

Raftsmen's Journal.



S. B. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA. DEC. 3, 1856.

There are some facts connected with the late Presidential contest, and the attitude of the forces opposed to Locofocoism, in Pennsylvania, which it may not be inappropriate to allude to now, when all can consider them with a fair degree of placidity. In the latter part of the campaign, as will be remembered, the impression was attempted to be created that Mr. Fillmore was the only available candidate against Buchanan—that the former would carry a majority of the Southern States—that N. Jersey, New York, and other northern States were certain for him—and that Fremont did not stand the ghost of a chance. Whether these declarations were the offspring of honest opinions, or whether the persons who made them were actuated by individual interest or sinister motives, are problems which we do not now propose to solve; all we have to say on that point is, that it was regarded as strange that Locofocos should use the same arguments. The result of the election shows how egregiously the individuals who made such representations were mistaken, to say nothing harsher, notwithstanding some were induced by them to vote differently from what they would have voted, had they not believed Mr. Fillmore to be the stronger opposition candidate. For our own part, we felt satisfied, from the turn affairs had taken, that he could not secure the electoral votes of more than two or three States at the outside. In arriving at such a conclusion, we did not assume that we possessed any unusual political foresight—we only argued from cause to effect. The Democracy had forced the slavery question upon us in a way that it had to be met—there was no avoiding it. The Philadelphia American platform did not express the views of a large majority of the party at the North on this particular subject—hence hundreds and thousands sought a standard which represented those views, and a party, whose members entertained similar views in regard to the civil tendencies of Roman Catholic and Foreign influences being exercised in our governmental affairs. The strength of the anti-slavery extension element had been largely miscalculated by those who thought that Col. Fremont stood "no chance." They doubtless can scarcely realize that he has carried more than one-third of all the States—that in Pennsylvania his vote exceeds that of Fillmore 65,000, and that in our own county he has received more than half the opposition vote polled; and yet such is the case. From these facts, we wish to argue that politicians are not always to be relied on in their calculations—that tricksters cannot always have matters their own—and that the People cannot be driven hither and thither at will. The result in this State teaches that union and harmony are essential to success, and that parties should never permit trivial points of difference to divide their forces. A small diversion in our ranks elected James Buchanan. Now, under the circumstances, what is the plain and obvious duty of every sincere and honest opponent of the Locofoco party? Is it to keep up a division? Or is it to adjust differences, as wisdom dictates? Every one can readily answer these questions for himself. The Americans and Republicans, if we understand their positions correctly, are respectively opposed to Political Romanism and slavery extension. Whatever trivial barriers separate them should therefore be at once removed, all the forces formed into one organization, and then made to move, in the Gen. Jackson style, like "a unit." Steps with this object in view, have already been taken in some sections of the State; and prominent Americans in Philadelphia are now urging it. The truth is that this feeling is manifesting itself everywhere, and, not to be chary about words, nearly all the objections we hear made to an adjustment, come from a set of fellows who, if they are not acting the part of knaves, are acting the part of fools. We trust, however, that no one will permit evil counsels to bias his opinions; but that all will give the matter their serious consideration. We may have more to say on this subject hereafter.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.—The land sales at Leavenworth on the 19th passed off quietly; 2000 purchasers were present, and the bidding was spirited. The Leavenworth Herald publishes a correspondence between Gov. Geary and Marshal Donaldson, in which the latter refuses to execute the warrant for the re-arrest of Hayes, the murderer of Buffum, who had been liberated on bail, and expresses his determination to resign, which he has since done and left Leocompton. Gov. Geary, after the refusal of Donaldson to re-arrest Hayes, immediately dispatched Col. Titus, with six armed men, who captured the murderer and brought him to Leocompton. The prisoner's counsel thereupon applied to Judge Leocompte, for a writ of habeas corpus, but Gov. Geary has suspended the Judge, it is said, and the trials were to proceed before Judge Cato. The report that the Governor has suspended Judge Leocompte, appears almost incredible, as we do not think he possesses the authority to do so. There seems, however, to be some strong grounds for believing he has done so, for later advices state that Leocompte has issued a process against Gov. Geary for contempt of Court.

CHANGE OF TUNE.

It is amusing to witness the many singular evolutions performed in the Locofoco camp by those who are attempting to gain a controlling influence with the incoming National Administration. The South, ever since it was known that Mr. Buchanan is elected, has been manœuvring to gain such an influence. Imperious dictation was at first resorted to, and the most ultra demands were made. Suddenly, however, we find the Richmond Enquirer, which had opened the fire, change its position and commence rebuking the Charleston Mercury and New Orleans Delta, for the threatening attitude which they had assumed. It says they "are in no sense party papers," and that "it will be time enough to suspect Mr. Buchanan and to oppose his Administration, when he discovers, by some unequivocal act of bad faith, that he does not deserve the confidence and support of the South." The Enquirer seems also to have arrived at a full realization of the difficulties which surround Mr. Buchanan, and advises the practice of caution and prudence in the most tender manner. It even talks of preserving the Union as a desirable object—that the North should be conciliated, "so that when the final conflict comes, if come it must, the South may not find herself utterly friendless and alone;" and, strange as it may seem, after having talked of disinheriting all the New York politicians, it has very recently discovered in Hon. Wm. L. Marcy one of the "foremost statesmen of the age," and indulges in a strain of the most unbounded laudation of him. This complete change in the tone of the Enquirer, may appear unaccountable, at first sight; but when it is known that immediately prior to it, Gov. Wise, of Virginia, had paid a visit to Wheatland, and that, as it is said, he went away out of humor, it is fair to infer that the President elect would not commit himself, (a habit into which Jeems fell early in life,) and, therefore, the "chivalry" deemed it prudent to drop that line of policy, and try flattery and cajolery to bring him into complete subjection. It is really wonderful what effect the dispensing of patronage has upon the nerves of politicians, and what deferential apologies and defenders imperious dictators may become when they find it necessary to wheedle a President into their meshes. The whole affair is laughable, and this sudden change of position of the Southern fire-eaters reminds us of a certain "King of France, who, with forty thousand men, marched up the hill, and then—marched down again!"

SHARP BUSINESS OPERATION.—The New York Evening Post gives the particulars of a keen business transaction in that city, which seems to be mixed in equal parts with love and money. A school girl, and only child, received the addresses of a young man, which coming to the ear of her father, he had an interview with the lover, and, by dint of persuasion and a thousand dollars, got his promise to cease his visits. For a while the separation seemed to be permanent, but after a few weeks apparent forgetfulness of her sweetheart, the girl informed her friends that three days previous thereto she was married to the bought-off lover, but returning directly from the house of the officiating clergyman, she had not seen her husband since the ceremony. The father, distressed beyond measure, again sought the young husband, and, after much persuasion, got from him a promise to sign a written agreement releasing his marital rights, and relinquishing all control over his wife. The father willingly handed over four thousand dollars, and the papers were to be signed at ten o'clock the next day. At five o'clock, the sharp operator, with the five thousand in his pocket, called and demanded his wife, and she departed with her husband, leaving her father minus five thousand and a daughter.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.—The New Orleans Delta, of the 18th Nov., says:—"It is now evident that the election of Mr. Buchanan is a moral defeat. It is equally evident that the war between the North and South did not end on the 4th of November, 1856. It rather had a new beginning then, and will certainly not end before 1860. We are perfectly satisfied that the triumph, as it is termed, of the Democratic party, is the mere success of forces, and not the definite vindication of principle—a simple respite for the present, without any security for the future." The Delta also says, "without a reversal of the past history of our politics, the Republican party will as surely come into power as time shall flow on." The Delta is a Democratic paper. The Unterrified, it would seem, don't like the way the current is running.

"BLEEDING KANSAS" is winning advocates where they were least expected. Even the Washington Union pleads for the destitute and suffering there like a genuine "Black Republican." On account of the "rightful atrocities and disorders which have filled the land," the settlers could neither plant nor harvest, and the winter has, therefore, surprised them, unprepared for its terrors. "Unless early and efficient measures are adopted," continues the Union, "to guard against famine in Kansas, no one can foresee the fatal consequences to which it may lead—first, in the despairing effort to sustain and prolong life, and then in the work of death itself. Without relief, the imaginary scenes of the past may become tragic history."

CONGRESS met on Monday, but it was understood that the President's message would not be delivered before yesterday. The Whitfield case was to come up on Tuesday in the House, when objections to his reception as a delegate from Kansas would be made at once.

The Ohio Baptist Convention, at Columbus, on the 24th October, passed a series of resolutions denouncing slavery, and pledging themselves to labor against its extension.

RECRUITS.—The steamship Tennessee sailed from New Orleans on Nov. 26, for Nicaragua, with 300 recruits for Walker's army.

LATEST FROM CALIFORNIA.

We are indebted to a friend in California for a copy of the San Francisco Steamer Bulletin of the 5th November, from which we clip the following items of news: Since our last steamer paper there has been considerable rain in different portions of the State, and the weather has been rather cold. Ice an inch in thickness was formed in the neighborhood of Jackson, San Andreas and Goicouria. The latter, in the full flush of his Columbia, and somewhat less at Stockton. Trundition at the bogus President of Nicaragua, the south of Mariposa the grizzlies and deogua, lifts the veil from all the concealed operations of their mountain fastnesses locations of that filibustering land pirate, and are entering the valleys and bringing forward a very edifying array of documents. Slight shocks of earthquake occurred at Humboldt Bay on the 16th October.

The overland immigrants still continue to enter California, and during the past week several trains daily passed through San Andreas, 886 persons have entered by way of Honey Lake Valley, bringing with them 8,564 head of cattle, 350 horses and 3,700 sheep. 4,000 sheep also arrived near Columbia from Santa Fe, in New Mexico, 1,000 having been lost on the route. They were 5 months on the road. Many of these immigrants are former residents of this State, returning hither with their families, and the gold they had taken from bur hills, invested in such a manner, as to add to the wealth and prosperity of the State. So much better are some of the routes now used across the mountains than those formerly travelled, that many, when they arrived at San Andreas, in the heart of the Southern mining section, were greatly surprised to learn that they had passed the Sierra Nevada's and were in California.

The immense quantities of dirt now coming from the mining districts on the upper branches of the Sacramento river are said to be greatly obstructing navigation between Sacramento and San Francisco. In the Pajaro valley, south of San Jose, horse-thieves are very troublesome, and have recently taken place between the American and Spanish population. One man, a native Californian, was lynched by the Americans. The citizens of Mariposa, where Herbert's cronies congregated rather thickly to receive him, have found it necessary to establish a volunteer night patrol, to save their town from incendiaries. At Spanishtown, also, a citizens' police has been established.

The great human skeleton mystery has been solved by the discovery that the bones were those of Indians, and found near the site of one of their ancient villages before the discovery of gold. Large numbers of prisoners were sometimes massacred, and they were themselves subject to surprises from their enemies. There may also have been a regular place of burial there.

Reports from the mining regions are generally favorable. The high bars are now found to pay as well as the lower ones, and drifting is prosecuted to great advantage. At Shot gulch, near Columbia, a party of spiritualist miners have sunk a drift 80 feet, and are cheered by the spirits, with the hope of soon "striking it rich." The Presidential election returns, so far as they have come in, show a large plurality for Buchanan. Out of 23,000 votes heard from early this morning, (Nov. 5,) about 11,000 were for Buchanan, 7,000 for Fillmore, and 6,000 Fremont. This is exclusive of the San Francisco vote, where Buchanan and Fremont are pretty equally divided, while Fillmore is in a large minority.

SENATOR DOUGLAS A CATHOLIC.—The Locofoco press, undertook to show that Fremont must be a Catholic, because he had been married by a Catholic priest. Senator Douglas was married, in Washington City, on Thanksgiving Day, to Miss Ada Cutts, by Father Byrne, the Georgetown Roman Catholic priest. Douglas, therefore, according to the logic and authority of Democratic editors, politicians and allies, is a Roman Catholic. The logic is theirs, not ours, and we put it on record for the purpose of future reference. The time may come when they may not relish the application of their own reasoning.

HASTY BURIALS.—Another warning against the too common practice of hasty burials, occurred in Fremont, Sandusky county, Ohio, a short time since. Daniel Stearns, Esq., who had been ill for some time, to all appearances, died. All the arrangements were made, and the clergymen and friends assembled to pay the last tribute of respect to the supposed deceased, when the body appeared warm to the touch. Restoratives were administered, and in a few minutes the man who had come so near being buried alive, was sitting. He is now in a fair way of recovery.

EFFECTS OF COMMON SCHOOLS.—It is stated that in the Ninth Congressional District of Illinois, commonly known as Egypt, there are—or were in 1850—11,186 persons of adult age—all of them of native birth except 199—unable to read and write. This district gave Mr. Buchanan some ten thousand majority—just about his entire majority in the whole State. In Winnebago county, on the other hand, where the last census shows but nine persons who could not read and write, Fremont had a majority of upwards of 3,000.

HORSES STOLEN.—We see by the Banner that two fine horses, belonging to David Maclay, Esq., of Piney township, Clarion county, were stolen from the field, on the night of the 24th Nov. Mr. M. was away from home. Nothing has as yet been heard of the horses.

A PHYSIOLOGIST of Cincinnati has discovered that wearing moustaches strengthens the eyesight, and that the removal of these hairy appendages has the effect of causing several diseases of the eyes.

POSTMASTERS at the South have repeatedly intercepted letters to John C. Fremont, within the last four months. One post-master in Virginia refused to mail a letter directed to Mrs. Fremont.

GEN. WALKER AND HIS SCHEMES.

It is a fortunate thing, in this world of wicked and ungodly men, that there are some who love to plot and conspire, occasionally fall out. We should not, else, get timely insight into their villainies. A case just now in point is the opportune quarrel between Gen. Walker and one of his co-conspirators, Gen. Goicouria. The latter, in the full flush of his indignation at the bogus President of Nicaragua, lifts the veil from all the concealed operations of their mountain fastnesses locations of that filibustering land pirate, and are entering the valleys and bringing forward a very edifying array of documents. Slight shocks of earthquake occurred at Humboldt Bay on the 16th October.

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FOREIGN NEWS BY THE PERSIA.

The present steamer takes out another startling monetary announcement. The Bank of England have again raised their rate of discount, and for all descriptions of bills 7 per cent, is now the minimum charge. These terms are higher than any that have prevailed since the middle of the great panic of 1847. Even during the late war the rates were never above those which were current throughout last month, namely 6 per cent, for two months' and 7 per cent, for three months' bills. In the panic of 1847, 8 per cent, was temporarily demanded, and that is the extreme point within modern experience.

The measure came unexpectedly upon the public, although every circumstance of the money market justifies it. Last week there was, in many quarters, a strong expectation that something of the kind would be resorted to, but as it was since known that the Bank of France had not continued to take any large amounts, and the arrival of the James Baines from Melbourne, with £700,000 in gold, was hourly expected, the anticipation had generally subsided. It now appears, however, that the demand for discount and loans during the past few days has greatly increased, and that the continental exchanges all present an unfavorable tendency, while the expected arrival from Australia is still delayed, and apprehensions even are gaining ground as to the safety of the ship. Under these circumstances the Bank directors properly felt that they could no longer wait for contingencies, and that a prompt step might turn the tide and save much future inconvenience.

Those London papers which are supposed most directly to reflect the opinions of the British Ministry, speak confidently of the continuance of the Anglo-French alliance. The Globe says that the alliance "is as close and cordial as it has been at any hour since it was first established." The Morning Post says: "It is of the highest importance, at a moment like the present, to dispel the exaggerations of a rumor, and to record the truth simply.—We, therefore, emphatically state that we have reason to believe that never at any time was the alliance between England and France more solid and faithful than it is now."

Frauds to an immense extent on the Great Northern Rail Road Line had come to light, the perpetrator being Mr. Leopold Redpath, registrar of shares and transfers for the company. He had held a high social position, and was above suspicion until his sudden disappearance led to an examination of his books when 14 defalcations, said to amount to £150,000, were discovered. It is the old story of a limited income and a fast life without any of his employers noticing the incongruity.

The Times of Nov. 15, says:—"The English funds have fully recovered from the depression caused yesterday by the advance in the rate of discount."

THE U. S. OF AMERICA AND THE U. R. OF CREATION.—AN ANALYSIS OF ANALOGIES.

We frequently observe upon examination a strange analogy and similitude between subjects superficially antagonistic and divided.—It is a very servicable mental exercise to trace out these essential, though not patent, similarities; and, if no better purpose is subserved, it at least quickens the wit and affords us rational amusement. An analogy of more than usual interest, and between subjects more than commonly divided, has just occurred to us and, for example sake, we shall endeavor to follow it and see how far it leads. Who could believe, for instance, that an analogy subsisted between our country and a Pill! And yet there is, in many points, a radical similitude—as we shall now prove. In every branch of physical development it seems to be our destiny to conquer. In every branch of physical disease, the Pills and Ointment of Professor Holloway have proved efficacious for a cure. With a population inferior to Great Britain, we have more miles of telegraph and railroad than England, France and Australia combined. From his central establishment in London, Prof. Holloway has rescued and restored to health more patients than the united physicians of the world. Our commerce and our fame cover every sea. His Pills are in the reach and his praise is on the tongue of every nation on the globe. The elastic character of our institutions enable us to accommodate our growth to the accessions which are manifestly in reserve for us. The strictly universal principles upon which Holloway's Remedies are compounded, enable them to grapple with and overcome every variety of disease; they destroy the manifestations of ailment by eradicating its causes. There is a mighty destiny in store for the United States; they will absorb eventually every weaker government by the force of the democratic idea. The idea of Prof. Holloway's Universal Remedies is one essentially democratic; it does not limit health to wealth but gives it a free boon to all who ask for and employ it. It also will eventually absorb all inferior schools of practice and be regarded, universally, (as it already is by the wise) as the supreme and only remedy. Our country is much given to annexation, but uses whatever power it may acquire exclusively for the benefit of the annexed. Prof. Holloway has extended his medicinal dominion over the four quarters of the earth he has penetrated even the remotest haunts of the barbarian; and yet he carries lessing in his hand and the only burdens he imposes are those of happiness and health.

We could carry out the remarkable similitudes of these apparently disconnected subjects into infinite detail; but enough has already been said to arouse the attention of the reader, and a very little thought will enable him to follow up the train of meditation we have started. The proudest destiny that we can wish the United States is, that they may emulate in the body politic, the wonder-working usefulness of the U. R. (universal remedies) in the body physical! Let our statesmen look to it and see that we are not outstripped!—N. Y. Nat. Police Gazette.

CLEARFIELD AND COMMON SCHOOLS.

In Literature, our county does not rank with its neighbors of the East. It has never engaged in any public enterprise that tended to promote the general interests of its inhabitants; and it is slow in moving towards that point of education to which some of the surrounding counties are advancing. For years past, almost every county in the State has done something to accelerate common school education. Some have been burdened with taxes in order that the youth might have access to learning, without the labor and toil which the earlier settlers endured. The log cabins in many places are wholly annihilated, and palaces have taken their places. Associations have been organized for the mutual advantage of teachers, and weekly and monthly meetings are convening, where every question in the art of teaching is discussed, and every superiority disseminated. In these meetings each teacher or member of the association advances such beneficial idea as may suggest itself to his mind. The constant energy manifested by every member in order to excel, makes these movements of the highest worth. In some localities teachers even collect large sums of money to procure the lectures and services of some celebrated teacher. But what is Clearfield county doing in this great work? It is to be regretted that, with her intelligent population, she should be so far in the rear in this matter. She has not been opposed by the influence of a stiff-necked population, like many other counties, where conservatives still exist; but is populated with enterprising men from the eastern States, who have brought with them every incentive to abbreviate and facilitate the labor of their pursuits. But, "as the day is taken of a storm," and the present calm may terminate in a revival of education. As this time every thing is looking forward with high aspirations of making education bloom in its most effulgent form. For years we have lain dormant; but our sleep will soon prove fruitful. We are ripening to usefulness, and very soon education will assume a way second to none in the State. All that is necessary is to leap into the educational arena, and proclaim here in all its forms. The friends of education should meet annually, and at those meetings publish and announce those plans and modes which would prove most effectual in diffusing a sound and moral education. After these meetings are properly appreciated, others will soon follow—teachers will organize associations, and the work will go bravely on. Then teaching will become an honorable and elevated vocation—a vocation to which none but the most worthy and talented should have access. *Tanta vis probatior est, ut eum vel in hoste diligamus.* Fellow Teachers—Let us move towards something that will exalt our profession, which will indubitably add to our good, and to the improvement of the youth, whose welfare in future life depends in a great measure upon the principles which we daily instill. School teaching is destined to become the most respectable department of industry, and the time in which it shall become such is wholly with us. If we all strive to obtain the highest honors, making "Excelsior" our motto, the teacher's object will not be pecuniary, but it will be fame and love for the dissemination of knowledge. New methods will then be introduced into schools; new sciences will be taught, and every convenience will be procured that would have a tendency to make education thrive. All these meliorations will certainly be wrought, if all the educationalists will rally for a reformation, or rather, rally for the fulfillment of their duties. Directors should allow teachers a portion of their time for the purpose of attending associations of this kind. Three days out of every school year allotted to teachers for their instruction at stated annual meetings, would be of ten times the value that the same time in teaching would render, and by so doing they would be complying with the desire of the Superintendent of common schools. (See school laws page 67.) Let every friend of education make an effort to organize an annual meeting or Institute, or at least attend when one is proclaimed. W. W. SHAW.

Clearfield Hill, Nov. 24, 1856.

We think it is hardly known even to the most intelligent of our readers, how deep some of the sciences are looking down into the mysteries of creation. We know there were wonderful discoveries in these times, and wonderful uses made of them, but did not know the Chemists were imitating in their crucibles and even surpassing the most wonderful productions of organic life. During our visit to Lowell we were introduced by one of their prominent citizens to the laboratory of Dr. Ayer, (inventor of Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills,) where we were shown with generous frankness, his process and his products. This master genius of his art is manufacturing the subtle essences of flowers from tar and other vegetable substances. His essence of Pine Apple, Strawberry, Checkerberry, Pear, Canna, Quince, Cinnamon, &c., not only equal but they exceed in purity of flavor, those vegetables themselves. His oil of Winter-green is purer and of better flavor than any that can be gathered from the plant—and yet is made by chemical composition from the Hydro-carbons in tar! His process is, to analyze the substance and find the exact ultimate atoms of which it is made, then recombine them in the same proportions which exist in nature.—Christian Advocate.

A MAN who died in Botetourt county, Virginia, a few months ago, devised his entire property, estimated at 10,000, to one of his sisters. After his death, that sister destroyed his will and divided his property equally between a brother and sister and herself.

The largest vessel ever built since Noah's time is to be launched in England about the middle of next April. Her first trip will be to Portland, Maine. A vessel of 20,000 tons is a novelty in the maritime world.