THE WATCHMAN.

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

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1858.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

SUPREME JUDGE,

WILLIAM A. PORTER.

CANAL COMMISSIONER,

WESLEY FROST.

Kansas.

Heretofore we have shown, we think beyond all doubt, that the people of Kansas had a perfect, full, fair and free opportunity to control the election of Delegates to the Constitutional Convention, in such a way as to have made that Convention the exponent of popular will—and that if from any motive whatever they failed to exercise their rights, and slumbered while the new State was forming, "the victory must be to the vigilant the active and the brave." In one of our articles some time ago we laid down the well known and established principle that those who do not vote authorize those who do vote to make the laws—indeed they virtually constitute those who vote their delegates for time being: and if wrongs have been committed at the polls, they are responsible, just as the principal is bound by and responsible for the acts of his agent. We have also shown that the voters of the Territory of Kansas had no reason to expect submission. On the other hand they had every reason to believe that the Slavery question only—the great distracting question and nothing more, would be submitted to them for their approval or rejection, thus giving them an opportunity to act upon the only question that agitated the people of the Territory free from the embarrassment of other questions, concerning which a universal indifference pervaded the public mind. To all who felt a desire that the Slavery question should be peacefully and quietly settled there was no excuse for non-action. Under the auspices and regulation of the legally constituted Legislature of the Territory, measures were progressing for the peaceful and legal change of their form of Government, from a Territorial to a State, and it was the duty of every citizen to avail himself of the legal means placed in his power to give expression to his wishes, and to engraft his sentiments upon the institutions of the infant State. We are no special pleader but we do think that in law those who thus permitted their "day in court" to go by are forever estopped.

But say the Anti-Lecomptonites how can you attempt to force a Constitution upon a people, who are so implacably opposed to it as was indicated by the large vote cast against it on the 4th day of January? In reply to that we have only to say, why was not that large vote cast on the 21st of December when it would have had its proper effect? Why did not those ten thousand voters speak at the proper time and in the proper manner? If elections are to be decided in that way it might be well enough for us to know the fact as it would be of advantage at times to the Democrats in Bellefonte. The opposition are in the habit of defeating us, when all vote on the same day. It would be very convenient for us to allow the regular election to go by default; and thus the Republicans anticipating no contest, would poll but a small portion of their vote, so that we might out-vote them on some other day. But it seems to us like a rather new proposition to allow each party to have a separate election day. Such a rule would be likely to defeat all regular elections, for the party that had the last day might get some of the others to vote with them. Will the Republicans agree to this system to Bellefonte and give the Democrats the last day? If not let them not complain that Democracy applies universal laws to Kansas.

This, thank Heaven is yet a country of law—the voice of the people continues to sustain the majesty of the law in opposition to rebellion and so long as the patriotism that warmed the hearts and nerved the arms of our Revolutionary forefathers, continues to flow through the veins of their sons, the *legally* expressed will of the people, expressed on proper occasions and at proper times, will be sustained, and the honor and dignity of a Constitutional and legal Government will be vindicated. A factious majority has no more rights than a factious minority. Were the entire population of a State to join in rebellion and outlawry, rebellion and outlawry would not be right. There is no shadow of ground for complaint against the Lecompton Constitution, and the manner in which it was formed except what arises from the conduct of the complaining party. Let them take no advantage of their own wrong.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.—The United States steam frigate Niagara, sailed from New York on Saturday morning for England, to resume the attempt to lay the electric telegraph cable across the Atlantic. She is to take one-half the cable on board, and an English ship will take the other half. The two ships will then proceed to mid ocean, where they will unite two ends of the cable, and then one steaming for England and the other for America will occupy but half the time in laying the whole which would be required in the attempt to commence at the English coast and proceed continuously to this

Mr. Thomas Martin, a printer, formerly of Baltimore, and lately editor of a paper at Lock Haven, Pa., died at Gettysburg, 28th ult.

Don't like their Company.

Many of the Democrats who joined in the cry of Anti Lecompton, begin to think they have got into bad company. On looking about to see who their associates are, they find foremost among the opponents of the Lecompton Constitution, the Kansas Topekaites, who have been ever since the organization of the Territory acting in opposition to the legally constituted government, and endeavoring to set up the authority of a rebellious organization. Next are the Black Republicans all over the country, the same party that we have been fighting for three years past, at once mysteriously converted to popular sovereignty. Next they find Democrats who have been disappointed in their wild hunt after office and determined to seek revenge on the administration that was so obtuse as not to appreciate their eminent abilities and merits. Honest Democrats may well be ashamed of their company and ashamed of the fact that they are now willing to hearken to the counsels of their old enemies, and to be taught Democracy by the vilifiers of General Jackson and the Black Republicans of '56. The Republicans no doubt think they have at last played a *trump* card, and that "Bleeding Kansas" is yet going to set them fairly on their feet for the campaign of 1860. But if we do not misjudge the wisdom and patriotism of the honest masses they will be woefully mistaken. The sober, second thought of the people will repudiate the non-voting policy disdain the Jim Lane Topeka rebels, and stand firmly on their ancient platform in defense of a just and equal administration and enforcement of all Laws in all parts of the country. How the malignes of Douglass could so easily become Douglas worshippers will for all time to come remain an insoluble mystery, and with all the respect that Democrats entertained for Douglas when he was *right*, they will rather conclude that he is wrong now, than that the whole Black Republican party has been suddenly obedient to the command of "Right about face." No, true to their instinct the Black Republicans are waging an unrighteous, anti patriotic, unbrotherly warfare upon the South. Their allies in Kansas have resorted to tricks and stratagems to create capital, and the party throughout the North, trumpet tongued are proclaiming their well planned intrigues. Democrats had better retrace their steps, to the old pathway and continue in that solid column of patriots who know no North, no South, no East, and no West, but adhere with fidelity to the constitution and the laws in opposition to fanaticism and rebellion. "Look before you leap."

Late and Interesting from Europe.

We have news from Europe one week later by the arrival at New York, on Saturday evening of the steamship Europa, from Liverpool, with dates to the 20th ult. The British Government was defeated in the House of Commons on the bill to amend the law relating to conspiracy to murder upon an amendment offered by Milner Gibson, which censures the ministers for not replying to Walewski's despatch, but professes a readiness to amend the laws upon due investigation. The ministers were defeated by 19 majority. Lord Palmerston was granted leave to bring in the bill to alter the government of India, by a large majority. The trial of the directors of the Royal British Bank was in progress. A French refugee named M. Bernard had been arrested in London, charged with being implicated in the late conspiracy to assassinate the Emperor Napoleon. It was stated that Sardinia and Belgium will both succumb to the French demands. Nothing later from China had been received, but the details of the despatches brought by the last steamer show that Canton was virtually in the possession of the British. A week's later news from India had been received. There is nothing striking in the intelligence, although its general import is favorable to the English. Sir Colin Campbell would soon march on Lucknow. Gen. Outram had twice defeated the rebels. The Liverpool cotton market opened unsettled and excited, and advanced considerably. But it subsequently became quiet and firm. On Friday, the 19th, Orleans middling quoted at 7¾d. Breadstuffs are dull and with a declining tendency.—Provisions were also dull. The London money market continues growing easier.—American securities were active and had slightly advanced. Consols closed at 97¼ and 97¾.

By the arrival at Halifax, on Wednesday, of the steamship Canada, from Liverpool, we have important news from Europe to the 27th ult., one week later than the dates by the Europa. The Palmerston cabinet had resigned, and been succeeded by a new ministry, with Lord Derby at the head. In this there was subsequently a modification, Lord Stanley taking the Colonial department in place of Bulwer Lytton. In Paris, the trial of the conspirators against the life of the Emperor, has resulted in the conviction of Orsini, Rudid, and Pierri, who were sentenced to death; and of Gomez, who was sentenced to penal solitude for life. The Danish ministry had resigned. There was an advance in cotton. Breadstuffs were quiet, and provisions had a declining tendency.

Lancaster Bank notes are now bought by the Brokers at 20 cents on the dollar, while some will only give 15 cents. The safeguard offered to the note-holders in the provision of the charter which made the stockholders individually liable to the extent of the stock held by them respectively, appears to be no longer regarded available for any practical purpose, and many credulous persons who were led to believe the notes would eventually be paid in full, will suffer severely for their misplaced confidence.

Frederick W. Porter, the absconding Secretary of the American Sunday School Union, was brought back to Philadelphia on Sunday, upon a requisition on the Governor of Ohio, to which state he had fled. Mr. Porter was taken into the Court of Sessions, where he entered bail in $5000. He has engaged as his counsel Messrs. Isaac Hazlehurst and Horatio G. Jones.

PEN, PASTE & SCISSORS.

☞ Juicy—The roads.

☞ At hand—Flittin' time.

☞ A lie—The article on 4th page.

☞ Going up—The price of butter.

☞ Coming down—The potatoe pile of the Whig.

☞ For good grub—Go to our accomplished friend, Jerry Butts.

☞ Necessity knows no law. Ditto, a great many lawyers.

☞ Judge Burnside and family are rusticating at Washington city.

☞ Makes a Grand-daddy appearance The editor of the Whig in his "old whitey."

☞ Got Shivered—Several drunken rowdies on last Saturday evening. Served them right.

☞ There is a little man out west with feet so large that he is obliged to put his boots on over his head.

☞ Some of the married folks in Clearfield have been amusing themselves in playing "Blind Man's Buff."

☞ A wag tells of a boarding-house keeper whose tea was so weak that it couldn't get up the spout of the tea-pot.

☞ Hon's. Simon Cameron, Allison White, Negley, Jackman, Buckalew and Gillland, have our thanks for public documents.

☞ There is something beautifully pious and tender about that word of sad import, "adieu!" That is, "May God guard you—to God I commit you."

☞ Eight companies in all for the Utah regiment have been received at Frankfort, Ky. It is thought there will be twenty or more companies tendered.

☞ Captain Gilliland informs us that the *Leans* will make their first appearance in Pennsvalley. The "*Twelve Apostles*" will act as an escort on the occasion. The Captain wants dad to see them.

☞ Look out for three-cornered slips of blue paper, containing a number of singular indentations, posted up about town. They will soon make their appearance. Do you smell mice?

☞ We are informed, on good authority, that the Tioga County Bank, is abundantly able to redeem its paper in specie, and that the rumor that it was discredited in Philadelphia, was a misapprehension.

☞ We notice in a Chester county paper that a young colored woman is lecturing in that County on the subject of Slavery. It is said she interests her audience, and is represented as being very retired and unassuming.

☞ The blatherskites of the Clearfield Republican say that the editors of the Watchman have been either getting new heads or new ideas, in their old ones. We are sorry we cannot say as much for the Republican, where such acquisitions are *so much* needed.

☞ A friend at our elbow informs us that another secret political society is about being organized in this place. *They* say that all foreigners who are not Catholics will be admitted. "Keep your eye open tight for them."

☞ Have'nt "nary red" broke that we wish the editor of the Whig *would* publish another *black list*, for quite a number of those he advertises as non-paying subscribers forked over the "ding-bats" to us. Hurry up the cakes.

☞ Col. Curtin is spoken of as the opposition candidate for State Senator from this District next fall. The Col. is popular, and a gentleman we have always respected. But we no idea that he would be so foolish to run against Col. Hoover, who will be elected by at least 2500 majority over any "nag" they can trot out.

☞ The Ladies—May we kiss the girls we please—and please the girls we kiss.—*Lock Haven Watchman.*

There it is again that old batchelor is eternally talking about bussin' the girls &c., and yet he says he don't care about them. Why don't you ask dad, get married, and be somebody.

☞ The fashionable ladies of our day are called indolent, but they perform more labor than their good grandmothers ever did. Tightly compressed within their corsets, they are incessantly laboring—but it is for breath. Perhaps they forget that the precept which bids them exercise the most rigid restrictions upon their *lives* does not enjoin upon them to treat their *livers* in the same way.

☞ Get a home—Get a home, rich or poor get a home, and learn to love that home, and make it happy to wife and children by your beaming presence; learn to love simple pleasures flowers of God's own planting, and music of his own; the bird, wind and waterfall. So shall you help to stem the tide of desolation, poverty and despair, that comes upon so many through the scorn of little things. Oh, the charm of a little home; comforts dwell that shun the gilded halls of society. Live humble in your little home, and look to God for a grander one.

"We told you," say the Black-Republican editors, now that there is a prospect that Kansas will be admitted into the Union as a slave State. "We told you so; we assured the people that if Buchanan was elected President, Kansas would be a Slave State. So you did, gentlemen, and evidently enough, you meant it should be so. You planned the result, and have accomplished it. You knew that Mr. Buchanan wanted Kansas to be a free State, and you meant to defeat his purpose. You wanted something to screech over; something to find fault with, and you have got it. And the people understand how it was done—that it was accomplished solely through the non-voting policy of yourselves and your friends in Kansas. The free State party could have obtained a free State Constitution in December. But they chose to keep away from the polls, and shriek for freedom through the newspapers. The result is, that Kansas will be admitted under a Constitution recognizing slavery, and the people, if they don't like the Constitution, will be under the necessity of changing it. They will find it necessary to do something besides shriek and howl, for Congress, we are very sure, will not trouble itself about their affairs three months hence.—*Providence Post.*

The Death Penalty.

The following is the bill to commute the Death Penalty, reported in the House of Representatives from the Judiciary Committee:—

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted &c.*, That when in any case of conviction and sentence for murder in the first degree, facts shall come to the knowledge of the Governor which raise a reasonable doubt as to the guilt of the person convicted, but not sufficient in his judgment to justify an absolute pardon, it shall be lawful for him to commute the penalty of death for that of imprisonment in the State penitentiary of the proper district, there to be kept in solitary confinement at labor during the natural life of said convict, and fed, clothed and treated, as provided in the act entitled 'A further supplement to an act entitled "An Act to reform the penal laws of this Commonwealth, approved the twenty third day of April, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine."'

Death of Monroe Stewart.

This unfortunate man died at Passanvant's Infirmary, on Tuesday afternoon, at ten minutes before three o'clock. When the unwelcome news reached us, we were just preparing to inform our readers that Stewart would have to undergo a trial for the murder of Elizabeth M'Masters, that being deemed the proper course to pursue. We naturally though of the difficulty of getting twelve jurors who had not expressed an opinion in his case; of the death of the principle witness, Mr. King; of the expense to the county, and many other things—but all suddenly vanished at the announcement, "as we heard it from the lips of a weeping woman—"Stewart is dead." She came to give the sad news to Jailor Phillips, and the tears flowed from her eyes, and her voice trembled, as she uttered the painful words.

Our thoughts turned to another Judge, before whose bar "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth" is made known. There no errors are assigned, and no appeals are taken—there the judgement is final. If Monroe Stewart was innocent, it is well. If guilty, may his pardon have been vouchsafed by the Great Executive.

As the rumors in regard to the condition of Stewart, since his removal to the hospital, have been quite contradictory, we may briefly allude to the facts. He was sentenced to be hung on Friday, the 26th of February. On Tuesday, the 23d his pardon was received, on the evening of the same day he complained of being unwell and chilly. He asked Jailor Philips for a little liquor, to see if it would not break the sweat upon him. On Wednesday he still complained of chills, and Mr. Philips gave him a dose of whiskey and cayenne pepper. On Thursday he lay in bed most of the day, and Dr. Baldwin was sent for, and administered pills. On Friday he was quite unwell, and the doctor did not call. On Saturday the doctor came, and found him very bad. On Sunday the rash appeared upon the skin and on Monday the doctor thought it resembled measles. On Monday night the patient was very bad, and Dr. M'Cook, Jr., was called, and pronounced the disease small pox. On Tuesday Dr. Baldwin was not yet prepared to acquiesce with Dr. M'Cook, but on Wednesday he was certain the disease was small-pox, and the same evening the patient was removed to the Hospital. On Friday Stewart was reported dead, but on Saturday he conversed with Mr. Williams, the undertaker, and so it his respects to Jailor Philips, of whom he ever spoke with gratitude. Since then he has been rational during the day, but flighty at night. The disease was fully developed, but inflamation of the throat supervened and he died of strangulation. He was perfectly conscious, and was aware of his approaching dissolution. He left directions about sending some little mementoes to his sister, Mrs. Shellito, for whom he entertained a strong affection. He was watched over in his last moments by kind and sympathising nurses, who now weep for him as for a lost brother. His remains were interred in the Methodist burying ground to day, subject to order of his friends. He has several brothers residing near Steubenville, Ohio, and his father still lives, though in delicate health. We presume his body will be removed thither. He had almost attained his twenty-seventh year and was a man of much more than ordinary intelligence, and a great favorite with all who knew him.

Strange as it may seem malice pursued him to the very gates of death. It was rumored that he had confessed to being accessory to the murder of the Wilsons, but we are assured that he never spoke of the murder, from the time he entered the hospital until he died. Let the voice of calumny cease, let his faults be buried with him.—*Pittsburg Union.*

Important News from Salt Lake City.

ST. LOUIS, March 12. The Council Bluffs Bugle, of the 3d inst. says that Mr. Wingate has just arrived from Salt Lake, January 25, and reports that there was no snow in Salt Lake Valley and very little on the mountains. He came by a route known only by the Mormons, through the mountains by which only horsemen in single file can pass. The army has not discovered any trace of it. The route passes through perpendicular rocks for thirteen miles, is in many places only three feet wide, and is completely covered by a roof of rock.

Mr. Wingate says that the Mormons are manufacturing small cannon, with percussion locks and telescopic sights, which will carry a two pound ball with much more certainty than a common rifle one hundred and twenty yards. They are also making five hundred revolvers a week, and manufacturing a coarse kind of gun powder for mining purposes.

A skirmish had occurred between a party of Mormons and a picket guard of the army, in which two of the former were killed, and it was reported that four of the latter were slain.

Mr. Wingate says that Brigham Young is willing that the civil officers should come into the Territory, and enter upon their duties; but if the army attempts to enter the valley, they will be resisted.

On the 24th of January, Brigham Young preached to 9,000 people, all of whom rose when Young called out for "*all in favor of giving the troops HELL, to rise.*"

A letter from Captain Marcy at Topas January 21, says that he was fifty-seven days in making the trip from Fort Bridger. For two hundred miles the party encountered snow two feet deep. They made only thirty miles in ten days, and for eleven days lived on their starved mules. One man perished on the way and many were badly frozen. Forty-four out of the sixty-six mules with which he started died.

A most singular occurrence, says the Harrisburg Telegraph, transpired a few days since on the Baltimore and Philadelphia Railroad. Mr. THOMAS S. HIGGINS, Elkton, took the night train of cars for Baltimore, and feeling quite drowsy, entered the smoking car, laid down on a *bench and went to sleep.* Whilst the train was passing over the Gunpowder river, he dreamed his house was on fire, and acting under the influence of this dream, he sprang up, ran out of the car, and jumped from the platform. He landed on the trestle-work that supports the bridge, and in the effort to catch himself, his right arm was caught by the train and shockingly crushed. He was then in a perilous situation, being partly immersed in water, with nothing but his hold by his left arm upon the bridge to sustain him, whilst he was suffering the most intense agony from his crushed arm. In this helpless condition, he remained for nearly thirty minutes, when his groans attracted the attention of the bridge tender, who hastened to his assistance. He was removed to a place of safety, and returned home by the train. Drs. Evans and Treadwell were called in and found it necessary to amputate the limb.

The jury in the case of the State Bank of Madison, Wisconsin, which brought a suit against an express company to recover a sum of money belonging to the bank, which was stolen from the express company, returned a verdict against the bank. The fact that the money was tendered to the bank the evening previous, and declined on the ground that it was presented after banking hours, was held to excuse the company.

From other Counties.

☞ It is said that the Small pox prevails to an alarming extent in Sugar Valley.

☞ Dr. Pollock, brother of the Ex-Governor, was thrown out of his buggy, at Williamsport, on the 11th inst., and had his collar bone broken.

☞ A house and shop near the Catholic church in Nippenose Valley, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday night of last week.

☞ Nicholas Sheets, a teamster, was kicked to death by a horse at Butler, Pa., on Tuesday last. He leaves a wife and eight children, residing in Allegheny city.

☞ The Clinton Democrat says: an adjourned Court will be held on the 29th inst., but the Coroner, Justices and Constables are not required to make their reports as published in the Court Proclamation last week.

☞ ELI KUHNS, was arrested at Homer on last week, and taken to Indiana and lodged in jail on charge of bigamy. Said Kuhns recently married a woman in Indiana county, and it is alleged that he has a wife and children living in Westmoreland.

☞ A fire broke out in Muncy, on the 11th inst., between 3 and 4 o'clock, which entirely destroyed a double frame house owned by Mrs. Barbara Fowler, occupied by herself and a tenant. Loss, six hundred dollars. Lloyd's large three story brick building was very much endangered. About 450 dollars insured on the house.

☞ We learn from the Connelsville (Pa.) Enterprise that the Fayette County Railroad Company have secured at this time individual subscription to the amount of ninety-odd thousand dollars, and that the borough of Uniontown will take ten thousand dollars of stock. The commissioners, at their last meeting, concluded to take out their charter, and we understand that a survey of the line will be commenced in a few days.

☞ The Montour Iron Works, says the Danville Democrat will be partially put into operation, early this month by a committee of the creditors. Arrangements to that effect have been made, and there will be no mistake about it this time. The Messrs. Grove will continue to superintend the Works. Mr. Norris will preside over the store; and Mr. Thomas Beaver make the purchase in Philadelphia. They will at first employ 300 of the 1200 men in Danville wanting work.

☞ The Lancaster papers publish a letter from Anderson one of the negro murderers of Mrs. Gardner and Mrs. Reane, now under sentence of death in the Lancaster prison, directed to Mr. George James the pastor of the African church, situated in Strawberry street and requesting that his body may be buried in the graveyard belonging to that church. The writing is described as passable, but the spelling is very bad. It breathes throughout a penitential spirit, and evinces much compunction for his dreadful crime.

☞ The Hollidaysburg (Pa.) Standard says: "We learn that, wind and weather permitting, the water will be let into the canal on the 25th inst. The repairs made during the past winter have been few and far between. The boatman are making little or no preparation, not knowing what policy the railroad company intend to pursue, or whether they will be permitted to do business at all or not. The track of the Portage Railroad will not be taken up, for the present at least, though it is more than probable that the road will not be opened."

☞ DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN KITTANNING.—*The Court House in Flames—Loss About $35,000.*—We learn from an extra of the Armstrong Democrat that on Wednesday, *about half past twelve o'clock just as Court* adjourned fire was discovered between the ceiling and roof of the Court House. Water was procured as quickly as possible but from the location of the fire, nothing could be done and but a few minutes sufficed for the flames to drive away those who were trying to suppress it. The efforts of the officers were directed to saving the books and papers which was accomplished without any material loss. For a short time there was danger of the jail and the Sheriff's house but water thrown upon the roof prevented this catastrophe. The fire is supposed to have originated from a defect in the flue of one of the furnaces near the roof. The building is now, at three o'clock P. M., a mass of smouldering ruins. The loss will be about $35,000, on which there was no insurance.

[From the New York Express of last evening.]

The Wall Street Defalcation.

[illegible] very of the dishonesty of Benj[illegible] n book keeper of the Union [illegible] detailed. Six weeks ago, Officer Joseph Keefe called on the cashier and president of the Union Bank, Messrs. Arthur and Deming, and informed them that he had reliable information that the book keeper referred to was a defaulter to the amount of over fifty thousand dollars. Officer Keefe, it is alleged, spoke to them a number of times about it. At last a person was deputed to examine the books. When he went to work on Monday, Mr. Brotherson is said to have remarked, that he would step out and take a drink. He left the bank, and has not since been seen. The officers had made an engagement to meet Officer Keefe, so that he might make the arrest, but they subsequently went to the mayor's office and swore out a warrant for the arrest of the book-keeper as an alleged accomplice.

This warrant was placed in the hands of officers who did not know the parties, and no arrest has been made. Officer Keefe searched the residence of the book-keeper, in thirty-second street, early yesterday morning, but he was not there. He is a man about thirty-three years of age, and has been for many years employed in the bank. He has an excellent wife, and one child, and has lived in a plain, unostentatious style. It is supposed that the defalcations have been going on for about three years, and that the most, if not all, of the money taken has been lost at gambling tables; the deficit, meanwhile, being covered by entries suitable for the purpose.

Another account says that the president discovered that this principal official was addicted to gambling, and in the habit of staking large sums at a certain house in Ann street. His erratic movements were vigilantly tracked by Officer Keefe, whose reports served to corroborate. From some source, the alleged rogue was evidently warned that his game was nearly played out, for, on Monday, no less a sum than $100,000 had been embezzled. His wife and children still remain in 32nd street. It was from prudential motives alone that the delinquent was not arrested several days ago.

Officer Hays, of the Bank police, arrested last night, Mr. Mott (formerly of the firm of Mott, Brothers, jewellers,) as being an accomplice with B. K. Brotherson.

One day last week Lola Montez paid a visit to Mrs. Cunningham, at her residence in Twenty-ninth street, and had a long conversation with her upon the subject of the murder of Dr. Burdell. Mrs. C., on this occasion, renewed her protestations of innocence, and informed Lola that if ever the truth came out, it would be found that the murderer was a certain person whose name has been figuring quite largely of late in the courts.

Resolutions of the Democratic State Convention.

At the request of a number of political friends we republish the following Resolutions of the late Democratic State Convention:

Resolved, That the principle involved in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and asserted in the Kansas-Nebraska act, that the people of the Territories shall have the exclusive control over their domestic institutions, is the only sure guarantee against the agitation of the nation, in regard to the local institutions of particular States and Territories.

Resolved, That by the uniform application of this Democratic principle to the organization of Territories, and to the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect, the equal rights of all the States will be preserved, the original compact of the Constitution maintained inviolate, and the harmony of the union of the American States preserved and insured.

Resolved, That it is the right of the people of any State or Territory to exercise their sovereign power through duly chosen respresentatives, and through them enact a constitution and government: or they may delegate to such representatives the more limited power to prepare their form of government, reserving to themselves the right of ratification—and that either mode of giving existence to State institutions is consistent with the doctrine of popular sovereignty, and the established practice of the States of this Union.

Resolved, That the Kansas-Nebraska act, having asserted and recognized the right of the people of the Territories to form their own institutions, in their own way, and the duly organized government in Kansas, having by regular process provided for a convention of delegates by the people, with instructions and power to form a constitution, and such delegates having assembled in convention, and enacted a constitution under such instructions and power, such constitution being republican in form, and the Territory having the number of inhabitants to justify it, Kansas should be promptly admitted into the Union.

Resolved, That the people of Kansas, under the constitution enacted by their convention, may "at all times, alter, reform or abolish their form of government in such manner as they may think proper," that the provisions contained therein, as to a particular mode of alteration, after 1864 does not forbid any other mode the people, by regular process, may choose to adopt, either before or after that time; and this construction is warranted by the practice of Pennsylvania and other States, and may be regarded, as based upon a settled principle of constitutional law.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Convention that the time has come when the difficulties and troubles in Kansas should cease and determine, that if the schemes of bad men are still to agitate the Territory, the conflict should be local, not national; and that great peril and danger are to be apprehended to the Union, and the cause of free government, by the further delay of her admission as a State.

Resolved, That if the Constitution of Kansas is not acceptable, in some of its provisions, to the majority of the free State men of that Territory, their own course of obstinate conduct has produced the result; they have no cause to complain, and their mouths should be forever closed.

Resolved, That we have evident reason to believe that the abolitionists in Kansas, and out of it, have a much greater desire to overthrow the Democratic party of the nation, than to ameliorate the condition of the slave, and while they are loud in their protestations against what they call the slave power, they conceal a thirst and desire for political place, which they would grasp at the cost of the broken and shattered bonds of the Union.

Resolved, Therefore that we unhesitatingly approve of the measures of Mr. Buchanan in his Kansas policy, and are ready, and willing to sustain him therein, as in all other measures of his administration thus far disclosed, and we have full confidence that he will not abandon an article in the Democratic creed.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Pennsylvania acknowledge with pride and commendation the able and timely support which the Hon. Wm. Bigler has given in the U. S. Senate, to the policy of the National Administration, his wisdom in council, his logical skill, and talent in debate, his industry and integrity constitute him a representative to whom the interests of his constituents may be safely confided.

Resolved, That in electing Wm. F. Packer, as Governor of this State, the Democratic party have secured the services of one in every way well qualified to administer all the affairs of the State for its best interests. With an enlarged experience he combines an administrative ability of no ordinary character, and we have every confidence that he will, by his advocacy of the true administration policy, secure the prosperity of the people, and the honor of the Commonwealth.

Resolved, That we recommend to the Legislature of this State such measures of reform and economy as will aid to lessen, as much as possible, the heavy burden imposed on the people, by taxation—and we particularly recommend a revision of the system of banking, that may prevent in the future the troubles and difficulties that the people of the State have lately encountered.

Appointments by the Governor.

Gen. Geo. M. Lauman, formerly of Harrisburg, but now of Berks county, has been appointed Flour Inspector of Philadelphia.

Joseph Enne, to be recorder of the city of Philadelphia, in place of Robert Lee, resigned.

William O. Kline, Bark Inspector, Philadelphia.

Jocob Layer, Superintendent Powder Magazine, Philadelphia.

Joseph Collins, Whisky Inspector, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA.—SEALERS OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—Andrew Noble, north of Vine street; Folyard E. Degan, south of Vine street.

QUARANTINE MASTER.—Lewis R. Denan.

PORT PHYSICIAN.—Samuel P. Brown.

INSPECTOR OF BUTTER AND LARD.—John Keissley.

HEALTH OFFICER.—Arthur Hughes.

PITTSBURG.—FLOUR INSPECTOR.—John Mackin.

Charles Barnitz, Sealer of Weights and Measures for Allegheny county.

Nathan L. Atwood, Notary Public for Clinton county.

Frederick Trace, Sealer of Weights and Measures for Dauphin county.

The editor of the Jamestown Democrat is "posted" in Biblical learning, and gives an example, thus.

"Somewhere in that story it tells about a man whose name was Saul, or Paul, or Haul, or something of that kind, who went down from Damascus to Jerusalem and fell among thieves. And sometime about midnight, a light from Heaven shown down brighter than the sun, so that a man whose name was Levi, who was passing that way, was enabled to bind up his wounds, and take him to a hotel, where he gave the landlord twenty-five cents, and told him if it cost more than that he would foot the bill.

THE DEMOCRATIC WATCHMAN.

BELLEFONTE, MARCH 18, 1858.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

LOCK HAVEN BANK.—We append below a statement of the condition of the Lock Haven Bank, from which it will be seen that, that institution stands on as good foundation as, if not better than any Bank in the State. This is owing in a great degree to the energy, care and eminent business capacity of the President, Col. Mackey. The Col. cannot be excelled in the management of a Bank.

STATEMENT OF THE LOCK HAVEN BANK ON the first Discount day in March, 1858, published in accordance with the requirements of the Act of October 13th, 1857.

ASSETS.	
Loans and Discounts	$271,730 21
Gold and Silver Coin	34,458 89
Due from City Banks	3,695 57
	$336,880 55
LIABILITIES.	
Circulation	$163,665 00
Due Depositors	42,872 62
Due Commonwealth	258 50
Due other Banks	1,721 15
	$208,517 27

Clinton County, ss.

Philip Krebs, Cashier of the Lock Haven Bank, being duly sworn, according to law, deposes and says, that the above statement is correct, to the best of his knowledge and belief. PHILIP KREBS, *Cashier.*

Sworn and subscribed before me, March 4th, 1858. JOHN B. WAGNER, J. P.

BOLD THIEF.—About seven o'clock on Saturday evening, a young fellow, apparently about twenty years of age, entered the Democratic Watchman office, when all the hands were at dinner. Taking advantage of this, he stole the manuscripts of several Enigmas, from the file, (to which we had no serious objections.) He was seen however, by a person on the other side of the street, who instantly ran to seize the thief when the scamp attempted to escape, but in the hurry fell back into the cellar of Mr. Reynolds. The fellow made his escape, not without, however, having taken with him a fine suit of clothes which had just been purchased of Wm. M'Clelland at his cheap Clothing Store.

A LADY friend informs us that the examination and exhibition of School No. 4 Patton District, on the 5th and 6th inst. taught by G. W. Rumbarger, who by the way, is one of the best teachers in Centre county, rendered general satisfaction. The performances were not as is too often the case at Common School Exhibitions, a show of gymnastics, but a good literary performance. The classes were thoroughly examined, and every question answered, every example solved, not mechanically, but intellectually. Each and every scholar acquitted themselves creditably to the joy of their parents and teacher. In short the whole exercise was a treat to all lovers of education.

HABITS.—Like flakes of snow that fall unperceived upon the earth, the seemingly unimportant events of life succeed one another. As the snow gathers together, so are our habits formed. No single flake that is added to the pile produces a sensible change, no single action creates, however it may exhibit it a man's character. The importance of attention to habits can only be illustrated by the eagerness manifested by the great and good to buy their goods at the cheap store of Wilson & Bros.

GEO. THOMAS A. B. C. will be seen by reference to an advertisement in to-day's paper, that this gentleman and scholar, has announced the opening of the summer session of the Bellefonte Academy, on the 24th inst., which will continue for a term of twenty-two weeks. During Mr. Y's labors in this institution, he has indeavored to discharge his duties as a teacher with fidelity, and the success rewarding his perseverance while engaged in this honorable of all honorable avocations needs no encomiums at our hands.

SCHOOL EXHIBITION.—On last Friday an exhibition came off at Eagle Forge, of the school taught by our promising young friend, Mr. John Hollahan. We were present during the evening and were highly pleased with the exercises. The music, Declamations and dialogues were quite creditable to all parties participating, and the interest manifested by a large and respectable audiance was certainly very complimentary of the occasion.

MR. J. G. AUSTIN announces in another column the opening of the summer session of the Boalsburg Normal and Academic Institution, on the the 3d of May proximo.—The Normal department it will be seen, will be under the control of our worthy County Superintendent, Prof. J. I. Burrell. Mr. Austin has had much experience as a teacher and the Institution under their direction cannot fail to prosper. We wish it success.

STUPID.—Things are becoming very stupid; there is nothing stiring in the news market, and all we hear is the eternal buz of "money crisis." In this dearth of any also interesting, it is a gratification to turn the eye to this portion of the Watchman, and learn that Tonner & Steel continue in their prosperous career. Selling goods cheap as usual, for the cash.

MR. SAMUEL T. THOMPSON delivered an address in the M. E. Church, on Monday evening, before the Bellefonte Bible Society. We were not present on the occasion, but are informed it was very creditable to the promising abilities of our young friend.

THE Rev. Mr. Snyder, the new Pastor of the M. E. Church in this place will preach on next Sunday.

OUR citizens were enlivened on last Saturday evening by a serenade from the Bellefonte Brass Band.

"St. Patrick's day in the morning," passed off quietly, to the credit of those enjoying it.