

## THE PROTECTIVE PRINCIPLE

out their existence to the present time-such

for example, as famine abroad, the discovery

of gold in California, (which has supplied us

with the means of liquidating foreign indeb-

tedness and meeting the demands which the

surplus of trade against us has created.) and

more recently, the failure of our own crops

and a heavy demand from Europe in conse-

quence of the prevalence of the Eastern war,

which has given unusual activity to the pro-

duce market and increased exports of all kinds.

Our importers and dealers being thus enabled



S. B. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. CLEARFILLO, PA., JANUARY 30. 1856.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE!

"Shall we have a united opposition to Loco Focoism in Pennsylvania at the next Governor's Election ? Or are we to have that opposition divided and split up into two, three or four distinct organizations ? . If so, there might as well be no contest, because Loco Focoism must, of course, triumph under such circumstances, though against a united opposition it would find itself in a large minority.

"What is to be done to avoid throwing away the State into the power of the Loco Foco party? Plain, unsophisticated, common sense would, if permitted, soon answer the inquiry, and settle all doubts. Let there be a union for the sake of the Union. Let each faction or fragment agree to drop, for the time being, so much of its peculiar creed as is objectionable to another, and unite as best they can in one common opposition to the Loco Focos. Let this be done, and success will be certain.

"May we not hope for some joint effort of this kind from the opposition members at Harrisburg ? Let them set their wits to work, and at least try to bring about a State organization in which all opposed to the Locofoco party can consistently unite. It is worth at least a trial, and we look, with confidence, for the initiation of such a movement by them."

We clip the above from the Philadelphia Daily News, and cannot retrain from reiterating the hope that a union of all the opponents of the present National Administration may be speedily effected ; and to this end a spirit of conciliation should be exercised, not by a portion, but by all. There seems, at present, to be a good feeling among the mass of those opposed to the Pierce dynasty, which requires only proper encouragement to result in their concentration upon one common platform; yet, at the same time, there are those who, having points of their own to gain, are preventing, unwittingly it may be, a union of forces by their pertinacious adherence to the particular attitude which they may have heretofore assumed, though its relinquishment would by no means compromise general principles. We trust, however, that they will become impressed with the necessity of doing so without delay. We are not able to say whether the itself in our Southern States, and they could fend itself in time of war, or to assist the gatived-yeas 23, navs 69. News was cognizant of the fact or not, that a be induced to lay aside their free trade views, joint effort" was made by "the opposition members at Harrisburg," but such, it would seem, is the case. The American and Repub- ing of amity would soon grow up between them lican members, at their caucus meeting for selecting a candidate for U.S. Senator, adopted the following as a basis of operations :--

# AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. Crabb recently submitted to the Senate The protection of our mechanical and manseveral amendments to the Constitution of afacturing interests, is a subject that has at-Pennsylvania. The first provides that "no tracted much attention at different periods in our Republican existence. Practical experi- person born in a foreign land, or who may owe ence has taught us to a demonstration, that at allegiance to, or is a subject or citizen of a no time has our country been in a more pros- foreign power or government, and who shall be naturalized on or after the fourth day of Juperous and flourishing condition than when our artisans were enabled, by means of ade- ly, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and fifty eight shall be eligible to vote at nothing of the intention to pass the resolution quate duties, to compete with those of foreign countries; and, on the other hand, it has been any political or public election in this Commonwealth, until he shall have resided under appropriation from the treasury, or anything alike apparent, that when duties were low,

monetary pressures ensued, business stagna- the government of the United States a period that could be done. He related some of the ted, and ruin stared the "bone and sinew" of of at least twenty-one years." sufferings and hardships endured by the expethe nation in the face-though true it may dition, and thought the achievments of Dr. The second, that there shall be an addition-Kane more extraordinary and heroic than have been that the National Treasury was well al article, to the effect that "the aggregate amount of debt which may hereafter be conthose of any other man now living .- The resreplenished, which, seemingly, is the only thing, in the opinion of those who batten at tracted by the Commonwealth, shall not exolution still pending, the Senate adjourned. ceed the sum of five hundred thousand dolthe public crib, that requires special attention. House .- Mr. Morris offered a joint resolu-It is a fact that cannot be successfully refuted, lars, except in the event of war or invasion by tion relative to the expedition of Dr. E. K. that the Tariff of 1842 was the means, at that a foreign power, or domestic insurrection, or Kane to the Arctic seas, representing that the time, of placing the business interests of the the intended liquidation of the whole or a porexplorations and discoveries of Dr. Kane in country upon a stable and reliable footing, and tion of the present indebtedness of the Comthose regions, and the energy, intrepidity and during its continuance every branch of indus- monwealth, and the money obtained on the perseverence displayed by him in conducting try fiourished, manufacturies sprang up by credit of the Commonwealth, by virtue of any the recent expedition, have made valuable adact of Amombly, shall be applied to defraying the expenses incurred by such war, invasion or scores, the coal and iron business prospered, ditions to human knowledge, and attested the labor commanded remunerating prices, the benevolence which prompted and the skill insurrection, or the liquidation of such indebtwhich guided said expedition, in such a manproducts of the farm found a ready sale, and edness, and to no other purpose whatever." general prosperity prevailed. After its repeal ner as to call forth the official acknowledgthese interests lanquished, though, since then, The third, that "to pay the present debt of ment and honorable mention from foreign an almost unbroken concatenation of fortuithe Commonwealth, and any debts which may governments. tons circumstances have enabled them to eke

The resolution recognizes the services renhereafter be controcted in the event of war, hostile invasion, domestic insurrection, or othdered by the recent expedition, and the galerwise, the legislature shall, at its next session | lant conduct displayed in its management and after the adoption of this section by the peo- tenders the thanks of the Legislature to Dr. ple, provide by law for the creation of a sink- Kane and the officers and crew under his coming fund which shall continue until said debt mand, at the same time concurring with the or debts shall be paid : said fund shall be made | Secretary of the Navy in commending the refrom the annual income from the canals and sults of these expeditions as worthy the attenrailroads belonging to the Commonwealth, or tion and patronage of the Government. The the proceeds of the sale thereof, and from div- resolutions further request the Governor to idends on or sales of stock or other property transmit copies thereof to Dr. Kane, and also owned by the Commonwealth; the money com- to the Senate and House of Representatives posing said sinking fund shall be invested by of the United States. the Governor, in behalf of the State, in the Mr. Morris made a finished speech in sup-

loans contracted by the Commonwealth, which | port of the resolutions, and was followed by loans shall be cancelled from time to time, in Mr. Wright, of Luzerne, also in their advocacy. such manner as shall be provided for by law, The resolutions were then adopted by unanimous vote-yeas 98, nays 0. The bill to repeal the 48th and 49th sections

the Arctic seas, was then taken up.

of the General Banking law (the sections for prohibiting the circulation of notes under five recommendation.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill to repeal the restraining liquor law. The question being on an indefinite postponement of the bill, Messrs. Wright, of Luz., McComb, Morris, McCalmont, Lott and Montgomery, continued the debate at some length. The previous question was finally called, and the main question ordered to be put by a

#### AN INTERESTING DAY IN CONGRESS. WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, 1856.

In the Senate, the joint resolution from the SENATE .- Mr. Clayton presented a commuication, which had been received from the House, tendering the thanks of the Legisla-President in Executive session, and from ture to Dr. E. K. Kane, for his discoveries in which the injunction of secrecy had been removed, transmitting a copy of the letter of Lord John Russell to Mr. Crampton, dated Mr. Price, in a brief speech, commended January 19th, 1853, in which it is declared the propriety of the resolution. It was a comthat the British Government intends to adhere pliment highly deserved. Dr. Kane knew strictly to the treaty of Washington, of the 10th of April, 1850, and not assume any soverand it would be more grateful to him than an eignty, direct or indirect, in Central America. Mr. Clayton moved that the letter be transferred from the Executive to the Legislative Journal and printed.

Mr. Clayton then expatiated on the usurpations of Great Britain, and the tortuous diplomacy of her Ministry, stigmatising it as monstrous and disgraceful.

Mr. Cass desired to speak, but, not being well, yielded the floor to Mr. Mason, who thought that debate now was not exactly proper, either from the condition of the question or that of the country, and before definite action by the Executive. So far as he had read the documents, they show a purpose on the part of Great Britain to disregard the treaty stipulations of this country. When the question shall be presented to the Senate or to Congress in a tangible form by the Executive, there would be no difference of opinion as to the incumbent duty of this government .-England will be held to a strict performance of her treaty obligations.

Mr. Seward agreed with Mr. Mason that debate ought not to be indulged in until the House is organized; still he thought there ought to be no unnecessary delay in the settlement of this controversy with England .-Unnecessary delay is indecision, and indecision often loses a good cause, while decision as often wins bad ones.

Mr. Cass saw no reason why this subject should not be fally discussed before the American people. He moved to postpone the further consideration of the subject till Monday next, which was agreed to.

A message was received from the President of the United States, in which he says that eircumstances have occurred to disturb the course of the Government of Kansas, producing a condition of things which renders it incumbent on him to call the attention of Congress to it and urgently recommends the adoption of such measures as the exigency seems to require. He alludes eulogistically to the principles embraced in the Kansas Nebraska Act, and the system of government and laws passed to put it into operation. While Nebraska has been successfully organized, the organization of Kansas had been long delayed, attended by serious difficulties and embarrssments, partly from local mal-administration and partly from unjustifiable interference from doilars) was reported back with a negative the inhabitants of some of the States, with views foreign to the interests and rights of the territory. Gov. Reeder, instead of constant igilance in the exercise of his duties, allowed his attention to be diverted from his official obligations by other objects, himself setting an example of violation of law and duty, which impelled the President to remove him. He ulludes to the misdirected zeal of the propagandist emigration, and the clashing of the slavery and anti-slavery interests as the cause of the mischief, and as emphatically comdemns the effort to anticipate or force the determinion of that question in this inchoate state The first Legislative assembly, whatever may have been the informalities in the election of The bill then passed second reading-yeas members, was, for all practical purposes, a lawfal body; and in this connection the President reviews Goy. Reeder's conduct regarding the removal of the seat of government, and his refusal to sign the bill passed by that body. The ill-feeling in that territory has now reached such a point that it threatens the peace, not only of Kansas, but of the Union. Relative to the recent Convention which formed a to repeal the restraining liquor law was receiv- Free State Constitution, he says it was by a party, and not the people who thus acted contrary to the principles of public law, the prac tice under the Constitution of the United States, and the rule of right and common sense. The movement in opposition to the Constitu tional authorities of Kansas, was revolutionary in its character, and if it shall reach a point o organized resistance, it will be a treasonable insurrection, and it will become the duty of the Federal Government to suppress it. It is not for the President to define the duties of the States or the Territories, or to decide whether law is wise or unwise, just or unjust. It is his duty to cause it to be executed .---The great popular prerogative of self-government must be respected. The President says, it is his duty to preserve order in the territory, and to vindicate the laws, whether federal or local, and to protect the people in the fall enjoyment of selfgovernment from all encroachments from without, although serious and threatening. The disturbances announced to him by Governor Shannon, in December last, were quieted without the effusion of blood. There is reason now, however, to apprehend renewed disorders there, unless decided measures be forthwith taken to prevent them. He concludes by saying that if the inhabitants of Kansas shall desire a State formation, and be of sufficient numbers, the proper course would be a convention of delegates to prepare a constitution, and recommends the enactment of a law to that within this Commonwealth ; which was twice effect in order for its admission into the Union in a lawful and proper manner, and that a special appropriation be made to defray any expenses which may become requisite in the execution of the laws, or in maintaining public order in that territory. Mr. Seward differed from the President: under the present state of our foreign relations he would forego argument on that matter now, tee reported a bill to authorize the American but when in the judgment of the majority of after a patient and fair trial, found him guilty Steampship Company to wind up its affairs the Senate, the time shall have come for action on the subject, he would endeavor to make good his opposition to the policy, the position and The bill to repeal the Restaining Liquor haw the sentiments which are contained in the Mr. Mason moved the reference of the message to the Committee of the Judiciary. Mr. Clayton thought it better to organize a select committee of thirteen. Mr. Seward suggested that on the Committee of the Judiciary there were no opponents of the administration, while on the Committee on Territories there was only one. He thought it would be generous and fair to let The bill to increase the pay of jurors and the minority have a hearing, but would not insist on the motion for that reference.

Speaker, with the following result: Banks 96, Orr 68, Fuller 12, Ricaud 18, Campbell (cf O.) 3. and Messrs. Edie, Haven, Pennington, Miller (of Ind.,) Kennett and Wilcox, each one. Necessary to a choice, 102.

While the Clerk was calling the roll for the election of Speaker, the Boorkeeper announced a Message from the President of the U.S.

Mr. Campbell, of O., objected to its reception. A sudden excitement sprang up all over the Hall, various gentlemen demanding to know the character of the communication.

The Clerk vainly endeavored to enforce order .- Amid the turbulence the voice of Mr. Orr was heard, expressing the hope that the President's private Secretary might be permitted to state his errand.

Cries of "go on with the election," and order, order."

Mr. Craige claimed a right to be heard, declairing that he represented a district in North Carolina, which was the first to proclaim independence from Great Britain.

What he further said was lost in the confusion, and cries of "Go on, Craige," "Hear him," and "order," nearly all the members being on their feet.

Mr. Craige would let gentlemen know that he was not be put down by their noises. Mr. Paine-In the name of God and my

country, I am ashamed of these proceedings. Mr. Craige-And I am ashamed to have a colleague who objects to the exercise of my rights.

Renewed vociferations of "Order," "Call the roll," and intense excitement.

The Clerk essaved to speak.

Mr. Giddings-Hear him, Hear him. Mr. Craige, quiet being partially restored.

made his point. We have a right to know who the Messenger is, and what is his business.

Renewed cries of 'order,' 'down in front.' Mr. Campbell, of O., made his point. Noth-

ing is in order excepting the election of Speaker.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, moved that the message be received, and demanded the previous question.

Mr. H. Marshall-That's right. I second it. Messrs. Craige and Campbell withdrew their points, the latter declaring that he still maintained his objections.

The motion of Mr. Stephens was then greed to by 33 majority.

The result of the vote for Speaker was announced as follows: Banks 95, Orr 68, Fuller 29, Ricaud 5, Campbell, of O., 8; scattering 5. Necessary to a choice, 101.

The Private Secretary of the President then announced a Message in writing from the President, if it please the House to receive it.

Mr. Craige-It is the pleasure of the House. The reading of the Message was ordered by 22 majority.

The Message is the same as that sent to the enate on Kansas affairs. After having been read, it was laid on the

table, and the House adjourned.

MARKETS .- Phila., Jan. 25 .- Flour is ranging from \$8 50 to \$9 50 per barrel for common retailing to extra and fancy family brands. Corn meal and Rye flour are going off slowly. at \$6 for the former and \$3 65% per barrel for the latter. Southern Red Wheat brought 195 cents; good Pennsylvania 195 cents per bus. ; White is quoted at \$2 10 a 2 15: Western Rya at \$1 20 per bu.; Corn is dull, Penn'a. Yellow is selling at 77 a 78 cents, and Oats are steady at 43 a 44 cents,-Cloverseed rates at \$8 25.

to meet their engagements, for several years past attention was somewhat withdrawn from the subject : lately, however, it has been again attracting considerable notice, not alone on account of the singular turn that politics have and no portion of said sinking fund shall ever taken, but from the fact which has forced itbe applied to any other than one or more of the purposes hereinbefore mentioned." self upon the public mind, that enterprise only meets its full and just reward where the It is further provided by this last article, manufacturing and mechanical interests are that the credit of the Commonwealth shall fostered and sustained in connection with the not, in any manner or event, be pledged or loaned to any individual, company, corporaagricultural and commercial. In order to sa-

tisfactorily illustrate the latter fact, we need tion or association, nor shall the Common wealth hereafter become a stockholder in any but refer to the condition of the Southern company, association or corporation.33 Also, States, which, possessing equally as good fathat, "the Commonwealth shall not assume cilities for manufacturing as their Northern sis. ters, have made but little progress in this way. the debt, or any part thereof, of any county. city, borough, or township, or of any corporaand are therefore regarded as unsafe localities in which to invest capital, which is there com- tion or association, unless such debt shall have

paratively worthless, and renders but small been contracted to enable the State to repel vote of yeas 62, nays 31. invasion, suppress domestic insurrection, de

corporation, institution or party."

lature shall not authorize any county, city,

citizens or otherwise, to become a stockholder

to obtain money for, or loan its credit to any

DOES FOREIGN INFLUENCE PERVERT JUSTICE?

-A correspondent of the Newark Mercury di-

rects attention to a remarkable contrast exhib-

ited in two recent trials there. In the first,

Gardanelli, an Italian, stabbed an officer, an

American, with a knife, to the heart, while

carrying him to prison on a commitment for

Irunkenness, which though informal, the offi-

cer could not well disobey. He was drunk at

he time. There was evidence that there was

in altercation and a scuffle between them, and

blows were alleged to have been passed, but

no other proof was given. There was some

evidence of lying in wait-a witness alleging

that on their way up to jail, a long distance

from the place of the homicide, the prisoner

carried in his hand something which the wit-

ness thought a knife-but the correctness of

this evidence was earnestly questioned. The

jury under the charge of the Court convicted

the defendant of murder in the second degree,

and he was sentenced to eight years in the

State prison. In the second, McKinney, an

ately after a scuffle, in one part of which he

was, by the State's evidence, in great danger

not in a vital part, he being at the time ex-

in imminent danger of injury from the fall.

The man dies from loss of blood. The jury,

of manslaughter. The Court sentence him to

Some people, when they write give melan-

choly evidence of desiring merely effect-ir-

respective of cost to truth. The following

from the Pittsburgh Catholic for Jan. 12th,

to work out their respective religions, from

TEN years imprisonment.

a right to a

vate spirit."

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. HARRIBURG, Jan. 23, 1856.

"1st. That we are opposed to the admission of any new Slave States into this Uniontherefore.

"2nd. That Kansas and Nebraska should only be admitted into the sisterhood as Free States. "3rd. That we are opposed to political Ro-

manism, or the interference of any foreign ecclesiastical establishment with the political affairs of our country.

"4th. That the naturalization laws ought to be so modified as to correct the evils which the present system entails on the country, and that rigid measures should be taken to prevent the importation of foreign paupers and convicts."

and the indications are that it will settle upon something like the above. The position taken by the President in his last annual, as well as his recent special message, (the substance of which latter will be found in another portion of to-day's paper,) will do much to facilitate a union of the opposition in the Free States, upon such a basis.

SHALL WE HAVE A RAILROAD AMONG US ?-That is the question. Six thousand dollars from Clearfield and fifteen hundred from Philipsburg is all that is yet required from this section of country to secure the charter of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad. And shall the enterprise fail for lack of this comparatively triffing amount? Is there not sufficient public spirit among the capitalists and heavy landholders here to raise the sum asked of them ? A prominent and responsible citizen of Philipsburg, in a conversation on the subject last week, informed us that he and two other gentlemen of that place would make up the deficiency for their town as soon as Clearfield would raise the full amount for which it stands pledged. This can certainly be done-there is nothing wanting but a little exertion, and we trust it will be made without delay.

NEW YORK OBSERVER .-- We have received from the editors a copy of this journal, which is now the largest paper in the world. It was founded upon the Boston Recorder, which was started 40 years ago, and the establishment of the Observer in New York, in 1823, was regarded as a hazardous enterprise. It, however, succeeded, and other denominations, following its example, have established papers of their own. The editor says "the religion and morality of the Observer are the religion and morality of the Bible."

THE WEATHER .- On last Saturday morning two degrees below zero. Since then, the cold ten to twenty thousand men in the spring, her has moderated, and snow has fallen in consid- interests, particularly in Cuba, to be protected erable quantities and is now of greater depth | by France and England. than it has been for a number of years.

tisement of "Greenleaf's Series of Mathemat- State Treasurer. On the first ballot, Henry S. Books." Works," which are represented as being

returns. If a proper feeling would manifest and instead of depending wholly upon their Slave labor, engage in manufacturing, a feeland the North, which would result in much good to the country at large, and go far to strengthen the bonds of the Union-besides which their cotton would find a ready market

at home, their capital would be at work in their midst, employment would be given to hundreds of laborers, American Industry would be encouraged, and instead of first exporting the raw material and then importing the manufactured article from England, it would be converted into goods and cloths, at a reduced cost, in our own country. Thus would a legitimate taste be-engendered, which would "give to American labor the privilege of doing American work," and the benefits which are to be derived from manufacturing, instead of Public sentiment is converging to a point, finding their way into the pockets of English capitalists, would be reaped by our own coun-

> PROSCRIPTION OF PROTESTANTS AND NATIVES. -We find the following letter from a member of Congress from North Carolina, in the Washington Organ of the 24th ult. :

trymen.

House of Rep., Dec. 21, 1855. Dear Sir-I see in your paper of the 22nd inst., a statement concerning the appointment of a Postmaster in my district, at Madison. Rockingham county, North Carolina, which I desire to correct. The conversation to which vou allude was between Mr. Horatio King, Ist Assistant Postmaster General, as is stated in your article. With this exception, the statement is correct, as far as it goes, but it does not embrace all that occurred between Mr. King and myself on that occasion.

When I made the application for the appointment, Mr. King asked me if the applicant were a Know Nothing ! I replied that I did not know whether he was or not; and asked him if it were possible that his being a the utmost limit of the law-\$1000 fine and Know Nothing would be an objection? He replied, "Yes, I am acting under orders not to appoint any Know Nothing, and to turn out all whom I know to belong to the Order." I then asked him if a native-born citizen and foreign Roman Catholic, both equally competent, were to apply for the appointment, on shows a disregard of fact. It says : which would he bestow it ? He said he would be compelled to appoint the Roman Catholic. I then left the Department, and do not know whether any appointment has yet been made

or not. Very respectfully, Your ob't serv't.

## R. C. PURYEAR.

TRIPARTITE ALLIANCE .- Advices from Washngton state that it has been ascertained from an authentic source that the long talked of alliance between Spain and Great Britain and the same process, viz., from the Bible alone, France, has been finally consummated; the the mercury in the thermometer fell to twenty- first binding herself to send into the field from

Magraw, Democrat, was elected ovur Eli Sli-

The amendment of Mr. Phelps was then ne-State in the discharge of any portion of its present indebtedness." Also, that the Legis-70, navs 27. All the Philadelphia members

voted in the affirmative excepting Messrs. borough or township, by virtue of a vote of its Dock and Morris. The bill will come up on its final passage toin any company, association or corporation, or morrow. The House then adjourned.

SENATE .- Jan. 24 .- The bill from the House ed, Mr. Buckalew moved its reference to a special committee, which was debated at length, and with considerable warmth by Messrs, Ingram, Euckalew, Browne, Price, Willkins, Killingor and Welsh, and was still pending when the Senate adjourned.

House .- The House took up on the third reading of the bill to repeal the liquor law. Mr. Hill moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole, for the purpose of adding a proviso that whatever licenses shall be granted under the law in reference thereto this Legislature may hereafter enact.

Mr. Hill briefly explained the proposition, and it was then negatived-yeas 41, nays 53. The bill then passed finally-yeas 69, nays 25. The House refused by a vote of yeas 30, nays 65, to take up the joint resolution of instruction to our Senators, &c., to vote for the repeal of the Kansas Nebraska act.

Mr. Moorhead offered a resolution, directing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire if further legislation be not necessary to protect the personal liberties of citizens of this State American, in a drunken brawl, in or immedi- from the arbitrary proceedings of the Judges of the United States exercising jurisdiction of bodily harm by falling over the bannisters, read and negatived-yeas 31, nays 62.

stabs a German keeper of a lager beer srloon, The bill for the better protection of life and property on railroads, passed Committee of ceedingly intoxicated, with a knife, drawn the Whole, and was pending on second readwhile actually engaged in the scuffle, and when ing, when the House adjourned.

SENATE .- Jan. 25 .- The Judiciary Commitand distribute its assets.

was made the order of the day for Thursday President's message. next. The Senate then adjourned till Tuesday. HOUSE .- The joint resolution of instruction to our Senators, &c., in Congress, relative to the protection of American citizens in the enjoyment of the rights of conscience and religions practices in foreign countries.after being briefly debated, was negatived-yeas 41, nays 46. witnesses, was taken up and postponed for the

Mr. Montgomery, from the Judiciary Committee, made a written report on the right of citizens of the South to transit through Penn-

A minority report, denying such right, was also presented. Adjourned.

as they understand it, according to their pricy? is a question now agitated. The Consti-This is the manner in which a prominent tution says : "No person is eligible to that of-Catholic journal speaks of the Bible, and attributes the wanderings of a clouded intellect, not following the Bible, but what she country until the annexation of Texas, in 1845, whole country.

After further debate the Message was referred to the Committee on Territories, and the Senate adjourned until Monday.

House .- The proceedings were opened with

Mr. Fuller said it had been his desire for weeks to withdraw as a candidate for Speaker. and he had so expressed himself to his friends. But as they had considered his name as under their control and not his own, he had permit-Is GEN. HOUSTON ELIGIBLE to the Presiden-ted its use without making any public objec-tion. He wished now to withdraw and have it so distinctly understood. He tendered his acknowledgments for the support he had receivfice who has not been fourteen years a resident ed, and the uniform kindness and courtesy within the United States." It is contended with which he had been treated, and expressthat Gen. Houston left the United States and ed the hope that the House will now adopt STATE TREASURER.-On the 21st inst., the claimed to be direct revelations from heaven became identified with a government wholly existing may be settled by some mode of ad-Books .- The attention of School Directors two Houses of our State Legislature met in to herself-a fact not stated by said paper- foreign to ours in its political relations; and justment agreeable to themselves, satisfactory and Teachers is specially directed to an adver- joint convention for the purpose of electing a to the Protestant teachings of the "Book of that he did not become a resident within this to their constituents and honorable to the

### TERMS.

The JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, at ONE DOLLAR AND FLFTY CENTS per annum in advance, or Two DOLLARS within the year. Advertisements inserted at fifty cents per square. for the first, and twenty-five cents for each addiional insertion. A liberal deduction made to those who advertise by the quarter, or year. The 'Terms' will be strictly adhered to. No paper discontinued without payment of arrearages, unless at the option of the publisher.

Dem Advertisements.

CLEARFIELD ACADEMY STOCKHOLD. U ERS are notified to meet at the affice of J. B. McEnally in Clearfield, on Saturday the 9th day of February 1856, at 3 o'clock p. m., for the purpess of electing Directors and officers for the ensuing year RICHARD SHAW, Prest. J. B. MCENALLY, Sec'y .- Jan. 30, 1856

A TTENTION REGULARS!-You are or-A dered to meet for parade on Friday, February 22d, at 10 o'clock A. M. Each member will provide himself with five rounds of blank cartridge Business of importance to all the members of the company will be transacted.

By order of the Captain, Jan. 30, 1856. GEO. W. RHEEM, 1st Sergt.

BOOKS! BOOKS!!--Greenleaf's Series of Mathematical Works are now being used in nearly all the Schools, Academies and Colleges in the United States, and are without doubt unrivalled in point of merit, and in adaptation to the wants of our schools ; they have the plainest rules and best examples to illustrate the whole business of life. The attention of Superintendents, Directors and Teachers is respectfully invited to these works before introducing a uniform series of any other kind as the law requires. These books can be had wholesale. retail or in exchange for old Books when introduced in the schools, at C. D. WATSON'S Drug and Book Store. Clearfield, Jan. 30, 1856-2m.

SHERIFF'S SALES .- By virtue of sundry write of Finn Facian issued out of the Court writs of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Court Common Pleas of Clearfield county, and to me lirected, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in the borough of Clearfield, on MONDAY THE 18th DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1856, the follow-

ing described property, viz : Three certain tracts or pieces of land, situate in Decaiur township, Clearfield county, Pa., viz : The undivided fourth of the following tracts, one containing 85 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of John Gearhart, James McGirk's heirs, John White, Horton Lever and the Moshannon creek, having erected thereon a saw mill, 5 dwelling houses, one bank barn and all the land cleared and under fence. Also, one other tract situate in said township, containing about 80 acres, bounded by land of John Gearhart and Moshannon creek, with \$5 acres cleared. Also one other tract in said township, containing about 35 acres, bounded by the Moshannon creek and above land and lands of John Shimmel Seized, taken in execution and

to be sold as the property of E. B. Pike. By virtue of a writ of Levari Pacias, a certain messuage or tract of land situate in Bradford township, Clearfield County, beginning at the south west corner of the tract, thence by Wm. Stewart's survey south 251 perches to a post corner of Wm. Hoover's purchase, thence east by Hoover's and Forcee's purchase 162 perches, thence south by Forcee's purchase 62 perch. and five-tenths, thence by M. Forece's other land East 72 perches to a post by a maple, thence north 179 perches to white pine of Samuel Harrier's purchase, thence north 42 west 130 perches to a post, thence north 74 perches, thence west 118 perches to place of beginning, supposed to contain 310 acres more or less, being part of the Blair Me'Clannehan survey on warrant dated July 27, 1792 (see mortgage book J. page 427.) and deeded to the said Casar Potter by the said J. W. Smith. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Cæsar Potter.

By virtue of a similar writ, a certain house and lot in the borough of Clearfield, Clearfield county, fronting sixty feet on Market street and extending No. 150. on the North by an alley, and on the West by lot No. 134; said lot being known by and num-bored in the plan of the town as No. 141. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the preperty

"The 'Wakemanites,' like all other Protestat sects, are the legitimate children of that fertile mother of all the isms'-that inexhaustible source of endless division-Bible aloneism, or the fatal principle that every man and present. woman is to make his or her religion out of the Bible, as interpreted by private judgment. Acting on this broad Protestant principle, Rhoda Wakeman, Sam Sly, and the rest of her sly followers, carried out their peculiar views and they had certainly as good b as Luther, Calvin and Zwingle, sylvania with their slaves.

