

Table with columns for 'Total assets and receipts of the Company', 'Expenses', 'Commissions', 'Total assets and receipts of the Company', 'Expenses', 'Commissions'. Includes sub-totals for various items like 'Premiums', 'Interest on investments', 'Salaries'.

Educational.

Editors of the Democratic Watchman: Towards keeping up your supply for the Educational Department, I offer a few thoughts on the further development and effectiveness of those most valuable auxiliaries to scholastic improvement—Dramatic Associations of Teachers.

On doing this faithfully, it will certainly be considered allowable for teachers to devote a fraction of their leisure to these reunions to their own special improvement; and it is in regard to this that I propose to offer a few considerations.

Young men are apt to suppose that because the ancient languages are general studies in colleges they are not to be neglected; and it is safe to take passage for future literary distinction and emolument.

Young men who wish to prepare themselves for the future usefulness in intellectual pursuits should apply themselves to the practical sciences. While we have a superabundance of smaller and professed teachers of languages, dialects and words, few are able to give any practical instruction in the great field of Physics.

Difficulties in the way of a young man in the country acquiring positive, practical knowledge in this department of science, are the want of teachers and of apparatus, and the expense of procuring the latter.

To an association of teachers and advanced pupils, the whole expenditure for a whole course would be little if any more than a dollar each, and if the principles are well studied in the intervals of meetings—say 20 to 30 pages—the illustrative experiments can be performed in the presence and with the aid of the pupils.

After the usual course of business, the Senate proceeded to the election of officers with the following result:— Speaker, John Cresswell, Jr., Democrat. Chief Clerk, W. H. Miller, Democrat.

Representatives of the Pennsylvania Legislature: The duties of this office are difficult and onerous, and I would assume them with great reluctance, if it were not for the honor which results from my youth and inexperience.

The industrial interests of society must be protected. The natural wealth of the State must be developed. Individual power may be inefficient, aggregations of capital with limited powers should be encouraged.

PEN, PASTE & SCISSORS.

The editor of the Watchman: The experience of life: What a fool I've been. Patience is the tree whose roots are bitter, but the fruit is very sweet.

What the north wind, of course, because it brings the chaps to their lips. Kindnesses are always away in the net, and one leaves in a drawer, to sweat on every object round them.

What part of democracy do you like best? Well, Pompey, I can't tell. What am I? Why, Julius, its looking at the piece of road, not two miles from Bellefonte, so narrow that when two teams met, they have both to get over the fence before either can pass.

Should be arrested. If there be a law in this State against stealing then we advise our citizens to have every article of value bolted and locked, as they have been caught frequently stealing knives.

Terrified Tragedy in New York: Spurned murders his father-in-law—He sinks his wife and mother—Jealousy the cause of it: Escape of the Murderer.

From France we have nothing in a political way, but it is said that Dr. Moxtalmer has received a letter from the Count de Chambord, the representative of the Bourbon line, congratulating him on his independent attitude against the present French Government.

Mobbing Free Lovers: They have had an interesting time, recently at Burr's Mills, on the Central Ohio Railroad. Some time since a woman, Mrs. Speck, an orphan, and a man named Almond, commenced living together near Burr's Mills.

It is said that the Hon. Wm. Montgomery, of Pa., having purchased a fine set of boxing gloves, is learning to "spar" under the instruction of a gentleman of Washington, skilled in the "manly art of self-defense."

The News.

The festivities of the Christmas and New Year holidays have, according to usual custom, usurped during the last week, the main attention of the Public; and Congress, and the whole country having knocked off work to enjoy them, we have very little of domestic interest to chronicle.

From California, we have news of an improving condition of affairs throughout that State, and considerable interesting information comes to us through the way-side Western ocean mail, in regard to affairs in Central America and the South Pacific.

What we learn in connection with matters pertaining to that country, that the little schooner Suva, which managed to run the revenue blockade at the port of Nubarua, loaded with a hundred and forty fifties, bound for the re-conquest of Nicaragua, has suffered shipwreck, and its adventurous knights have been returned to the United States.

Senator Douglas was arraigned in New York on Friday last at his hotel, the Everett House, when he came out on the balcony and made a speech defining his position in regard to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and our foreign policy generally.

From Kansas city says that a despatch from that city states that a quorum of both Houses of the Kansas Legislature met at Lawrence on the 31st instant, and passed resolutions to meet and organize at Leocompton next day.

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MAN KILLED.—On Friday last, Mr. Lewis Wolfley, of Menno township, met with an untimely end, by a falling tree striking him in his person. Several of his fellow workmen were chopping at a tree, and when about falling, they called to him to get out of the way, as the probability was it would fall in that direction.

An exchange tells us of an editor who was soldiering and was chosen captain. One day at parade, instead of giving the orders, "Front face, three paces forward," he exclaimed, "Cook, two dollars a year, in advance."



THE WATCHMAN.

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.  
THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1859.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—Gov. Packard's first annual message to the State Legislature will be found in to-day's paper, which, by the way, has crowded out our usual variety of matter.

In the Senate, Mr. Schell of Bedford, read a bill in place to prevent the circulation of all bank notes under twenty dollars. We are pleased to see this early movement in the matter of reform in banking.

THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE HOUSE AND THE TARIFF.—As much wonderment concerning the alleged determination of the Republicans of the House not to permit the tariff law to be amended this winter if they can possibly evade such action, we may not improperly say that it is generally understood among their outside friends that they have come to this conclusion under the belief that it will be best for the political future of their party to prevent the wishes of Pennsylvania from being gratified, with reference to the duties on iron, until after the next presidential election.

FACTS AND SPECULATIONS.—It is stated that Gov. Medary, of Kansas, has made a requisition upon the Federal Government for a thousand troops, to quell the riot and disorder which prevails in that Territory notwithstanding the subsequence of political excitement there. It is also stated that the outburst in Kansas has been a subject of discussion in the Cabinet, and that orders have been forwarded to the United States Marshal to take measures for the arrest of Montgomery and Brown and others who are alleged to be ringleaders.

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Curious letter from a Suicide.

The Hon. John A. Tucker, who committed suicide on the 11th inst. in Georgia, has left behind him the following letter, addressed to P. H. Colquhoun, editor of the Columbus Times.

DAWSON, Ga., Thursday, Dec. 16. I am about to die, thinking which I have had in contemplation since 1848, viz. the world of me, and myself of an existence unto me and derogatory to others.

And Mr. Editor how dare you or any of your race say that I am a fool or a madman, to perform the act that I am about to perform? Life is a burden to me—has been for years. I am driven by a destiny I have no power to control.

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In referring the attention of the Legislature to the elaborate reports of the Auditor General and State Treasurer, relating to the Finances of the State, which will be laid before you, I cannot refrain from giving expression to my views on the importance of a change in the mode of keeping and disbursing the public money.

The State Treasurer receives and disburses between four and five millions of dollars annually; and it not infrequently happens that there is a balance on the Treasury exceeding one million of dollars. The bond of the Treasurer is but for eighty thousand dollars. He deposits the money of the State wherever he pleases, and it is paid exclusively on his own check. The monthly settlements with the Auditor General afford some security that the funds of the Commonwealth will not be misapplied; but it is entirely inadequate to the complete protection of the public interests.

Until the State should adopt a different system for the collection and disbursing of her revenues, the money on hand must be kept either in the Treasury vault or deposited with the banking institutions in the State. For many years the mode has been adopted of depositing the funds with banks, and it is a well known fact that no money shall be deposited in any bank by the State Treasurer without receiving security to be first given to the Commonwealth by the State Treasurer.

The various charitable and reformatory institutions, which have heretofore received pecuniary assistance from the State, such as the State Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg, the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, at Pittsburgh, the House of Refuge at Philadelphia and Pottsville, the Pennsylvania Training School for the Deaf and Dumb, at Philadelphia, the Northern Home for Friendless Children, at Philadelphia, I recommend to your fostering aid and care.

The present condition of the revenues of the General Government, demonstrates the urgent necessity of increasing duties upon every important article of import. Pennsylvania have ever taken a lively interest in the proper adjustment of a tariff, and they have with singular unanimity at all times favored such an assessment of duties, as would not only be necessary to defray the large annual expenditure for the protection of the great mineral, manufacturing and industrial interest of the country.

When I was called upon to assume the gubernatorial chair nearly one year ago, in deference to public opinion, and my feelings, after a rapid review of events in Pennsylvania, I determined to resign the office to the people of Pennsylvania the revision of a new State into the Union—into that Confederacy of which she is a member must be at all times a subject of high interest.

Subsequent events have confirmed me in these sentiments. The deplorable disputes in the first sessions of the present Convention, the popular excitement resulting from those disputes, together with other proceedings in their nature novel and alarming, would all have been averted had the people been secured in the enjoyment of their rights, by the adoption of a new Constitution.

The last expansive vote of the people of Kansas against the act of Congress, has for a long time known as the Kansas act, has resulted alone from the votes of the people, not from the suggestions of outside influence. But during this angry feeling which this controversy has aroused, that it will henceforward be the duty of Congress to protect slavery in the territories, if the people of the territories—hall fall to do so.

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