

Raftsmen's Journal.



S. B. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., APRIL 9, 1856.

Nominations of the Philadelphia Convention.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MILLARD FILLMORE.
VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JACKSON DONNELSON.

Union State Nominations.
CANAL COMMISSIONER,
THOMAS E. COCHRAN, of York Co.
EDITOR GENERAL,
DARWIN PHILIPS, of Atamora Co.
SURVEYOR GENERAL,
BARTHOLOMEW LAPORTE, of Bradford Co.

"We would not be offensive to our up-street neighbor. He has our respect—our best wishes for his welfare, and we desire to live upon amicable terms with him. But he must not permit himself either to pervert our language, or misrepresent our plainly expressed sentiments. Neither practice is at all consistent with that courtesy which should characterize the intercourse of honorable partisans, whose conduct is to be scrutinized and judged by an intelligent and impartial public."—*Republican*.

That is precisely what we have to say to the editor of the *Republican*. We wish to have the most kind fraternal intercourse with him; and we feel disposed to practice the greatest "courtesy," exhibit the highest "respect," and express ourselves in a manner that is not "offensive." The precepts of the editor of the *Republican* are good; but how does his practice conform with them? Are his expressions that we are "endorsing an unmitigated and wholesale falsehood," and giving currency to a "barefaced lie," either courteous, respectful or void of offence? Are they such as a man, who pretends to be our "neighbor" and "live upon amicable terms" with us, should use? We leave it to "an intelligent and impartial public" to decide.

"We are sincere in the principles we advocate."—*Republican*, April 2.

So, we trust, are we, and in our article of the 26th March we endeavored to express our honest convictions of the position occupied by the American party in regard to "foreign influence." The correctness of our position, and the facts contained in our remarks, must have been clearly manifest, and seem to have disturbed the equanimity of the editor of the *Republican* to such an extent that he declares we "grossly misrepresent" when we "insinuate" that the Democratic party are not now, from Maine to California, opposed to the identical description of "foreign influence" denounced by Washington, Jackson and Buchanan, to which we referred in our article. What? The Democratic party opposed to foreign influence? Come, come, "neighbor," you shouldn't attempt to rob us of our "thunder." And if you talk in that way the foreigners will begin to think you have turned American, and may call you a "bloody Know-Nothing," or by some of those "courteous" and "respectful" terms which you apply to us betimes.

PUTNAM'S MAGAZINE for April has been received. It contains a number of highly interesting articles, and sustains its deserved reputation as a superior American magazine.

HOUSEHOLD WORDS are on our table. They contain their usual choice literary matter, which always affords a rich mental treat.

THE SCHOOL FELLOW, a pleasant little journal, is also at hand. It is a neatly printed magazine and its articles are of a rather delightful character.

THE WAY MATTERS ARE WORKING.—At the election which has just come off in Rhode Island, the American and Republican candidates for Governor, Secretary of State, and Attorney General, have been elected by nearly 3900 majority. There is no choice for Lt. Governor and Treasurer. The coalition have a clear majority in both branches of the Assembly.—The Senate stands 16 Coalition, 9 Democrats, 1 Whig, and five vacancies. The House, 30 Coalition, 21 Democrats, and 13 vacancies.

WHAT THEY COST.—The U. S. House of Representatives has passed the usual resolution for the purchase of books for the Representatives and Senators, by a vote of 97 to 60. The cost of these books is about \$1,500 for every new member, which would purchase a fine library of 2,000 volumes if judiciously expended.

VIRGINIA has a debt of \$35,000,000 on her public works, and to complete them will require \$100,000,000 more. But few if any of her public works are now productive, and large amounts are required to make them even pay the interest on cost of construction. She is on the verge of repudiation.

The total number of convicts in the Eastern Penitentiary, on the first of January last, as appears by the annual report, which is just published, was 285, an increase of fifteen over the previous year.

Should there be many rafts going down the river within a few days, our readers need scarcely look for a paper being issued during the next week.

THE Governor has signed the License bill, of which we publish an abstract on the first page of to-day's paper, and is therefore a law.

J. BIDDLE GORDON, ESQ., DEC'D.

At a meeting of the members of the Clearfield Bar, held at the office of J. H. Larimer, Esq., on Monday evening April 1st, 1856, JOSIAH W. SMITH, Esq., was called to the chair. W. A. Wallace, John L. Cattle, Jno. F. Weaver, Robert Wallace, Sr., Ellis Irwin and William Porter, Esqs., were selected as Vice Presidents, and L. Jackson Crans and Thomas J. McCullough appointed Secretaries.

John L. Cattle, Esq., announced, in a beautiful and very feeling manner, the death of JAMES BIDDLE GORDON, Esq., a member of the Clearfield Bar. He spoke of the sudden death; and of his full faith in his happy departure. He spoke of his own intimacy with him, of his many virtues, and of his irreparable loss.

Alexander Irwin, Esq., followed him, and in the most feeling manner alluded to his intimacy with the deceased; said he had been an inmate of his house for near three years, and that as a gentleman of high and honorable bearing, and robustness of heart, he could bear ample testimony. He spoke of the deceased, his many virtues and social qualities, as long as the emotions of his own heart would allow him to do so.

L. Jackson Crans, Esq., spoke at some length of the sudden shock the community had received, and of the high order of talent with which the deceased was endowed. He made some very appropriate remarks in application of the mournful event to those who were living.

J. B. McEnally, Esq., rose and said:

Mr. President—Death, when it comes, although we may be admonished of its approach, inspires terror. When the aged man, whose limbs tremble and whose feet totter, is called from earth, even then we are filled with awe. But when one who stands by our side, in apparent health and with all the fond promises of life before him, is suddenly struck down, we are reminded with terrible emphasis of the uncertainty of our days and of our own frailty. Seldom or never was I more powerfully impressed with this solemn truth, than upon the announcement made this afternoon that our professional brother, James Biddle Gordon, was dead. Perhaps I have known him longer than any one here. My acquaintance with him commenced over 12 years ago. It was in the fall of 1843 that I entered Dickinson College at Carlisle, and joined the Junior class. Mr. Gordon was at that time a member of that class. We were classmates together for nearly two years, and graduated together in 1845. Well do I remember those days. I recollect, too, how differently the visions of life loomed up in our imaginations then from what they have been realized since. As years steal on us, a change change comes over the spirit of our dreams. The fancies of youth gradually depart, and new sentiments and new feelings occupy their place. There were 18 in the class, and perhaps all of them expecting long life. Yet how many have already fallen before they had more than fairly started in their career! In about three years after we had separated, four out of the small class were numbered with the dead. Since that time I have ceased to trace them in their several steps. They are scattered abroad and dwell I know not where; nor can I say how many, now, have ceased to live.

About three years ago, it devolved upon me, as Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Clearfield Academy, to enter into some correspondence for the purpose of procuring a teacher. A letter received from a friend highly recommended a Mr. Gordon, of Virginia. The result was a partial engagement. The person who had been recommended arrived, and, to my surprise, proved to be my former classmate. Since that time, his history is known to you all. After teaching a few months he resumed the practice of the law in Clearfield. For more than two years he has been one of our number.

There was one trait in his character more prominent, perhaps, than any other. He was frank and open. He despised trickery and deceit. To his friends he was generous and free, and towards all men without disguise.

For a man so young and employed in his professional business, he certainly must rank high as a scholar. As a student, he loved the languages, and his ability to learn them was of the highest order. Latin and Greek he learned with ease. Besides his own native tongue, he spoke French and German with fluency, and, it is said, had acquired a good knowledge of Italian. No man in this county, and but few in the State, were his equals in this respect.

He had talent, too, that needed only application to enable him to take a high position in his profession. He entered on practice here as a stranger, with nothing to aid him but his own native abilities. But he succeeded well; at least as well as any man could have expected to do under the same circumstances.

But time would fail to recount all. He is dead. His earthly remains will soon repose in the tomb, whither we must all, in due time, follow him. Truly we may say, how quickly we fall and how soon we are forgotten!

Hon. G. R. Barrett, who was present, rose and said:

Mr. President: Though less acquainted and less intimate with the deceased than many who are present, I esteem it a privilege to add an humble tribute to his memory! This is a sad and mournful occasion to us all. No heart can feel the weight of oppression more than my own. Death has again done its work in our midst. One of the members of our Bar has been called from the shores of time and has gone to join the multitude that throng the courts above. With but a few hours warning, the hand of sickness was laid upon him so violently that his constitution gave way and he sank into the arms of death. It is nearly nine years since our ranks have been thus broken! In that time Providence has watched over us with peculiar care. While men were falling all round us, death invaded not the circle of our profession. Were we from this cause, resting in fancied security, and was it necessary that this sudden shock should be visited

upon us, to warn us of the uncertainty of human life? To teach us that we stand upon an awful and fearful precipice, even the very verge of the grave? I trust not, and yet we know that such a visitation is for some wise end. The troubles and trials of life to our deceased friend are over. He has made the journey, and gone to reap his reward!

It seems to be a part of our professional life, to be constantly engaged in the strife incident to men and business; but how often we are admonished not to let an interest for our clients interfere with our personal relations to each other. Engaged in the pursuit of a highly honorable calling, our first object should be to dignify that calling, by cultivating the kindest relations towards our brethren. If at times we are led into intemperate feeling, by a commendable zeal, for the cause entrusted to our management, let us strive never to indulge in personal assaults upon our brother. Feelings of animosity should never be allowed to lurk within our bosom for a single moment after the excitement of the occasion has passed by. The melancholy occurrence of this day, should again forcibly remind us of this duty. Death is the lot of all men, and we, one and all, in God's good time, must obey the summons.

This morning beamed upon us with more than usual effulgence! This first day of April seemed to promise the opening of spring, and the return of genial summer. When we all felt a buoyancy of spirit and lightness of heart, rendered more so by the welcome season, how little did we expect that sorrow and sadness would so soon take the place of such feelings! That ere the sun should go down, we would be called to the bedside of a dying brother, and bid to witness the flight of his immortal soul from its earthly tenement to realms of eternal bliss! And yet such has been God's will.

JAMES BIDDLE GORDON, Esq., a member of our bar is no more! His tongue is silenced in death! In the prime of life, only having fairly entered upon his journey, he has been suddenly stricken down! This morning he walked our streets as usual in apparently good health, exchanging friendly salutations with his neighbors, and perhaps enjoying as high hopes for the future as any of us. This evening he "sleeps the sleep of death." How sudden! How startling! What a warning to us all!!! His body is with us, but it is cold and inanimate. His immortal soul has silently winged its way to a "brighter and better world." What an impressive lesson! How loudly it calls to us, "be ye also ready." How plainly we are admonished to live as Brothers; to be kind, generous, forbearing and forgiving towards each other, so that when it falls to our lot to pass the gate of death, we shall be able to die, as we trust our lamented friend did, "at peace with all mankind," and in the hope of a happy resurrection. If we have much to forgive, we should ever remember, that we have much to be forgiven for. It may cost us a struggle for the time being, but it will save us many a pang of regret in the last hour of our tribulation: in the agonies of death!

The deceased was far from his home and relatives, a circumstance which has added much to the solemnity of the occasion, but which only served to draw us the more closely to him. When no kindred hand was present to minister to his wants; to sympathize with him in his afflictions; to smooth his pillow and to soothe his sufferings, how pleasant for a fraternal brotherhood to perform that duty! It will be a comfort for his aged parent and relatives to know, that in their absence his dying couch was surrounded by a large circle of devoted friends in whose arms he expired, and who would have saved him from the embrace of death if care and human skill could have done it. God's will was otherwise, and he with meekness and abiding faith bowed his head to the unalterable decree.

Wm. A. Wallace, Esq., spoke of his intimacy with the deceased, in the social relations of life, as well as in professional business; said that he was gifted with a high order of talent, and that his professional intercourse was of that high minded and dignified character that no one could take exceptions to it. While he always maintained the interests of his clients with energy, firmness and great ability, he did it with dignity and courtesy. It afforded him unfeigned pleasure to add this tribute to his memory.

J. B. McEnally, Esq., presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the death of James Biddle Gordon, Esq., the Bar has lost an able and accomplished advocate and the community an esteemed and worthy citizen.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the father and relatives of the deceased, and hereby tender them our mutual sympathies in their bereavement.

Resolved, That the members of the Clearfield Bar, in respect for the memory of the deceased, wear crepe upon the left arm for the period of thirty days.

Resolved, That Hon. Alex. Irwin, John L. Cattle and Jas. H. Larimer, Esqs., be a committee to convey the body of the deceased to his family at Reading, Pa., and Ashley M. Hills, John F. Weaver and Elmer S. Dunty be a committee to make all necessary arrangements.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published and a copy of the same be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

JOSIAH W. SMITH, Pres.
L. JACKSON CRANS, Sec'y.
THOS. J. MCCULLOUGH, Sec'y.

APPALLING FIRE.—Intelligence received at Charleston from Knoxville, Tenn., states that the town of Sevierville, in that State, was almost entirely destroyed by fire on Tuesday week. It originated in the house of Mr. Dugan, Sheriff of that county, and involved the destruction of the jail, court house, store houses—in fact, the whole village, with the exception of three or four buildings. The only person in the jail was a man recently committed, and he was burned to death.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN WAR.

Simultaneously with the news of Peace to the Crimea comes that of War in Central America, and the former was not more important to Europe than the latter must be to the American Hemisphere. The government of Costa Rica, which is the contiguous State to Nicaragua on the south, refused to receive Col. Schlessinger, the commissioner from Gen. Walker, escorted him out of the country, and declared war against Nicaragua. With great decision Gen. W. put his forces in the field, now amounting to about 1600 men, and was at Virgin Bay the very evening the declaration of war was announced. Costa Rica has about 300 regular troops and a militia of some 5000. A writer in *Blackwood* says a portion of the troops are armed with Minié rifles, there is a good provision of artillery, and numbers of Germans in the country, many of them in the employment of the Government, to whom it is stated to be indebted for an effective state of military preparation. We hear, too, by the steamer *Illinois*, that the British frigate *President*, which had come down the coast with silver to Panama, immediately upon her arrival at that port, hastened back to Punta Arenas the seaport of Costa Rica on the Pacific, in order to defend the country against an incursion of Walker, which was expected by the authorities. A French frigate was at the same port, with the purpose of acting with the British force against Walker; besides which the British war steamer *Eurydice* was at San Juan on the 25th ult. Will Walker be successful? is now the question. He has tried to maintain pacific relations with his neighbors, and having been invited to Nicaragua by the Democratic party there, he is no filibuster, and Costa Rica has declared war upon him. The news of this outbreak will soon summon thousands to his aid from California and New Orleans, like the cross of fire among the clans of the Highlands; those States which have refused the olive branch will be overthrown by the sword, and a Central American Confederation will be established, where the Anglo-Saxon element will be dominant.

We observe that Major Heiss has reached the American Minister, Mr. Wheeler, with despatches from our government, and all who know Major H., and are aware of his deep sympathy with Walker, will argue that he carried something encouraging to him. An envoy, with pacific assurances from San Salvador had reached him also. Under these circumstances, we believe that Gen. Walker will be successful, unless France and England should interfere with him. And if they do, the cause of Nicaragua will become the quarrel of the United States, for the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine of non-intervention by European nations in the affairs of this continent. It is necessary for our security that the Isthmian States should be in friendly hands, or the transit to California and our Pacific territories will be cut off. Should Walker fail, our commerce will be at the mercy of the Indians and mixed races, who have so long made that fair portion of earth a disgraceful anarchy. This cannot be permitted, and as a natural consequence, the destiny of Walker, the "manifest destiny" of Central America, and the safety of our territorial connections, are all unavoidably intermingled.—*Phil'a. Sun*.

A STORM AHEAD.—The *Pennsylvanian* copies a paragraph from the *Washington Union*, in relation to the departure of Mr. Buchanan from England, and makes this bitter comment:—"We suspect that the fact announced in the above paragraph is true, although we do not consider the Union very good authority, just now, for anything that relates to Mr. Buchanan. A more disreputable attempt to deceive its readers could not have been enacted by the Union, than the suppression of the resolutions in favor of Mr. Buchanan, passed at some of the recent meetings in Virginia. The Berkeley proceedings, published in the Union, were greatly mutilated, and as they appeared, were a fraud upon the Democracy of the land. The resolution in favor of Mr. Buchanan was left out of the body of the proceedings. Such morality can have but few admirers, even among 'senior politicians.'"

It would seem from the foregoing that the friends of Buchanan and Pierce are not likely to have a very harmonious time in the Cincinnati Convention, and that the conversion of the Union, the official mouth-piece of the party, into an electrifying organ devoting all its influence to securing the succession for Mr. Buchanan, is already strongly resented.

THE COURTS OF ILLINOIS have for decision the most perplexing question that ever puzzled the brain of a Judge. The question is, what constitutes "Democracy"? The question originated thus: A Democrat at Alton subscribed \$25 to sustain a Democratic paper, but afterwards refused to pay his subscription because the editor's views of Democracy did not coincide with his own. The editor sued for the money. Several prominent Democrats were called to the stand, but the testimony as to what Democracy is was decidedly incongruous and conflicting. When the question has gone through all the courts, we shall let our readers know the result. Here there is no difficulty in solving such an enigma, as whoever swears by the Pennsylvania Canal and Portage Railroad is considered sound.—*Lewisford Gaz.*

A YANKEE Captain, bound for Liverpool, lost his wife on the voyage and embalmed the body in the oil of cinnamon found among the cargo. He was rather astonished on his arrival at port to find that the oil he had used was worth \$4,500. He could not pay the bill, and was thrown into prison, but he was ultimately released through the influence of Baring & Brothers, and will have an idea hereafter of the essential oils.

So terrible has been the effect of the cold and snow on the mountains, west of us, that the deer have become so weak from starvation that they have been captured in numbers, by individuals who have them confined in their stables, for the purpose of saving their lives. Mr. William Glatfely has nine in confinement, and so tame have they become that they will readily eat from the hand.—*Cumberland (Md.) Telegraph*.

EUROPEAN NEWS.—The Asia brings no news whatever of the missing Pacific, and all parties, even the most sanguine, must now set her down as lost. Most probably, as was the case with the *President* and the *City of Glasgow*, no relic of her will ever be found.

The European intelligence is unusually barren of interest. The Peace Conference at Paris have virtually canceled their labors, and we may regard the pacification as complete for the present. Of the terms on which the settlement is accomplished we have no clear account as yet. From all appearances they will be much more favorable to Russia than the world in general has expected. The rejoicings at the birth of the French Imperial baby continue vociferous at Paris, not unmingled with evidences of a deep under-current of hostility to the Napoleonic dynasty. Bonaparte has granted an amnesty to the Republican exiles, allowing them to come back on promising to be loyal to his Government and to obey the laws. Three Generals, namely—Canrobert, Bosquet and Randon—have been promoted to the rank of Marshal. In England the great event is the confirmation of the Princess Royal, who will presently be married to the heir of the Prussian throne. The forgeries and frauds of John Sadler prove to be even more monstrous than has been supposed. Mr. Dallas has arrived at London and taken possession of his mission, amid general good feeling. There is no indication of the course which the British Ministry will take with regard to the recall of Mr. Crampton and the offending Consuls; though Crampton is sharply admonished by the Press for his neglect in not delivering Lord Clarendon's arbitration dispatch to Mr. Marcy. From Turkey we hear of nothing but difficulties in the way of the new reforms on the one hand, and of Western financial speculations at Constantinople on the other. From India we have at last the final proclamation of the British authorities deposing the King of Oude, and annexing his country to the British Empire.

THE GLORY AND SHAME OF ROME.—Under this head the *New York Express* points attention to the fact that the "Sisters of Mercy" in that city are soliciting contributions to support the orphans under their charge, while the "Institute of Mercy" is a Roman Catholic establishment, under the special patronage of the Most Reverend Archbishop Hughes—whose princely revenues and landed estates in that State (Providence) have now for him the distinction of "the modern Wolsey." While these poor Sisters of Mercy are thus asking alms for the daughters of poverty, and the sick, and the dying under their care, this humble, self-sacrificing disciple of Him who on earth "had not where to lay his head," is not ashamed to announce, in his official organ, that upwards of nine thousand dollars has been raised already to send over to the Pope, to build an American College at Rome! This College, we are told, will be the "crowning glory" of the Catholic Church in America. Heaven have mercy on the "sick and dying"—Heaven take care of the poor girls—for it is clear the modern Wolsey will not. "Thousands for Rome, but not one cent for New York," is his motto.—Reason—If the College in Rome is built the reward is to be a Cardinal's hat, and the Cardinals' hat may lead one day to the tiara. A Most Rev. Archbishop, with his eyes longing for that prize, cannot be expected to devote his revenues, or his sympathies, to the poor, the sick and the dying at home. The godless "Americans," the "insect" Know-Nothings, the heretical Protestants, must take care of them in the "Institution of Mercy," just as they are taken care of in the public Alms-houses.

TERRIBLE SICKNESS IN ODESSA.—A letter in the *Oesterreichische Zeitung*, dated Odessa, February 29, states that a terrible complaint prevails in that city, and it is particularly violent among the troops. Above 20,000 are now in the hospitals, and thousands have already died. In one week 12 military physicians and four medical men in private practice died.—Among them are two Americans, who were about to return home. The typhus has committed terrible ravages in the whole of Southern Russia, and particularly in those places which are near the theatre of war. Bakshiserai, Simpheropol, Kherson, and Nikolajeff are almost empty. It is estimated that this pestilence has already carried off 100,000 men. It is gradually spreading over Bessarabia.

A KANSAS WANT.—A correspondent of the *Hillsdale Gazette*, after mentioning rifles and some other things which, he says, are not wanted in Kansas, states a real necessity as follows:—"A young Missourian came to my office yesterday on business, having left his claim, about one hundred miles west, a few days since, where he had been living about four months. He said, among other things, there are plenty of men up there, but I have not seen a woman for four months. There is an Illinois man up there who has got a woman's dress, and carries it around for a show, charging one dollar a sight, and is getting rich at it."

ANOTHER VETERAN GONE.—Commodore Conner, one of the veteran patriots, whose chivalric bravery added lustre to the American Navy in the war of 1812, has paid the debt of nature. He had been in the service about forty-five years—about half of which was in the active service. He entered the Navy in 1809, and was on board the *Hornet* during her engagement with the *Penguin* in 1814, where he was wounded, and from whence he carried to his grave a ball in his body.

A NEW FEATURE.—The New Jersey Railroad Company have opened a complaint book. The book is open at all hours, at the office in Jersey city, for the entry of all causes of dissatisfaction or complaints of any kind, which the company engage promptly and thoroughly to investigate and redress, it made by responsible persons. A like course will be taken if the complaints be communicated to the officers of the company, with the name of the party aggrieved.

GLEANINGS.

Prussia possesses 25,000 teachers, or school-masters.

There are 11,000 barrels of flour in store in Quincy, Illinois.

The crop of maple sugar this year is estimated at \$3,000,000.

There are fourteen female physicians practicing in Boston.

"LIBERTY OR DEATH," as the rat said when his tail was caught in the trap.

The Wool clip of Washington co., last year was 2,948,921 pounds, worth \$1,165,398.

The fellow who slept under the "cover of night," says that he came very near freezing.

UNSTUCK.—The report that Ex-Gov. Bigler, of California, has been nominated as Minister to Sweden.

The Dubuque *Tribune* says that five hundred good mechanics will be wanted in that city the coming season.

MARTIN KOSTA has married a rich widow in Chicago, Illinois, and settled himself on a farm for which he paid \$9,000.

COL. A. K. M'CLURE has been appointed Superintendent of the Erie and North East Railroad, in place of Joseph Casey, resigned.

A letter from Hon. James Buchanan says, that he will leave for the United States, in the steamer *Arago*, advertised to sail from Havre, to New York, on the 9th of April.

A CORONER'S jury in Columbus, Georgia, lately held an inquest over the dead body of a slave child of eight years, and returned that it came to its death by blows inflicted by its mistress, Mrs. Elizabeth Clayton.

A MR. ALLMAN, at Gallatin, Va., blew up his house and store, killing himself and severely injuring his wife, by accidentally dropping a lighted cigar into a keg of powder which he was passing. The accident occurred on the 21st of March.

The Montreal Advertiser says that some idea of the snow in that region may be formed from the fact that there are drifts in the neighborhood of the "Mile End" 23 feet high on level land, actual measurement. A warm rain would create a disastrous flood there.

DESTITUTION IN TEXAS.—So shocking is the condition of the roads between Indiana and the Gulf coast of Texas, that flour was worth twenty-five dollars a barrel at the latest advices, and at some other places in that section it could not be bought at all.

At Dexter, Me., recently, the floor of the Town Hall gave way during an excited election of town officers, and two hundred and fifty persons were precipitated into the room and cellar below, and no one was killed or seriously wounded, though some appeared to be badly maimed.

PARLIAMENTARY WIT.—A resolution offered by Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer, in the British House of Commons, was designated by Lord Palmerston as "Much Ado About Nothing." Thundering cheers followed the reminder given to the Premier by Bulwer, that "Much Ado About Nothing" follows, in chronological order, after the "Comedy of Errors."

A SHOEMAKER received a note from a lady to whom he was particularly attached, requesting him to make her a pair of shoes, and not knowing exactly the style she required, he dispatched a written missive to her, asking her whether she would like them "Wound or Exp. Toad." The fair one, indignant at this rich specimen of orthography, replied, "Kneether."

The number of bills which Governor Winston, of Alabama, has regarded it his duty to veto, has obtained for him the name of the "Veto Governor." He has recently vetoed two bills that purport to incorporate villages, but which contain "not a sentence to be found going to incorporate either of them." The only point in the acts is the regulation of the sale of liquor.

IN N. Carolina, within six miles of Greensboro', Rev. John B. Marsh reports a family who had never heard any person pray or preach, had never seen a Bible, or heard of Jesus! Throughout "the Pines," where every body is engaged in making turpentine, he found similar specimens of heathenism; not one half the population according to his estimate, having ever seen a Bible.

THE demolition of the Irving House, in N. York, has been commenced. Its central front is to be replaced with marble, and several elegant stores fitted up. It is stated that the Messrs. Delmonico refused \$100,000 for their lease of one wing of this building. The Irving House was built in 1848, and was then thought too far up town. Now, it is too far down for a hotel.

HOLLOWAY'S Ointment and Pills, certain Remedies for Rheumatism.—Henry Foot, aged 52, of Natchez, Mississippi, was a severe sufferer from this complaint, and tried a number of reputed remedies, hoping they would benefit him, but he became so bad at last, as to be entirely confined to his bed, and he was unable to move hand or foot. While he was in this horrible condition, a friend brought him a quantity of Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which he immediately commenced to use, he soon found himself gradually improved by them, and by persevering with them for eleven weeks, he was entirely cured, and has since enjoyed the best of health.

MAIL ROBBERIES.—A regular system of mail robberies seems to have been planned and put into successful execution between St. Louis and the eastern cities. The St. Louis papers learn from the postmaster that the mails made up for Boston on the 28th January, the mail of the 27th of the same month for Washington, and the mail of the 7th March for Philadelphia, are all missing and have fallen into the hands of the robbers. These mails contained money, and large amounts of drafts, and it seems strange that they should be stolen, as from the moment they leave the St. Louis post office they are in the charge of agents, who are employed for the special purpose of guarding and safely delivering these mails, and if those containing money, which are known by the brass locks, are missing, they ought to know what becomes of them.