



**THE REPUBLICAN.**

CLEARFIELD, OCT. 21, 1853.

**The Late Representative Election, Again.**

The attitude and action of the Democratic party of Clearfield county in the election of a representative, being entirely new, we desire at this time to put a few additional facts upon record in justification of their course, as we have no doubt the election of Mr. Caldwell will be brought up in judgment against the Democracy of this county, as an act of disorganization.

The district composed of Clearfield, Elk and McKean was formed in 1849. In 1850, Mr. Hemphill, having served one year from Clearfield, after quite a contest at Ridgeway, and after exhausting every argument and urging the largely preponderating population of our county, over both the others, Mr. Hemphill only secured the nomination by a positive—though not written—yet not the less clear and distinct understanding—that Clearfield would not again claim the member until both Elk and McKean should each have one year; or in other words, that the district should adopt the one term system. The members of that convention will each acknowledge the truth of this statement.

In 1851, Clearfield in good faith, urged no candidate, and Judge Gillis of Elk, was nominated and received the party vote of our county.

In 1852, a Senator was to be elected. The three counties forming the representative district, formed part of the Senatorial district. McKean was clearly entitled to the representative, and again Clearfield, by her county Convention, presented no claim to the representative. But she did for the Senator, and to which her claim was as good as that of any other county in the district. A worthy gentleman of McKean was nominated for the Senate. It was then thought that McKean would certainly not ask the Representative also, and our delegates in the Representative convention presented the names of different democrats of our county, the nomination of either of whom would have given satisfaction to our county. But contrary to all expectations a citizen of McKean, and a very worthy man, was nominated. This was only sustained by the most active exertions of those who are always ready to make any reasonable sacrifice to preserve the harmony of the party, and the most confident assurance that this fall the member would be voluntarily conceded to us. These assurances were made under the impression that our northern friends would remain faithful to their implied pledges, and do as they would have others do. They were assured in the most positive terms, that in no probable event, would the people of Clearfield county submit to a repetition of such treatment, and that it would be dangerous to attempt it.

In 1853, our county, in convention, presented one of the most unexpectable of her citizens, and with a unanimity seldom equalled. Conferees were appointed, but through a misapprehension, unintentional however, on the part of a distinguished citizen of Elk county, as to the time of meeting at Ridgeway, our delegates did not attend. Those of the other two counties did meet, and the inference is clear, from their published proceedings, that a strong desire existed to carry out in good faith, although late, the understanding had in the convention of 1850. Another day was appointed to afford Clearfield an opportunity to appear and claim what seemed to be voluntarily offered. The day arrived, a full convention assembled, and our readers know the rest.

These are all the facts in the history of this affair, and we are willing that the fidelity of the Democracy of Clearfield county, shall be tried by them. A number of good democrats here were after all, in favor of supporting the nomination of Mr. Arnold, inasmuch as our Conferees had went into the Convention. But the mass of the people felt that there was no virtue in enduring such treatment, and therefore they took the matter in their own hands, and we see the result.

But it seems that the objection on the part of at least one of the Delegates of Elk county, was not to the claim of our county, but to our candidate, for it seems that he was willing to nominate a Clearfield man, and the only trouble with him was that he and the people of Clearfield county differed in their choice of men. This is a new feature attempted to be introduced in our district conventions. Perhaps we had better first consult this gentleman's agent hereafter.

The only objection we have heard urged against the claim of our county, is the fact that it is the home of Gov. BIGLER, and he is therefore well represented. Now, if this fact has any weight at all, it is decidedly in support of our claim; for if the political friends of the Governor in Elk and McKean really desire his administration to be successful they should be willing that he should have a warm, personal and political friend—just such as ALEXANDER CALDWELL in the Legislature from this section of the State.

Gov. BIGLER, however, we know to have had no part nor lot in the matter that has brought about this result. The people of Clearfield county—almost without distinction of party—don't all, and they are alone responsible. They have sent to the Legislature a man of the firmest integrity, soundest political faith, and one of the most upright and honorable of men.

A report from Ridgeway says, Elk gives Arnold, 250 of a majority. If this is correct, and McKean gives him a full vote, the contest will be close.

**The Growing greatness of our Country.**

Those who do not give particular attention to the subject, and compare the figures of the present with the figures of former years—have but a very imperfect idea of the increasing greatness of our country in a commercial point of view, both as regards her domestic and her foreign trade. Our country is now fairly on the high-way to commercial supremacy, and is advancing with railroad speed.

A glance at the statement of the Washington Union's New York Commercial correspondent, (a perfectly reliable authority,) under date of October 4, 1853, will convince the most skeptical of the truth of what we say. We here find that for the month of September, the imports at the port of New York, amounted to \$15,715,350—being an increase of nearly four millions over last year. Of this increase, dry goods are the largest, being nearly double that of any former year—whilst specie also shows a handsome increase.

For the same period, the exports of domestic produce, including \$1,244,191 of specie, were \$7,413,407, against \$5,857,996, including 2,252,495 of specie of last year.

Now, according to the theory of the protectionists, who used to preach to us so lustily and so arrogantly about the balance of trade, this wide difference between our imports and exports will have to be balanced with specie. Yet the figures show, that whilst the importations go on steadily increasing, and the domestic exports increasing in a corresponding degree, yet the specie item in these exports have greatly decreased. This decrease, it must be remembered, is not for the want of specie. The supply from California continues still on the increase. For the nine months ending with September last, the gold deposited at the mint in Philadelphia, amounted to \$40,763,620 being an increase of \$6,464,335, over the corresponding nine months of 1853. During the same time the exportation of gold amounted to \$16,105,117—or \$4,920,751 less than for the corresponding nine months of 1853—and adding no less than \$11,385,088 to our specie currency, or a little more than one million per month.

From these figures, it is very clear that our government is in a sound financial condition, with every prospect of its continuing to improve. But is this all? Are the people of the interior of the country—the farming, manufacturing and mechanical interests of the country to receive no benefit, besides that which they derive indirectly from the government? We will let the correspondent of the Union answer this question in his own words: He says, in speaking of the revenue from imports: "During the nine months since January 1, 1853, the excess of receipts at this (N. York) port has been over \$24,500,000. The specie in the bank and sub-treasury in this city, January 1, was \$12,005,374; at the close of September it was \$20,200,807, of which the treasury held \$9,519,882, subject to draft. Thus, of the whole excess of \$24,500,000 receipts, the banks retained \$2,500,000, the treasury \$6,400,000, and the balance \$15,810,000, has passed into circulation, absorbed by increased traffic of the interior, notwithstanding the notions entertained about over-trading—a notion which rests on the fact that the business of the country is greater than what we have been accustomed to."

But why, it may be asked, do we see no evidence of this increase in the amount of gold in circulation? If the above figures give the truth, surely a large portion of this \$15,800,000, has been paid in exchange for the produce of Pennsylvania, among which the lumber from the West Branch of the Susquehanna is not the most inconsiderable item—yet we have no evidence of an increase of gold in our business transactions. The reason is very clear. If the quantity was increased ten fold, with the same amount of paper money—with their present denominations—the result would be the same. Our rag-money is still as abundant as ever, to the disgrace of our State for allowing her statutes to be contemptuously disregarded for the benefit of banks and stock-jobbers of other States. Let the law prohibiting the circulation of small notes of banks of other States—be strictly enforced—let our own banks be prohibited the issuing of notes of a less denomination than five dollars, and let the present relief notes continue to be cancelled, without any more re-issues, and then we may expect to have a share of this growing greatness of our common country. Until all this is done the laboring and producing classes must be content to be "shewers of wood and drawers of water" for those who, if not better, are certainly more wise, as regards their own interests.

RIP SQUASH.—A squash was grown in the garden of Moore, Esq., of this place, this season, which measured five feet in circumference, and weighed 73 pounds. If any of our farmers can beat this, we would like to hear from them.

**The Result of the Election.**

By reference to the election returns of this county, which can be found in another portion of to-day's paper, it will be seen that the entire State ticket has been triumphantly sustained by the Democracy of Clearfield. The majority for Knox being 929, Banks 789, Brawley 740, and Forsyth's majority being 736, the same as that given to Bigler for Governor, and the same also, as that given to Pierce and King last fall. There was but a small vote out—but judging from the returns one would be led to believe that there was a respectable number of democrats among those at the polls, as the majorities for the State ticket, with the exception of Forsyth, are larger than ever before given for any Democratic candidate.

For Assembly, Alexander Caldwell, the candidate of Clearfield county, and the nominee of the Democratic County Convention, has 986 majority over Aaron S. Arnold, the nominee of the Ridgeway Convention. It is conceded by all parties here, that Mr. Caldwell is elected. We shall no doubt hear from Elk and McKean before the time of meeting of the Legislature, and we shall then know all about it.

The whole Democratic county ticket with the exception of County Surveyor, is elected.

**THE MURDER.**

The two persons who were arrested and committed to jail on Wednesday the 12th instant, on a charge of being interested in, or having a knowledge of the murder of Mr. Conklin, were taken out on a writ of habeas corpus, on Saturday last, and had a hearing before his Honor Judge Hoyt, and were admitted to bail, one in the sum of \$2,000, and the other \$1,000 for their appearance at court.

Since the publication of our last paper, facts have been revealed which prove conclusively that Wm. M'Alay, the person first suspected, is the perpetrator of this bloody deed, or at least the principal actor in the scene.

M'Alay as we stated before, left immediately on hearing that Mr. Conklin was dead. Sheriff Powell and others have been diligent in their search for him, but so far unsuccessful. A report reached us last night however, by a passenger in the stage, that the citizens of Ebensburg have arrested and confined a person answering the description given of him. It is possible too that this report is correct, and they have arrested the right person, as he was last seen within ten or twelve miles of that place, heading that way.

But fearful that the report may be incorrect and the perpetrator of this horrible crime still at large, we give the following description of him, and request our exchanges to copy the same, that he may, if in the United States, be brought to justice.

William M'Alay, the murderer, is an Irishman, about 25 years old, about 5 feet 8 inches high, heavy set, ruddy complexion, dark brown hair, with a small scar on his forehead, and holds his head a little to the right. He had on a black tight body coat, black pants and black vest. Two hundred dollars is offered for his arrest and delivery at the jail in Clearfield—or twenty dollars will be paid for his arrest and detention.

Mr. Conklin, the murdered man, was about 66 years of age, instead of 56 as we stated in our last. It appears that Mr. Conklin had said something concerning the Catholic Church, of which M'Alay professed to be a member, at which he took offence, and caught and kicked him in Mr. Hemphill's bar room at the time the offence was given, but being compelled to desist by those present, awaited an opportunity and caught him out and struck the fatal blow. Mr. Conklin was carried back to Hemphill's hotel, where he revived sufficiently to make known that some person had "struck him, unawares," but who it was he knew not. It is even said that he recovered sufficiently to be able to walk up stairs to bed, and the impression was that he was not seriously injured, and no medical aid was sent for, nor further attention paid to him until the next morning, when it was found that life had fled.

Many of our citizens are bold in attributing the perpetration of this dark and damnable crime to the too free use and distribution of ardent spirits on the occasion—a charge which is not altogether unfounded. While it can be said of some of our hotels, that on this, as well as all other occasions, they have kept strictly within the bounds of the law—there are others who, if they have not gone beyond the limits prescribed, have certainly stretched it to its utmost tensions.

The temperance address delivered by M. George Sackett, has been received, but too late for this week. It shall appear in our next.

The lines by 'Boggs,' cannot have a place, one objection among others is, that the real name of the author is not made known.

**Ohio Election.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The Union has despatches from Ohio, from which it draws the conclusion that the Democrats have carried Ohio by 40,000 majority.

**PENNSYLVANIA SUBSECTION.**

**DAUPHIN COUNTY.**

Harrisburg, Oct. 12, 1853.

In the Harrisburg District O. Barrett and Simon Sallado, (Dems.) for the Assembly, have 315 majority over Hummell and Bergstresser, Whigs, which is a Democratic gain of 287 since last year.—There is no doubt of their election, indeed it is regarded certain. The chances are that we have elected the whole County ticket.

The Maine Liquor Law candidates poll about 900 votes in the County.

What think you of old benighted Dauphin now?

**ALLEGHENY COUNTY.**

Pittsburgh, Oct. 11.

Forsyth, the Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner, runs ahead of the State ticket. Brawley, the Democratic candidate is behind his ticket. There has been much scratching. The Senate and Assembly are in doubt Roberts, (Dem.) for District Attorney, and Hampton (W.) for Judge, are probably elected. The Whig majority on the State ticket is very small. The vote is light.

McClintock, (Dem.) for the State Senate, is probably elected.

**HUNTINGDON COUNTY.**

In four districts in Huntingdon county, Cresswell, Dem., has 353 votes; White, Whig, 228; Bell, Prohibition, 270. The returns indicate that Cresswell is elected.

In Altoona district, Budd (Whig), Judge Supreme Court, has 108 maj., McClure (Whig), Auditor General, 121 maj., Powell (Whig), Canal Commissioner, 128 maj., Myers (Whig), Surveyor General, 142 maj., For State Senate, White (W.) 184 votes; Cresswell (Dem.) 100; and Bell (Prohib.), 214.

**NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.**

Northumberland, Oct. 12. A. M.

This county, as far as heard from, Knox, Dem., for Supreme Court; Banks, Dem., for Auditor, and Forsyth, Dem., for Canal Commissioner, 900 maj., and Brawley, Dem., for Surveyor, 700. Montgomery, Dem., for Assembly, has 500 maj.

**LUZERNE COUNTY.**

Wilkesbarre, Oct. 12.—12J. A. M.

Three polls, this borough and township, and Hazleton, give Forsyth, Dem., Canal Commissioner, 163 majority; Knox, Dem., Supreme Court, 163 majority; Banks, Dem., Auditor, 177 majority; and Brawley, Dem., Surveyor, 174 maj.

**BUCKS COUNTY.**

Doylestown, Oct. 12. A. M.

This borough gives Forsyth, (D.) for Canal Commissioner, 41 maj., Banks, (D.) Auditor, 41 maj., and Brawley, (D.) Surveyor, 19 maj. New Hope borough gives Forsyth, Banks, and Brawley, each 60 majority.

The Prohibitory Legislative ticket is elected in both districts.

**FRANKLIN COUNTY.**

Chambersburg, Oct. 11.

The returns from Franklin county are incomplete. The indications are that the State ticket will have about 250 majority. The Democratic Assembly ticket is probably elected. McClure, the Whig candidate for Auditor General, leads his ticket.

**BLAIR COUNTY.**

Hollidaysburg, Oct. 11.

In seven districts in Blair County, Cresswell, (Dem.) for the State Senate, has 613 votes; White, (Whig) 605, and Bell, (Prohibitory Law) 620. Cresswell gains 148 over the Whig vote of last year.

**DAUPHIN COUNTY.**

Harrisburg, Oct. 11.

The Whig county ticket is elected, but the Legislative ticket is in doubt. The vote on the Legislative ticket in this county, as far as received, is as follows: Barrett, (D.) 832; Soliday, (D.) 776; Bishop, (Prohib.) 862. Russ, (Prohib.) 806; Hummell, (W.) 682; Bergstresser, (W.) 501.

**CLARION COUNTY.**

The majority for Knox, in Clarion co., is 1427, the balance of the State ticket, with the exception of Brawley, about 1200. The Contest between Clover and Jamison, for Senator, will be close. It is thought that Jamison (Independent Democrat), is elected. M'Calmont, Democratic nominee, for President Judge, has 1528 maj. over Gordon, independent whig. Jefferson co. gives Gordon a majority of 580. McCalmont is elected by a handsome majority.

**LYCOMING AND POTTER.**

Northumberland, Oct. 12.

Lycoming, Clinton, Potter and Centre counties have elected the Democratic candidates for the Assembly, in spite of allisms.

**BUCKS COUNTY.**

Doylestown, Oct. 12.

The whole Democratic county ticket is elected by about 800 majority.

**UNION COUNTY.**

Northumberland, Oct. 12.

The returns from Union seem to favor the success of the entire Democratic ticket.

**HUNTINGDON COUNTY.**

Huntingdon, Oct. 12.

Cresswell, Dem., is elected to the Senate in this district, by from 300 to 400 majority.

**LEHIGH COUNTY.**

Allentown, Oct. 12. A. M.

The whole Democratic ticket is elected in Lehigh county, as far as heard from.

**GAMBRIA COUNTY.**

In the three districts in Cambria County, Cresswell has 246 votes. White, 174 and Bell 233.

**CARBON COUNTY.**

Mauch Chunk, Oct. 12. A. M.

The Democratic ticket is elected in this county, but it is impossible yet to arrive at the majority.

**COLUMBIA COUNTY.**

Harrisburg, Oct. 12.

Buckalew, (Dem.) for Senate, has over 1500 majority in Columbia county.

**ALLEGHENY COUNTY.**

Pittsburgh, Oct. 12.

The Democratic State Senator, and four Democratic members of the House, are elected in this county, and also the District Attorney.

**NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.**

Easton, Oct. 12. A. M.

This county, elects the Democratic Assembly ticket. The State ticket has about the usual Democratic majority.

**WASHINGTON COUNTY.**

Pittsburgh, Oct. 13.

In Washington county the whole Democratic ticket is elected by about 300 maj.

**JEFFERSON COUNTY.**

The majority for Knox, in Jefferson, is 638, the majority for the balance of the Democratic State ticket is about 250.

**SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.**

The Democratic majority for the Democratic State Ticket, in Schuylkill county, with the exception of Brawley exceeds 2000. Brawley's majority is 1899.

**Georgia Election.**

BALTIMORE, Oct. 13.—Johnson, Dem., has a majority of 378 in Georgia, with Clinch county only to hear from. The Democrats have a majority of 35 on joint ballot in the Legislature.

**ANTI-LOG MEETING.**

A very large meeting of the citizens of Snow Shoe township, Centre county, met at the Asky school house, on Saturday evening the 1st inst. PERRY JOHN LUCAS, was appointed President, Wm. Holt, Esq., and William Askey, Vice Presidents, and William Stewart Secretary.

Dr. James Irwin addressed the meeting at some length, portraying in a forcible and eloquent manner the grievances and injurious results and injustice of floating loose logs.—When on motion, a Committee of twelve, were appointed to report resolutions expressive of the sense and object of the meeting—whereupon, Dr. James Irwin and eleven others were appointed, which Committee, through their Chairman reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, The floating of loose saw logs in the Mushannon creek, offer a total obstruction to lumbering in the old and approved manner—thereby rendering the settlers of the country idle spectators of the wholesale havoc. And whereas, the Legislature of Pennsylvania, has been appealed to by almost general acclamation by the citizens interested in the navigation of the Mushannon, as well as other navigable tributaries of the Susquehanna, without receiving from that body the protection which justice and sound policy demands. It is therefore

Resolved, That we will no longer submit to the obstruction to our business and destruction to our property which is occasioned by the floating of loose saw logs in the Mushannon creek.

Resolved, That any person or persons engaged in log floating, or aid and abet in the same, are not just to their neighbors nor true to the best interests of the country.

Resolved, That while we are desirous of having a peaceable adjustment of this business, we are nevertheless determined that at all hazards to our persons and property, the floating of loose saw logs in the Mushannon creek, shall from this night cease.

Resolved, That a committee of twelve be appointed to proceed up the Mushannon creek, and wait upon those persons who may be found engaged in cutting logs and preparing to float in the Mushannon creek, and in an orderly and peaceable manner inform them of the proceedings of this meeting.

Whereupon John Askey and eleven others were appointed said Committee.

Resolved, That a Committee of forty be appointed to enforce the laws declaring the Mushannon creeks public highways—and that it shall be further, the duty of said Committee to remove from said streams all loose logs thrown therein for the purpose of floating, and to take such measures, "peaceably if they can" but forcibly if necessary, as will prevent the navigation of said streams from being obstructed: and this meeting hereby pledge itself to aid and assist said Committee in the discharge of such measures as it may be found necessary to adopt, to carry these resolutions fully into effect.

Whereupon William Holt, Esq., and thirty-nine other persons were appointed said Committee.

On motion, Resolved, That the erection, and extension from time to time, of a number of Booms across the channel of the Susquehanna river, have obstructed the navigation and become a nuisance, causing detention and great risk in running lumber to market. This meeting therefore, call upon the lumbermen of Clearfield and Elk counties to give their aid in taking such measures as will remove such obstructions and abate such nuisances.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers and published in the Clearfield Republican, Centre Democrat and Democratic Whig of Bellefonte, and Tribune, Lock Haven.

JOHN LUCAS, Pres't.

WILLIAM HOLT, Vice Pres't.

WILLIAM ASKEY, Sec'y.

PRECOCIOUS WIT.—There was some unconscious wit, and a deal of childish philosophy, in the reply which a little girl—pretty, bright child, not quiet four years old—made to her father. She was annoyed at some old shoes, which she was anxious should be replaced by new ones, and was venting her indignation in rather a more boisterous manner than her father thought proper.

"What's the matter there, Cora? have you got a fit?"

"No, papa, they don't fit me at all," said she, and then she enumerated all the faults of the shoes in soft terms, and reached the climax thus, "Why, they don't even squeak when I walk out."

**EXCITEMENT IN THE CHEROKEE COUNTRY.**

We see by the Tablequah Advocate of the 21st ultimo, the organ of the Cherokee Nation in the Territory west of Arkansas, that some recent outrages in the country have created a strong feeling which, it is apprehended, may lead to some agreeable, if not disastrous consequences. Among these outrages was the murder of two persons named Adair—a murder committed upon the plea of retaliation. Armed at the state of things, the editor of the Advocate makes the following appeal to his countrymen.

"Cherokees! remain at home quietly and calmly; let the laws be executed; let the men who have killed the Adairs have done what is right, the jurors will say so; if not, the laws will be maintained and sustained.

"Calmness will be the best course; do not become excited at the various and innumerable tales that will be put in circulation; have an eye single to the salvation of our nation. Become excited, continue the killing, and our country is ruined."

"It would be the pride and boast of some men to see our country a wreck, the Cherokees scattered, lost. Let it not be said of us that we cannot govern ourselves. Never let us be pointed at as Jews, who, during upon the face of the globe without country. If we lose our country, do let us be the cause ourselves.

"We would rather be numbered among the dead than to see the Cherokees have the white laws extended over them. We have ever been free, we have ever been a nation. Let us ever be so until the tea Cherokee be called to the spirit land. Can this be? Yes, Cherokees, by a strict adherence to law and order. Let all redress, difficulties, and differences be settled by the laws of our nation. Then we may hope to continue as a nation. Then let us say again, be calm, be quiet."

PERPETUAL THRIST.—Some years ago we gave a detailed account of the condition and appearance of a man who was then supposed to be the greatest drinker among men in America, if not in the globe. He is still living, in excellent health at the age of 58 years, and still remains in a state of perpetual thrist. The individual alluded to, is Mr. James Webb, of Fairhaven, Mass. Under every aspect in which the case may be examined, it is remarkable and perhaps unparalleled in the annals of physiology. In early infancy, the quantity of water he consumed was so large as to astonish those who witnessed it. A development in size and weight of the body required a corresponding increase in quantity of his aquatic potations. Under ordinary circumstances, three gallons of water is rather a short daily allowance for him, and it would be impossible, it seems for him to live through a night with less than a pail-full. With this immense amount of cold water daily poured into the stomach Mr. Webb has been in good health and spirits. We leave the statement of this curious fact, unembarrassed by comment, and simply ask our learned editorial friends the probable cause of this unsatisfied thrist.—Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

The precise idea which the Western Indians entertain of a future life is said to be this: As soon as the Indian throb of the flesh he would fud himself at the river, the current running with great rapidity. Across this river was a slender pole, stripped of its bark, and lying close down to the surface of the water. The Indian who had lived a good life then sees a bright object on the other side; that was 'Right.' He would then, desirous of embracing the object he loved so well in this world, walk across the pole unmindful of the raging torrent beneath his feet, arriving in safety at the opposite shore; and Right would then lead him amongst mountains covered with gold and silver, into noblest gardening grounds, where he would hunt for eternity. But, on the other hand, the man who followed 'Wrong' all his life, when attempting to cross the pole, after death would fall into the foaming stream, and be swept down into a whirlpool surrounded by rocks, then he would be carried round for centuries and centuries, until, at last, he would be gradually sucked in towards the centre of the vortex, and finally engulfed in an immense hole. What became of the unfortunate sinner the Indians could not surmise, further that he lived forever.

PAYING FOR THE MISCHIEF.—Mr. Fluney, of Lancaster, Pa., whose wife was killed on the New Haven railroad, at Newark, last spring, and himself much injured, has been paid \$10,000 by the company, the Inland City says, as a remuneration for the loss and injury he sustained. The damages already paid by this company, for the injuries inflicted by the Newark catastrophe, would more than maintain a proper and efficient superintendent over the whole route, whereby such accidents would be prevented.

Noah was the first man who perpetrated a regular authentic drunk, of which we have any record, although the antediluvians were doubtless entitled to the glory of the discovery. Brandy smashed were things, however, in which Noah never indulged, nor any of his ancestry. We find it recorded that, "brandy was invented by Raymondus Lillius, a celebrated alchemist, who died in 1316; but for many centuries it was only used as a medicine, and chiefly as an external application."

Goy. Broken.—The Sentinel, published at Rossville, Ohio, says, we are glad to see that the true spirit pervades the Democracy of Pennsylvania in relation to Gov. Bigler leading them through another canvass, for the noble stand, which he took in the contest two years since, has won for him a name outside of his own State that has awakened a generous feeling of pride that the Democracy has so able a champion in the gallant Governor.