

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, FEB. 13, 1854.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING. The Democracy of Clearfield county, are requested to meet in the Court House, in Clearfield, on Tuesday evening of February 13th, for the purpose of electing delegates to the 8th of March Convention, to nominate a candidate for Governor and Canal Commissioner.

By order of the Standing Committee.

ELECTION NOTICE. The citizens of the Borough of Clearfield, without distinction of party, are kindly solicited to cast their suffrage at the election on Friday next, granting me the office of Justice of the Peace, promising to act in accordance with true principles of propriety. H. B. SMITH. Clearfield, Feb. 13, 1854.

Our next paper will be issued in the early part of the week, in order that we may have time to wait on our friends from the country who may be in attendance at court, who may wish to ascertain how their accounts stand with the printer. Quite a number are in arrears on our books—and a little of the ready from such would be gratefully received.

We have received a communication from Bradford, Pa., taking up no less than six and a half pages of paper closely written, and signed by Leo Turner, Mark Kyler, John Peters and William Hoover, asking for a place in our columns. We have not as yet found time to read the article, and consequently are unable to decide whether we will give place to it or not. In glancing hurriedly over the pages we perceive the object of the article is to give us "particular thunder" for daring to venture them for enlisting under the Native banner, and an attempt to justify their course for so doing. The article shall be examined and properly disposed of. The great length of the production alone renders it somewhat objectionable.

The editor of the Native American Banner of Philadelphia, continues to bludgeon us occasionally with his old blunders—and coward like has ever and always neglected to send us a copy of his paper—so that if we ever should find time or feel disposed to idle a few moments away by noticing any of his wishy-washy articles intended for us, we would be at a loss to do so for want of a paper. Come, don't be afraid. When you have anything to say concerning us send us a paper, that we may hear you. We will not hurt you bad.

ARCHBISHOP BEDIKI.

This personage who recently visited the United States as the Pope's Nuncio, to look after certain interests concerning the Roman Catholic Church, we see it stated, took his departure on the 4th instant for Europe. His visits to different cities while here, were productive of riotous conduct, such as the burning of the visitor in effigy, &c. These demonstrations were participated in principally by foreigners—Germans and Italians; who attempt to justify their conduct by asserting that a certain Ugo Bassi; a soldier of that republic who had been a monk, was some time since taken prisoner at Bologna, had his head scalped, and his right hand fayed, and was afterwards killed; Archbishop Bedini, being Governor at the time, contended that he should have prevented these barbarities. Bedini urged as an excuse that the tortures were inflicted by the Austrian military authorities who were not under the control of the Papal Government, and consequently he could not be held accountable for their conduct. The murder of Ugo Bassi was certainly an outrageous affair, sufficiently so to call forth the condemnation of every man upon the perpetrators of the crime. But whether in the power of Bedini to prevent the outrage, or whether chargeable to any degree therewith, we do not pretend to know. But it would appear that under the circumstances, some other person might have filled the mission to better advantage, as the prejudices existing against him here in the minds of many, was the means of procuring for him rather unenviable receptions in different places.

In our last issue we promised that we would endeavor to give place to the communication or card of M. A. F., in this number. The proceedings of the native meetings, and other communications have taken up so much room that we have no place for it in this paper.

For the last few weeks our paper has been filled up considerably with advertisements. After the court however, a goodly number of these will be removed from our columns, and we will thereby be enabled to furnish our readers with a greater variety of reading matter.

Governor Bigler has postponed the execution of David Jewell, sentenced to be hung at Pittsburgh to-morrow, until the bill relative to his case is finally disposed of by the Legislature.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

House, Feb. 8, 1854.—Mr. McConnell reported a bill to erect the new county of Pine, out of parts of Indiana, Cambria and Clearfield.

House, Feb. 7.—Mr. Caldwell read in place, a bill to authorize the Trustees of the Curwensville school house to sell and convey real estate.

SENATE, Feb. 9.—Mr. Davis reported as committed, the bill to exempt coal and lumber from tonnage tax.

Mr. Milligan reported as committed, the supplement to the act to incorporate the West Branch boom company.

SENATE, Feb. 10.—Mr. Kunkle presented a petition from Dauphin county for a law prohibiting the floating of loose saw logs in the Susquehanna and its tributaries.

The bill prohibiting, or rather regulating the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in this Commonwealth, has been before both branches of the legislature—but up to the 10th instant, no final action had been had by either house.

The probability is, however, that the bill will be passed at an early day, with the clause submitting it to a vote of the people.

The price of Produce.—Wheat and flour command a higher price in New York now, than over they did before. All other productions of the farm, are proportionately high. The arrival of every steamer from Europe tends to increase these already high prices; and judging from the prices of former years, the quantity of last harvest's yield, the amount already exported, and the probable demand of Europe, it is not unlikely that the present prices will be nearly doubled before next harvest. This prospect, then, should induce every farmer to augment his usual spring crops. Every foot of ground that is capable of producing, should be planted with something for man's sole existence. Spring wheat, in our county, is often more productive than winter wheat, and if the early spring is at all favorable, our farmers could not employ their time and means to better advantage than by planting their utmost liability, not only wheat, but all kinds of grain, potatoes, &c., &c., as they will be sure to have a market at double their ordinary prices.

The Markets.

CLEARFIELD, Feb. 14, 1854.—Wheat is selling at \$1 50 per bushel, rather scarce and in great demand at that. Rye, \$1 00. Corn, \$1 00. Buckwheat 75 cents. Oats, 60 cents per bushel. Pickled Pork, 8 and 9 cents per pound. Lard, 9 and 10.—Butter 18.

PHILADELPHIA.—Wheat flour was sold in the Philadelphia market on the 7th inst. as high as \$9 00 and \$9 31 per barrel. Wheat was sold as high as \$2 17 cts. per bushel. Rye, \$1 15. Corn, \$1 00 and \$1 02. On the 9th, Flour was selling at \$8 75, and wheat \$2 15.

From the above view of the markets it would appear that the farmers are really the fortunate class. Nothing else that we can perceive has advanced so alarmingly within the past year as the products of the farm. The farmer is now afforded very nearly double the former price for all his productions—while every article necessary for him to purchase can be had at but a small advance on former prices.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.—Quite an excitement has prevailed in the grain market for the past few days. Every avenue leading to our city has been more or less thronged and at times the roads about the mills was completely blocked up with wagons. One firm paid out on Monday or Tuesday over \$3,000, and we have no doubt that other firms did the same, and some perhaps may have exceeded this amount. On Tuesday afternoon there was a slight decline and on Wednesday we believe \$1,90 was paid for wheat and 80 cents for corn. Many farmers who left home with the expectation of receiving two dollars for the former article, and 95 cents for the latter, were much disappointed, but still consoled themselves with the fact that after all they had received a large price. Thirty wagons were counted at one time, on the road between Stanton and this city, and the Kenton pike presented an equal amount of travel. We cannot say whether a rise will again take place or not. On Monday we referred to this matter, and we have seen no reason to change the opinions then expressed.—Delaware Republican.

The Erie Difficulties Settled.

ERIE, Feb. 7.—Gov. Bigler, Marshal Frost, the President and Directors of the Cleveland and Ashabula Railroads, left here yesterday for Cleveland. Mr. Packer, the new Superintendent, remains. The contract for running the Franklin Canal Road has been executed. The Directors are, under the circumstances, perfectly satisfied with the arrangements made.—The best feeling prevails. There are no fears of any further trouble, except from a few excited individuals.

Gas Explosion—Narrow Escape.

Boston, Feb. 9.—Last evening the gas exploded in a house at Nashua—the house was almost destroyed, and the inmates were blown across the street. Five were injured, but providentially none were killed.

MAINE.—The Senate of Maine have elected a Whig Governor. The vote stood (Crosby, (Whig,) 18; for Morrill, (Democrat,) 15.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1854.

Mr. Editor:—This may be said to be the beginning of the times to try the principles and the integrity of members of Congress. The Abolitionists are making tremendous efforts to get up another fever all over the country on the slavery question. They are sending addresses and secret circulars broadcast through the northern States, in which they not only misrepresent the character of Judge Douglas' bill for the organization of Nebraska and Kansas, and other measures supported by leading demagogues, but they stealthily garble the opinions of Jefferson, Jackson, and other distinguished patriots, in order to give strength and credence to their nefarious schemes. If let alone, of course their efforts would amount to nothing. But will not the whigs, out of party hostility to the administration, give "aid and comfort" to less British allies? There lies the danger. If the Whig party would prove true to their pledge of good faith in support of the Compromise of 1850, these territories would be organized, the Abolitionists would see their own impotence, and two more states would be added to the Union without less than five years without having a slave within their limits; certainly without increasing the present number of slaves.

But the ravings of these fanatics are too often mistaken for public opinion, and members of Congress are made to believe that their constituents desire them to yield to these abolition prejudices. If northern members will study the real sentiment of their constituents, they will discover that, apart from the influence of this prejudice, there is but little difference of opinion among the people. What proportion of the American people are opposed to our national Constitution? Or what proportion believe that it could be made better if submitted to a Convention of statesmen of the present day? It is an instrument full of compromises—and compromises in which the various interests of all the States are weighed and adjusted with an almost supernatural exactness. All compromises inconsistent with that instrument cannot, therefore, meet with the approbation of the people. By it, Congress is most clearly prohibited from legislating on the subject of slavery within the States. This is even admitted by the Abolitionists. And as it is the charter of a government founded upon the great principle that man is capable of self-government, the inference is most clear that for Congress to legislate for any people unrepresented therein, must be arbitrary and without Constitutional authority.

Suppose that Congress should pass a law declaring that slavery shall exist south of a given line of latitude. Would not such an act be deemed not only a palpable violation of the Constitution, but a gross insult to the non-slaveholding States? And yet Congress has just as much Constitutional right to pass such a law as it has to say that slavery shall not exist north of such line. If this is so, why not follow Judge Douglas, by his Nebraska and Kansas bill, proposes to go back to this safe Constitutional platform. Nothing more. No Constitutional rights are invaded. No injustice is done. The great principle that man is capable of self-government is triumphantly vindicated, and the people who go into these territories to settle and make it their home, will be left free to adopt, or reject the institution of slavery just as it suits them—untrammelled by any arbitrary enactments of a body in which they had no voice.

It is to be hoped that the Abolitionists may be foiled in their efforts to distract the country by another excitement on this question. This will certainly be the case if they get no assistance from the whig party. Even if they do, and the Democratic members of Congress present a bold front in the maintenance of the principles of the Compromise of 1850, by an unanimous support of this Nebraska and Kansas bill, the country will still be preserved from serious turmoil, and another opportunity afforded for the Democracy to signalize its attachment to and love for the Union.

The conduct of the people of Erie Pa., within the last few days, as interpreted from the telegraphic reports, has not had a tendency to allay the feeling on that subject. Through a want of proper understanding of the grievances of the people of Erie, their conduct is severely denounced. No doubt they have acted rashly; but those who have any knowledge of the arrogant and domineering spirit almost always manifested by monied corporations, have the prudence to withhold their censure, certain that such conduct on the part of a community at least ordinarily peaceable, would not be so long persisted in without serious cause. It is a matter, however, which belongs to the State of Pennsylvania, as an independent State, and there should be no interference on the part of the general government until it would appear that Pennsylvania either refused, or was unable to execute her own laws. Governor Bigler is now at the seat of war, and to suppose that the U. S. troops are necessary to keep the people from violating the law, is to suppose that Gov. Bigler is "aiding and comforting the rioters." But Gov. Bigler is not a man of that cast. He is a true Pennsylvanian. He is no very particular friend of these monied corporations, and while he will faithfully preserve the sovereignty of our good old Commonwealth, he will be as careful to see that the rights of the people are not encroached upon by these railroad companies. * * *

MONROE COUNTY.—The Democrat of the 26th, says: On Saturday last, an Irishman, by the name of Timothy O'Larny, was committed to jail on a charge of attempting to commit murder by shooting one of the foremen on the railroad. We have been unable to learn the cause of this attempt at murder.

Arrival of the Pacific.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Important from Russia. The Emperor Nicholas bent on War. Terrible shipwreck and Loss of 300 Lives—Heavy Decline in Consols—Breadstuffs Advancing.

New York, Feb. 9.—The American Steamship Pacific, with Liverpool dates to the 25th ult., (being four days later than the previous advices,) reached her dock at New York about 3 o'clock.

The Africa arrived at Liverpool on the evening of the 23rd.

The Antarctic, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the evening of the 23d. She brought a portion of the passengers and crew of the steamer San Francisco.

The Liverpool market for Breadstuffs was advancing. Flour was a shade better and was quoted at 43s 4d. Wheat 12s 13d. Corn 50s 6d. There was a fair business doing in the market.

The war is of a more threatening character. At the sailing of the Pacific it was not definitely known whether the Czar had signed the note of the Four Powers or not.

The Czar has instructed his Ambassadors in Paris and London to demand whether the *entree* of the combined fleets into the Black Sea was intended to aid Turkey or simply to observe a strict neutrality. In the former case they are to demand their passports.

It is said that the Czar will not listen to the combined note of the Four Powers.

EASTERN NEWS.—Despatches received from Bucharest, state that on the 12th inst. the Russians were repulsed after a short engagement.

An attempt was made by the Turks to cross over to the left bank of the Danube near the Kalamash, with two thousand men. On the same day, 1,200 Russian infantry, 200 Cossacks, and 700 Moldavian workmen, passed over in boats from Galatz, to the Turkish side, and began to clear the Island before Galatz of the trees and bushes.

A despatch states that it will be useless for the Porte, if he is inclined to negotiate to act under the erroneous impression that the Czar will depart from any condition laid down by Prince Menschikoff. Any plenipotentiary sent by the Porte must be provided with a firman, in which it is specified that the Porte considers the present differences to be exclusively between Turkey and Russia, and acknowledges that it must be settled between these two powers alone.

No official reply has been received from the Czar.

The final propositions call for peace or war.

The London Times, in an editorial, says: "We have strong reasons for believing that the declaration of the Russian Government will be transmitted to us by our Vienna correspondent, authentic, and that the language, which seem to exclude the last hope of peace, has been addressed by the Cabinet of St. Petersburg to the Austrian Government."

From the circumstances above mentioned, it cannot be considered as the formal answer of Russia to the protocol of the Four Powers, dated Jan. 13th; but if this document be genuine, it is impossible to express in stronger language the insolent disdain of the Emperor for everything which the united diplomacy of Europe has been laboring to effect.

LATEST FROM ST. PETERSBURG.—Despatches from St. Petersburg to Jan. 17th, have arrived here. The excitement in that Capital was intense, in consequence of the active measures taken by the West-sian flag to navigate their waters.

The Emperor, on appearing in public was cheered enthusiastically by the populace.

The Constitutional publishes the following expressions of the Czar. When he learned the entrance of the fleet into the Black Sea, he displayed perfect calmness and said to those about him:

"When battle is offered to Russia, Russia accepts; she can afford to mourn for a fleet, but not for the honor of a nation. I expected the resolution taken by France and Great Britain; therefore I am not found unprepared. All my orders have been given in advance, foreseeing this act, which, by violating treaties, frees me from obligations."

It appears certain that the Czar had asked Prince Menschikoff whether he could make head against the combined fleets. The Prince's reply was, "Yes we can conquer, or fight and die to the last man."

The Ambassadors are to demand their passports.

It is reported that engagements were renewed at Kalafut on the 10th, 11th, and 12th inst.

A telegraphic despatch received at Berlin, dated St. Petersburg, Jan. 13th, states that the Czar has rejected the combined note as incompatible with his dignity, as it would only serve to direct attention from the real question at issue.

To prove, however, that he is still inclined to treat, the Emperor has appointed Prince Gortschoff his Plenipotentiary, and to him the Porte has to apply.

The Cassel Gazette announces that the Emperor of Russia has demanded twenty-five millions from the Bank of Warsaw, for the eventualities of war.

TERRIBLE CALAMITY AT SEA.—The iron emigrant ship Taylor was wrecked on the 19th on Lambay island. Three hundred and four passengers were lost.

SEVERE PUNISHMENT.—A fellow down east, having been found guilty of violating the Maine Liquor Law, in disposing of ardent spirits, and resolutely stuff at that, received the following sentence: "You old reprobate! The court sentences you to drink three glasses of water rascally liquor, and may the Lord have mercy on your stomach."

Hints to Teachers and Parents.

For the Republican.

MESSRS EDITORS:—We take this method of offering a few hints and suggestions to teachers and others concerned in the welfare and prosperity of the common schools of this country. Teachers, we presume you are all aware of the responsible station you occupy, and the important duties which devolve upon you, for their right performance. To you is given the charge of moulding and developing the faculties of the juvenile mind—it is you who first lay the foundation, and if that foundation is not good, the superstructure will surely fall, and the second erection will cost more pain and labor than the first; because the tyro, who has acquired bad habits through the incompetency of his teacher, will have to "unlearn what he has learned amiss," if he ever wishes to become proficient in the same. Therefore to acquire yourselves justly of the dignified duties which are incumbent upon you with honor to yourselves and the profession, you must first be qualified yourselves. You may perhaps ask, what constitutes a thorough bred teacher? We answer education. A teacher may understand Orthography in all its ramifications; he may parse the most abstruse phrases,—he may be able to solve the most difficult problems of Euclid; and in short he may be thoroughly acquainted with the sciences and languages; and yet not well versed in the art of teaching. We positively assure you that a person must first be a scholar before he should attempt to be a teacher;—he should first be a scholar himself, before he undertakes to make scholars of others; and as an auxiliary to that he should be well acquainted with human nature, for indeed various are the habits and dispositions of scholars, and likewise various are the means and ways which must be used in order to bring education so before the mind of the learner, that he may march with onward strides up the rugged steep of the hill of science, and the obstacle which may present itself in his path, may be made easy, and elucidated by the wise and judicious instructions of his preceptors, so that he cannot err therein. A teacher may be ever so good a scholar, but if he does not know how to impart to, and teach others what he knows, he is a perfect nuisance in the school room. To bring about and establish good methods of teaching school, we would recommend a Teacher's Institute.

This institution should be composed of the teachers and friends of education, to meet at some stated periods in some central public place in the county. It is through such an association, that teachers may fully learn to cultivate and develop the mental faculties of the youth with advantage—it is there where you may become informed in the art of teaching; you may there learn in a short time, what would have required years of toil, practice and observation. Some of you may perhaps wish to know, how those benefits are to be derived from such an institution? We answer that the different branches of education will be brought before the Institute, and the various modes of teaching them, and measures adopted, as the circumstances of the order of procedure may suggest. The superiority of text books, and the advantages, which one book has over another in advancing the scholar, will be investigated, and if necessary a regular series of text books may be selected by the institute from the best authors, and recommended to the Directors of common schools. You as parents are well aware that you are often called upon by the different teachers, for different school books for your children, you are often put to unnecessary expense; so if there was a regular series of text books adopted and established throughout all the schools and school-districts in the county, this inconvenience and expense would be avoided by the unfortunate and frequent change of teachers.

Parents we call upon you to co-operate in this great project; it is for the best interest of your children and the amelioration of our common schools.

Teachers arouse, arouse! from your lethargy and cling together as a body, in supporting the dignity as teachers professionally.

Organize, ORGANIZE! in every school district and township, to discuss the various modes of teaching, and let good reasoning and a sound judgement always govern you, so that you may adopt such measures as will enhance the welfare of the common schools, and exalt the standing of this noble profession, which has for its end the instruction of the youth of our country, some of whom are destined to fill the highest offices within the gift of the people.

We here close our remarks, for fear we should weary your patience, but we hope you may soon hear a hearty response from every school district in the county through the medium of our County paper, when you may expect to hear from us again.

W. C. R.

Wolf Run, Dec. 27, 1853.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—The steamship Daniel Webster, from San Juan, arrived at New Orleans on the 6th instant, with California dates to the 15th ult. She brings 120 passengers, but, \$13,000 in gold on freight.

The Webster connected with the Sierra Nevada, which brought down a million in gold on freight. Her passengers have made the voyage in twenty days and half.

The despatches from the Baliza state the California markets were heavy from being overstocked, and business generally was much depressed.

Flour of good brands is quoted at \$11 \$12; lumber is in limited demand at \$80.

Very little gold was coming in, and rain was much wanted.

Dreadful Steamboat Explosion.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 29.—The steamer Georgia, from Montgomery, exploded her boilers last night, while at the wharf in this city, by which sad accident forty persons, mostly passengers, were killed, and a large number wounded. About half of those killed were colored persons; the others were whites, consisting of the crew and passengers. Some were dreadfully mangled and so much disfigured that it was impossible to recognize them. The boat was blown into fragments; and the set fire to, burnt to the water's edge, her cargo, consisting of twelve hundred bales of cotton and other merchandise. The boat is a total loss. Cotton, iron, red. The passengers who lost their lives were mostly from the South, especially from Alabama, and North and South Carolina. They were bound for Texas, to Pamper. The officers and crew were saved. The list containing the names of the passengers was burnt, so that it is impossible to ascertain the names of the dead. Some warehouses on the wharf were burnt, having caught fire from the boat.

[SECOND DESPATCH.] It is now estimated that there were either drowned or burned to death, of the baggage and money was lost amounting to \$25,000. There was on board the steamer nearly 200 passengers, principally emigrants going to Texas, and slaves.

A despatch from New Orleans, dated the 4th inst. states that at 3 o'clock the afternoon of that day, the steamer Georgia arrived from Nashville, caught fire and in a short time was totally consumed with her valuable cargo of cotton, tobacco and western produce. Many passengers who were in the cabin barely escaped with their lives, but fifteen or twenty perished in the flames. The fire next spread to the steamer Natchez, just arrived, which with her cargo, was entirely destroyed. The steamer Cairo caught fire and was burnt. The steamers Sultana and Grand Turk, also caught fire, but were hauled out and escaped with slight damage. A number of barges, lying at the levee, loaded with produce, consigned to various houses, were also greatly damaged. Steamboats were destroyed, namely the Chas. Belcher, Natchez, Moberg, Searcy, Grand Turk, Leah and Luna. They were valued at \$300,000, and mostly insured in Western offices. The remainder of the property destroyed, was mostly insured in this city, chiefly at the Crescent Office. The total loss is variously estimated at \$700,000 to \$1,000,000.

There was another fire on the morning of the 5th, in Chartres street, which destroyed two valuable stores, and badly damaged two others. Loss estimated at \$100,000.

CHESTER COUNTY.—The Democrats of this county—which has been set down by the opponents of Governor Bigler as opposed to his re-nomination—held their county convention last week, and elected their delegates to the 8th of March convention, instructing them for Bigler for Governor, and Black for Supreme Judge. No instructions were given for Canal Commissioner. This "last unkindest cut of all," we should think ought to satisfy the hearts of disappointed office seekers, who oppose the re-nomination of Gov. Bigler, and induce them at once to ground their weapons of their rebellion, and like sensible men and good Democrats, come up to the work of the mighty against the Galphins.—Standard.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—The Cumberland County Democratic Convention has selected J. Ellis Bonham Senatorial Delegate for that county and Perry unanimously, and Wm. M. Mather and John J. Roads, Representative Delegates to the State Convention, with unanimous instructions for Bigler and Black, and instructions for Judge Stuart of that county for Canal Commissioner.

The Republican.

Is published every Wednesday, by D. W. MOORE & CHARL WILSON, at the low rate of \$1 a year payable in advance. If not paid within three months \$1 25 will be charged. If not paid within six months \$1 50. If not paid within nine months \$1 75. And if not paid within the year \$2 00 will be charged.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of \$1 per square for the first three insertions, and twenty-five cents for each additional insertion. A liberal reduction made to those who advertise by the year.

CAUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons, not to purchase or in any way meddle with the following described property now in possession of A. Warren, of Brady township, as the same belong to me, and are only on loan to him, viz: One two horse wagon, one bay horse, harness, one bay mare and bay horse, cow, 2 steers, 2 tons of hay, one windmill, four acres of rye, and 12 acres of wheat on the ground.

LEVER FLEGAL & CO. Feb. 15th, 1854.

NOTICE.

THE Clearfield county Bible Society will hold their annual election for officers for the ensuing year on Friday evening Feb. 24, at early candle light in the office of Doctor H. Loraine.

C. DEIHL, Secretary. Feb. 15, 1854.]

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

THE Washingtonians will hold their Temperance Meeting on Monday 20th of Feb. (court week), at early candle light. Addresses will be delivered. The people are kindly invited to attend.

G. P. GULICH, Pres. Feb. 15, 1854.