# Democratic Watchman.

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## Business Directory.

**E. J. HOCKMAN,**
SURVEYOR AND CONVEYANCER
BELLEFONTE, PENN'A

H N M'ALLISTER JAMES A. BEAVER.
**M'ALLISTER & BEAVER,**
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BELLEFONTE, PENN'A

**WILLIAM H. BLAIR,**
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office in the Arcade, second floor

**UNITED STATES HOTEL,**
THIRD STREET,
WILLIAMSPORT, PENN'A
V. S. DORBLER, PROPRIETOR.

**JAMES H. HANKEN,**
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BELLEFONTE, PENN'A
Office, on the Diamond, one door west of the Post Office

**L. J. CRANE,**
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND REAL ESTATE AGENT
CLEARFIELD, CLEARFIELD CO., PA
Sep. 30,'58-tf.

**CHARLES R HALE,**
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office with the Hon James T Hale.
Nov 25, 1858-tf

**DR. JAMES F. HUTCHISON,**
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Successor to Dr Wm J McKim, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of BOTTER'S MILL'S and vicinity Office at the Eagle Hotel

**J. G IRVIN,**
PRACTICAL SURVEYOR,
OAK HALL MILLS, PENN'A
Will attend to surveying farms, roads, &c All applications addressed to Boalsburg P O will receive prompt attention. Feb 10'59 6m

ADAM LINN. WILLIAM P WILSON
**LINN & WILSON,**
ATTORNEY'S AT LAW
Office on Allegany street, in the building formerly occupied by Humes, McAllister, Hale & Co., dec'd
August 10-55-1year

**D. G BURR,**
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Will attend to all professional business entrusted to his care Particular attention paid to collections &c Office in the Arcade, second floor with Wm H Blair, Esq
January 13-'59-tf

**IRA C MITCHELL,**
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BELLEFONTE PENN'A,
Will continue the practice of his profession, in the office heretofore occupied by him and will attend to all business promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to him
Dec 23, 1858 —1—

**WM P MACHANUS,**
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Professional business will receive prompt attention Collections made in Centre, Clinton and Clearfield counties
Office on Allegheny street in the building formerly occupied by Linn & Wilson
Bellefonte, June 30, '59

**J. D. WINGATE,**
RESIDENT DENTIST
Office and residence on the North East Corner of the Diamond, near the Court House
☞ Will be found at his office except two weeks in each month, commencing on the first Monday of each month, when he will be away fulfilling professional duties

**DR. G. L. POTTER,**
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
BELLEFONTE, CENTRE CO, PA,
Office on High Street (old office) Will attend to professional calls as heretofore, and respectfully offers his services to his friends and the public
Oct 29-'58-tf.

**DR. J. F. MITCHELL,**
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
BELLEFONTE, CENTRE CO, PA.
Will attend to professional calls as heretofore, and respectfully offers his services to his friends and the public. Office next door to his residence on Spring street. Oct 29-58-tf

**ADAM HOY,**
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BELLEFONTE, PENN'A
Will attend promptly to all legal business intrusted to him. Special attention will be given to the Orphans' Court Practice and Scrivening His office is with the Hon James T. Hale, where he can always be consulted in the English and German languages.

S. G HUMES. H. N. M'ALLISTER. J. T. HALE
A. G. CURTIN.
**DEPOSIT BANK,**
—OF—
HUMES, McALLISTER, HALE & CO.
BELLEFONTE, CENTRE CO., PA.
Deposits Received—Bills of Exchange and Notes Discounted—Interest Paid on Special Deposits—Collections Made, and Proceeds Remitted Promptly—Exchange on the East constantly on hand
June 2nd, 1859.

**J. R. STOVER,**
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.
Will practice his profession in the several Courts of Centre County. All business intrusted to him will be faithfully attended to. Particular attention paid to collections, and all monies promptly remitted. Can be consulted in the German as well as in the English language.
Office on High st., formerly occupied by Judge Burnside, Esq D. C. Boal, Esq.

**BANKING HOUSE,**
—OF—
WM. F. REYNOLDS & CO.,
BELLEFONTE, CENTRE CO., PA.
Bills of exchange and Notes discounted. Collections made and proceeds promptly remitted.—Interest paid on special deposits. Exchange in the eastern cities constantly on hand for sale. Deposits received
April 7th, 1859.

**F. P. GREEN,**
DRUGGIST.
BELLEFONTE, PA.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs, Toilet Soaps, Brushes, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Trussels and Shoulder Braces Garden Seeds.
Customers will find my stock complete and fresh, and all sold at moderate prices.
☞ Farmers and Physicians on the country are invited to examine my stock.


## GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, IN AND BY AN ACT OF the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth" passed the 2d day of July A D. 1839, it is made the duty of the Sheriff of every county within the Commonwealth to give public notice of the General Elections, and in such notice to enumerate —1st— The officers to be elected 2d Designate the places at which the elections is to be held. I, THOS McCOY, High Sheriff of the county of Centre, do hereby make known, and give this public notice to the electors of the said county of Centre, that on the second Tuesday of October next, (being the 12th day of the month) a General Election will be held at the several election districts established by law in the said county of Centre at which time State, County and Judiciary officers are to be elected as follows, to wit

One person to fill the office of Auditor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of Surveyor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

One person to fill the office of President Judge of the District composed of the counties of Centre, Clinton and Clearfield

One person to fill the office of County Treasurer of the county of Centre

One person to represent the county of Centre in the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

One person to fill the office of Commissioner of the county of Centre

One person to fill the office of Auditor of the county of Centre

One person to fill the office of County Surveyor

In pursuance of said act I also hereby make known and give notice, that the places of holding the aforesaid general election in the several election Districts within the said county of Centre as follows to wit:

The Electors of the county of Centre will take notice that the said General Election will be held at the following places

For the twp of Haines, at the public house of George Miller in the town of Aaronsburg

For the twp of Halfmoon at the School house in Walkerville

For the twp of Taylor at the School house near Hanna Furnace.

For the twp of Miles at the School house in the town of Rebersburg

For the twp of Potter at the house of Geo Oden kirk, Potters Fort

For the twp of Gregg at the house of the late Jonas Musser, dec'd

For the twp of Ferguson at the School house in Pine grove

For the twp of Boggs at the School house in Boalsburg.

For the twp of Patton at the house of Peter Murray

For the borough of Bellefonte and Spring twp at the Court House in said Borough

For the twp of Walker at the School house in Hublersburg

For the twp of Howard at the house of Mrs Eliza Tipton

For the twp of Rush at the School house in Philipsburg

For the twp of Snow Shoe at the School house near the residence of Samuel Asky

For the twp of Marion at the School house in Jacksonville

For the borough of Milesburg and Boggs twp at the School house in said borough

For the twp of Huston at the former place of holding elections

For the twp of Liberty at the School house in Loganville

For the twp of Worth at the School house at Port Matilda

For the twp of Benner at the Court house in Bellefonte

For the twp of Union at the School house in Unionville

For the twp of Burnside at the house of John Boal

For the twp of Curtin at the School house of Robert Mann

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

"That every person, excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office of profit or trust under the Government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Executive or Judiciary department of this State, or the United States, or any city or incorporated district; and also that every member of Congress and the State Legislature, and of the Select or Common Council of any city or Commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office of appointment of Judge, Inspector, or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Judge, Inspector, or that no other officer of such election, shall be eligible to any office then voted for."

And the said Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," passed July the 2d, 1839, provides as follows, to wit:

"That the Judges and Inpsectors, chosen aforesaid, shall meet at their respective places appointed for holding the election in their district to which they respectively belong, before 9 o'clock on the morning of the 2d Tuesday of October, in each and every year, and each of the said Inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of said district."

"In case the person who shall receive the second highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge, at the next preceding election, shall act as Inspector in his place, and in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend, the present elected Judge shall appoint an Inspector in his place, and in case the person elected Judge shall not attend, then the Inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a Judge in his place; and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which such officers shall have been elected present at the place of election, shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy.

"It shall be the duty of said Assessors, respectively to attend at the places of holding every general, special or township election, during the time said election is open, for the purpose of giving information to the Inspectors and Judges, when called on, in relation to the rights of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, or such other matter in relation to the assessment of voters as the said Inspectors or Judges, or either of them, shall from time to time require."

"No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid, other than a white freeman, of 21 years, or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote, at least ten days immediately preceding the election, and within two years paid State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election, but a citizen of the United States who had been previously a qualified voter of this State, and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in the State six months. Provided, That the white freemen citizens of the United States, between the age of twenty one and twenty-two years, and having resided in the State one year, and in the district ten days as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, although they have not paid taxes."

"No person shall be entitled to vote whose name is not contained in the taxable inhabitants furnished by the Commissioners unless, first he produced a receipt for the payment within two years of a State or county tax assessed agreeably to the constitution, or give satisfactory evidence, either on his oath or affirmation of another, that he has paid such a tax; or failure to procure a receipt shall make oath of the payment thereof or second, if he claims to be an elector between the age of twenty one and twenty-two years, he shall depose an oath or affirmation, that he resided in the State at least one year next before his application and make such proof of his residence in the district as is required by this act whereupon, the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the Inspectors, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be permitted to vote by reason of having paid a tax or the word "age," if he shall be admitted on account of his age; and in either case, the reasons of such votes shall be called out to the clerks who shall make the like notes in the list of voters kept by them.

"In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the Commissioners and Assessors, or his right to vote whether found there or not be objected to by one qualified citizen it shall be the duty of the Inspector to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided with in the State one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof; but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days next immediately preceding said election and shall also himself swear to his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is within the district, and not for the purpose of voting therein.

"If any person shall prevent, or attempt to prevent any officer of an election under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or block up or attempt to block up the window of the avenue to any window where the same may be holden, or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election, or shall use any threat or any undue or unfair force or violence with the design to influence improperly or overpower any elector, or to prevent him from voting or to restrain the freedom of his choice, such persons on conviction, shall be fined any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned any time not exceeding twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the court where the trial of such offence shall be had that the person offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the offence was committed, and not entitled to vote there in, then on conviction he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred, nor more than one thousand dollars and to be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

"If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election within this Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or otherwise, he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet.

"If any person not by law qualified, shall fraudulently vote at any election within the Commonwealth, or being otherwise qualified, shall vote out of his proper district, or any person knowing the want of such qualification shall aid or procure such person to vote, the person or persons so offending, shall, on conviction be fined any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

"If any person shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently vote and deliver to the Inspector two tickets together, with the intent to illegally vote, or shall vote the same; or if any person shall advise or procure another to do so, he or they so offending, shall on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any term not less than three nor more than twelve months.

"If any person not qualified to vote in this Commonwealth agreeably to the law, (excepting the sons of qualified citizens) shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of issuing tickets, or of influencing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for any such offence, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

Also, for the information of the electors of the county of Centre, I publish the following sections of the Act of the General Assembly of the session of 1851, entitled "An Act to provide for the election of Judges of the several courts of this Commonwealth, and to regulate certain Judicial districts."

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, That the qualified electors of each of the several counties of this Commonwealth shall at the next general election, at the times and places of electing representatives, and whenever it shall thereafter become necessary for an election under this act and under the Constitution of this Commonwealth vote for five persons at the first election and at every election thereafter, as many as shall be necessary under the provisions herestofore to serve as Judges of the Supreme Court of this Commonwealth, one person to serve as president Judge of the Judicial district in which such county shall lie, and two persons to serve as Associate Judges of the several courts of such county.

SEC. 3. That the Judges of the Supreme Court, and the President Judges of all other courts of record and the Associate Judges of the District Court of Common Pleas of the city and county of Philadelphia and the District Court of the county of Allegheny, shall be learned in the law, and all the aforesaid Judges shall be qualified electors of this Commonwealth, and shall be otherwise qualified as required by the second section of the fifth article of the Constitution of this Commonwealth."

SEC 4 That the election of Judges shall be held and conducted in the several election districts in the same manner in all respects as elections for representative are or shall be held and conducted by the same Judges, Inspectors and other officers; and the provisions of the act of the General Assembly entitled "An Act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," approved the second day of July one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, and its several supplements, and all other like laws as far as the same shall be informed and applicable, shall be deemed and taken to apply to the election of Judges: *Provided*, That the aforesaid electors shall vote for Judges of the Supreme Court on a separate piece of paper and for all other Judges required to be learned by the law on another separate piece of paper.

SEC 5. That a meeting of the return Judges of the several districts in each county provided for by the act herein before cited duplicate returns of all the votes given in such county for Judges of the Supreme Court and all Judges which the qualified voters of such county are entitled to elect of themselves unconnected with any other county or district shall be made out by the clerk of the board of return judges one of which returns the president of said board shall forthwith lodge in the office of the prothonotary of such county, and the other he shall enclose in an envelope, which envelope he shall seal and direct to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and place it in the nearest post office

SEC 9 That on the first Tuesday of November next following any election authorized by this act, the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall in the Hall of the House of Representatives in the presence of the Governor and such other citizens of the Commonwealth as may choose to attend, cause the returns made to him under the provisions here of to be opened, and the vote cast for Judges of the Supreme Court to be accurately computed, and the Governor shall forthwith issue his proclamation declaring so many of the persons voted for Judges of the Supreme Court as shall require to be elected by this act and who have received the greatest number of votes to be duly elected.

SEC 10 That the persons so declared to be elected at the first election shall meet on the 10th day after the day last above mentioned at the place for holding the Supreme Court at Harrisburg, and shall cause five ballots, containing the words "three years," "six years," "nine years," "twelve years" "fifteen years," respectively, to be put into a box and shall each severally draw three from one ballot, the third upon which designates his term of office, and they shall certify, the result of such balloting to the Governor

SEC 11 That as soon as practicable after the first Tuesday in November next following any election of Judges, the Governor shall grant the persons elected respectively commissions as now required by law to hold their respective offices from and after the first Monday in December next following such election for and during the respective terms of office as prescribed and limited by the second section of the fifth article of the Constitution of this Commonwealth

And the return judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are hereby required to meet at the Court Room, in Bellefonte on Friday, next October 15th, after the second Tuesday in October next then and thereafter perform those things required by law

Given under my hand at Bellefonte, this 26th day of August 1859

THOMAS McCOY,
Sheriff.


**FRANKLIN HOUSE,**
BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.
The undersigned would respectfully inform his old friends that he has leased that well known Hotel, in the borough of Bellefonte, formerly owned and kept by Maj B Bennett—This house has been refitted, newly painted and furnished, and the location makes it the most pleasant and convenient being situate on the Diamond near the Court House
**His Table** will always be supplied with all the substantials and delicacies of the season in cooking pains will be spared to make the Franklin a first class House and nothing will be left undone to make his guests comfortable
**The Stabling** is commodious and good and will be supplied with plenty of provender After returning his sincere thanks to his old friends and patrons for the very generous patronage so long extended to him at the Conrad House, he respectfully solicits a continuance at the Franklin House
Bills moderate to suit the times.
He has opened an Eating Saloon in connection with his public house where the finest quality of oysters will be kept constantly on hand
J H. MORRISON
Bellefonte, Jan 14-'58 tf

**CONRAD HOUSE,**
BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.
J. B. BUTTS
HAS THE PLEASURE OF ANNOUNCING to his friends and the public in general that he has taken charge of this well known stand, lately under the supervision of J H Morrison, and is fully prepared to accommodate the traveling public in a style and manner commensurate with the progressive spirit of the times
He is in possession of all the modern improvements and conveniences, as to sleeping apparments, and has supplied his larder with the choicest the markets afford, and his Bar with the purest Wines
With the most extensive stabling accommodations and attentive and skilful ostlers together with assiduous attention to business, he feels justified in soliciting a share of patronage and the support of his friends.
Bellefonte, Oct. 8-'57-42-tf.

THOS. BUFFLEY,
SCRIVENER, CONVEYANCER
AND
*Agent for the West Branch Mutual Insurance Company.*
Will make Insurances on all descriptions of property at moderate rates. And will also execute all kinds of legal writings neatly, promptly and accurately, viz: Writing of Deeds, Mortgages, Assignments, articles of Agreements, Posting of accounts; and will make out Duplicates of of school; Poor and Road Taxes, and Transcripts of unseated Lands and the School or Road Taxes thereon. All of which will be done at very moderate prices.
Office with Jesse L. Test, Esq., Register, &c., the Court House.
Bellefonte, Jan., 27-'59-1y.

AMBROTYPES,
PHOTOGRAPHS & DAGUERREOTYPES,
Taken daily (except Sundays) from 8 A.M. to 5 P.M.
BY J. S. BARNHART,
In his splendid Saloon, in the Arcade Building, Bellefonte, Penn'a.


## Miscellaneous.

### Extraordinary Narrative.

One of the most extraordinary narratives that we have had the fortune to relate has just come under our notice. It was told us by the hero himself, and the most searching investigation fails to shake the truth of the story, astonishing as it may seem to be. If there is any deception in the case we fail to see its object.

About twenty six years ago some Canada Indians were in Cleaveland, and did some trading with the people. In the course of the trade the Indians fancied they had been cheated, and, in order to revenge themselves, stole a three year old boy from the city, and carried him off to Canada. As far as can be learned, the child was stolen from a small brown house, but in what part of the city, or any other particulars of the theft, cannot be learned

The captors kept the boy in Canada for a few days, and then, fearing his recovery by the whites sold him to a party of Pottowatomies, who kept him about a month. By these he was again sold to the Paw Paws, at which tribe he remained a month; but, as there were some fears that he would be traced and taken by the whites he was traded off to the Winnebagoes of Illinois and Wisconsin.

How long he remained in the keeping of this tribe has not been ascertained; but he was eventually transferred from them to the Chippeways of Wisconsin, who again sold him to the Sioux Indians of Minnesota.

Twenty five years ago he was sold by the Chippewas to the Snake and Copperheads of Iowa When this tribe removed to Missouri, he accompanied them, and afterwards went with them in their migrations through California and Oregon. That portion of the tribe with which he remained finally proceeded as far forth as the Russian possessions near Behring's Straits, and there, with portions of the Creeks, Utahs, and other large bands of Indians, they at present remain Their principle point of settlement is about three hundred miles from the North Pacific Ocean, and about twenty two hundred miles to north west of St. Paul.

One of the points in the Russian Territory where the tribe occasionally visits is "Russian Fort," which is laid down on the map as near the Colville River. The hero of this strange adventure says the Fort is in the vicinity of a small river, the name of which, other than that given by his tribe, he does not know.

The Snake and Copperhead Indians trade with St Paul, having a semi-annual train to that place The train has about two thousand Indians. One party starts from St Paul about the same time that the other starts from their hunting grounds, thus meeting about half way The furs are packed on ponies, elks and dogs.

In their last semi annual trip, the hero of these adventures received a pass from one of the chiefs—"Ma-co-che-wa"—to seek out his relatives and, if found, to remain with them awhile. The pass requires his presence in St, Paul, at their next trip, in 1860.—Seven of the tribe accompanied "Mo kos-e-qua-qua" for that is the Indian name of the young man—to Chicago. From that place he has footed it most of the way, and arrived here yesterday. At Fremont his features were recognized by a man as bearing a strong resemblance to one Joseph Todd, who is said to have resided in Cleaveland about thirty years since

For some time past the young man has been diligently engaged in tracing up his history, and what we have given above is the result of his inquiries. He says he has no desire to leave his Indian associates, as he has a wife and two children among them He speaks English well, having learned it he says, in his trading at St. Paul. He says his hair was cut, and his clothing changed, to conform to white usage, before leaving St. Paul.

We have given his narrative as he told it to us this morning. It seems extraordinary, but a close and rigid cross-examination failed to shake his story in the least. As far as we can learn, his account of numerous minute details of the country and manners of the far northwest regions do not differ from the facts. What motives there are for deception we cannot see at present, as he only desires information as to his parents. He is slightly made, speaks rapidly, and is at present suffering from Opthalmia, occasioned, he says, by sleeping without his customary blankets. He says that as soon as he can get into the woods to search for roots he can cure himself.

Perhaps some of our older settlers can throw some light on the subject of the alledged stealing by the Indians, and whether this "white Indian" is not the son of one Joseph Todd.

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Mr. Corwin says that he is the father of the Republican party. The Louisville Journal hopes the old gentleman's next child will be an improvement, but thinks it must be confessed that he occasionally spanks his rather ugly brat with a right good will.

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The entire cost of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, N. Y, opened last week, was $1, 150, 000, of which the furniture, carpets and painting cost $350,000. One hundred guests were registered the first day.

### A Mother's Love.

We clip the following from a late Easton paper. It is an affecting incident, showing the deep and abiding sentiment of a mother's love in a light to strike a sympathetic chord in every human heart. The article was furnished by a correspondent The writer says:—

"A scene was witnessed in our Court House yesterday which was well calculated to touch the tenderest chord in every feeling heart A poor unfortunate young girl, some fifteen years of age, was charged with having stolen some money. The first witness introduced, testified in a very clear, cool and business like manner as to the guilt of the girl. At the close of his testimony it appeared that it was *her own* daughter against whom he was testifying and that she had robbed her own father. The second witness brought to the stand, was a woman The counsel asked her to take the book and was about to swear her, when she remarked, 'I cannot swear.' 'Why can you not?' said the attorney. She replied, 'I can't swear against *my own child*.' I looked around and saw many an eye filled with a tear, and many a heart throbbing with sympathy for that distressed mother. It was her own *erring child*, but still *her* child. The wrong conduct of the one had not, could not break the links of affection which fasten a mother's heart to her loved ones. What a beautiful exhibition did this scene present of a mother's love, and what a useful lesson may every child learn of the strength and depth of that love which controls the heart and is ever ready to manifest itself in the acts of an ever faithful, ever loving mother Let every son and daughter labor to lighten the burdens, smooth the pathway, and render pleasant and happy the closing days of her who is honored with having the sweetest, truest, loveliest dame in our English tongue —MOTHER."

Whilst the character of this loving mother stands out in the beauty and loveliness of a seraph, how black and repulsive is that of the heartless father, who for the sake of a few paltry dollars, would blast forever the reputation of his tender, erring child, and incarcerate her in the gloomy cell of a public prison! Shame on the unmitigated wretch. He is a libel upon mankind.

"Oh! for a whip in every honest hand,
To lash the rascal naked through the land."

### Hair Oil by Wholesale.

While a number of hands were engaged in placing a large quantity of linseed oil in the hold of the steamer Iron City, at Cleveland, something gave way, and a hogshead fell fair and square on the head of a stalwart darkey, who was at work in the hold The height from which the hogshead fell was some six feet, and it ended about so that one of the heads struck him A wild though smothered yell came up from the hold, and the other darkies, turning pale as fidelity to their parents would permit, rushed down to gather up the mangled remains of their comrade. Imagine their consternation upon seeing the hogshead standing upright, and the frightened and lacerated countenance of the negro protruding through the upper head!—His adamantine cranium had driven through both heads of the hogshead without doing material injury, more than a few cuts and a very bad 'scare.' The hogshead had to be knocked to pieces in order to release him, and he emerged probably the greatest nigger ever seen in America. While they were binding up his head he was heard to remark—'Gor a mighty, guess dis ere darkey don't want any more ile on his har!' He was at his work in the afternoon as well as ever, apparently.—*Utica Observer, August 10.*

### Phrenological Pleasantry.

We have a blind phrenologist in town, who is great on examining bumps. A wag or two got one of our distinguished judges, who thinks a great deal of himself, and has a very bald head, which he generally covers with a wig, to go to his rooms the other and have his head examined. Wags and judge arrived.

"Mr. B.," says one, we have now brought you a head as is a head; we wish to test your science."

"Very well," said the phrenologist, 'place the head under my hand.'

"He wears a wig," says one.

"Can't examine with that on," replied the Professor.

Wig was accordingly taken off, and the bald head of the highly expectant judge was placed under manipulation of the examiner.

"What's this? what's this?" said phrenologist; and pressing his hands on the top of the head, he said, somewhat ruffled, 'Gentlemen, God has visited me with affliction; I have lost my eyesight, but I am no fool; you can't *pass this off on me for a head.*"

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The hand bills and advertisements are out for a grand jump at Niagara Falls on the 16th inst. "Shields, the renowned jumper," says he will leap from scaffold to the river below, a distance of ninety feet, and swim ashore in a current running fourteen miles per hour.

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The Memphis Avalanche has declared in favor of General Jo. Lane for the next Presidency. It says that the name of General Jo. is "the name that springs spontaneously to the lips of every Democrat unbiased by cliques and factions."

### Execution of Col Hayne.

Among the distinguished men who fell victims during the war of the Revolution, was Col. Isaac Hayne, of South Carolina, a man who by his amiability of character and high sentiments of honor and uprightness, had secured the good will and affection of all who knew him. He had a wife and six small children, the oldest a boy thirteen years of age. His wife, to whom he was tenderly attached, fell a victim to disease; an event hastened not improbably by the inconveniences and sufferings incident to a state of war, in which the whole family largely participated Col. Hayne himself, was taken prisoner by the British forces, and in a short time was executed on the gallows, under circumstances calculated to excite the deepest commiseration. A great number of persons, both English and Americans, interceded for his life The ladies of Charleston signed a petition in his behalf; his motherless children were presented on their bended knees as humble suitors for their beloved father; but all in vain. During the imprisonment of the father, the oldest son was permitted to stay with him in prison Beholding his only surviving parent, for whom he felt the deepest affection, loadened with irons and condemned to die, he was overwhelmed with consternation and sorrow. The wretched father endeavored to console him, by reminding him that the unavailing grief of the son tended only to increase his own misery; that we came into this world merely to die; and he could even rejoice that his troubles were so near an end. "To-morrow," said he, "I set out for immortality. You will accompany me to the place of execution; and when I am dead, take my body and bury it by the side of your mother." The youth here fell on his father's neck, crying, "Oh, my father; my father! I will die for you! I will die with you!" Col Hayne, as he was loaded with irons, was unable to return the embrace of his son, and merely said to him in reply, "Live, my son, live to honor God by a good life, live to serve your country; and take care of your brothers and little sisters. The next morning Col. Hayne was conducted to the place of execution. His son accompanied him Soon as they came in sight of the gallows, the father strengthened himself and said:—"Now, my son, show yourself a man! That tree is the boundary of my life, and my life's sorrows. Beyond that, the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest. Don't lay too much at heart at our separation; it will be but short. To-day I die, and you, my son, though but young, must shortly follow me." "Yes, my father," replied the broken hearted youth, "I shall follow you, for indeed I feel that I shall not live long." And his melancholly anticipation was fulfilled in a manner more dreadful than is implied in mere extinction of life. On seeing his father in the hands of the executioner, and then struggling in the halter, he stood like one transfixed and motionless with horror. Till then he had wept necessantly; but as soon as he saw that sight, the fountain of tears was stanched, and he never wept more.—He died insane, and in his last moments often called upon his father, in terms that brought tears from the hardest hearts.

### A Good Saying.

The quotation "give them a little more grape, Capt. Bragg," seems to have been investigated and turns out to be a sentiment not so quotable, though quite as strong. A letter in a contemporary says:

Years ago, not very long after the battle, the writer mentioned to a near relative of Col Bragg the preposterousness of the anecdote, and expressed a curiosity to know what Gen. Taylor really did say. Col. Bragg's relative replied, "I can tell you exactly what he said. The fact is Braxton (Capt Bragg) was critically situated. Part of his battery had been dismounted, and so many of his men shot down that there were not enough left to work the remainder. The enemy's batteries had been pushed up very close and the fire was very severe and deadly. An aid-de-camp riding along, Braxton asked him to go and tell "the old man" (in another part of the field) how he was situated, and what was to be done about it.—Gen. Taylor received this message in the crisis of the battle, when the result was doubtful, and when the flower of his little army, including many sons of his life-long friends, had fallen before his eyes. The entire force was engaged; there was no reserves; reinforcement was out of the question. When he delivered the message, Gen. Taylor's only reply was: "Tell him to give 'em hell, God damn 'em." This was exactly what the old man said, and was immediately reported as such by the aid-de-camp to Braxton, and Braxton told me.

Henry Ward Beecher, in a "Word from the Country" to the Independent, says:—"It may be of some comfort to you to know that birds are nearly through their song season. It is only in maidenhood and childhood that they sing. Like many other poetry creatures upon whose musical education great pains have been bestowed, birds, after they go to housekeeping and have children to bring up, forget to play much, and quite neglect all their accomplishments. The dear little sparrow—the song sparrow—is an exception. This little homely bird sings right through the year, in green leaf, yellow leaf, and sear leaf."