THE WATCHMAN.

S. S. SELY AND J. S. BERNHART, EDITORS

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1860.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATION.

FOR GOVERNOR,

GEN. HENRY D. FOSTER.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

ELECTORS AT LARGE

GEORGE M. KEIM, of Berks county.
RICHARD VAUX, of Philadelphia,

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1. Fred'k. A. Server,	13 Jos Laubach,
2. W. C Patterson,	14. Isaac Reckhow,
3 Jos. Crockett, jr.	15. O. D Jackson
4 John B Brenner,	16 John A Ahl,
5 G. W. Jacoby,	17. Joel B Danner,
6. Charles Kelly,	18. J R Crawford,
7. Oliver P. James,	19. H H Lee,
8. David Schall,	20. J. B Howell,
9. Joel L Lightner,	21 N P Fetterman
10. S S Barber,	22. S Marshall,
11 Thos. H. Walker,	23 William Book,
12 S. S. Winchester,	24. B. D Hamlin,
	25. Gaylord Church

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE

The following named gentlemen compose the Committee

WILLIAM H WELSH, Chairman, (by Resolution of the Convention)

First District—City of Philadelphia—John Hamilton, Jr., Vincent L Bradford J Henry Askins, Benjamin H Brewster, William Morgan H R Linderman, Charles W Carrigan Robert M'Clay, Edward D Cleary, Hugh Harr, Geo W Irwin, John McFadden, A C Leth Henry Dunlap, Stephen D Anderson, C M Donovan, Isaac Leech F P. Magee, John R Chadwick George Link, E C Mitchell Daniel Solomon

Second District—Charles D Manly, Robert E Monaghan

Third District—George Laur, J H Hubbard

Fourth District—Stokes L Roberts John Davis

Fifth District—O H Meyers Nelson Weiser

Sixth District—Dr Charles Hunter, Howard L Miller, Dr Muhlenburg, J Lawrence Getz Dr Greisemer, Reuben F Prowd

Seventh District—Bernard Reily Samuel H Shannon

Eighth District—H B Burnham Jackson Woodward

Ninth District—John F Means, Wm C Ward

Tenth District—E B Chase D R Banfill

Eleventh District—H A Guernsey S C Hyde

Twelfth District—Henry L Dieffenbach, W H. Blair

Thirteenth District—Peter Ent, J W Brown John Cummings, Reuben Kesler

Fourteenth District—John B Bratton, Joseph W Parker

Fifteenth District—A L Roumfort, Thomas C Macllowell William H Miller Philip Dougherty Monroe J Kreiter William D Bois George W Bowman Joseph Gleim, William H Eckels, John H Zeigler

Sixteenth District—Frederick S Pyfer Dr S Parker James W Clark Dr A S Bare

Seventeenth District—Peter McIntyre A Hiestand Glatz

Eighteenth District—Henry J Stable J B Sanson

Nineteenth District—B F Meyers R Bruce Petriken

Twentieth District—Robert L Johnston, Israel Test

Twenty-first District—J Alexander Fulton, J M Thompson

Twenty-second District—James C Clark, T B Cunningham

Twenty-third District—Andrew Burke, John M Irwin John McCloury, Wm H Moshee, Hiram St Clair, Edward Campbell, Jr, F M Hutchinson, James P. Barr

Twenty-fifth District—Thomas Cunningham, John Graham

Twenty sixth District—Thompson Graham, J W Kerr

Twenty-seventh District—Wilson Laird James E McFarland

Twenty-eighth District—William T Alexander, Jas S Hyde, By order of the Convention

WM H WELSH *President*

Our Borough Election

Since the recent Borough election the Black Republican "Press," the home organ of Col. Curtin of this place, endeavored to convey the impression abroad that this election was carried by an overwhelming Republican majority. It claims the Republican ticket elected by seventy-five votes and seems to think it is an evidence of Col Curtins popularity at home. Let us examine the reason a little to better illustrate the facts Last fall, Thomas E. Cochrane, the Black Republican candidate for Auditor General, had *one* hundred and forty six votes Now in all their efforts to make a great show, they have only been able to get out *seventy five votes* at the recent election which shows a falling off since last fall of just *seventy one votes*, as the result of the dissatisfaction in the Black Republican party.

A Black Republican paper in this County made a great ado about the defeat of a Justice of the Peace in the Borough of Greensburg immediately after the nomination of Gen. Foster, when it was well known that it is a Republican Borough, but to show the strength of our candidate in that place we give the returns of the election held there on the 7th inst. It will be seen that the opponents of the General were afraid to nominate a ticket, notwithstanding they say they are in the majority. We copy from the Greensburg Argus:

BOROUGH ELECTION.

At the election held in Greensburg Boro' on Monday the 7th inst. the following Democratic ticket was elected without opposition. The following are the officers elect

Chief Burgess—Jno. W Turney.
Burgess—Alex. M'Kinney
Asst Burgess—Dan. Kistler, Jr, Z P. Bierer, Jos Greer.
Town Clerk—Jim M. Laird
High Constable—Jno. Loughrey.
School Directors—Jac. Turney, Alex. Kilgore.

The Tariff Bill Passed.

The Pennsylvania Tariff Bill, suggested and urged by Mr. Buchanan, has passed the House of Representatives by a decisive vote. The members from Pennsylvania, without distinction of party, voted in the affirmative. This may be regarded as a triumph of Pennsylvania, in view of the fact that while her interests may be benefitted to a reasonable extent by an increased tax, she is surrounded on all sides by comparatively ultra free trade neighbors. New England is particularly interested in free trade on wool and iron, and in 1857 the leading republicans of Massachusetts raised $80,000 to send to Washington to procure the repeal of the tariff of '46. New York is equally interested in free trade. While the South and North-west are still more ultra.

The Chicago Nominations.

The Republicans of this County were taken aback by the announcement by telegraph that the Abolition Convention at Chicago had placed in nomination Mr. Lincoln, of Illinois, for President, and Mr Hamlin, of Maine, for Vice President. The nominations fell upon them like a wet blanket. Not a particle of enthusiasm was exhibited by the Republicans, which is a strong evidence of dissatisfaction. We will have more to say upon the subject again.

The Ledger, an independent, neutral paper, amuses its readers with an extract from one of the speeches of Mr Douglas in the contest for the Senatorship with Mr Lincoln. We publish it as we find it in the columns of that paper

Mr. Douglas said:

"In the remarks which I have made upon this platform, and the position of Mr. Lincoln upon it, I mean nothing personal, disrespectful or unkind to that gentleman. I have known him for nearly twenty-five years.—We had many points of sympathy when I first got acquainted with him We were both comparatively boys; both struggling with poverty in a strange town for our support—I an humble school teacher in the town of Winchester, and he a flourishing grocery keeper in the town of Salem—[Laughter] He was more successful in his occupation than I; and hence became more fortunate in this world's goods. Mr. Lincoln is one of those peculiar men that has performed with admirable skill in every occupation that he ever attempted. I made as good a school teacher as I could, and when a cabinet maker I made the best bedsteads and tables, but my old boss said "I succeeded better in bureaus and secretaries than in anything else [Laughter]

But I believe that Mr Lincoln was more successful in his business than I, for his business soon carried him directly into the Legislature. Then I met him in a little time, and I had a sympathy with him because of the up hill struggle we had in life [Cheers and laughter] He was then as good at telling an anecdote as now He could beat any of the boys at wrestling, could outrun them at a foot race, beat them at pitching quoits and tossing a copper, and could win more liquor than all the boys put together. [laughter and cheers] and the dignity and impartiality with which he presided at a horse race or a fight were the praise of everybody that was present and participated [Renewed laughter] Hence, I had a sympathy for him because he was struggling with misfortune and so was I—Mr Lincoln served with me or I with him in the Legislature of 1836 when we parted He subsided or submerged for some years, and I lost sight of him In 1846 when Wilmot raised the Wilmot proviso tornado Mr Lincoln again turned up as a member of Congress from Sangamon District I, being in the Senate of the United States, was called to welcome him, then without friend and companion. He then distinguished himself by his opposition to the Mexican war, taking the side of the common enemy, in time of war, against his own country—[Cheers and groans]. When he returned home from that Congress, he found that the indignation of the people followed him everywhere, until he again retired to private life, and was submerged until he was forgotten again by his friends He came up again in 1854, in time to make the Abolition Black Republican platform in company with Lovejoy, Giddings Chase and Fred Douglass for the Republican party to stand upon Trumbull, too, was one of our own contemporaries"

Mr Lincoln appears to be very popular in the Northwest, and doubtless he owes his nomination over Mr. Seward to the degree to slavery are quite as decided as those of Mr Seward, and on the occasion of his nomination as a candidate for the United States Senate, he made a speech, in which he distinctly announces the irrepressible conflict, as the following extract will show

"We are now far into the fifth year since a policy was initiated with the avowed object and confident promise of putting an end to slavery agitation. Under the operation of that policy, that agitation has not only not ceased, but has constantly augmented In my opinion, it will not cease until a crisis shall have been reached and passed A house divided against itself cannot stand I believe this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free I do not expect the Union to be dissolved—I do not expect the house to fall—but I expect it will cease to be divided It will all become one thing or all the other Either the opponents slavery will arrest the farther spread of it and place it where the public mind shall rest in the belief that it is in the course of ultimate extinction, or its advocates will push forward till it shall become alike in all the States old as well as new—North as well as South"

The Chicago Nominations.

WHAT A KNOW-NOTHING SAYS

The Philadelphia News, an American paper, talks in the following style in regard to the Chicago nominations

We do not propose to define the position of the News in reference to this nomination to-day If considered with reference to the question just suggested, no man can have any difficulty The Convention, however, presented a platform which is to be taken into consideration. So far as this piece of work deals in generalities, it will doubtless, be received with satisfaction by most of those who have occupied places in the People's party.

It has, however, in its what is called a "Dutch plank," which, we are told, was dictated by an assemblage of outsiders, who also met in the city of Chicago. This we esteem to be simply an insult to the American element, which constitutes so powerful a portion of the People's party in Pennsylvania, and as such we not only eschew it, but denounce it as a proposition unfit to be put forth by any body of men professing to act in opposition to the Locofoco party The day has not yet come when Americans will give up their Shibboleth, and although it may be esteemed as expedient and prudent to postpone a discussion of those distinctive views, until the great question of "Black or white" shall be determined and disposed of in some way—the gentlemen who voted in this plank as well as the crowd which dictated it, may rest assured that the paramount doctrines of Americanism must and shall be respected.

AN IMPORTANT BIT OF LEGISLATION.—Aldermen and justices of the peace, who have not posted themselves in the Revised Penal Code of the laws of Pennsylvania, adopted at Harrisburg, at the late session, have a fact to learn. By that code their powers have been materially circumscribed. In future, a list of criminal offences, hitherto bailable by them, can only be bailable by the courts. The list of offences whose adjudication is removed from the power of the Aldermen, comprises arson, rape, mayhem, robbery, or burglary, and in all such cases bail can only be received by the Supreme Court, the Court of Common Pleas, or one of its judges, and the Mayor or Recorder of a city. As this is the letter of the code. Section 7, page 63, of the Penal laws of Pennsylvania, parties interested should remember the fact.

What is to be Done?

Under this head, the Lancaster Intelligencer, one of the ablest, boldest and most sincere Democratic papers in the Nation, has the following sensible remarks, every word of which we endorse and commend to the calm consideration of every Democrat.

What is to be done by the Democratic National Convention, when it re-assembles at Baltimore on the 18th of June? This is a question which is in everybody's mouth; but we have seen no one as yet who could give a satisfactory answer. Unless all the delegates go there in a spirit of conciliation and compromise, and resolve to commence their work *de novo*, we are very much afraid the Convention will find itself in the same predicament it was in when the adjournment took place at Charleston. The best thing, we think, the Convention could do, under the circumstances, would be to knock all platforms in the head, acknowledge the Constitution of the United States as supreme authority, then nominate some sound conservative Democrat, not identified with the extremists from either section of the Union, and, after having done so, adjourn *sine die*, and the people will take care of the rest.

These quadrennial platforms have been a constant source of injury to the Democratic party, and never once a benefit that we could perceive Before platforms were thought of the Democratic party was always united, and triumphantly elected Jefferson, and Madison, and Monroe, and Jackson and Van Buren, to the Presidential office. They commenced the platform business, and we were defeated in 1840, again in 1848, and may lose a third election in 1860, from the same cause, unless the ensuing Baltimore Convention is more than usually careful The discussions about slavery are becoming perfectly nauseating The question is worn threadbare, and has lost all interest with the people The masses care nothing about a platform; they want a *candidate* of good genuine Democratic stock, who, when he is elected, will administer the Government as it was administered by Thos Jefferson and Andrew Jackson. Let the Convention give us for our standard bearer such a man, and we desire nothing more He can be triumphantly elected without standing on any platform other than the Constitution and laws of the country; but fetter him with a platform which may be objectionable to any portion of the party, and the chances are that the Government will fall into the hands of the Black Republicans at the close of the present administration.

These are our views of the subject, and we throw them before the public for what they are worth We are not wedded to the plan suggested, and shall cheerfully adopt any better one, should such be proposed, only so the great Democratic party of the Union may be brought safely through the perils which surround it, and the Union itself be preserved, intact, and inviolate, as it has been handed down to us from our fathers We are in the midst of a crisis Not only is the Democratic party in danger, but the Union itself is imperiled by the infernal [illegible] November, or (ten chances to one) a Republican will be elected to the Presidency, and with that result good bye to our beloved Union which has existed for more than seventy years. The great Democratic party cannot be beaten, when united; but it may become dissevered, discordant and even belligerent in a short time, unless calm, dispassionate and wise councils prevail In that event we would soon fall an easy prey to the common enemy of our faith and our principles, and would have to regret our folly when too late to be of any avail May we not indulge the sanguine hope, therefore, that our friends everywhere—north, south east and west—will see the propriety, nay the vast importance to the Union itself, of coming together at Baltimore in a spirit of union and harmony, conciliation and compromise, so as to prevent an unbroken front to the cohorts of the Opposition and thus defeat the dark designs of Sectionalism and Abolitionism

Defalcation.

The large deficit in the accounts of Mr Fowler of New York, creates a good deal of excitement everywhere The income of the office is a little less than a hundred thousand a month, and the deficit reaches $150,000, so that the amount must have been some time accumulating Mr. Fowler is missing or in fashionable parlance, he is "not at home." It is said that his friends have been to Washington and offered approved checks to the amount of the deficit This is doubtful

The proposition of the friends of Postmaster Fowler, which the Postmaster General rejected, was to raise the amount embezzled, provided the Government would suppress the evidence of the offence, and, forbearing all proceedings against him, continue him in office for a limited time, for the purpose of protecting his reputation.

☞ While the Pryor-Potter controversy was going on in Washington, a vote of the House was called upon some minor matters. When Mr. Potter's name was called, an old Dutch member from Pennsylvania who never takes up time unless he has something to say to the point, rose in his place and excused Mr. Potter thus. "Misther Shpeaker, I will shust say ash how Misther Potter hash a Pryor engagement" Both sides of the House and the galleries united in an uproarious explosion of mirth at the Hon. member's sally of wit, and it was only checked to be redoubled, when, after the name of Mr. Pryor was called, the same old Hans arose and said. "Vel, Misther Shpeaker, Misther Pryor hash gone to pe ash clay in te hands of te Potter." For some moments the scene in the House was indescribable, and, for the once, five pound bowie knives and shotted rifles were at a discount.

☞ A Large Tree.—An exchange says:—"The largest tree in the world is said to be in Africa, where several negro families reside in the trunk!!" A friend at our elbow suggests that it would be a capital place for an Abolition hotel, or for the head quarters of the Black Republicans! A pretty good idea, that!

The Janese Embassy.

RECEPTION BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, May 17.

The Japanese embassy, properly attended by their officers and the Naval commission, left Willard's Hotel about half past 11 o'clock, this morning, on their way to the President's House. They rode in open carriages, with a force of 25 uniformed policemen in front, and the same number in the rear, while the marines and ordnance men marched each side of the vehicles to the music of the marine band

The chief Prince was arrayed in a rich brocade purple silk sack, with ample overhanging sleeves, and flowing trowsers of the same color. The other two dignitaries were in green of a similar texture and fashion. They wore caps like inverted ladies' cabas, fastened on the crown of the head by strings passing under the chin. They carried pikes, halberts, and emblems of their rank. The inferior officers wore small hats with a round band, and triangular crowns.

The prominent points along the route were occupied by anxious spectators, the streets were crowded with the multitudes following to the President's House Meanwhile, in the East Room, they had assembled a brilliant company, among whom were the New York Municipal Committee, who came hither to invite the Japanese to visit that city.

Contrary to the programme and expectation, there was a large attendance of ladies, accompanied by members of Congress and others holding prominent public positions

The Navy officers formed in a line in the East Room; prominent among them was Capt. Tatnall. The Army officers formed another line; Lieutenant General Scott was prominent together with his staff.

Between these lines there was an open space about twenty five feet wide, which was to be the scene of the grand presentation, and the interest was intense, and the usual stir characterized the preliminary proceedings.

The folding doors were opened at noon, when the President of the United States entered, accompanied by his Cabinet officers, and they took a position on the east and facing the west

Secretary Cass retired to the ante room and returned with the Japanese Commissioners and their attendants, who made several profound bows as they approached the President and his Cabinet

Then one of the Japanese opened a series of paper boxes, one within another, and produced several letters which were handed to the President, and by him to Mr Cass.

The principal Ambassador of the Japanese then addressed the President as follows:

THE JAPANESE ADDRESS

His Majesty, the Tycoon, has commanded us that we respectfully express to His Majesty, the President of the United States, in his name as follows:

Desiring to establish, on a firm and lasting foundation, the relations of peace and commerce so happily existing between the two countries that lately the Plenipotentiaries of both countries have negotiated and concluded a treaty now he has ordered us to exchange the ratification of the treaty in your principal city of Washington. Henceforth he hopes that the friendly relations shall be held more and more lasting and be very happy to have your friendly feeling That you have brought us to the United States and will send us back to Japan in your man of war

Having delivered their message they retired, bowing to the President and the Cabinet repeatedly in leaving their presence.

They soon, however, returned, bowing profoundly as before, when the President addressed them as follows—Mr. Portman Envoy:

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

I give you a cordial welcome as representative of his Imperial Majesty, the Tycoon of Japan, to the American Government. We are all much gratified that the first Embassy which your great Empire has ever accredited to any foreign power has been sent to the United States I trust that this will be the harbinger of perpetual peace and friendship between these two great countries

The treaty of commerce, whose ratifications you are about to exchange with the Secretary of State cannot fail to be productive of benefits and blessings to the people both of Japan and of the United States. I can say for myself and promise for my successors that it shall be carried into execution in a faithful and friendly spirit, so as to secure to both countries all the advantages they may justly expect from the happy auspices under which it has been negotiated and ratified I rejoice that you are pleased with the kind treatment which you have received on board of our vessel of war, whilst on your passage to this country. You shall be sent back in the same manner to your native land, under the protection of the American flag

Meanwhile during your residence amongst us which I hope may be prolonged so as to enable you to visit different portions of our country, we shall be happy to extend to you all the hospitality and kindness eminently due to the great and friendly sovereign whom you so worthily represent.

The President handed them a copy of his address and then shook hands with them

The subordinate Japanese officers were also brought in and introduced

Captain Dupont was prominent in this part of the ceremony

The Cabinet officers were presented in the following order Messrs. Cobb, Floyd, Toucey, Thompson, Holt and Black, and their relative official positions were briefly explained.

CURIOSITIES BROUGHT BY THE JAPANESE.—The cabinets and dressing cases, so called, are beautiful beyond description. As to the wood work, which is of native material, the inlaying of brilliant pearl, the waved and tangled grain mingled into one harmonious whole with a delicacy and ingenuity and matching, that defies description The polish throws back the sunlight like a perfect mirror It is said that scalding water produces no effect upon this polish. The numerous trimmings, which are mostly pure silver, elaborately ornamented with tasteful devices, produce with their surroundings, a most pleasing effect upon spectators not accustomed to workmanship so extraordinary.—The porcelain ware displayed consists of articles not only rare and beautiful, but of great practical utility, which indeed may be said of many other good things in this extensive collection The washbowls, for instance, fruit dishes, toilet vases, &c., are of patterns and of a consistency that will undoubtedly commend them not only to the good taste but to the good judgement of purchasers The punch bowls are unequalled; they seem almost to speak in tones of conviviality.

The death of Isaac Smith M'Micken, late United States Consul at Acapulco, Mexico, has been announced and confirmed. Major M'Micken was well known to the citizens of Harrisburg, having spent several winters in that city some years ago. He was a native of Lycoming county, and was esteemed by all who knew him as a brave, generous and accomplished gentleman. He had won for himself the respect and esteem of the citizens of Acapulco, by his uniform urbanity of manner, and fearless discharge of his official duties.

PEN, PASTE & SCISSORS.

☞ Fell like a wet blanket—The nomination of Bell, by the Baltimore convention, upon the Republicans.

☞ Edwin Price a noted Boston "Pug," has challenged John Morrissey to a prize fight for $3,000 a side.

☞ The U. S. Senate passed its own Homestead bill, and rejected that of the House, on Thursday last.

☞ Be upon your guard against treachery. Remember, that when men and women laugh most they most show their teeth.

☞ The Middletown Journal boasts that they have a boy residing in that vicinity, who is only nine years old and weighs 160 pounds. A whopper!—the boy, we mean.

☞ Offers to fight.—A "Southern Boy" offers to fight the "Benecia Boy" for the trifling sum of ten thousand dollars! We wouldn't fight the big lubber for less than twenty thousand dollars

☞ When Banks was elected Speaker of Congress, John Covode was a member and telegraphed home to a friend, "Glory to God, Banks *are* elected" Since that time Covode is designated as "Glory to God Covode."

☞ The contested election case of Daniel E. Sickles has been referred back to Congress, by the Supreme Court of New York, for the want of time to take the necessary evidence without interfering with the rights of litigating parties there.

☞ Mr Everett Declines - The Washington correspondent of the Boston Traveler states that it is reported in Washington, on the authority of a relative of Mr. Everett, that he will not accept the position assigned to him upon the Baltimore ticket.

☞ Rifle Rifling his Employers - John B Rifle was recently arrested at St Louis for robbing his employers in Huntington, Pa., of eighteen hundred dollars and a large amount of clothing, which he was trying to take with him to Pike's Peak Rifle probably now feels rather *peak* ed

☞ Hon A H. Stephens, of Georgia, has written a letter in reply to a number of citizens of Macon, in which he sustains the principles of non-intervention disapproves of the secession at the Charleston Convention, and recommends that delegates be sent to Baltimore

☞ An old criminal was once asked what was the first step that led to his ruin, when he answered

"The first step was cheating a printer out of one years subscription. When I had done that the old devil laid hold of me and I could not *gouge* him off. Delinquents reflect, ere it is too late

☞ Dr Windship, the "*strongest* man," is the man for our money He is a sensible sanitary reformer. He thinks that people ought to feed well and sleep well. "Never," says the strong-armed Doctor, "rise from the table unsatisfied—never get out of bed so long as you have any inclination to be there" Let all those who have tables to sit down to and beds to lie on, govern them-

The "People's Party" Abandoned.

The nomination of Abraham Lincoln, an out and out impressible conflict man, by the Republican Convention, says the Patriot & Union, applies a severe test to that deceptive humbug, the "People's Party" of Pennsylvania. The question is now presented to those Americans who have acted with the organization with the understanding that it was a fair compromise between Republicans and Americans, whether they will consent to be transferred to the support of an avowed Abolitionist The Republicans of this State think that they have played a very shrewd game, and that the Americans are caught so completely in their toils that they cannot extricate themselves. It is curious to observe the gradual process by which the American party of 1854 and 1855 has been transformed into the Republican party of 1860 In those years the American idea was the prominent principle incorporated into the Platform of the Opposition of Pennsylvania In 1856 the Republicans and Americans were separated to some extent by different candidates for President. In 1857 a combination was formed between the two parties under the name of *American*-Republican or Opposition, and this title was generally adopted throughout the State in County Conventions. During 1858 and 1859 the alliance was continued under the newly invented name of the "People's Party." The delegates to Chicago were elected by a Convention called the "People's Party"—but instead of fulfilling the trust committed to them by laboring for the nomination of a moderate candidate for President, they deserted after the first ballot and assisted in the nomination of Abraham Lincoln, one of the most violent and extreme Republicans of the West This was not all they helped to pass a resolution distinctly repudiating the principles of the American party, with which they professed to be associated—in the following words:

Fourteenth That the National Republican party is opposed to any change in our naturalization laws, or any State legislation by which the rights to citizenship hitherto accorded to emmigrants from foreign lands shall be abridged or impaired, and in favor of giving a full and efficient protection to the rights of all classes of citizens, whether native or naturalized, at home and abroad.

The very men who represented Pennsylvania in the Convention, and assisted to pass this resolution, contended, not five years ago, that the salvation of the country depended upon changing the naturalization laws—and now they wheel square around and deny their own principles, at the biding of the Republican party. It is a striking illustration of the tergiversations, faithlessness, insincerity and unprincipled character of Opposition politicians.

The course of these delegates must terminate the alliance between the Americans and Republicans maintained under the name of "People's Party," if there is a spark of manhood or principle remaining in the Americans. They were not only sold at Chicago but insulted into the bargain; and if they can stand that, they will submit to any indignity.

The Meteoric Shower in Ohio.

We are under obligations to Prof Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute, for the following more definite and detailed account than has before been published of this interesting and startling phenomenon:

HENDREYSBURG, O., May 9 1860.

DEAR PROFESSOR: You will doubtless see in the papers an account of a shower of meteoric stones that fell on the 1st inst., near the village of Concord, in Muskingum county, Ohio. Lest you should think it a hoax, or at least an incorrect account, I have taken such pains as circumstances would permit to obtain as near as possible all the facts and circumstances connected with it.

The shower took place between 12 and 1 o'clock p. m. The day was unusually cool for the season of the year, and the sky about two thirds overcast with clouds. Simultaneously with the fall of the stones a tremendous explosion occurred in the atmosphere. To those near by it resembled a severe clap of thunder in sound, but was accompanied by a jarring sound, which, together with noise, was felt and heard at a much greater distance than the effect of thunder. It was observed and remarked as something peculiar by persons fifty miles off I was at the time about thirty miles distant, and so extraordinary was the detonation and jarring sensation that I thought it (although an unknown occurrence in this region) an earthquake shock; in fact such was the general opinion of all who heard it. To those near where the stones fell several distinct reports were heard—accounts vary from six to twelve; they were in rapid succession, perhaps not over a second of time between them

So strange was the sensation that cattle in the fields ran startled at it Four stones were seen to fall and have been recovered, but the probabilities are that many others fell. Two, which fell within about six hundred yards of each other were seen by a couple of men who were laboring in a field. Hearing the reports one of the men looked up and saw a large body fall into a field close by, the other, looking in another direction, saw another which fell upon a fence Within about twenty minutes they approached and dug out the one which had fallen in the field, where it had buried itself to the depth of about twenty inches in a stiff limestone soil It was still so hot that it could scarcely be held in the hands From the direction in which it entered the earth its fall appeared to be vertical Its weight was twenty one pounds, and its shape irregular, long and flattened, but resembling somewhat the enclosed sketch It entered the ground point foremost The other which fell upon the fence, weighed forty-two pounds In its descent it cut through the rails of the fence and buried itself in the earth, having a direction apparently from the northeast About one and a half miles from where these two stones fell, a young man ploughing in a field heard a strange whizzing sound overhead, and, looking up saw the clouds in a strange state of commotion (The same with regard to the agitation of the clouds was observed by others) Thinking that he heard something fall, upon searching he found a stone weighing thirty-six pounds, which had fallen upon and embedded itself in a decayed log It was supposed that it had in its fall a direction south east

Near Claysville, about six miles distant, two gentlemen walking out heard the explosion, and very soon afterwards a stone weighing four pounds fell near them striking the ground so obliquely as to ricochet The direction of this appeared to be from the north. The four stones above mentioned were all that were seen to fall; another, however, was found which had fallen in the cluster of roots surrounding a beech tree—It weighed about thirty pounds, and appeared to have fallen vertically All the stones were irregular in figure and had the same general appearance having a blackened smooth, vitrified surface The exterior coating was however, very thin—not over one fifteeth of an inch in thickness Within the stones had an ashy color, and contained fine particles of some shining substance probably native nickel Enclosed I send you a small specimen which I picked off a large lump It was my desire to send you a large piece, or, if possible, one of the stones entire, but all except the largest one were broken up and the pieces distributed among persons who while the marvel lasts attach to them great value. The largest one (yet unbroken) is in possession of A S Mitchell, Kendal, from whom, if desirable, you might possibly obtain it for the Smithsonian Institute

You could, I presume, obtain further information and probably a specimen by writing to Dr M McConnell or Rev Mr Seignfred, at Concord Ohio I write under very unfavorable circumstances, but hope that you will be able to decipher it

I remain very truly yours,

JOHN C TIDBALL Lieut U S Army.

Prof JOSEPH HENRY, Smithsonian Institution.

[For the Watchman]

PLEASANT GAP, May 21, 1860

MESSRS EDITORS—On Saturday last Pleasant Gap Hotel was the scene of one of the largest crowds of people ever assembled in Spring township. It was the day set apart for the operations of the celebrated Veterinary Surgeon, Dr McCrum, of Ohio, and truly can I assert that never was a crowd better satisfied with any exhibition than that of his skill practiced on many horses belonging to farmers in this vicinity.

Dr. McCrum certainly understands his profession. He has been long skilled in it, and can doubtless compete with any man who dare boast of his knowledge and practice of the art. The improvement of this art is of great importance to the agricultural interest as well as to horsemen, therefore, all who are interested in it would do well to visit him on next Friday, the 25th inst., at Milesburg, and witness what no man dare dispute—the most wonderful surgical operations of the age. OBSERVER.

[For the Watchman]

Bellefonte Academy.

MESSRS EDITORS:—While strolling over our Bellefonte hills, which, by the way, are quite romantic, I became desirous of visiting my friend, Prof. E. J. Wolf, at his station in the above named Institution. When I called, he was just in the act of invoking the blessings of Almighty God, on his flock and his labors. This act, which should be the first in all our undertakings, is too often omitted by the majority of our teachers. To say nothing of the future, it has its beneficial effects at the time. It softens rude hearts, and certainly harmonizes discordant spirits; making school government one-half easier. Mr. Wolf has acquired to himself, in this place, a lasting reputation as a teacher, and happy are they who are privileged to attend his school. I was told since that this session will soon close, after which he will open another. Parents and guardians cannot do better than by sending their charges to the care of so good a teacher.

W. G.

News from other Counties.

LYCOMING COUNTY.—*Destructive Freshet in the West Branch—Williamsport Inundated—Intense Excitement, and Great Loss to the Lumbermen.*—The Gazette says: The recent heavy rains filled the tributaries of the Susquehanna full in such a short time that the river rose almost as rapidly as a small creek. On Wednesday and Thursday it rose so high as to inundate a part of the town on the south side of the upper end of River street, causing twelve or fifteen families to remove to another part of the town. The vegetation in many gardens in that section of the town was entirely destroyed, and considerable damage was sustained by different parties. The water rose from low water mark to seventeen feet and three inches above, which was the highest freshet in this branch that has been known for several years.

During Thursday night the lumbermen were thrown into a high state of excitement by the escape of many of their logs from the boom. The boom was not broken at all, as was reported. The logs that were in it at the time the water commenced rising were floated in when the water was low and were lying on the surface. When the flood came, it came so suddenly that it set the whole mass of logs in the new part of the boom, (covering acres upon acres) in motion and by rushing them together, sunk a portion of the boom and forced them over it. On Friday, the banks of the river were covered with people, regardless of the drenching rain, to witness the thousands of floating logs Everything was done to save them, but the water came in such torrents and with such force that but little could be accomplished At times, the surface of the water was hidden by the great mass of the logs, and during the whole day logs were seen floating down the stream It is estimated that fifty million feet of lumber passed Williamsport—and the best lot of logs ever flated to this celebrated lumber depot—their value being about *half a million of dollars.*

The mills are not running at present, and will not be in operation until the recent troubles are settled. There yet remains a portion of the logs in the booms, and we learn that the majority of lumbermen will soon go on regularly with their business.—This loss will be felt more or less by the whole community. Considering that there is less dry lumber in this market now than there has been at this season for many years, it will make the price of lumber advance very much

It is thought that there will be a sufficient quantity of logs in the booms to keep the mills running from a third to half of the manufacturing season. * * * * * A "MESS" IN THE CAMPUS.—Between eleven and twelve o'clock on Monday night, the lower end of the borough was thrown into a state of excitement by an unusual noise at the Seminary The cry of fire was sounded in the streets, and citizens ran towards the hill to learn the worst On approaching the place it was ascertained that the students had turned out to give a calithumpian serenade to one of the faculty, who had been recently married, and, as they supposed, had returned to the institution that evening—though in fact he had not returned The police repaired to the scene and remonstrated; but being menanced and defied, two of the party were taken into custody, and after a hearing yesterday morning, before Justice Montgomery, were held in $300 to answer at Court. * * * * * GENERAL MUSTER.—On Friday a fight was had on River Street, above West, between a German and his son and some colored persons After some "sparring" was done, Constable Pollock arrived on the "turf," went into the crowd and demanded peace, which demand seemed to right in on his phiz" Other officers were soon summoned, and the affray was terminated by three of the colored persons being arrested, all of whom have since been released * * * * * DARING ROBBERY.—The Jersey Shore Republican says On Monday night last as Solomon Gudykunst, agent of the Express Company, was going home he was met by two ruffians on the alley between McMickens' and Simmons, was knocked down, and while in a state of insensibility his valise was cut with a knife and five hundred dollars taken therefrom.—About six thousand dollars were in the valise in different packages. The attack was so sudden and unexpected that Mr Gudykunst could not recognize who struck him, and the robbers escaped.

CLEARFIELD COUNTY.—PERILOUS ADVENTURE—The Republican says, Yesterday afternoon as Mr Charles Mocumber was attempting to cross the river at the fording below town, which is still very high—a raft ing flood—his wagon became uncoupled, and the horses went on with the front carriage, leaving Mr Mocumber with the hind carriage and body, floating down the stream, and not being able to swim, his situation for a while was quite perilous. He however, succeeded finally in getting to shore * * * * * BIG FLOOD ON MOSHANON—Moshanon Creek rose so suddenly and rapidly on last Wednesday and Thursday, in consequence of the rains that those having rafts in the stream were unable to reach them in time and a large quantity, numbering about thirty rafts were swept off, and at last accounts scarcely any portion of them had been recovered. The loss falls upon Mr. Thomas G Snyder, Jas. M. Williams and one or two others. * * * * * ELECTION OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.—On last Monday a week the School Directors of the county met in this borough, and on the fourth ballot, elected Jesse Broomal County Superintendent for the next three years.—The salary was fixed at $578. The other canoidates ballotted for were, Charles B. Sanford, Esq, of this place, Dr. A. T. Scryver, Wm T. Thorp, Esq, and Jones Rollin; Mr Sanford received the next highest number of votes to Jesse Broomal. * * * *

The Journal says: Some ten days ago, the carcass of a fine black mare was found in the woods on the hill near the mouth of Potts run, in Knox township. The fact that no one in the neighborhood had such an animal, that the carcass was found in a secluded place not likely to be frequented by a horse, and other circumstances, have raised suspicions that the owner of the mare, whoever he may have been, has been foully dealt with. Considerable excitement exists among the people of that vicinity in regard to the matter, and it is to be hoped that the mystery, of what soever character it may be, will soon be unraveled.

CLINTON COUNTY.—HIGH FLOOD IN THE WEST BRANCH.—The Democrat says: The continuous rains during last week made a very high flood in the West Branch and its tributaries. Extensive damage, has been done to Farmers, Millers and others living upon the margin of the various streams.—Bald Eagle creek, which empties itself into the Susquehanna at this point, has probably not been so high before since the disastrous flood of 1847. It has done much damage to bridges, fences, &c., along its course. No serious injury has been done the railroad, and the land slides which were anticipated have been few and unimportant. The worst disaster we have to chronicle is the loss of property at the Williamsport boom. The flood rose so high as to carry the logs in the enclosure of the boom entirely over it. The boom did not give way, but owing to a defect in its construction, it could not rise to the height of the flood. We are happy to learn that very many of the logs were saved at the boom immediately below Williamsport.