

RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.



S. B. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. CLEARFIELD, PA., JAN. 11, 1857.

Gov. Pollock will please accept our thanks for an early copy of his excellent message.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

We give our readers to-day the annual message of Gov. Pollock. It is a clear, well written document, giving a succinct statement of the affairs of the Commonwealth and containing suggestions worthy of the earnest attention of our legislators. The financial affairs of the State are in a wholesome and gratifying condition. All demands upon the treasury have been promptly met; the interest on the funded debt was punctually paid, and the State debt itself reduced \$569,155 07. By judicious management, the Governor thinks the entire debt could be liquidated in 20 years, and demonstrates the practicability of it very clearly. The public works, it seems, are not as productive of revenue as usual, for the true it is that the receipts have increased, yet the increase of expenses has been proportionately greater; and the Governor favors the sale of the main line. His views on banking are the same as enunciated in his inaugural address—that where actually required, banks may be incorporated or re-chartered, and recommends the extension of the act compelling banks to pay out notes redeemable in specie, and makes other suggestions designed, if adopted, to rid the State of depreciated currency. He takes a commendable position in favor of our common school system, recommends the establishment of a State normal school, and that teachers' institutes, as auxiliary to the normal school, should be aided by the State. The reformatory and charitable institutions receive a kind notice; the establishment of an agricultural bureau, and an appropriation to the Farmer's High School, are recommended; and a more liberal policy urged relative to the restrictive laws regulating manufacturing and improvement companies. "Omnia's" legislation, and the practice of delaying the passage of the appropriation bill, are justly condemned; the remodeling of the entire military system suggested; an appropriation to erect a State arsenal at Philadelphia recommended; and the Legislature urged to make a fair and impartial apportionment of the State for Senators and Representatives. The Governor refers to the corruption practiced at the ballot-box, thinks every good citizen, no matter of what party, should condemn it, and urges the Legislature to provide a remedy. He condemns the repeal of the Missouri Compromise—from which repeal have sprung fraud, violence, strife and bloodshed in Kansas—and says the employment of National forces, and the subversion of law and justice alike by the officials in Kansas and Washington to force slavery upon an unwilling people, cannot be too severely censured. He takes strong ground against any attempt to weaken the bonds of union, and holds that the union of the States should be dear to every American citizen—that in the calm "sober second thought" of a patriotic and virtuous people will be found its security and defence. His sentiments are such as cannot fail to meet a willing response in the heart of every well-wisher of our country. The message is profuse with good practical suggestions, which, if acted upon by the Legislature, would doubtless operate to the advantage of the entire State. We trust every one will give the message a careful perusal.

THE WIDOW'S \$300.—At the recent term of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, a case was decided settling the law relative to the \$300 exemption act of 1849. It was held by the Court that the widow of a decedent is entitled to three hundred dollars out of the proceeds of the sale of his real estate, in preference to a judgment creditor in whose favor the husband had waived the benefit of the said exemption Act. Judge Lewis, in giving the decision of the Court, says:—"The creditor might have divested his whole estate in his life-time; but not having done so, the prospective provision in favor of the widow comes into operation and restricts his remedy so far as to prevent it from interfering with the right granted to her."

LOVE AFTER MARRIAGE; and thirteen other choice Nouvelles of the Heart; by Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz—Complete in one large duodecimo volume, neatly bound in cloth, for \$1.25; or in two volumes, paper cover, for \$1. This work is now in press, and will be published on the 31st of January, by T. B. Peterson, No. 102 Chestnut st., Philadelphia. The celebrity of Mrs. Hentz as an authoress, is of itself sufficient to give the book an extensive circulation. Copies of either edition will be sent to any part of the United States, free of postage, on remitting the price of the edition wanted to the publisher.

U. S. SENATOR.—Yesterday was the day for the Legislature of this State to elect a U. S. Senator. On Friday night last, the Democratic members held a caucus, and nominated Col. John W. Forney as their candidate—9 members absenting themselves from the caucus. Much dissatisfaction existed at the nomination of Forney, and he will probably be defeated. Gen. Cameron and others were working hard against him. We hope that Forney is beat and a man of the right stripe elected.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER. Harrisburg, Jan. 7, 1857. Floor was selling at Pittsburg on Monday at \$5.50 to \$5.60; buck wheat flour \$2.60 per 100,

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Washington, Jan. 7.—SENATE.—Mr. Weller reported a bill to increase the pay of officers of the army, and gave notice that he should call it up for consideration at an early day.—The consideration of the Iowa contested election case was then resumed. Mr. Bayard argued at length against the right of Mr. Harlan to a seat. Mr. Foster contended that the election was as valid as though all the members of both Houses had voted. Mr. Harlan had received a majority of the whole convention, and had all the absentees been present and voted against him it would not have changed the result. Adjourned till Friday.

HOUSE.—The motion to print extra copies of the President's Message being under consideration, Mr. Barclay said that the only effect of that document would be to increase, if that were possible, the contempt which now exists throughout the country against its author.—He would not endorse or appear to sanction its misrepresentations by sending it to the public printer. He would rather send it to some obscure and dusty corner of the basement of the Capitol. He entered his protest against language therein contained. The President was elected with unprecedented unanimity and on most solemn pledges not to re-open the slavery question. He was scarcely warm in his seat before the confidence reposed in him by the people was violated and he launched out into the boisterous ocean of agitation. The first leading measure of the Administration was to repeal a time honored compromise. Let gentlemen disguise it as they may, that alone has been the cause of the great trouble of the waters. That unnecessary, reckless and iniquitous measure struck the Democratic party in the free States with terror. The people, basely betrayed, dared to remonstrate with the independence of freedom, and dared denounce such usurpation of power. Its chief authors, aiders, and abettors were execrated wherever human rights were cherished or political honesty represented.—The execrations extended to the White House and compelled its inmate to tremble like a convicted criminal. He was rejected by the Cincinnati Convention, and like an old horse, which had served its master, he was turned out to grass; while the Convention thus repudiated him by acts, they endorsed the measures of his administration. A singular effect of the cohesive power of public opinion. Now his hopes are ebbled. A Chief Magistrate forgetful of his high position takes occasion under the Constitution to attack and arraign as traitors citizens who are quite as intelligent if not as honest and patriotic as himself.—With regard to the President's language respecting the alleged revolutionary purpose of the Republicans, Mr. Barclay denounced it as a gross calumny, and no proof whatever could be adduced to support the President's declaration. It only showed the depth of degradation to which the President has descended.—Mr. Barclay reviewed the message in order to show the untenable positions of the President in regard to the Slavery question.

EXCITING SCENE IN CONGRESS.—On the 9th inst., a rather exciting scene occurred in the House. Mr. Kelsey, on a question of privilege, read an editorial in the N. Y. Times, in which members of Congress and lobby agents were charged with gross corruption, the Minnesota land bill being named in this connection. He offered resolutions proposing the appointment of a committee of five to investigate the charge, report the evidence, &c. At this juncture, Mr. Paine, of North Carolina rose and stated that he had been offered \$1500 to vote for the bill, named, by a member of the House. Instantly all was excitement, some crying "Who is he?" "Expose him!" and others "Down in front," "Stand out of the aisles, we can't see," &c. Mr. Paine said he would mention no names only before the proposed committee as a witness. The reason why he had not mentioned the matter before was because, on a former occasion, a member was only jeered and laughed at for stating that he had been tampered with for his vote for Speaker. Quite a number of members gave their views on the subject, pitching into editors generally and the Times' editor particularly, and amidst great confusion, the resolution of Mr. Kelsey, in an amended form, was adopted. Mr. Barakdale wished to amend by directing an inquiry to be made, whether any member of the House has sold or speculated in books purchased for distribution. [Laughter, and a voice, "also inquire whether any member has sold his seat."] Objection was made to the introduction of Mr. B.'s amendment. Several members exclaimed—"let it go on the record." House then adjourned.

The communication of "A School Director," urging the formation of a Teachers' Institute, is at hand. His suggestions are good; but as action in the way indicated by him has already been taken by the County Superintendent and others, and an Institute formed, which will meet again in this borough on the 17th inst., we omit his communication. We are pleased to see that some interest is being taken in Teachers' Institutes, and we trust the meeting on next Saturday will be well attended.

The Clinton Democrat makes mention of a death from a singular cause. As a daughter of B. P. Bailey, of Corning, was passing a man on the sidewalk, she received a arp blow on the temple, probably from his elbow, and fell. The man passed on without looking back. Miss Bailey soon recovered sufficiently to walk home, but in a few days an attack of fever, said by the physicians to be consequent upon the blow, supervened, and the patient died. How uncertain life is!

We learn by the Lock Haven Watchman that a young man named Selmoke, living in Keating township, Clinton county, shot his father with a pistol, on the 1st inst., causing death in about 8 hours. It is not known what induced the young man to commit the fatal act.

JUSTAR R. BIRD, S. B. CLEARFIELD, Jan. 7, 1857.—

TWO ONE-HORSE PLEASURE SLEIGHS, for sale by A. M. HILLS.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The steamship North America, arrived at Portland, Jan. 8th, having sailed from Liverpool on the 24th December.

FRANCE has notified Austria that she will not accept Austria and England's Bolgrad interpretation. In ENGLAND, the war in Persia is unpopular. The London 'Times,' and the London 'Press,' the Derby organ, both denounce it. The English and French presses think it will eventually lead to war between England and Russia.—It was reported, on the London Exchange, that the Government was arming all the gun boats for active service, probably for the East. The London 'Globe,' the Government organ, denies that any difficulty exists between France and England.

DIPLOMATIC relations have been suspended between Switzerland and Prussia, and matters were becoming extremely complicated. No reply had been received to the note addressed by Prussia to the great Powers on the Neuchâtel affair, meantime Prussia persists in forcible measures, and has notified the German Diet that her own troops are sufficient for the emergency. Thirty-five thousand troops will assemble at Berlin in January, to march under Gen. von Grolen, upon Switzerland. The latter power is behaving with great gallantry. The population have been called to arms, and respond with enthusiasm. 20,000 will be armed immediately. 10,000 under Gen. Bourgois will defend Basle, and the remainder under Gen. Ziegler will garrison Schaffhausen. The van and reserve of the army will operate in the field. Unlimited credits for military purposes have been voted. The Federal Diet is convoked for the 27th of December.

SPAIN.—A despatch from Madrid to the 15th December, reports the discovery of a revolutionary club in that city; a number of arrests had been made, and their papers seized.

SCITRY.—The principal paper magazine in Naples had exploded, by which many soldiers were killed. Bands of insurgents are still flying about Sicily, but no fears are entertained of a general revolutionary movement.

LAKE.—London, Dec. 25.—We have advices from Bern, Switzerland, to Wednesday. Hopes of peace increase in official circles.—The enthusiasm of the people is increasing.—The students at Zurich have volunteered for the active army.

Constantinople, Dec. 15.—The Persian General Murad Mirza has marched into Cabul and occupied Turrah.

The Troy Times tells a sad story of the destruction of a young and lovely lady, by intemperance. A few months since, a young lady of one of the first families of that city, was married to a New York merchant, under circumstances most auspicious for the happiness of both. Lately, she returned to her home in Troy, discarded by her husband on account of her mania for intoxicating drinks, and in a few weeks she died of brain fever induced by her bad habits. The father of this young lady has been called upon, within three months, to mourn the death of a wife and daughter by intoxication; and a son, once noble and manly, whose highest nature has been perverted by the same cause.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, a certain antidote for dropsical swellings.—Mrs. Elizabeth Henderson, of Natchez, Miss., aged 45, suffered intensely last fall from a general decline of health, her feet and legs began to swell, strongly indicating dropsy, and she became so much worse in the course of a few weeks that she was really confined, at last her death was looked forward to by her husband; he made up his mind, as every thing else had failed, to try the effect of Holloway's Pills, which his wife commenced using; after four weeks perseverance with them, she was completely cured. These pills are also a wonderful medicine for young females with obstructions in their health.

A curious phase of the late Presidential Election is exhibited in the following fact.—Col. Fremont received in the Free States 1,300,000 votes, giving him 114 electoral votes. Mr. Buchanan received in the Slave States 699,000 of a popular vote giving him 112 votes in the electoral college—only two electoral votes less than Fremont with double his popular vote.

The proceedings of the Curwenville and Pike Tp. Lyceum and Teachers' Association did not reach until after our form was on press—consequently too late for this week's paper. They shall appear in our next.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of *Levia Sacra*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in the borough of Clearfield, on MONDAY THE 15th DAY OF JANUARY, 1857, the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain parcel of land situate on Whiskey run, in the township of Clearfield county, upon a tract of land bought by J. E. Thomas from D. A. Stewart & Co. and conveyed by and to them by G. L. Reed, on the west side of the river Susquehanna, and about three-fourths of a mile therefrom being the only run-off on said run; said land will be about 60 feet in length and 20 feet in width, and being intended for saw use—being a double geared mill and overshoot wheel and the water rights and curtilage appurtenant thereto—Sealed, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of J. & J. Thomas.

By virtue of sundry writs of *Replevin Ex parte*, issued out of the same Court and to the directed, will be exposed to public sale on MONDAY A certain 90 ft. lot situate in the borough of Clearfield, being in depth on Market street 200 feet, in width on Front street 90 feet, with a tavern house, barn, &c., thereon erected. Sealed, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William J. Hemphill.

Also—A certain tract of land situate in Pecunia township, Clearfield county, beginning at an old Mine, thence north 83° west 30 perches to an old Headlock, thence by Philip Giesinger south 70 perches to a Hemlock, thence by the residue of George Moore in survey and John M. Cehen east 23 perches to a Hemlock, north 31 perches to a post and white oak south 87 west by feet 500; Moses Robinson 181 perches to a Hemlock, north 33 west 30 perches to a pine north 33 west 30 perches, north 21 east about 20 or 25 perches to place of beginning, containing 100 acres cleared; said 100 acres being out of survey in some of John M. Cehen and George Moore. Sealed taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Caleb Copenhafer.

promptly corrected. But until the necessity for change is established, the system, in its truly and integrity, should be maintained; and if changed, changed only to render more certain the accomplishment of its noble purposes and objects.

A sufficient number of competent and well trained teachers is the great want of the system. In its structure and organization it is as perfect, if not more so, than any of the systems of our State States. But the teacher is wanted to give it proper vitality and efficiency—to develop its true character and value—and secure the prevalence of a true education, the thorough education of the youth of the Commonwealth. How can this want be supplied?—How are teachers to be trained and provided to meet this educational demand? Must we be dependent upon the training schools of other States? Must our system be jeopardized, and its success perilled, by waiting the slow and unaided efforts of voluntary associations to furnish the much needed teacher? Voluntary associations of common school teachers have accomplished much in their disinterested and noble efforts to remedy this defect. They are worthy the highest commendation—they deserve every encouragement. They can and will do more; but unaided they cannot supply the object desired. The Legislature must provide the remedy they can supply the deficiency. It should be done promptly and effectually. No subject of greater interest can occupy your attention as legislators—no one appeals more earnestly to duty and patriotism.

In a former communication to the Legislature the establishment of State Normal schools for the education of teachers, was presented as an indispensable means to the perfection of the system. With full confidence in their utility and necessity, I again recommend them.—These institutions, with their proper professors, and appliances, supported by the State, would meet the wants and elevate the character of our common schools.

Teachers' Institutes, as auxiliary to Normal Schools, when in operation, and supplying their place till established, should be aided by the State. One such institute in each county, meeting annually, under the fostering care of the government, would be productive of most beneficial results. Whilst it would improve teachers and prepare them for their important and responsible duties, it would elevate and dignify a profession too long neglected and undervalued by those most deeply interested in their honorable labor. These measures, as also an addition to the annual State appropriation for common schools, in an amount limited only by the necessities of the Treasury, would give energy to the system—increase its efficiency—and thus promote the true interests of the people and the Commonwealth.

Our educational, charitable and reformatory institutions have strong claims upon the bounty of the people, and I earnestly commend them to your generous liberality. The State Lunatic Asylum at Harrisburg, and the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, and other kindred purposes at Pittsburg, are noble charities, and deserve the aid and encouragement of the State. The annual reports of these institutions will be laid before you, and will exhibit, in detail, their operations during the past year. The House of Refuge in Philadelphia, and the Western House of Refuge near Pittsburg, are institutions of great excellence, and their results clearly establish the wisdom of the policy that founded and sustains them. They ought not to be neglected; nor should the aid of the Commonwealth be withheld from them.

The "Blind" and the "Deaf and Dumb Asylums" at Philadelphia, and the Pennsylvania Training School for the Deaf and Dumb, and "minded children," are institutions that appeal in silence and sorrow, to the best and purest feelings of the heart, and ask your sympathy and aid. They should receive a generous share of the benefactions of the State. Agriculture, in its varied departments, is the great interest of the Commonwealth. It is the basis of all domestic and commercial success, and of State and national prosperity. An interest so important should be fostered by the State, and honored by all classes of society. To its promotion and success all should cheerfully contribute. In a former communication I recommended the establishment of an Agricultural Bureau, in connection with some of the State Departments, and the diffusion of useful knowledge on this subject, and to encourage scientific and practical agriculture. Science, with wondrous energy, has aided the husbandman in his honorable vocation, and proffers still more help. The State should nerve his arm and cheer him onward in this, the first and noblest pursuit of man.

It is but proper to state that since the acceptance of the Act of the 22d of April, 1856, a writ of error, in the cases adjudicated by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, has been issued at the suit of the Company by the Supreme Court of the United States, and is now pending in that Court.

The Commissioner first appointed having resigned, A. K. McGee, Esq., was appointed in his place. The duties of both officers were duly and faithfully performed. Copies of their correspondence and reports, herewith submitted to the House of Representatives, for the use of the Legislature, will furnish information in detail on the subject now under consideration. It is sincerely desired that good faith and honesty of purpose may characterize the conduct of this company in the discharge of the duties assumed by their acceptance of the Act of the 22d of April last, and that this much vexed question will not again disturb the harmony or retard the prosperity of the city of Erie, or any other portion of this Commonwealth.

The resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, have been published as directed by that instrument. It will be your duty to take such action in reference to these amendments as will, in your judgment, be most consistent with the wishes of the people. An appropriation will be required to pay the expenses of their publication, and to this your earliest attention is requested.

The important duty of districting the State for the election of Senators and Representatives, will devolve upon you. This duty should be performed faithfully, and with strict reference to the interests and rights of the whole people. Returns of taxables, required to be made by the different counties, have not all been forwarded to this Department, as by law directed. Circulars have been issued to the officers charged with these duties urging their speedy performance, and the returns will be as soon as received, be transmitted to you.

The elective franchise is the highest and most responsible privilege enjoyed by the American citizen. Involving in its exercise the sovereignty of the people, and constituting as it does the substratum of our free institutions, it cannot be too highly appreciated or carefully guarded. The ballot-box, through which the people speak their will, should be preserved from violation at every hazard and sacrifice. Upon its purity and integrity depend the existence of our republican government, and the rights and privileges of the citizen.—Every legal voter, whatever may be his political affinities or party predilections, is deeply interested in this question. Any attempt to fraudulently impair its efficiency, whether by violence or fraud, should be sternly resisted and severely punished. Illegal voting, whether founded on forgery or perjury, or both; on false assessments, or false and forged certificates of naturalization, is an evil that

deserves the severest condemnation. It prevents an honest expression of the popular will, corrupts the sources of legitimate power and influence, and strikes a fatal blow at the cherished rights of freedom. These evils are alleged to exist in our large cities—the rural districts of the State are comparatively free from such corrupting abuses. A remedy, co-extensive with the evil, should be provided.—Every defence should be thrown around the ballot-box, and whilst the rights of legal voters should be secured and protected, fraud in every form should be prevented and punished. Whether a judicious registry law, or some other measure of reform, adequate to the necessities of the case, should be adopted, is referred to the wisdom of the Legislature.

As appropriate to this subject, the reform of the naturalization laws—the prevention, by the National Government, of the importation of foreign criminals and paupers, and a more careful, rigid and personal examination, by our courts, of all persons coming before them as applicants for admission to the rights of citizenship, would, to some extent, correct existing abuses, and relieve the ballot-box from the pressure of corrupting and dangerous influences.

The policy and acts of the National Government, affecting, as they do, the rights and interests of the Commonwealth, the people of the State cannot be indifferent. Pennsylvania, occupying a high conservative position in the sisterhood of States—devoted to the Constitution and the Union, in their integrity and harmony, has been, and will ever be, as ready to recognize the rights of her sister States as to defend her own. These sentiments she has never abandoned—these principles she has never violated. Pledged to the maintenance of the rights of the north, as well as those of the south—sincerely desirous to promote the peace, harmony and welfare of our whole country—and disclaiming all intention or desire to interfere with the Constitutional rights of the States, or their domestic institutions—the people of this Commonwealth viewed with alarm the proposed act of the National Government, in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise—a compromise rendered sacred in public esteem by its association and connection with the great cause of national harmony and union—regarding it as a palpable violation of pledged faith and honor of the nation, and as an unwarranted attempt to extend the institution of domestic slavery to territories then free. This reckless and irresponsible act of our National Congress, has not only crossed sectional jealousies, and renewed the agitation of vexed and distracting questions, but, as a consequence, it has filled Kansas with fraud, violence, and strife—has stained its soil with blood, and by a system of territorial legislation, justly styled "infamous," has made freedom of speech and of the press, a felony, and perilled the great principles of liberty and equal rights. The retrograde of popular feeling, in good faith, to be applied to that Territory—if the people there are to be left perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States; then the obstruction of the great National highways to the northern emigrant—the employment of the National force in aid of the slave—these measures, alike by the officials in Kansas and Washington, to force slavery upon an unwilling people, cannot be too severely condemned.

Freedom is the great centre-truth of American Republicanism—the great law of American Nationality; slavery is the exception. It is local and sectional; and its extension beyond the jurisdiction creating it, is to the free territory, a violation of law and justice. Designed and completed by the patriot founders of the Republic. In accordance with these sentiments, Pennsylvania, true to the principles of act of 1780, which abolished slavery within her territorial limits—true to the great doctrines of the Ordinance of 1787, which dedicated to freedom the north-western territory of the Union—true to National faith and National honor, asks and expects, as due to her own citizens who have, in good faith, settled in the territory of Kansas, and as due to the industry and energy of a free people, that Kansas should be free.