



THE WATCHMAN.

BELLEFONTE, PENNA. THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1859. DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET. SUPREME JUDGE, WILLIAM A. PORTER. CASAL COMMISSIONER, WESTLEY FROST.

The liquor bill was taken up for consideration in the Senate on the 10th inst. There was an amendment made in Committee to the eighth section, making the granting of licenses discretionary with the Judges, Commissioners, or Board of Licensees. The sixth section was amended so that brewers are to be rated as eating houses. The bill was passed in committee of the whole, with slight amendments, and then laid over. An abstract of the bill will be found in another column.

In the State Legislature, the Senate considered the appropriation bill on second reading. A motion to restore the additional pay of \$200 to members of the Legislature was very properly negatived. A motion to increase the salaries of judges was defeated. The salaries ought to be double what they are. Mr. Hodgson's bank bill was considered, and on being put to vote the first section was lost—yeas 35, nays 43. The following bills were passed: One prohibiting the sale of fish out of season, and one extending the term of office of the Guardians of the Poor to three years. (The people think one year's lease of official honors on the part of the present incumbents quite long enough.)

Late Foreign News. Four days later news, by the steamer India, which left Liverpool on the 24th ult. and arrived at Portland on Monday, have been received. From England the news has little interest. Parliament was to adjourn on the 30th, over the Easter holidays. General Pelissier (Duke of Malakoff) was named as French Ambassador to England. The condition of the working classes in Paris was so bad that "public improvements" employment was about being given to the operatives. The Empress is again reported as being in an interesting condition. It was rumored that the Count de Chambord, grandson of Charles X, was about resigning his claims to the throne of France, in favor of the Count de Paris. Portugal has refused to expel political refugees, on the demand of France. In Austria and Italy popular discontent was increasing.

The new party and its new partners. When a great political organization like that of the Republicans, kick from under them the foundation which has sustained them, we have a right to look abroad for the causes which impelled them so to act, and for the objects they propose to accomplish. It is manifest, says the editor of the Washington Union, and we fully agree with him, that a partnership has been arranged between the defunct Republicans on the one side and the rump of the deceased Americans on the other. Mr. Crittenden's substitute to the Kansas bill proposes the recognition of the legality of the Lecompton Constitution, and the admission of the State thereunder. Well, that is a pro-slavery instrument. We speak of it thus historically. Mr. Crittenden, coming from a slave State, must surely recognize it. There was nothing strange in the fact that Mr. Crittenden moved the substitute, and nothing strange in the fact that Humphrey Marshall, and others of the rump, voted for it. But the Republicans, who had denounced it also came to its support. Giddings sustained it. The Republicans have moved to the South. They have got tired and sick of an exclusive northern life. They have gone over into Kentucky, into Tennessee and North Carolina. Do they think of going still further South? What has been the arrangement? Why did the Republicans surrender? Who made the first advance? Who, indeed—for that is the question—has been seduced? We want to know. We find Mr. Crittenden in frightful collision with the petticoat old women of the Republican family. How did this happen? Was it the offspring of a necessity arising at the moment? Was it to oppose admission? We think not. Let us see. Let us look back a year or two. Where was Mr. Crittenden in 1856? Where has he been since? Has he had any aspirations for the presidency? Have the Republicans made up their minds that a more sectional organization is no disjunct and irreparable that they must have a southern alliance? The terms proposed now by Mr. Crittenden upon the Republican are very hard—rumors say more severe than were imposed two years ago. We ought to add that Gov. Chase repudiates the compact. Gov. Chase must get used to his new duties. Prayers must be written. We will have no extemporizing.

Questions and Answers.

There has always been two parties in this country since the formation of the Government, says the Bellevue Falls (Vt.) Argus—one of them has always been the party of the Union, always contending for the greatest good to the greatest number—the other always to be found in opposition to the Union party, and always factious in its opposition. This state of things leads us to ask a few questions, and give a few answers founded upon the facts, as we view them.

Why is it that in its efforts to protect the peace of the nation, and to extend its glorious influence by great schemes of beneficence and sound policy, the Democratic party must always be hindered, and often fettered by the opposition?

Why is it that all the disaffected elements of the opposition to the progress of the Union, and the enemies and traitors to our government, are ever to be found in the ranks of the adverse party, ever waging war with the Democracy and the power of the nation?

Why is it that we never hear and never have heard from the opposing party eulogies of the Union, no bursts of patriotic ardor, no vows of undying devotion to the cause of our country, and see no zealous efforts to further its interests?

Why is it, that in the long course of our history, the Democratic party has preserved its name and character, and ever maintained its position as standard bearer of the Union and champion of the Constitution?

It is because the Democratic party is planted on the principles on which our government is founded; and it feels that its success can only be achieved by sustaining the Union and supporting the Constitution.

It is the Union party. There are always two parties in a government—the supporters and opposers of the policy of the nation, the friends and foes of its prosperity. England, France, Italy, Spain, Austria, and every nation that has flourished in ancient or modern times, have each been cursed with the dead weight of an opposition, which would rend the vitals of the government, had it not an opportunity for the sake of plunder and the spoils.

And is this same unreasonable opposition ever to exist here and cumber the growth of our young and free Republic? Are we always to have a Black Republican party which, under the pretence of attacking the Democracy, is ever inflicting stabs upon the integrity of the nation and retarding its prosperity? We trust not! But the evil spirits of demagogism and treason are among us and they must have a vent. Whatsoever form the opposition has hitherto taken it has always been lattered down and destroyed by the Democratic party; and whatsoever name and form it may take now, it will share the same fate as its predecessors.

The history of the Democratic party is the history of the country, and whatsoever shall oppose the one, must and will incur the enmity of the other. Together they march on the road to empire, and perform the duties they owe to God and mankind.

More Extra Pay. Some years ago, says the German town Telegraph, the Legislature thought that three dollars a day for their services was not pay enough, and forthwith voted to do away with the per diem pay, and substitute a salary of five hundred dollars a year for each session, long or short, which was about fifty per cent. advance upon their former pay. But last year, not even satisfied with this, they voted themselves out of the public treasury into their own pockets, two hundred dollars more apiece. This session the house has pursued a similar course, and has again voted the additional \$200, making \$700 each for every member of the Legislature, and this fraud is now before the Senate for its sanction. A more barefaced robbery of the public funds we never saw.

Just as legally rebuked the members vote themselves \$1000 or \$5000 apiece as \$900. Remember this salary is not to regulate future Legislatures, in which there would be some show of propriety, but for themselves—to go directly into their own pockets. This is a lamentable exhibition of the character or want of character in those composing our general assemblies, and is enough to make us favor, by constitutional provision, the abolition of all remuneration. We should then probably stand a chance to have men to make laws for us who have some reputation to sustain and some stake in the community. To cover their more than questionable course, the years and days on the final vote upon the appropriation bill containing this plunder, is nowhere recorded.

New License Bill.

The following is an abstract of a license bill reported by the special committee to the House of Representatives on Thursday, 18th March.

Sec. 1. Reduces minimum licenses of brewers and distillers from \$50 to \$25—thus allowing a license for 3d section act March, 31, 1856; distillers selling under \$1,000 to pay \$15.

Sec. 2. Reduces minimum of merchants' license from \$50 to \$25, and reduces rates 20 per centum—thus altering the provision of the 12th section of act of March 12, 1856.

Sec. 3. Retain local licenses on yearly sales of liquor, instead of rental, as follows: Class 1, sales \$10,000 or more, \$400 license. Class 2, sales \$8,000 or more, \$250 license. Class 3, sales \$6,000 or more, \$150 license. Class 4, sales \$4,000 or more, \$100 license. Class 5, sales \$2,000 or more, \$50 license. Class 6, sales \$1,000 or more, \$30 license.

Sec. 4. License shall be granted to citizens of good moral character and temperate habits, and wherever the provisions of the law are complied with by them.

Sec. 5. License not transferable, but by the authority granting them; no charge, save the fees when transferred. New licenses may be granted for part of a year, for houses previously licensed, on paying in proportion.

Sec. 6. Manufacturers of cider and domestic wines may sell the same by the gallon, and bottlers may sell cider, perry, ale, porter, or beer by the bottle, not to be drunk on the premises.

Sec. 7. Licenses may be granted to keepers of places of amusements, &c., otherwise qualified, not that the prohibition in proviso of 2d section of act of 1856, but spirituous liquors shall not be sold under such license.

Sec. 8. Applicants for eating houses need not file a certificate of citizenship, heretofore required by section eight, act of 1836, and granted by the clerk of the court, and by the Treasurer, except in the county of Allegheny on the proper bond being approved by the District Attorney and Treasurer.

Sec. 9. Illegal sales of liquors punishable for first offence by fine of \$10 to \$100, and costs; subsequent convictions \$25 to \$100, with not more than three months imprisonment, at the discretion of the court; forfeiture of license, and not capable of receiving license for two years. Repeals section 28 of act of 1856, but no other act or clause.

Sec. 10. No prosecutor to receive part of fine, if a witness, but constables shall receive two dollars on the conviction of any person returned by them.

PEN, PANTS & BOOTS.

Never insult poverty. Never take a second nap. Never eat a hearty supper. Never speak of your father as the old man.

Never blow your nose between your thumb and fingers. Never stop to talk in a church-niche, after service is over.

Never omit the expense of your religion or your Bible. Never reply to the epithet of a drunkard, a fool, or a fellow.

Never taste an atom when you are not hungry; it is suicidal. Never abuse a friend who was once your bosom friend, however bitter now.

The man who was filled with emotion hadn't room for his dinner. Sealed proposals—as the chap said when he kissed his sweetheart.

Beauty is only skin deep. Vel it looks first rate, as far as it goes. Sunday is the golden clasp that binds together the volume of the week.

The strongest-minded woman shrinks from being caught in her night-cap. Lost—a Veil—The finder will be rewarded three kisses by returning it.

Why is a dog's tail like the heart of a tree? Because it is farthest from the back. A new play is announced in Boston, under the title of "An Editor with \$5000."

It is in vain to stick your finger in water, and after pulling it out, look for the hole. A woman may laugh to death. It is only a comb that can always afford to show its teeth.

Rebelle intelligence from Washington contradicts the report of a reconstruction of the Cabinet. Why is a hen sitting on a fence like a cent? Because she has a head on one side and a tail on the other.

A critic, malignant enough to tell the truth, says that the most awkward thing in nature is a woman trying to run. A Yankee recently married a wife, ate five pumpkin pies, kicked a negro, told a lie, went to church, tore his trousers—fall in one day.

The Cash System.

The newspaper publishers of high county have held a meeting recently, says an Exchange, and unanimously resolved to require payment in advance from all subscribers to their several papers, on and after the 4th of August next. This is a reform in the right direction, and one which we must all adopt, sooner or later, if we ever expect to make the printing business decently remunerative.

To subscribers who pay for their newspapers within the year, or at least every two years, it may seem unreasonable to demand payment strictly in advance. But if they knew the heavy losses that publishers sustain from the loose practice of allowing credit to every body which in their particular cases may be safely given, they would readily acknowledge the justice and necessity of the rule, and make no complaint against its enforcement upon them.

It ought to, and doubtless would, make little or no difference to subscribers who intend to, and do pay for their papers, whether they pay at the commencement of the year or at its close. But if all were obliged to do so, publishers would be effectually protected against the large number of negligent and dishonest men, who take their papers without ever caring whether they pay for them or not; and whose default cuts up more than all the profits that are made upon paying subscribers.

Yesterday morning, as the Hon Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Interior, was about entering his room in the Department, he was accosted by Mr. Peter Bosancon, formerly a clerk in the Pension Office. After some conversation in regard to the removal of Bosancon, he questioned the accuracy of some report alluded to by the Secretary, to which the Secretary replied that he wished to be troubled with no further communication on the subject.

A difficulty having occurred between the Secretary and himself, it is probable that rumors may be circulated not sustained by facts. I therefore ask the use of your columns to say that Mr. Thompson and myself have for years been on friendly terms, from the period I published a daily journal in Mississippi and Louisiana to the time of this occurrence; that our meeting then was of a friendly nature, and the result of misunderstanding. Entertaining these views, no one can regret the difficulty more than myself.

It may be proper to say that I often visited the Department, and was only aimed for self defence in anticipation of an attack from another quarter. I trust that you will extend the courtesy asked to disabuse the public mind if wrong impressions are disseminated. P. BOSANCON.

Queer-looking Soldiers. According to the descriptions of the new uniform of the United States Army, it will be a very curious dress, unlike anything seen among modern soldiers in other parts of the world. The hat is to be a felt hat, six and a quarter inches high, and a brim three inches wide, and a quantity of something like the soft knickerbockers, which are extensively worn by persons who are extensively fashionable. This hat is to have the same brim ornaments as at present worn, with yellow cords, the brim looped up at the left side and a black ostrich feather being on the right side of the brim. Field officers may wear the same hats, except that they must in either case have two black ostrich feathers. General officers may wear either the cocked or looped hat, with three ostrich feathers and gold cords. The uniform pantaloons are to be of dark blue cloth, and instead of coats and jackets, blue flannel sacks are to be worn. The uniform will be simple and doubtless comfortable. The soft felt hat is a great improvement on the hard, stiff compositions of pasteboard and leather, which for many years have given our soldiers headaches.

Death of Col Benton. WASHINGTON, April 10.—Thomas Hart Benton, expired calmly this morning at half past 7 o'clock. He had been gradually sinking for several days. He was extremely weak yesterday morning. In the forenoon he dictated several private letters, and one addressed to Senator Houston and Hon G. W. Jones, of Tennessee, requesting that Congress should take no official notice of his death as it is in judgement, was not in accordance with the rules governing that body. In the afternoon he was tranquil, and throughout the night he appeared serene. He was attended during his illness by his daughter, Mrs. Carey Jones, Anolis daughter Mrs. Jacobs, of Kentucky, arrived here yesterday. His two other daughters are not here—Mrs. Josse Fremont having gone to California, and Miss Belleau being in California, with the view of her husband's funeral. At this time, the youngest grandchild, who at the point of death in the room over that in which Mr. Benton expired. Among the last persons who were admitted to see the departed statesman was Mr. Appleton, his publisher, who came to hear his wishes in regard to the work he has left uncompleted. The death of Mr. Benton has created a great sensation in all circles here.

Execution of Anderson and Richards. The two negroes, Anderson and Richards, convicted of the murder of Mrs. Garber and Mrs. Ream, were hung in the prison-yard at Lancaster, yesterday morning at twenty-five minutes before 12. Both of the convicts, when on the gallows, appeared calm, composed and penitent. Anderson died without a struggle. He prayed on the gallows for himself and Richards, but neither of them was assuaged by the prospect of the firmers during their imprisonment, and Anderson busied himself for some weeks in his cell, in preparing a long confession. He says that they murdered Mrs. Garber and Mrs. Ream for twelve and a half cents, which they wanted to procure a pint of whisky, and that both were drunk when they committed the deed.

Important from Mexico. A NEW PRESIDENT. NEW ORLEANS, April 10.—The steamship Tennessee, from Vera Cruz, has arrived with important intelligence. Gen. Osollo, after a victory over the Government, was approaching the city of Mexico, and would probably be declared President. It is stated that 1,000 persons have been lawfully converted in Cleveland, Ohio, within a few weeks past; 600 in New Bedford; 300 or 400 in Newburyport; 2,000 or 3,000 in Newark and vicinity.

From Other Counties.

Harrisburg, Pa., has burst out into a building fever. One hundred new buildings are to be put up the present season.

Wm. J. Clark, convicted of murder at Danville, has had a writ of error granted to the Supreme Court. The case will be argued at Harrisburg 7th May.

On Saturday morning last, at Doylestown, Pa., while Samuel Thowman was about riding a colt out to the field for the purpose of getting it to a plough, it reared up and fell back on him, almost killing him.

J. B. Stout, tax collector of West Pittsburg, Pa., has decamped. The papers of that city say he is a defaulter to the amount of \$1,500.

Robert Stinson, of Big Beaver town, Allegheny County, Pa., has on his farm a colt that is thirty-two years old, and has produced twenty-eight colts. She is at the present time in fine health, fat, and well-favored.

We are sorry to learn from the Ebensburg (Pa.) Mountaineer, that the large building at the Summit, recently used for a college, was entirely destroyed by fire on Monday night. The family residing in it narrowly escaped.

FIRE AT WILLIAMSPORT.—A fire occurred at Williamsport on Wednesday morning last, which destroyed the large store of Fulmer & Co., the store and dwelling of E. V. Higgins, and the dwelling occupied by H. Coryell. Fulmer & Co. lost all their goods. The total loss was about \$37,000, insurance about \$18,000.

We have been informed that the shoe shop of John Dougherty, at Northumberland, was entered on last Tuesday night, and the proprietor was relieved of eight pairs of boots, and fifteen pairs of ladies shoes. The hotel of Henry Haas was entered the same night and a quantity of liquor and eatables taken from the cellar.

HEMPFIELD RAILROAD.—The Washington, Pa. Review says that an expose of the management of the Hempfield road is soon to be made public, and that it will be an exhibit of exhausted credit, squandered stock, hypotecated bonds, &c., without a parallel.

LAST OF THE YEAR.—We mentioned last week the shooting of an Irishman, named Farly, by Casper Sowers, who charged Farly with an attempt to rob him. It was afterwards found necessary to amputate the leg of Farly, which operation was performed by Doctors Strawbridge and Shindel. Farly has become a charge on the Borough. He denies the charge of attempted robbery. Sunday American.

THE DEPUTY I. S. marshal for the Western District of Virginia, visited Bellefonte, Pa., on Thursday, for the purpose of securing a fugitive slave who had taken up his abode in that village. The man was found and taken into custody, but a large crowd collected around his captors and raised the fugitive. He was hurried quickly to a place of concealment, and Stump and the deputy marshal were assisted by the persuasion of a drove out of town. The name of the fugitive is Richard Neuman, and he had been a resident of Blairsville for nearly six years.

THE DEMOCRATIC WATCHMAN.

BELLEFONTE, APRIL 15, 1859. LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Wm. HARRIS, Esq.—It is with pleasure that we refer to the entire success of this gentleman, as Chief Engineer of the Allegheny and Bald Eagle Rail Road. Through his untiring energy and perseverance, the company is deeply indebted for a favorable location of the Road, which in a matter of dollars and cents, an estimate of his services can scarcely be overrated. The location of a Rail Road over the mountains in the direction of the Snow Shoe coal fields, was an enterprise, presenting many obstacles to be overcome in its successful accomplishment, and we congratulate Mr. Harris on surmounting every difficulty, as well as the company in securing his valuable services. As a citizen interested in the local affairs of Bellefonte, he was fully aware of the importance which the completion of such a project would be to the people, and with this view, it is but reasonable to suppose he directed every energy to the final success of the Road. But we do not allude to this fact, with any idea to convey the impression that he is actuated by motives of a selfish exclusiveness in matters of so great importance, for in a community numbering so many estimable and worthy citizens, there is perhaps none who would be willing to sacrifice greater interests for general public good. In giving publicity to these remarks, we have been induced to them neither from solicitation or prospect of emolument, but from what we consider should be the public acknowledgment of an obligation which the people of our neighborhood are owing to a worthy man and very useful citizen.

AN ESSAY ON LIFE AND HEALTH.—There are few things more essential to the prolonging every business relation with which we may come in contact, than genuine good health, and yet how few, who are in full possession of it, learn to properly appreciate so great a blessing. We have often thought that could the evil consequences arising from a disordered state of the human organization, the horrible pictures of life which the imagination sometimes configures, and the despondency incident to the disarrangement of the nervous system, be laid properly before the mind of the individual who is in full possession of all his faculties, and the greatest of all earthly blessings, health—how soon, indeed, would he learn to appreciate such a precious boon, and put forth every possible effort to preserve it unimpaired. Yet thousands of people are utterly regardless of the many blessings, which they enjoy. They live, and move, and have their being, apparently unconscious that every violation of nature's laws must reap eventually a fearful retribution. Let this important truth be borne upon the mind of every one, that if they are desirous to enjoy life, if they wish to realize the mysteries of the works of nature, if they wish to comprehend more fully its sublimated attributes, let them hearken to the voice of reason, as presently hearkened upon almost every passing zephyr, that this entire superstructure is erected upon the foundation of good health without which we are miserable indeed! Let those who enjoy it, guard it with a fostering care, and any who may be already the victims of incipient disease, remember that the Bellefonte Dispensary of J. & J. Harris contains the alternative in Drugs and Medicines to eradicate every disease that infects the human body.

Who indeed has not experienced the lively interest that calls forth all the depth of its innate sensibility, while all around in nature's works there burst upon our reason the transcendent loveliness which a gradually approaching spring unobscures. Oh! how delightful, was the exclamation of all with whom we came in contact. The glorious sun; an ethereal sky; the balmy breezes as they mingle in the train of joint co-partnership, were mused upon by thousands of our people. But at length they wearied of the prospect foreboding of unnecessary fear usurped the powers of imagination and the evils of drought and famine dissipated all the glories of the coming season. But lo! a change has come upon the "spirit of their dreams," as dreary clouds hang ominously in the Heavens, and drizzling rain came patterning down upon the mud and cheerless streets, they sigh and cast a lingering look upon departed glories, and again they wonder at the inconveniences of continued rains. Oh murmuring Israelites! A little while ago you experienced the beauties of a genial sky. Was ever mystery more incomprehensible? We doubt the fact, but all's well that ends well, and any of our subscribers can have sufficient evidence of the fact by purchasing at the Leather, Boot and Shoe Store of Mr. Thomas Burriside.

The Lewistown Gazette, says: H. N. McAllister, Esq., of Bellefonte, one of the Trustees of the Farmers' High School, addressed the Mifflin county Agricultural Society and a number of citizens in the Town Hall on Tuesday evening on the objects and prospects of the institution. About \$300 were subscribed at the close of the meeting, \$200 of which were in four \$50 subscriptions.—One half is payable Nov. 1st, next, the other half May 1st, 1859.

FOUND.—We received a letter from Centre Hall a few days ago, informing us that a small carpet bag, supposed to belong to a lady, was found in that locality. It contained many valuable articles, together with a pocket book and some money, all of which can be obtained if identified by calling upon Mr. Peter Ruble of this vicinity.

REVIVAL.—A protracted meeting has been in progress in the Presbyterian Church of this place for some time, and many persons have united themselves with the church.—Much interest is manifested in the cause of religion. The Rev. Mr. McLean, of Huntingdon, besides other ministers whose names we have not learned have been in attendance to aid the pastor of the Church; the venerated father Linn, in conducting the exercises.

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