very respectfully,
AUSTIN B SNYDER.