THE WATCHMAN.

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BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1858.

Washington's Birth Day.

The twenty-second of February, 1732, was indeed, an important epoch in the history of the World. Although nothing at that time attracted the public mind beyond ordinary affairs, events proved how vastly significant to the progressive principles of Republican institutions was the birth of one whose name is indelibly enstamped upon the affections of our people, as the "Father of his country." Endowed with correct ideas of morality and virtue from boyhood, those innate and ennobling traits began to develope themselves at that early period, and foreshadow an evidence of that greatness, the influence of which has since been moulding the destinies of nations. Especially capacitated by nature to the adverse circumstances under which we labored, in the eventful period of the American Revolution, there is that in the character of Washington, which is an object of our constant admiration. The voluminous pages of antiquity, may be searched in vain for a more devoted and noble champion of human liberty!

It will be remembered that the united strength of our army, when the Continental Congress at Independence Hall, in Philadelphia, proclaimed him Commander-in-chief, did not exceed fourteen thousand men.—These were scattered over the country in a deplorable condition, without clothing, provisions, amunition, or the conveniences so necessary to prosecute an enterprise of such weighty responsibilities.

When we reflect that an undisciplined army was marshaled forth to fight the battles of our country, when great Britain's well disciplined forces numbered more than fifty thousand soldiers, is it not an object of the greatest wonder that success should ever ultimately have crowned our cause?

Who, indeed, is not familiar with the fact, that Washington's retreat through New Jersey was accomplished under circumstances of the most unfavorable character, in which the Americans had lost two forts,—Washington and Lee, with over two thousand men? Will the ever memorable campaign of 1777 be forgotten, when nearly three thousand of our soldiers were unfit for duty?—Does not the history of our army encamped at Valley Forge present a most deplorable picture of the "times that tried men's souls? Here exhausted nature sank beneath its trials! Here the raging storms of winter, and the vicissitudes of our army almost crushed the waning but glorious cause of freedom! Here the blood-stained foot prints of our soldiers, left their impress on the frozen ice and snow! Hopes that had been buoyed up by love of home and country, dissipated in the gloom that everywhere portended alarming consequences for the country's safety. Leading characters that had hitherto been faithful, faltered in their zeal, from which the most pernicious influences were painfully apprehended. Bills of credit had depreciated to one fourth their nominal value, and the necessaries of life could scarcely be procured upon any conditions whatever. Great numbers of the soldiers deserted, while others claimed to be discharged upon their expiring term of service, and who received official papers and returned disheartened to their homes.

It was not until the encampment of Washington at Morristown, New Jersey, that the suffering of our fathers reached its greatest magnitude. Here mutiny prevailed! Two regiments of troops got under arms, with the avowed determination of procuring sustenance by the sword, if no other alternative presented. A Colonel's pay was in sufficient to sustain his horse, and four months services of the common soldier would not buy a bushel of wheat on which to support his starving family. In the language of the Historian, "every day ushered in some new calamity, the cause of the Americans seemed hastening to an irretrievable ruin."

But the Hero of the American Revolution, notwithstanding the arduous duties resting upon him, did not despair of the public safety. Hesitation or fear, was not betrayed to his dejected soldiers, but he pressed forward, fired by the most lofty ambition of patriotism and a consciousness of right in the fond hope of a better future. Nor was he disappointed in his expectations! The clouds of adversity which so long had hovered over the prospect of our liberty, at length vanished amid the thunders of a Saratoga and a Yorktown, and the choicest blessings of a free and happy country, are now shedding their advantages upon not less than perhaps thirty millions of people.

To dwell upon the historical incidents of our country, so much identified with the sufferings of our illustrious ancestors, and which we are so deeply indebted for a happy termination, to the dauntless heroism and self-sacrificing devotion of Washington, is a theme that should ever be held in our sacred remembrances. And the annual visitation of his birth, is especially an appropriate occasion to indulge in reminiscences of the past, and to celebrate in a manner worthy our national greatness, the brilliant achievements which attach themselves with so much significance to his name. With heartfelt gratitude, we can look abroad upon a country that extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean in one great confederacy, where a wise and judicious government has sprung up, and is now imparting its genial influences, not only to our people, but to other Nations of the World, as an example worthy of imitation. Truly a light has been kindled upon this western continent, that has solved the problem of man's capacity for self government—has penetrated the dark and despotic powers of the old world, until absolute and dictatorial supremacy have trembled, lest the fires of liberty, inherant in the breast of every man, be ignited, and that spirit be caught up and re-echoed with a mighty enthusiasm by the masses.

Important as has been to the American people the birth of the Hero of the Revolution, an estimate of his services will only be fully comprehended when the utmost approximation of our destiny is determined, and those wonderfully working principles under which our government has been nurtured, be extended generally throughout the various Kingdoms and Principalities of the World.

Hon. Allison White.

The Washington correspondent of the Lewistown True Democrat, in referring to Kansas affairs, says, in regard to the vote given by our talented and gentlemanly representative, in sustaining the President's policy:

The representative from your district, Hon ALLISON WHITE, performed the part of a true Statesman, as well as a sound Democrat, upon this question. As soon as the President's policy was foreshadowed by the Annual Message Mr. W. set to work to acquaint himself with all the facts, *pro* and *con*, upon the subject. By correspondence with personal friends residing in Kansas, as well as by a close examination of all the official reports of Gov's Walker Stanton and others, he obtained that thorough information which is necessary to a formation of a correct judgment.

The result was a solid conviction of the justice and wisdom, as well as expediency, of the President's policy, and therefore, when the subject came before the House, Mr White's vote was from the beginning recorded to sustain the President. And, having taken a stand in support of the *right*, he is that kind of a Democrat that he feels confident his constituents will approve his course just as soon as they examine and understand the matter, as he has done. As to the *real* feeling and wishes of his constituents, it is impossible for him to know them. The hundreds of letters he has received are about equally divided one half *for* and the other *against* the President's policy; the Democratic newspapers in his district are, with but one exception, I believe, either *mum* or *supporting* that policy; and, as for county meetings, only two have been held, one in Centre the other in Lycoming, and the former *sustained* while the latter *denounced* it. Surely, under such circumstances, the only course a representative *could* take—to say nothing of duty—was to examine the subject himself, vote according to his own judgment, and leave time to vindicate him.

Worthy of Imitation.

What the Citizens of Clinton county have done, and how they have done it.

It affords us great pleasure, at the instance of Wm. G. Waring, Esq., to refer to the correspondence and subscription list to the Farmers' High School, which will be found on the fourth page in to-day's paper. We commend the promptitude with which the subscription was made, to the citizens of our own and other Counties. If the citizens of Clinton county contribute *two thousand dollars*, should not the citizens of Centre contribute at least four thousand dollars? It is true one of our citizens donated in land and others subscribed ten thousand dollars to secure the location, but as other counties offered alike amount for the same object, we cannot fairly set up that liberality as a reason why we should not now contribute our full share. Let us, like the citizens of Clinton, present an example creditable to ourselves, and worthy of imitation by other Counties, and a sum will soon be raised sufficient to secure the success of one of the greatest enterprises of our age and country.

The most heart-rending event, says the Lewistown (Pa.) Democrat, of the 11th, that we have ever been called upon to chronicle, occurred in this place on Sunday night week, which resulted in the death of Mrs. Hannah Eisenbise, wife of Major Daniel Eisenbise. At the time specified she was sitting in her room alone, reading the Bible by the light of a small fluid lamp, when the lamp was accidentally thrown from the table and fell in her lap. The top of the lamp, not having been fastened securely, the fluid escaped and speedily ignited, and the next moment her entire person was enveloped in flames. She ran to a window fronting the street, and gave the alarm, and a number of citizens, including her husband, who had been at a neighbor's, hurried to the scene, but notwithstanding the most persevering attempts to subdue the flames, they were unavailing, and the unfortunate woman's entire person was burnt to a crisp. She lingered in the most excruciating agony until half-past four o'clock the subsequent morning, when death relieved her of her sufferings. Major Eisenbise, in his endeavors to extinguish the flames, had his hands burnt so severely that part of one of his fingers dropped off, and it is feared others will require amputation. Mr. Alexander Eisenbise also had his hands badly burned.

We notice by the Indianapolis Journal that one of the rascals nabbed by the "Regulators" of Noble county, Indiana, is a preacher. The Journal says: One of the arrests was made in a church, of a man named Hathaway, who was actually preaching at the moment the officers nabbed him. He confessed, we understand, and lamented the effects of his crime less on his own account than on account of his "flock," who, he feared, would lose their zeal, when such a wretched example was set them by their preacher.

The New York Chamber of Commerce seems in favor of free banking. At a special meeting lately, it rejected a report in favor of the passage of a law imposing restrictions on the banks, as recommended by the Governor and the Bank Suporintendent of the State.

The Poor House Bill of Centre County.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same:* That E. C. Humes, Jas. D. Turner, Wm. Marshall, John Thompson, John P. Packer, Jas. Gilliland, Samuel Strohecker, C. R. Foster, T. M. Hall, Jas T. Hale, B. J. Berry, James Macmanus, Jacob Finkle, Thos. Wolf, W W. Love, Jacob Struble, and James Armor, be, and are hereby appointed commissioners, whose duty it shall be, or a majority of them, on or before the first day of ✓ Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, to determine upon, and purchase such real estate as they shall deem necessary for the accommodation of the poor of Centre county. And it shall be lawful for said commissioners, or a majority of them, to take conveyances therefor, in the name and for the use of the corporation mentioned in the third section of this act, and they shall certify their proceedings therein, under their hands and seals, to the clerk of the quarter sessions of Centre county, to be filed in his office, and at the next general election after the passage of this act, the qualified electors shall elect three respectable citizens of the said county, to be directors of the poor and of the house of employment for the county of Centre for the ensuing year, and the judges of the elections of said county shall immediately, on receiving the returns from the several election districts, and casting up the number of votes therein or within three days thereafter, certify under their hands and seals, the names of the persons so elected directors, to the clerk of court of quarter sessions of the said county, who shall file the said certificates in his office and forthwith give notice in writing to the said directors of their being elected, and the said directors shall meet in the court house in said county, on the fourth Monday of November ensuing their election, and divide themselves by lot into three classes, the place of the first to be vacated at the expiration of the first year, of the second at the expiration of the second year, of the third at the expiration of the year, so that those who are chosen after the first election, and in the mode above described, may serve for three years, and one-third be chosen annually, *Provided*, That the court of quarter sessions of Centre county shall appoint three directors, to serve until an election for directors shall be had as aforesaid.

SEC 2 That every director elected in the manner aforesaid, or appointed as is directed by the eleventh section of this act, shall, within ten days after he is notified of such election or appointment, and before he enters upon the duties of said office, take an oath or affirmation which any justice of the peace of said county is hereby authorized to administer, that he will discharge the duties of the office of director of the poor for said county, truly, faithfully and impartially, to the best of his knowledge and ability, and in case of neglect or refusal to take said oath or affirmation whithin the time aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars for the use of the poor of said county, which fine shall be recovered by the directors for the time being, as debts are or shall be by law recoverable, and the directors qualified as aforesaid are hereby authorized to administer an oath or affirmation in any case where it shall be necessary in relation to the duties of the office.

SEC. 3. That the said directors shall forever hereafter in name and in fact be one body politic and corporate in law to all intent and purposes, whatsoever relative to the poor of the county of Centre, and shall have perpetual succession, and may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded by the name, style and title of the directors of the poor and of the house of employment for the county of Centre, and by that name shall, and may receive, take and hold any lands, tenements and hereditaments, not exceeding the yearly value of five thousand dollars, and any goods or chattles whatsoever of the gift alienation, or bequest of any person or persons whatsoever, to purchase, claim, take and hold any lands and tenements within their county in fee simple or otherwise, and erect suitable buildings for the reception, use and accommodation of the poor of said county—to provide all things necessary for the lodging, maintenance and employment of said poor—to appoint a treasurer annually who shall give bonds with full and sufficient surety, for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, and at the expiration thereof for the payment and delivery over to his successor in office, all moneys, bonds, notes, books, accounts and other papers to the said corporation belonging which shall then be remaining in his hands, custody, and possession; and the said directors shall have power to employ, and at pleasure remove a steward or stewards, a matron or matrons, physician or physicians, surgeon or surgeons, and all other attendants that may be necessary for the said poor respectively, and to bind out apprentices so that such apprenticeship may expire, if males, at or before the age of twenty one years; if females, at or before the age of eighteen years, *Provided*, That no child shall be bound out for a longer time than until he arrives at the age of eighteen years, unless he be bound out to a trade other than a farmer, and the said directors shall exercise and enjoy all such other powers now vested in the overseers of the poor as are not herein granted or supplied, and the said directors are hereby empowered to use one common seal in all business relating to the said corporation, and the same at their pleasure to alter and renew.

SEC. 4 That the said directors, as soon as may be after their election and organization as aforesaid, shall make an estimate of the probable expense of purchasing the lands and buildings, of erecting the necessary building or buildings, and furnishing the same, and maintaining the poor within the said county for one year, whereupon the county commissioners of the said county shall, and they are hereby authorized and required to increase the county tax by one-fourth part of the sum necessary for the purpose aforesaid, and shall procure on loan or credit of the taxes herein directed to be levied, the remaining three-fourths thereof, to be paid in instalments with interest out of the county taxes, *Provided always*, That if such loan cannot be made, the whole amount of the sum necessary for the purpose aforesaid, or such part thereof as may be deemed proper, shall immediately be added to the county tax, to be paid by the county treasurer to the directors aforesaid, on orders drawn in their favor by the county commissioners, as the sum may be found necessary.

SEC. 5. That it shall be the duty of the said directors, on or before the first day of November in each and every year, to furnish the commissioners of the said county with an estimate of the probable expense and cost of the poor and poor house for one year; and it shall be the duty of said commissioners to assess and cause to be collected, the amount of said estimate, which shall be paid to the said directors by the county treasurer, on warrants drawn in their favor by the county commissioners, as the same may be found necessary; and the said directors shall at all times submit to the examination and inspection of said visitors as may be appointed by the court of quarter sessions of said county, all their books and accounts, with the rents, interest and moneys payable and receivable by the said corporation, and also an account of all sales, purchases, donations, devises and bequests as shall have been made by them or to them.

SEC. 6. That as soon as the said buildings shall have been erected or purchased, and all necessary accommodations provided therein notice shall be sent, signed by any two of the said directors, to the overseers of the several townships of the said county of Centre, requiring them forthwith to bring the poor of their respective townships to said house of employment, which order the overseers are hereby enjoined and required to comply with, or otherwise forfeit the cost of all future maintenance, except in cases where, by sickness or any other sufficient cause, any poor person cannot be removed, in which case the said overseers shall represent the same to the nearest justice of the peace, who, being satisfied of the truth thereof, shall certify the same to the said directors, and at the same time issue an order under his hand and seal to the said overseers, directing them to maintain such poor until he or she may be in a situation to be removed, and then to convey the said pauper and deliver him or her to the said steward or keeper of the said house of employment, together with said order, and the charge and expense of such temporary relief, and of such removal, shall be paid by the said directors.

SEC. 7 That the said directors shall, from time to time, receive, provide for and employ, according to the true intent and meaning of this act, all such poor and indigent persons as shall be entitled to relief, or shall have gained a legal settlement in the county of Centre, and shall be sent there by an order or warrent for that purpose, under the hands and seals of any two justices of the peace, directed to any constable of the said county of Centre, or to the overseers of the proper township in any other county in this Commonwealth and the said directors are hereby authorized, when they shall deem it proper and convenient to do so, to administer relief to any poor person, or to permit any person or persons to be maintained elsewhere, *Provided* That the expense of their maintenance does not in any case exceed that for which they could be maintained at the poor house of the county of Centre.

SEC 8. That the said directors or any of them—who shall be a quorem in all cases to do business—shall have full power to make and ordain such ordinances, rules and regulations as they think proper, convenient and necessary for the government and support of the poor and house of employment aforesaid, and of the revenue thereunto belonging, and of all such persons as shall come under their cognizance, *Provided*, That the same be not repugnant to this law, or any of the other laws of this State, or of the United States; *And provided also*, That the same shall not have any force or effect until they shall have been submitted to the court of quarter sessions, for the time being, of the county of Centre, and shall have received the approbation of the same.

SEC 9 That a quorum of said directors shall, and they are hereby directed and required, to meet at the said house of employment at least once in every month, and visit the apartments and see that the poor are comfortably supported, and hear all complaints, and redress or cause to be redressed, all grievances that may happen by the neglect or misconduct of any person or persons in their employment, or otherwise.

SEC. 10. That the said directors shall each of them receive for their services, annually the sum of thirty dollars, to defray the expenses of their necessary attendance on the duties of their office.

SEC. 11 That in case any vacancy, by death, resignation, or otherwise, of any of the said directors, the remaining directors shall fill such vacancy by the appointment of a citizen of their county to serve until the next general election, when another director shall be elected as if no such vacancy had happened.

SEC. 12. That all claims and demands existing at the time of this act being carried into effect shall have full force and effect as if this act had not been passed and when the same may have been duly adjusted and settled, all moneys remaining in the hands of the overseers, as well as the uncollected taxes levied for the support of the poor in the several townships in the county of Centre shall be paid over to the supervisors of the highways of their respective townships, to be by them applied towards repairing the roads therein.

SEC 13 That as soon as the poor of the county of Centre shall have been removed to the house of employment of said county, and the outstanding taxes collected and paid over, the office of overseer of the poor within the county shall from thenceforth be abolished.

SEC 14. That the powers conferred and the duties imposed on the overseers of the poor in and by an act to empower overseers and guardian of the poor of the several townships within this Commonwealth to recover certain fines, penalties and forfeitures, and for other purposes, are hereby conferred and imposed on the supervisors of the highways in said county of Centre, except such as are conferred upon the directors by this act, and the justices of the peace and sheriff within the said county are hereby required to pay to the said supervisors, to be by them applied to the repair of the highways, the aforesaid fines, forfeitures and penalties, within the time and in the manner prescribed by the said act for the payment thereof.

SEC. 15. That the commissioners of the said county are hereby authorized and empowered to pay to the persons who are appointed commissioners by the first section of this act, the expenses incurred by them in the performance of their duty, and shall also pay to each of the said directors a reasonable compensation for their services during the term they are employed in erecting any building or buildings aforesaid, *Provided*, That the same shall not include the annual sum allowed them by this act exceed fifty dollars for any one year.

SEC. 16. That so much of the laws of this Commonwealth relating to the poor as are by this act altered or supplied, be and the same are hereby repealed, so far as they affect the county of Centre.

SEC 17. That the sheriff of the said county shall in due time notify the said commissioners of their appointment, and when and where they shall meet for entering upon the duties assigned them by this act, which place of meeting shall be as near the centre of the county as possible.

SEC. 18. That if any portion of territory now composing the said county of Centre should be hereafter stricken off, and a new county be erected out of the same, that portion of said territory so stricken off shall be entitled to all the use and benefits of the said poor house, the same as if it still remained a part of the said county of Centre.

The statement of the Press, that the Philadelphia convention refused to endorse the Kansas policy of the President, is not correct. Forney's reporter was asked to make his report correspond to the facts, which he refused to do. The resolution supporting the President was passed without a dissenting voice.—*Lewisburg Argus.*

At Wethersfield, (Conn.,) a day or two ago, a lad of twelve years climbed the lightning rod of the Congregational Church spire, one hundred and fifty feet high. His first ascent was witnessed only by a younger brother. To satisfy the credulous, the youngster repeated his exploit several times, and finally attached a streamer to the letter W, on the compass points.

William W. Keenan, editor of the Greensburg Democrat, who was convicted on the 9th inst., of libelling William A. Cook, Esq., was sentenced on the 11th to pay a fine of one dollar and costs of prosecution.

PEN, PASTE & SCISSORS.

☞ Rough—The sledding.

☞ Floating—The Leviathan.

☞ Chock full—The ice houses.

☞ Flat as a Flounder—Our wallet.

☞ Pretty—Capt. Smith's new horn.

☞ The new head will appear next week.

☞ On a *Swell*—Some young bucks in town.

☞ The last words of Henry Fife, were, "*I die game.*"

☞ Made quite a Display—The Centre Dragoons on Monday last.

☞ We have several communications on hand which will appear shortly.

☞ In Clover—That young man and married lady from Tyrone the other day.

☞ Come Down Kerwhollop—The new Prothonotary, opposite our office. Jemimah.

☞ Pricking musquotoes in the rump with a pitchfork is said to be a very small business.

☞ To make a man a patriot, all that is wanted is a pair of circumstances—a wife and a little paupose.

☞ A bill preventing the intermarriage of first cousins has been passed by the Legislature of Kentucky. Right.

☞ The "Lock Haven Reading Association" will please accept the hearty thanks of the Senior for the high compliment paid him.

☞ Beautiful is the love and sweet kiss of a sister—but when you haven't a sister handy, try a good looking widow—that's the way Pappy Pottsgrove does.

☞ Our Government land costs one dollar an acre on an average. How many a man dies landless, who, during his life has swallowed a whole township, trees and all.

☞ The editor of the Auburn Advertiser has seen a portrait of Brigham Young, recently brought from Mormondom, and says that he looks like Henry Ward Beecher. Don't doubt it.

☞ Chemical Facts Familiarized. It has been discovered that bread can be manufactured out of wood. Long before this discovery was made, all wood was known to have *grain* in it.

☞ The Receipts and Expenditures of the County appear in to-day's paper. Their publication was deferred until this week, in order to accommodate the Collectors during the hard times.

☞ We see by the papers that hoops and flounces have gone into *suspension* at Washington city. Flowing skirts, high necks, and red petticoats are the latest modes.—*Our ladies have "nary a red."*

☞ A meeting was held on the 6th inst., in Jersey Shore, to consider the propriety of establishing in that place an extensive Boot and Shoe manufactory. It was decided to take steps to form an association for the purpose.

☞ The Pittsburg Post thinks that Gov. Packer should at once pardon Munroe Stewart, convicted with Charles Fife and Charlotte Jones of the McKeesport murders. We think so too. It would be murder to hang him under the circumstances.

From Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 18, 1858.

Mr Ramsey, of Philadelphia, yesterday read in place a liquor bill that will attract very general attention, from the fact that it is most likely to be the one adopted by the House, (with certain modifications,) as well as from the general excellence of many of its provisions. It adopts the principle of Goepp's bill of taking the licensing power from the courts, but gives it to three county commissioners, instead of the county treasurer; compels persons taking out a license to file a bond in the Quarter Sessions Court for $500, conditioned for the preservation of order, and for not allowing minors drink—the clerk of the court to get one dollar for furnishing the blank used in filling up the bond, those living in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh who sell $10,000 worth per annum, and upwards, are to pay $200, those selling $5,000 and under ten thousand are to pay $100, those selling $2,500 and under $5,000 are to pay $50; those whose sales do not amount to $2,000 per annum are to pay $30; in the county and boroughs the last class are only required to pay $25 per annum; a list of persons in the liquor business shall be prepared and classified by the commissioners, and furnished the County Treasurer, &c., &c. As I have already said, the suggestions in this bill are worthy of consideration, but it might be condensed and simplified.

Philadelphia Markets.

FEBRUARY 23.—The supplies coming in are light, but the market continues depressed and dull at last week's quotations. The sales of Flour for export comprise about 5,000 bbls at $4.37½a$4 50 per bbl for standard and good straight brands: $4 75a$5 for extras, and $5a$5.25 for extra family, including $1,500 barrels good Ohio extra at $5 per bbl. The sales for home use have been limited within the range of the above quotations for common to good brands and extra, and $5.25a$6.25 per bbl for extra family and fancy lots. There is some inquiry for Rye flour, and $300 bbls sold at $3a$3.12½ per bbl. Corn meal continues very inactive, and only 250 bbls of Pennsylvania sold at $2.87½a2.94 per bbl. Wheat continues in small supply, but there has been very little demand for it, and prices are lower: sales of 14,000 to 12,000 bushels at 95a109c for red, and White at 115a130c per bushel. Rye comes forward slowly, and has been in steady request at 70c for Penna.—Corn has been in fair request at rather higher rates; and sales of 2,000 bushels of yellow at 58a60c in store, and 59a60c afloat. Oats have been very dull; sales of 6,000 bushels at 33a 34c for Pennsylvania. Sales of Barley have been made at 68a70c, and Barley malt at 90a94c.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH ON DRUNKENNESS.—Bishop Bayley, the Catholic bishop of New Jersey, has issued a manifesto bringing the machinery of the church to bear against the vice of drunkenness. His letter on the subject has been read in all the churches, in which he calls attention to two classes—the drunkards themselves and the dealers in liquor. Leaving the pastors the choice of the particular means to be used, he suggests that each should keep a list of the drunkards and liquor dealers in his church. He says:

"I am determined to make use of the most severe measures against all who are addicted to this scandalous and destructive vice; and if they continue in the practice of it they must do it as outcasts from the Catholic Church, who have no right to the name of Catholic while they live, nor to Christian burial when they die."

One day last week Mr. D. Klingensmith, of Hempfield township, Westmoreland county, Pa., says the Republican, while working in the woods, was attracted by some noise on a tree near by, when upon looking around discovered an eagle sitting on the limb of a tree—he went home, got his rifle, came back and shot it. *It had tightly fastened upon one of its legs a steel trap.* From appearances the trap must have remained upon it some time, as one of the toes which had been injured was almost entirely healed up. The great question is, who lost a steel trap.

[From the Louisville Courier.]

Interesting Letter from Col. Johnston, of the Utah Army.

We have been permitted to make the following extracts from a letter from Col. A. S. Johnston, commander of the Utah expedition, to a member of his family in this city. It is the latest authentic news from the Utah army:

"CAMP SCOTT, NEAR FORT BRIDGER, BLACK'S FORK OR GREEN RIVER, Dec. 12th, 1857.

"MY DEAR ——: I have an opportunity of sending you a line, but only time to say a few words, as I have been engaged till the last moment in my public correspondence.

"We are still encamped at this place, and will continue until we move in the spring. The army has abundance of food and clothing, and is well sheltered from cold in Sibley tents. With your knowledge of camp life you would pronounce our situation one of great comfort. These Sibley tents are tall, comical tents, twelve feet high and twenty feet in diameter, open at the top, with a vane to prevent its smoking, which it does not quite do. With a stove or fire built in the middle, it is a great improvement in the comfort of the soldier, but not as good as a wall tent with a stove, for an officer.

"I said we have abundance, but inasmuch as no one, from the governor and civil officers to the private soldier can obtain more than one ration, we have nothing to give in the way of hospitality; for if I invite my neighbor to dine with me he would be no better off than if he had staid at home, while I should be damaged by his eating my ration. The regular dinner out would fare badly here. What genius and tact he must be endowed with if he could procure an invitation.

"The day before the reduction took place we gave a dinner to the Governor, chief justice, &c., on our surplus in the larder. Since then I do not think we could feed an extra rat at our mess, such is our health and so nicely is the quantity allowed adjusted to the measure of our wants. We, of course, find it irksome here, but time will soon roll round, and we shall find ourselves again in the midst of those we love and admire. Until then we must be patient. We fear our friends will suffer from groundless apprehensions on our account. We have no reason to complain of anything but absence from our families.

"Some think the Mormons, when it is necessary to make the issue with them, will submit to the Government. I do not agree with them. I think their fanaticism and villainy will lead them to try one encounter at least; and I think our Government ought to desire it, as affording a simple solution of a difficult political question. If they resist, a final settlement would be on the basis of a conquest. We could then dictate to them the terms of adjustment.

"Brigham Young wrote to me a few days since, sending as a present some eight hundred pounds of salt, or if prefered, we might buy it for the troops. Knowing they would entertain a fiendish delight in the knowledge that we would starve or freeze, neither of which we intend to do, although we have no salt. I sent it back to him with this message: "That Brigham Young and his associates are in rebellion against the Government; that until they return to their allegiance and obey the laws, I will accept no favor or courtesy from them, nor hold any correspondence with them; that when I advance, the people who remain at their homes or engage only in their private business, will be undisturbed. If I find them arrayed in arms I will attack them wherever I meet them; that if they entertained the delusive hope that the army would retire from the territory, they had better banish it; that the army will *never* take one step back, &c. &c."

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"Yours, &c. A. S. JOHNSTON.

An accident by fire took place on Monday evening, says the Washington Intelligencer, whereby Miss Reilly, daughter of Hon. Wilson Reilly, of Pennsylvania, boarding at Kirkwood's Hotel, was put in imminent danger of her life. She had dressed for the hop at the National, and was leaving one of the parlors at Kirkwood's, when by some means her dress, which was of a very light texture, caught fire. Miss R. screamed and ran, bringing another lady to her assistance. Happily for both, a gentleman, (Mr. J. N. Jones, of Wisconsin,) whose coolness and judgment the ladies will have reason ever to remember, rushed up, kept off the second lady, whose dress was also very combustible, threw Miss R. to the floor, and in a moment succeeded in beating and trampling out the flames. Miss Reilly is burnt about the chest and one arm, though it is hoped not seriously, and Jones suffered somewhat in one hand. But for his prompt and judicious intervention, both the ladies would have been injured, perhaps irremediably. The accident occurred by the explosion of a camphene lamp.

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300 STUDENTS ATTENDING THE IRON CITY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE AT PITTSBURGH, PA.—This Institution is now enjoying a popularity and patronage far above any Institution of the kind in the United States. It has won its way to its present eminence by the energetic action on the part of its managers, and the employment of twelve teachers in the various departments of superior qualifications, exclusively. Four large halls are now occupied by the School; yet more rooms are to be fitted up, and additional teachers employed to supply the demands of the many that apply here for a thorough preparation for active business, at the Business Man's College. For further information see advertisement, or address F. W. JENKINS, Principal, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BRUTISH ASSAULT.—Our borough was on Thursday last, the scene of one of the most disgraceful and brutish assaults that it has ever been our misfortune to record. The injured man, we understand, was from Nescopeck, and was assaulted by two men of this place, who bit off one of his ears and chewed and mangled with their teeth the back of his head and neck in a most frightful manner. The most shameful feature in the affray was, as we are informed, that some fifteen or twenty (*men* we were going to say) stood by without interfering, until two women dragged the assailants from the prostrate and bleeding body of their victim. Shame!

The assailants were arrested and bound over to appear at next Court.—*Berwick Gazette.*

THE DEMOCRATIC WATCHMAN.

BELLEFONTE, FEBRUARY 25, 1858.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

SPRING TOWNSHIP ELECTION.—The result of the election on last Friday, was the choice of the following named gentlemen to fill the various Township offices:

Judge of Election—Patrick Lochery.

Inspectors of Election—E. W. Gettle, Jonathan Eckert.

Constable—Isaac Lose.

Supervisors—John Hoy, Jr., Geo. Noll.

Overseers of the Poor—John Sweeney, Mifflin Gault.

School Directors—Wm. Rodgers, Samuel Potter.

Assessor—Robert Thompson.

Auditor—Wm. A. Thomas, John Baird.

BOROUGH ELECTION.—The following is the result of the Borough Election:

Judge of Election—Samuel Linn.

Inspectors—James Macmanus, L. W. Rittenhouse.

Assessor—J. K. Shoemaker.

Overseers of the Poor—James D. Turner, Geo. D. Rothrock.

Constable—Geo. Graffius.

BENNER TOWNSHIP.—In this Township the names of the following persons have been reported to us to fill its various local offices

Judge of Election—Michael Myers.

Inspectors of Election—Martin Meiss & J. Shivery.

Supervisors—John Armagast, Samuel Garner.

Overseers of the Poor—Peter Hoy, Foster Tate.

School Directors—W. H. Longwell, Geo Dales, Thos Searson.

Constable—Uriah Stover.

Assessor—Jos. M Wilson.

THE Harrisburg correspondent of Forney's Press, pays quite a compliment to our esteemed friend, Col Curtin, in the following style:

"Ex-Secretary Curtin is in town, accepting the hospitalities of Col. Bartram A Shaffer, the talented and whole souled young Senator from Lancaster. Here, in Harrisburg, where Mr Curtin has spent so much of his time, and is so well known, he has troops of admiring friends, including men of all parties. While in office no one was ever fairer than he to his political opponents as well as friends, and now when the mantle of power has fallen from his shoulders he reaps his reward in the universal respect of his fellow citizens."

THE ANNIVERSARY of Washington's birthday passed off with considerable stir in this place. The Centre Dragoons were on parade and presented as *neat*, quite a formidable appearance. The Bellefonte Brass Band added much to the interest of the occasion by favoring us with very excellent music previous to leaving for Pleasant Gap, where they partook of a supper prepared by our friend J. G. Lourimore, Esq.

SENATORIAL CONFERENCE.—The Conferees of Centre and Clinton counties met at the Fallon House, in Lock Haven, on Tuesday, the 9th inst. for the purpose of electing a Senatorial Delegate to the 4th of March Convention, but there being no quorum of Conferees present, they adjourned until Wednesday when the following Conferees presented their credentials and were admitted—

Centre.—Ira C Mitchell and James Macmanus, Esq'rs. The last named being a substitute for Mr Shafer.

Clinton.—Dr Jos. McMicken and J Holden Orvis, Esq.

Lycoming.—D W. Rishell and C M. Laporte, Esq'rs. Both being substitutes in place of elected Conferees.

On motion, Ira C. Mitchell, Esq, of Centre County, was elected President, and J Holden Orvis, Esq, of Clinton, Secretary.

On motion, the Conferees proceeded to make nominations for Senatorial Delegate when Mr Orvis nominated Gen. D. K. Jackman, of Clinton, and Mr. Macmanus nominated T. M Hall, Esq., of Centre.

Mr. Macmanus here asked leave to withdraw from the Conference, which was granted.

On motion, Mr. Mitchell was allowed to cast two votes.

On motion the Conference proceeded to the election of a Senatorial Delegate, with the following result:

Gen. D. K. Jackman had 4 votes.
T. M. Hall. " 2 "

Whereupon the President declared Gen D. K. Jackman, of Clinton County, duly elected Senatorial Delegate.

On motion, the time and place of holding the annual Senatorial Conference were continued as heretofore, to be held at the Fallon House, in Lock Haven, on Tuesday of the February Court.

On motion, the proceedings of this Conference were directed to be published in all the Democratic papers in the Senatorial District.

On motion, adjourned.

IRA C. MITCHELL, *President.*

J. HOLDEN ORVIS, *Secretary.*

It will be seen by the above proceedings that the claims of Centre County has been overlooked as usual—and Clinton taken care of. Clinton and Lycoming, no doubt, will claim the Congressman and Senator next fall. Well, "we will see what we will see."

THE REV. WM. H. GROH, was installed Pastor of the German Reformed congregation, composing the Boalsburg charge, on last Wednesday, at Boalsburg.

A French engineer named Duterte is said to have invented an apparatus which is destined to effect a complete revolution in the construction of locomotives, and to save fifty per cent, in the amount of combustibles at present consumed.

The elegant house of Col. Reynolds, in Plymouth, Luzerne County, was destroyed by fire on Monday evening. The particulars we have not learned.