

THE JOURNAL.

CLIPPINGS AND SCRIBBLINGS.

Hon. JAMES L. GILLIS, of Elk county, has been nominated by the Democrats of this district as their candidate for Congress.

We omitted last week to call the attention of the public to the advertisement of the Clearfield Institute, which commences its next session on Monday, Sept. 1st.

A GREAT COUNTRY THIS!—The Grand Jury of Rawson county, Virginia, has found a charge against the postmaster at Shinnsville, for handing out the Tribune to subscribers!

During a thunder gust week before last a little son of Judah Miller, of Hempstead Plains, Long Island, while lying with his head in his mother's lap, was killed by lightning.

WHAT'S WRONG?—The Republican last week did not put up at its mast-head, with the rest of the Democratic County ticket, the name of John Irvin, Sr., who was nominated for Commissioner. Any screws loose?

We tender our acknowledgments to such of our friends as gave us a call last week, and favored us with material aid. We added quite a number of names to our subscription list during the same time.

The Panama Star and Herald has received important private advices from Nicaragua, showing that Walker's position, at present, is anything but a pleasant one, and inferring that he will soon be driven from the country.

THERE are a number of new advertisements in to-day's Journal, to which we call the special attention of our readers. A. M. Hills offers his stock of goods at wholesale. The County Superintendent gives notice that a Teachers' Institute will be opened on the 23d Sept. A tract of valuable land in Penn township, is offered for sale by A. & N. Moore. H. Kepkart, Jr., also wishes to sell some valuable property. There are also several other notices worthy of attention.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.—The following are the successful candidates for nomination at the Democratic primary election recently held in this county:—Associate Judges—Benjamin Bonsall, of Brady township, Wm. L. Moore, of Clearfield borough. Prothonotary—George Walters, of Bell township. Register, &c.—James Wrigley, of Clearfield borough. County Commissioner—John Irvin Sen., of Lawrence township. Surgeon—John L. Cattle, of Clearfield borough. Auditors—Peter Hoover, of Pike tp., 3 years, and A. C. Tate, of Lawrence tp., 1 year.

ANOTHER CONGRESSIONAL FIGHT.—On Monday the 13th inst., a political dispute occurred in an omnibus in Washington, between Mr. Granger of New York, aged about sixty-five years, and Mr. McMullin of Virginia. McMullin said the South would not submit to the election of Fremont—Granger replied, "after November, it will be made to submit." A few words more passed between them, when McMullin clinched Granger, and struck him in the eye. The parties were then separated. The House has appointed a Committee to examine into the matter, and report at the next session of Congress.

Gov. BIGLER is known to be the fast friend of Mr. Buchanan, and it therefore caused no little surprise when he moved a resolution in the Senate the other day to overhauled the public accounts of Col. Fremont. The object was too apparent to admit of a doubt. It was to create an impression in the public mind unfavorable to Col. Fremont. Mr. Hale caused great laughter in the Senate by saying he was glad Mr. Bigler had offered his resolution; for it was rather tame work, said he, to make speeches for a candidate against whom no charges could be made. The only thing he had heard against Fremont before was that he had ate dog-meat. The reply to that was that the people intended to give him something better to eat. They would chase a Buck down for him in autumn. Gov. Bigler became very fidgety under the stream of ridicule poured upon the movement, and the Senate out of mere pity of him passed the resolution.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.—The Ariel arrived on the 13th, with two weeks' later news from California, and bringing \$1,473,876 in treasure on freight. The Vigilance Committee was still in session at San Francisco, and the trial of Judge Terry had not been brought to a close. The general impression seemed to be that he would be banished from the State, or, at least, would not be permitted to resume his judicial functions. California has again suffered from terrible conflagrations. Nearly two hundred buildings were destroyed at Placerville at an estimated loss of \$1,000,000. At Georgetown \$100,000, and at Marysville \$160,000 worth of property have been burnt, and just before the steamer left, the town of Nevada was totally destroyed, the loss amounting to three millions. Advice from Oregon state that the war in the southern portion of the Territory has been brought to a close.

PHILADELPHIA.—No less than five Fremont meetings took place in Philadelphia on Tuesday evening of last week. The meeting in the Seventh ward was immense, and was addressed by Wm. Bull, Chas. Gilpin, and by Chas. Gibbons. The enthusiasm was intense. The meeting in the Sixth ward was held in a spacious hall on Fourth street, above George, and at an early hour, the hall, and all the passages to it were crowded to suffocation. Robert P. Gillingham and Wm. Nicholson addressed the meeting. The Republican Club of the Fourteenth ward held a meeting in Spring Garden, and after the transaction of some business, adjourned with cheers to a large Republican meeting held in the Twentieth ward, at the extensive hall, corner of 19th street and Girard Avenue, where Geo. H. Kierle addressed the meeting. In the Ninth ward a large and spirited meeting was held at the corner of Fifteenth and Market streets. A Fremont meeting was held in Camden on the same evening. Philadelphia is aroused, and the glorious fires of freedom are illuminating every part of that beautiful city.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.—The Court, last week, remained in session until Friday evening, and disposed of the following business:

In the Common Pleas.—David Michaels vs. Jon. Pierce's administrators. Debt. Tried and verdict for Plff. \$75.87. Swoope for Plff. Wallace for Deft.

Samuel Hegarty vs. Robt. Mathers and Jon. Boynton. Ejectment—tried and verdict for Defts. Wallace for Plff., McEnally and Linn for Defts.

Alex. Ferguson vs. Thomas Ralston. Ejectment—tried and verdict for Deft. McEnally and Linn for Plff., Wallace for Deft.

Kelly & Dickenson vs. H. B. Miller. Replevin—verdict for Plffs. \$403.29. Wallace for Plffs., McCullough for Deft.

Torbert & Crane vs. A. Caldwell. Trespass et al. tried and verdict for Deft. Wallace for Plffs., Larimer for Deft.

P. W. Barrett vs. Eliza Irvin. Appeal—Plff. takes nonsuit. McEnally for Plff., Wallace for Deft.

Flood & Miller vs. W. Miller and W. Smith. Trespass. Settled as per paper filed. Larimer for Plffs., Crans for Defts.

Jacob Arnold vs. Isaac Thompson. Ejectment. Tried—verdict for Deft. Wallace for Plff., Cattle for Deft.

Samuel Lucas vs. Davis & Pownall. Replevin. Tried and verdict for Deft. Larimer for Plff., Swoope for Defts.

Argument List.—John J. Bloom vs. Abraham Bloom. Rule to show cause why award should not be set aside. Rule discharged.—Wallace for rule, Crans contra.

Isaac McKee vs. Wm. T. Bloom. Certiorari by Deft.; changed to an appeal. Wallace for Plff., Crans for Deft.

Eliza Irvin vs. Amos and Stewart Reed. Certiorari by Deft. Proceedings reversed. Dundy for Deft.

Bloom vs. Bloom vs. Morrell. Certiorari by Deft.; changed to an appeal. Crans for Deft.

Sol. G. Pyles vs. Wm. Irvin. Exceptions by Deft. to award of arbitrators. Award set aside. Dundy for Plff., Crans for Deft.

In the Quarter Sessions.—Benjamin Carr was convicted of an assault and battery on Christ. Lanich. Not sentenced. McCullough and Swoope for Com., Wallace for Deft.

John G. Stofen plead guilty to an indictment for larceny, and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$1, &c., and be imprisoned 6 months.

Hekziah Bressler, charged with adultery, fornication and bastardy, was tried and acquitted, but sentenced to pay the costs. McCullough & Wallace for Com., Crans & Hale for Deft.

James Curley, charged with malicious mischief, (setting a raft adrift), was tried and convicted. He was sentenced to pay a fine of \$10, costs of prosecution, and undergo an imprisonment of nine months. McCullough and Crans for Com., Wallace for Deft.

The grand jury passed on 9 bills, of which 5 were returned ignoramus.

LUMBERMEN'S MEETING.

In pursuance of a resolution adopted at the meeting of Lumbermen, held in this place on the 4th of July last, a very large and respectable number of Lumbermen of Clearfield, Centre, and Elk counties, assembled in the court house on the afternoon of the 18th inst. Hon. J. T. Leonard, elected as President, J. B. Graham, F. P. Huxthal, Samuel Powell, Jno. M. Chase, Richard Shaw, Sen., Horace Patchin, in Robert Mahaffey, Jno. Barnoy, James Forest, Arthur Bell, C. Kratzer, of Clearfield, and J. K. Book, John Askey, Augustus Hymen, of Centre county, Vice Presidents; and D. W. Moore and S. B. Row, Secretaries.

The proceedings of the meeting on the 4th of July having been read, on motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to report proceedings expressive of the sense of this meeting:—Ellis Irwin, William Stewart, J. B. Graham, Peter Lamm, and Jacob Wilhelm.

In the absence of the committee Judge Barrett was prevailed on for a speech, to which he consented, and in his usual forcible and happy style, reviewed the whole history of lumbering operations in this county.

At the conclusion of Judge B's remarks, the committee made the following report, which, being read, was unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the people of Clearfield, Elk, and Centre counties, with a degree of unanimity unexampled are opposed to floating loose logs upon our public highways, and intend to employ every means within their power to prevent it. With a view to maintain their rights in this respect the meeting pledges itself to memorialize the Legislature, as the first means of preventing the nuisance, and secondly, to prosecute every man who puts loose logs in the stream.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed by this meeting of ten persons, whose special duty it shall be to institute prosecutions against all and every person who shall hereafter put loose logs in the stream for the purpose of floating in sufficient numbers to create a nuisance, whether they be owners, contractors, or hands employed to do the labor; and that the members of this meeting will sustain them with the means and with every necessary aid in prosecuting said suits to trial.

Resolved, That the executive committee appointed by the meeting, be instructed to render the said committee all the aid necessary for the purposes aforesaid.

Resolved, That an executive committee be appointed, whose duty it shall be to cause memorials to be printed and circulated, and to take all the necessary steps to forward the object of this meeting, and for that purpose are authorized to collect funds to pay for printing and other expenses, and disburse the same at their discretion.

The following gentlemen compose the committee on prosecutions, provided for in the last resolution:—J. M. Chase, Wm. H. Robinson, Robert Mahaffey, Henry Groe, of Clearfield; Wm. Stewart, Jas. Askey, Daniel Road, of Centre; R. C. Winslow, Robert Blake, Robert Rothrick, of Elk.

The following are the names of the gentlemen composing the Executive Committee provided for in the last resolution: Wm. A. Wallace, Wm. Stewart, J. K. Book, J. B. Graham, Ellis Irvin, J. T. Leonard, Wm. McBride, A. H. Shaw, James Irwin.

On motion, Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers, and published in all the papers of Clearfield, Centre, Clinton, and Elk counties.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

By last Night's Mail.

LATEST FROM KANSAS.

Plot of the Border Ruffians to Murder and Drive out the Free State Settlers.—The Free State men now acting in self-defence.

The Chicago Tribune, of the 20th inst. says: For some two months or so, the Border Ruffians have been seemingly quiet. "All is peaceful in Kansas," they said. "We have news of order and quiet in the Territory," repeated the St. Louis Republican. This was a blind; all the while the Border Ruffians were preparing to make a grand sweep over the Territory, to band themselves together, and by one descent murder or drive out of Kansas the whole Free State population.

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Seeing this state of things, knowing that life or death hung upon the issue, the Free State men resolved to meet the crisis like men. They could not wait, for to do that would be to insure the success of the Ruffians. They dared not to do it, for not only would their property be sacrificed, but their wives and children ruthlessly violated and they murdered.

They concluded, rightly as we think, to meet the foe, and to show him that he was not feared—they determined to attack him in one of his strongholds.

Franklin was one of the dens of the Ruffians, where they occupied a block-house, which was attacked and carried. The Free State men had one killed and seven wounded. The body of the Ruffians ran like troopers—four of them were wounded. Sixty stand of arms, most of which were identified as having been stolen from Kansas, and some as U. S. muskets, one cannon, powder and a large amount of stores, were taken. The story about the sacking of Franklin, and the robbing of the post office there, is not true. The assault was confined to the marauders' den—it began and ended there.

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A despatch from Washington, of August 23, says: The free State men of Kansas despatched Mr. Army as a special messenger to Washington, to call upon the President for protection from the Buford men, as the Southerners are called out there. We learn that the President was too much occupied to see the Free State agent when he called at the White House on the subject, and he was turned over to Mr. Sydney Webster, the private secretary of the President, who informed him that it was his opinion that the free State men would have to take care of themselves; that the President was just now so much engaged that he could not attend to the matter. With this consolation, Mr. Army left his papers in the hands of the private secretary, and took his departure from the White House.

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Holloway's Pills have again triumphed over every other medicine.—Interesting Case!!—Emily Barton, aged 17, of Walnut Street, Cincinnati, suffered much and often from sick headaches, tottering of the limbs, numbness of the whole body, and other symptoms which very much alarmed her fond parents, the actual name and nature of the complaint puzzled every one, it bore such a variety of opinions on the subject. Three months ago, the mother boldly went to work with Holloway's Pills, which very quickly performed their part, for in six weeks the young lady was in possession of the most robust health; after every advice and medicine had failed.—They are an excellent medicine for young ladies entering into womanhood.

ATTENTION REGULARS.—You are ordered to meet for parade on Saturday, August 30th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. By order of the Captain. Aug. 30.

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July 30, 1856.—G. W. RHEEM, 1st Serg't.

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RESOLUTION, PROPOSING AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the sixth article thereof.

FIRST AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional article to said constitution to be designated as article eleven, as follows:—

OF PUBLIC DEBTS.

SECTION 1. The state may contract debts, to supply casual deficits or failures in revenues, or to meet expenses not otherwise provided for; but the aggregate amount of such debts, direct and contingent, whether contracted by virtue of one or more acts of the general assembly, or at different periods of time, shall never exceed seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the money arising from the creation of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was obtained, or to repay the debts so contracted, and to no other purpose whatever.

SECTION 2. In addition to the above limited power the state may contract debts to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the state in war, or to redeem the present outstanding indebtedness of the state; but the money arising from the contracting of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was raised, or to repay such debts, and to no other purpose whatever.

SECTION 3. The debts above specified, in sections one and two of this article, no debt whatever shall be created by or on behalf of the state.

SECTION 4. To provide for the payment of the present debt, and any additional debt contracted by the state, the legislature shall, at its first session, after the adoption of this amendment, create a sinking fund, which shall be sufficient to pay the accruing interest on such debt, and annually to reduce the principal thereof by a sum not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which sinking fund shall consist of the net annual income of the public works, from time to time owned by the state, or the proceeds of the sale of the same, or of any part thereof, and the income or proceeds of any sale of stocks owned by the state, together with other funds, or resources, that may be designated by law. The said sinking fund may be increased, from time to time, by assigning to it any part of the ordinary and current revenues of the state, not required for the ordinary and current expenses of government, and unless in case of war, invasion or insurrection, no part of the said sinking fund shall be used or applied otherwise than in extinguishing the said debt, until the amount of such debt is reduced below the sum of five millions of dollars.

SECTION 5. The credit of the commonwealth shall not in any manner be pledged, or loaned to any individual, company, corporation, or association; nor shall the commonwealth hereafter become a joint owner, or stockholder, in any company, corporation, or association.

SECTION 6. The commonwealth shall not assume the debt, or any part thereof, of any county, city, borough, or township; or of any corporation, association; or unless such debt shall have been contracted to enable the state to repel invasion, suppress domestic insurrection, defend itself in time of war, or to assist the state in the discharge of any portion of its present indebtedness.

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