



S. B. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., MARCH 4, 1857.

REPEAL OF THE NATURALIZATION LAWS.

From an article with this heading, copied from one of our Locofoco exchanges, we take the following:

"In the House of Representatives at Washington, there is a bill pending for the repeal of the naturalization laws, and requiring foreign born residents of the United States to remain in the United States twenty-one years before acquiring any political rights. That bill is before the committee of the whole, and it requires two-thirds to force it before the House. Last week, Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky, the man who was elected by the Know Nothings, during the bloody riot at Louisville, in August, 1855, moved to suspend the rules, for the purpose of bringing that bill before the House on its passage; and his motion received the votes of the following members. We invite close attention to the names: Southern Democrats, none; Northern Democrats, none; Southern Know Nothings, 21; Northern Know Nothings, 5; Republicans, 62."

"Here are sixty-eight northern abolitionists voting to require a residence of twenty-one years on the part of all emigrants before their admission to citizenship, and of that sixty-eight, sixty-three were firm supporters of Fremont. Not a democrat has disgraced himself by placing his name in the list."

"The next Governorship.—There seems to be no lack of material from which to select a candidate for Governor, to be supported by the opponents of Locofocoism at next Fall's election. Various American and Republican papers have expressed their preferences for Hon. D. Wilmot, Isaac Hazlehurst, Esq., of Philadelphia, Hon. Thomas E. Franklin, of Lancaster, Hon. John Covode, of Westmoreland, Hon. James T. Hale, of Centre, Hon. John C. Kunkel, of Dauphin, Gen. Wm. H. Irwin, of Mifflin, Gen. J. K. Moorhead, of Allegheny, Hon. Eli Shifer, of Union, Hon. Francis Jordan, of Bedford, Hon. J. M. Sellers and others. The editor of the Luminary, printed at Muncy, Lycoming county, thinks Col. A. G. Curtin ought to be the candidate. He says: 'Among the number of excellent men spoken of by the Opposition to the Democracy, for the nomination for Governor, we think there is no one more deserving of favorable consideration, than the present Secretary of the Commonwealth, Col. A. G. Curtin. A man of the most decided abilities, of great energy and industry, and as a speaker head and shoulders taller, in more respects than one, than any man that can be pitted against him by the Democracy, and for aught we know unobjectionable to either the Americans or Republicans, we think him just the man for the next campaign. Particularly if Gen. Packer should be the Democratic nominee, should we like to see Col. Curtin nominated.'"

"Excited.—The Lock Haven folks about the bill introduced into the Legislature, restricting the floating of loose saw logs in the Susquehanna. They held a meeting, passed a long batch of resolutions, containing statements which will surprise any man of strict candor, and sent a big delegation to Harrisburg to arrest the passage of this 'arbitrary and oppressive measure.' The editor of the Democrat is wonderfully exercised about it. His vivid imagination pictures the destruction of the towns of Lock Haven and Williamsport—their citizens involved in ruin—'excitement and contention, if not riot and civil war,' pervading the now peaceful valley of the West Branch—the State treasury reduced to a state of bankruptcy, and some other 'horrible things, 'too numerous to mention.' We hope our Lock Haven friends will preserve their equanimity, and not tear their linen, nor commit any rash act of violence against their Senator, Col. Gregg, who the Democrat thinks 'had better be a little wary about showing himself amongst some of his constituents,' if he votes for the bill. We advise the Col. to arm himself in the 'Border Ruffian' style before venturing within the scope where all this 'riot and civil war' is to happen."

"Important from Kansas.—Recent intelligence from Kansas states that a difficulty had occurred on the 18th February, between Governor Geary and a man named Sherrod, growing out of the refusal of the former to appoint the latter to the office of Sheriff, as desired by the Legislature, and which had a fatal termination. Sherrod had avowed the purpose of killing Gov. Geary, and meeting him in the street called him a liar, coward and scoundrel. Gov. Geary did not resent the insult, but his friends got up an indignation meeting, on Thursday, the 19th. Sheriff Jones, Sherrod, and others attempted to interrupt the meeting, and in the affray Sherrod shot Mr. Sheppard, one of Gov. Geary's friends, four times, and wounded two others. Mr. Jones, Gov. Geary's Secretary, thereupon shot Sherrod through the head, killing him instantly. Great excitement prevailed at Leocompton, and a general fight was anticipated that night. Gov. Geary's residence was guarded by U. States troops. Later accounts state that Sherrod was not killed as was first reported, and that Mr. Jones who shot him was not the Governor's secretary. He was arrested and held to bail in the sum of \$5,000. The Legislative Council condemns the outrage on Gov. Geary, by resolution, while the House faithfully sustains Sherrod. Gov. Geary fears assassination, and sent yesterday for the troops at Tecumseh, for his protection. A detachment of dragoons have gone to arrest Capt. Walker."

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LETTER FROM HARRISBURGH.

For the 'Raftsmen's Journal.'

HARRISBURG, Feb. 26th, 1857.

Mr. Editor:—Yesterday was one of more than ordinary interest on 'the bill,' as it is termed here. Several weeks ago, the Governor nominated Dr. Wm. R. DeWitt, for the office of State Librarian. The Dr. has generally voted with the Locofocos. He swallowed last fall, the Ostend treaty, Cincinnati platform, and all the pro-slavery and propagandist features of the party. He has now held the office for three years, having been nominated by Ex-Gov. Bigler. Having said so much for the Dr's. politics, I would add, he has made a good Librarian. It was supposed for some time that the nomination would not be confirmed. On yesterday the Senate went into Executive session on the nomination. Several Senators made speeches against acquiescing in the nomination. Among these were Messrs. Souther, Scofield, Coffey and Killinger. The nomination was confirmed by a vote of 22 to 8. There is a general disposition here to ensure the Governor for looking over meritorious candidates in our own party, and nominating from our political foes. There seems also to be a feeling of contempt for the Dr., who is pretty well off in the world, an old man, having the charge, in part, of a congregation, and yet seeking office from his political enemies. To-day, the death of Dr. Kane was announced in the Senate, and appropriate resolutions passed. Messrs. Souther and Penrose made very excellent speeches on the occasion. In the House yesterday, after the reading of the journal, the Speaker called Mr. Knight to the chair, asked and obtained leave to make a statement. In legislation, they have what is called the private calendar. The bills in this calendar come up in their order, and are passed, if no one makes objection; but any one man can object to a bill on this calendar, and it is thrown off. Three bills under the care of Speaker Getz had been thus objected off the private calendar. It was in relation to this he made the statement. When the objection was made to one of these bills, a friend of the Speaker went to the objector to ascertain the reason for the objection, and endeavored to have it withdrawn. This friend was approached by one of the reporters of the House, who told him that three hundred dollars would do it. This friend of the Speaker made an appointment to meet this reporter in the evening. At this interview the reporter told him that his friends who had objected to these bills, would withdraw their objections, as a favor to the reporter, when the reporter should ask it, but that he, the reporter, would not ask it, unless \$300 were paid cash down. He was told this was corruption. The reporter replied that he did not care a d—n, that he was poor, that it was his business to act as a legislative attorney, and that he would have to pay the reporter on the other side of the House \$150, who attended to bills on that side of the house. After this statement, the House considered the bills referred to by the Speaker, and passed them through the 2d reading. After this, a committee of five was appointed to investigate the charges made by the Speaker, with power to send for persons and papers. This committee have power also to investigate the conduct of all reporters, and other parties, who may have improperly approached members of the House, and report such evidence to the House, together with such recommendations as they may deem advisable.

It is said by some, that there is a very great amount of corruption in legislation. This is not an evidence that there is more of it now than formerly, but the reverse. Both in Congress and the State Legislature there seems a disposition to drag this corruption to the light, and deal in a proper way with the offenders.

A military convention is in session on 'the bill' to-day. They were called together by an act of the Legislature, to advise as to a proper means of a better organization of the militia system. Yours truly,

CUTTS.

"Excited.—The Lock Haven folks about the bill introduced into the Legislature, restricting the floating of loose saw logs in the Susquehanna. They held a meeting, passed a long batch of resolutions, containing statements which will surprise any man of strict candor, and sent a big delegation to Harrisburg to arrest the passage of this 'arbitrary and oppressive measure.' The editor of the Democrat is wonderfully exercised about it. His vivid imagination pictures the destruction of the towns of Lock Haven and Williamsport—their citizens involved in ruin—'excitement and contention, if not riot and civil war,' pervading the now peaceful valley of the West Branch—the State treasury reduced to a state of bankruptcy, and some other 'horrible things, 'too numerous to mention.' We hope our Lock Haven friends will preserve their equanimity, and not tear their linen, nor commit any rash act of violence against their Senator, Col. Gregg, who the Democrat thinks 'had better be a little wary about showing himself amongst some of his constituents,' if he votes for the bill. We advise the Col. to arm himself in the 'Border Ruffian' style before venturing within the scope where all this 'riot and civil war' is to happen."

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REMARKS OF HON. H. SOUTHER,

Delivered in the State Senate, on the 26th Feb., on the announcement of the death of Dr. Kane.

Mr. SPEAKER.—There are times and occasions when words fail to express the emotions of the heart—when the breath fails to convey the emotions that struggle within. One of those occasions now presents itself upon the resolution just offered by the Senator from York, and the matter therein contained; and the touching tribute paid to the memory of the subject of the resolution, finds a response in the heart of every Senator upon this floor.—ELISHA K. KANE, in the prime of manhood and usefulness, has been stricken down by death, and as a mark of respect to his memory it is right that the Senate of his native State should show, by all the outward sign it can manifest, the reverence and respect that the State at large entertains for his memory. His name and fame are not, however, confined to Pennsylvania, or to the common country; they have travelled across the waters of the Atlantic, and find the same response in the hearts of our ancestors as they have here. His usefulness was appropriated to no climate or country; it was world-wide, for the general good of humanity.

The disease which terminated his earthly career was contracted in the frozen regions of the north, and although in that desolate and uninhabited region, where the foot of man had scarcely ever trod, far away from family and friends, laboring under vicissitudes and trials which would have caused a heart less brave to falter, with death looking him and his gallant party in the face, exposed to the most terrible sufferings and exposure that man ever combated against—struggling, as it were, against the decrees of nature, in the long darkness of the arctic winter, he manifested the most indomitable traits of character, and showed that he possessed a mind and will which nothing earthly could subdue. At an earlier period of his life he served his country in the war with Mexico, and aided, in his way, to carry success with our flag. But, sir, had he died upon the battle-field, in the hour of victory, his death could not have been more noble and distinguished than it now is. He has erected for himself a monument unlike, it is true, that which rests over the grave of the warrior; but one designated by his own hands, and bearing an inscription of his own delineation. It is erected upon the field of his labors and efforts for the cause of humanity.

The intrepid mariner, who follows his footsteps to the higher latitude of the north, and will there read, high upon a rock which lifts its huge head above the icy desert that surrounds its base, the simple inscription—'ADVANCE, 1853-'54,'—and when he reads it, simple and short as it is, his mind will recur to the circumstances under which it was inscribed there, and it will remind him of the brave navigator who sacrificed his life to mark a beacon that others might be guided by, and give those who might go after him information of their position that would enable them to some extent to avoid the dangers and difficulties that he had encountered.

The touching allusion made by the Senator from York upon the gentle qualities of the deceased, struck me as peculiarly appropriate.—He was as gentle as woman. For a few days past I have been engaged in reading his late narrative of exploration, his account of the sufferings of his gallant band, his gentle ministrations to all those sufferings, the tender and gentle care with which he nursed them and attended to their every want, foregoing for himself the ordinary rest which he required under the trying circumstances in which he and his comrades were placed, his personal attention to matters of the most trivial nature for their relief, shows conclusively that with the sterner qualities of man he combined the gentle qualities of woman. But a few moments ago the Senate chamber was the scene of a most exciting debate, personal feelings for the views which each entertained upon the matter then under consideration, stood forth prominently; but the announcement that the remains of one of the distinguished citizens of the State was being removed from a land of strangers, to find his last resting place among his friends and kindred, has caused a silence almost like death itself to pervade this Hall. Let us profit by the lesson taught, and remember that in the conflict of mind and words in which we engage here, in the vigor of manhood, as many of us are who occupy places here, the summons may come upon us—'Be ye also ready.'"

MENEFICENT DONATION.—George Peabody has donated \$300,000, to be increased hereafter to half a million dollars, for the establishment of an Institute in Baltimore, the details of which are given in a letter, published in the Baltimore papers, from him addressed to a number of the leading citizens of Baltimore, whom he requests to act as trustees of the fund. First, there must be an extensive library, well furnished in every department of knowledge, and of the most approved literature, the books of which are not, except in special cases, to be taken out of the building—a library, in fact, for students and persons engaged in researches. Second, arrangements must be made for the regular periodical delivery, at the proper season of each year, of lectures by the most capable and accomplished scholars and men of science, to which not more than fifty scholars of each sex in the public high schools shall be admitted free. Twelve hundred dollars must also be distributed annually in the same schools, as prizes for merit, cleanliness, good manners, morality, etc.—Third, there must be also an academy of music, with a capacious and suitably furnished saloon and other facilities for musical exhibitions, concerts, and all the means for studying and practising music. Fourth, the plan includes a spacious and appropriate gallery of painting and statuary, with annual exhibitions of the fine arts. Lastly, accommodations are to be provided in the Institute for the Maryland Historical Society.

Up to the time of going to press, no letter from our correspondent 'Oldtown' had reached us this week.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

February 24.—The correspondence between Judge Leocompton and Attorney General Cushing, was sent to the Senate to-day. The Judge not only defends his conduct but retorts sharply on Governor Geary, and charges him with partiality &c.

The Senate amendment to the Minnesota State Government bill is a curious affair. It is thought by those who know about the nationality of the 180,000 inhabitants of that Territory, that it will disfranchise two-thirds of the population. I have no means, in hand, of judging of the truth of this; but practically speaking it will be found not to work. The votes of aliens in Territories are never excluded, when it comes to the point; because there are no adequate means of deciding whether they are such or not.

The financial circular of Sweeney, Rittenhouse, Fant & Co., says: The present high rates which land warrants command have induced holders to send a large amount to market, and prices have consequently fallen off 3 cents per acre. Heavy lots were held by dealers, which, having also been thrown upon the market, have contributed to the decline.

February 25.—The House spent the day on the special order of the report of the Corruption Committee—and we had a grand display of special pleading and parliamentary dodging. The parties charged should pray to be saved from their friends. Gilbert demands to be heard by counsel. If the resolution giving Gilbert a trial before the House fails, the House will come to a direct vote on expulsion. It is thought by the friends of the gentlemen implicated that a two thirds vote cannot be carried.

Governor Geary and the Pro-Slavery Legislature are at loggerheads, his Excellency being more obnoxious to them than Gov. Reeder ever was. It is believed that he will veto their call for a Constitutional Convention.

February 26.—During the proceedings in the House, this morning, Mr. Wright of Tennessee, approached the seat of Mr. Harris, of Maryland, for the purpose, it is said, of speaking to that gentleman. While there, Mr. Sherman was of opinion that Mr. Wright acted in a menacing manner towards him, between whom and himself a sharp personal controversy recently occurred in the House. Mr. Sherman indignantly threw a handful of wafers in Mr. Wright's face. The latter made an attempt to strike him, when Mr. Sherman put his hand into a side pocket to pull out, as was supposed, a weapon. Mutual friends immediately interfered. Messrs. Watkins and Savage conducted Mr. Wright back to his seat.—The affair occasioned much confusion and excitement, which, however, soon subsided.—Rumors of a duel are now current.

The following is probably the correct version of the new Mexican treaty. It contemplates a loan of \$15,000,000, of which \$2,000,000 are to be applied to the payment of American claims, to be adjusted by a joint commission, and the balance unrestricted. Twenty per cent. of the receipts from Customs by Mexico, is to be appropriated for the repayment of the loan. It also contemplates a joint postal arrangement via Tehuantepec, as well as a transit route. There is no stipulation for a cession of territory, and Congress or the President have no authority to contract such a loan. This treaty having been originated by Mr. Forsyth, without instructions of any kind, and being opposed to the views of the Administration, the Executive will probably take the responsibility of disapproving the act of Mr. Forsyth entirely.

J. Glancy Jones, who declined a cabinet appointment to relieve Mr. Buchanan of any embarrassment concerning Pennsylvania, now says that he will accept, in order to spite Mr. Forney, who heuved the opposition to him.

February 27.—The House resumed the consideration of the resolution to expel Mr. Gilbert, when that gentleman made a speech, declaring his innocence, and charging the House with gross injustice towards him, his family, his friends, his constituents, and the world, in depriving him of a fair hearing. He said there was a history connected with Sweeney (the witness against Mr. G.) that is yet a secret. If the House had gone into a trial, some astounding developments would have been made. He was prepared to vindicate himself. Mr. Gilbert then sent a paper to the Clerk, with the resignation of his seat as a member. This announcement took the House by surprise, and the resolutions were tabled by a vote of 135 to 68. Mr. Matteson, another member charged with corruption, also resigned.

February 28.—When the resolutions for the expulsion of Mr. Edwards came up, he also handed in his resignation. The resolutions expelling Messrs. Simonton and Triplett from the floor were then passed.

LIFE IN NEW YORK.—Under this head, the Tribune of the 28th Feb., gives an account of a charming 'California widow,' the admiration of her male, and the envy of her female acquaintances, cowhiding a merchant at a fashionable boarding house in one of the leading avenues. It seems that the name of her admirers was 'Jelegion' and the slight she gave some of the gay Lotharios raised their ire so much as to induce them to circulate some scandalous reports about the 'widder.' To these she paid no attention until one more virulent than the rest was started, which she traced to the merchant in question. When he came in to dinner, about 50 persons being present, she walked up to him and demanded a retraction—she refused—he drew forth a cowhide and beat him so severely about the head as to mark his face lengthwise and crosswise with red lines, and confine him to his room for several days. In consequence of the many intrigues and amours among nearly all of the boarders in the house, each and every one seemed appointed a member of the silent committee, and a general feeling prevailed to hush up the matter. In this little affair pretty much all of the fashionables in the establishment were mixed up in some way or other, and the implication of one would tend to implicate all.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

This body met at Harrisburg on Monday.—133 delegates were in attendance. We have the proceedings until 6 o'clock, at which time eight ballots had been taken which are as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Includes first ballot results for Packer, Black, Witte, Hopkins, Brawley, and Whole number.

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PHILADELPHIA ELECTION FEARS.—The news is firing hot shot into the ranks of the Democracy in regard to the infamous villainies that have perpetrated upon the ballot box in that city, after a manner deserving great praise. A legal investigation of their conduct, particularly as to the office of District Attorney, conducted by Mr. Mann, the American Republican candidate, as all our readers we presume are aware, has been in progress for some time past, and has at length been brought to a close on the contestant's side. It has revealed an amount of villainy that ought to startle honest men and patriots in all parties, and in which Foreigners are principally the actors. Among the facts brought out was the one proven by a Mr. Millin, a printer, that he had printed twenty-seven hundred blanks of Naturalization papers, fac similes of those he had formerly printed for the Prothonotary's office, for the Democratic Committee, as he supposed. The way in which these papers seem to have been used was various. Witnesses swore they found the papers on which they voted in their coat pockets, and didn't know who put them there!—that they voted the Democratic ticket—didn't read their ticket, &c.

A remarkable case of swindling and superstition was developed before the Police Court of Philadelphia, a few days since. A German woman named Anna Meister, was charged with defrauding a number of persons, (mostly Germans) by representing that she was the daughter of God, and the sister of the Holy Ghost and Jesus Christ our Saviour. She pretended to save souls, and have revelations from Heaven. She so wrought upon the superstitious feelings of her dupes that they surrendered all their money and valuables to her. One poor woman testified that she announced that she was going on a visit to Heaven, and that she must have from her followers the means to buy a silk dress, a gold watch, a gold pencil, and a gold ring, as she could not be admitted without them. Incredible as their simplicity may appear, the money was actually raised to buy her these things. Other testimony of the same kind induced the magistrate to commit her to prison as a swindler. In a few hours however, she was bailed out by some of her miserable dupes.

FOREIGN NEWS.—News from Europe to the 14th ult., has been received by the arrival of the Niagra at Halifax. Reports were in circulation in London of the probable early termination of the Persian war. The Daily News asserts very confidently that the negotiations in progress at Paris between the Persian Ambassador and Lord Cowley will result in the restoration of amicable relations between the English and Persian governments. The same journal states that it has good grounds for believing that no troops will be sent from England either to Persia or China. The article which appeared in the Paris Moniteur of the 6th ult., developing the Emperor's views with regard to the union of the Danubian Principalities, is condemned by the British press, and magnified into another European difficulty.—The Times says England should declare positively against any temporizing with the integrity of the Turkish empire, and act with firmness in opposing the union of the Principalities.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS, certain Remedies for Bad Legs and Old Wounds.—Alfred Goslet, aged 27, was for nine years afflicted with an awfully bad leg, there were several wounds in it, which defied all doctors' skill and ingenuity to heal. He tried a variety of remedies, but was not benefited by the same. At last he was persuaded to have recourse to Holloway's Ointment and Pills, these remedies quickly effected a very favourable change and by continuing them unremittingly for three months, his leg was completely cured, and his general health thoroughly established.

MINNESOTA.—The bill authorizing the Territory of Minnesota to frame a State Constitution preparatory to admission into the Union on an equal footing with the other States, came up in its order in the U. S. Senate on last Wednesday. That body, by yeas 31, nays 24, reconsidered the vote by which the amendment was adopted restricting the right of suffrage to the citizens of the United States, and then struck out the amendment by a vote of 22 against 24, and passed the bill in the precise form in which it came from the House.

THE NEW CENT piece soon to be issued, is composed of copper and nickel, and is about the size of a quarter eagle, somewhat thicker than the present cent, and but little darker than German silver. The obverse is a well executed figure of an eagle in full flight, with the date underneath, and the words United States of America above. The reverse is a fine executed wreath, representing all the principal staples of the country—wheat, corn, cotton, tobacco, grapes, &c., with the words ONE CENT in the centre.

STATE CONVENTION.

The citizens of Pennsylvania who are opposed to the extension of Slavery and to the obnoxious principles of the incoming National Administration, as announced in the Cincinnati platform—who are opposed to the Union of church and State, the exclusion of the Bible from our Common Schools, and in favor of protecting the ballot box from the corrupt influences by which the will of the people was defeated in the recent State and Presidential elections, are requested to elect delegates, equal in number to the present representation in the Senate and House of Representatives, to meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, on Tuesday the 25th day of March next, at 12 o'clock M., to nominate candidates for Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court and Canal Commissioner, to be supported at the ensuing October election.

- List of names of delegates and their representatives, including David Taggart, John R. Harris, James J. Lewis, De Loona Junior, C. S. Eyster, Joseph Brown, Jos. D. Pownall, John R. Peters, Nich. Voegtly, Jr., James Penrose, John Purcell, James M. Sellers, John W. Whitrow, Chas. B. Penrose, George T. Thorn, S. B. Chase, David Mumma, Jr., John M. Gibboney, Henry Souther, W. E. Stevenson, John W. Killinger.

GIN OF ALL INGS OF WOMEN FOLKS.—A funny correspondent of the Portland (Maine) Transcript writes as follows:—I have recently gin up all idea of women folks and come back to perpetual life. I am more at home in this line than in huntin' the fair sects. Angins in petticoats ar 'kiss me quicks,' pretty to look at, and I gin in; but dern 'em, they ar as slippery as eels, and when you fish for 'em and git a bite, you somehow or other find yourself at the wrong end of the line; they've cotched you! An' when you've stuffed 'em with peanuts, candy, and daggerties, they will throw you away as they would a cold tater. Leastwise that's been my experience. But I've done with 'em now. The Queen of Sheber, the sleepin' beauty, Kleopatra's needle, Pompey's pillar, an' Lot's wife, with a steam engine to help 'em, couldn't tempt mo. The very sight of a bonnet riles me all over.

LATE DISCOVERIES IN PATHOLOGY show that very many of the diseases which afflict mankind arise from impurity of the blood.—This has long been suspected but is only lately known. In consumption, tubercles are found to be a sedimentary deposit from the blood. Dropsy, Gout, Cancer, Ulcers and Eruptions, all arise in disordered deposits from the blood. Billious diseases and fevers are caused solely by its deranged unhealthy state, and even the decline of life follows a want of vitality in the blood. In view of these facts Dr. Ayer designed his Cathartic Pill especially to purify and invigorate the blood, and hence we believe to arise its unparalleled success in controlling and curing disease.—Medical Journal.

WHIPPING FOUR AT ONCE.—A woman named Ann Donnelly, a perfect amazon in her way, was arrested in the Sixteenth ward, Philadelphia, on Friday last, on the charge of whipping four men at once. The assaulted parties were a ward constable, a clerk of the market, and two private individuals. This whipping of four men was bad enough in Ann, but to shake the Commonwealth in the person of the constable, and to assault the market department through the clerk, was too enormous a sin, and the virago was held in \$1000 to answer.

STATISTICAL.—Some people talk a great deal about ministers, and the cost of keeping them, paying their rent, table expenses, and other items of salary. Did such croakers ever think that it cost thirty-five millions of dollars to pay the salaries of American lawyers; that twelve millions of dollars are paid annually to keep criminals, and ten millions of dollars annually to keep the dogs in the midst of us alive; while only six millions of dollars are spent annually to keep six thousand ministers in the United States.—St. Louis Dem.

\$800.00.—By a resolution of the Board of School Directors of the Borough of Clearfield, the undersigned were appointed a committee to negotiate a loan not exceeding Eight Hundred Dollars. Persons having about that amount which they desire to invest for several years and realize interest regularly can apply to J. J. WALLACE, R. J. WALLACE, March 4, 1857.

W. M. A. WALLACE, ROBT. J. WALLACE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Clearfield, Penn'a. Have this day associated themselves as partners in the practice of Law in Clearfield and adjoining counties. The business will be conducted as heretofore in the name of Wallace & Wallace. Business entrusted to them will receive prompt and careful attention. March 2, 1857.

ROBINS' EXPECTORANT, COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY, FOR THE CURE OF Bronchial affections, Coughs, Colds, Pleurisy, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all other diseases of the throat and lungs except Consumption. This invaluable remedy is no quack nostrum, but is prepared from the recipe of a regular physician, who during a practice of twenty-five years, used it with unparalleled success. It is a combination of expectorant remedies, simple in their character and used by every educated physician. It is easily taken, produces no nausea or other disagreeable effects, and gives almost immediate relief. In this ever-changing climate, where coughs and colds so frequently end in consumption and death, no family should be without this CERTAIN CURE. It would be easy to follow in the wake of the vendors of patent medicine, and multiply certificates for its cannot but give it a wide circulation. Such a preparation to the public. Its real value is never falling success, in accomplishing all promised for it, cannot but give it a wide circulation. I recommend it to all those afflicted with it, as the best which it is a remedy. Price 37 1/2 Cents per Bottle. Prepared exclusively by THOMAS ROBINS, Clearfield, Pa. March 4, 1857.