

Raftsmen's Journal.



S. B. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., FEBRUARY 27, 1856.

THE RAFTING BUSINESS.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Daily News, writing from Williamsport under date of February 15th, says:—

"An additional boom has very recently been completed on the river opposite this place, at an expense of several thousand dollars. I am fearful that the raftsmen, whose property may be destined for the lower markets, will be much annoyed by the new boom. There is another boom about completed at Northumberland. It is said that a bill is now before the Legislature authorizing another boom at Jersey Shore. Should all the contemplated booms be constructed, the owners of lands of timber in the counties above us must suffer a great inconvenience to get their lumber or timber to market—the fact is the navigation of our beautiful river will be entirely obstructed."

The erection of these booms is a matter in which the citizens of this county are directly interested, and should engage their immediate attention. Some action should be taken without delay to prevent any hindrance to the free and safe navigation of the river by our raftsmen, and the most direct way would be to lay the matter before the Legislature in such a form as will fully enlighten all the members of that body, a portion of whom, residing in sections where the timber business is not followed, are not expected to be fully aware of the great injury that may be inflicted upon the business interests of a large and hardworking class of community, by legislation authorizing the construction of these booms.

MORE EVIDENCE.—The Warren Mail, of the 15th inst., after copying a paragraph of ours following an article from the Pittsburgh Gazette, regarding the position of Hon. D. Barclay, the member to Congress from this District, says:—"We are not disposed to censure Mr. Barclay very severely till we see more of his official conduct, or misconduct, than the troublesome contest for Speaker exhibited. It is, however, fair to add, that his position in this county during the canvass of 1854, was the same as in Clearfield as given above. We do not recall his precise language as to the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, nor is it material. But we never heard an Anti-Nebraska speech more strongly Anti-Nebraska than Mr. Barclay's. All that pledges could do to secure the Anti-Nebraska vote of Warren County he did, and with success. We heard him say nothing on the subject of Americanism, but, as we stated after the election, he satisfied others that he was one of that order, and we know that he was supported as an American and Anti-Nebraska man generally. How far those pledges and assurances will be honorably redeemed, we may perhaps tell by and by, if not now."

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—We are indebted to Hon. A. G. Curtin for a copy of the Report of the Superintendent of Common Schools. From it we learn that during the past year the whole number of districts was 1,532; of schools 10,459; number of scholars yet required, 659; average number of months taught, 51; number of male teachers, 8,903; of female teachers, 1,440; average salaries of male teachers per month, \$22.29, and of female \$14.89; whole number of male scholars, 295,889; whole number of female scholars, 230,120; number of scholars learning German, 10,015; average cost of teaching for one scholar per month, 58 cents; whole amount of tax levied for school purposes, \$1,242,223.70; amount of tax levied for building purposes, \$159,070.45; total amount of tax levied for the system, \$1,401,294.15; amount received from the State appropriation \$159,554.17; amount received from collectors, \$1,147,992.61; cost of construction, \$1,041,571.56; cost of fuel and contingencies, \$119,383.19; cost of school houses, purchasing, building, renting, repairing, &c., \$266,198.75. These totals do not include the Philadelphia public schools, which are organized under an independent system, and make no report to the Superintendent.

DESTRUCTIVE FRESHET.—Cincinnati, Feb. 24.—A freshet commenced yesterday in the Licking river, and the ice breaking up, unusual quantities of it were thrown into the Ohio river, breaking up the ice opposite the city, and causing great destruction among the steamboats along the levee. Seven steamboats were sunk. They were all stern wheel boats, and will probably be totally lost. There is, in addition, a number of other boats injured, and a considerable number of flat boats and barges sunk. The total loss so far is estimated at \$200,000. The Ohio river has risen 8 feet in the last 12 hours, and as the waters are still increasing further damage is anticipated.

THE LUENES BILL OF Mr. Brown, the substance of which we gave in an article last week, passed the Senate finally, by a vote of 20 to 11, on last Thursday. The Harrisburg Telegraph is of opinion that in its present shape it can hardly pass the House, but that some such bill seems likely to pass before the close of the session.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.—This body assembled at Pittsburgh, on the 22d inst. We have not, as yet, learned the result of its deliberations. Measures were being adopted to effect a complete organization of the party, and to place in nomination a candidate for President.

THE FRIENDS OF POPE.

We recently published an article, giving the action of the House of Representatives of this State on a bill to protect Protestant citizens of the United States in the right of worship and of conscience while in Catholic countries, and to secure them the right of Christian burial. The bill, in fact, was nothing more than a mere resolution of request and instruction to our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their efforts and vote for any measure that would accomplish the object contemplated. The Democratic Solons of the lower House, however, saw in it a taint of Americanism, and so voted it down. But more recently they have made a better display of their attachment to the Pope's interests, by passing a bill for the incorporation of a Catholic Monastery of the Franciscan Brothers of Cambria County. On its final passage in the House, the bill received the vote of every Locofoco member present, excepting Mr. Fry, of Lehigh, who voted against it because he thought the power to incorporate was vested in the Courts. Here is an instance of the servility of the Democracy to Catholicism not palpable to be allowed to pass by without directing attention to it, and to the institution which they are authorizing to be reared among the towering hills of our own State. The members of this order, if we mistake not, are bound by secret oaths to implicit obedience to their superior at Rome, who in all things governs and directs them. Their sole object is the spread and perpetuity of the Papal power, and for this end, schools are opened to which Protestant youths are admitted, and the most persevering and insidious wiles made use of to pervert their minds and induce them to embrace Catholicism. It was against institutions of this character that the Reformers of the sixteenth century rose and contended, until the light of Truth broke in upon the moral gloom which enshrouded the people of Europe, and exposed to the world the licentiousness, degradation and crime which pervaded these establishments. And now, when the sovereigns of the old world, awakened to the evil tendencies of monasteries, are arraying themselves against them, the effort is made by Democratic legislators to rear them in the very heart of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Entero:—It is now evident, to every reflecting American citizen, that there are but two principles that govern the present Administration of political Romanism, and the extension of human Slavery, either of which, when in the hands of the majority, will greatly endanger, if not entirely overthrow our illustrious Union. But when we find their influence, their strength, and their capital, united against the best interests of our government, may we not fear, and tremble, for the welfare of our country, especially when all the powers of these two withering despotisms are combined, and led by the President of the United States, against the chief interest of the American people. As a citizen of our common country, and having the right, with others, to express my opinion upon matters of public, as well as private interest, I therefore charge the People's servant, the President of our Republic, with gross and dangerous perversions, and neglect, in the administration of the government.

1st. I charge him with violating the public faith, by breaking up a solemn contract, between the two great sections of our country, which will greatly endanger, if not entirely dissolve our Union.

2d. I charge him with perverting the government, by using his official authority to extend human slavery over territory now free.

3d. I charge him with official dishonesty, in removing competent and honorable men, and promoting armed ruffians, favorable to slavery to office.

4th. I charge him with neglect of official duty, in not aiding the lawful citizens of Kansas in the protection of their persons and their property, against the attacks of lawless mobs, from a neighboring State.

5th. I charge him with cruelty, in aiding and abetting, by his recent messages to Congress, and otherwise, the riots, robberies, and murders committed by the border ruffians of Missouri against the citizens of Kansas.

6th. I charge him with despotism, in using his official influence to extend the system of Slavery, to the great injury of all the poor whites of the South, as well as to all classes of the North.

7th. I charge him with tyranny, in taking up and appointing to one among the highest offices in the government, a man whom the people had repudiated by their votes.

8th. I charge him with anti-republicanism, by appointing or having appointed Roman Catholics to offices of profit and trust, over all others—thereby aiding the Pontiff to establish political Romanism in this country.

9th. I charge him with being untrue to his country, in appointing all kinds of foreigners to offices, over competent and honest native born American citizens.

10th. I charge him with contempt for the American people, in suffering without rebuke, foreign nations to flood our shores with their paupers and felons, until our country is overrun with numbers sufficient not only to fill our prisons and penitentiaries, and to corrupt the morals of our people, but to rule the ballot-box.

If then these charges are true—and no candid citizen dare deny them, for they are a matter of history—then is it not highly necessary, that the people begin to understand and prepare themselves for the approaching contest, at the ballot-box, that they may be fully able to overthrow, and hurl from power this double headed despotism, of Political Roman Slavery, and Foreign Political Romanism. But the problem that now presents itself for solution is, how shall this triumph be accomplished? The answer is easy. Let all the parties opposed to the present National Administration, unite their forces, and come up in one unbroken column, and they will make as clear a sweep as Washington made of the Foreigners at Trenton. C. J. Clearfield County, Feb. 19, 1856.

AMERICAN NATIONAL COUNCIL.

The American National Council met at Philadelphia on the 18th inst. Delegates appeared from every State but Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, South Carolina, Georgia, Maine, Vermont. For two days reporters were refused seats, but on the 20th they were admitted.

The Platform adopted in June last, was rescinded, and the following substituted:

1st. A humble acknowledgment to the Supreme Being for His protecting care vouchsafed to our fathers in their successful Revolutionary struggle, and hitherto manifested to us, their descendants, in the preservation of the liberties, the independence and the union of these States.

2d. The perpetuation of the Federal Union and Constitution, as the palladium of our civil and religious liberties, and the only sure bulwark of American Independence.

3d. Americans must rule America, and to this end, native born citizens should be selected for all State, Federal and Municipal offices or government employment, in preference to all others.

4th. Persons born of American parents residing temporarily abroad, should be entitled to all the rights of native born citizens.

5th. No person should be selected for political station (whether of native or foreign birth) who recognizes any allegiance or obligation, of any description, to any foreign prince, potentate or power, who refuses to recognize the Federal and State Constitutions (each within its sphere) as paramount to all other laws or rules of political action.

6th. The unqualified recognition and maintenance of the reserved rights of the several States, and the cultivation of harmony and fraternal good-will between the citizens of the several States, and to this end, non-interference by Congress with questions appertaining solely to the individual States, and non-intervention by each State with the affairs of any other State.

7th. The recognition of the right of the native born and the naturalized citizens of the United States, permanently residing in any Territory thereof, to frame their Constitution and laws, and to regulate their domestic and social affairs in their own mode, subject only to the provisions of the Federal Constitution, with the privilege of admission into the Union whenever they have the requisite population for one Representative in Congress; Provided always, That none but those who are citizens of the United States, under the Constitution and laws thereof, and who have a fixed residence in any such Territory, ought to participate in the formation of the Constitution, or in the enactment of laws for said Territory or State.

8th. An enforcement of the principle that no State or Territory ought to admit others than citizens of the United States to the right of suffrage, or of holding political office.

9th. A change in the laws of naturalization, making a continued residence of twenty-one years, of all not heretofore provided for, an indispensable requisite for citizenship hereafter, and excluding all paupers, and persons convicted of crime, from landing upon our shores; but no interference with the vested rights of foreigners.

10th. Opposition to any union between Church and State; no interference with religious faith or worship, and no test-oaths for office.

11th. Free and thorough investigation into any and all alleged abuses of public functionaries, and a strict economy in public expenditures.

12th. The maintenance and enforcement of all laws constitutionally enacted, until said laws shall be repealed or shall be declared null and void by competent judicial authority.

13th. Opposition to the reckless and unwise policy of the present Administration in the general management of our national affairs, and more especially as shown in removing "Americans" (by designation) and conservatives in principle, from office, and placing foreigners and ultraists in their places; as shown in a trucking subservency to the stronger, and an insolent and cowardly bravado towards the weaker powers; as shown in re-opening sectional agitation, by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; as shown in granting to unnaturalized foreigners the right of suffrage in Kansas and Nebraska; as shown in its vacillating course on the Kansas and Nebraska question; as shown in the corruptions which pervade some of the departments of the government; as shown in disgracing meritorious naval officers through prejudice or caprice; and as shown in the blundering mismanagement of our foreign relations.

14th. Therefore, to remedy existing evils, and prevent the disastrous consequences otherwise resulting therefrom, we would build up the "American party" upon the principles hereinbefore stated.

15th. That each State Council shall have authority to amend their several Constitutions, so as to abolish the several degrees, and institute a pledge of honor, instead of other obligations for fellowship and admission into the party.

16th. A free and open discussion of all political principles embraced in our platform.

President Pierce has done all in his power to win the South to his standard, but the Columbia, S. C., Times, a Democratic paper which desires his nomination, thinks that the Southern politicians will sacrifice him to some candidate who will be more available at the North. In proof of this it cites the guarded expression of opinion put forth by the Georgia Democratic State Convention, and an editorial extract from the Augusta, Ga., Constitutionalist.

The Germans of Cincinnati held a meeting on the 21st inst, at which strong resolutions condemnatory of the Kansas Nebraska act were passed. Upwards of one thousand persons were present, and the greatest harmony prevailed.

The boot and shoe trade of Cincinnati is said to be over \$4,000,000 annually.

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

This Convention met on Saturday last, at Sanson Street Hall. The body was called to order by the President at 10 1/2 o'clock. Rev. Mr. Campbell offered an appropriate prayer.

The Chair stated that this was a nominating Convention, and that it had not met to discuss the distracting questions of the day. The time for such discussions had gone by. [Applause.] It was announced that Mr. Hazlehurst of Pa., had retired, and that his alternate, Mr. Martin, would take his place. Mr. E. Small, of Pennsylvania, announced that he had a paper which he would offer as a compromise on the slavery question.

After some discussion, the resolutions of Mr. Small were read—they were as follows:— Resolved, That we repudiate all platforms adopted by the National Councils.

Resolved, That this Convention put forth as a simple platform of the American Party—THE BIBLE AND THE CONSTITUTION—and upon that rear the following five points of fellowship:

1. American Institutions should be controlled only by America's men.

2. American labor should be protected from foreign competition.

3. American resources should be adopted by every legal means.

4. American compromises, made in good faith, should be observed in spirit at least as a guaranty of American integrity and loyalty.

5. American citizens abroad should be protected in their rights of conscience, of religious worship and honorable burial.

The chair said he had already stated that the object of the meeting was to make a nomination, and not to discuss distracting questions. Various motions were made, some of which were entertained by the President, and he became so befogged and bewildered that it was impossible to understand the position of affairs so intricately were they confused.

Gov. Call, of Florida, finally had the floor, accorded him for the purpose of speaking upon the resolutions. He spoke of the lowering aspect of affairs. He proclaimed himself a Union man. A dozen or more delegates took advantage of a pause, to claim the floor. Gov. Call said he had not ended. [Laughter.]

Mr. Small obtained permission and said that he would speak with the views of Gov. Call, for the sake of harmony, and would, if the latter would abide by it, strike out all in his resolutions after the words "Bible and the Constitution." [Applause.]

Gov. Call did not seem to relish this arrangement, and again stated his determination to retire. He had come to battle against the innovations of the foreign party in the U. States, and the influence of the Pope of Rome.

Gov. Call now said "Facevellow!" "Voices—" "New York is with you!" "Pennsylvania is with you!" [Applause and hisses.]

The wildest kind of an excitement here followed. Twenty delegates endeavored to obtain the floor, which was accorded to Mr. Bartlett, of Ky., who made an earnest appeal to Gov. Call, and others, not to leave and desert their friends in the Convention. He would say to Massachusetts and Pennsylvania that we have had enough of platform making. He implored Mr. Small to withdraw his resolution. Mr. Bartlett feelingly appealed to the delegates not to destroy the hopes of the American party. The speaker was earnest and eloquent in his appeal for harmony, and tears coursed down his cheeks while speaking. In conclusion, Mr. Bartlett moved that this Convention do now adjourn to the 3d of July next.

Cries of "No!" "Yes!" "Second the motion!" "Vote it down!"

Mr. Bartlett accepted an amendment fixing Louisville, Ky., as the place of meeting. The President decided that the motion was not in order under the peculiar circumstances. The decision was appealed from. A motion was made to lay the appeal upon the table.

The amendment fixing the place of meeting was withdrawn. The business before the Convention was on motion laid on the table.

The motion to adjourn until the 3d of July was then renewed.

Great excitement followed—cries for "Walk out," call "the eyes and nays"—and all sorts of confusion. A motion was made to lay the motion to adjourn on the table.

The question was taken on the motion to lay on the table, and the motion was voted down. A delegate—"All Philadelphia is voting out there."

The eyes and nays were demanded and taken on the motion to lay upon the table. Several delegates gave their views when their names were called. There was so much confusion that the President protested that he would be compelled to stop the proceedings, if better order was not preserved.

The Convention re-assembled on Monday. Much excitement prevailed, and after considerable talk, the motion to lay Mr. Small's resolutions on the table was negatived by a vote of 141 to 69. The previous question was then ordered, after which a resolution, declaring that the Convention forthwith proceed to nominate candidates for President and Vice President, was carried by a vote of 151 to 51. The Convention then proceeded to nominate. Mr. Stewart nominated Millard Fillmore for President, and Mr. Sly, W. R. Smith, of Alabama, for Vice President. At this juncture, the Connecticut delegation withdrew. It is supposed that New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Iowa, and in part Pennsylvania, Ohio, Massachusetts and Illinois will bolt.

The West Chester, (Pa.) Examiner says—"We published, a few days ago, an article relative to a young woman, about 19 years of age, in Warwick township, Chester county, who had fifteen needles extracted from her foot.—Marvelous as the circumstance was regarded at the time, the truth has not all been told.—Since the first needles were removed, twenty-five more have been extracted from the same foot, and one surgeon who operated informs us that he thinks there are some ten or fifteen more yet imbedded in the foot. Dr. Heckel informs us that the needles lie in and about the instep, and that the points having worked to the surface, they are easily extracted by forceps. In some instances an incision was made, and the needles removed. The limb does not appear very sensible to pain. The young woman alleges that some ten years ago she jumped or stepped on a needle cushion, and that the needles entered her foot, and have since remained there, causing no pain until recently."

FOREIGN NEWS BY THE CANADA.—The town

of Karz has been occupied by two Russian battalions, while a third occupies Gen. Mouraviev's former camp. The captured guns and stores have been removed to Alexandropol.— Letters from Erzerum predict an approaching scarcity of breadstuffs. It is reported that Turkey is about to mediate between Persia and England. Queen Victoria opened the British Parliament on the 31st of January. In the House of Lords, Earl Gosford moved an address in response to the Queen's speech. The Earl of Derby characterized the speech as very bare, cold and meagre—thought it ought to have referred to the affairs with America, India and the Colonies, as well as in relation to the fall of Karz. He asserted that the Government had violated the laws of the United States, in enlisting men, and owed our government an apology. Lord Clarendon replied, and in the course of his speech, stated he had offered to refer the difficulty with the United States, in reference to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, to the arbitration of a third party, but the proposition had been declined. He had renewed it, however, and it was now under consideration. He stated that the government sustained the conduct of Mr. Crampton, but thought the whole difficultly susceptible of an easy solution. In the House of Commons, immediately upon taking his seat, Admiral Napier moved a call for the papers in relation to the expedition to the Baltic, under his command. In France, peace is anticipated as certain. The *Moniteur* publishes a decree fixing the import duty on raw cotton brought from the entrepôts by French vessels, at 25 francs per 100 kilogrammes, being a reduction of five francs on the rates fixed by the tariff of 1843. The Emperor of Austria, as a mark of respect for his illustrious ally, and in respect to Queen Victoria, has pardoned Col. Tur.— Bombay dates to January 21, state that the Santal insurrection had been suppressed, and that quiet reigned in India. Great Britain is about to extinguish the native government of Oude. Late intelligence from Canton states that Messrs. Aspinwall, McKenzie & Co. had suspended payments, with liabilities amounting to \$750,000. Threats had been made to stop the trade in tea and silks, from the 7th of December. A private despatch has been received from Halifax to the effect that the steamer Pacific was safe, and that having been disabled, she had put back into the river Shannon. This news rests upon the authority of a letter from a young man named James Campbell, who went to England in the steamer Canada, on her last trip, and writes from Liverpool to Messrs. Murdoch & Co., at Halifax, that in consequence of severe weather, the Pacific was obliged to put into the Shannon river on her way out of the Channel.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Atlantic, with Liverpool dates to Feb. 6th, and the Asia, with dates to Feb. 9th, arrived at New York on Sunday.— The Atlantic was detained three days in large fields of ice. Neither steamer brings any word of the missing steamer Pacific. The Asia brings presents from the British government, consisting of plate, medals, &c., for the officers and crew of the Arctic expedition, under Dr. Kane.—The two subjects of especial interest in our foreign files are the Peace Negotiations; and a fresh alarm in England about a war with the United States.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.—Vienna, Feb. 1.—The French and British Ministers yesterday received instructions to sign the so-far mentioned protocol. Immediately after the receipt of their despatches, Sir H. Seymour and M. de Bourqueney communicated their contents and to the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs and to the Turkish Embassy. In the course of the evening it was settled that the representatives of England, France, Turkey and Russia, should meet at the Foreign-office at 12 to-day, and then and there sign the important document in question. At the appointed hour the four foreign diplomatists had assembled, and they and Count Buel attached their signatures to the subjoined protocol:

"In consequence of the acceptance by their respective Courts of the five propositions contained in the document hereto annexed, under the title of 'Draft of Preliminaries,' the undersigned, after having paraphrased it, conformably to the authorization received to that effect, have agreed that their Governments shall each nominate Plenipotentiaries, who, furnished with the full powers necessary for proceeding to the signature of formal preliminaries of peace, shall conclude an armistice and a definitive treaty of peace. The said Plenipotentiaries will have to assemble at Paris within the term of three weeks, dating from this day, or sooner if it can be done."

"Done at Vienna, this 1st day of February, 1856." (The Five Signatures.)

ENGLAND.—In the beginning of the week there was considerable excitement in England, owing to a rumor that the dispute with the United States had reached a crisis, and that Mr. Buchanan had demanded his passports. The latest reports, however, do not confirm this. On the contrary, it is stated by the *Londan Advertiser* that Sir Henry Bulwer the negotiator of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, has offered to serve as a sort of mediator between the two governments, and that, in concert with a member of Parliament of great diplomatic experience, he is endeavoring to arrive at a solution of the difficulty which may be more acceptable to both parties than the plan of arbitration. This movement is said to be at Lord Palmerston's instigation. The *Advertiser* is the only paper that refers to it.

The following story appears in the Paris "Constitutionnel":—"The He du Roi, a part of the domain of Neuilly, was yesterday the theatre of a mysterious event. At about 10 o'clock in the morning, a boatman, in a state of great excitement, presented himself to the Commissary of Police and made the following deposition:—"About an hour ago, as I was standing on the bank of the river near my boat, a carriage drove up from which there alighted 6 gentlemen, remarkably well dressed, of whom three wore the decoration of the Legion of Honor. They appeared very gay. 'My friend,' said one of them to me, 'will you row us over to the island?' 'Certainly,' said I, and ten minutes after they all landed there. They then began to look more serious. I wanted to retire, but they desired me to stay, and while two of them remained behind to watch me, the others walked on to a group of trees, on the other side of which they stopped. I then found they had come to fight a duel. I saw the swords, and heard the clink of them one against the other while the fight lasted, which was but a very short time. Presently the dead body of one of the persons was brought down to my boat. He had received a sword thrust right through his breast, and was covered with blood. According to the little I could gather from the conversation I heard, the duel arose out of a quarrel which occurred at the last masquerade ball at the Opera. The seconds had the appearance of military men executing their orders. I took them back across the Seine. They placed the corpse in their carriage and drove off to Paris." The Commissary of Police immediately instituted an inquiry, but hitherto his investigations have been without success. That is the way things are done up in France.

THE COTTON MANUFACTURES OF THE U. S.—The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury contains some useful memoranda in relation to the Cotton manufactures of the U. States, as furnished by the Hon. Philip Allen. Mr. A. estimates the amount of cotton consumed in the U. States, during the year ending August 31, '55, at 673,584 bales, of which 90,000 bales were consumed in Virginia and the States south of it. It is estimated that 704,465,761 pounds of yarn were spun from cotton in England during the year ending January, 1855, of which 440,168,431 were exported, and the balance retained for home consumption. The quantity of yarn produced in the U. States is stated at 230,736,000 lbs. The average value of a pound of cotton manufactured is 25 cents, making a total for last year's manufacture of \$64,406,080. The value of cotton manufactures exported was \$1,857,181. The imports of cotton manufactures retained for consumption were valued at \$18,885,827. The total supply of cotton goods for domestic consumption was \$77,184,226.

E. H. Jansen, late State Treasurer of Wisconsin, is reported to be a defaulter in the sum of \$39,000.

Some one in the *Cleveland Herald* says, "it is so cold that the cows have to be driven into the house to thaw their bags before milking." The mercury must get considerably below zero to out West."

A DEMONSTRATION OF THE LEAP-YEAR.—A rather singular and amusing occurrence took place near Cochransville, Chester county, Pa., a few weeks since. A Mr. Bachtell, from Medina, Ohio, was introduced to a Miss Duquet, of Chatham, Chester county, about four o'clock in the afternoon of the 16th ult., and married her within three hours afterwards. Both are said to be worthy and respectable persons, but very lively. They were jesting upon the subject of matrimony, when she, jestingly, "popped the question," to which he acceded. One reply brought on another until they went to the parson's and had the ceremony performed.

Advertisement for MESSIN, at 5 cents per yard, at Messin's cheap cash store. Includes names of Nathan Cleaver, J. F. Cofer, and Jacob Smith.