



BY H. BUCHER SWOOP.

Clearfield, Pa., Wednesday, July 18, 1855.

In order to arrange our books, give subscribers an opportunity of discontinuing—and make necessary arrangements previous to commencing the second volume, no paper will be issued from this office next week.

ILLINOIS STATE COUNCIL. The American State Council of Illinois, closed its session at Springfield, on the 13th inst. The Anti-Slavery Platform was adopted. Considerable difficulty arose upon the question of the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, and the vote being finally taken, the platform was adopted by a vote of 74 to 88.

LYNCH LAW AMONG THE RAFTSMEN. The trial of a man named Maybury, at Janesville, Wisconsin, for the murder of a raftsman having been brought to a speedy close from a defect in the indictment, a crowd of raftsmen who were in attendance from the place where the murder was committed, became greatly exasperated, and taking the prisoner from the Sheriff, hung him. The affair produced a great deal of excitement.

STATE ELECTIONS. Alabama, Arkansas, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri and Texas, hold their elections on the first Monday in August; Tennessee on the first Thursday, and North Carolina on the second Thursday of the same month. On the second Monday in September the election in Maine occurs, and that of Vermont on the first Tuesday of the same month. In Alabama, Kentucky, Texas, North Carolina and Tennessee, Members of Congress are to be elected.

OHIO NOMINATIONS. The Free-Soil Convention of Ohio, which met at Columbus on the 13th, nominated the following ticket:— For Governor, S. P. Chase; for Lieutenant Governor, T. H. Ford; Judges of the Supreme Court, Converse and Jacob Brinkerhoff; Auditor of State, F. M. Wright; State Treasurer, Wm. H. Gibson; Secretary of State, J. H. Baker; Attorney-General, F. B. Keimball; Board of Public Works, A. G. Converse.

EXHIBITION. The annual exhibition of the pupils of the Clearfield Institute, came off on Thursday evening last, on the green in front of the Town Hall, which was brilliantly illuminated. We have seldom witnessed a spectacle of the character, more interesting, or which passed off more harmoniously. The blaze of light, the flowers and evergreens, the music of the band, and the throng of people all conspired to render the scene highly beautiful. One could almost imagine he was in 'fairly land.'

THE APPROACHING CAMPAIGN. Our American friends should remember that the approaching fall campaign will be one of no little importance to our country. In addition to the office of State Senator and Representative, we have also to elect in our own county, a Sheriff, Treasurer, Commissioner, District Attorney, and the other minor officers. Our party should be looking around for good substantial men to fill these offices. With a ticket composed of men who are honest and capable, we can easily carry the county. The rapidity with which our organization has increased throughout the county since last fall, places our success beyond a doubt. Let the members of the Executive Committee in the different townships be up and doing, and take the proper measures to secure the formation of a good ticket.

TO SUBSCRIBERS. This, the fiftieth number, closes the first volume of the Journal, and with it expires the term of about six hundred subscriptions. Those of our friends who see proper to continue it, can send us \$1.50 during the next three months, or \$2 during the remainder of the year. Those who wish it discontinued, will give notice to their Post Master, whose duty it is to inform us, postage-free. It is now more than a year since our paper was first established, and notwithstanding the numerous predictions of the failure of the enterprise which were then made, it has lived and flourished, and from all appearances, will 'still live,' for some time to come. We have endeavored to print a good county paper; how far we have succeeded our readers must determine. We have been bold, fearless, and free, in the declaration of our opinions and the support of our principles, and while, doubtless, we have made some enemies, we have also made many friends. It is impossible to please all, and none but a fool would attempt it. As our course has been for the past year, so it will be for the future. Our readers have had a fair trial, and those who see proper to continue their support can do so, while we will quarrel with no man who may resolve to do otherwise. We intend to make some improvements on the next volume, and will endeavor, if possible, to print a better paper than we have ever done before. The first number will be issued on Wednesday the 1st of August.

There are no additional news of importance from the Crimea, since our last issue, in which we recorded the defeat of the Allies, and their loss of five thousand men. The arrival of the Pacific only corroborates the report. Notwithstanding this check, the investing army keep in good spirits and do not permit their repulse to stay the progress of the siege. Lord Raglan is dangerously ill, and it was reported he had asked to be recalled, but Lord Palmerston denied that the report was true. Sir George Brown is also on the sick list. Rumors of battle on the Chersona and elsewhere had caused some distraction to speculators, but were untrue. There is no immediate indication of further operations on the Sea of Azoff or in the Baltic. Administrative Reform keeps its ground in England. At a meeting for this object held at Drury Lane Theatre Mr. Charles Dickens delivered an address which was much applauded. Mr. Peabody gave a grand banquet to Mr. Fillmore in London. Capitalists are exercised respecting the probable amount and conditions of the new French loan. Austria continues to disband her army. Elsewhere in Europe everything is dull.

MINISTERS OF STATE EXCOMMUNICATED. The Ministry of Sardinia have suppressed 63 of the 70 Monkish orders in the Kingdom, under the law recently enacted by the Parliament, and their revenues are appropriated to the support of their infirm members, and the poor benefices and schools of the country. The organ of the Church at Turin, The Armata, announces that the Ministers and Members of Parliament who voted for it are excommunicated under chap. XI. of the Council of Trent, without a special Bull, and that they cannot receive the sacraments of the Church. It is intimated, however, that a note from Rome may be looked for.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE. To the President of the Board of Trustees of Clearfield Institute. The undersigned Committee respectfully report: That, according to appointment, they attended the examination of the scholars of Clearfield Institute, upon the studies which they have been pursuing during the last two quarters, under the direction of Mr. W. A. CAMPBELL and lady, assisted by Miss CAMPBELL. The examination was long and thorough. The majority of the scholars, though younger than those who generally attend an Institution of this grade, with few exceptions, acquitted themselves well, and some with great credit. Your Committee have had abundant evidence that the Teachers have been faithful, patient, and laborious; that they have had the advancement of their scholars fully at heart, and that they have succeeded in a degree seldom equalled, both in imparting instruction, and in gaining the love and confidence and respect of those whom they instruct.

THE PLATFORM OF 1850. Resolved, That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.—Pierce Platform of 1850.

THE LOCOMOTIVE TELEGRAPH.—The Iron-cable correspondent of the Newark Advertiser says: A second successful trial of Bonney's Locomotive Electric Telegraph has been made on the Turin Railway, with the concurrence of the Ministers of State and the diplomatic Representatives of France and England. Two trains traversing a five mile track exchanged communications until all parties were fully satisfied. The correspondence with the stations was equally satisfactory; and orders to stop and go proceeded with the regularity and precision of a clock-work.

"DISOLUTION OF THE UNION." Governor Johnson, of Georgia, the Loco-foco Administration candidate for re-election to the office he now holds, has written a letter to Col. Lenoxx, in which he declares what course he shall pursue in case Kansas is refused admission to the Union as a Slave State. In that event, Mr. Johnson would promptly set with a view to dissolve the Union. He says: "If Kansas should be thus rejected, I would feel bound to take such steps as would elicit the action of the sovereignty of the State in execution of the Georgia Platform. Indeed, I shall bring the whole subject before the next Legislature, and recommend to them to provide for the calling of a State Convention in the event of such rejection, to determine the time and mode of the 'disruption of every tie that binds her to the Union.'"

THE "OLDEST INHABITANT."—The editor of the Annapolis Republican had a visit on Friday from one of the oldest men perhaps in Maryland, Mr. Richard Crandell, who was born in Anne Arundel county, on the 16th of July, 1747, and therefore will be 108 years of age the 16th of this month. He has not the appearance of a man of more than 80, and even last fall sowed nearly all the grain on his farm. He is in the enjoyment of most excellent health and spirits; and at 100, he says, he had not a gray hair in his head. He served as privater during the revolution, and relates many interesting facts connected with the struggle for American independence.

Schuyler, the alleged railroad defaulter, though professing in his recent letter to be somewhere in Europe, is believed by several New York city editors to have never left the United States; and in proof of this is alleged that his signature was furnished recently to a document which never crossed the ocean.

The intelligence from Europe this week does not materially change the aspect of the Iron market either there or here. Welsh rails have advanced 5s. to 10s., and their merchant bar mills are more active. The past depression in the iron trade has served to attract from many a more earnest attention to American rails, which has advanced in price, in advance of any foreign encouragement, under the stimulus of reviving trade, the commencement of activity in manufactures of wares, and cheer confidence infused throughout the country, especially in the West, by generally heavy crops of all the principal products of the soil. The present activity of the merchant and railway bar mills in our country is unprecedented during a state of the British manufacture similar to that now experienced there. Through various sources we are assured there was an underselling up to the latest date, 10s. and even 20s. below the prices fixed at quarter day.

The reported advance at Liverpool of 5s. to 10s. was undoubtedly nominal as a general thing, while only a few of the best grades of special purposes command quotation prices. From Birmingham we learn that orders for wares are not very satisfactory, and we may say of all the iron manufacturers, save as above, and of railway bars and implements of war, that they are in a depressed state. American hardware manufacturers are extending under the reviving influence of trade, and there is a good prospect for them, affected as they are by the state of Western crops, which cannot otherwise than create a corresponding demand for utensils, building and miscellaneous hardware. Transactions for the past week are mostly the consummations of previous negotiations—the 4th interfering with trade. Sales of Pig were \$575 tons, at quotations, as per brand \$25 to \$28, for No. 1, \$23 to \$25 for No. 2, and \$22 to 24 for Forge. American Merchant Bars are in excessive demand, and orders have been declined at the advance of \$5 above previous quotations. Sales for the week exceed 650 tons. Juniata Roads are firm and in fair demand at \$100 to \$105, sales, 45 tons. Several heavy contracts for cast Water and Gas Pipes were made, but terms have not transpired. We quote as follows: Cast Iron, \$30 to \$35; Cast Steel, \$40 to \$45; Cast Iron, \$25 to \$30; Cast Steel, \$30 to \$35; Cast Iron, \$20 to \$25; Cast Steel, \$25 to \$30; Cast Iron, \$15 to \$20; Cast Steel, \$20 to \$25; Cast Iron, \$10 to \$15; Cast Steel, \$15 to \$20.

THE NEW YORK LIQUOR LAW.—According to the Herald, the new liquor law does not appear to have effected much towards suppressing the traffic in intoxicating drinks in the city. The public houses carry on their business as of old, and are as usual, and no one seems disposed to interfere with them. Thus far not a single complaint has been entered before any of the police magistrates for violation of the statute, nor has any seizure of liquor taken place. The Carson Leaguers have either abandoned the field or are holding back for a grand coup d'etat upon some of the top-sawyers of the liquor interest. There is one case of violation of the law for selling liquor on the 4th inst., pending in the Marine Court, but the Judges and the lawyers find great difficulty in arriving at a determination as to the powers and requirements of the various judicial functionaries under the act. The police reports detail about the usual number of cases of arrests for drunkenness, which is suggestive at once of an active trade in imported liquors, the vigilance of the police, and the failure of the excise law to suppress the vice of immoderate drinking. We have accounts of the operations of the law from various parts of the State. In Rochester, it is said, the bar-rooms exhibit no signs of anything stronger than usual, and no instances of violation of the law had been heard of. In Buffalo and Albany but little difference is made, dealers selling as usual. Prosecutions have not commenced against several hotel keepers at Saratoga. The dealers at Seneca Falls submitted to the law by removing from their bars and shops all intoxicating liquor. In Schenectady the law was also observed. At Utica most of the retail shops were closed. At Troy the trade continued as usual, but no arrests had been made. At Syracuse many of the dealers have sold off their stock at auction. As much as \$20,000 worth of liquor was thus disposed of, on the 2d and 3d insts. The Mayor of Albany, in his directions to the police force, remarks, that "when a policeman volunteers to act as complainant, informer or public prosecutor under the act, it will be regarded as prima facie neglect of duty now required by law," and he strongly cautions them not to run any risk of pecuniary liability by making seizures.

STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.—A Mass Convention of the friends of Temperance will be held in Reading, Berks county, on Wednesday the 8th of August, to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. As the enemies of the Liquor Law are making the most determined efforts for its repeal, it is important that all its friends should attend this Convention. No one need wait to be appointed a delegate, as all who come will be members. Come to the jubilee and show the friends and foes of the law that it cannot be repealed, except by the passage of a more stringent one. The Address of the State Committee will be delivered to members of the Convention for circulation, and they are requested to collect funds to defray the expense. P. COCHRAN, Chairman, &c. Philadelphia, June 25, 1855.

ARREST OF A BRITISH CONSUL AT CINCINNATI.—Chas Rowcroft, Esq., Consul of the British Government at Cincinnati, arrested in that city on Tuesday morning, on complaint of the U. S. Deputy Marshal, before the U. S. Commissioner, on the charge of enlisting recruits for the British service. Warrants were also issued at the same time, for the arrest of a number of persons enlisted for the British service, and the officers proceeded at 6 A. M. on Tuesday, to the depot of the Little Miami Railroad, where they arrested 13 persons, alleged to be recruits, just preparing to depart. Two others were arrested in another quarter of the city. The Consul was subsequently allowed to depart, on his pledge of honor to appear when the Government should be ready for the examination. The others accused were held to bail in \$800 each. It was also reported that a large number of Irishmen had been enlisted, and would be arrested during the afternoon.

THE RECEIPTS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD during the month of June were \$902,170-79, being an increase of \$74,524 75, or 8 2/3 per cent, over the receipts in the corresponding month of last year.

From the Albany Register, July 11. The case of the people, C. D. Williams complainant, against William Landon, for selling liquor in violation of the prohibitory statute, came up before Justice Cole yesterday afternoon. Sometime previous to the hour of trial the police court room was filled with spectators. At the appearance of Mr. Landon and counsel they were greeted with cheers and bitter sneering cries of "Landon," "Carson," &c. Justice Cole, however, immediately quelled the confusion by ordering the arrest of any person making any noise whatever. The case being called, Messrs. Werner and De Forest appeared as counsel for complainant and John K. Porter, Esq., for defendant. A lengthy argument was had upon the objection of the defendants counsel, that the complaint was informal, in not setting forth facts, but simply stating that it was the information and belief of the complainant. The defendant's counsel claimed that an accusation had not been brought in legal form, and therefore the defendant should be discharged. Objection was also made to the want of a specification that the liquor claimed to have been sold was not a common liquor. The counsel for complainant, Mr. Werner, insisted, in reply, that under the statute it was only necessary, for the purpose of issuing a summons, to complain of the attendance of witnesses, that the complaint alleged upon information and belief; and the Justice had recognized the complaint as sufficient to authorize the issuing of a summons, and the testimony of the witnesses had warranted the arrest of the defendant. After elaborate debate, Justice Cole decided the summons to have been sufficient to warrant the issue of a mandatory process to compel the attendance, and sustain the proceedings thus far.

The complainant's counsel then desired to file a new complaint. To this the defendant's counsel objected. The number of persons who were seized and taken up on the platform half way between the two floors, where he fell or was prostrated, unable to rise. His hat was knocked off, and then a bag of powdered charcoal, previously prepared and brought to the office, was emptied over him, covering him from head to foot, penetrating every seam of his garments, and filling his eyes and ears and hair. He was then assailed by the jeers and taunts of those who assisted in or witnessed his treatment with cries of "He is drunk," "he is drunk." The only officer in attendance made his way to the stairs as soon as possible, but too late to secure the arrest of any one engaged in the outrage. Indeed, the multitude cried a "hundred" did it, and seemed prepared to defend any one individual from the charge.

ALL TALK AND NOTHING IN IT.—The Lebanon Courier truly remarks that the Loco-foco papers have much to say against the Americans, but in their denunciations, they generally set up objects of straw to knock them down again. They attribute much to the American party, which that party, so far as we know, know nothing of, and are not disposed to understand it. Our neighbors of opinion that our Restraining License Law will be a dead letter upon the statute book; that the last legislature would have done better, as consistent friends of temperance, to have brought all their energies to bear in favor of a stringent license law, as they could in that case have had the aid of thousands of industrious citizens who will probably now not only aid in the repeal of the law, but assist in rendering it nugatory. We do not ourselves believe that all the Liquor Dealers in the State can cause one step backward in the great Temperance Reform. If the License Law is repealed, we shall most assuredly have Prohibition. The cities with their hives of busy rum cells, may object but the country is all right and will come to the rescue.—Sax.

THE LOCOFOCO PARTY HAS ALWAYS disliked everything American; but the time has passed when it can carry the people with it in its unpatriotic snubbing of our own country. The issue is now being fairly joined between those who are friendly to giving America a nationality, and those who will prostitute her to any degree of humiliation and disgrace to accomplish their selfish ends. On these grounds we meet them, and may "God favor the Right."

THE NEW YORK DEMOCRACY.—The "Hard Shells" at their recent demonstration in New York city, did not manifest a very patriotic regard for the feelings of the Administration, nor for the "softer" members of the "happy family." One of the resolutions alludes to the Tammany (administration) brethren as "hypocrites" and "knaves," who have turned the old wigwag into a regular "House of Refuge" for "rascals" whom honest Democrats had cast out! Mr. Marcy is regaled with some hot shots—and at his door is laid the failure of the Administration to get possession of Cuba. But the Hards go a step further, and show no disposition to make any Marcy the scape-goat for the Administration at large, another resolution (passed by acclamation) declaring that "the only safety of the Democratic Party now lies in an unconditional repudiation of the Administration." The call was cheerfully seconded for a Democratic State Convention, on the 5th of September, to make a State ticket that "shall be neither Free Soil, Prohibition, Know-Nothing, nor fanatic, of any other class, degree or color." We opine that the President will find this "shell" rather a "hard" one to crack.

ERIE CONFERENCE.—The Erie Conference of the M. E. Church, meets at New Castle on the 11th inst. It embraces the entire Western Reserve, three counties of Western New York and a number of the Western counties of Pennsylvania.

Every incident in the life of Washington is full of interest. The plain, heroic magnitude of mind which distinguished him above all other men was evident in all his actions. Patriotism, chastened by sound judgment and careful thought, prompted all his public acts, and made them examples for the study and guidance of mankind. It has been said that no one can have the shortest interview with a truly great man, without being made sensible of his superiority. Of too many, who have some way earned the title of great, this is by no means true. Its applicability to the character of Washington is verified in the following interesting circumstance related by a correspondent of the Charleston Courier: "When Gen. Washington gave his last vote. It was in the spring of 1799, in the town of Alexandria. He died the 11th of December following. The court house of Fairfax county was then over the market house, and immediately fronting Gadsby's tavern. The entrance into it was by a slight flight of crazy steps on the outside. The election was progressing—several thousands of persons in the court house yard and immediate neighboring streets; and I was standing on Gadsby's steps when the father of his country drove up, and immediately approached the court house steps; and when within a yard or two of them, I saw eight or ten good looking men, from different directions, certainly without the least concert, spring simultaneously, and place themselves in positions to uphold and support the steps should they fall in the General's ascent of them. I was immediately at his back, and in that position entered the court house with him—followed in his wake through a dense crowd to the polls—heard him vote—returned with him to the carriage row—heard him cheered by more than two thousand persons as he entered his courtyard—and saw his departure. There were five or six candidates on the bench sitting; and as the General approached them, they rose in a body and bowed smilingly; and the salutation having been returned very gracefully, the General immediately cast his eyes toward the registry of the polls, when Col. Demaree (I think it was) said, 'Well, General, how do you vote?' The General looked at the candidates, and said—'Gentlemen, I vote for measures, not for men;' and turning to the recording table, audibly pronounced his vote—saw it entered—made a graceful bow and retired.

A FORMIDABLE BODY!—We learn from the Pennsylvania Gazette that the Liquor Dealers' League for the State of Pennsylvania, now numbers about twenty thousand members, and are thoroughly organizing the interior of the State with great energy and rapidity, their object being a concert of action, to protect themselves and their interests, by legal, pecuniary, and political process, against legislation upon the prohibitory question. Will the Pennsylvania explain to us the "pecuniary process" against legislation upon a temperance law? We are a little ignorant to understand it. Our neighbors of opinion that our Restraining License Law will be a dead letter upon the statute book; that the last legislature would have done better, as consistent friends of temperance, to have brought all their energies to bear in favor of a stringent license law, as they could in that case have had the aid of thousands of industrious citizens who will probably now not only aid in the repeal of the law, but assist in rendering it nugatory. We do not ourselves believe that all the Liquor Dealers in the State can cause one step backward in the great Temperance Reform. If the License Law is repealed, we shall most assuredly have Prohibition. The cities with their hives of busy rum cells, may object but the country is all right and will come to the rescue.—Sax.

THE SOUTHERN DILEMMA.—The Slavery part of the Know-Nothing platform is styled that of the majority of the National Council, but the National Intelligencer, in publishing the list of years and names on the question, calls attention to the fact that the years represented fifteen States, with 146 electoral votes, while the names represented sixteen States, with 150 electoral votes. The system of representation in the Convention is well designed for the triumph of the South. Each State was allowed seven delegates, without regard to the numbers represented, and thus Delaware was equal to New York or Pennsylvania, and the Southern delegates, though representing but little more than one-half the actual voters that the North did, was equal in power in the Convention, and was given the supreme control, by allowing the District of Columbia to have seven delegates. The North was shorn of her just power, and with the positive recency of New York, the South carried its favorite platform.

FEMALE SHOT.—The Monongahela Republican states that a lady Mrs. Allman, of Pike-Run, Washington county, got shot in a very singular manner, a few days ago. Her son-in-law, Mr. Carson, had been out gunning, and, as he alleges, put a ball down before the powder. He took the gun to his father-in-law, Mr. Allman, and after pouring in water, took off the breach, when the ball was visible, and no powder was to be seen by it. He held an iron rod to melt out the ball as it could not be driven up or down. When the ball melted, the gun went off, and the ball, passed through a chair and struck Mrs. Allman in the small of the back. Drs. Biddle and Cotton were called and probed the wound into the bowels, where the ball is lost. As yet, Mrs. Allman is in a fair way to recover.

SCENE BETWEEN GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATES.—Col. Winston and Judge Shortridge, the two gubernatorial candidates in Alabama, came near having a serious personal collision during a discussion a few days ago, Winston, it is stated, in response to an assertion of Shortridge, said "You are a liar." Judge Shortridge replied to him "You are an infamous liar sir," and as he said this he made his way off of the stand towards Winston. As the Judge descended from the stand Winston drew his pistol—by this time the whole house was thrown into confusion. A large crowd surrounded the combatants, and a general fight was prevented only by the interference of friends.

THE LARGEST MILL IN THE WORLD.—The largest and most comprehensive mill in the world is the Pacific, at Lawrence, Massachusetts. The floor surface of this immense structure is sixteen acres—the largest mill in England is eleven and a half acres. There are now in operation 40,000 cotton spindles and 10,000 worsted spindles; and these are to be increased to 80,000 and 20,000 respectively. There are 1,200 looms in operation, to be increased to 1,400. These, with 2,000 hands, produce 300,000 pieces of cloth per annum, one-half delaines. The weekly consumption of cotton is 20,000 lbs.—say 1,500,000 lbs. wool. Once a month the 2,000 hands assemble at the cashier's office, where Mr. Clapp pays out \$50,000 to them for wages, appropriating to each one the exact amount she has earned.

FINNISH ATTEMPT AT MURDER.—Providence, R. I., July 13.—The dwelling house of John Tucker, near the city, was blown up and entirely destroyed by gunpowder last night while the family were in bed. A keg of gunpowder had been placed under Mr. Tucker's bed, and the trail carried outside the house and fired. None of the inmates of the house were injured. Their escape was miraculous.

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