

Clearfield Republican.

BY G. B. GOODLANDER & CO.

PRINCIPLES, not MEN.

TERMS—\$1 25 per Annum, if paid in advance.

VOL. XXXI.—WHOLE NO. 1622.

CLEARFIELD, PA. WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 26, 1860.

NEW SERIES—VOL. I.—NO. 11.

Clearfield Republican.

Terms of Subscription.
If paid in advance, or within three months, \$1 25
If paid any time within the year, - - - 1 50
If paid after the expiration of the year, - 2 00

Terms of Advertising.
Advertisements are inserted in the Republican at the following rates:

	1 Insertion.	2 do.	3 do.
One square, (14 lines),	\$ 50	\$ 75	\$ 1 00
Two squares, (28 lines),	1 00	1 50	2 00
Three squares, (42 lines),	1 50	2 00	2 50
One square, 3 months,	1 50	2 00	2 50
Two squares, 3 months,	2 00	2 50	3 00
Three squares, 3 months,	2 50	3 00	3 50
One square, 6 months,	3 00	3 50	4 00
Two squares, 6 months,	3 50	4 00	4 50
Three squares, 6 months,	4 00	4 50	5 00
One square, 12 months,	4 50	5 00	5 50
Two squares, 12 months,	5 00	5 50	6 00
Three squares, 12 months,	5 50	6 00	6 50

Over three weeks and less than three months 25 cents per square for each insertion.
Business notices not exceeding 5 lines are inserted for \$2 a year.
Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued until forbid, and charged according to these terms.
G. B. GOODLANDER & CO.

Select Poetry.

DOES HE LOVE ME?

LITTLE songster on the tree—
Flowers blooming on the lea—
Does he know I wait for him?
Tell me, does he think of me?

Does he know I wait for him?
Wait till daylight growth dim—
When the stars begin their hymn!
Does he know I wait for him?
Does he know I love him?

Does he know I love him?
Does he know I love him?
Does he know I love him?
Does he know I love him?

Birdling, tell him how I love,
Sing it to him through the grove;
Gentle stars that beam above,
Speak and tell him how I love—
Murmer to him softly.

Then the answer bear to me,
Litt'le birdling on the tree,
Flowers blooming on the lea,
Tell me if he thinks of me,
Tell me if he loves me.

Sing it softly little bird,
Do not let the late be heard,
Tell to me alone each word,
Tell, oh! tell me, little bird,
If my darling loves me.

By the light in his dark eyes,
By his sunny smile and gaze,
By the happy thoughts that rise,
By the light of his dark eyes,
Ah! I know he loves me!

Political.

HENRY D. FOSTER'S TARIFF RECORD.

HIS DEVOTION TO THE INTERESTS OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

We deem it a duty we owe alike to truth and justice, to place before the people of Pennsylvania, in connected form, the tariff record of the Hon. Henry D. Foster, the Democratic candidate for Governor, whilst that gentleman held a seat in the Congress of the United States as a representative from the Westmoreland district. His record on this important subject needs but few words of comment on our hands, inasmuch as it speaks for itself in language so plain, unequivocal and direct that "he who runs may read" and understand.

We venture the assertion, however, that no gentleman who ever occupied a seat in Congress from the State of Pennsylvania, certainly no Democrat, can boast of such a record as that furnished by the extracts we have taken from the speech of Mr. Foster in 1845, and his subsequent course, in opposition to the efforts that were made to repeal the duty on iron, and to strike down the interests of Pennsylvania. Mr. Foster has been both consistent in his advocacy of the tariff interests of his native State for a long period of years, showing that the doctrine he advocated on the subject was the result of conviction, and not the mere ebullience of a hot head, got up for political effect. His bold, manly, clear and convincing argument against the proposition of Mr. Holmes, of South Carolina, in 1845, to repeal the duty on railroad iron, is a masterpiece in itself, both in point of reasoning and logical deduction, whilst it demonstrates the fact that he is deeply imbued with a just sense of the value of the great staples of his native State.

We confidently appeal to the people of Pennsylvania to support Mr. Foster for the office of Governor, without regard to party predilections or party prejudices, because he is the man to direct the destinies of this great Commonwealth at a time like the present. We ask the patient perusal by all classes of community of Mr. Foster's course in Congress on the subject of the tariff policy, which he advocated, and then let them vote for him or against him, as their judgements may dictate.

It must all be borne in mind, that during the last session of Congress, when the tariff bill was under discussion, Gen. Foster was to his former convictions of duty, true to the ground at Washington, laboring with earnestness and zeal for the passage of a tariff bill for the protection and promotion of the cherished interests of the State. He spent each week in the Federal Capitol, laboring

to effect the passage of a tariff bill, thus testifying his devotion to the cause he so ably advocated when in Congress. Such devotion as he has at all times evinced in behalf of the interests of Pennsylvania must necessarily beget in the bosoms of his fellow citizens a corresponding devotion we feel will be signally manifested at the polls on the second Tuesday of October next.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES, ON WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1844, MR. HENRY D. FOSTER OF PENNSYLVANIA, MADE THE FOLLOWING REMARKS ON THE BILL TO REPEAL THE DUTIES ON RAILROAD IRON.—*Vide Congressional Globe, Vol. 14, 2d Session, 28th Congress, pp. 44, 45.*

Mr. FOSTER, after advertizing to the unexpected and hasty manner in which the bill had been brought forward, and remarking that Pennsylvania had been accustomed to consider the tariff question as one to be treated in general principles proceeded to express his regret that his colleague (Mr. E. J. Morris) had alluded to the recent canvass in Pennsylvania as he had done. As a member of this House from Pennsylvania, he felt proud of that great State, and he would not allow himself, here or elsewhere, as his colleague had done to charge the people of Pennsylvania with acting with false and fraudulent motives on the subject of the tariff. If the Whig party had carried the State Mr. F. esteemed that party so highly, that, before the National Legislature, he would not have been found making such a charge. He knew the manner in which the canvass had been conducted; and when the gentleman came to speak of it as it had been carried on in his (Mr. F.'s) county, and to declare that the people had acted under such influences, he had mistaken them altogether; they had acted under no delusion. The tariff question was the one which, in the late canvass in Pennsylvania, had deeply agitated the public mind. They had been told by their Whig friends there, and generally throughout the country, that by the election of Mr. Fulk the iron and coal interests of Pennsylvania were to be trodden down; and that declared to them that the protection that the Whig party were the only friends to the protection of the iron interests of Pennsylvania were hollow and unsound; that at the last session of Congress, in the Senate of the United States, the first blow at the iron interest had sprung from a member of the Whig party from Maine; and although a distinguished Senator from Georgia had made a pilgrimage to Pennsylvania to tell the people of that State that protection to that great interest could only be looked for from the Whig party, yet when they turned to the Journal of the Senate, they found the vote of that Senator recorded against the tariff of 1842, and his vote recorded in favor of the bill of the gentleman from Maine to reduce the duty on railroad iron. Had he been mistaken when he told the people of his State that for a fair, equitable, honorable adjustment of the tariff system they must not rely on the Whig party alone? What did we see now? The first movement at the present session of Congress, attacking the great interests of Pennsylvania, did it come from the Democracy of the North, the South, the East or the West? No; but from a prominent Whig member of this House. Now when his colleague undertook to say that 170,000 of the people of Pennsylvania had been deluded, he told him that he did not know that people. If the gentleman confined his remarks to the people of his own district, it was very probable that he might have some personal reasons therefor. But if he spoke of Pennsylvania had had all the lights of the people of the whole Union, a four-horse wagon would not hold all the documents thrown into that one district by Whig writers and Whig orators.

But he was sorry, as he had observed, that his colleague had dragged before this assembly any question of this kind; and he knew that neither the gentleman nor any other man who might have attempted it at the late election, had been successful in misleading the people upon the question of the tariff or any other. The question of protection of the iron interest of Pennsylvania, was one deeply felt by Pennsylvania. It might not perhaps be known to this House, that in Pennsylvania alone, there was one establishment in the western part of the State, where they could manufacture railroad iron to the amount of between 80 to 100 tons per week. Mr. F. also referred to one or two other establishments which were manufacturing to a like extent.

They had been told by the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. Holmes) that Pennsylvania at one time introduced large quantities of imported railroad iron. For ten years prior to 1841, railroad iron had been admitted free of duty. Then no railroad iron had been manufactured in the Union; then no capital had been invested in this country in its manufacture. But let him tell the gentleman from South Carolina that Pennsylvania when she did import that rail iron free of duty, paid twelve dollars more per ton than she could now manufacture it for. It had been free of duty for ten years; foreigners then had control of the whole market; domestic competition the result was none. Then she had paid sixty dollars per ton for railroad iron; and he pledged himself here that her manufacturers were ready to contract now, where contracts to be made, at forty eight dollars per ton.

Mr. HOLMES interposed, and asked if he understood the gentleman to say that the railroad iron could now be obtained here in any quantity.

Mr. FOSTER replied in the affirmative.

MR. FOSTER continued. The establish-

ments in Pennsylvania and in Maryland were already prepared to make large contracts for the furnishing of railroad iron. But had not the gentleman from South Carolina, who yesterday had defended this bill with so much warmth, told them that he was willing the tariff should be so arranged as to yield sufficient revenue for the government, and that all he asked, and many other gentlemen who agreed with him, was to bring the tariff to a revenue standard? Was he to understand the gentleman from South Carolina now that he wished railroad iron to come in free of duty? Was that the revenue standard which the gentleman from South Carolina, and those who acted with him, were disposed to make? He was glad that the gentleman from South Carolina had thus early given them information as to the course he intended to pursue as to the question of the tariff. The gentleman went for a revenue standard of duties; would the gentleman tell him how much railroad iron it would be necessary to import under the provisions of this bill? To-morrow the gentleman might tell his friend from New England that "the revenue standard upon woolen and cotton goods amounted to the same as it did in the gentleman's action on iron, and he might make a similar declaration to gentlemen from New York, and from other States engaged in the manufacture of salt, iron, wool, cotton, and sugar. Although the gentleman professed to be in favor of a "revenue duty," he (Mr. F.) should tell the people of his State, at least, that the gentleman, by his action, was in favor of having foreign iron come in duty free.

All that Pennsylvania asked was fair, honorable settlement of this great question; she wanted it adjusted in some manner to give security to her citizens.—She has always maintained the doctrine that the majority were to rule, and that their laws were to be submitted to.—From 1832 to 1842—a period during which her industrial pursuits had been stricken down by the operation of the compromise act—no arm had been raised in their defence of the authority of this government; but daily and hourly they saw the whole of these interests going to decay and destruction; and they went until the appeal made to the good sense and patriotism of the American people prevailed in the passage of the tariff of 1842, under which all her interests began to revive and look up. She now occupies the same position she had occupied before the passage of the compromise act of 1844. The principle of the tariff of 1842 as far as related to the manufacture of iron of any description, or of every description was not too high.

He would state it as a reproach to the American character, that, in his own State foreign railroad iron has been laid down within six inches of the finest beds of iron in the world. Such iron abounded in Pennsylvania, Missouri, Tennessee and New Jersey; and yet foreign railroad iron had hitherto been imported; and laid down on all our railroads. He wanted to see the time arrive when, by the perfection of machinery, by the increased skill, and by the increased capital of Pennsylvania, they would be able to successfully compete with foreigners without any protection at all. He knew that the time would come; but he would tell gentlemen from the South that it would never arrive unless adequate protection was given to our great interests in the beginning. To show the beneficial effects of protection, he would mention that in 1838, '39, and '40, when railroad iron was brought in free of duty, and when it was imported largely in all the States, it rose up 50 and 60 per cent; but now, since the tariff of 1842, it can be bought 13 per cent cheaper than it was in 1828, '39, and '40. He was really sorry to see his friend from South Carolina (Mr. Holmes) fall into the arms of a coalition which he believed had already begun between some of the gentlemen of the South and of New England; but let him tell the New England gentlemen, that if they deserted Pennsylvania, and threw themselves into the arms of the gentleman from South Carolina, they must not expect the aid of the former when their own interests are in danger. Pennsylvania voted for and with them in the protection of their cotton and woolen manufactures; and he would ask them what it was that passed the tariff of 1842, by which such ample protection was afforded to the interests of New England? What let him ask the gentlemen of New England—and Pennsylvania ever false on the question of protecting home industry?—Why, then, was an attempt made to strike down at one blow her most important and vital interests, should it be countenanced by those to whom Pennsylvania had already given her support? Why was it, when Pennsylvania alone was singled out from all the other States, and her interests set up a mark to be shot, that he found some of his friends from New England joining in the attack? If they were disposed to desert Pennsylvania now, let them not hereafter say, whatever the action may be in regard to a tariff, that she has deserted them. If the majority of that House thought the duty on railroad iron, or any kind of iron, was too high, why, let it be reduced in a general bill, but when they were asked to strike down this important interest, not for the sake of the farmer, or the mechanic, but for the sake of the large corporations, then he hoped they would pause and consider whether they would be consulting the interest of the country by adopting the measure. He was glad that thus early in the session a prominent member of the Whig party had brought forward a measure that would show the people how far they were willing to protect their interests, while they would exempt from taxation wealthy incorporated companies, and impose its burdens on the industry of the country.—He wanted to know, and Pennsylvania

wanted to know, if there was a disposition in that House to strike down her most important interests, while the interests of other portions of the Union were left untouched; and he wanted the vote on this bill to decide that question. As he observed before, he trusted there was no disposition in the House to sanction a measure such as this. Had the introducers of this reason why railroad iron should come in free of duty, in preference, to cotton or woolen goods? Had they given any reason why it should come in free of duty, in preference to cotton bagging? He knew that he might listen in vain for any good reason that could be given for the passage of this bill. It might be that this question would come up in a general bill which he was a member of the House, and then he would be attacked in this manner in detail, according to what the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. Holmes) avows as his cherished policy, where would it end? Today the attack was on railroad iron, and next week the assault might be on woolen or cotton goods. Then salt, and next the sugar of Louisiana and the lead of Missouri would be attacked in detail. He was not going behind the bushes to attack the tariff in detail. If it could not be sustained as a system, why, let it go down; and if that policy which the country had cherished above all others could not be sustained in all its parts, he was for letting it all fall together.

ON THE SECOND OF JULY, 1846, DURING THE DISCUSSIONS OF THE TARIFF BILL, MR. FOSTER OFFERED THE FOLLOWING IMPORTANT AMENDMENT.—*Vide Congressional Globe, Vol. 15th, 1st Session, 29th Congress, Page 1049.*

And be it further enacted, That if at the end of the first year from the time this act goes into effect, there shall not be realized under its provisions, an amount of revenue equal to that produced during the fiscal year ending the 1st of July, 1842, under the act entitled "An Act to provide revenue from imports and to change and modify existing laws imposing duties on imports, and for other purposes," that then this act, from and after the expiration of the first year it goes into effect, be inoperative and void, and the duties on imports shall thereafter be levied and collected in accordance with the provisions of said act, approved the 30th day of August 1842; shall thereafter be revived and continued in force as fully and effectually as if this act had not passed; and it shall be the duty of the President of the United States so to declare by proclamation." AND AGAIN, ON PAGE 1851 OF THE SAME VOLUME, WE FIND THE FOLLOWING:

Mr. FOSTER moved to strike out the following section:

"On iron in bars and bolts, not manufactured in whole or in part by rolling, fifteen dollars per ton. On bar or bolt iron, made wholly or in part by rolling, eighteen dollars per ton. All iron in slabs, loops, or other form more advanced than pig, shall be rated as iron in bars or bolts. On round or square iron, or brazier's rods, of three sixteenths to ten sixteenths of an inch in diameter, inclusive, and on iron in nail or spike rods, or nail plates slit, rolled, or hammered, and on iron in sheets, except taggers' iron, and on hoop iron, and on iron slit, rolled, or hammered for band iron, scroll iron, or casement rods, thirty dollars per ton.—On iron in pigs, and on old or scrap iron, seven dollars per ton.—On steel in bars, plates, or sheets, 15 percent ad valorem. On all vessels and other articles cast from iron, and not otherwise provided for, and of all manufactures of iron, or of steel, or of iron and steel, or of which either or both of these articles shall be the component material of chief value, and not otherwise provided for, 30 percent ad valorem. On needles of all descriptions, 20 percent ad valorem."

And insert the following:

"On iron in bars, bolts, manufactured in whole or in part, by rolling, fifteen dollars per ton; on bar or bolt iron, made wholly or in part by rolling, twenty dollars per ton provided that all iron in slabs, blooms, loops, or other form less finished than iron in bars or bolts, and more advanced than pig iron, except castings, shall be rated as iron in bars or bolts, and pay a duty accordingly; on iron in pigs, seven dollars per ton; on vessels of cast iron, not otherwise specified one cent per pound; on all other castings of iron not otherwise specified, one cent per pound; on glazed or tin hollow ware and castings, and iron or smoothing irons, hatters' and tailors' pressing irons, and cast iron butts or hinges, two cents per pound; on iron or steel wire not exceeding No. 14, four cents per pound, and over No. 14, and not exceeding No. 25, six and one-half cents per pound; over No. 25, eight cents per pound; silvered or plated ware, 30 percent ad valorem; brass or copper wire, 25 percent ad valorem; cap or bonnet wire covered with silk, ten cents per pound; when covered with cotton or other material, seven cents per pound; on round or square iron or brazier's rods of three-sixteenths to ten-sixteenths of an inch in diameter, inclusive, and iron in nail or spike rods, or nail plates, slit, rolled, or hammered, and on iron in sheets, except taggers' iron, and on hoop iron, and on iron slit, rolled, or hammered, for band iron, scroll iron, or casement rods, iron cables, or chains, or parts thereof, manufactured in whole or in part of whatever diameter, the links being either twisted or straight, and when straight of greater length than those used in chains for cables, 30 percent ad valorem; on anchors or parts of anchors, manufactured in whole or in part, anvils, blacksmiths' hammers and sledges, two cents per pound; on cut or wrought iron spikes, two cents and one-half per pound, and

on wrought-iron axles or axletrees, or parts thereof, mill iron and mill cranks of wrought-iron, or wrought-iron for ships, locomotives, and steam engines, or iron chains other than chain cables, and on malleable iron or castings, three cents per pound; on steam, gas or water tubes or pipes made of band or rolled iron, four cents per pound; on mill saws, cross cut saws, and pit saws, eighty cents each; on tacks, bands, and springs, not exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand, four cents per thousand, exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand, four cents per pound; on taggers' iron five per centum ad valorem, provided that all articles partially manufactured not otherwise provided for shall pay the same rate of duty as if wholly manufactured. And provided also, that no articles manufactured from steel, sheet, rod hoop, or other kinds of iron, shall pay a less rate of duty than is chargeable on the material of which it is composed, in whole or in part, paying the highest rate of duty either by weight or value, and a duty of 15 per centum ad valorem, on the cost of the article added thereto. On all old or scrap iron eight dollars per ton, provided that nothing shall be deemed old iron that has not been in actual use, and fit only to be remanufactured, and all pieces of iron, except old, of more than six inches in length, or of sufficient length to be made into spikes and bolts, shall be rated as bar, bolt, rope or hoop iron, as the case may be, and pay a duty accordingly: Provided, also, that all vessels of cast iron, and all castings of iron not rough, or from the mould, but partially manufactured after the casting, or with Landies, rings, hooks or other additions of wrought-iron, shall pay the same rates of duty herein imposed on all other manufactures of wrought-iron not herein enumerated, it that shall amount to more than the duty on castings. On muskets one dollar and twenty-five cents per stand; rifles two dollars each; on axes, adz s, hatches, plane irons, socket chisels, vices, drawing knives, cutting knives, sickles, or reaping hooks, scythes, spades, shovels, squares of iron or steel, plated or polished, steel saddlery, and brass saddlery, coach and harness furniture of all descriptions, steelyards and scale beams, and all firearms other than muskets and rifles, and all side arms, 30 per centum ad valorem. On square wire, used for the manufacture of trichers for umbrellas, when cut in pieces not exceeding the length suitable therefor, 12 per centum ad valorem. On screws made of iron, called wood screws, ten cents per pound, and on all other screws of iron not specified, 30 per centum ad valorem; on brass saws twenty-five cents per pound; on sheet and rolled brass a duty of 30 per centum ad valorem; on brass battery or hammered kettle ten cents per pound; on cast, sheet, and German steel, in bars, one dollar and twenty-five cents per hundred and twelve pounds; and on all other steel in bars, two dollars per one hundred and twelve pounds, on solid headed pins and all other package pins not exceeding five thousand to the pick of twelve papers, thirty cents per pack; and in the same proportion for a greater or less quantity; on pound pins, fifteen cents per pound; on sewing, tannery, boarding, darning, netting, and knitting, and all other kinds of needles, a duty of 20 per centum ad valorem; on common tinned, and japanned saddlery of all descriptions, 20 per centum ad valorem; on japanned ware of all kinds, or paper macha and plated and gilt wares of all kinds, and on cutlery of all kinds, and all other manufactures not otherwise specified, made of brass, iron, steel, lead, copper, pewter, or tin, or of which either of these metals is a component part, 30 per centum ad valorem. Provided, that all manufacturers of iron and steel, or other metals partly finished, shall pay the same rates of duty as if entirely finished."

We have cited the above amendments, offered by Mr. Foster to show how vigilant he was, and how desirous to save the interests of Pennsylvania when these interests were jeopardized by its enemies; and although the amendments were defeated by the coalition that was then formed against the tariff of 1842, the fault of the defeat of that measure is not chargeable to the account of Mr. F. He placed himself in the front rank of the defenders of the tariff of 1842, because he sincerely believed that the repeal of that law would be detrimental to the best interests of his State.

Such men as Mr. Foster the people delight to honor and we repeat it, that the yeomanry of the Keystone State will testify their appreciation of such a representative at the polls in October next.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS.—There are about three hundred daily papers in the United States. A first class daily paper in the large commercial cities has generally about twelve editors and reporters; forty printers; two proof readers; thirteen pressmen, engineers, and other employees in the press room; half a dozen correspondents in Europe; two or three regular correspondents in Washington; thirty-five persons in the clerk, wrapping and mailing department, and about as many more as would be needed.

At Rome, on the 20th inst., a child named Francis Scaville Kent was murdered and one Edmund John Gagg gave himself up to the magistrates as the murderer. Before the trial, he avowed it was discovered that he had not been near the place where the murder was committed, that he did not know the child murdered, and, in short, that he was in a distant part of the country. At last he confessed that his previous confession was untrue, and that he had been led to it because "his life was a burden to him." He was, of course, discharged.

Cork Services have sunk more people than cork jackets will ever keep up."

Pennsylvania ES.



In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, WILLIAM F. PACKER, Governor of the said Commonwealth.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, By the Third Section of the Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth, passed the 10th day of April, A. D. 1858, entitled "An Act to establish a Sinking Fund for the payment of the Public Debt," it is made the duty of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Auditor General and State Treasurer, Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, created by the said Act of the Assembly, on the first Monday of September, A. D. 1859, and on the same day annually thereafter, to report and certify to the Governor the amount received under the said Act, the amount of interest paid, and the amount of the debt of the Commonwealth redeemed or held by them. Whereupon the Governor shall direct the certificates representing the same to be cancelled, and on such cancellation, issue his Proclamation stating the fact, and the extinguishment and final discharge of so much of the principal of said debt.

And Whereas, by the Ninety-Eighth Section of the Act of the General Assembly passed the 19th day of April, A. D. 1853, entitled, "An Act to provide for the ordinary expenses of Government," it is provided that thereafter the receipts of the Sinking fund to the amount that may be necessary to cancel the relief issues now in circulation, under the provisions of the Act of the 4th day of May, A. D. 1841, and the issues under the act of the 10th day of April, A. D. 1849, shall be applied toward the cancellation of said issues.

And Whereas, William M. Hiestor, Thos. E. Cochran and Eli Slifer, Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, in obedience to the requirements of law, report and certify to me, that the debt of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania redeemed and held by them from the 5th day of September, A. D. 1859, to the 3d day of September, A. D. 1860, amounts to the sum of Six Hundred and Two Thousand, Two Hundred and Sixty-four Dollars and Thirty six Cents, made up as follows:

Stock and Coupon Loans,	\$593,628.54
Interest Certificates,	3,105.42
Relief Notes cancelled,	5,527.00
Domestic Creditors' script, paid,	5.40
Total,	\$602,266.36

Now Therefore, as required by the Third Section of the Act of Assembly aforesaid, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation, declaring the payment, cancellation, extinguishment and final discharge of Six Hundred and Two Thousand, Two Hundred and Sixty-four Dollars and Thirty-six cents of the principal of the debt of the Commonwealth including Five Thousand, Five Hundred and Twenty seven Dollars of the relief issues which have been cancelled and destroyed, as authorized by the Ninety eight Section of the Act of the Nineteenth of April, A. D. One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-three. Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this Thirtieth day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty, and of the Commonwealth the Eighty Fifth.

WM. F. PACKER,
By the Governor,
WM. M. HIESTER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

A young gentleman of Boston, who had a rich father and a rich mother, was lately left an orphan. His father demanded in his will that he shall marry no girl or woman whose feet exceed a certain size, and his mother demanded in hers that he shall marry no one whose hair is of a certain color. He will probably have to advertise.

Gov. Banks goes to Chicago in a few days to make arrangements for the removal of his family, and the assumption of his new duties. His family will remove thither early this fall, and the Governor will pass at once from the State House in January, to the Illinois Central railroad office in Chicago.

A Correspondent of the Western Christian Advocate speaking of Superior City, on the western termination of the lake, adds: "The location of the city is charming, superior to any on the lake.—Population eight hundred, subsisting mainly by selling lots to one another."

"How to keep your friends—never ask them to do you a service."