

THE RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.



Clearfield, Pa., Wednesday, August 29, 1855.

"A NOMINATION FIT TO BE MADE."—Hon. Erastus Brooks, the present State Senator from the Upper District of N. York city, has been unanimously re-nominated, notwithstanding his controversy with Archbishop Hughes!

IOWA ELECTION.—An election for county officers came off in Iowa last week. In Davis county the American ticket was elected by 800 majority. In Walpole county, which usually gives 60 Locofoco majority, the Americans elected their whole ticket by 3000 majority. "Sam" has evidently made a clean sweep in Iowa.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.—Full returns of the State election show the election of six Know Nothings and four anti's to Congress. The State Senate consists of thirteen Know Nothings and seven opposition, and the House of Representatives of 61 Know Nothings to 39 opposition. Morehead's (K. N.) majority for Governor is about 4000.

STATEMENT OF POOR TAX IN THE BOROUGH OF CLEARFIELD, FOR 1854. Table with columns for amount collected, paid by overseers, and balance to be collected.

AS USUAL.—The Pennsylvania and kindred papers charge the Americans of Louisville with slaughtering women and children. The Louisville Journal says that the only child killed was an American boy of about ten years, and he was butchered by foreigners! When the Pennsylvania dares to speak of the outrages, butcheries, and treachery of Stringfellow and his fellow braves in Kansas, we shall begin to believe it sincere in its expressions of regret concerning the Louisville calamity.

NOT TRUE.—We understand that a certain individual named T. Jefferson Boyer, is circulating that we have mentioned the names of several Locofoco candidates, and asserted that they were members of the American Order.—We don't know this fellow Boyer, but we suppose he is the same man who is advertised as a Democratic candidate for Assembly. We want him to know that if he makes such assertions, he is stating what is false, and that if he continues to do so, he must take the consequences. That there are members of the Order among the candidates of the Locofoco party, may be true, but that we have mentioned their names is false. There are men in every party, and if there are some in ours who are mean enough to seek a Locofoco nomination we can't help it. But it is not our business to tell their names, nor do we intend to do so. We have enough to do to attend to our own affairs, and we think T. Jefferson Boyer had better save his credit, and do likewise.

DULL OF COMPREHENSION.—Our neighbor, in his issue of last week, quotes a clause from one of our articles, saying that it is a well settled principle that when slaves are voluntarily taken by their masters into a free State, they are virtually emancipated,—and sets under it the clause of the Constitution which provides that no slave "escaping into another" State "shall be discharged," but shall be delivered up on the claim of the owner. It would be insulting the good sense of our readers to point out the vast difference between the voluntary act of the master in bringing his "property" within the jurisdiction of our laws, and the "escape" of his slave into a free State. We cannot imagine how any one possessed of common sense could fail to see the distinction.

But, not only is our sapient neighbor unable to comprehend this difference,—he goes further, and covertly questions our veracity, by placing an interrogation mark after our assertion, that the principle has been decided by Southern Judges. We are not in the habit of asserting legal principles, without authority, and for our neighbor's special benefit we will give him a few references, that when he undertakes to write upon the subject he may be 'booked up.' If he will refer to the following authorities (all Southern) he will find the principles we have mentioned:

Marie Louise vs. Mariott, et al, 8 Louisiana Reports 475. Wheeler's Law of Slavery 348. 2 Marshall's Kentucky Reports 467. Harvey, et al, vs. Decker & Hopkins, Walkers's Mississippi Reports 36. Story's Conflict of Laws 92-97.

The principle in all these authorities, and others that could name, is, that Slavery being without foundation in nature, is the creature of municipal law, and exists only under its jurisdiction. In the first case cited, it is decided that a slave, taken by her master into a jurisdiction that prohibits the "peculiar institution," was free, and though brought back into Louisiana, being free "for one moment," it was not in the power of her former owner to reduce her again to Slavery!

When next our neighbor undertakes to question our veracity on a legal point, we hope he will give himself the trouble to examine the subject, and that he will also study the English language sufficiently to understand the phraseology of the Constitution, especially as he is continually harping upon its violation.

THE "OLD LINERS."—It is certainly amusing to see the efforts that are being made by the Locofoco party to coax into rank the Old-line Whigs. The whining, pitiful attempt of our neighbor last week, to "convert" Mr. Furzon, (1) and the humiliating concessions he makes, ought to be enough to disgust both Whigs and Democrats who possess a spark of honor or manliness. He goes so far as to acknowledge that they "disgraced themselves" by attacking the character of HENRY CLAY, and whines, like a sick spaniel, to get the votes of the party, that for years they have thus slandered and maligned.

Poor, miserable, crushed-out Locofocoism! They haven't the spirit of a sick louse, but fall, trembling upon their knees, and beg for assistance at the hands of that party they have sought and slandered, and proscribed, from year to year, for half a century. They know that the spoils are about to pass from their grasp, and they cling to them with a death-clutch. They know that they are about to be taught the lesson that a few political hacks and wire-workers about this town, have not an eternal claim upon the offices of the county, and they cry aloud to those whom they have heretofore spurned and despised, to help them to retain them!

Are the old line Whigs prepared to do battle under their pie-bald flag? Will they assist them in retaining in their clutches the spoils they have so long enjoyed, and still continue to be satisfied with the occasional "crust" or "bone" thrown them to keep them from barking? Will they swallow all the vile slanders that have been heaped upon them and their leaders for years, and take to their bosoms, in fond embrace, those who have stigmatized them as traitors, and Tories, and infidels, and fanatics, with every other opprobrious epithet to be found in the language?

We clip the following interesting extracts from the "Democratic Banner," published by D. W. Moore, in Clearfield, in 1844. The first is the conclusion of an editorial in the 37th number of the fifth volume:

"We might mention the part Mr. Clay took in the dreadful affair which ended in the death of Hon. J. CILLEY, and his wicked and vulgar assault upon Senator King on the floor of the U. S. Senate, as among the crimes which have been added to the character of Mr. Clay since he was last before the American people. These things will be attended to hereafter. They are all important to the people, and must be fairly understood before any man goes to the polls."

They were "attended to hereafter," in an article entitled "What they don't tell the People,"—as follows:

"They don't tell the people, that Henry Clay is a confirmed duelist; has five times, coolly and deliberately attempted to take away the life of his fellow man, in duels; and although now past 67 years of age, his attachment to this bloody code, is so strong that he refuses, in reply to a committee of citizens from Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, opposed to duelling, to say that he would not again indulge in that practice which, in the language of Frelinghuysen, "sets the laws of God and the institutions of a Christian people at defiance." They don't tell the people, that Henry Clay has been, from early youth down to the year 1844, a gambler; that he gambled for money on the 4th of July, 1843, and so late as August, 1844; and that his habits of gambling have never, in fact been abandoned. (He volunteers denials to other charges; this he never denied.) They don't tell the people, that Henry Clay is a man noted for his profanity, in public and private. (This also is another charge which he does not venture to deny.) No public man in the United States, probably, has shown a greater disregard for the Holy Sabbath, than HENRY CLAY."

TYRONE, CLEARFIELD AND ERIE RAILROAD.—A meeting of the friends of the Tyrone, Clearfield and Erie Railroad, we notice, has been called to assemble at Clearfield, on Tuesday, the 4th day of September next. The object of the meeting is to receive a report from the officers of the Company, and to adopt such measures as will place it in a position to enter upon the construction of the road. The route on which it is proposed to build, is from Tyrone, a point on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, by way of Clearfield to the Lakes. The project is, doubtless, a feasible one, and the road, if constructed, would add greatly to the prosperity of the section of country through which it may pass. We are in favor of the construction of any road which is calculated to benefit any portion of the Commonwealth, and especially the metropolis of the State; and should have great hope of the favorable consideration of the "Tyrone and Erie" road if it could be divorced from a connexion with the Pennsylvania Railroad, to which it is necessarily designed to be a feeder. We wish our friends in the interior, however, every success in the important enterprise in which they are about to engage.—Daily News.

FURZON.—The Hollidaysburg Register says instead of fusing with the Democrats, as the friends of Stringfellow, Campbell, Pierce, Douglass, & Co. want the Whigs to do, it seems to us that Whigs who are Whigs indeed and in truth, will rather remain true to their long-cherished opposition to that corrupt and profligate Party, and glory in its overthrow, even though it may be done by another organization than their own. They may have no love for, or sympathy with, the American movement, but because of their ancient strife with the "Democracy" and the many hard knocks that Party has given them, how can they under any circumstances agree to fuse with it? But then, again, do not the Whigs see that without the overthrow of the Democratic party there is not a shadow of hope for Whiggery. It is pinned to the earth by the vile monster, and this must be slain before it can hope to rise. Is fusing with the monster the way to slay it?

FOR THE PRESIDENCY.—The name of Judge Gardner, now of the Court of Appeals of New York State, is mentioned in high Democratic quarters as a candidate for the Presidency.—Judge G. is a democrat of the Radical school, and by his course with reference to the Anti-Rent troubles, was chosen Lieutenant-Governor of the State over Hamilton Fish, in 1846 when Silas Wright was defeated as a candidate for Governor by John Young.

THE RAILROAD MEETING.—We hope the meeting of the friends of our Railroad, on next Tuesday, will be largely attended. The following speakers from a distance will be present and address the audience.

EX-GOV. BIGLER, GEN. JNO. C. MONTGOMERY, JNO. M. HALE, HON. JAS. T. HALE, GEN. JAS. LEWIS, COL. McCAULEY, and others. It promises to be a large and spirited meeting, and we think, if our own citizens will do their duty the project will undoubtedly prove successful. We have received the following letter from Mr. MONTGOMERY, by which it will be seen, that there is a determination to make the meeting one that will tell with some effect of the success of the enterprise.

MESSES. SWOOP, MOORE, REED AND WALLACE.—GENTLEMEN.—I am in receipt of your package of blank invitations and have already disposed of about thirty of them, principally to persons residing in the East, and I hope many of them will be responded to in person.

I am happy to report the prevalence of a very good feeling in this place and vicinity, and think that if the proper exertion is made by those interested in the matter to obtain subscriptions to our Capital Stock, that we shall have reason to recur to the coming meeting as the commencement of a favorable era in the progress of our Enterprise.

Everything in a manner, depends on this meeting, and I hope we will, one and all, spare no efforts to make it answer our expectations. I intend going to Philadelphia to day—to have our meeting advertised, and to endeavor to obtain an excursion train from the Penn'a. Rail Road, to enable many persons to attend who might otherwise not think of it.

Very truly your friend and co-laborer, JAMES E. MONTGOMERY. Philadelphia Aug. 20 1855.

[Since receiving the above, the following letter has come to hand. We hope our readers will give it an attentive perusal:]

H. B. SWOOP, Esq.—My Dear Sir: I have but lately returned from Philadelphia, where I found such a spirited and encouraging feeling manifesting itself amongst prominent merchants and others in relation to our projected Railroad, that I have become quite sanguine of its speedy commencement and vigorous prosecution.

There is, in my estimation, but one thing now wanting to secure the alliance and co-operation of our friends in the East, and to enable this Company to take a conspicuous position amongst the leading enterprises of the day.

It is very necessary that the entire country thro' which our projected route passes should be well represented, not only at our meeting on the 4th proximo, but particularly upon the subscription books of the Company.

The people should, one and all, come forward at this meeting, fully prepared to sanction and endorse an enterprise which is destined to confer such wonderful benefits upon every acre of their soil. There should also, at this meeting, be a unity of action as well as a unity of purpose, and if our citizens are true to themselves and their interests, and have really the confidence in the project which I have been led to believe universally exists—there should be a united effort to overthrow the few paltry obstacles which, in the minds of a few, may obstruct our onward course.

Unless the people give a favorable verdict to our enterprise by subscribing to the capital stock of the company—either large or small amounts according to their means; we cannot reasonably expect those at a distance to embark liberally in its prosecution.

By a general subscription—capitalists in the East, have at once a sure guarantee that our enterprise is based upon elements which must shortly render it a profitable and remunerative investment. Such an endorsement cannot fail to render our railroad popular at home as well as abroad.

I hope therefore that the 4th day of September next may remove all doubts or conjectures as to the vigorous prosecution of our long projected enterprise—and that that day may in fact become the dawning hour of its future success and prosperity.

Renewing my oft-repeated wishes, that our march will now be onward! I remain Very truly yours, &c., JAMES E. MONTGOMERY. Philadelphia, Centre Co., Aug. 27, 1855.

REGISTERING LETTERS NO SAFEGUARD.—The system of registering letters doesn't seem to answer the proposed end. A Chicago banker received notice a day or two since that a registered letter, containing fifty dollars, sent from a post office between Chicago and the Mississippi, had been stolen from the mail or post office. Said registered letter cannot be found. The system was a disgrace to the department, and an insult to the community from the first—admitting, as it did, that the postoffice officials did not take as much care of the letters entrusted to them as they might. The only real safeguard will be to make the Department responsible for all such losses, which as a common carrier, it undoubtedly should be. The thefts, in almost all cases, are necessarily committed by its own agents or employees, a class of persons for whose wrong doings their principles, in all cases but this, are every where made liable. The evil has become a crying one, and its existence proves the infinite inferiority of our postal arrangements to those of other countries.—Sun.

Madame Maubourg, the eldest daughter and last surviving child of the Marquis La Fayette, died recently, aged about 75, at her princely residence in Turin, where she has lived many years, and since the death of her noble husband, at one time French Ambassador to the Holy See, with her daughter, the Baroness PERONE, widow of the Piedmontese General, killed at the fatal battle of Novara in 1849. The Baroness inherits the rare virtues of her mother and her race, and they are likely to be transmitted through her carefully trained children. Madame M. often spoke gratefully of her family relations with the United States, and delighted in every opportunity of bestowing her graceful hospitalities upon the citizens of the country.

THE LOUISVILLE RIOTS.—From a large number of affidavits of respectable citizens of Louisville, we publish the following, without comment, which establish, beyond question, where and how the riots originated.

H. Jones, being sworn, states: On Monday, about 8 o'clock, Colonel Preston was standing in the street in front of First Ward polls, in the midst of a crowd of Germans. I heard him tell the Germans to spend one day for their rights, and to stay around, and not to leave the polls; that he was the only Democratic candidate there was out for Congress. Col. P. was among the Germans about the polls nearly all the morning, from early in the morning till nearly or about 11 o'clock.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock of that day, as I was on my way to dinner, as I passed Marshall street on the west side of Clay street, I heard a fuss on Marshall street, west of Clay street. I stopped at the corner of Clay and Marshall. I had stood there about two minutes, when an Irishman came out of a house on Marshall street, east of Clay, and fired a pistol at me. I ran toward him; he escaped in the house; I searched for him, but he had concealed himself. I did not anticipate anything of the kind, and was altogether unarmed.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 9th August, 1855. L. A. WHITELEY, Notary Public.

Alexander C. Cross states that on Monday, the 6th inst., the day of election in Louisville, he was at the Second Ward polls, when a boy, say 12 or 14 years old, at about 2 o'clock P. M. came to him and complained that he had been badly treated by a large number of foreigners on Green street, above Shelby. He said that he had started to water his horse, but had been driven off by them. Mr. Edward Williams was present at the time the boy came to him, and they concluded to see Mr. Selvage, who was acting as Sheriff at the Second Ward polls, and get the benefit of his advice before they took any step. They saw Mr. Selvage, and it was agreed upon he should go along.

We went to the place pointed out to us by the boy. When we got to a point at Green street where it is intersected by Campbell street, four or five squares from the place of voting, they discovered a large number of foreigners, some with muskets, some with pistols, some with bowie-knives, some with rakes, and others with scythes, which they flourished over their heads. When we got within from 50 to 100 feet from the front of the crowd, Mr. Selvage raised his hands in a supplicating position, and begged the crowd to desist from any hostile action. While Selvage was thus engaged, affiant saw a man on the northwest corner of Green and Campbell, pointing his gun toward Selvage. Affiant spoke loudly to Selvage, telling him to "look out." He supposed Selvage had not seen his danger. Selvage was shot in the face, on the breast, and as he staggered, he turned his back on the crowd and was shot in the back, the shot taking effect almost all over him. He bled profusely.

He states at the time Selvage was shot, Edward Williams was standing within two or three feet of him. Williams turned rapidly around with the intent, as witness supposed, to catch Selvage as he fell. This action turned Williams around from the crowd, and as he turned another gun was shot and the contents of the gun were lodged all over his back. He then drew his pistol, and they all (Selvage without arms) started toward them. They started off in a hurry—some up Green, and some along Campbell. They (the foreigners) would stop and then fire. Selvage's son, coming about the time when S. was shot, was also wounded by several shots. Further, he says that when approaching the crowd of Dutch and Irish, they saw a one-horse wagon with two or three men in it, quietly passing down Green street, when on getting near by, and in the midst of the crowd, they were stoned and beaten by nearly all of the Dutch crowd.

After the facts above stated had transpired, a party of Americans, hearing and seeing the firing, came running up in pursuit, and the firing and fighting became general in the neighborhood. Many shots being fired from the doors and windows along the streets of this neighborhood, at the Americans, as they ran through the streets in pursuit of different parties of foreigners. ALEXANDER C. CROSS.

The foregoing statements written in our presence, has also been carefully read to us and we concur in the statement of facts, having been eye witnesses to them.

EDW. WILLIAMS, AARON RAY, J. D. SELVAGE.

John Vogt states: About 1 o'clock on the 6th of August, while I was standing on the corner of Clay and Madison streets, I saw a hack going up Madison. I was strongly induced by several Americans and several Germans to fire upon the Americans who were in the hack. I did so, firing both barrels of a loaded shot gun. It was loaded with small shot. After firing I was attacked and wounded by an American party. I can not tell who they were. I acknowledge that I was to blame, and would not have shot but the over-persuasion of the Americans and Germans who urged me to the dreadful deed. JOHN VOGT.

Jos. D. Selvage being sworn, states: I was appointed by the Mayor a policeman for the Second Ward polls. I was Sheriff at the polls. While at the Second Ward polls, about 2 o'clock, news was brought there that the foreigners up town were in arms. Ed. Williams and Alex. Cross, night-watchman in the Second Ward, urged me to go with them to stop them. I have been all the season working on public contracts on streets, some 60 or 70 foreign laborers, mostly Irish. Williams and Cross asked me to go with them, because they believed I would have considerable influence with the foreigners. I went with Cross and Williams. When we reached the corner of Shelby and Green streets, we discovered a body of Germans, about 75, armed with guns, congregated at the corner of Campbell and Green. I bade the crowd that accompanied us

to remain behind, and I would go to the Germans and talk with them.

The Americans remained at the corner of Shelby street except Williams and Cross and myself. We went toward Campbell street.—Williams and myself were about ten feet in advance of Cross. When we came within some seventy feet of the Germans, I raised my hands and begged them "for God's sake to go home and put away their guns." I said this several times; while my hands were raised and I was exhorting them to go home, some one in the crowd of Germans cried out to shoot; a gun was raised and I received the contents in my face, neck, and breast. I reeled against a fence and was then shot in the back and legs. Some twelve or thirteen guns were fired at that time. Williams was wounded in the head and legs during this firing. The Americans then rushed up Green street, and the General melee commenced. I was altogether unarmed, and did not see any fire arms among the Americans at the time. This was the beginning of the difficulties at that point. The Germans were scattered and pursued in every direction; what happened afterwards I am unable to state. J. D. SELVAGE.

Sworn to and subscribed to before me a notary public, this 8th day of August, 1855. L. A. WHITELEY, Notary Public.

We were present at the time of the attack upon Selvage and Williams, and corroborate the above statement. EDW. WILLIAMS, ALEX. C. CROSS, AARON RAY.

Wm H. Richardson states on oath: That on Monday, August 6, (election day,) about half past two o'clock, P. M., I was quietly walking out on Shelby street, just south of Madison, when a man (not an American), from the second lot east of Shelby street, discharged a double barreled shot gun, taking effect in my leg and breaking the leg of Mr. Latta, who was with me. There was at that time no disturbance on the street. We then got into a hack and started down Madison street, with some other persons who I did not know; we discovered a large crowd of Irish and Germans armed with double barreled guns and revolvers, at the corner of Clay and Madison streets, and they commenced firing on the hack. Mr. Latta and the gentlemen with us laid down in the bottom of the hack; I being too tall to shield myself in that way, got out and ran with the hack between me and the mob, and was shot in the leg, the shot passing under the horses and hack; when we got opposite the crowd we had to pass between them and a cart on the opposite side of the street; an Irishman from behind the cart shot me, the ball passing through the calf of my right leg; I then found I was losing strength, and opened the back door and threw myself in the hack while the horses were running; my legs hung out, and in that condition I was shot in the legs under the hack.

I have in both legs 115 shot and one bullet wound, and one shot in my right hand.

W. H. RICHARDSON, Subscribed and sworn to, August 8, 1855. O. H. STRATTON, N. P.

George W. Burge, being sworn, says: That on Monday, August 6, 1855, about 9 o'clock, A. M., I was quietly walking up Main street, when at the corner of Hancock, by myself, an Irishman threw a brick at me and then ran out Hancock street towards Market, and I followed him. He kept a long distance ahead of me. When between Jefferson and Green streets three Irishmen came out of a house, and one of them said, "there goes a watchman after one of our countrymen," and another spoke and said, "let's kill him," and the three came up to me. I being totally unarmed, knocked the three down with my fist, then almost immediately eleven more men came up and one struck me with a brick. They then caught me, one cut me on the hand with a knife. I also heard one of them say "murder him, he's a watchman." They overpowered me, cutting my hand, and kicking me on the neck after I was down. I was senseless for three hours, and was doubtless left on the ground for dead. GEORGE W. BURGE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, August 9, 1855. O. H. STRATTON, N. P.

THE RIOTS.—We find by perusal of the comments of the distant papers on the riots of Monday that they are under the impression that there was but one riot. For their information we state that there were two distinct scenes of riot, that occurred at different times and at distant points. The riot in the First Ward occurred about two o'clock and was all over at 3 1/2 o'clock; that in the Eighth ward began about 6 o'clock. The places are more than a mile and a half apart, and in the First ward the chief assailants were Germans and in the latter exclusively Irish.—Louisville Journal.

BETTER NEWS FROM TENNESSEE.—We hear of the election of six Americans to Congress, to four Sax Nights. The Nashville Whig says also the Americans have each branch of the Legislature, and a majority of three in each House. It seems to be conceded that the majority of Congressmen and of the Legislature are Americans. Gentry was defeated for Governor, owing to the refusal of many of the old Whigs to vote for him, in consequence of his having opposed Gen. Scott in 1852. All things considered, "Sam" did well in Tennessee.

A SEVERE BUT JUST REBUKE.—The Reading Journal this notices Mr. Reed's late bid for popular favor:

CUTTING LOOSE.—Wm. B. Reed, Esq., of Philadelphia, a well known Whig, is out in a caustic letter, addressed to Hon. A. G. Curtin, resigning his post as a member of the Whig State Central Committee. His main reason for this course is his hostility to the Know Nothing organization. He alleges that most of the members of the Committee have joined the new organization, and he can no longer act with them. This is all very well, but Mr. Reed should have thought of this before he consented to run for the District Attorneyship of Philadelphia, which he now holds on the Whig and American ticket.

The liquor licenses at Chicago has been reduced from \$800 to \$100.

Correspondence of the Journal.

PHILADELPHIA, August 25, 1855.

It is to be hoped now that the dull times are over, at least so it seems with us; but the accounts from Clearfield do not appear quite so encouraging—what is the reason of this? The Lumbermen complain, and of course everybody around them complains. I do not know that the blame can be laid at the doors of all of them, but certainly some must bear it. I was, a few days since, conversing with the Lumber merchant of this city about the Susquehanna lumber trade, and was very much surprised to hear that he, as well as many others, from this city, went to Albany, N. Y., to purchase Boards in preference to going to Columbia or Portsmouth. The main reason he gave was that a better article was to be had at the former place, and there was less deception practiced. To use his own language, "You must look out, for those West Branch men are sharp." He complained of the practice of making up rafts of common or inferior boards, and topping them with first-rate ones, so that you never know what you are buying, until you see them delivered, and then, if not satisfactory, you are disappointed. He even went so far as to name one or two principle dealers, whom he said "were most too smart for our dealers." Now if this is the practice of some of our Lumbermen, it certainly has an effect, and may not be a part of the depression on prices you now complain of being owing to it?

I know nothing personally of the matter, and mention the fact as related to me, hoping those who can wear the shoe will try it on. But there is a remedy. Build your railroad, and send your lumber at once to its legitimate market.—Philadelphia.—It will show for itself what it is, and your lumbermen, and our buyers will meet on even ground.

It is the people of Clearfield who are interested in the Tyrone road, and if the stock never pays them one cent of dividend, it will be more than returned to them in the advantage of a speedy market at all times of the year, subject to no contingencies—a rise in the river, or a successful navigating fit. Your business will not be so much of a credit one, for more money will find its way amongst you, and the increased profit of two years will almost pay for the entire outlay. It will not cost \$2 a barrel to take flour from Tyrone to your doors then, and, further, your vast beds of coal will have an outlet. I repeat it, the people of Clearfield must build the road, like the citizens of Philadelphia did the Penn'a. R. R., and they may rest assured their pockets are deeply interested in it, for other projects are now claiming the attention of Philadelphia, tending to the same end, and ere long we shall have hosts of coal roads pouring their wealth over the central route into our city. The Allegheny Coal Co.'s road which joins the Penn'a. R. R. at Tipton (only a few miles above Tyrone) promises very fair. Let Clearfield stir herself soon, or her mountain of separation will shut her out from us entirely. Slow coaches and teams are out of date now, you must abolish them forever.

I notice in your paper of the 22nd your remarks respecting the case of Williamson and the Supreme Court's decision in respect to an error into which you have fallen, like many others. It is true the court adjourned until October, but not as you intimate to withhold a decision until then. Certain authorities were cited by Williamson's Counsel in proof of their argument, which the court could not examine at that time, not being in possession of them, they therefore announce that a decision should be given as soon as possible, and are daily looking for it. I think this merely an act of justice to that body; whom I cannot believe will withhold the writ applied for. The conduct of Judge Kane cannot be too highly censured, and he has lost every particle of respect which the "Kane letter" lent him. He holds an office, but not the honor which attaches to it. Yours, &c., O. O.

THE REMOVAL OF REEDER.—The Washington Sentinel is the friend and semi-official organ of the Administration, and it thus hauls in the teeth of Mr. Pierce his false excuse for the removal of Gov. Reeder. Mr. Pierce may be callous to the blows of his opponents, but when a friend crams a denial down his throat the dose must be a bitter one to the President to swallow. The Sentinel says: "It will be remarked that the Administration places Gov. Reeder's removal solely upon the ground of his interest in and connection with land speculations. Now, we say, that the gravamen of his official offence was in the encouragement of the Freedmen, and the improper treatment of the 'non-emancipated' migration. We go farther, and say that we think it not improbable we can show that several members of the Cabinet rested their urgency for Gov. Reeder's removal upon this ground only. We fear therefore, it is not quite ingenuous in the Administration to have placed their rebate to Gov. Reeder upon the ground it has done. We cannot believe the Administration has passed over the graver for the lighter offence, and if it has not, it would have given a far greater moral force to its action, had it frankly avowed it."

The Washington Star, another petty official organ, talks in the same strain; and the Washington Organ says:

"Reeder was not removed for speculation in office, because that offence was avowed to the President in January last, and was not punished by removal. That he was not removed upon conviction of official immorality, because his removal had been determined upon before the evidence upon which he was convicted had been published. The inevitable inference is that his removal is due to his active advocacy of the Abolition cause in Kansas."

AN OATHBOUND PARTY.—We find the following obligation in the Lewistown Gazette. "I solemnly and sincerely pledge my honor as a man, that I have not now, and never had, and never will have any connection with any secret order or society organized for political purposes, whether under the name of 'Know Nothings, or any other name; that I belong only to the Democratic party, and owe allegiance to none other."

Such is the obligation of the "Democracy" of Mehin and many other counties demand from their nominees nowadays—an obligation by no means differing from a voluntary oath, either morally or legally. A life-long service in the party in 1852. All things considered, "Sam" did well in Tennessee.

A SEVERE BUT JUST REBUKE.—The Reading Journal this notices Mr. Reed's late bid for popular favor: CUTTING LOOSE.—Wm. B. Reed, Esq., of Philadelphia, a well known Whig, is out in a caustic letter, addressed to Hon. A. G. Curtin, resigning his post as a member of the Whig State Central Committee. His main reason for this course is his hostility to the Know Nothing organization. He alleges that most of the members of the Committee have joined the new organization, and he can no longer act with them. This is all very well, but Mr. Reed should have thought of this before he consented to run for the District Attorneyship of Philadelphia, which he now holds on the Whig and American ticket. The liquor licenses at Chicago has been reduced from \$800 to \$100.