

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, FEB. 1, 1854.

DEMOCRATS, READ AND REFLECT.

Is it not very strange that now, when it is clearly demonstrated that Gov. Bigler will be re-nominated by the almost unanimous vote of his party, and will be as surely re-elected, by perhaps the largest majority ever pulled in the state, that a portion of his former neighbors and friends in this county, should allow the influence of their names to be thrown into the scale of the opposition? We grant that opposition to Governor Bigler is not their object; but do they not know that the Democratic party can have no sympathy with Nativism? That Nativism is looked upon as one of the adjuncts of Whiggery, just as much as Anti-Masonry was, or Abolitionism is? They must therefore see, that just so far as they sympathize with Nativism, that just so far they exert whatever influence they may possess, both at home and abroad, in opposition to our excellent Chief Magistrate.

Gov. Bigler is deservedly the most popular Executive the State ever had. By refusing to yield his assent and countenance to the intriguing schemes of certain politicians in different sections, he may have forfeited their approbation. But this very fact endears him to the people, and his administration is more cordially approved, and his re-election will be more unanimously supported by the mass of the yeomanry of the country, than that of any of his predecessors.

We repeat, then, is it not very strange that his former neighbors—his original and warm friends—would allow their influence to be used in opposition to him, through the cunning intrigues of his former enemies?

We are well aware that no Democrat has the least idea that his embrace of Nativism will result in his embrace of Whiggery. But whilst they cannot help seeing that they are thus giving aid and comfort to the enemy, we would remind them that two of the strongest whig counties now in the State, (Lancaster and Union) were once largely Democratic; but by joining the Anti-Masonic party, without any intention of becoming federalists, they have ever since been the strongholds of the opposition to the Democratic party. The same may be said of several districts in Philadelphia county, where political Nativism had its origin. Nativism is about extinct there, now, and yet the large Democratic majorities which those districts formerly gave to the Democracy, are now as regularly given to the Whigs. Nativism, therefore, like Anti-Masonry, is nothing but a cat's paw for the Whig party, and is only used to weaken the Democratic party.

THE MYSTERY DISCLOSED.

A glance at the proceedings of the Native meeting, held in Bradford township, and published in to-day's paper, will fully disclose to our readers the secret of the success of the Native party.

It will be seen that Wm. Dugan, that bold war horse, has been out in Bradford, and has actually taken the stump in favor of the Native American cause, and sent forth a "masterly appeal to his countrymen." George W. Rheam, Jr., that aged veteran—or whose head not less than sixteen summers and winters have already passed—has gone forth to shed his light abroad, and has entertained the citizens of that township with a "stirring appeal." Wm. Blackshire, has also taken the stump, and in his "usually witty manner," has entertained, and certainly enlightened the citizens of that region. And last, though not least of the champions who appear on the carpet, is Lee Turner, who it appears by the proceedings, delivered a "decisive address;" and so far as Bradford township is concerned, judging from the report of those in attendance at the late meeting, Nativism is destined to flourish beyond a parallel in the history of any party.

And how is this to be accounted for, unless attributed to these distinguished orators from town, who have laid down the plans and the sewing awl, and gone forth to enlighten their fellow men; to convince them that the foe is now before them; and to send forth their heart stirring appeals to the heretofore careless and negligent, to induce them if possible, to rise in their might, and assert and defend their rights before it is forever too late.

We have heretofore felt disposed to censure the Democracy of Bradford for being duped and misled by designing demagogues, and have felt somewhat aggravated that men of good sense—and we believe, a few Democrats of long standing, should give attention to such customers. But since we have shown that such patriots have taken the stump, and among the number one who has the acquired knowledge and practical experience of not less than sixteen years—we are inclined, in a great measure, to pardon those who have been induced to enlist under the Native meeting.

AMERICAN BANNER, and endeavor to devise some means to keep these orators at home. Cannot some of the knowing ones of our town adopt some stratagem by which they may be prevented from traversing the county? Is not the impending danger to the Democratic party apparent to all?

But how is this? While penning this article, a citizen from Bradford township, one whose veracity cannot be disputed, makes his appearance in our office, and informs us that the success of the delegation from Clearfield who have been endeavoring to Native-Americanize the county, has not been so great as they would by the proceedings of their meetings endeavor to make the public believe.

Our informant states that Caleb Wrigley—properly W. K. Wrigley—and Henry Lucas, whose names appear as members of the committee on resolutions, both objected to having their names made use of on that occasion—neither did they have anything to do with drawing up or adopting the same.

This is an important piece of information, which we are happy to be able to lay before the public. It discloses on the part of these mighty men of the nation, a disposition to practice dishonesty and deception in order to accomplish their object. It is fortunate too that the discovery has been made, as it may tend in a measure, to counteract the influence shed abroad by their unbounded oratorical powers.

GOV. BIGLER IN WASHINGTON.

"X," the able correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, in his letter dated the 19th inst., thus notices our excellent Governor on his recent visit to the Capitol.

"The Erie difficulties has caused the President to request Gov. Bigler to pay him a visit, and His Excellency accordingly came down here yesterday, to wait upon Gen. Pierce, and was to-day seen on the floor of the Senate and the House taking his friends by the hand. Gov. Bigler may safely be considered good for another term, and, if that is secured, look for still higher honors. He looked to-day as if he could fill any chair with credit and dignity. A health and long life to the Governor."

We have not room to say more in regard to the proceedings of the Goshen Native Meeting, published in our last, and those of Bradford tp., to be found in this number, than that we are exceedingly sorry that such ignorance and bigotry should be displayed by the citizens of any portion of our country. Had those mighty orators anything to do with drawing up the preamble and resolutions?

NATIVE MEETING.

Bradford tp., January 7, 1854. Pursuant to previous notice a large and respectable number of the citizens of Bradford township, met at the Shire School House on Saturday evening, Jan. 7th, '54, for the purpose of expressing their views and protesting against the insidious evils of foreign influence that is making such fearful strides over width and breadth of Republican America.

The meeting was organized by appointing Horatio Hall, President, and Mark Kylan Secretary.

On motion, the President appointed G. W. Gearhart, Caleb Wrigley, and Henry Lucas a committee on resolutions.

On motion, Wm. Dugan addressed the meeting in a masterly appeal to his countrymen. He was followed by George W. Rheam in a stirring address. William Blackshire addressed the meeting in his usual witty manner. Lee Turner also made an excellent and decisive address—when the committee reported the following resolutions which were adopted without a dissenting voice.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the preservation of her institutions that every true hearted American should oppose the election or appointing of any foreigner to offices of trust, honor or responsibility—believing that this is the only way by which our institutions can be kept from becoming corrupt, inasmuch as the Pope of Rome has demanded a division of the Public School money, appropriated by our government for the purpose of education.

Resolved, That we ever will oppose a division of the public School Fund, for the purpose of establishing sectarian schools.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the present naturalization laws, but in favor of extending the same to twenty-one years.

Resolved, That we are opposed to foreigners holding any office of trust, honor or responsibility.

Resolved, That we are opposed to Gov. Bigler for appointing James Campbell to a high office, after being rejected by a large majority of the people of the State.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be signed by the officers and forwarded to the Clearfield Republican with a request for publication.

HORATIO HALL, Pres't.

MARK KYLAN, Sec'y.

We are authorized to state that the names of Caleb Wrigley, as above, properly W. K. Wrigley—and Henry Lucas, were made use of without their consent—neither did they take any part in the proceedings.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1854.

The past week has developed incidents of stirring interest to the nation; and first in magnitude is that of the treaty just concluded between the U. States and Mexico, by which Uncle Sam not only gets a very large farm added to his present rather extensive dominion, but also gets rid of several very troublesome questions, such as responsibility for Indian depredations upon Mexican territory, which he (Uncle Sam) guaranteed to prevent, but could not; the dispute about Mesilla Valley, and various filibustering expeditions, which might otherwise have brought trouble to some of his household. It is true, Uncle Sam pays a right smart sum of money for this farm—twenty millions of dollars. But then, that is easily done, for he has plenty of it, and no other legitimate way of spending it. Besides, about one-fourth of it he was obliged to pay at any rate, so that the actual expense of this farm may be stated at fifteen millions, besides the expense of fixing up the writings, making title, &c. But then again it is said that a large part of this farm belonged to Uncle Sam by right of the last previous treaty made with Mexico, and that he is thus buying and paying a sound price for his own property. If this be true, it is bad enough, but it can't be helped now. It must be charged to the ignorance, or something worse of his agents, and by thus paying pretty sharply to get out of one scrape, it may serve to teach him the best means of keeping out of others. The bargain, however is no doubt a good one on Uncle Sam's side; for, besides this large farm containing 39,000,000 acres, and settling many dangerous questions of dispute, he gets his boundary lines in a better shape and secures the very best ground upon which to build his great railroad to the Pacific on the shortest route and in a climate where the frosts of winter will never interrupt the business.

Next in importance to our country, is the development of the almost certain fact that it is the intention of the Spanish government to adopt the African apprenticeship system in the Island of Cuba, and to enact in that Island the scenes that once dyed in blood the fair fields of Jamaica and St. Domingo. It will be remembered that the Washington Union gave timely notice of its suspicions of this scheme last summer, and that its alarms were mocked and treated with derision by the National Intelligencer of this city, and other kindred spirits in the U. S., and the British press and British statesmen copiously quoted from to prove that the Union's apprehensions were groundless. The first movement of the new Captain General of Cuba, Pezuela, the language of the government press of Cuba, the letters from Cuban planters, and the landing of thousands of African apprentices, however, give unmistakable evidence that the Union was correct. Some, without proper reflection, may say, this is no business of ours, and that we have no business to interfere. But this is wrong. It is our business, and the whole energies of our government, if necessary, must be called in requisition to prevent it. If it was a liberation of the slaves of Cuba, it would not be our business. But it is the importation of a vast number of wild Africans, as apprentices, against the will of the people and planters of Cuba, in order to convert that fair part of the earth into an African colony, and thus prevent its annexation to the United States. Our government is therefore just as much bound to prevent such a calamity to Cuba and Cubans, as any citizen would have to prevent his neighbor from applying the torch to his own house, involving the destruction of the property of both—and our government will prevent it, and in doing so there will be none to oppose it except the British-hearted abolitionists.

In connexion with this subject, the conduct of our minister at the court of Madrid, Mr. Soule, and his son, gives increased interest to Spanish affairs. The manner in which they taught the Spanish aristocracy what it cost to insult our plain republicanism, is the subject of general comment and universal approbation—which, however, quietly changed to deep sorrow by the rumor, per last steamer, of the death of the elder Soule in a second encounter with the French Ambassador. But this rumor needs confirmation.

The proceedings of Congress for the last week does not possess much general interest. Resolutions of thanks, and providing for suitably rewarding the commanders of the vessels that assisted in saving the passengers of the ill-fated San Francisco were passed. The discussion of the President's message and New York politics, is kept up in the House with spirit, and some excellent speeches made; but it is to the country will be able to tell the difference between a hard or a soft, unless the term is applied to boiled eggs. Mr. Wade, of Ohio, made a very unkind attack upon Pennsylvania the other day in the Senate, while alluding to the railroad disturbances at Erie. Mr. Cooper replied, but not in the spirit which the offence merited. The time was when such attacks upon the honor of the old Keystone would not go unrepelled in that body. Her dignity was better defended in the House, where Mr. Grow, of the Bradford district, gave them to understand this was a question with two sides to it, and that Pennsylvania was able and determined to manage her own affairs.

The proclamation of the President, threatening the rigid enforcement of the neutrality laws of the U. S. against the participants in the filibustering expeditions into the territories of other governments, is universally approved, and from which we may conclude that the information of the Walker expedition into Lower California as published in the papers, is mainly correct.

From present indications a vigorous effort will be made to renew the slavery agitation in the Senate. Mr. Douglas' bill for the organization of Nebraska territory is to afford the occasion. That bill is silent on the subject of slavery whilst the territory is a territorial state; but says expressly that she shall be admitted into the Union as a State with or without the recognition of slavery. The Missouri Compromise of 1820 forever prohibits slavery north of a certain degree of north latitude, and part of the territory of Nebraska is embraced within the territory from which slavery is thereby excluded. Two amendments have been offered to Douglas' bill—the one by an Abolitionist, declaring the Missouri Compromise still in force—and the other by Mr. Dixon, Whig, repealing the Missouri Compromise. Thus, in spite of the Compromise of 1850, in which the whole country now cordially acquiesces, we are likely to have another slavery agitation. But it is to be hoped that the majority of the Senators will carry out in good faith the spirit of the articles of reconciliation of 1850, and frown upon any attempt to disturb the slavery measure.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE, Jan. 20, 1854.—Mr. Quiggle presented a bill authorizing Henry Garrett and R. G. Stotesburg to construct a trunk for the floating of lumber, in the counties of Potter and Clinton. Referred to the Committee on Inland Navigation.

The following joint resolutions submitted by Mr. Jamison, were read and laid on the table: Resolutions relative to the Duty on Salt. Whereas, an effort is likely to be made by the Congress of the United States to reduce or take off the duty now levied on foreign salt imported into the country:— And whereas, The manufacture of salt has become an important item in our industrial enterprises, employing in the manufacture and sale a large amount of capital and a great number of men; therefore, Resolved, That our Senators and members of the House of Representatives of Congress of the United States, be and are hereby instructed and requested to vote and otherwise use their influence to prevent any further reduction in the tariff of duties now imposed on foreign salt.

Franklin Canal Company.

The Speaker announced that the bill to amend the charter of the Franklin canal company was the next in order, the bill being on the third reading.

The preamble and bill were then read. Mr. Quiggle moved that the Senate go into committee of the whole, for the purpose of inserting the following amendment:

"That it shall not be lawful for any railroad or other company to take possession of said railroad, or to construct any other railroad along or in the direction of said railroad from Erie to the Ohio State line, without being thereunto authorized by some future act of Assembly; and any authority given to any corporation, directly or by implication, for that purpose, be and the same is hereby revoked and repealed."

Mr. Quiggle's motion was adopted, the amendment agreed to, and after some few remarks the bill passed finally by a unanimous vote.

SENATE, Jan. 23.—The Speaker presented a memorial from the board of trade of Philadelphia, in favor of selling the public works.

Mr. E. W. Hamlin presented two petitions from Monroe county, for a change in the license law, so as to prohibit selling less than thirty-one gallons along the line of the Lackawanna and Western railroad.

Mr. Jamison, a petition from Saltsburg Indiana co., for the sale of the pub. works.

Mr. Fry, three from Lehigh county, for the incorporation of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, of Catasauque.

Mr. Bucklaw, moved that the Senate take up the bill to repeal the registration act. The motion was agreed to, and the bill was read a second and third time and passed finally, by a vote of 17 to 6.

HOUSE, Jan. 23.—Mr. Chamberlain presented a petition instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to divorce the National Government from slavery.

Mr. Stewart, one to increase the reward for the apprehension of horse thieves.

Mr. De France, a memorial from Mercer, Venango and Clarion counties, stating that the General Government is now absorbing the individual and reserved rights of the State.

Mr. De France moved that 200 copies of the same be printed for the use of the House.

Mr. Strong wanted to know what the memorial related to; whether slavery of the Erie difficulties.

Mr. De France replied to neither. Mr. Chamberlain thought we did not meet here to discuss arguments made on questions of general government. It might be able and dignified, but if so, and the motion to print carried, we should be called on to print many of the same sort.

The motion to print was withdrawn, and the memorial referred to a select committee.

Mr. Edinger, one relating to the sale of spirituous liquors.

Mr. Dunning fifteen for a new county to be called Lackawanna.

Mr. Deegan, one from the board of trade of Philadelphia, relative to the sale of the public works.

SENATE, Jan. 24.—Mr. Hamilton presented a petition from Lehigh and Northampton counties for a bank at Catasauque.

Mr. Sager, a remonstrance from Bucks county, against the Maine law.

Mr. E. W. Hamlin, a petition from Monroe county, for an alteration in the license law, prohibiting the sale of less than twenty-one gallons, along the line of the Lackawanna and Western railroad.

Mr. Ferguson, a petition from Lawrence county for a Bank at New Castle.

Mr. B. D. Hamlin, one from the lumbermen in Potter county, asking that the inspector of lumber may be appointed by the Governor.

Mr. Kinzer, a remonstrance from Lancaster and York counties, against the passage of a law granting the right to the Messrs. Brown to erect a bridge over the raft channel of the Susquehanna, to deposit rubbish from their slate quarries.

Mr. Evans, a petition from two hundred and ninety citizens and laborers of the Commonwealth, praying for the greater security of the wages of labor; also a petition from two hundred and eighty operators and laborers, praying that the labor of minors may be restricted to ten hours a day.

Mr. Platt, a petition from Wyoming county for a prohibitory liquor law.

HOUSE, Jan. 24.—This being the private calendar day, the following bills on said calendar received their first reading, and were directed to be prepared for a second reading:

An act to erect part of Luzerne county into a separate county, to be called Lackawanna.

An act to authorize the Governor to incorporate the Susquehanna steamboat navigation company.

The bill to erect the new county of Lackawanna came before the House. Mr. Atherton moved its further consideration be postponed for the present; which was agreed to. The remaining bills were then passed finally, and the House adjourned.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Niagara at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Jan. 23. The British mail steamship Niagara arrived this morning, with Liverpool dates to the 7th instant, which is one week later than received by the Europa. She left Liverpool at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 7th, and arrived here between 9 and 10 o'clock this morning.

The steamship Atlantic, Capt. West, arrived out on Thursday, January 5th at noon.

The weather has been very severe, and a deep snow fell, which caused a stoppage of the mails throughout Great Britain, France and Belgium. It is feared that destructive floods will ensue on the melting of the snow. It was the heaviest snow storm that has occurred for many years.

Turkish affairs are becoming more and more complicated, and a general European war is considered almost inevitable.

ENGLAND.—The weather has become very severe in England and in the north of Europe. The railroads were blocked by snow for two days. In Belgium it was several feet thick on the railways. There was also thick ice at Madrid, and the Baltic, at the last accounts, was packed with floating ice.

During the detention of the mails by the snow, the Liverpool merchants on change, for lack of business, had recourse to a snow-ball fight—the cotton brokers versus the stock brokers—which ended in the unwarrantable interference of the police, and quite a row ensued.

There is much indignation against Prince Albert, particularly in the independent papers, and the public voice protests that he is a tool of Russia, and that Lord Aberdeen is under his influence. The Prince, it is stated, betrays all the Cabinet secrets to Russia, Austria and Germany. The matter it was expected would come before Parliament.

The financial statement for the quarter ending Jan. 6th, shows a large increase in the revenue.

SPAIN.—The reported second duel between Mr. Soule and Lord Howdon has been deferred in consequence of a death in the family of the latter.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—The Paris Monitor contains a circular from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, dated December 30th, addressed to all the French Legations, on the Eastern question. The document is moderate, but very firm. It narrows the phases of the question—declares that France, England, Austria and Prussia have solemnly recognized the territorial integrity of the Ottoman Empire, and further states that the affair at Sincope took place against all the treaty provisions, Russia having declared that she only desired a material guarantee. Therefore, to prevent the Ottoman territory and flag from new attacks from the navy of Russia, the French and English fleets are ordered to enter the Black Sea. The circular terminates by expressing a hope that Russia will not expose Europe to new convulsions.

The French papers state authentically that the French Government is dissatisfied with the evasive conduct of Austria, and has addressed a strong remonstrance, intimating that a further recession from the proceedings of the other powers will be taken as meditated hostilities on the part of Austria, the result of which she must be prepared to abide; and that France will extend aid to Hungary, Italy, &c.

The Paris papers report that the Czar has given orders for the immediate preparation for crossing the Danube, which forbids the hope of his acceptance of the late note agreed to by the western powers.

The latest advices from Constantinople express but little hope that the negotiations will lead to any satisfactory result.

The Turkish Council has been declared in permanent session. The Cabinet is perfectly harmonious.

On the recent occasion when disturbances occurred at Constantinople, the Sultan declared to the French Ambassador, that he would rather abdicate than accept the assistance tendered him against his own subjects.

The Russians have occupied the frontiers of Austrian Wallachia, from Orsova to Cronstadt, and the troops have been permitted to make purchases within the Austrian territories.

Count Esterhazy has not yet gone to St. Petersburg, in consequence, it is reported, of some political misunderstanding.

At Constantinople all is quiet. Trieste has been mentioned as a neutral place for the meeting of the Congress of the Allied Powers.

It is reported, that the peasantry along the Danube from Kalafat to Turna, are in arms, and the Russian officials have been turned out.

Authentic intelligence confirms the previous reports that the Porte had accepted the note from the four powers. The official acceptance of the Porte says that he does not object, under certain conditions, to an armistice, but insists upon the evacuation of the Principalities and the maintenance of the Turkish sovereignty. He consents to the holding of a congress in a neutral city, for the purpose of revisiting existing treaties, and also to consider the propriety of further ameliorations in the condition of his Christian subjects.

The deliberations of the Turkish Divan continued three days. When the result transpired a tumult arose in Constantinople. A mob of 3000 men; led by Ulemas assembled to present a remonstrance, declaring the Scheriate Constitution violated by the Council. For a time a riot was apprehended, and a force of marines from the English and French steamers were called to Constantinople. On the 23d, a proclamation was issued by the Sultan which restored quiet. Several of those who composed the mob were arrested and banished.

Definite intelligence relative to the action of the Czar, was daily expected at London.

Intelligence from St. Petersburg to the 29th states that the Emperor had formally rejected the Vienna protocol and the note of the 6th, but he consented to examine the Turkish propositions of the 20th although he refuses to recognize the right of European intervention in Russian and Turkish affairs.

On the 26th the allied fleets had not yet entered the Black Sea, in consequence of the tempestuous weather.

The Russian statements affect not to feel the slightest alarm about the movements of the allied fleets—and say that their entrance of the Black Sea will be the signal for simultaneous outbreaks in India, Algeria, Greece, and a Greek insurrection throughout Turkey.

ASIA.—No operations of magnitude have taken place in Asia lately, though small skirmishes between outposts were of daily occurrence.

PERSSIA.—A despatch from Constantinople says that the British charge in Persia has succeeded in terminating the difference between Great Britain and Persia, and that the Turkish minister was satisfied with the explanation given by Persia.

RUSSIA.—Extraordinary military activity prevails all over Russia. The Czar has got a supply of 20,000,000 robes from the Church. Agents are said to be on their way to the U. S. to purchase ships and ammunition privately for Russia.

TURKEY.—Halil Pacha is in the Ministry without a portfolio. Two firmans have been sent to Servia.

FRANCE.—The Emperor Napoleon has assured the Ottoman Ambassador of his sympathy and efforts for Turkey. It is reported that 70,000 Frenchmen are ready for the Turkish camp when required.

It is the current rumor in political circles that the Czar continues to tempt Napoleon to desert his English alliance.

Sweden and Denmark have declared their neutrality, come what may.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, information has been received by me that an unlawful expedition has been fitted out in the State of California, with a view to invade Mexico, a nation maintaining friendly relations with the U. S., and that other expeditions are organizing within the United States for the same unlawful purpose; and whereas, certain citizens and inhabitants of this country, unmindful of their obligations and duties, and of the rights of a friendly power, have participated, and are about to participate, in the enterprises so derogatory to our national character, and so threatening to our tranquility, and are thereby incurring the severe penalties imposed by law against such offences; Now, therefore, I, Franklin Pierce, President of the United States, have issued this my proclamation, warning all persons who shall connect themselves with any such enterprise or expedition, that the penalties of the law, denounced against such criminal conduct, will be rigidly enforced; and I exhort all good citizens, as they regard our national character, as they respect our laws, or the law of nations; as they value the blessings of peace, and the welfare of their country, to discountenance, and, by all lawful means, prevent such criminal enterprises; and I call upon all officers of this government, civil and military, to use any efforts which may be in their power to arrest, for trial and punishment, every such offender.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States, at Washington, this Eighteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and the seventy-eighth of the Independence of the United States.

FRANKLIN PIERCE, By the President.

Wm. L. Marcy, Sec'y. of State.

Gen. W. H. Irwin, of Milflin county, declines the whig nomination for Gov.

MARRIED, On the 27th ult., by the Rev. J. R. Morris, Mr. Roland C. Richards to Miss Massey E. Stewart all of Centre county, Pa.

In Union township, on Thursday the 29th ult., by D. Dressler, Esq. Mr. Henry Bailly, to Miss Catharine Clauser.

By the Rev. Wm. A. McKee, Mr. Martin Watts, to Miss Elizabeth M. Hoyt, daughter of Dr. Hoyt, all of Clearfield co.