THE WATCHMAN.

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

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

BELLEFONTE, JUNE 3, 1858.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

SUPREME JUDGE,

WILLIAM A. PORTER.

CANAL COMMISSIONER,

WESTLEY FROST.

The News.

We learn from the Erie Despatch, that on Thursday evening last, a large and respectable number of the citizens of Harbor Creek convened at the Greenwood School House, to take into consideration the recent demonstration on the part of the Buffalo and Erie Railroad in fact, but Erie and Northeast Railroad ostensibly, to take from the public at large and use for their own individual purposes the highway in Harbor Creek, the occupancy of which, by the railroad company has, at an issue before the Supreme Court, been declared illegal and contrary to the provisions of its charter. After an expression of views on the part of those present, it was unanimously resolved to notify the railroad company that the citizens of Harbor Creek would not relinquish the right to their highways; and that the Company must remove the obstructions already placed upon them, and if they refused, the pathmasters of the township were authorized to remove the road already graded from the public roads. It appears, however, that the E. & N. E. R. R. Co.—a corporation of our own State—has been swallowed up by a foreign corporation, over which our State possesses no authority, and who have no feelings of interest in common with our citizens. On Wednesday the commissioners notified the pathmasters that the obstruction must be removed from the highways forthwith, whereupon a large number of responsible and respectable citizens appeared on the ground, and removed that part of the road obstructing the highway. On the same day, shortly after the road was demolished, the person having charge of the road immediately set to work and commenced rebuilding the road. We are not advised of what action will be taken in the premises, but we are confident that the obstruction will be removed by the citizens of Harbor Creek, as often as laid down by the Railroad Company.

The Boston Journal publishes a letter from Fort Bridger, dated April 15—five days later than the advices already published—stating that Governor Cumming, accompanied by Col. Kane, entered Salt Lake City April 8, and was welcomed by Brigham Young in a speech, to which he replied.

Bishop Pierce declares the action of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in striking from the discipline all reference to slavery, to be simply a maintenance of the original position of the Church against any interference whatever with civil matters governed by public law, and not an attempt to nullify, or repeal the laws against the slave trade.

The brig Thurston, and the schooner Maria Tribon, arrived at Boston on the 24th ult., from Sagua la Grande. These vessels were among those before reported as being searched by British officers, but the captains of both vessels state distinctly that no indignities or insults were offered in either case. The indignation, they assert, was chiefly confined to the Spanish officials on shore, who regarded the acts of the British as unjustifiable. The ship Escort also arrived at Boston on the 24th ult., from New Orleans, and reports having been boarded by a British steamer when off the south side of Cuba. Her captain gives about the same report regarding the actions of the English, as those previously given.

The steamer Tennessee has arrived at N. Orleans from Vera Cruz, with dates to the 21st. Communication between Vera Cruz and the interior was again open. Vera Cruz had been blockaded three days by the steamer Guerrero, but her fuel had given out and she had left for supplies. Nothing is mentioned of Juarez or his cabinet. The hopes of the revolutionists were dampened, and the constitutionalists were confident of an easy victory. It is reported that Zuloaga has issued an edict, declaring the ports of Mexico closed to the commerce of other nations.

The Boston liquor-dealers are alarmed at the late decision of Judge Shaw, of Massachusetts, which is said to be in strict accordance with the letter of the law of the State that anybody has the right to abate a nuisance. They held a meeting the other night to consult what should be done—"seeing that 'their craft is in danger.'" It is proposed to test the matter before the supreme court; they doubt the constitutionality of the law. They also propose to make their association more efficient. The railroads refuse to transport liquor into the interior unless the packages bear the seal of the State liquor agent.

The St. Louis Republican learns that Montgomery's band of outlaws in Kansas contemplate the robbery of the Indian agent during the distribution of the annuities among the Sac and Fox Indians. The agent has asked a military escort from Gen. Harney to protect the parties during the distribution of the money. The officers of the steamer Polar Star report that a strong force had surprised Montgomery's band near Fort Scott, and killed seven of them. This needs confirmation.

The Quebec Mercury expresses the opinion that the people of the United States "have got hold of a real grievance at last," in the outrages committed on American vessels by British cruisers.

The Opposition.

It is evident enough, remarks an exchange, that the conglomerate opposition to the Democratic party will make a desperate effort to break it down in the next Presidential election.

No matter what differences may exist among themselves, even though their mutual hostility be so fierce that success itself will but let them loose upon each other in deadly conflict, one sentiment alone makes them harmonious—the sentiment of uncompromising hatred to the party which has so often been proclaimed by the popular voice to be truest to the Constitution.

We have spoken before on this subject, and we speak now again. The Democracy must organize—must organize for a struggle of unprecedented vigor. We have two foes to meet: the foes of the country, who are provoking it to a trial of arms, and the foes of the Democracy, whose effort is to take the power of the Government into their hands. Shall we sleep at our posts? Will we let the enemy steal in upon us and take our arms whilst we indulge an inglorious repose? What are the elements of opposition with which we have to contend?

Freesoilism at the North banded together in a war upon the South—the unextinguishable hatred which blinds the old foes of the Democracy, a legacy of warmth from times when Abolition was yet in its infancy—treachery in our own camp from some who have yielded to personal ends the commands they received for previous loyalty—disunionism at the South which openly proclaims its designs and hopes, and will accept nothing that looks like a national policy and strange to say, allies at the South of the movements of Freesoilism; however they may boast of their patriotism. These last we consider the most dangerous of all, because, under specious pretexts they raise a banner which all the others may flock under to secure the same purposes. They profess to oppose the Democracy, because they say her Northern sons prove traitors in the hour of danger, and with strange logic, justify themselves for acting with the very traitors at whom they point. They do all they can to weaken the power of the Administration, and then declaim most lustily against its weakness. They put into the mouth of Democracy promises we never made, and then ask, with the most unblushing face, for their fulfilment. In short, striving by all means and at all times to break down the Democracy, they, with equal alacrity, adopt to-day what they repudiated yesterday, and if perchance they fall upon a policy of justice and wisdom, which the Democracy adopt, they turn upon it with the vigor of a concentrated opposition. Yesterday, when the country spoke, they came into the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. To-day they pronounce it the fruitful source of innumerable evils. Yesterday they followed the Lecompton bill through its fortunes, until an array of opposition stood before it, and at its first apparent defeat, throw their hats up with its enemies. They carry this so far, that when that bill comes up with an alternative better than the bill itself, they strike hands with the avowed enemies of the South and urge its defeat. It is this party which is commencing to strike at the Democratic party at the South. These are they who tell the people of the South that the Democracy have been faithless to promises and treacherous to the South.

We call upon the true and loyal Democracy to be on their guard. Do not count on your strength. Band yourselves together. Arm yourselves with argument. Their new platform is but then old scheme in disguise. They know that the Democracy have been true to the Union, and the Constitution and have secured to the South all they ever promised her, and all that she could claim. They know that the Democratic Administration has maintained the honor of the country at home and abroad. They know that the reflecting people endorse its every act. But they calculate to defeat you from your very strength—that reposing upon it, you will be unguarded and disorganized. Shall they be deceived?"

Heartily Glad of it.

We find now and then a person with good sense enough remaining to repudiate in good plain Saxon the late ridiculous tom foolery at Washington, entitled "A Fancy Ball," at which so many persons made unco poops of themselves. We think the whole affair equally as absurd and disgusting as it was anti-republican and silly. The person who gave it, and the persons who attended it, were equally lacking in good sense as they were in republican simplicity and true patriotism. The disgusting fandango is hit off in one of our exchanges as follows:

"The fashionables at Washington now exclude journalists from their fancy dress balls, for reasons stated thus: Certain officials have been terrified by the rumor that a political opponent of a member of Congress who figured at Mrs. Gam's, has had a lithographic portrait of his rival published, *en costume*, for distribution at the canvas next fall. 'Will you,' he will ask, 'send a Representative to Washington who will thus ring himself up like a monkey?' This fear of political ridicule has induced the giver of the ball, which is to come off next week, to have 'confidential' inscribed on her cards, and to neglect news-paper people."

The Cincinnati Enquirer very pointedly says, that if that will have the effect of putting an end to such ridiculous—ridiculous for Americans—performances, the daguerreotyping process will do a national good.

After a long debate, the general rule in the book of discipline of the Methodist Church, on the subject of buying and selling slaves, has been stricken out by the General Conference of the southern church.

On Friday last, Richard L. Savidge, a citizen of Hunterdon county, New Jersey, was arrested on a requisition from Governor Packer on the Governor of that State. The prisoner is charged with obtaining lumber to the amount of several hundred dollars on false pretences, of Samuel Solliday.

Billy Bowlegs, the Indian Chief from Florida, is quite a "lion" at New Orleans, and attracts thousands of spectators. In response to a speech made by Mr. Maginnis, he regretted that he had not sooner made peace with the whites.

PEN, PASTE & SCISSORS.

☞ Young man, beware of ardent spirits.

☞ Dyspepsia—The remorse of a guilty stomach.

☞ Trotting after ye gals—Daniel Graham and Marx Loeb.

☞ A dog that will fetch a bone will take one. No allusion to tattlers.

☞ Cabbage—a plant that is very popular among tailors with large families.

☞ Quills are things that are sometimes taken from the pinions of one goose to spread the opinions of another.

☞ To ridicule old age is like pouring in the morning cold water into the bed in which you have to sleep at night.

☞ What is the difference between a bare head and a hair bed? One flees for shelter and the other is a shelter for fleas.

☞ We wonder whether our worthy Mayor in his present anxiety on the hog question is ever troubled with the night-mare.

☞ Messrs Campbell & Mullen of the St. Lawrence Hotel, Philadelphia, have leased the Cresson House, Summit, Cambria county, Pa.

☞ A parent who strikes a child in anger, is like a man who strikes the water—the consequences of the blow are sure to fly up in his face.

☞ Getting drunk for the fun of the thing, is about as sensible an amusement as cutting off your nose, for the purpose of seeing your deformity in a mirror.

☞ Billy Raphile painted a door so exactly in imitation of oak, that last year it put forth a quantity of leaves, and grew an excellent crop of acorns.

☞ Judge Grier will hold a session of the United States Court for the Western district of Pennsylvania, commencing on Monday, the 21st inst., at Williamsport.

☞ "You look," said an Irishman, to a pale, haggard smoker, "as if you had got out of your grave to light your cigar, and couldn't find your way back again."

☞ Sold. The mammoth Hotel at Latrobe, Westmoreland county, has been sold to Col. John W. Geary, and Israel Painter, Esq., of that county, for the sum of $26,000.

☞ An old gentleman in town says that he is the last man in the world to tyrannize over a daughter's affections. So long as she marries the man of *his* choice, don't care who she loves.

☞ Judge Jordon pronounced the sentence of death upon Mary Twiggs, the accomplice of Wm. John Clark, in the murder of Catharine Ann Clark, his wife, at Danville on last Friday.

☞ The Minnesota United States Senators have drawn lots for the term of office. General Shields drew the term expiring in March, 1859, and Mr. Rice drew the term expiring March, 1863.

☞ It is stated by the Washington correspondent that Charles R. Backalew has received an appointment to one of the South American governments, as Minister Resident, at a salary of $7,500.

☞ It often happens that those are the best people whose characters have been injured most by slanderers—as we usually find that to be the sweetest fruit, which the birds have been picking at.

☞ As we go hopping first on one leg then on another, along the dusty road of existence, it is not unfrequently that we stub our toes and knock our nails off. That's a fact—like a jackass, it's a stubborn fact.

☞ There are many woman who abandon their opinion the moment their husbands adopt it. Even in church the women sing an octave higher than the men, in order not to agree with them in anything.

☞ A man up town has sold his piano in consequence of the hard times. He is now learning his daughters to perform on the washboard. The music is not quite so pleasant, but much more to the purpose.

☞ Our good looking bachelor friend at the Court House continues to "bob round" after the ladies, but he is afraid to *test* a married life. Why don't you "pop the question" and not "shrink away" your best days.

☞ It has been thought that the people are degenerating, because they don't live as long as in the days of Methusalah. But the fact is, provisions are so high that nobody can afford to live very long at the current prices.

☞ A Yankee lady pictures a good man as "one who is kerful of his clothes, don't drink spirits kin read a Bible 'thout spelling the words, and kin eat cold dinner on wash days to save the wimmin folks from cookin."

☞ It is upwards of eighteen centuries since Christian charity was first preached, and it is by no means as yet understood at all events it is not practised. Singular, ain't it? Showing that people do not believe one iota of what they profess!

☞ The Whig under the control of Messrs Read & Boyle made its appearance on last Wednesday. As we have heretofore remarked, they are clever fellows and have the ability to print a good paper. They certainly have our best wishes for their success pecuniarily.

☞ *Growlers*—The farmers will complain let the weather be what it may. First it is too dry and next it is too wet. Just now they are grumbling because it is too wet. You would suppose from their melancholy accounts, that every mother's son of them was just shouldering his axe to go into the woods and cut timber for another ark.

A SCRIPTURAL SUM.—Here is a sum in addition for you to work out. It will require diligence and care, and admit of no wasted time:

Add to your Faith	virtue;
To your virtue	knowledge,
To knowledge	temperance;
To temperance	patience;
To patience	godliness
To godliness	brotherly kindness,
To brotherly kindness	charity.

The Answer.—"For if these things be in you and abound they make you that ye shall neither be barren nor unfruitful in the knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ."—2d Peter, 1. 5. 8. *Christian Index.*

SUFFERING FOR CONSCIENCE SAKE.—We learn from one of the delegates to the Old School Presbyterian General Assembly at New Orleans, that he accompanied about one hundred of the delegates from Cairo to New Orleans, and as they did not think it proper, as Christian ministers and elders, to travel on the Sabbath, they paid the officers of the steamer five hundred dollars to lay over during the day at Lake Providence, Louisiana.

The flute with which John Bunyan beguiled the tediousness of his captive hours is now in the possession of Mr. Howell, tailor, Gainsborough, England. In appearance, it did not look unlike the leg of a stool—out of which it is said that Bunyan, while in prison, manufactured it. When the turnkey, attracted by the sound of music, entered his cell to ascertain if possible, the cause of the harmony, the flute was replaced in the stool, and by this means detection was avoided.

In the lower ward of the borough of Norristown, according to the Republican, there is a gentleman who was formerly a liquor seller who refused to rent a store for a lager beer shop, at a large rent—and in the same ward a temperance man who rented his private house for a tavern.

[Correspondence of the New York Tribune.]

Highly Important from Utah.

Arrival of Col. Kane at Fort Bridger—Excitement and Suspicion in the Camp—His Interview with Cumming and Eckels—Kane Narrowly Escaped being Shot—Rumored Emigration of the Mormons—Gov. Cumming at Salt Lake City.

FORT BRIDGER, U. T., March 24, 1858.

We have not been for the past three weeks without either news or excitement; that which has most engrossed our attention was the arrival at Fort Bridger, as the storm of rain and snow of the 12th was ceasing, of a single horseman from the direction of Salt Lake City. He was so exhausted that he was unable even to dismount, and could barely state he was from Salt Lake City.—Capt. Robinson, who was in command of the garrison of the fort, with his characteristic kindness and generosity of feeling, with assistance lifted the stranger off his horse, took him to his own tent and placed him on his own bed; his guest fell immediately into a deep sleep, from which he did not wake until a late hour the next morning.

In the meantime the news had spread rapidly through the camp that an expressman had arrived from the Mormons, but that he had not been able to deliver any of his despatches, which were of so important a nature that he would entrust them to no one, and it was reported that he had come through from Salt Lake City in twenty-four hours. His attire indicated that he was by no means an ordinary expressman, as he was well and warmly clad in furs. The most intense curiosity was thus created throughout the whole command in regard to the possible object of mission. It was generally supposed that Brigham Young and his associates had fled, and that the remaining Mormons had laid down their arms and were ready to receive us; but by many this could not be believed and the anxiety of all was great to have the enigma solved.

It was, however, late the next morning before the gentleman awoke. He seemed much refreshed, and remarked that it was the first good sleep he had had for several weeks, expressing at the time much gratitude to his kind host. He then told him that he was a brother of that noble man whose name sends a thrill of pride and vain regret through the heart of every American citizens; that he was Col. T. L. Kane, a brother of Elisha Kent Kane, whose Arctic explorations form one of the brightest pages in the history of America and her sons. He stated that he had left New York city for California on the 6th of January, and had come through the way of Salt Lake City, where he had stopped eight days, and that he was on his way to communicate with Gov. Cumming. After reporting to the Colonel at his quarters, he proceeded immediately to the Governor's residence.

The desire to know what could be the news now grew stronger and stronger. One, two, three hours passed, yet he remained alone in close conference with the Governor. The excitement became intense throughout the camp; it prevaded all ranks, and groups of men were gathered in all directions, discussing the merits of this or that conjecture. It was ascertained that this was the Col. Kane who had written a work favorable to the Mormons, who had defended them through the press, and whose influence had secured the appointment of Brigham Young as Governor. As the day wore on, the Governor had his horses sent to the herd and it was announced that he had made him his guest. It was currently reported that he had been sent by the President to make a treaty with the Mormons, and all sorts of conjectures were rumored as the truth. Some believed that he was sent by the President as a commissioner; others that he was a Mormon and had forged the President's signature in order to betray us; others again that he had no papers from the Administration, but was a Mormon emissary. The fact of his being a Mormon emissary seemed strengthened by his former connection with the Mormons—for Hyde, in his work on Mormonism, states that Colonel Kane was baptized into the Mormon Church in Iowa, and also from the fact, that according to his own statement of his having been able to pass through the Mormon lines and make his way to our camp unmolested.

The whole day was spent by Colonel Kane with the Governor, except a formal visit which he made to chief Justice Eckels, and Dr. Forney, Superintendent of Indian Affairs. Fears were now expressed that he might succeed with his excellency, the Governor, in making some compromise with the Mormons; and Colonel Kane was openly denounced by many as a Mormon traitor and spy, who should be arrested and put in confinement.

However, the next day, his Honor, Chief Justice Eckels, was admitted to the conference, and that evening we were relieved to hear from these gentlemen that Col. Kane's object was a most honorable one, and that it would not probably in the least effect our movements, and also that he brought letters of introduction from Washington city.—Nothing further has been divulged concerning his mission.

This general impression now is that he is favorably disposed towards the Mormons—he has always been their friend in the States—and that, seeing their impending ruin, he procured letters of introduction from Washington to the Governor and Colonel in order to give character and weight to his efforts in accomplishing his purposes; and that he is now in camp as a sort of commissioner from the Mormons, either from Brigham Young, or some of the leaders opposed to Brigham, who are forming a party favorable to the United States Government.

On the morning of the 17th inst., Col. Kane started from here toward Salt Lake, accompanied by a company of dragoons, who escorted him for several miles beyond the limits of the camp, and returned. We were informed that his object in going out was to have an interview with some Mormons.—Between eight and nine o'clock on the evening of the same day, the whole of the garrison of Fort Bridger were aroused and called to arms by an alarm from the sentinels of the fort, who had been, as they reported, fired upon four successive times. The night was so dark, as the storm which had raged all day had scarcely abated, that nothing could be seen; and it was apprehended that this might be an attack from the Mormon force. The cannon were therefore loaded, and everything arranged for a vigorous defence.—The guard, however, upon starting out to reconnoitre, soon surrounded a solitary person, who proved to be Col. Kane.

It seems that he had arranged with the captain of his escort in the morning a series of signals by discharging his pistol in a certain manner, which were to be used on his return when approaching the pickets. In the storm and darkness of the night he passed the picket guard without meeting them, and mistook the guards of the fort for a picket and fired his signals, which not being understood caused the alarm. Happily only one shot was fired at Col. Kane in return, and the soldier is generally considered as deserving of credit for having missed him.—The weapon employed was a yager—distance two paces. The promptitude with which the soldiers of the garrison took their places and formed into line deserves commendation, for every man was in his place with loaded gun, and all the cannon were manned and charged in four minutes after the alarm first sounded. Col. Kane is still a great guest of the Governor.

On the 14th inst., Ben Simonds, an intelligent Delaware Indian, but at present the chief of a band of Indians called the Weber Utes, who are, in fact, a branch of the Shoshonee or Snake Indians, arrived in Camp. He said that he had brought his whole tribe, numbering some four hundred warriors, to Bear rivers, near the emigrant road, about thirty-five miles from here, in the direction of Salt Lake; that he wished to be friendly with us, and is a good friend of the United States. He reports that a party of Bonnack Indians attacked a Mormon settlement on Salom river, in Oregon Territory, and forty-five of the Mormons were slain or wounded. The Mormons are much alarmed in consequence. He states, also, and the report has since been confirmed by our Utah Indians who are camped with us, that large numbers of Mormons are on their way out to attack us, and are at this time encamped on the Weber river. You need not, therefore, be surprised to hear by the next mail of an engagement between our army and the Mormon forces.

BRIDGER'S FORT, U. T., April 10, 1858.

Governor Cumming left here on the 7th of this month for Salt Lake City, accompanied only by Col. Kane and two men from the quartermaster's department. It is supposed that the Mormons have made offers of submission to the authority of the laws, and that Mr. Cumming has gone in to accept their allegiance. On yesterday Mr. Gilbert arrived in camp from California via Salt Lake City. He reports that the Mormons, in large numbers, are leaving the valley, and that Brigham Young says that if they get time they will all go to some other region; but that if Col. Johnston presses on them too closely "they will send him and his men to ——— across lots."

Mr. Gilbert met the governor in Echo Cannon, forty-five miles this side of the lake.—He was escorted by a band of about twenty Mormons, under Porter Rockwell, and preparations were being made in the city to give him a public reception on his arrival. There is little doubt that the troops will move from here in a few days and occupy the valley.—Mr. Ficklin, who has been in the Flathead county during the winter, arrived in camp this morning, with a large number of mules and ponies, purchased from the Indians.

The weather is fine, and the health of the army is excellent.

General Dearborn and Mr. Dupont.

We find an anecdote in the truly entertaining "Recollections of John Binns," which is as follows. When the war of 1812 was declared, the then Secretary of War, Gen. Dearborn, made a contract with one of the Messrs. Dupont, of Washington, for gunpowder. At that time these gentlemen were the only extensive manufacturers of that article in the Union. The contract being completed, Gen. Dearborn, who was something of what is now called a Know Nothing, said to Mr. Dupont, who was a Frenchman, "My only regret in making this contract is that I have been obliged to make it with a foreigner." "Pray, sir, said Mr. Dupont, may I ask where you were born?" "Sir," said the General, "I was born in Boston." "Then, sir, you were not consulted as to your coming, and you came naked and helpless. I came of my own choice: I brought a sound mind and body, and the information and capital I had acquired, and have thus been enabled to establish the manufacture of an article of the first necessity. To which sir, do you think the country is most indebted?"

Hoops.

At Battle Creek, Michigan, the other evening, two gentlemen and a lady—one of the real skirt expanders—got aboard the cars for Chicago. One gentleman and his wife had through tickets, while the other paid his fare only to the next station. From certain manifestations, the conductor concluded it was the intention of the trio to dead head one of the party through. On arriving at Augusta, the gentleman did not get out, and on search being made, he was found secreted in the ladies' saloon. He was brought forth and directed to leave the train at the next station but on arriving there he was not to be found. After a long and diligent search, in which every one had become interested, it was concluded that he had leaped from the train while in motion. Speculation was then rife as to his fate, when a gentleman sitting near the lady of big dimensions, hinted that those hoops might there "a mystery unfold." On producing a light, four feet were seen protruding from her petticoats, which it was unreasonable to suppose belonged to one person, and the lady being requested to rise, which she did after some hesitation, revealed the lost passenger.

PRECISELY SO. The New York Day Book in alluding to the piratical forays of the British cruisers upon our commerce, says:

"There is but one way to deal with John Bull, and that is to make him feel our power. If we enter into diplomacy with him, we shall only protract a useless dispute. Just send down a sufficient naval force in the Gulf to capture these insolent little British cruisers, and bring them into the United States. This will fetch matters to a crisis. To argue before doing this is useless. We have been arguing for the past eight years about Central America, and we are just where we commenced. Give the English a specimen of American gun-powder. Try their metal as Commodore Perry did on Lake Erie. Give our gallant little navy an airing. The boys have not been mustered on the quarter deck for a good while, and now is the time to try their metal and give gruff old John Bull such a flaxing as to induce him to let us alone forever-after."

HORRIBLE SCENES IN SONORA.—A CHURCH FULL OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN BURNED ALIVE.—The Yaqui Indians are at war with the people of Sonora, Lower California.—These Indians entered Santa Cruz de Mayo and killed every man there was in it, got all the women and children together, shut them up in the church and set fire to it, and the rest of the town. At a battle fought on a plain, called El Sancito between Gov. Pesquiera and Don Jesus Gandara, the latter was totally defeated, and himself killed in the action, and also three of his principal officers taken prisoners and shot on the following day. This occurred on the 23d of February last. The troops are now at the Yaqui, and have intentions of killing men, women and children, and of stealing all the cattle and corn they can lay their hands on.

ANOTHER MAN OVER NIAGARA FALLS.—The Rothester Union says a man went over Niagara Falls on Wednesday. He came from the Canada side at Chippewa, in a sail-boat, nearly to the American Shore, and was in the act of returning when he went into the rapids. It was thought by those who saw him from the shore, that he was imprudent in the management of the boat, and depended upon his sail long after he should have taken it down, and resorted to his oars to save himself. It is said the boat was actually in the rapids before the sail was lowered, and then it was too late. Who the man was is not known on the American side. Boat and man were lost sight of long before they reached the great fall.

Notwithstanding James Monroe had one of the most imposing funeral pageants ever witnessed in New York, his body was deposited in a *borrowed* grave, and to this day the fifth President of the United States has no tomb of his own, but is resting in a vault upon which there is an unpaid assessment of many year's standing.

[For the Democratic Watchman.]

School Teaching.

BY J. D. WINGATE.

Having often, with sorrow, heard persons even teachers express an antipathy to teaching, it may not be out of place to make this the basis for a few remarks.

We read of One in comparison with whom we fall into puny insignificance, who said, "Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not; for of such is the kingdom of Heaven." Reflecting on this passage could we well find a reason to feel too much exalted to take a little one by the hand and gently draw it up to our knees and teach it to say its letters?

Having spent some years in the profession of teaching, it is not saying too much, to say that some of the brightest hours of my life were spent while engaged in that profession. To be greeted by a score of truly guileless hearts with faces all over smiles is surely felicitous, and it was not only held as a duty, but a pleasure, to be at the school room a short time previous to the opening of the school, to enjoy the company of the pupils, become acquainted with their habits and gain their affections, and to be better prepared to direct their studies and have less difficulty in governing them.

A maxim says, "There is no sweet that has not its bitter." This applies to any other business or profession as well as teaching. We find occasionally pupils who are "too big" to come under any regulations or discipline. With such the teacher may, for the time, find all efforts to make them see their real advantages in vain, and that what they do, they do in reality for themselves, and not for the teacher, as they sometimes imagine. This state of affairs happens about the time when they know more than the teacher or any body else, and when they do not know how very ignorant they really are. This happily, in general, does not last very long.

Very little governing is required where the pupil makes any effort to do right. Some one must take the responsibility to direct the workings of the school, and the teacher is expected to do it. "When a house is divided against itself it must fall," it is plain that the teacher must understand his duty and be allowed to exercise it and carry out his plans. No one should be employed who needs a whole neighborhood to give directions as to his duties. Parents are frequently to blame with making their children obstinate in school. No disrespectful word relating to the teacher or the school should ever escape the lips of the parent in presence of the pupils while the term of the school lasts. The children soon loose confidence and respect for the teacher—insubordination sets in, it becomes necessary for the teacher to call the pupils to order, and this may be the commencement of troubles, and may only end with the breaking up of the school, where had a different course been pursued by parents no harsh means might have been required.

If difficulty occurs it is best always for the parent to see the teacher privately, and if both are reasonable, an amicable settlement of the affair will take place, and the studies of the child may be pursued with pleasure and profit to itself.

Did parents generally, but see the necessity of having subordination and order in the school, and that not only their own, but that the whole school suffers by insubordination, there certainly would be more of an effort made to have their children conduct themselves correctly. The punishment of one pupil frequently takes up as much time as it takes to hear a whole class recite—"Order is Heaven's first law." Where good will is manifested from teacher to pupil and from pupil to teacher there is happiness. Does not the teacher appreciate the mental effort of the pupil to prepare and recite a well prepared lesson? He is no teacher that does not. The teacher has a right to expect the friend of progress, the parent, and all who feel an interest in the progress of popular education, spend some time with him in his labors, and will he not feel a pleasant sensation on receiving approbation and the hand of fellowship, on having faithfully discharged his duty? Is there no pleasure in seeing our former pupils doing well for themselves, and they attributing some of their correct habits to their former teacher's correct training? Is there no pleasure in receiving the hand, and I had almost said the heart, from the pupil with thanks for the true interest that was taken in his behalf? What can be more sublime on earth than to have the dear little ones come to us all radiant with sunny smiles, putting all the confidence of true friendship in the teacher that could possibly be put in the parent, at the same time using their utmost endeavors to make themselves agreeable?

There is another consideration why teaching is a pleasant and also a profitable occupation, perhaps not pecuniarily, but very few occupations give more time for the improvement of the mind than teaching, and if the teacher makes proper use of that time as he certainly should, it will be a source of great benefit to him, and also through him to the school.

Insect in the Lungs.

The Evansville Journal relates that a young man of that city had been for some months afflicted with a serious cough and hemorrhage from the lungs so that it was feared he was entering into a fatal consumption. But he was relieved in a singular manner. One night he was attacked, while in bed, with a violent fit of coughing, which was followed with a copious hemorrhage, and as the blood flowed from his lips he felt a solid substance of some size pass them. On examining the blood thrown up, a bug with six horny legs and incipient delicate wings, was found in it. The head of the insect was out of proportion to its body. The former was of the size of a small pea, with eyes distinctly perceptible, while its body was only the size of a large grain of barley. The thing was alive and active. Since this occurrence, the unpleasant sensations have passed off, and the cough has ceased, and the only trouble has been one slight hemorrhage a day or two after expectorating the bug. The sufferer is of the opinion that he inhaled the larva, or egg of the insect, and that it entered the substance of his lungs, and then hatched, as the sensation of expelling the creature was like tearing away a portion of the organ.

We find the following card to the public in the last Montour American:

GENTLE READER: You will remember, through the medium of this popular journal, that I, William J. Clark, was committed to prison on the 11th of May, 1857, on the charge of murder, and on the 19th of February, 1858, was condemned on said charge. Being wholly innocent of the crime, I feel it a duty resting on me to briefly set forth a few facts connected with the case—facts that can be corroborated by individuals of respectability, and other facts that have been elicited, and facts that I appeal to your intellect and reason to answer, which I propose to present to the community at large, in two or three weeks, in the columns of the Montour American, which I will expect the intelligent, law abiding, justice-seeking citizens of Montour county to read and re-read and judge. W. J. CLARK.

May 24, 1858.

THE IRA STOUT CASE.—It has been determined that the case of Ira Stout, under sentence of death at Rochester for the murder of Chas. W. Littles, shall be carried to the General Term and Court of Appeals.

From Other Counties.

LYCOMING COUNTY.—TROUBLE AMONG THE LUMBERMEN.—The Lycoming Gazette gives the following account of the difficulty at Lock Haven with the lumbermen: About ten days ago a party of nearly a dozen lumbermen, from this place, were arrested near Jersey Shore, by the authorities of Clinton county, and put under bonds of a thousand dollars each, to answer for some difficulties at Lock Haven, which appear to be about as follows: The Lock Haven boom company caught and held in their boom a large portion of the logs belonging to and intended for the use of the Williamsport mills, during the present summer. These logs would be kept in the Lock Haven boom for several months, until the river is so low as to make it impossible to get them to their destination, perhaps until the sawing season is entirely over—and in that way the Williamsport mills would remain comparitively idle. To avoid such an occurrence and the vast loss of money it would entail, our lumbermen—finding that no other means could be made to avail—opened the Lock Haven boom (we are credibly informed that they did not cut it, as has been asserted, but opened it without damage, by unshackling,) for the purpose of recovering their own property.—And for this act of what appears to us self-defence they were arrested and put under bonds as we have stated above. The great center of lumber manufacture upon the West Branch is at this place, and we can conceive of no plea that will justify persons in detaining the stock at a point thirty miles distant, until it shall suit the pleasure of the holders to let it pass to the possession and use of the owners. If it be necessary to have a boom for the use of lumber manufacturers at Lock Haven, the owners of it should devise means to avoid the entrance of logs belonging further down the stream. The cost of getting logs to the mills is at best heavy enough, and the chance of profit slim enough, without the operation of heaping on an unjust expense at Lock Haven.—The question of whose side the law is upon, in this case, will probably be determined by the courts. But strict justice and public opinion are certainly with the Williamsport lumbermen. . . . . The last number of the Jersey Shore Republican says, the boat "M. C. Pfouts," the property of Messrs. P. R. & M. C. Pfouts, of that borough, sunk in Muncy Dam last Friday. Her cargo consisted of 1200 bushels of corn and 30 bushels of cloverseed, which it is feared will prove a total loss. The M. C. Pfouts was a good staunch boat, and as she was in charge of one of the firm at the time of the accident, it is presumed that it was unavoidable. . . . The body of a male infant was found in a cess-pool, in the upper end of the borough of Williamsport, on Monday evening. An inquest was held, competent medical evidence taken, and a verdict rendered that it was a child of premature birth and still-born.

MIFFLIN COUNTY.—The Lewistown True Democrat says: On Monday night, some person entered Chas. S. M'Coy's chamber, who was locked in the sweet embrace of Morpheus at the time, took his coat, pantaloons and vest down stairs, and there rifled the pockets of about $25, leaving behind the clothing, pocket book, and a silver watch. Imagine Mr. M.'s astonishment in the morning, on learning that his clothes had taken advantage of his repose, and toddled down stairs. On the same night a man, supposed to be colored, was discovered on the balcony of Mrs. Hannah M. McKee's residence, by two of the male inmates who halloed to the man, who still maintained his post, but received no answer. The man then got outside of the railing, and his pursuers were on the inside, several yards distant. Thus matters stood for some time, neither party moving, when our valiant friend John Andy whispered something about "that 'ar shooting iron," which was overheard by the stranger, and he dropped down, and made tracks.

On Tuesday night, a man was heard picking at the lock of Blymyer & Brisbin's store door, by Mrs. Blymyer, who raised the window, and inquired "Who is there?" At this the man skulked behind the boxes, and Mrs. B went to call her husband. In the intervening time the man "vamosed." . . . . The right side and hand of Judge Wilson were paralyzed a few weeks ago, which prevented him from attending court in Union county at the regular session. He has however nearly recovered from its effects.—Twenty-nine years ago he was affected in the same way on one side of his face.

CLEARFIELD COUNTY.—We learn from the Raftsman Journal that two men named Hiram and Jonathan Hemans were lodged in our county jail on last Sunday, on a charge of being implicated in the robbery of Wm. Irvin's store in Curwensville, several weeks since. The store was broken into on the night of Saturday the 24th April, and a lot of clothing, a rifle gun and a shot gun were among the articles known to be stolen.—Several articles of the clothing were found in the possession of persons to whom one of the men arrested had sold them. Hiram intimates that the robbery was committed by two or three of his boys, who have left for parts unknown. . . . . On Sunday last, a man named Francis Peters was brought to this place and lodged in the county jail, charged with stealing a horse from D. L. Davenport, of Fox township, some ten days ago. Peters, it seems, sold the horse to a Mr Colgrove, residing on Potato creek in McKean county, and had returned to this county, when he was apprehended. Mr. Davenport has recovered the horse. . . . On Monday forenoon, Abraham Hess, Sr., of Lawrence township, was attacked by apoplexy, whilst busy in a corn field, and died during the course of the afternoon. He was a man of 70 or 80 years of age.

BLAIR COUNTY.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Central Bank of Pennsylvania, held at Hollidaysburg the 20th of May, the following named persons were duly elected Directors of said Bank, to serve till the ensuing November: Thomas C. MacDowell, W. W. Jackson, Jno. K. Neff, Jacob E. Ridgway, Elijah Cameron, N. F. Campion, Martin Thomas, Wm. Singerly, Harvey Quicksall, Joseph Brower, John M'Gregor, G. L. Lloyd, Joseph Smith; and at a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Thomas C. MacDowell was unanimously elected President of said Bank. . . . . Chimney Rock Furnace was put in blast last week, and is now in the "full tide of successful operation," with every prospect of a long and profitable "run out." Maj. J. R. Crawford has purchased the interest of Judge Gardner in the establishment, and J. C. Osterloh that of A. F. Osterloh. The name of the new firm is A. M. Lloyd & Co. The business of the firm will be conducted by Messrs. Crawford and Lloyd, both thorough business men, under whose management there can be no such word as fail.

MONTOUR COUNTY.—Last Monday morning, whilst Mr. ——— Christie was engaged quarrying stone, on Messrs. Shoop & Clark's farm, between Danville and Bloomsburg, one of his eyes was blown out, and the other so much injured that it is feared he will never enjoy the use of it again, by a premature blast. Mr. C. is an industrious, worthy gentleman, and has a large family depending upon his labor for support. We heartily sympathize with him and them.—Mr. Dennis Walters was assisting Mr. C.—One of his hands was badly burned.