THE WATCHMAN.

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

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

BELLEFONTE, JUNE 17, 1858.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

SUPREME JUDGE,

WILLIAM A. PORTER.

CANAL COMMISSIONER,

WESTLEY FROST.

The News

We have advices from Lawrence Kansas giving an account of the killing of Colonel Jenkins by General Lane, which will be found in another column. It appears that an old feud had existed between the parties for some time, growing out of a property in dispute. The statement of Lane is that he committed the deed in self-defence, and that in a moment after he regretted it. Lane received a severe wound in the leg from a pistol shot which may cripple him for life.

Buckingham, the Secretary of State, communicated to Congress by the President, Governor Cumming describes his reception by the Mormons. He left the camp on the 28th of April for Salt Lake City, accompanied by Colonel Kane, as his guide, and two servants. He was greeted on his way with respectful attentions and conducted into the city by the Mayor and municipal officers. Brigham Young visited him, and offered every facility for the performance of his duties. Young's course met with the approval of a majority of the people of Salt Lake. The territorial seal was given him by Wm. H. Hooper, the late acting Secretary of the territory. Having heard many complaints, he caused public notice to be posted, signifying his readiness to relieve and protect all persons illegally restrained of their liberty. Sixty-six men, thirty-three women and seventy one children asked his protection, and expressed the wish to go to the United States. Of these, a large majority were English.

Governor Cumming says that his visit to the Tabernacle will never be forgotten. There were between three and four thousand persons assembled for the purpose of public worship. There was profound silence when he appeared. Brigham Young introduced him as the Governor of Utah, and Governor Cumming addressed them for half an hour, telling them that it was his purpose to uphold the Constitution, and that he would expect their obedience to all lawful authority, assuring them of his determination to administer equal and exact justice, &c. He was listened to respectfully. He invited responses, and several spoke, referring in excited tones to the murder of Joseph Smith, to the services rendered by the Mormon battalion in the Mexican war, and recapitulated a long chapter of their wrongs. The tumult fearfully increased, but an appeal from Brigham Young restored calmness. Several afterward expressed regret at their behaviour.

BRITISH AGGRESSIONS. The bill which Mr Douglas' measure in the Senate revives, is the same as that conferring extraordinary powers on President Van Buren, with the exception that the words "visitation and right of search" are substituted for the word "boundary," and the question of dispute during Van Buren's administration was the Northeastern boundary. It puts at the disposal of the President, to be used when necessary to resist the claims of Great Britain, the naval and military forces and the militia of the United States, and authorizes him to call into the services 50,000 volunteers. It also places at his disposition ten millions of dollars, with authority to borrow the same; also if he deems it necessary, to send a special embassador to Great Britain. It is to continue in force for sixty days after the meeting of the next Congress.

The Cleaveland Plain Dealer says that Mrs Cunningham Burdell has purchased a farm in Carroll county, about four miles from Carrollton and about seventy miles from that city. She bought the farm from the heirs of the late Dr Samuel Sears, paying $5,000 down for it and we understand that she will take immediate possession.

IMPEACHMENT OF JUDGE IRWIN.—We learn from the Congressional Globe, that Mr Ritchie member of Congress from Allegheny district presented the petition of George S. Selden, Esq., praying for the impeachment and trial of the Hon. Thomas Irwin, of the United States District Court, for Western Pennsylvania.

NOT CONFIRMED.—The two most recent reports of occurrences in connection with British outrages, *i. e.*, the firing into an American vessels off Pensacola, Fla., and the arrest of the British naval officer who authorized the American vessels in the harbor of Sagua la Grande, are not yet so authentically confirmed as to be credited.

CONGRESS AND THE NAVY.—It is stated that the Naval committees of both Houses of Congress are determined to urge an appropriation for ten sloops of war.

Letters have been received in Washington from Fort Bridger. The report in Governor Cumming's recent despatch, that Agent Hurt had been exciting the Indians to hostilities, is contradicted.

The annual examination of acting midshipmen at the Naval Academy, at Annapolis, has been concluded. G. R. White, of Pennsylvania, is among the graduates.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.—Both Houses of Congress have agreed to adjourn on Monday next. It is not likely that the session will be further extended. Meanwhile much important business will be transacted.

Hon. Allison White.

The following sensible remarks in regard to the abuse heaped upon the Hon. Allison White, we clip from the Clinton Democrat. We fully endorse every word in the article.

As to the abuse that is heaped upon Allison White, we look for nothing better. He has been too firm, too able, too vigilant, too successful a supporter of the old fashioned land marks of Democracy to receive praise or support, or aught else than abuse, from the vilifiers of the glorious old party that has built up the noblest and most perfect structure of human liberty that the sun ever shone upon. He would not flatter the absurd prejudices of northern fanatics, or bend to their folly, or their fanaticism, or shrink from their bluster, and their violence, and their threats, for party seats in Congress.—He is not the man to bend before a storm of Massachusetts isms—aye, before a storm of any character when he believes he is right—and we have on more occasions than one seen him breast the fury of a wild storm for his party's sake when self-destruction glared him in the face. With as honest a heart as was ever encased within the breast of living man, ALLISON WHITE never yielded a principle he believed to be just, and never cowered before an enemy or danger. Upon him, abuse is vainly spent, for it can not even affect the even tenor of his way.

We have not approved every vote Mr. White cast in Congress, nor do we ever expect to see a representative anywhere whose every act we can endorse. If every man is to abandon his party, (and the word party only represents a general rule of action) whenever a Representative casts a single vote he does not approve of, then no member of Congress or Legislature can ever be re elected. This is true just so certain as it is true that no two men think alike on all subjects. Is it not wiser, then, as well as the part of patriotism, and the distates of common sense, to adhere to one's general rule of action (his party) than to vote for an open opponent who will destroy that rule? In other words, is it not better to vote for a man who will support ten measures we favor and oppose one, than for another who will oppose ten while he supports only one? There is but one answer to that question and every sensible man must see it.

No, Democrats, let not a man of you be led away by these yelping Kansas curs, who hope to use you only to destroy you, and who will laugh at your stupidity the moment they find you securely entrapped.

President's Proclamation.

Under date of April 6th, President Buchanan issued his proclamation to the people of Utah, but it has not until recently been made public. After briefly summing up the violations of law and order of which the Mormons have been guilty and showing that they have driven the General Government to take active measures against them, the President continues:

"This rebellion is not merely a violation of young legal duty; it is without just cause, without reason, without excuse. You never made a complaint that was not listened to with patience. You never exhibited a real grievance that was not redressed as promptly as it could be. The laws and regulations enacted for your government by Congress have been equal and just, and their enforcement was manifestly necessary for your own welfare and happiness. You have never asked their repeal. They are similar in every material respect to the laws which have been passed for the other territories of the Union and which everywhere else (with one partial exception) have been cheerfully obeyed. No people ever lived who were freer from unnecessary legal restraints than you. Human wisdom never devised a political system which bestowed more blessings or imposed lighter burdens than the government of the United States in its operation upon the territories.

"But being anxious to save the effusion of blood, and to avoid the indiscriminate punishment of a whole people for crimes of which it is not probable that all are equally guilty, I offer now a full and free pardon to all who will submit themselves to the authority of the Federal Government. If you refuse to accept it, let the consequences fall upon your own heads. But I conjure you to pause deliberately and reflect well before you reject this tender of peace and good will."

The President then declares that the warlike operations commenced will not cease until the Mormons become subservient to the law.

THE BRITISH AGGRESSIONS IN THE GULF.—It appears that some intelligence of the excitement caused in this country by the British aggressions upon our commerce had been received in England before the sailing of the Kangaroo. The London times of the 24th ult., has the following paragraph:—

By the arrival of the Kangaroo, Jeffrey commander, at Liverpool on the 22nd of May, we are in the receipt of advices from New York to the 8th of May. Advices had been received at New Orleans from Havana to the 3d inst. Considerable excitement existed in consequence of the insults said to have been offered to, and the detention of American vessels by English cruisers, and some of the American captains in port are said to have determined to resist any attempt to board and search them.

WASHINGTON ELECTION.—GLORIOUS DEMOCRATIC VICTORY!—The municipal election in Washington City on Monday, passed off more quietly than was expected. There were two or three collisions between the police and the rowdies who came from Baltimore to intimidate honest voters, but no serious violence was done. Col. James G. Berret, Democrat, was elected Mayor by a majority of 571 over Richard Wallach, the Know-Nothing candidate. The Democrats and anti-Know-Nothings were also successful in electing Aldermen, Common Councilmen, and Assessors in all the Wards but one. This is a glorious triumph for the National Administration, and the friends of good order.

FUSION.—The Native American, or "church burning party," have succeeded in combining under their flag all the *isms* of the day, in opposition to the Democratic party; consequently, Lem. Todd, the leader of the Black Republicans, has withdrawn his call for a State Convention. The coming convention will be a complete mixture of "white spirits and black."

The Kansas Election.

The election ordered by Congress to take place in Kansas on the ordinance submitted by the English bill, says the Patriot and Union, has been fixed for the first Monday in August next. The question to be decided by the people is whether they will come into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution, amendable at their pleasure, or remain a Territory until a future time. The people of Kansas have already endured so much from the anarchy, confusion, outrages and civil war pertaining to their Territorial condition, that their first impulses would unquestionably be to assume the position of a sovereign State at once, and thereby put an end to civil commotion, and substitute therefor the order, method and prosperity which characterizes the other young and growing western Commonwealths. And when in addition to their own immediate prosperity, their assumption of the powers of a State would remove a distracting subject from the politics of the whole Union, every consideration, immediate and patriotic, local and general, appeals to the citizens of Kansas to end the struggle by accepting the terms offered and at once entering the Union.

But the question belongs exclusively to the residents of Kansas. They should be allowed, without molestation or interference to decide it for themselves. If they prefer to come at once into the Union, no fault can be found with that decision. If they prefer postponing that event until a future time, they are at liberty to do so. As far as the Democratic party is concerned, their action has been left free unembarrassed and untrammelled. The allegation that the English bill proposes a bribe to induce the acceptance of the Lecompton Constitution is without foundation, and no more true than that the Montgomery or the Crittenden substitutes which were supported by the Opposition, contained a bribe. That feature is nearly identical in all these measures. If a bribe is contained in the one adopted, it is equally contained in all. If the people of Kansas are uninfluenced by a patriotic desire to bring order and peace out of confusion; if they do not wish the reign of anarchy to give place to the reign of law; if they remain obstinately wedded to assassination and plunder, as much to be preferred to the order which would follow the establishment of a competent State government, and if these manifold considerations are *not* enough to bribe them to abandon their condition of severe Territorial pupilage and the, paltry grant of land contained in the Kansas ordinance is a consideration far more powerful, and by it and through its influence alone, they are induced to accept the Lecompton Constitution, in that case the people of Kansas would prove themselves a sordid band of knaves not fit to become American citizens. The Republicans who admit the possibility of the land ordinance alone inducing the citizens of Kansas to accept the Lecompton Constitution, cover them with a baseness which we would be loath to credit.

But for fear patriotic considerations might prevail, it has been announced that a foray of Republicans is to be made into Kansas immediately after the adjournment of Congress, for the purpose of persuading the people to allow themselves to be used for the purposes of agitation in other parts of the Union. Kansas has been a profitable card. It has made Senators, members of Congress and filled the pockets of hordes of hungry politicians, who would never have emerged from their merited obscurity but for this agitation, and who will relapse into their normal condition as soon as it is settled. For the purpose of averting this catastrophe, the expedition against the peace of Kansas has been projected, and by the very men who have so lately with bold hypocrisy asserted the right of the people of Kansas to regulate their own affairs.

The people of Kansas have reason to pray to be saved from their friends. They have been used by the Republican party quite too long, and it remains for them to determine whether they will continue the degrading service, or at once and forever cease to be the vassals of a party which can view their sufferings with heartless indifference, so long as they can be used as profitable articles of political traffic.

Latest News from Europe.

The steamer Asia arrived at New York on the 10th inst, with Liverpool dates to the 29th ultimo.

Parliament re-assembled on the 28th.

The telegraphic fleet was expected to sail on the experimental trip the day the Asia left.

Lord John Russel had made a speech, in which he condemned a brilliant speech which Disraeli had been making to his constituents during the recess, in which he cast an imputation on the late Government, and said the country was within a few hours of war when the present Ministry took office.

Disraeli defended his position with ability.

The Government stated that it was proposed to build a pier at Holyhead for the convenience of landing mails and passengers from transatlantic steamers.

At the annual meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, in London, the president, Sir R. Murchison, invested two distinguished geographers, Alexander Dallas Bache, of the United States, and Captain Collinson, of Arctic fame, with the medals awarded to them by the society. Professor Bache was represented by the American Minister, Mr. Dallas.

Achmed Pasha, eldest son of Ibraham Pasha, and heir apparent to the Pashalic of Egypt, was killed by an accident on the railway steam ferry.

John O'Connell, son of the late Daniel O'Connell, and one of the principal repeal agitators, is dead.

The Leviathan was opened for exhibition on the 24th ultimo. The vessel is now said to be in full trim.

The Court Circular says that another addition to the royal family may be anticipated.

The funeral of the late Duchess of Orleans took place at Weybridge, Surrey, on the 22d of May, her remains being deposited in the same vault with those of Louis Philippe. The ceremony was attended by Prince Albert, and by a large concourse of foreign embassadors and French notables, including M. Guizot and Thiers. She was buried with the ceremonies of the Lutheran Church.

It is stated that the conference between the House of Lords and House of Commons on the right of Jews to hold seats in Parliament has ended in the former agreeing to the principle. The result will be that Rothschilds will take his seat in the House of Commons.

Mr. Rarey, the American horse-tamer, has been demonstrating his powers over a wild zebra, before a distinguished company in London. His experiments were quite successful.

The Paris conference had held a second meeting, when a resolution was adopted declaring that the object of the conference was to settle the question of the principalities.

Rumors were circulating of an intended demonstration by a French war steamer against Morocco.

The Duke de Almeda was spoken of as likely to succeed General Concha in the governorship of Cuba.

The Montenegrin boundary question was to be settled by a special commission at Constantinople.

The Turks were landing large forces at Ragusa.

The London Times' correspondent writes despondingly of the Indian war prospects. The revolt has deeper root than was imagined.

The dates from Hong-Kong are to April 13th. Advices say that diplomatic relations have taken an unfavorable turn. It was understood that the reply received by the foreign embassador to the communication sent to the Emperor proposes to discuss the question at Canton. This was not acceded to, however, and the plenipotentiaries, including the American Minister, has decided to proceed at once to Pleenstem. All was quiet at Canton.

Newspaper accounts assert that Lord Elgin had declared himself ready to employ force to penetrate to Pekin.

The market for breadstuffs and provisions was dull. The money market was generally unchanged. Consols closed at 97½.

[From the St. Louis Democrat.]

The Killing of Jenkins, of Lawrence, by Gen. Lane.

The fact that Gaius Jenkins of Lawrence, was killed by James H. Lane, on Friday last, has already been reported by the telegraph. The particulars of the horrible affair, as we learn from a gentleman who left the Territory on Saturday morning, are as follows:

There was a dispute between Lane and Jenkins concerning a valuable land claim, lying in close proximity to Lawrence. This dispute engendered a cordial hatred, which extended to the private relations of the parties. Some weeks ago Lane's family arrived in Kansas and Lane took them upon the contested claim, without having a legal title to the same—the suit concerning the title being still before the proper tribunal. This action on the part of Lane excited Jenkins but nothing passed between them till Friday, the 4th instant. On this day Jenkins informed Lane that he intended drawing some water from the well on the claim. Lane told him to refrain but Jenkins paid no attention to the order and made his appearance near the claim during the day. He was provided with a gun and an axe and was accompanied by three companions. As he approached he laid down his gun and took up the axe to knock the chain from the lock by which it was fastened. As he stepped forward, Lane appeared in front of the house armed with a loaded shot gun. Jenkins gave a look of defiance at his enemy, and in the next moment fell to the earth a corpse, having received an immense charge of buckshot in his breast.

As Jenkins fell, one of his friends fired three times at Gen Lane one ball missing him the other grazing his forehead, and the third burrying itself in the calf of his leg, bringing him to the ground. It was a harrowing spectacle. The body of Mr Jenkins was soon removed and Lane taken into custody. Mrs Jenkins was nearly crazed at the fearful intelligence of the death of her husband. She is lying in a dangerous condition. Jenkins bore an excellent character, and his loss will be deeply regretted.

It is proper to state that General Lane claims that he was fully justified in shooting down his adjutant general for, strange as it may seem, such Jenkins was—and asserts that he can establish his justification before the courts of his country.

The feeling against Lane was general throughout the Territory.

Last reports indicate that there was some talk of lynching Lane but it is hardly probable that this will be done. Lane is at present in close custody, and his trial will come off at an early day.

COL. GERARD STITH, the newly elected Mayor of New Orleans, is a practical printer. He has been employed as foreman of the Picayune, and, more recently, he held the same position in the Delta office. When he was elected Recorder of the city he was second only to that of Mayor in point of responsibility—he would hear police cases from 9 A. M. until 2 P. M., and devote the balance of the day to the arduous duties of foreman of the Delta. At present he is an active member of the Typographical Union. The new Mayor is said to possess great energy of character, and his friends are confident that he will enforce the laws with vigor and discretion.

The Buffalo Republic furnishes the following illustration of the benefits of advertising lost property:

The other day a man lost a pocket-book, containing valuables in all amounting to $5,500. He immediately put an advertisement in the Republic and on the day of its appearance his wife discovered the pocket-book in his "other pants," which he had left at home for repairs.

She read the papers!

"Ion" says: "The instructions to the British cruisers on the coast of Cuba have become known. They are to the effect that the vessel suspected by them is required to show her colors, and the right of visit is exercised by getting ahead of the vessel, dropping a boat, and, as the vessel comes up, boarding her: but not detain her, even if they fail to get on board. It now seems that the cruisers have exceeded their instructions.

Flour is selling in New York as low as $4 85 per barrel.

PEN, PASTE & SCISSORS.

Some Teacher—Friend Yeomans.

Coming—The Devil's Camp Meeting.

Marriage—"A State lottery" not put down.

Clever fellow and a good Physician—Dr. Potter.

A few "*Rocks*" will be very acceptable at this office.

Cow-hide—An article seldom used—except by a *coward*.

Go to J. R. Muffly & Co's. for the "good things of the day."

War—Congregational worship of the devil—murder set to music.

Humbug—*The no horse show*, that will be here on Monday next.

Troubled with the "Rheumatis"—The old bachelor at the Court House.

"Gellorious"—Col. Curtain has consented to be Captain of the Fencibles.

Tobacco—A triple *momento mori* dust for the nose, ashes for the mouth, poison for the stomach.

Scholar—A diver for pearls, who generally loses his breath before he gathers much treasure.

"Milesburg Sabbath School," by W. B. came to hand in due time, and will appear next week.

Our friend Mr. Ehrhard was in town this week attending to his official duties as well as the ladies.

Great men never affect any thing. It is your three cent folks—that put on airs, swell and put on pomp.

The name of sausages in German is "*wurst*." That is decidedly the *best* name we ever heard for them.

What makes a lawyer's position perilous is because he has other men's deeds to answer for as well as his own.

The girls are so hard up for husbands in some parts of Pennsylvania, that they sometimes take up with *Indians*.

Not "cording to Gunter." Killing young bucks out of season. Hifalutin had better "keep his eye skinned" for the law.

Mayor Hoy, and Col S. T. Shugert, were appointed a committee to escort Gov. Packer to the High School Farm, yesterday.

Unauthorized. The report that the old bachelor at the Court House is married—Madame Rumor was "off her eggs" that time.

The cloth for the "sogers" and the style of hat to be worn by them has arrived, and can be seen at M'Clellan's Clothing Store.

J. W. Furey has again taken charge of the Local Department of the Jersey Shore Republican. Joe is some on a write. Clever fellow.

The young lady up town who burst into tears, has been put together again, and is now wearing hoops to prevent a recurrence of the accident.

The best cure for hysterics is to discharge the servant girl. Some women think they want a physician when they only need a scrubbing brush.

A Yankee editor says that he had like to died laffin', to see a drunkin' chap trying to pocket the shadow of a swinging sign for a pocket handkerchief.

Moralists tell us to forget as well as forgive. This is not good advice. We should forgive freely, but remember, so as to guard against injuries in future.

A pair of pretty eyes are the best mirror to shave by.

"Yes," says the old bachelor, Spear Gilland "many a man has been shaved by them."

The recent freshet destroyed several bridges in Westmoreland County, Pa., besides doing much damage to private property. The handsome bridges at Latrobe and Lagonier, were amongst those destroyed.

George West, Mr Isaac Hetinger of Spring Mills, in this County, leaving his subscription to the Watchman unpaid to the amount of $3 50. That was rather cool in Isaac.

The Dutchman who sailed down the Niagara River the other day and plunged over the Falls, now says he didn't go. He simply landed on the Canada shore, after running a very narrow chance for a wet jacket.

The Muncy Luminary has come out in favor of B. Rush Petriken for Congress.—We were in hopes another *chap* would get the nomination from that party, so that we could get about *four thousand majority* in this county; but it appears that we are "*flummoxed*."

We are pleased to see by the last Jersey Shore Republican that E. B. Parker, Esq., has connected himself in the editorial department of that paper. Mr Parker is an honorable high minded gentleman and a forcible writer. He has our best wishes in his new vocation.

Everybody likes polite children—worthy persons will pay attention to such, speak well of their good manners, and entertain a high opinion of their parents. Children, make a note of this. Yes, and it would be well if not a few parents would take a note of it likewise. It couldn't do them a bit of harm. Fireside education is longest remembered.

The eccentric Irishman in the farce—we forget which one kicks up his legs, brandishes his shillalah and gives numerous shrill "whoops" at the prospect of a shindy. "There's going to be a fight, byes!" he joyously cries. That's about the way Young America feels at the present writing in regard to "Highland." The prospects of a brush are highly favorable, and Young America wants to have a chance in.

The Catholics and Slavery.

The Archbishop and Bishops of the Catholic church, who recently assembled in provincial council, in Baltimore, have issued a pastoral letter to the clergy and laity of that denomination. Among other subjects to which it refers is the slavery question. We make the following extract:

"Faithful to the teachings and example of the apostles, the Church has always taught servants to obey their masters, not serving to the eye merely, but as to Christ, and in His name she commands masters to treat their servants with humanity and justice, reminding them that they also have a Master in Heaven. We have not, therefore, found it necessary to modify our teachings with a view of adopting them to local circumstances. Among us there has been no agitation on this subject. Our clergy have wisely abstained from all interference with the judgment of the faithful, which should be free on all questions of polity and social order, within the limits of the doctrine and law of Christ. We exhort you, venerable brethren, to pursue this course, so becoming 'the ministers of Christ and dispensers of mysteries of God.' Let the dead bury their dead. Leave to worldlings the cares and anxieties of political partizanship, the struggles for ascendency, and the mortifications of disappointed ambition. Do not, in any way, identify the interests of our holy faith with the fortunes of any party; but, preaching peace and good will to all mankind, study only to win to truth the deluded children of error, and to merit the confidence of your flocks, so that, becoming all to all, you may gain all to Christ."

[For the Watchman.]

Primus and Gaskell.

"Prepare for fun—I'll publish right or wrong,
Fools are my theme let satire be my song."

MESSRS EDITORS:—My attention has been called to two articles which appeared in the columns of your paper last week, and which are of such a nature as to demand a reply. A malicious attack has been made upon me, and I am invited to a public contest with a couple of scribblers without name or reputation, unless it is indeed such as they have established for themselves by the publication of their calumnious articles. I can assure them they are welcome to wear their caps and bells as authors, and I think no one will envy them the fame they have won by their *debut* before the public. They have seen proper to cast the first missile, and now perhaps they may realize the truth of the homely adage, "He that lives in a glass house must not throw stones." On their heads be the consequences I dedicate to them for a much longer space of time than they will desire the humble effusions of

"My grey goose quill,
Slave of my thoughts obedient to my will."

It was a challenge to fight and I have accepted it, so gentlemen I pray you be easy and "go slow," for you have an asses load to carry and a long road before you. For myself I mean to travel very slowly that I may be the better able to stand the fatigue of the journey. Now gather up you thunderbolts and raise the din and the fray in the noise and the smoke of the conflict for you have got to fight your way inch by inch.

"Come to lay on Macduff,
And damned be he that first cries hold, enough."

I would respectfully solicit the gentlemen to come out over their own signatures. Come gentlemen let us have a free and fair fight before that just tribunal the people. I presume Messrs Editors they will not do this as all cowards prefer to stab in the dark. Their anonymous attack is unfair and unjust, and must inevitably win for them the sovereign contempt of every intelligent citizen. They must not however think to hide themselves behind a *nome de plume* for I can assure them the covering they have drawn around themselves is as transparent as water, and the net which they have set to entrap another shall yet secure a victim in themselves unless indeed they have woven its meshes too large to secure such small fish. Overwhelmed in a "torrent" of abuse like drowned rats, they lie at the bottom of their invective but presently "soundness or sanity" will no longer remain in them and becoming "buoyant by putrifaction" they will rise to the surface of slanders polluted stream, where they will "drift along the objects of disease, disgust and abomination." The traveler on the steamer as she plows the bosom of the Mississippi beholds below him the turbid waters pregnant with destruction but sees not the decaying carcass that lies at the bottom charging the stream with disease and death, until thoroughly rotted it rises to the surface an object of terror and contagion. So the reader gides over the magnificent paragraphs of abuse contained in the high minded gendemen's articles, but finds nothing of the polluted source whence the stream proceeds. The reader asks himself in vain whence comes these literary hautlings? Who set the children on the hill? Like all other illegitimates they come to us without their fathers names but the resemblance between them and their putative fathers is so great that they must come forward acknowledge their guilt, own their offspring and maintain them as the law directs. What matters it to us who wrote these articles? All that is required of us is to believe them. Why should we question their veracity? What right have we poor devils to be nice? Is it not enough for us to know that some gentlemen (real fashionable gentlemen) have condescended to become authors? What right have we to be particular? we must take what we get and be thankful for that. Is it any of the readers business *where these gentlemen gamble, when they last got drunk*. Hush reader: you must not ask such questions or you will spoil the effect of their logic. It is not their own faults, they seek to disclose, but the faults of another. No matter what they may have been; no matter what they are, all that is required of you is to believe them, take all upon credit and mind your own business.

I shall ask the reader to take nothing upon credit. My motto shall be "prove all things, hold fast that which is good," and if Col Seely and Barnhart will only allow me a little corner in their paper for a few weeks, I think I will be able to tell you some *good things*. Now, Messrs Editors, I regret the necessity which compels me to drag from their retreat these scullion Turks and place them unmasked before their countrymen. But justice to myself, and a proper regard for the public good, demand that I should make the sacrifice. I cheerfully follow wherever truth leads the way. This attack is not unexpected; it is simultaneous and preconcerted. It is a coalition not to crush me but my friends. It is an attempt to wound a near relation through myself, but the gentlemen will find before they have done with this controversy that they have set in motion machinery that will crush them *to* atoms, while they cannot possibly avert their fate. I have taken the field and mean not to quit it. The attack shall not only be repelled, but the war carried into the heart of the enemies territory, and "indemnity demanded for the past and security for the future." This scheme was cunningly devised and well matured before it was sprung upon the people. A gentleman becomes the correspondent of a city paper over a forged signature. He writes a number of articles, and at length prepares one that is to act as the *besom* of destruction; he writes just enough to suit his vile purpose, and in due course of time it appears. This is the forerunner of a greater event. John the Baptist having come, he prepares the great Messiah that is to follow, and article No. 2, appears in the columns of the Watchman; but the fulsome language and unintelligible diction of his labored prose makes it difficult for a man of common capacity to understand. He finds his drama is not complete and determined not to be thwarted in his nefarious design, he purchases a lick spittle that is willing to do his dirty work, and "Primus" appears as a preface to his second edition. The paper is printed and scattered broadcast in the homes of our county, the articles being left to do their work to poison and prejudice the minds of the people against one whom they never saw, or perhaps of whom they never before heard. I scarcely know whether most to pity or censure the rashness of these infatuated young men. A proper esteem of their worth, and a high respect for the character of their *Reverend* parents would indeed make me wish I could screen their folly. I desire here to be distinctly understood that whatever developments I may hereafter make concerning them, nothing must be construed as casting reflections upon their parents or families, for nothing that is degraded in their characters is attributable to either. They have received all of a mother's love and a father's care, tears and prayers have both been offered up for their welfare, but alas degenerate offspring of worthy fathers your history is the saddest among a thousand; it breathes of jails, and robberies, and outrages, and compulsory flights. But enough. I am not insensible of the position I occupy. I am aware of the strength of the coalition I have to oppose, I am aware of the unmanly efforts that will be put forth to injure me. Scavengers are already on the alert; newspapers will be poured over; scraps and paragraphs collected; "half sentences put together in the falsest manner;" false charges preferred, forged correspondence printed; words picked out of the mouths of my private friends and published; my letters will be searched for, to learn if in the confidence of private friendship, I have ever said anything that they can make use of. But all will not do, perhaps the only reward these scavenger Turks will receive for their labors will be a sense of shame and a conviction of their useless rascality. I shall resort to no such petty means for a defense; I have no need of it; I would not if I had. The mere recital of the facts of their eventful lives furnishes me with sufficient matter to sink them forever in the public estimation. Mr. Primus! I like to hear a young man gravely giving advice, the question of whose sanity has formed an interesting topic of discussion for more than one social group. I will here do the gentleman the justice to say that he was not born without sense, but having a great taste for witty things, he studiously cultivated his wonderful capacity for nonsense until now he has become a thorough bred artificial fool. I have watched the developments of his genius, and bore with his dry wit in hopes that he would become better by and by, but the flower would not expand, it rather contracted, and I ceased to hope. The gentleman will pardon me, but the nature of the case forbids me to be lenient.—He has seen fit to strike Boalsburg through me, the humblest of her citizens. She feels but little the smart inflicted by the blow it is true, but I am much mistaken in her character if she will tamely allow her local pride to be insulted. I am proud of her, let her think what she will of me, and she shall never be wronged as long as my weak pen of feeble voice can set her right before the country. But, Messrs Editors, I do not desire to worry the patience of your readers this time, for I expect to be with them often in the future. I have already written much more than I intended when I set out, and cannot now reply to many of the *economical truths* set forth in your correspondents articles. The statement that I used a written speech the evening I spoke in the Court House is totally groundless. The notes I used on that occasion did not cover the half of a side of a small sized sheet of letter paper, and were all taken after I entered the Hall, as a gentleman who sat by me can testify. If I offended the distinguished gentlemen whom I eulogized in my speech, I am sorry for it I certainly meant no offense and can assure them I entertain the highest respect for their characters; and for any warmth of language I may have indulged in on that occasion let them attribute it to too great a veneration for their talents and the inexperience of youth, and not to any intentional disrespect. I seriously doubt, however, whether any offense existed—save in the fertile brains of these anonymous scribblers, for Judge Hale came up to me after the speech in the best possible humor and gave me a word of encouragement, (a thing he would not at all be likely to do if offended,) and the next morning when I met Col Curtin on the street he shook hands and was unusually pleasant, so Mr. — (your name will come next week) these gentlemen are either hypocrites, or you must admit you were *exceedingly economical of the truth* when you stated they were offended. I am confident neither of them would pretend friendship where it does not exist. I am charged with making the same speech at Stormstown I made in the Court House: how manifestly *economical*, for I never made a speech in Stormstown in my life. I will go there now however, and in my speech will take care to relate some the anecdotes which were told me by a friend concerning these gentlemen. "Don't you remember the school exhibition and the whisky flask, Mr (oh no gentle reader indeed I can't that time.) At Pine Grove, I believe they do give me the credit of making an original speech what then becomes of the story of the old "cut and dry speech" I carried in my coat pocket from place to place, for it is a fact I have made only two Temperance speeches in this county. Admitting that I did use the same arguments in both speeches (every one, I presume knows how difficult it is to say anything new or interesting upon a subject so trite as Temperance, and hence, I would have been excusable had I even done so. Of my speech in the Court House at Clearfield, I have only to say that whatever might have been my desire before, after hearing the brilliant speech of Mr Test I had no wish to speak there that night, for I well knew that anything I could say would grate harshly upon the ears of the delighted audience after listening to that gentleman. Immediately upon the conclusion of his speech I left the Hall. When outside of the building I heard my name loudly and repeatedly called, and while I was debating in my mind whether to return or go home and go to bed, Col Curtin, (a man to whom I have the highest regard,) came out and urged me to go back and make a speech. At his solicitation I returned and spoke to the people a few minutes. Col Curtin will bear witness that I earnestly desired to be excused from speaking on that evening at least; hence the story of the boys referred to in the Watchman is exceedingly *dubious*. The story about the editors is also quite uncertain as Mr. Rowe and Larimer can testify. If I drive a "beautiful bay horse" I suppose a man is at liberty in this country to drive what kind of a horse he pleases if he only has him paid for, and if I do sit "composedly" in my buggy I am sure I do not stand on the corner of the street and frisk my red nose in the face of everybody that passes.

Messrs Editors, I expect they will put me to jail before I have done with this controversy; but they say Sheriff McCoy is a clever fellow, and I will agree to board with him for the next six months if you will only publish all my articles. I should like to go on and reply at length to my literary friends: but modesty really seems to dictate to me the prudence of immediately closing this article. I owe you an apology, Messrs Editors, for occupying so much of your paper. I will try and do better next time, and say more in less space. Your readers may now consider me fairly in the field. I shall endeavor to make my articles as interesting to them as possible, and shall studiously avoid the use of language that could offend any one. With this understanding reader let us set sail, and with fair wind and a good tide I hope we may have a pleasant cruise of many weeks together. We must look out for squalls, however, for they are generally met with near the latitude in which we are now sailing, and we have every reason to expect the voyage will be a little rough; but remember "every cloud has its sunshine," unless, indeed, it should prove like the last few weeks which has been all cloud and no sunshine. If anything like a fight should turn up between this, and next week I will tell you all about it. If I get thrashed I won't say much, but if I should happen to "lick" I'll give you all the particulars. Next time we meet I will tell you the real names of the anonymous scribblers, and give you some insight into their characters. If Col. Seely & Barnhart will only give us a little corner of the paper for a few weeks, I will relate to you all the events of their chequered lives from their infancy up to the present day, together with a history of their *thrilling adventures at home and abroad*. Till we meet again, good-by and believe me with sentiments of respect, yours truly.

JAS. S. BRISBIN,
of Boalsburg.