THE WATCHMAN.

J. S. SEELY AND J. S. BANNHART, EDITORS.

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

THURSDAY, SEP. 8, 1859

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT,
OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
JOHN ROWE,
OF FRANKLIN CO.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE,
HON. JAMES GAMBLE

LEGISLATURE,
SETH BENNER.

TREASURER,
J. G. LAURIMORE.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
D. G. BUSH,

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
DANIEL Z. KLINE.

AUDITOR,
PETER HOFFER.

Dissolution and Destiny.

It appears that a dissolution of partnership has taken place between the Intellectual Giant and Consistent George in the publication of the Central Press. The Senior partner has published his valedictory, in which he regrets that so few people have been able to appreciate his arduous duties as an editor. His business has been insufficiently sustained. The sweat of his brow and the effort of his mighty intellect have not as he thinks, been taken properly into consideration by the people. Why should I their ingratitude be any longer rewarded by his indefatigable energy and toil? He must either have more pay or none. He tells us, that his case is hopeless—that his demands have not been as well realized as the "promises and expectations of a dream." Oh then degenerating Black Republicans! All that I wrote and printed has been dictated as a matter of course, by an *honest* desire to promote the *truth*, and defend the cause of humanity in building up the two great principles of my "*big heart*"—Black Republicanism and the love of money.

But the Intellectual Giant cannot control his destiny. Fate has been working out a strange and inevitable decree, and he must yield submissive obedience to the law of his Black Republican masters. They have ceased to extend their accustomed liberality.—He leaves the readers of the Central Press to bear testimony, how devotedly he has been attached to Black Republican principles, and confronts the stern reality of destiny in another field, where he supposes his devotion to party politics will be more liberally rewarded. Actuated only by the necessity which surrounds him, he resigns the chair editorial, and mutually commits the Central Press, and the future prosperity of his principles to the fostering care of Consistent George, doubtless, invoking the "Oracles" to aid and direct this great champion in working out a more happy and glorious consummation of things.

Consistent George having now a clear field in which to exercise his masterly mind and progressive tendencies, avers that what the "Press has been in the past it shall continue to be in the future."

His course fellow Democrats is well known to you to be advocating the principles of the Black Republicans and bitterly hostile to the men and measures of our time honored Democratic party. Judge Hale received his warmest sympathies and support last fall.

Now the veritable Junior makes his debut as a prodigy in politics, having sold himself body and breeches to the Black Republicans. He pitches into the Democratic candidates unsparingly and without mercy. The second Tuesday of next October, he seems to think will be a day of terrible retribution to the Democratic party. But Consistent George has no stronger claims to truth and veracity, than his illustrious predecessor, the Intellectual Giant, as the sequel fully shows.

The following extract from the Central Press, will show not only its true position in politics, but how much regard for truth and veracity Consistent George has manifested:

"The business which should have been finished on Wednesday evening, was only finished on Saturday afternoon; and the trial list of over ninety cases, which should have been diminished at least forty cases, *was diminished by one single solitary* case. A sad commentary, truly, on the business qualifications of the present incumbent."

We have recently taken the trouble to investigate this matter. The trial list, *instead of being diminished by only one single solitary case*, has been reduced *eight cases*, one of which took up nearly *two days* in trial.—Eleven commonwealth cases were also disposed of. Some of them occupied much time, and were cases of no inconsiderable importance. The discussions on the argument list were lengthy, and business dispatched with as much facility as on any former occasion.

Judge Gamble has fully met all reasonable expectation, notwithstanding this base and dishonorable falsehood to pervert public opinion in the face of facts.

But consistent George has become perfectly infatuated with the idea of electing Mr. Linn, the Black Republican candidate for Judge. We make an extract from the Central Press in truth of this assertion.

"On the dash of the lamented Burnside, the name of Samuel Linn, Esq., has been suggested. His honesty none can doubt; his integrity is proverbial, his business capacities well known, and his legal lore beyond dispute. None know him but to admire him, and it is only the wireworking politicians, that prevent his unanimous election."

Fellow Democrats will you allow yourselves to be deceived by this man's pretensions in the political arena? Two years ago he solicited favors at your hands, a seeming Democrat in principle, but now, he can swallow "Sam" and "Sambo" at a single gulp.

We would say to you to be vigilant on the watch-tower, and you shall have the gratification of seeing the Central Press become a nonentity and the glorious principles of Democracy happily and triumphantly vindicated.

Be Vigilant—Organize.

Our Democratic friends throughout the County must remember that is through vigilance and organization, by which success is achieved. Grand and majestic mass meetings, with their imposing display of numbers and enthusiasm sometimes tell strongly upon the issue of a canvass; but it is the close townships and school district organizations which always chain victory to the standard that employs that useful agency. Let committees be appointed in every small locality to ascertain the names and residence of the Democratic citizens, in order that their votes may be deposited early in the ballot box. This census is all important, and should be at once looked to, as it enables us to ascertain who is behind hand at the election, and where to send to procure the attendance of the absentees. The best of causes and the most powerful parties need organization in order to succeed. The pulse of the Democracy beats high. Its confidence in its ability to secure victory was never so great as at the present moment.—One thing only is wanting, and that is thorough and systematic organization, by which we may enjoy the fruits of all our advantages and win a victory more decisive and glorious than has ever occurred in the past. Let the intervening time be spent principally in the work of local organization by the committees.

A Base Falsehood.

The Butler American of last week says that Hon R. L. Wright, the Democratic candidate for Auditor General, did, while in the State Senate last winter coolly pocket the "extra" two hundred dollars which accrued to him by the perpetration of the "Extra pay swindle," without scruple. This charge of the editor of the American is a barefaced calumny on a worthy and good man. Every man who has a spark of manhood in him, let him be of whatever party he may, must feel that he is belied in such a charge as this which the American has made idly, and without any regard for truth.

In the Senate last winter, while the Appropriation Bill was up for consideration, Mr Welsh, Democrat moved "That so much of the fourth section of the act, entitled An Act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the government, &c., as increases the compensation of members of the Legislature from $500 to 700 per annum, be and the same is hereby repealed." The question was decided in the affirmative, R. L. Wright voting yea. Thus we see that a Democratic Senate voted to reduce the pay of the members to $500 a year. The bill reducing the pay of the members to $500 a year, then went to the House which had a Republican majority, and it was there voted down by a large majority. Those whom the Republicans elect to office are a curious set; they seem to consider that the voters cannot be hoodwinked into electing them to office but at occasional periods of political dullness, and they act on this thought by filching as much as they can from the Treasury when they have their hands in.

Very Distressing.

Under this caption the Cincinnati Enquirer, the leading Democratic paper in Ohio, and a staunch supporter of Mr. Douglas, makes the following announcement:

A day or two ago we gave our readers the following editorially:

"IN THE LAST STAGE OF CONSUMPTION.—John W. Forney has betaken himself to writing doggerel about the President."

No person can imagine the loss we have sustained by that simple announcement.—The *Press* has stricken the *Enquirer* from its exchange list, and we are no longer permitted, by visual means, to ascertain how much it increases daily in Republican color. We have no doubt, when we are allowed to look upon its face again, we shall instantly conclude, from its unadulterated ebony, that it *died* in the wool.

The way Forney went Over.

Some people are at a loss to know how Forney got over to the Opposition. We had warning that he intended to go, and we kept an eye on him to see how he would manage it. We know exactly how it was done.

A colored dancing master, in learning his pupils how to "cut the pigeon wing," gave them these directions: "fust advance de left foot; den advance de right foot; den gib one general conwulshun."

Forney adopted the darkey's dancing directions when he made up his mind to desert the Democracy. First he advanced the left *foot towards the Opposition*; then he advanced the right foot; and then "one general conwulsion" carried him clear over.

In fact, we think Mr. Gamble, or his friends have entirely over done the thing—we say Mr. Gamble, because it is strongly hinted that *he wrote the letter to the Evening Argus, praising his own virtues and legal ability*. That Mr. Gamble is a very fine, social gentleman, and a very passable lawyer, no one who is acquainted with him doubts.—*Lock Haven Watchman.*

We would state for the benefit of the editor of the Watchman, that the person who *strongly* hinted that Judge Gamble was the author of the communication in the Argus, *hinted a strong lie*. We know the author of the article referred to, and we know, also, that Judge Gamble never saw it, or knew that a communication would appear in that paper in his defence.

Important Decision.

THE TONNAGE TAX QUESTION.

For several days a suit has been on trial in Harrisburg, before Judge Pearson, involving the right of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to impose a tax on tonnage transported over the Pennsylvania Central Rail Road. It will be remembered that the Rail Road Company some months ago refused to pay this tonnage tax, alleging that it was imposed contrary to the provisions of the constitution of the United States. Last spring an opinion was published, sustaining the Company in the position it had taken, signed by Hon. Wm. M. Meredith, Theodore Cuyler, Esq., and Hon. John J. Crittenden. The Auditor General of Pennsylvania decided that the tax must be paid, and for the purpose of testing the legality of it, suit was brought in the Dauphin County Court. The Commonwealth was represented by Attorney General Knox and St. George Tucker Campbell, Esq., and the Rail Road Company by Theo. Cuyler, Esq., and Ed Stanton, Esq., of Washington City. The arguments, which are said to have been very able, were closed yesterday, when Judge Pearson delivered a lengthy, elaborate, and able opinion of the case, reviewing the points as they had been presented to the Court.

His honor remarked that the case presented new and important features; a large amount of money was involved in it—perhaps millions of dollars—together with import questions involving the rights of States. The question presented had no precedent in decisions given in this State, or by the Supreme Court of the United States. He was therefore bound to declare the law as he found it, regardless of all consequences, and that the judiciary ought not, and would not, be influenced by the feelings of the State on any subject. He had no doubt that it was the duty of any court of this State to declare a law unconstitutional if it should be found in conflict with the constitution of the United States.

The Judge remarked that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was incorporated on the 13th of April 1846 for the purpose of building a railroad from Harrisburg to Pittsburg, and a burden was at the time imposed upon them that they should pay a tonnage tax upon goods carried over their road, and that after the expiration of twelve years they come now to contest the claim upon them made by the State, and the Court is called to decide the constitutional power of this State.

The constitutional power of this State to impose a tax upon goods carried in the State is not doubted, but the right to impose on foreign commerce is disputed. If the duties were merely imposed upon foreign goods passing through this State it might present another question, but the burden was thrown upon the corporation alone and not upon citizens of other States. The citizens of this State, as well as those of others, were equally taxed, and it would not do at this time for the Railroad Company to come into court and say, "We have collected the money from those who shipped goods over our road, but we won't pay it over because we deem the law imposing those duties unconstitutional."

His honor then enquired, "who can take advantage of the unconstitutionality of the law? Certainly the Railroad Company cannot; but the party paying the duties might test its constitutionality." He held the law to be a contract between the Railroad and the State to pay certain amounts for the franchises received from the Commonwealth, and hooted at the idea of the Railroad Company coming into court and contesting this claim. They had no defence at all on this plea; they could not come and say, in good conscience, that they had collected this money but refused to pay it over because they considered the law unconstitutional.

The only party that might bring such a plea must be a citizen of another State. He did not look upon them as the agents for the State to collect this tax, but they collected it for themselves. The agent cannot say to the principal that he had collected their money but he refused to pay it over. After explaining the case fully, His Honor directed the Jury to return a verdict in favor of the State for the full amount claimed, with interest from the date of the settlement;—whereupon the Jury retired, and in a short time returned a verdict against the Railroad Company for the sum of $91,196 61 debt and interest to date.

A Threatened Difficulty.

There is a prospect of another misunderstanding between the United States and English Governments. By the last intelligence from the Pacific we learn that the United States government had taken possession of the island of San Juan, off the entrance of Frazer river, on the Pacific. A fair idea of the nature of the controversy which led to this step on the part of our government, is conveyed by the annexed explanation. The matter calls for immediate adjustment.

The treaty of 1846 provided that the line separating the British and American territories should commence at the summit of the Rocky Mountains in latitude 45 degrees to which point it had previously been brought from the east, thence run westward with the 49th parallel to the middle of the Gulf of Georgia, thence southward with the main channel to the Straits of Fuca, and through the middle of those *straits to the* ocean. Now, it so happens that between the point where the line leaves the 40th parallel and the point where it enters the Straits of Fuca there is the Archipelago of de Haro, through which several large channels run; the two main ones being the Rosario Strait and the Canal de Haro. The former is the one used by vessels going from the ocean to Frazer's river, but the latter is the wider, though obstructed by some small islets.

Both are wide channels, and deep enough for the largest ships. Between them lie a dozen islands, the chief of which are San Juan, Lopez and Orcas Islands, and altogether they may include about 200 square miles of land, or 128,000 acres. San Juan Island is the most valuable, and has *about 70,000* acres; much of it is good soil, covered with fine grass. The British assert that the Rosario Strait is the "main channel" meant by the treaty, and the Americans say the Canal de Haro is meant; and the settlement of that dispute will determine who is to be the owner of the Islands. Some British subjects already occupy San Juan Island as a sheep pasture.

There appears to be an insurmountable difficulty between Sam and Sambo, in N. Y. The Republicans have determined to hold their State Convention at Syracuse, next week, to nominate a full ticket, while Sam, will meet his *Know Nothing friends* at Utica, on the 21st of September.

☞ What's up with the Republicans and Know Nothings of this County? Some of the candidates lips are hanging about two feet.

Clinton County.

The mess in the Republican party in Clinton county still continues. The party is cut up to pieces. Each faction is mad, roaring mad, swearing eternal hostility to each other. Petrikin is determined to be a candidate let the consequences be what they may, and Fearon feels about the same way. We regret we have not room this week for Mr. P's letter, the following is Mr. Fearon's:

To the Republican Party of Clinton County

GENTLEMEN:—The extraordinary course taken by the American Watchman, the only newspaper published in Clinton county which advocates the principles of the Republican party, requires me for the first time in my life, to defend myself against gross personal libels, which affect my integrity as well as political character.

I have all my life been a consistent and unwavering opponent of the so called Democratic party. I have ever been a firm believer of the political doctrines of HENRY CLAY, and have never deviated from their support. I cordially advocated the election of FREMONT and WILMOT.

Although several times a candidate for office, it was never by my own solicitation, but always at the demand of my party friends. In office I claim that I have ever been faithful to the professions of my life and constant to what I and my party believed for the public good. Under these circumstances I consider it extraordinary that a newspaper claiming to be the organ of my party should dare to charge, or insinuate the charge, against me that I was a candidate at this time at the request of our political opponents, or that they especially desired my nomination; and baser than all, that I or my friends were using money to procure my nomination.

I pronounce each of these charges untrue and the author a calumniator. "I was last year made a candidate against my desires. I was elected without effort by myself. I represented my party and the district, as I believed, fairly and to the satisfaction of all who had a right to question my course. Such at least was my honest desire.

In accordance with the usage of all parties I was entitled to a renomination. I believe it was the general desire of my party friends to do me this act of simple justice. But on *the eve of the Delegate election*, the newspaper I have referred to (of which I am part owner) and those who control it, the majority of whom were formerly Democrats and have but recently joined our ranks—all revilers of Henry Clay and enemies of his principles commenced a systematic course of misrepresentation against me, and by undue means sought to destroy not only any prospects of re election I might have had, but also my party stand, and what is far dearer to me my good name.

I pledge you my word that I have not nor have my friends with my approbation or knowledge used money in this or any other contest to influence the vote of any one. I pledge you my word that it is untrue that I *have had any manner of political intrigue* with persons of opposite parties; or that they have in any manner influenced my conduct. Many of them have always supported me when I was a candidate as my very successes have proved, but is this a crime in me? Was not the fact that I would receive such support one of the reasons why my party formerly nominated me?

I never had any intercourse with any Democrat in regard to my renomination, nor as to the course I would pursue if re-elected. I never had any direct interest in the Sunbury and Erie Railroad—or in the Canals since they have passed out of the hands of the State—nor have I been approached by any parties having interest in them in regard to my past or future course, or by any person connected directly or indirectly with either the Railroad or the Canals. And if any one connected with them has favored my nomination I pledge you my word it has been without any pledge, promise or instruction on my part, as to my future course if elected. I am ready to meet my accuser face to face; whatever his charge may be.—And now I appeal to you, my former political friends, shall I be stricken down in the party with which I have acted all my life and whose principles I dearly cherish, by falsehood and misrepresentation? Does my former political conduct merit such treatment at your hands?

Truly yours, WM FEARON

Lock Haven, August 29, 1859

The Black Republican Disappointment in Oregon.

The Black Republicans were in ecstacies of delight at the supposed election of their friend David Logan as representative to Congress from Oregon. The vast superstructure of Abolition triumphs which they built on the slender foundation of the Logan victory was quite startling. But alas! "there's many a slip 'tween the cup and the lip," and, instead of Black Republican Logan being the representative, a sterling Democrat, Lansing Stout, has won the prize, and can write the much coveted letters M. C., after his name during the Thirty-sixth Congress, and as long thereafter as his constituents and a kind Providence will permit. Of course, this calamity has been brought about by the Administration party's use of "Missouri Border Ruffianism and Lecompton iniquity:" and is the result of "gross irregularities and frauds." The Tribune is evidently chagrined at this disappointment, and vents its spleen in the following series of interrogatories, which are intended to be *very sarcastic*: "Where will Lane be in 1860?" "Where the State hurried into the Union because the South desired her electoral votes?" We have not time to do more than ask where David Logan is in 1859?

Democrats,

Remember that ONE VOTE may decide the fate of your party in a county. Hundreds of examples might be given, to prove the effect of one solitary voter remaining away from the polls on the day of election. Well wishes amount to nothing. Do not indulge in the fatal delusion that our ticket is safe enough without your vote. Put your own vote in the ballot-box, and see that your Democratic neighbor does the same. WATCH—WORK—BE VIGILANT—AND THE VICTORY WILL BE OURS.

We understand Governor Packer has appointed Messrs. Hague and Dougherty, of Harrisburg, and Mr. Mitchell, of Clinton county, to inspect the western division of the Sunbury and Erie railroad, and if their report is favorable, the Company will be entitled to receive from the Commonwealth a million of dollars, in certain securities, as provided in the bill for the sale of the State Canals. The Gazette says "the Western Division of this great enterprise, destined to unite Philadelphia and Erie, is as good as finished. From Erie to Union, 23 miles, the iron is laid, and the cars have run over it."

The Young Men of Pennsylvania.

In life, a great deal depends upon the way men take the first steps. The duties, the privileges and obligations which attach to the citizen, are matters of the greatest importance for every young man to consider. Each individual has certain rights to enjoy, and duties to perform as a member of the body politic. Each citizen is a sovereign, and has a direct interest in the political affairs of the State. The first vote which a young man casts upon arriving at the legal age of manhood, is a most important personal matter. He becomes, by the act of voting, one of the chosers of the public servants of the State, and by the same act, he expresses his opinion of approval and disapproval of public measures. In making his selection of party with which to act, the young voter should decide without prejudice, and after calm examination of, and deliberation upon the real merits of those principles which each party professes. As far as possible he should avoid being led by others, or being governed by whim or caprice. He should think and act for himself, in chosing what is to be the complexion of his political life. In this country, all are, to a certain extent, politicians, and it is right and proper that they should be so. The existence of parties in a government like ours, is a political necessity, and it becomes every young man, before affiliating with any one of them, to enquire which of the political organizations is best adapted to promote the general, commom good of the people, and to secure the blessings and advancement of constitutional liberty. In our view, a careful study of the past history of this nation, and a candid judgment of the measures which have been of the greatest general advantage to the greatest number of people, will lead the young men of Pennsylvania to the irresistable conclusion, that the fundamental doctrines of the Democratic party are better adapted to protect the citizen in the enjoyment of his rights of person, conscience property and liberty than any other code of political ethics. Consider how the nation has grown under Democratic rule; see what the Democracy has done for the country in the past seventy years! In years, our nation is an infant, but that infant, fed by Democratic hands has become a giant. All the organizations which have been formed to supplant the Democracy, have failed to acquire the confidence of the people. All the great beneficial measures of the government of the country for the past fifty years, have been the direct result of Democratic policy, and have been initiated and consummated by the great Democratic minds of the country. The statute books of the nation show that all great changes which have been approved by the public voice, and have been adopted into the very theory of our government as a rule of conduct, have come from the Democracy. The measure of the Opposition to the Democracy, no matter by what name it has been called, have universally failed to stand the test of discussion before the people, and have ultimately been rejected by them. The nation owes its growth, its prosperity, its position and its eminence to the Democratic party. For brief periods, faction has occasionally triumphed, but the country has always returned to the Democratic party in every emergency where the Constitution and the Union of the States was to be sustained against sectional and factional aggression.

Young men of the old Keystone! who are about to cast your first vote—do it for the men and principles of the glorious old Democratic party. Its antecedents, its renown to success, its fidelity to the public good, its patriotism, and the brilliant record of actions, invite you to examine its principles and join its standard. It is the nation's party. Let it be yours!

The Late Shooting Affair in New Orleans.

[From the N. O. True Delta of Aug 29th.]

An unfortunate shooting affray occurred at the Charity Hospital, or rather in front of it between two well known city physicians, Dr S. Choppin and Dr Foster, the former one of the visiting physicians of the Hospital, and the latter a surgeon of the same institution. An enmity of considerably long standing has existed between these gentlemen the cause of which is not our province or wish to state, either ex *cathedra* or otherwise. The immediate circumstance of the affair may be briefly told, though as may readily be supposed, when we give an account of it from the best information we can get, some variation is to be looked for with certainty.

One version of the affair is that Dr Choppin had just come out from the Hospital and was standing on the banquette preparatory to getting into his buggy, when, on turning round he saw Dr Foster—who, at the time was talking somewhat angrily with the clerk of the Hospital—looking at him, not in a friendly manner, as may be supposed from their previous relations. Dr Choppin asked him who he was looking at. The other replied he was looking at him, and at the same moment commenced drawing a weapon.—Dr. Choppin, seeing it was a pistol, instantly drew a weapon of the same sort. Dr. Foster immediately fired, and the first ball took effect in Dr. Choppin's neck, paralyzing his arm and preventing him from cocking his pistol properly which went off in his hand, the bullet from which just raised the skin from his left hand. Dr. Foster fired three shots more—one of them entering Dr. Choppin's abdomen, but which, we believe, passed round by the side without penetrating the body.

We understand that the chief difference in the accounts are in relation to the drawing of the pistol, one version being that Dr. *Foster drew his revolver first*, and the other that Dr. Choppin drew his pistol first.

Both Dr. Choppin's wounds are considered rather perilous, not necessarily so, but from the parts of the body touched by the balls.

Dr. Foster, a few minutes after the occurrence, was arrested by officers McFarland and Dean, and during the evening was conveyed to the Parish Prison by the Chief of the Police.

At a late hour last night Dr. Choppin was doing as well as could be anticipated. It was ascertained that the ball that entered the neck had touched the jugular vein. The danger to be apprehended from the other wound was in regard to the ball touching the membrance of the stomach. Both, unhappily are in most dangerous places.

The best way to strengthen good resolutions is to act them out yourself. If you resolve to repair an old fence, it strengthens the resolution and the fence too, to commence at once.

Latest Foreign News.

By the Indian and the City of Washington, at New York, we have full advices from Europe to the 18th ult. The army of Italy made its entry into Paris on Sunday, the 14th, and on the evening of that day the Emperor gave a banquet to his Generals, at which he made a speech and proposed the health of the army. Upwards of 1,100 prisoners were pardoned, and the next day the Monitour contained a decree granting an amnesty to all political offenders under sentence. It is affirmed that Napoleon has assured the English Government that he will not himself and will not allow Austria to restore the exiled Princes of Central Italy by force; and Lord John Russell had, just before the prorogation, for the second time, assured Parliament that such were Napoleon's intentions. The report of a republican rising at *Parma turns out to be unfounded*, and order prevailed in the Duchies. Garibaldi had accepted the command of the forces of Central Italy, and had arrived at Leghorn. The death of the King of Prussia was looked for hourly. The Ministerial crisis in Austria was not yet at an end. The nomination of Charles Lennox Whyke, in place of Sir Wm. Gore Ouseley, as Envoy Extraordinary to Central America was received with satisfaction.

THREE DAYS LATER.

We have three days later news from Europe, *by the arrival of the steamship Jason*, at St. Johns, N. F., from Galway. The Zurich Conference had accomplished nothing. The National Assembly of Tuscany has declared against the former dynasty. Cardinal Antonelli has resigned the Presidency of the Council of Rome. Louis Blanc has refused to accept of the amnesty granted by Louis Napoleon. The King of Oude has been released from imprisonment.

The steamship Africa arrived at New York on Thursday, from Liverpool, with dates to the 20th ult. It was rumored at Paris that Marshals Canrobert and Neil had fought a duel, in which the latter was killed. John Moody, second mate of the ship Mary, of Bath, had been committed, in England, on the charge of wilful murder in killing, on board of that ship, while lying in the Tyne, a seaman named Daniel Witham. The builders' strike was continued at London. John Edward Buller, of the firm of Buller & Smarg, solicitors of London, has absconded. He is a defaulter to the amount of £100,000. The long pending trial of Dr. Smethurst, for the murder of Miss Banks, at Richmond, had terminated. A verdict of *guilty was rendered*, and Dr Smethurst was sentenced to be hung. The testimony elicited at the trial showed that Dr Smethurst had got up a fictitious marriage with Miss Banks, having at the time a wife living, and slowly poisoned her for the sake of her money. The Emperor Napoleon has ordered two Government steamers to Algeria and Guiana, to bring back the political exiles.

[From the Phila. Pennsylvania Inquirer.]

New and Prosperous Settlement.

Hammonton on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad is a flourishing village settled chiefly by New Englanders, who wish to escape their *frosty climate*, and by persons from the West, who are engaged in the grape culture. One year ago the settlement commenced, and since then it has a population of fifteen hundred. They have built about three hundred houses, opened four stores, several hotels, one steam saw and planing mill, with schools, churches, and brick yards. They have set out since forty vineyards and in short, established a settlement, which from the respectability of the settlers, is destined to become one of the most important and influential places in the State of New Jersey. Grape growers are of the opinion that the strip of land between the Little and the Great Egg Harbor rivers is the best for the vine, owing to both soil and climate, of any that has been found in the country. From the extent they are entering into the business, a supply of pure and unadulterated wines may soon be expected. They who have raised crops at Hammonton represent that the soil is very productive. It is not surprising that the place should increase so rapidly when it is considered the advantages it presents, over the West in health, climate and markets. Crops are secure from frosts, that blighting enemy that robs the farmer of the North of so much of his labor and profit.

ARREST OF THE SUPPOSED MURDERER OF THE HON. MIKE WALSH.—Patrick Mulholland the old State Prison bird, and a hard case generally, was arrested at half past two o'clock on Wednesday morning, by Officers Sutton and Lawney, of the Seventeenth precinct on a warrant issued by Coroner O'Keefe, in which he stands suspected of being the murderer of the Hon. Mike Walsh who it will be remembered, in March last, was pushed down a flight of steps in Eighth avenue, and soon after was found dead.

The fact that Mulholland was known to be a desperate character, and that he left the Hope House immediately after Mr Walsh, together with the fact that he, two days afterwards, started for Kansas, where he has been ever since, until his return on Monday last, led to suspicion against him.

When arrested he was walking with about *fifteen other similar characters, in the Bowery*, but as the station house was very near, his friends made no attempt to prevent the arrest. The prisoner was taken before Justice Osborne and committed to the Tombs. *N. Y. Express.*

Further from California.

REPORTED ATTACK ON SAN JUAN—THIRTY AMERICANS SAID TO BE KILLED.

NEW ORLEANS, September 6.—The steamship Habano having arrived, the San Francisco papers furnish the following additional items of intelligence:

Governor Douglas had issued a protest against General Harney's occupation of San *Juan, and had sent a message to the Vancouver Assembly*, declaring that British forces should be landed at San Juan.

A doubtful rumor prevailed that the British steamer Satellite had attacked the island and killed thirty Americans.

Bolton & Barron's land claim in California proves to be a forgery.

The consignees of the ship Fanny S. Perley consider her lost, as she has not arrived, though long overdue.

Arrived at San Francisco—Ship Challenge, from New York, and ship Fanny Mayor, from Cauren Island.

The Chicago Leader has received a letter from a gentleman who claims to have discovered a process by which the "vasty deep" can be *walked* with the ease and safety of *terra firma*. "Water shoes" is the name given to the apparatus, by which the discoverer professes to have accomplished several successful trips across a nameless lake. The Leader promises "further particulars" in a future number.

PEN, PASTE & SCISSORS.

☞ Put down Judge Gamble's majority in the District at 1100.

☞ The communications over the signature B. A. N., will appear next week.

☞ It is said that Vice-President Breckenridge has written a letter declining the use of his name in connection with the Presidency.

☞ A poet says: "O, she was fair, but sorrow came and left his traces there."—What became of the balance of the harness he don't state.

☞ A first class locomotive costs about $10,000; a passenger car $2 000; a baggage car $1,500; a freight car $650; a gravel car $450. The iron of a railroad costs $5,000 to $8,000 per mile.

☞ ENCAMPMENT.—At a meeting of the Military Delegates, held on Tuesday the 30th ult., at Williamsport, it was agreed to hold an Encampment at Lock Haven, on the 26th of this month.

☞ General Lane, in a private letter, says, in relation to the Presidency, that he is content to place himself in the hands of his friends, and will take no step to bring himself before the people as a candidate.

☞ The Republican Convention of Clinton county, at their last meeting in Lock Haven, on the 30th ult., nominated Simon Cameron for President and Andrew G. Curtin, of Bellefonte, for Governor.

☞ We learn from the Milton Democrat, that the Odd Fellow's hall, at that place, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning the 30th ult., about four o'clock. Among the sufferers are Messrs. John V. Goodlander, John F. Caslow, and David Krauser.

☞ "There is a negro in Philadelphia who is distinguished for the size of his feet. They measure twenty one inches in length."—*Exchange.*

Here is just what has long been wanted—a platform for the Republican party. It is of the proper dimensions, and is made of the right sort of material, being all *nigger*.

☞ The latest "fashion" announced from Europe is that of dressing very plainly when going to church. Some of the ladies of the "first circles" go up to worship in plain calico. It is thus sought to encourage the attendance of the very poor, who have hitherto withheld their presence for lack of Sunday clothes.

Walking on the water.

According to the Oswego (N. Y.) papers, a Mr Gardener has accomplished the feat of walking on the water by means of some apparatus which is not described. Whether such a thing is possible the reader can judge for himself. The Oswego Palladium gives an account of a private exhibition which Mr Gardner gave on Thursday.

"Whatever were the expectations of the spectators, the leader seemed to have perfect confidence, and proceeded as if the business was no new thing to him; he had evidently assured himself by previous experiment and practice. The spot selected was one where the bank receded directly into deep water.—Supporting himself on the start by a pole, which was held by several persons on shore, on reaching the end he let loose, and stood upon the surface of the water. Gardener also used a balance pole, for the same purpose and in the same manner of the tight-rope performer. He proceeded directly out from the shore, with a kind of swinging gait his body swaying to and fro as he stepped.

"A short distance from the shore the apparatus was hardly discernible, and the pedestrian had every appearance of walking upon the surface of the water with no artificial aid, with the exception of his balancing pole. His progress was about the same as in ordinary walking upon land, and apparently with nearly the same ease. He reached the opposite shore without stopping, in six minutes and a quarter. Mr G. did not step upon the shore, but merely rested upon his feet a moment or more, supporting and balancing himself by placing his pole upon the bottom. Shortly he started upon his return, and reaching the middle of the river, again stood still. Here Gardener moved himself around several times without moving his feet, but simply by the act of swinging his balancing pole. He then started again and quickly strided to the shore. He appeared very little fatigued or excited by the performance, and the success of the present experiment was nothing more than he expected. *The whole time occupied up on the water was a trifle over eighteen minutes.*"

A man in Wisconsin says he can walk across Lake Michigan, and will do so if he can get up a public exhibition.

A Curious Oath—Pledge of the Horse Thieves.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer, Aug 23d.]

Two men named Rousch and Holley, were arested in this city on Sunday. They appear to belong to a band of thieves, and the following is the oath of their clan:

In the name of the Power above, and in the name of all his hosts of and ministers, whom I invoke to bear record of my words; in the name of him below, whom we fear, and whom we hate, I swear:

"I swear that from this moment to the end of my life I devote myself, without any reserve to the fancy reform: that I will never leave it without the consent of my captain; that in sickness or in health, in adversity or in prosperity, I will, never leave, quit, or resign, without the consent of my captain. I will obey my captain, even unto death, in all transactions; I will be bound by the laws he has established, and in all my doings I will act in strict conformity with the regulations he has made; and I invoke these powers, in the event of my failing to fulfil this, my oath, to shower down all the curses to which human nature is susceptible; may all the maladies to which hideous wretches who crave to die still exist, be my fate; may my days be restless, my nights sleepless, the pains of hell goad me on to desperation, my limbs wither from my body, my body paralyzed with sickness, my breath tainted, my eyeballs sightless, my soul damned, if I fail in anything I have sworn; but all I implore that your power to shower upon me ten thousand times the miseries that mortals ever imagined, if I, by word, thought, or deed, or design, betray one of my brethren or captain, or raise my hand or voice to witness against him in a court of justice, may my tongue rot from its root to the lip, and leave me a speechless liar, if I am in this guilty; but I swear to state all that is false, unless the truth can benefit the prisoner; to this in all and every part, I swear, to every word and sentence I swear, by Him above, by him below, by all that rules, by all that serves, I swear."

A distressing accident has occurred in Cincinnati, which should serve as a warning to young ladies. A young girl, who was quite a belle, and very beautiful, was in the habit of bathing her face in a mixture of camphene and salt, for the purpose of preserving her good looks. During her customary nightly oblution, on Tuesday, the camphene took fire from a lamp burning upon her toilet table, and blistered her face, neck, shoulders and bosom in a horrible manner. Her eyes are so badly burnt that it is feared she will entirely loose one at least; but although there is a possibility of saving one of them, the roses plucked from her cheeks by the fiery fingers of the flame have already faded forever.