THE CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, JULY 3, 1854.

FOR GOVERNOR.
WILLIAM BIGLER, *Of Clearfield County.*
FOR SUPREME JUDGE.
JEREMIAH S. BLACK, *Of Somerset County*
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.
HENRY S. MOTT, *Of Pike County.*

Meeting of the Democratic County Committee.

The members of the Democratic Standing Committee will meet in the borough of Clearfield, on Saturday the 15th inst. It is desirable that a general attendance be given. By order of the Chairman.

J. A. T. HUNTER, Chairman.

☞ We this week issue the *Republican* on Monday, two days in advance of the usual time, in order that all hands may have an opportunity of celebrating the 4th.

Gov. Bigler not a Man of "Character!"

The Lebanon *Courier*, in speaking of Gov. Bigler, uses this language:

"We trust the day for such men to rule the State of Pennsylvania has passed forever, and that hereafter men of *character* and ability will be selected for that important duty."

The people of Clearfield county, with whom Gov. Bigler has had almost daily intercourse for the last twenty years and more, are perhaps much better able to decide whether Governor Bigler is a man of "*character*," than the editor of the Lebanon *Courier*, or any of its co-laborers in the work of defamation and slander. If the *Courier* means to insinuate that Gov. Bigler is not a man of the strictest propriety in moral deportment—in his dealings with his fellow-men—in all the duties and obligations of a gentleman, we simply say that the editor is speaking of a man he knows nothing about, and that if he would inquire of any citizen of this county of two years residence, either whig or democrat, they would pronounce the imputation a base slander. But as the editor belongs to that party who used to claim "all the decency and respectability," perhaps he thinks like many of the *flush* men, and *popin-jays* of the fashionable circles, that because Gov. Bigler does not follow either of the *professions*, but rose from the hard working classes of our country, that therefore he cannot be a man of "*character*." If so, we can assure these verdant off-shutes of a degenerate aristocracy, that there is a wide difference of opinion between their estimation of *character* and that of the honest, hard working yeomanry of Pennsylvania. It is but seldom that the working classes succeed in elevating to places of power and public trust men from their own ranks, and having done so in the person of Gov. Bigler, they will not desert him without good and sufficient reason.—"Men of character," indeed!—Raftmen of the Susquehanna, pronounce your verdict; is your former co-laborer and fellow-oarsman a man of *character* or not?

TERRITORIAL APPOINTMENTS.

The President has appointed A. H. READER, of Easton, Pa., Governor of Kanzas, and Gen. WM. O. BUTLER, of Kentucky, Governor of Nebraska.

Whatever may be said of other appointments made by the present Administration, we presume no fair minded man will deny that in the above selection the wisest counsels have prevailed. A southern man is sent to preside over the districts of the most northern territory, where there is not the slightest apprehension that slavery will ever exist; and a northern man sent to take charge of the more southern territory, where there are some circumstances going to favor the introduction of this institution. But they are both men of superior talents, and of sound national principles, knowing no sectional distinctions between the citizens of our common country. What, now, becomes of the charge of the enemies of the bill establishing these territories, that the design of the administration was to *force* slavery into territory now free?

☞ On account of our not being able to procure any assistance other than that rendered by Fent., which by the way has been no small amount, we have this week been enabled to issue our paper two days in advance of the usual time of publication. In issuing our last number some four or five persons were employed, and the task accomplished in the *short* space of two weeks. This paper has been issued by two hands in the space of four days. We expect, however, to procure some assistance before our next issue. Should we succeed in doing so, judging from past experience, it is uncertain when our next paper may make its appearance. But if we are left without any help other than what we have at present, and favored with health and strength, the work will most assuredly be accomplished at the proper time and in proper manner.

☞ We perceive that Hon. S. Hays, of Venango, David Barclay and Richard Arthurs Esqs., of Jefferson county, avow their willingness to serve their country by representing this district in Congress.

The Candidates and the Temperance Question.

Our readers have no doubt ere this, read the letter addressed by the late State Convention of the friends of temperance, interrogating the Whig and Democratic candidates for Governor on the subject of the Maine Law, and each of their responses thereto. We ask the friends of temperance, with whose cause we have so long sympathized and co-operated, and our fellow citizens of all classes, to read each of these letters, with the most critical attention, if they have not already done so, and then decide which answer is the most manly, which the most sensible, and which the most becoming a sound-minded, pure-hearted republican. If they do not decide that Gov. Bigler gives *the only* response that a wise statesman and pure philanthropist could give, and that the response of Mr. Pollock clearly betrays the cunning and reckless demagogue, basely stultifying himself for the sake of votes, we can only say that we have greatly overrated their powers of discrimination.

What do they say? Mr. Pollock's letter is a sort of lecture on the veto power, and after ringing in such sentences as "clearly unconstitutional," "hasty and imperfect legislation," wishes to be understood as clinching the nail at a single blow, by declaring that "should the legislature, the constitutional exponents of popular will, enact such a law, it would in the event of my election, receive the executive sanction." The plain English of this is, that Mr. Pollock *wishes to be understood*, (although he does not say so,) that he will not exercise the veto power.

Gov. Bigler, we repeat gives the only answer that a wise statesman, sound republican, and *honest man* could give.—There is no equivocation, no mystification about him. He clearly declares that a law controlling the manufacture and sale of spiritous liquors might be so formed as to be constitutional; and that he is now willing, as he has always been, to sanction any measure to mitigate, and if possible, entirely remove the vice, but that he could not in justice to his oath of office to support the Constitution, pledge himself to sign *any bill* without having first examined its provisions. Could any honest man, with a pure conscience say either more or less? Can reasonable men ask more?—A properly adjusted constitutional prohibitory law, would, without a doubt receive his sanction. But unlike his opponent, he refuses to pledge himself, for the purpose merely of securing a few votes, to sign a bill the details of which he has not examined.

Do the temperance men want a law that will not stand all constitutional tests? A law that will not do so, will be fatal to the cause for years, and they well know that the enemies of this salutary reform would consider it a great victory to pass a law, with the executive approval and all, that the Courts would set aside as unconstitutional. Hence Governor Bigler gives the only rational answer that an honest man could give. If the advocates of a prohibitory law are not satisfied with such an answer, we are very sure they greatly endanger the success of their cause.

☞ A cotemporary says, "if all professing christians would practice the 'do unto others as you would that others would do unto you' system, there would be a vast deal more happiness in this world," and we think that fellow was more than half right. Know Nothingism and Nativism would then look in vain for disciples among our church members. Such parties might then look alone for recruits from the ranks of those whose icy hearts never beat responsive to the implorings of charity, and to the sordid souls of those who despise God. The man who cannot treat his fellow *as a brother*—no matter where the accident of his birth—cannot be an acceptable christian in the sight of God.

☞ The Nebraska Kanzas bill does *not* 'legislate,' nor yet 'force' slavery into territory now free. The sum total of its offending is to give the people who intend to make their homes there the opportunity, the same for which our forefather declared war against Britain, to decide this question *for themselves*—just as freemen should do; and in order to do so, it was necessary for Congress to annul a former act that deprived them, the *sovereign people*, of this right.—Federalism has always been afraid to trust the people with power—hence their opposition to this feature of the Nebraska bill.

MEETING OF CONGRESS:—The House of Representatives recently passed a bill changing the time for the annual assembling of Congress from the first Monday in December, to the first Monday of Nov., in each year. The vote stood yeas 81, nays 77. It is thought the Senate will concur.

☞ A fire broke out in Hollidaysburg on the night of the 20th ult, which was not stayed until nine stores, two stables and several out buildings were destroyed.—How the fire originated is not known—but is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

NEW TREATY WITH MEXICO.

By the treaty just concluded between our government and that of Mexico, we are released from the obligations of the former treaty by which we bound ourselves to protect the Mexican frontiers from the incursions of Indians—an obligation which experience showed we could not perform except by keeping a large standing army constantly on the ground at an expense which would in a very few years, reach a greater sum than we now pay for the change of boundary line. Besides this great advantage we get quite an extensive territory, known as the Messilla Valley, making the 31st degree of north latitude the boundary line from the point where the Rio Grande crosses said parallel, to the river Gila, and thence the middle of that river down to the Gulf of California.—There are other advantages secured to our country by this treaty, such as the obligation of Mexico not to charge citizens of the United States higher transit duties than is paid by citizens of any other foreign government.

The advantages derived by Mexico in this treaty, are not less important and beneficial. She parts with a large slice of her territory, though of not much value to her, it is highly so to us, for which she receives ten millions of dollars—seven millions now, and the balance when the survey and marking of the boundary line shall be completed, and both countries avoid a disastrous and expensive war, and pledge each other to an enduring peace.

FAYETTE COUNTY.—The following proceedings of the Democratic Convention of Fayette county, breathes the true spirit of Democracy, and show how steadily and strong the noble column of our political friends of Fayette stand up to the national platform, to the Nebraska bill, and to the State Ticket.

Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in the wisdom, and purity, and propriety of the principles of the Democratic faith, and that the practice of which has written for our country a history of which every American is justly proud.

Resolved, That the Nebraska bill, as it passed Congress, meets our most cordial approbation, because it places in the hands of the people the right to form the organic law as well as the statute by which they are governed—we know no North, no South, no East no West, and should know no geographical line to govern the opinions of men.

Resolved, That we highly approve of the wise and energetic administration of William Bigler, and hail his nomination, by the late Democratic State Convention for re-election, as a sure harbinger of success and another glorious triumph of Democratic principles and measures over that crooked policy sought to be established by our opponents.

INDIANA.—The recent State Convention of Indiana, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Indiana, still adhering to the constitution of the confederacy, openly and avowedly condemn any organization, secret or otherwise, that would aim to disrobe any citizen, native or adopted, of his political, civil or religious liberty."

FOURTH OF JULY.—Arrangements have been made by the different Sabbath Schools of this place, and those of the surrounding townships for celebrating the day.

☞ The Washingtonian Temperance Society of Clearfield county, will meet in the Court House this evening.

☞ Advices from Mexico to the 19th ult., state that the Cholera was raging with much violence at Telapam, but was abating in the city of Mexico.

For the Republican.

The 'Corporal' says he was much amused, and though 'tis pleasant sure to see one's name in print—yet unlike the hypocrite, 'who was more pleased to see it there than in the book of life.' From the high encomiums and eulogies lavished upon the 'Corporal,' he thinks it not more than justice to return his friend suitable compliments for his disinterestedness.

The 'Corporal' feels happy to say that he has noticed some *very flashy* and *spicy* things proceed from the pen of the 'distinguished pilot,' which surely does him much honor and credit. What honors might some accumulate were it not for their extreme modesty!

The 'Corporal' without any hesitation says, he was much diverted with the wit and genius displayed in the last *poem* of the 'fishing party,' as it really portrays a great deal of *profound* thought and sprightful imagination. Such a production could have issued from none save one, from whom, in the words of a modern orator, 'language runs out spontaneously;' yet with a great deal of quaintness and modesty, ascribes it to his friend 'Tom.' To perpetuate the name of the author of so *invaluable* a 'work,' the 'Corporal' deems it not more than justice to the pilot, his friends and the community at large, to give a specimen of his production for the sake of notoriety, as it will no doubt increase the sale of the 'work.'

"R——t A—— and a party went out for to fish,
Bob D—— he swore he would drown him,
But the water wasn't deep and R—t waded out
And landed on the other side of Jordan.
O, throw in the coin &c."

☞ Locusts have made their appearance at Reading, being of the "seventeen year" species.

A Scene at Independence Hall.

The scene we are about to describe has the advantage of being natural enough if we make allowences for the lapse of time, and is certainly capable of being properly construed. At all events, there is more than mere poetic justice in one of its features because it recalls good deeds for the purpose of sustaining good principles.

The new chief magistrate of a beautiful and extensive city—occupied by half a million of human beings, and remarkable for its healthy location, its happy poor, its generous rich, its scholars and its wits, its statesmen and its lawyers—held high levee at Independence Hall—the Mecca to the freemen of America—the Pantheon to which the eyes of the whole world are turned either in hope or in fear. It was a spectacle of surpassing grandeur, and was in itself one of the epochs of the age. The object of this assemblage—for it included men who lived in the last century, and who reappeared at this moment upon the stage of life to take a part in the august ceremony—was to initiate an era of new measures, and to open the way to a future such as never was 'dreamed of in our philosophy.' Judge Conrad had taken the seat which, nearly seventy-eight years ago, was appropriated by a man called John Hancock, who presided over a convention assembled in that very hall to cut the American colonies loose from the British Crown, and, who stood by and saw his place occupied by a stranger, who was about to improve upon the idea proclaimin the Declaration of American Independence, and to set an example to posterity which those men who lived a hundred years ago had come from their narrow homes to dignify by their presence, and to hear the new doctrine expounded and illustrated. The principle upon which Judge Conrad administers his official duties was to be practically applied, and from the vast crowd before him he was to choose his assistants for the coming two years.—No CITIZEN OF FOREIGN BIRTH could be considered a moment after that fact became known!

The roll was called. The first name was that of Gilbert Motier de Lafayette. 'What are your claims to considerations?' was the question of the learned Judge Conrad.

'They are very few in number,' said a musical voice in broken English. 'I first fought at the Brandywine, a lovely stream in Chester and Deleware counties, and was wounded for the good of the cause. I did some service at Monmouth. I induced France to join the colonies with money and with men. I aided in compelling Cornwallis to surrender, and was present at the seige of Yorktown. I enjoyed the undiminished confidence of George Washington.'

'Where were you born?' said Judge Conrad glowing with enthusiasm at these eloquent and soldier-like details. 'I was born in France, in 1767,' was the responce. 'How!—a foreigner—an unnaturalized citizen,' was the indignant interruption.—'*Stand back.* These are days when all acts done by such a man are forgotton and denounced. You are excluded from consideration by a grateful republic.'

'Call Benedict Arnold, and let us hear his sentiment,' was the next observation.

A voice replied; 'I fought for my country long and well; but in an evil hour I deserted and betrayed her to the English. I was born in Connecticut, in 1740.

'That is sufficient, brave and worthy son. Your case is already decided in your favor. I will enroll your name high in the list of my officers. It is enough that you were born in this happy country. We will now consent to hear from Baron Steuben.'

A voice answered: 'My name is Frederick William Augustus Baron Steuben. I gave my property, and the best years of my life to the cause of American freedom. I fought at Stony Point, at Paulus Hook, at Yorktown, and was, I hope, of great use to George Washington. I was born in the old world, one hundred and fourteen years ago.' 'Another foreigner!—Stand back, retire—your appeal is denied your petition rejected. Call Hugh Mercer.' To this name a voice replied as follows: 'I come from the grave to meet you here, and speak for one who died for your country on the field of Princeton. I died almost in the arms of Washington. I was born in Scotland.' 'Enough—your example can produce no effect upon me; for I have sworn before Heaven to consider no claim, and to venerate no charater, presented by a foreigner.'

The name next on the list was that of Aaron Burr.

'I have no right to expect promotion in this hall sacred to the liberties I intenended to destroy. I was born In New Jersey, in 1776.'

'We cannot do without the services of such a man,' was the reply. 'We forget your infamy and forgive your crime, born as you were upon the soil of America.'

Such without continuing these examples is the plain and practicle meaning of the new secret society which has been established among us, and which is based upon that *pseudo* patriotism which erects a barrier against large classes of our countrymen, and recognises a rule which, broad as it is, can only be sustained without making exceptions for or against any one.—The most eminent virtues and deservings are rejected contemptuously if he who can boast of them should not be a native-born. On the other hand, the advantage of being born in the United States may cover and conceal a multitude of sins.

When we see the headway which such a fanaticism is making, we are almost disposed to exclaim with Franklin, at the beginning of our revolution: *'The sun of liberty is set; the Americans must light their lamps;'* for when these things can go on, even under the drippings of the national sanctuary, we have become subjects for self-examination and self-reform. The best course to take is to look the question directly in the face; and for this reason we have drawn a picture, which, however, fanciful in one respect, is forcible from the fact that its realization would be the natural fruit of the success of the new party.—*Wash. Union.*

Clearfield County Bible Society.

This society is auxilliary to the Pennsylvania Bible society, and for several years has been prosecuting its labors with diligence and success. Through its agents, and others, many hundred copies of the sacred scriptures have been circulated, and many households and families thus put in possession of the word of life at a cost much below what, under other circumstances might have been necessary.

As Mr. Cathcart is now engaged in exploring the county, the society has deemed it advisable to lay before the public a synopsis of its plans and objects. Accordingly at a late meeting, the undersigned were appointed a Committee for this purpose.

1st. The great object contemplated by the society, is to give the Bible a more wide and general circulation, and to give to families, and others an opportunity of purchasing a copy of the same at the lowest possible price.

2d. The books are purchased from the Parent Society at *cost*, and sold at a percentage barely sufficient to defray the expenses and freight. Hence there is no profit accruing to the society in any way from its labors—but, on the contrary, an expenditure of both time and money on its part, in the prosecution of its objects.

3d. Their agent is instructed to visit each and every family as far as possible in the county, and offer the Bible for sale. Individuals or families declaring themselves *unable* to purchase are presented with a copy *gratuitously*—of such a price as the agent may deem advisable to give.

4th. He is also instructed to solicit *donations in money* from all who either may or may not see proper to make purchases. The object of these donations is to defray the agents own expenses and to pay for such copies of the Bible as have been given away gratuitously. Any funds that may remain in the hands of the society after these expenses have been paid, is given to the Parent Sosiety to enable it to carry forward its expensive and benevolent operations.

5th. The society wishes it to be distinctly understood that there is nothing *sectarian* connected with its object. It is the Bible—the book of all christian denominations—that it aims to circulate, and most of the different churches in the county are represented among its members.

With these statements, the society earnestly solicits the cordial co-operation of ministers of the gospel, and all other friends of the Bible throughout the county, to unite with it and aid as far as possible in promoting this great and good cause.

REV. S. M. COOPER.
GEORGE W. RHEEM.
RICHARD SHAW.

Clearfield, July 5, 1854.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—The steam saw mill of Covade & Co., in this county, together with from 5 to 800,000 feet of dry lumber was totally consumed by fire on the 15th ult. Mr. Jacob Covade was seriously injured by the falling timber.

DAMAGE TO THE APPLE ORCHARDS.—In the vicinity of Henderson, Ky., the apple trees are dying off with great rapidity. The cause of this fatality is attributed to a peculiar kind of worm, which, it is feared, will work great destruction to the apple orchards throughout that section of the country.

OUTRAGE.—At Cleaveland, last week, a favorite child, two years old, was missed by her parents, but was found five hours afterwards stripped of her elegant dress and ornaments, in a blanket. She had been stolen for the ornaments about her person.

☞ A Yankee in one of our New England towns, going to market to buy a mess of sausage, held out a link to tiger, his dog. Tiger rubbed his nose against them as if to smell a bit, and instantly showed his dentals, upon which his master dropped them like a hot potato.

"What's the matter!" demanded the pork vender. "Do you find fault with my sausages?"

"No," said the Yankee, "I've nothing against the sausingers, only *dog won't eat dog*. That's all."

☞ Courting in the country is altogether a different institution from the city article. In the former place you get rosy lips, sweet cider, johnny cake, and girls made by nature; and, in the latter, a collection of starch phrases, formal manners, fine silk, great jewelry, and girls got up by *secundem artem*. Always take the rural districts when you want to get a good style of calico.

☞ Instead of obtaining success by deceiving the public, the consciousness of any man that he is practising deception will inevitably degrade and corrupt his mind, and totally disqualify him for the efficient pursuit of any lofty or noble enterprise.

☞ 'How are ye Smith?' says Jones.

Smith pretends not to know him, and replies, hesitatingly—

'Sir you have the advantage of me.'

'Yes,' retorts Jones, 'I 'spose so; every body has that's got common sense.'

Smith looks unhappy.

☞ 'Tommy, my son, run to the store and get me some sugar.' 'Excuse me, ma, I am somewhat indisposed this morning. Send father, and tell him to bring me a plug of tobacco.'

Health of New Orleans.

BALTIMORE, June 26.—The interments reported in New Orleans for three weeks, were as follows: Week ending June 4th 104; do 11th, 184, do 18th, 189.

☞ The fly is ravaging the Maryland tobacco crop.

THE TWO LETTERS.

In justice to the two candidates for Governor, we publish their letters to the prohibitory State Convention. To the fair and honest mind not disposed to cavil, pervert or color, the point they arrive at is the same. They agree that a prohibitory liquor law would not be unconstitutional *because it was prohibitory;* and neither of them would refuse to sign it on that account if passed by the legislature. Both agree that a vote of the people could not impair the constitutionality of such an act of the law making power.

Certainly if the legislature has a right to *restrict*, it has a right to *prohibit* the sale of liquor. If the public welfare justifies one act it may also the other. By *natural* right *all* men may sell liquor; and if the necessity of civil society can take it from all but ten in a county it certainly can take it from those ten.

But there is one point in the letter of Gov. Bigler which is especially commendable in this age of demogogueism. He says he will not object to a prohibitory law *because it is prohibitory* but that before he can grant or withhold his assent from the details of any bill he must first see what the law is. This is manly and frank; and if Judge Pollock means to go further than this, or if his interpreters design to color his letter and make it mean that he would if elected, sigh any *prohibitory law* without asking anything about its details or provisions except that it was a prohibitory liquor law, we say he and his friends go too far and leap in the dark. If that is their construction it is more like a bid for votes that the enunciation of principles.

A Governor may be willing to sign laws chartering corporations, but he will not sign them with such provisions and details as shall be clearly unconstitutional or provoking fraud upon the public from the institutions so chartered. Nor can he be asked in fairness to say before he sees these laws whether he will sign them or not. He can only speak in advance as to the general principle.

The question of a prohibitory law is before the people for a vote in October.—That vote will decide the issue, and the friends of prohibition are confident of success. It is to be regretted that when assembled in State Convention they did not perfect their bill, and then the candidates might have been interrogated to the *point* and could have known what law it was they were questioned about.—*North Star.*

AMALGAMATION OF TRAITORS.

An amalgamation of the fragments of all factions to dissolve the Union is solemnly proposed by Cassius M. Clay, in a treasonable letter to Horace Greely of the New York *Tribune*. It suggests and lays down the outlines for a Hartford Convention Alliance between the whigs and Abolitionists, to ride down the national Democrats, revolutionise Congress and elect the next President. But first it would have all the Northern members of Congress, who voted for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, which restores to the people the right of self-government, put to death! It would be difficult, however, he very graciously acknowledges, to inflict this punishment, and he proposes as a substitute for death, social, commercial, and political proscription; holding no intercourse, trade or dealings with any man in favor of the Union, whom he stigmatizes as a traitor! Well, apart from the intrinsic and diabolical treason of this scheme to break up this glorious nationality, we do not dislike this great plan of Cassius to produce the dismemberment of the Union, because it will lead to the very contrary effect, and cement every patriotic Whig to the Democracy; and the fag ends will be so excessively small as to insure them a perpetual minority. This scheme has been tried before, and always overwhelmed its projectors with defeat and confusion. Let it once be understood, as now proclaimed by C. M. Clay, that the question is, the preservation or dissolution of this glorious Union, and the people will render such a verdict as will cause treason to retreat to her dark den, howling under her smarting wounds. We are rejoiced the mask has fallen from these Arnolds of the day, and that 'rule or ruin,' is now their cry. We disdain to follow this mad demagogue through all the mazes of his treason, in the course of which he predicts a successful civil war for the Abolitionists, Whigs and all other factions amalgamated. It would be difficult to suppose these men conscious of the character of their sayings, if we did not see some of them first incite to riot, and then rejoice over murder, dabbling their hands with joy in the blood of their fellow-citizens. What is to be the result of C. M. Clay's appeal to the most furious passions of debased natures, it is hard to tell, as such exhortations couched in such language, are calculated to bring many victims of crime to the scaffold or the dungeon. Cassius M. Clay is an arch traitor.—*Pennsylvanian.*

A KISS AMONG THE PURITANS.—In 1650 a trial took place in Connecticut under the section of the blue laws prohibiting kissing. The offenders were Sarah Tuttle, and Jacob Newlice. It appears that Sarah dropped her gloves and Jacob found them. When Sarah asked for them, Jacob demanded a kiss for his pay, and as the demand did not seem to Sarah extravagant, she adjusted it forthwith. The facts were clearly proved, and the parties were each fined twenty shillings.

STAMPEDE OF NEGROES.—During the night of the 13th instant, twenty-three negroes, belonging to gentleman in Grant county, Ky., absconced. They got away by seizing several canoes in the Licking river, in which they floated to the Ohio, and finally landed upon the foreign side of the river, some distance below Cincinnati.

☞ There seems to be little doubt now that both Houses of Congress will agree to close the present session on the 31st of July.