# THE WATCHMAN.

S. SEELY AND J. S. BARNHART, EDITORS

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

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## FOR SALE.

The undersigned being desirous of abandoning the Printing business, *offers for sale* his interest in the Democratic Watchman.—The establishment is a paying one having about 1,000 subscribers and a fair share of Job Work and Advertising. Any person wishing to embark in the business, would not find a more pleasant location. Possession given on the first day of January next.

S S SEELY.

## Demagogues, Ancient and Modern.

In a recent number of the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, we find an article of great truth and force upon the subject of the systematic defamation of our best and most patriotic public men; and we commend the subjoined extracts from it to the "second thought" of the American people.

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There was a grand conspiracy by the demagogues in Athens, *two thousand years ago*, to destroy Aristides, because they could not bend him to their corrupt schemes, or inflame him with their senseless passions; and there has been a great conspiracy of the demagogues of the United States to destroy James Buchanan, *because he has refused to submit himself to the venal designs of any clique of politicians, or to lend himself to the antiquated sentiments of any locality or section*. The odious plotters against Aristides, were not more signally and disgracefully defeated by the inexorable pressure of facts and events, from which there was no escape, and which were the sure and stern witnesses of their wickedness and folly, than have been the conspiring mob of traitors and tricksters, from Seward down to the lowest ward or wigwam gabster, in *their* efforts to promote a base ambition by attempting to bring the dignified and venerable statesman, now in the Chief Magistracy, into lasting reproach and odium. But under no possible view of the case could this have been done.

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There never was a field or theatre of human action in which Demagogues,

By revolving resentments, personal and political;

By fanning individual disappointments;

By encouraging popular errors;

By stimulating popular passions;

By invoking local or sectional prejudices, or *real or supposed interests*;

By indefatigable and ingeniously misrepresenting the motives and temper of an administration;

By stirring up against it all manner of jealousies and hatreds on the part of persons and communities never aspiring to see beyond their circumscribed limits;

By slandering, ridiculing and lying.

And by artfully playing on the earnest and honest, though narrow uncandid, and bigoted feelings and views of certain classes and sects;

Might expect to win and to use for their base policy so many dupes and blind victims, or to reap such profitable harvests, in our own country and during the period which has closed with the election of a sectional President.

We insist, nevertheless, that this venal crew of agitators and sectionalists would have failed in accomplishing the results for which they have so vilely labored when abusing James Buchanan, under every and all circumstances. There is not an impartial thinker anywhere among us, and there is not a thinker in Europe whose attention has been attracted to this country, who could be imposed on by the clamor of these knavish seekers after office, or by the theories of Red or Black Republicanism. History would have put the matter right most unquestionably. With her unemployed hands she would have swept these demagogues away in their petty graves, soon to be forgotten and never to be honored or pitied, while writing with her ever enduring pen the resolute and powerful struggle which a great, fearless and incorruptible statesman has made to preserve his country from ruin and the liberties of the people from desecration.

*But the justification of James Buchanan, has come in a manner so distinct as almost to take the form of retributive Justice.* Four years ago he, an educated, experienced and enlightened statesman, was elected President of the United States. He was a Pennsylvanian, born and bred, strongly sympathizing with the peculiar interests of his State, moderate in his opinions, conservative in all his habits of thought, and selected out of a population of thirty millions of souls for his transcendant talents and unquestionable moral worth. It must be admitted, however, that he was not elected without a desperate contest. The same demagogues, strengthened somewhat by popular accessions, who had opposed with all the intense bitterness that malignity could suggest, the *pacification measures* of 1850, brought forward by Clay, Webster and Calhoun, and who then cried "havoc and let slip the dogs of war," endeavored with persistent efforts to consolidate a Northern sectional disunion [illegible] sufficiently effective to place a young, [illegible] man—a creature of their own—in [illegible] potential chair over his experienced [illegible] when he assumed the Presidential [illegible] known to be a man possessed [illegible] slavery inclinations; this [illegible] then, and is well known [illegible] that he had voted for [illegible] during John Tyler's [illegible] 2, and that no one [illegible] to promote, within [illegible] the pe- [illegible] than


N. B. [illegible] Depot [illegible] charge, [illegible] Sept. 1-87-tf

LIME! [illegible]

The subscriber [illegible] public that he [illegible] the Borough of Bellefonte [illegible] Lime of a superior quality [illegible] to be as white and pure [illegible] he asks is to give it a trial [illegible] purchaser will come back [illegible] Apl 12-'60-tf.


This he has subsequently proved. He has been a distinguished Senator, standing always to the credit of our Commonwealth, in the front ranks of debaters. He had been an accomplished diplomatist, serving in Russia first, and afterwards in England, and leaving each important post with the confidence and respect of all. During the Administration of Mr. Polk, he had been the Secretary of State, and displayed such skill and knowledge in the management of the grave affairs of the Department, that he enjoyed a reputation seldom or never surpassed by any one of his predecessors. What could such a man desire as President, but to administer his exalted office with a strictly impartial hand, and to secure the applause and affection of his countrymen by ensuring the peace, prosperity and glory of the Republic at home and abroad? What other ambitious asperations could he have had, after openly and voluntarily declining to be a candidate for re-election? Had not such a man a right to hope that his advice would be respectfully entertained and carefully considered, even if it were not thought, on due reflection, worthy of being adopted?

But the spectacle we have witnessed has been at once curious and insufferably disgusting. *We have seen majorities of the* people from those States which should have been the last to oppose his Administration, *without any one good and sufficient reason that a sober and sensible man can present for such conduct*, joining their voices in a lunatic screech of passionate hostility, which would be grotesquely ludicrous but for the ominous consequences that have attended the demonstration. If they could have thus proclaimed Mr. Buchanan's boasted unpopularity with the ordinary impunity of slanderers, they would have been simply ridiculous. Now they are not simply ridiculous, *because they will be held responsible for evermore for the most serious complication, boding disaster and ruin to which the American Union could be subjected*. They have turned away from the prudent and patriotic recommendations of a disinterested, competent and faithful public servant, who could have but one interest in the matter, *and that interest their welfare*, to cast themselves into the embraces of the demagogues and political harlots—the Sewards, the Sumners, the Beechers, the Giddings, the Wentworths, the McMichaels, the Careys, the Greeleys, and the Weeds—Now behold THE END!

*Banks suspended!*

*Business prostrate!*

*Hundreds bankrupt!*

*Thousands starving!*

*Civil commotion at our doors!*

*And, it may be, years of War—of Tears—of Blood!*

What candid or uncandid man does not know, and in his heart acknowledge, that if the people had supported James Buchanan, and had repudiated the demagogues, the foundations of the Union would be at this moment as firm as the everlasting hills—that stocks and business would be every where bright and buoyant—that disunion would never have unfurled its dangerous flag of disintegration and that the national glory would be as unstained as the sun

## Attention Patrons!

We commend the following *model dun* from one of our exchanges to our delinquent patrons. We desire, also, that they shall take it in earnest, not as a joke, for it means every mothers' son that owes us, and we want them to come up to the scratch, and "fork over." But here is the *model dun*—so listen.

Friends, Patrons, Subscribers and Advertisers: Hear us for our debts and get ready that you may pay. trust us, we are in need—and have regard for our need, for you have long been trusted: acknowledge your indebtedness, and dive into your pockets that you may promptly fork over. If there be any among you one single parties that don't owe us something, then to him we say, step inside—consider yourself a gentleman. If the rest wish to know why we dun them, this is our answer: Not that we care about cash ourselves, but our creditors do. Would you rather that we go to jail and you go free, than that you pay your debts and we all keep moving? As we have agreed, we have worked for you—as we have contracted, we have furnished our paper to you, but as you don't pay we dun you? Here are agreements for job work, contracts for subscriptions, promises of long credits and duns for deferred payment. Who is there so mean that he don't take a paper? If any he needn't speak—we don't mean him. Who is there so green that he don't advertise? If any, let him slide, he ain't the chap either. Who is there so bad that he don't pay the printer? If any, let him shout—for he's the man we're after. His name is Legion. He has been owing us for one, two or three years—long enough to make us poor and himself rich at our expense. If the above appeal to his conscience does'nt awake him to the sense of justice, we shall have to try the law and see what virtue there is in writs and constables.

## From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec 3

Among the various propositions, with a view of quieting the present political evils, is one proposing that the representatives of all the Southern States—South Carolina excepted—have a conference and prepare a list of their grievances, and what will satisfy them as a remedy. This is to be submitted to the conservative Republicans, and if it meets with sufficient favor from them, then, after the reading of the President's Message, that part in reference to the political troubles be referred to a committee of one from each State. This proposition is discussed to-day. It is said that several prominent Republicans have already acquiesced in it.

The Supreme Court met in the new chamber at noon to-day. Chief Justice Tany, and all the Associate Justices except Judge Wayne, were present. After the adjournment they proceeded to the White House and personally paid their respects to the President. They afterwards left their cards for the Vice President.

VOLUNTARY SLAVERY.—We notice by the proceedings of the South Carolina Legislature that on the 28th ult., a petition was presented from Lucy Andrews, free negress, praying to be allowed the privilege of becoming a slave; referred. This woman is said to be rich, and the owner of slaves.

## Pennsylvania's Anti-Fugitive Slave Law.

The agitation caused by the secession movements in the Southern States has developed an amount of ignorance among our people in relation to laws actually existing upon the statute book of Pennsylvania, that is lamentable, if not totally without excuse. We have been amazed at the positiveness with which some persons, otherwise well informed, have denied the existence of any law in this State interfering with the laws of the United States in reference to the return of fugitives from labor. So frequent have been these denials, by business men, and even in some instances by lawyers, that we have deemed it proper to lay before our readers so much of the law of Pennsylvania as relates to this subject matter. During the last session of the legislature of this State, the Commissioners who had been appointed to revise and amend the Penal Laws of Pennsylvania, (said Commissioners being Hon. John C. Knox, Hon. Edward King, and David Webster, Esq.,) made report to the Legislature that they had completed their labors, and the result was presented in the shape of a bill entitled "An Act to consolidate, revise and amend the Penal Laws of this Commonwealth." That report on the thirty-first day of March, 1860, was enacted into a law, and by the 95th section it is enacted as follows:

"No Judge of any of the Courts of this Commonwealth, nor any Alderman or Justice of the Peace of said Commonwealth, shall have jurisdiction, or take cognizance of the case of any fugitive from labor from any of the United States, or Territories, *under any Act of Congress*; nor shall any such Judge, Alderman or Justice of the Peace of *this Commonwealth, issue or grant any certificate* or warrant of removal of any such fugitive from labor, under any Act of Congress, and if any Alderman or Justice of the Peace of this Commonwealth, shall take cognizance, or jurisdiction, of the case of any fugitive, or shall grant or issue any certificate, or warrant of removal, as aforesaid, then, and in either case he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and shall, on conviction thereof, *be sentenced to pay, at the discretion of the Court, any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars*, the one half to the party prosecuting for the same, and the other half to the use of this Commonwealth.

*If any person or persons, claiming any negro or mulatto as a fugitive from servitude or labor, shall, under any pretence of authority whatsoever*, violently and tumultuously, seize upon and carry away, in a riotous violent, tumultuous and unreasonable manner, and so as to disturb or endanger the public peace, any negro or mulatto within this Commonwealth, *either with or without the intention of taking such negro or mulatto before any District or Circuit Judge*, the person or persons so offending against the peace of this Commonwealth, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor; and on conviction thereof shall *be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars*, and further *to be imprisoned in the County Jail, for any period at the discretion of the Court, not exceeding three months.*"

This law, thus enacted upon report of the Commissioners, was in no wise new, it had been the law of this State, for a period of thirteen years previous to that time. It was originally enacted in 1847, and was gotten up under the auspices of one of our leading Republicans, Mr Charles Gibbons, then a Senator from this city, and also Speaker of the Senate. In one respect the law has been changed by the Commissioners. The law originally prohibited any judge, justice of the peace, or alderman from taking cognizance of the case of any fugitive from labor, *"under a certain act of Congress passed on the 12th day of February, 1793;"* and the Commissioners struck out the words which we have italicised, and inserted in lieu thereof the words "under any act of Congress."

Thus stands the law of Pennsylvania in regard to fugitives from labor, and it may well be questioned, whether there is a worse one on the statute book of any State in the Union. By the terms of that law every Justice of the Peace, or Alderman, who shall aid in executing a law of the United States, shall be broke of his office and be fined one thousand dollars; one half of which fine may be pocketed by any negro who will prosecute for the same, and the other half will go into the coffers of the State, as its portion of the penalty exacted from one of its citizens for obedience to the Constitution and laws of the United States.

But, bad as that is, the portion which refers to the claimant is still worse. The owner or his regular authorized agent, who may come into this State in search of his fugitive, not only risks his life by assaults from maddened negroes, as was painfully established in the Gorsuch case, but he is threatened (and he alone be it understood) with fine and imprisonment if he shall attempt, *under any pretence of authority whatever*, violently to carry his fugitive before a District or Circuit Judge. Well did the Abolition author of this infamous law know that rare would be the case when a fugitive from labor could be taken in any other manner than violently; and thus insidiously did he attempt to deprive the owner of the services of his fugitive, by hanging over his head the loss of his money and the terrors of the jail if he should attempt to recover him.

It is humiliating as Pennsylvanians to be compelled to state these things, but the deplorable ignorance which seems to exist, renders it imperative upon us as faithful journalists.

To those leaders of the Republican party, and to their press, who are daily berating the South for their attempted nullification, we especially recommend a consideration of this law, with the advice that, when they shall have removed the beam from their own eye, they will be better entitled to speak of the mote in others.

For the honor of Pennsylvania, we would be glad to say that no such law disgraced her statute book, but unfortunately for her fair fame, it cannot be done; she must bear the odium of this, in addition to her recording fifty thousand majority for a Black Republican candidate for President.—*Pennsylvanian.*

A large dry goods importing house in Philadelphia *writes to a Norfolk, Va., firm as* follows: "We shall move our house to Charleston, S. C., or Baltimore, Md. Business here has completely suspended. We have thousands of dollars out and cannot collect a dollar."

## Recantations of a Black Republican Newspaper.

After endorsing the Helper book, aiding its circulation with money, and making use of it to promote the election of Lincoln, Thurlow Weed, of the Albany Journal, comes out and expresses his dissent from the leading dogmas it inculcates. He says:

"At Washington, in December last, we first learned that this 'Compend' contained the following recommendations:

1st. Thorough organization and independent political action on the part of the non slaveholding whites of the South.

2d. Ineligibility of slaveholders—never another vote to the trafficer in human flesh.

3d. No co operation with slaveholders in politics—no fellowship with them in religion—no affiliation with them in society.

4th. No patronage to slaveholding merchants—no guestship in slave waiting hotels—*no fees to slave holding lawyers*—no employment to slave holding physicians—no audience to slaveholding parsons.

5th. No recognition of pro slavery men, except as ruffians, outlaws and criminals."

He then says:

"These recommendations are repugnant to, and in conflict with, our principles, sentiments and sympathies. While these principles, sentiments and sympathies are all in favor of Freedom, they revolt at such modes of warfare. We have never opposed or tho't of opposing slavery by such means; nor have we ever cherished, or intentionally given countenance to such a spirit."

It was as long ago as last December that he made the discovery that Helper's book contained these doctrines, and he has waited until now to make known his dissent from them. Meanwhile he has used this book freely and without scruple, publishing day after day, long extracts from it to aid in the election of Lincoln. He has published as arguments to persuade others what he now rejects and repudiates. Had he uttered this condemnation in December last, when he says he first discovered that the book contained such recommendations, he would have deserved some credit, but having postponed his censure until he could reap from the book all the advantage it was capable of yielding, he now comes forward with a confession that convicts him of duplicity, meanness and dishonor. Such is Black Republicanism, and such are Black Republican editors.

## The Presidential Election.

The following shows the popular vote of the United States at the Presidential elections that have taken place since 1828:

In 1828 Jackson elected; majority over all 149,000.

In 1832 Jackson re-elected; majority over all 123 000.

In 1836 Martin Van Buren elected; majority over all 20,767.

In 1840 Gen. Harrison elected; his majority was 138 000.

In 1844 President Polk was elected, but was in a *minority* of 22 000

In 1848 Gen Taylor was elected, but the majority against him of other candidates was 142,000

In 1842 Gen. Pierce was elected. His majority over all was 57 746.

In 1856 Mr Buchanan was elected. The majority against him on the popular vote was 307,000

Notwithstanding the imposing pyramid reared by the Republicans in honor of their victory, how different from the above records is that presented by the result of the contest of 1860.

In 1860 Abraham Lincoln is elected, but the majority against him will be over one million—the Congress of the United States in both branches will be in hostility to his Administration—and a majority of the States of the Union will have recorded their Electoral votes in opposition to him

Such is the victory won by the Republican party. What wonder that its friends should be so bitter!

HOORA FOR LINCOLN.—These are Lincoln times, Secession, suspension, banks bursting money shaving, business stopping, poor men begging, women starving, and babies crying "Hoora for Lincoln!" What if the Union is on the eve of dissolution, States withdrawing, Minute Men arming, and civil war threatening? What if credit is ruined, and panic prostrated every branch of business, all owing to the election of a sectional President by a sectional party—a President and a party pledged to an "Irrepressible Conflict" with the Southern half of the Union. It is all a joke. There is nothing in it.—There will be no secession, no trouble. It is only a nine day's bubble. The South don't mean it. All sham. Nobody scared. Bring out the Wide Awakes! Let us go on with the jubilee. What if the banks do suspend manufactories cease, merchants fail, farmers find no sale for their stock, and what little money they have laid up rapidly depreciating. "*Nunc est bibendum.*" HOORAH FOR LINCOLN.—*Cleveland Plain-dealer.*

CRAWFIELD COUNTY BANK.—This institution *was to go into operation last week*, the notes having been procured from the Auditor General, by whom they are countersigned. The notes, in our opinion, are really beautiful. The vignette of the V's represent a raft, with the hands "polling it off" the bank of the stream. A woman and child are also seated on the raft, alongside of the shanty. The vignette on the X's is a forest scene—men cutting down trees, and a saw mill in the distance. This bank is one of the soundest in the State, as State stock has been deposited with the Auditor General for the whole amount of notes that will be issued, less 5 per cent., as provided by law.—*Raftsman's Journal.*

CALIFORNIA.—By the pony express we have San Francisco advices to the 17th ult. Quite a trade is springing up in a direct form with Great Britain. Two vessels, laden with wheat, had sailed for Cork and Liverpool.—Trade was dull, and California markets generally were weak, but the export demand for wheat for England was brisk. The State of California was generally conceded by politicians to Lincoln, who was still 500 to 800 ahead of Douglas. All political animosities had greatly moderated. A Sacramento paper *thinks that a dissolution of the Union* is inevitable, and urges California and Oregon to think about a separate republic on the Pacific coast. The advice of the editor, however, engages no sympathy among the people.

## PEN, PASTE AND SCISSORS.

☞ *Queer kind of love*—Neuralgia affection.

☞ A galley slave—A compositor on a morning paper.

☞ Slow—There is a man up town so slow that he can't draw his breath.

☞ There is a place in South Carolina called "Punch 'em Slightly."

☞ Motto for an anti temperance association—"A little more grape."

☞ When liars die and can lie no longer, their epitaphs generally lie for them.

☞ Is there a Democrat in all this broad land who is not proud that he is a Democrat now?

☞ Congress met on last Monday. The session will probably be the most exciting ever beheld in our political history.

☞ Two Germans of Detroit drank lager beer on a wager the other day. One drank eighty four glasses, and the other ninety-six.

☞ Wanted—A load or two of good wood from some of our subscribers. Will they do us the favor to respond to the call immediately?

☞ A young girl generally looses her *freshness by mingling with fashionable society*, as a bright stream does by mingling *with the sea.*

☞ In matter of plain speaking we are not like the soldier, who in his first battle, was afraid to fire off his musket for fear he might hurt somebody.

☞ A slave in Charleston, S. C., has earned by over work, in the last five years, $2 500, but refuses to buy his liberty, preferring to live in bondage.

☞ An enthusiastic Republican in New Hampshire says:

"The morning light is breaking"

So are the Banks.—*Boston Post.*

☞ Button your coat to the chin when a proud man begins to flatter you. His assaults upon your understanding betray only a further design upon your pocket or your principles.

☞ The York Independent is of the opinion that Douglas' chapter of States will foot up pretty much as did the celebrated "chapter on snakes in Ireland"—namely, "there are no snakes in Ireland."

☞ Curious.—A strange story is told of a boy at Newport, Ohio, sixteen years of age, whose body is covered with scales like those of a salmon, which he sheds twice a year, new ones taking them places.

☞ Wendell Philips says the "spectre hand of John Brown lifted Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency." And that "John Brown was behind the curtain at Chicago when Lincoln stepped out in front."

☞ Suffering others to think for us, when Heaven has supplied us with reason and a conscience for the express purpose of enabling us to think for ourselves, is the greatest fountain of all human error.

☞ *It is reported that there are only four* hundred disinterested Republican patriots who would like to fill the office of Flour Inspector under Governor Curtin, and over five *hundred that of Whisky Inspector.*

☞ A gentleman of respectability, just arrived from the South, states that at different points in the seceding States he counted as many as thirty Englishmen, busily engaged in fanning the flames of secession and disunion.

☞ I'll tell you by and by.—"Patrick," said a judge, "what do you say to the charge; are you guilty or not guilty?"—"Faith that is difficult for your Honor to tell, let alone myself. Wait till I hear the evidence."

☞ The work on the Washington Monument ought to be going on bravely. The people of California are contributing to the fund immensely. The amount dropped into the box at the San Francisco Post Office during the week ending October 13, 1860, reached the handsome sum of thirty three cents.

☞ Ham Lin Coln.—Lincoln and Hamlin met together on Thursday at Chicago, for the first time, to view each other, though they both sat out a term in the same Congress for two years. Such men as Clay and Webster wou'd have known each other if they had only sat together for twenty-four hours.

PRINCE OF WALES.—The arrival of the Prince of Wales in England was the occasion of great rejoicing among all classes. In commenting upon his arrival the English press are generally very complimentary in their allusions to the Americans. The London News, in an editorial on the 16th, says: "He has seen a nation of soldiers without an army—civil order without a police—wealth, luxury and culture without a court or an aristocracy. He has learned to mingle with the busy crowd of men, without the intervention of chamberlains and couriers; he has found respect without ceremony, and honor without adulation." The Post, in an article upon the same subject, goes out of its way to indulge in a fling at the people of Richmond.

KANSAS.—We learn from Kansas that Gov. Beebe has issued a proclamation calling on Montgomery to disband his men, and assuring peaceable citizens that they shall be protected, and that all violations of the law will be punished. The present famine in Kansas is exciting the sympathy of the people of the west. Gov. Randall, of Wisconsin has issued a proclamation calling upon the citizens of the State to contribute money, provisions, and clothing for the relief of the starving population of Kansas.

SECESSION.—Our advices from Washington and Charleston still indicate the prevalence of the secession feeling at the South. The Cabinet held a meeting last week. It is rumored that the Southern members were averse to Mr. Buchanan discussing the question of secession in his Message, they deeming it advisable to wait until a formal declaration had been made by the seceding States, when the subject could be treated in a special message.

## Two Runaways Married by Stratagem.

Quite an amusing scene took place in one of our Justices' Courts on Tuesday morning. It seems a rather gallant young Irishman, from the region of the Oil Springs, back of Sarnia, had become smitten with the charms of a buxum Teutonic maiden of the same locality, in whose bosom the tender passion was reciprocated.

After a short and sweet courtship, after the most approved style, he offered his heart, hand and fortune, (the latter consisting of an axe and ten dollars in cash) and was accepted with a very dutiful reference to her mamma, who upon being asked to bless their love, told the loving young man to "go to der duyfels, and never come back dere some more, or she vould brake his head mit der broom sticks." Then were the loving pair disconsolate indeed. But it was no use crying; so laying their heads together, they planned an elopement, which they executed after the most romantic style imaginable—walking all night through such mud as only *Canada can produce—arriving here almost* tired out. Upon their arrival they immediately repaired to the Justice's office, there to be made one. The justice commenced the ceremony, and had just finished questioning the young man, when the mother of the maiden appeared upon the scene, and loudly and energetically forbade the completion of the *sentence*, and amidst a torrent of invectives led the girl out of the office and down to the dock in triumph—leaving the poor youth completely bewildered at the idea of his being married and the girl not: nor was it until the justice hastened him off after her, that he came to his senses. Getting on board the ferry boat, where the ladies were by that time, *he explained the circumstances* to the gallant captain, who is always ready for fun, and he promised to arrange it all right. So, as the boat was leaving the dock, the young couple stepped off at the stern on *the dock, leaving the old lady on the boat.* On discovering the trick which had been played upon her, she threatened all manner of vengeance on the captain; but seeing this would not do, nor avail her anything, she tried to bribe him to return—offering him the contents of her pocket book, (consisting of rather a black looking "quarter," and a receipt for making 'sour krout") The captain explained the impossibility, as his boat had to stop to rest before she could turn round and go back. In the meantime the couple had returned to the justice's office, and had the marriage ceremony completed, when they returned to Canada, doubtless to *forgiveness and blessings.*—*Port Huron (Mich.) Press.*

MR. STEPHENS AGAINST SECESSION.—In the course of a great speech, delivered before the Georgia Legislature, Mr. Stephens said:

"The first question that presents itself is, shall the people of the South secede from the Union in consequence of the election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency of the United States? My countrymen, I tell you frankly, candidly, and earnestly that I do not think that they ought. In my judgment, the election of no man, constitutionally chosen to that high office, is sufficient cause for any State to separate from the Union. It ought to stand by and aid still in maintaining the Constitution of the country. To make a point of resistance to the Government—to withdraw from it because a man has been constitutionally elected—puts us in the wrong. We are pledged to maintain the Constitution. Many of us have sworn to support it. Can we therefore, for the mere election of a man to the Presidency, and that too, in accordance with the prescribed forms of the Constitution, make a point of resistance to the Government, without becoming the breakers of that sacred instrument ourselves? Withdraw ourselves from it—would we not be in the wrong? Whatever fate is to befall this country, let it never be laid to the charge of the people of the South, and especially to the people of Georgia, that we were untrue to our national engagements. Let the fault and the wrong rest upon others. If all our hopes are to be blasted—if the republic is to go down—let us be found to the last moment standing on the deck with the Constitution of the United States waving over our heads." [Applause.]

MR. BUCHANAN'S HOME.—The Lancaster Express says: "We notice that a Washington correspondent now and then amuses himself by speculating in regard to the future home of President Buchanan—some positively asserting that after the 4th of March he will make his home in Virginia.—To save the Washington letter writer any further trouble on this point, we feel disposed to settle it by stating that Wheatland, the Mecca of the political pilgrims in 1856 is to remain the home of Ex President Buchanan. Some weeks ago a couple of the subordinates of the White House came on here and, under the instructions of Mr. Buchanan, proceeded to put the premises in proper order for reoccupancy. Next summer Wheatland will be a more attractive residence than ever; and, indeed, no more beautiful retreat for a retired President could be found in the country than Wheatland. There Mr Buchanan will have a fine opportunity amidst the inspiration afforded by a quiet, invigorating, picturesque rural retreat, to pursue the literary labors to which, it is understood, he proposes to devote the remainder of his days after vacating the White House."

In a spirit of disgraceful levity, the New York Tribune says editorially, "Let's have a Panic—a roaring, smashing, high old Panic,"—as if it required the Tribune's senseless mockery to add to the country's danger!—The "Panic" is come, and the gibbering Tribune betrays its shaking knees in its forced merriment! It has a ghastly grin only for its election triumph; the "Panic" stares it in the face and banishes all genuine exultation. It is in reality alarmed at the distress it has worked so hard to bring upon the nation, and hides its true feeling in uttering pointless ridicule. "A high old panic" needs not to be desired; there is panic everywhere, in stocks in business, in the South, in the North, in the West, and in the Republican ranks *more than anywhere else.*—*Boston Post.*

SECOND CROP OF CORN IN TEXAS.—The Galveston *Civilian says*: The aboriginal festival, known as the green corn dance, may be celebrated semi-annually in Texas. We have already noticed the second crop of roasting ears this season on the Rio Grande. The *Advocate* mentions the second crop of corn grown this season by Captain James Scott, of Victoria county. The crop was planted in August, and is now safe from frost, making about forty bushels to the acre, besides a fine yield of fodder.

A paragraph recently went the rounds that Col. Fremont's mines yielded $200 per day. The amount of deposits at Col. Fremont's bankers, from the Mariposa mills, was $51,000 for the month of September, and a fraction over $60,000 for the month of October. The "cleaning up," which occurs about once in ten days, shows an average yield per day of $2,500.

HEAVY FAILURE.—The West Chester Jeffersonian alludes to the failure of Paschall Woodward. Mr. W. has been for some years doing business as a banker in Chicago, Ill., and it is reported that many persons in Chester county, who have entrusted money to him for investment, will lose heavily. Mr. Woodward was at West Chester about three weeks ago, since which time he has not been heard of.

## Meeting of Garibaldi and Victor Emanuel.

The Times correspondent writes: "It was agreed that his Majesty should meet Garibaldi at the foot of a hill called Santa Maria della Croce, and that he should review the Eber and Bixio divisions, which had followed us. At eight o'clock on Friday morning, accordingly, our soldiers were drawn up in good order, and although covered with rags, they did not make a bad show. When the King made his appearance, followed by a brilliant staff, Garibaldi advanced to meet him. It was a curious sight. The elegant and splendid uniforms of the Piedmontese officers contrasted curiously with the plain red shirts of the Garibaldians. The General himself wore his famous wide awake, a plain red flannel shirt half covered by his American gray cloak, and a pair of black trowsers. It is true that he had at his side his famous English sword of Calatafimi and Mellazzo—a sword which is worth all the embroidered uniforms in the world. The two great leaders of Italian unity then cordially shook hands, and I could see by their faces that that shake of the hands was the expression of a true sentiment of affection on Garibaldi's part, and of the greatest admiration on the King's. The two staffs had halted at a certain distance, and listened in breathless expectation for the conversation of those two warriors. The King complimented the General by saying, that without his daring expedition the unity of Italy would not have been a reality for ten yerrs to come. "It may be, Sire," answered Garibaldi, "but I could not have attempted my expedition had not Victor Emanuel been the most noble and generous of Kings."

COUNTERFEITING GOLD.—The Philadelphia Ledger says: Gold itself is just now affording a lucrative, though most rascally employment, to some extensive concern in the counterfeiting business. Gold coins are split open, and half or two thirds of their contents taken out, and the vacancy filled with a composition of platina and zinc, of precisely the same weight as gold itself; platina weighing about as much more than gold as zinc less; the outsides are accurately closed, and thus we have a coin, gold on the outside, that weighs as much as one that is of solid metal, and yet is no larger in bulk, but has lost half its value. It would seem that the old sage who shouted "Eureka!" when he thought he had discovered an infallible test in the displacement of the bulk of water, shouted too soon; and there is absolutely no detecting this thing, while well done, except by cutting the coin to pieces. What this will lead to we cannot tell. Private individuals do not like to take money, either in bills or gold, except from the banks, and thus a minute knowledge of metals, and their possible changes, become absolutely essential to the man who would make money or keep it!

THE GREAT ROWING MATCH.—The great rowing match with shell boats, between Wm. H. Decker and Andrew Fay, took place on Thursday, Nov. 23, from the Jersey City Yacht Club-House, foot of Van Vorst Street, in which Fay came out victorious. Between two and three thousand persons—a large portion of them from New York and Brooklyn—were present. It was a match for $250 a side. The men got the word to start at 18 minutes past 3 o'clock, when Decker took the lead, rounding the stake-boat about two miles distant, about two lengths ahead; Fay came up gradually, and the two kept alongside for some distance, when Fay took the lead until nearing the Judge's stand when he slacked up, allowing the bow of Decker's boat to come up to the stern of his own and then, with a few powerful strokes shot ahead, coming in about one length in advance. Time, 25 minutes and 36 seconds; distance about four miles. During the progress of the race about 30 feet of a bridge, constructed of old canal boats, gave way and a number of persons were partially immersed in the water.


THE USE OF Dr. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters for Dyspepsia, Flatulence, Heaviness of the Stomach, or any other like affection, is second to none in America or abroad. To be able to state confidently that the "Bitters" are a certain cure for dyspepsia and like diseases, is to the proprietors a source of unalloyed pleasure. It removes all morbid matter from the stomach, purifies the blood, imparts renewed vitality to the nervous system, giving it that tone and energy so indispensable for the restoration of health. The numerous acknowledgments of its superior excellence and beneficial results have assured the proprietors that it cannot but prove a great cure to the afflicted, and impart vitality to the thorough system.

☞ See advertisement in another column


TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY PERSONS HANGED.—The Mobile, Ala., Mercury, of a late date says: "We saw a gentleman yesterday, direct from Texas. He came from the region of country where the hanging process was rife some time back. He says the distant public is not informed of the extent of the hanging. He is a member of a vigilant committee, which has been in correspondence with the committees of other counties, and estimates that not less than two hundred and fifty persons have suffered death at a rope's end."

RESULTS BEGINNING TO APPEAR.—A gentleman from Natick, Mass., (the home of *Senator Wilson*) *to day informed us* that the anti-slavery crusade upon the South has operated to depress business of all kinds in that vicinity, and that the effect of late occurrences has been to bring the shoe business—the great staple of productive industry in Eastern Massachusetts, and which depends on the South for a market—almost to a dead stand.—*Hartford Times.*

A PATRIOTIC SCENE.—Florence, the actor, did a little "gag" in a St. Louis theatre, the other night, which brought down the house tremendously. Mrs. Florence had sung and danced in sailor's costume, holding the star spangled banner, which she tossed to Mr. Florence at the other side of the stage. He took it, spread it out carefully, counted its thirty-three stars aloud, and exclaimed with deep feeling, "Thank God, they are all there!" The house rose as one man, and the enthusiasm lasted several minutes.

FOREIGN IMMIGRATION TO VIRGINIA.—It is stated that a company has been formed in France, by Bellet des Miniores and others, with a capital of ten millions of dollars, for *the purpose of forwarding immigration to* Virginia, and they have bought of James M. Bennett, Esq., and others, 70,000 acres (at $1 per acre), in Gilmer and Calhoun counties, and intend to colonize it. The company (called Swiss) is heavily backed by capitalists.

THE WHIPPING POST AND PILLORY IN DELAWARE.—In the Newcastle county (Del.,) court last week, four persons were sentenced to punishment at the whipping post, one of them also to stand in the pillory for one hour. The number of lashes awarded was from fifteen to twenty each. Three of the four were also sentenced to terms of imprisonment, and to wear a convict jacket for six months after their discharge. The crime in each case was stealing.