THE REPUBLICAN,

CLEARFIELD, AUG. 28, 1854.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM BIGLER, of Clearfield County.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
JEREMIAH S. BLACK, of Somerset County.
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
HENRY S. MOTT, of Pike Township.

COUNTY NOMINATION.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
DAVID ROSS, of Pike Township.
FOR COUNTY AUDITOR,
GEORGE W. WALTERS, of Bell Township.

New Advertisements.

Our citizens visiting the city should not forget to call at the Mount Vernon House, where they will find Plain and Fashionable Hats, Silk-plush hats.

Persons interested in assets of the estate of J. W. Miller, will attend at J. L. Cutlit's office, 15th proximo.

Mr. Purviance, the indefatigable Daguerrean artist, is still producing the most perfect pictures.

There is a stray calf in possession of Mr. Gaeber's, in Bradford township.

About the call for a Native Convention at Curwensville, we may have something to say hereafter.

THE LATE COUNTY CONVENTION.

The proceedings of the Democratic County Convention, which met in this place on Saturday last, will be found in another column—as given to us for publication by one of the Secretaries.

Before proceeding to make the explanation, which we are compelled to, in vindication of the notice we made of the result of the Convention in our last, we will take occasion to say, that the result of the deliberations of this body, upon all other subjects than that of Congressman, gives unprecedented satisfaction. ALEX. CALDWELL's re-nomination for the Legislature, by an almost unanimous vote, was a result universally expected, and is a deserved compliment to his firmness, integrity, and faithfulness as a citizen, and as our representative during the last session. Having been nominated by the Democrats of Elk county some weeks ago, he may be fairly considered as the regular nominee of the district, as we have seen no evidence of opposition to him in McKean county.

DAVID ROSS, of Pike township, for Commissioner, was also a very proper selection. Other sections of the county, perhaps, had a stronger claim. But the man is unexceptionable. "Native here, and to the manner born"—possessing talents, and much experience, he will make a faithful guardian of the county's best interests.

Capt. WALTERS of Bell, was a very proper selection for the important office of Auditor—a post too apt to be neglected.—Mr. Walters served two terms in the State Legislature, with equal credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. He has in other spheres had much business experience, well calculated to fit him for this position.

Had the Convention succeeded as well in meeting the expectations of the party in their action on the Congressional question, we would have rejoiced most heartily. We still see no cause for strife or contention, if wise counsels—such as must result from cool reflection—are allowed to prevail; and we therefore appeal to every Democrat to examine coolly into all the facts, before he decides who to condemn or who uphold. We assure our Democratic friends every where, that this is the only difficulty in the way of the complete harmony of the party in the county, and that this once settled as it should be, and as democrats should always settle differences of personal preferences, we can confidently look forward to as glorious a triumph as ever yet crowned the efforts of the gallant Democracy of Clearfield.

The Convention was empowered to decide which of the two systems of making county nominations shall hereafter be practiced. This duty seems to have been attended to. The delegates were equally divided, (21 to 21,) and the vote taken three different times with the same result each time, and it was finally ruled, that the *delegate* system be continued for the present. Had the Convention been full, or had the townships, (Beccaria, Burnside and Woodward,) that were but partially represented, been allowed to cast their full vote, as we think has been the usual practice, there would have been a decided majority in favor of the present system.—Personally, we would prefer the Crawford system; but as a majority of the party seem to prefer the other, we cheerfully acquiesce.

A few words will embrace the explanation promised:—The Convention was held last Saturday afternoon; our paper was to be out on Monday morning; all the matter, except about a column, and all the copy, except about half a column, was up and prepared before the Convention adjourned—and the proceedings were not handed to us until Sunday night—entirely too late to appear in that paper without great inconvenience. We could do no more than notice their reception, which we did in the briefest space possible, merely announcing the conferees and their importance, without alluding to the first resolution. This omission, it seems, was misconstrued by some as indicating a positive difference of opinion existing among the members as to the effect of the instructing resolution—a portion contending that it rescinded the first resolution. The President forbid the publication of his name to the proceedings unless that (the first resolution) was omitted; and the delegates of five other townships, including the mover of the resolution of instruction, called upon us and positively stated that their object in moving and voting for that resolution, was to rescind the first one. The first resolution was admitted to have been adopted by a majority of *five*—two delegates did not vote, for the reason, as they said, that they had just entered the room, and did not properly understand the question; but who, had they voted, would have been in the negative. The instructing resolution was admitted by the same parties to have been adopted by a majority of six—all voting. With these facts in our possession, then, is it any wonder that we should have made the omission alluded to, even if we had not been crowded for time and space?

We make this statement simply in explanation of the manner in which we noticed the proceedings in our last, without intending to cast censure upon any one. All men have a right to exercise their own opinions. We claim that right; and after careful inquiry, we had not, nor have we yet, any reason to doubt but that Judge BARRETT was the choice of a decided majority of that Convention for Congress—and, without regard to what may have been our previous predilections, but faithfully adhering to the good old Democratic doctrine, that "minorities must yield to the will of the majority," we must so regard him.

WHAT CLEARFIELD WILL DO.

The late Convention afforded us an opportunity to hear from our political friends in all parts of the county, and we can assure our friends abroad, that, notwithstanding the arrogant assertions as to Bigler's popularity at *home*—that he was being deserted by his former reliable friends in this county, and that his majority was to be reduced, and even swept by the board, that the sterling Democracy of our noble co. are wide awake, and just as able and willing as ever they were to stand by their principles and roll up as large a majority as ever they did for the democratic ticket.—This is what Clearfield will do, if our friends are but true to themselves and their glorious cause, and do not allow their strength to be wasted in selfish and personal conflicts.

And why should our county do otherwise? We have given to the Commonwealth the best Governor she has had since the days of Snyder—and we believe that he has even surpassed that noble old patriarch in his war upon the banks. But our State never was more prosperous, her honor better cared for, or her people more happy—all going to show that the people can find just as able and as safe Chief Magistrates in the *workshops* as they can at the counsel table or on the Bench.—Bigler has acquitted himself with distinguished honor, and when he is deserted by his fellow-citizens of Clearfield, it will be *for cause*, and not for the accommodation of a few upstart aristocrats among the leaders of the Whig party.

COMING OUT.—By an advertisement in this paper, it will be seen that the Nativists of our county are to hold a Convention at Curwensville, on to-morrow week, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of nominating a county ticket. We can admire their spirit, if we do dispise their Anti-American, Anti-Republican, illiberal and contracted views of the national policy of this boasted land of liberty. Nativism is only kept up by Whigs and disappointed Democrats, and designed to distract and divide the Democratic party; and of course no Democrat will be caught in such company.

☞The weather continues warm and dry. Many 'never failing springs' and water courses are perfectly dry, and the earth is parched. Fire is in the woods in every direction, putting our farmers to great labor to save their property, which has not been entirely successful. Owing to the great drouth the corn, potato, and buckwheat crops are already past redemption.

☞We expect to issue our paper again on Wednesday, and we will then have gained *two* of the *five* numbers missed since the first of January.

☞If any of our subscribers feel disposed to complain at the want of our usual variety this week, we would just remind them that we have had but three days to gather it up and put it together.

MILITARY ELECTION.—On Monday last an election took place for officers of THE REGULARS. The only result we have heard, was the re-election of Capt. WALLACE.

BOTH ELECTIONS.—The recent election in Iowa resulted disastrous to the democratic party, a whig Governor, two Congressmen and legislature elected.

In Missouri the Congressional delegation will stand as at present, except that a whig is elected over Benton. The Legislature on joint ballot, stands 63 whig, 60 democrats, and 10 Benton Democrats.

In the old Whig State of North Carolina, Bragg, the Democratic candidate, is elected Governor by about 2900 majority. Pierce's majority was about 600.

☞The Foreign news, by the Baltic, which reached New York on Sunday last, brings nothing of particular moment from the seat of war. If the Russians are losing in their conflicts with the combined powers in Europe, they are certainly making up for it in their victories over the Turks in Asia.

Will Kansas Become a Slave State.

The Worcester (Mass.) *Spy*, a genuine Anti-Slavery paper gives the following version of affairs in Kansas with reference to the slavery question:

Mr. Charles H. Branscomb, late of Chicopee, who went out as pioneer of the first emigrant party to Kansas from New England, returned to this city yesterday, bringing very gratifying accounts from the emigrants. The whole party were in excellent health and spirits, looking forward confidently to the full realization of their expectations and hopes. They had selected and located themselves on a beautiful site for a town, on the right bank of the Kansas River, forty miles from its mouth, where they had pitched their tents and commenced the construction of their cabins. They have formed a regular organization, of which the first President is Mr. F. Fuller, late of this city; and Mr. E. Davenport, of Boston, is Secretary.—Mr. Branscomb states that his expectations in relation to the country were realized in every respect; and in the abundance of its springs of pure, sweet and excellent water, it far exceeds his anticipations.

Mr. B. states that if the emigrants push forward from the free States they will not only secure to themselves, easily and at a cheap rate, a future independence in a most delightful climate, but will also secure the new State to freedom. *Even the emigrants from the slave States, who do not carry slaves, will vote for freedom and the slaveholders themselves begin to give it up that the State must be free.* One slaveholder in Franklin, Mo., explored the country, and selected a claim, near where the New England Company have located, *returned to Missouri* and removed his effects, including four slaves, on to the location. On his arrival, finding the population coming in from the free States, and judging well the consequences, he repacked his effects *and took them and the slaves back again to Missouri.* Another from Virginia, who had selected a location, on seeing what the character of the population was likely to be, remarked that he "was not such a d——d fool as to bring his slaves there."

The mortality throughout the Country.

New York, Aug. 19.—The interments this week were 916, including 212 deaths from cholera.

Albany, Aug. 19.—Since Wednesday, 30 new cases of cholera, 8 of them fatal, have been reported in this city.

New Orleans, Aug. 19.—There were 26 deaths in the Charity Hospital, at New Orleans, during the past week.

Charleston, Aug. 19.—There were only 25 deaths, from all diseases, during the week.

Boston, Aug. 19.—The interments in this city, during the week ending this day at noon, were 104. There were but 17 deaths by cholera.

A MYSTERY.—On Wednesday last as Dr. Gibbs of this place was riding through the Main Hill Gap, some two miles above town, a woman who was up on the side of the hill, picking whortleberries, ran down upon the road screaming that there was a dead man in the woods. Upon search, the Doctor found a skeleton in a hole between the rocks. The Doctor carried the scull home with him, and upon examination found a large hole, as if made with a pick, in the frontal bone, from which and other causes it is supposed the man was murdered, and carried up there for concealment. From appearances it must have lain there since early last winter, as the clothes and flesh were all rotted off.

Minersville Bulletin.

☞The Lima *Heraldo* contains a long account of a recent discovery of goldwashings at Chachapoyas, on the head waters of the Amazon, in Peru, by the first party of North Americans who went to seek for gold on the upper waters of the Amazon. They found several pieces weighing from 1 to 1½ ounces, and other smaller. They immediately commenced erecting houses preparatory to mining.

ANOTHER WARD AFFAIR.—On Monday last, Mr. Pike, of the *Flag*, at Paris, Ky., who was then in Lexington, was assaulted by a man named Flournoy, a relative of Matthew Ward, the murderer. Pike, a few days before, had mentioned that "Ward the Murderer," passed through, on his way to Blue Licks, and hence the assault.

The Angel Gabriel Arrested.

BOSTON, August 21.—The Angel Gabriel was arrested at Cambridge yesterday, for creating a disturbance, and lodged in jail.

☞A bridge is being built for the Danville road, across the Kentucky river which will be one of the most magnificent in the world, if indeed, it does not excel all others. It has one span of wire from cliff to cliff, twelve hundred feet long.

☞We take the following sensible article from the Clinton *Democrat*. What a commentary upon the integrity of a great political party! Scarcely has the echo of the whig shouts of fidelity to the Peace measures of 1850 died away ere their forces are to be marshalled for its repeal.

"Judge Pollock and the Whig State Central Committee have begun the work of abolitionizing the whig party of Pennsylvania. Not the least incendiary proposition which they borrow from that insane *ism* is the one to repeal the Fugitive Slave Law. It is of no avail that the fathers of their party, Clay and Webster, have left among their last warnings to a people they loved and served, a solemn testimony against any attempt at altering or repealing that sacred instrument. It is of no avail that the Whig National Convention which nominated Gen. Scott, a body of sagacious men, men of honor, doubtless, representatives of a great party, gave solemn pledges to one another, to the country and before the world, to be true as individuals and true as a party to the principle and substance of that Compromise.

Alas! so soon, forgetting all, counting faith nothing, consistency nothing, honor nothing, the dying voices of Clay and Webster nothing—the main wing of this party stands convicted of having snapped these holy bands as though they were but a rope of sand.

Following closely upon, and growing out of, the position of Judge Pollock, is the significant vote of the Whig Delegation from our State on the question of repeal. On the 28th ult. Mr. Eliot introduced in Congress a motion to suspend the rules that he might bring forward a bill for the repeal of the fugitive slave law.—A majority of the whig Delegation from our state voted, "yea." *Not one of them voted against the proposition!* On the contrary, twelve of our democratic Delegation voted "nay." Two of them—Judge Packer and our own worthy member—were absent from the Capitol. If they had been present they would have given an emphatic negative—as would also the talented member from Berks, had he been in his seat.

The eagerness of the whig members from our state to open again this once "bleeding wound" of the country, is the more apparent when we reflect that their vote was given on one of the closing days of the session. Given at a time when public business of the most urgent, useful and practical character was pleading for their undivided attention—when moments were as ordinary days, and days were as weeks, in actual importance. Then, and there, were the whigs from Pennsylvania ready to stop the wheels of legislation to introduce again this apple of eternal discord.—Then and there were they willing to touch this firebrand to that magazine of public passion which now slumbers in the great heart of the nation, but which is ready to burst forth, like the earth's central fires, in a thousand fearful and lava-laden volcanoes.

Citizens of Pennsylvania; mark well the party and the men who would fire your Ephesian temple. Give them the immortality they merit—the immortality of shame, of silence, of defeat!

☞The Pittsburgh *Gazette*, a leading Whig paper, asks:

"Why should American citizens gather together in private rooms, guarded from intrusion by officers and sworn to secrecy by an oath, for the purpose of discharging political duties? Is there an enemy in the country sufficiently powerful to demand such a sacrifice of independence and manliness. The idea is ridiculous."

However 'ridiculous" the idea is, it is one upon which Mr. Pollock the Whig nominee for Governor has acted. It is by just this sort of "ridiculous" conduct that he aims to be elected Governor of Pennsylvania. His brightest hopes of political preferment are based upon an act which his own party organs pronounce of "ridiculous" character, but it remains to be seen whether these expectations will be gratified and whether the people of this State will reward Mr. Pollock for his 'ridiculous' act of folly and high handed outrage upon the Constitutional rights of a large body of his fellow-citizens, many of whom are far better men than he can ever hope to be, by making him Governor of this State.

Pennsylvanian.

A MOCK MARRIAGE.—*Serious Consequences.*—The Syracuse *Standard* says that at Clifton Springs, a short time since, a gay party was assembled—among them Miss M., of Buffalo, and Frank N., of Syracuse. In the course of the evening, gayity began to flag, and some one proposed a marriage. Up springs the gay young Miss M., and expressed a willingness to be the bride. She was followed by Frank N., who joyfully consented to be the groom. A young gentleman present, who sometimes deals in jewelry, and is well known in Syracuse circles, performed the ceremony, and the merry couple made the usual responses.

After the ceremony was over, the groom gave his bride to understand that he considered it binding. She demurred, and started for her home at Buffalo, the baffled bridegroom followed her, and pressing his claim at the house of her father. He was sent about his buisness with some striking specimens of parental indignation from the lady's father. Matters at present are in a *statu quo*, and the lovely damsal remains a "wedded maid."—The gentleman claims her as his lawful wife, and her relatives deny the claim.

Three Children Killed

By the Explosion of a Camphene Lamp.

Cincinnati, Aug. 18.—A camphene lamp in a butcher's shop on Western row near Liberty Street, exploded on Wednesday, while it was being filled. Three children, who were in the shop at the time, were so dreadfully burned, that they have since died, and the man who was filling the lamp when it exploded, named Ruff, is not expected to live.

THE UNITED STATES

The thirty one States, nine Territories, and District of Columbia, comprising the United States of America, are situated within the parallels of 19 deg. east longitude and 48 deg. west of the meridian of Washington, and extending on the Atlantic coast from 25 deg., and on the Pacific coast from 32 deg. to 49 deg. of north latitude, and contains a geographical area of 3,300,865 square miles, being but one-tenth less than the entire continent of Europe. They contain a population at the present time of 25,000,000, of whom 21,000,000 are whites. The extent of its sea-coast, exclusive of islands and rivers to head of tide water, is 12,609 miles.—The length of ten of its principal rivers is 20,000 miles. The surface of its five great lakes is 90,000 square miles. The number of miles of railway in operation within its limits is 20,000, and cost of same $600,000,000. The length of its canals is 5000 miles. It contains within its limits the longest railway upon the surface of the globe—the Illinois Central—which is 731 miles in length. The annual value of its agricultural productions is $2,000,000,000. Its most valuable product is Indian corn, which yields annually, $400,000,000. And in surveying the agricultural productions of our country, we are not only struck with their abundance, but with their great variety. Our territory extends from the frigid region of the north to the genial climate of the tropics, affording almost every variety of temperature and every kind of grain and vegetable.—Our productions range from the cold ice and hard granite of the north, the golden corn of the west, to the cotton and sugar of the South; and nearly all in sufficient quantities to supply our domestic consumption and furnish large supplies for exportation, thus furnishing nearly all the value, as well as the bulk of our foreign commerce—suggesting, thereby, the irresistible conclusion that agriculture is the great transcendant interest of our country, and upon which all other interests depends.

The amount of its registered and enrolled tonnage is 1,407,010 tons. The amount of capital invested in manufactures is $600,000,000. The amount of its foreign imports in 1853, was $267,978,647, and of exports $250,976,157. The annual amount of its internal trade is $6,000,000,000. The annual value of the products of labor (other than agricultural,) is $1,500,000,000. The annual value of the incomes of its inhabitants is $1,000,000,000. The value of its farms and live stock is $5,000,000,000. Its mines of gold, copper, lead and iron, are among the richest in the world. The value of the gold produced in California is $100,000,000 per annum. The surface of its coal fields is 133,132 square miles. Its receipts from customs, lands, &c., in 1853 was $61,337,574, and its expenditures $43,543,263. Its national domain consists of 2,174,188 square miles of land. Its national debt is but $50,000,000. The number of its banks, at the present time, is about 1100, with a capital of $300,000,000. Within her borders are 81,000 schools, 6,000 academies, 234 colleges, and 3,800 churches. Only one in twenty-two of its white inhabitants is unable to read and write, and nineteen of its twenty-one millions of white inhabitants are native born. Its mountains are among the highest, and its prairies are among the most beautiful and extensive upon the globe.—*Phila. Argus.*

GOV. BIGLER.—The re-election of this gentleman is as certain as any event in the future. The uproar and excitement created by the whigs after the Mayor's election in Philadelphia, have subsided, and men have resumed their reason. The "Know-Nothings," like all other ephemeral factions, have had their day, and are now regarded among the unprincipled things that were. Democrats feel ashamed to think, that they ever doubted the justice and integrity of the people, or that they could be led astray so far as to discard a faithful public servant. The administration of Gov. Bigler has been conspicuous for the many weighty and important questions that have arizen, and which have been settled in a manner that shows that there is a strong arm at the helm, and perfectly satisfactory to the great mass of the people. In this county the mass of the people appreciate the worth of such a Governor, and in this town alone we can count many votes he will get in October next from persons who never voted for a democratic governor before. They can find no fault in him, and old Venango will roll him up an increased majority.—*Venango Spectator.*

☞A fatal and most singular accident occurred at the Clento Rolling Mill, in South Pittsburgh, Pa., on Wednesday last. It appears that some days ago the brush on the hill, immediately in the rear of the Mill, was set on fire, and has since continued to burn slowly. Wednesday afternoon it reached some logs, one of which supported a large stone, weighing, perhaps, some 300 pounds. The logs were consumed, and the stone being left without support, it rolled down the hill at a terrific rate, entered the rear of the mill where a man, Adam Weyland, was employed, and striking him on the head and breast, it crushed him so that he died in less than two minutes. The distance from the point of the hill from where the stone fell to the mill was about three hundred feet, but it descended with such velocity that it enered the building without being seen or even heard by any of the workmen.

The Central American Question.

Baltimore, Aug. 19.—Mr Buchanan's reply to Lord Clarendon on the Central American question, was brought to Washington by Mr. Sickles. It is said to be an able document.

☞Gov. Bigler, made a stump speech at Chambersburg on the 7th instant.

Pollock and the Know Nothing Mayor.

Abstract from the Principles of the Order.

When James Pollock the Whig candidate for Governor of the free and independent State of Pennsylvania, in the presence of Robert T. Conrad and Sheriff Allen joined the Know-Nothing order on the 15th day of June last, at the North east corner of Ninth and Arch streets, he was lectured in the following terms by the Instructor of the lodge:

"My Brother—The Order which has now received you as members, may with all propriety be considered a secret organization. It is so secret in fact, that if you were placed before a legal tribunal, and there sworn to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, you could not for your life reveal the name of that band of brothers among whom your name now stands enrolled: and further than this, when you retire from this meeting, you will return to your family and friends as ignorant as when you came, as far as the name of this order is concerned.

"In common with ourselves you "Know Nothing," and let it be your stern resolve through life, to "Know Nothing."

"The high and exalted duties you owe to your God, your country, and to yourselves, for the purpose of the preservation of American liberty, requires that you should observe the oath which you have this night taken above all other obligations. For the laws of no land are of higher importance to yourselves and your children, than is that obligation which you have just taken, to preserve American institutions by the entire and absolute exclusion of all foreigners, and all who are not Protestants, from control or participation in the affairs of your country."

To this instruction the candidate, Mr. Pollock, bowed his assent. Mr. Conrad did the same on a previous occasion.

Now, what would be the condition of Mr. Pollock or of the *wise* (?) head of our city government, if he should be called into Court to testify against one or more of "that band of brothers." Observe there is no qualification to this oath. It must be obeyed whether the objects be legal or not—whether the acts and doings of "that band of brothers" be in conformity to, or in violation of the law. Is it not a shameless outrage that a man should be at the head of a beautiful and thriving city, who thus stands pledged to screen the violators of the law? Is it not a worse outrage to attempt to place in the gubernatorial chair of a Commonwealth, one whose political, religious and social liberty is based upon the most unrestricted principles of intolerance, a time-serving demagogue, who, for the sake of a paltry mess of pottage, would sell his freedom, and pledge himself before God and man to violate the law of the land, and perjure himself in a court of justice?"

Again, we say Mr. Pollock if you don't belong to this order, take issue and plead *not guilty.* We stand prepared to convict you before the freemen of Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvanian.

ANTI-MASONIC KNOW NOTHINGISM.

With a very few isolated exceptions, the Democratic press of this State, and throughout the Union generally, has taken decided ground against the Know-Nothing movement. Some Whig papers also protested against it, but shortly after Mr. Pollock joined the order, a considerable number of the Whig presses throughout Pennsylvania became sudden converts to its merits, recounted with great joy its triumphs, and encouraged as much as possible the formation of new Lodges. It is not many years since these papers were full of Anti-Masonic zeal, and throughout many portions of the State, the opposition party was known only as the Anti-Masonic party.—In a few years more it became the Anti-Masonic Whig party. After awhile it was the Democratic Whig Party. Now it is the Know-Nothing party. For the benefit of its members, and that its name may be suggestive of its character, it is to be hoped that these names will all be used together, so as to read "The Anti-Masonic Democratic Whig Know-Nothing party." This title is tolerably expressive of the inconsistency of the opposition to the Democracy, but it would be still further improved by a few more reminiscences. In 1840, it was the "Hard Cider" party; it now claims to be the exclusive champion of Temperance. In 1852, it endorsed the compromise measures, including the Fugitive Slave Law; its candidate is now tampering to all the vagaries of the Abolitionists. In 1852, its candidate was a warm lover of the "rich Irish brogue" and "sweet German accent;" in 1854, Mr. Pollock out-herods Herod in the radical tone of his Native American doctrines. In 1837 and in 1849, our opponents passed laws authorizing a sectarian division of the Common School Fund; they now assert that they alone can prevent such a division, &c.—So if the title of the party is to be an indication of its principles, we must style it the "Anti-Masonic, Democratic, Whig, Know-Nothing, Hard Cider, Temperance, Fugitive Slave Law, Abolition, "Rich Irish Brogue," Native American, School Fund Division, Anti-School Fund Division party." Ridiculous as such a name would be, it would but justly represent a few of the inconsistencies of our opponents.

Pennsylvanian.

☞In selling goods be careful and do not sell your customers also. Do business on the square, and do not imagine that three pecks make a bushel, even of potatoes. Cheats always die bankrupt.—What they make in light weights they loose again in law suits.

☞If you want the milk of human kindness thickened into the cream of benevolence, or the cream of benevolence translated into the butter of beatitude, all you have to do is to fly around and do good.

☞He who marries a pretty face only, is like a buyer of cheap furniture—the varnish that caught the eye will not endure the fire-side blaze.