

raftsman's Journal.



S. B. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. CLEARFIELD, PA., APRIL 1, 1857.

UNION STATE CONVENTION.

We take up a large portion of our paper to-day with the proceedings of the American-Republican State Convention which met at Harrisburg last week, and placed in nomination the following ticket:—

For Governor—DAVID WILMOT, of Bradford county.

For Supreme Judges—JAMES VEECH, of Fayette Co., and JOSEPH J. LEWIS, of Chester.

For Canal Commissioner—WILLIAM MILLWARD, of Philadelphia.

We have only room to say that this Convention was one of the largest ever held in Pennsylvania, and its deliberations attracted an unusual degree of attention. The members of the Convention, both Americans and Republicans, manifested a conciliatory disposition and a determination to harmonize and unite in battling against Locofocoism and its Roman Catholic allies. Three of the candidates placed in nomination here, we believe, heretofore been actively identified with the American wing of the Opposition.

LETTER FROM HARRISBURGH.

HARRISBURGH, March 26th, 1857.

MR. EDITOR OF JOURNAL:—This week has been one of unusual excitement and entertainment—a feast of reason and a flow of soul. We had a lecture by the very celebrated Henry Ward Beecher, on Tuesday evening, in the Presbyterian church, before the Youngmen's Christian Association; an exhibition by the pupils of the Pennsylvania Institution for the instruction of the Blind, on Tuesday evening, in the chamber of the House of Representatives, and again repeated on Wednesday evening at Brant's Hall, on Market street; and the People's convention to nominate candidates for State offices, to be supported on the 2nd Tuesday of Oct. next, by all those hostile to the present National Administration, and to a base cringing and bowing of the knee to the arrogant demands of the slave power, is now in session. These things have kept the mind in constant excitement, and have left us but little time for the more usual employments of life.

The Pennsylvania Institution for the instruction of the Blind was incorporated by the Legislature of this State about twenty or twenty-five years ago, and received a generous grant to aid in the benevolent design of its managers. The State pays a certain sum for the tuition and care of the indigent blind of the Commonwealth. Similar aid is also received from the States of New Jersey and Delaware for the blind of their citizens. With this State support, the contributions of benevolent individuals, the fees from paying pupils, and the sale of articles manufactured by the pupils, the institution is supported, and has become one of the most flourishing of the kind in the Union. From a small school of some half dozen pupils twenty years ago, it has increased to an institution of one hundred and thirty-six in number. These are taught to read, write and work sums in arithmetic on a slate particularly adapted to their use. They are also instructed in both instrumental and vocal music, and in various branches of handicraft. In these, some of them excel. The institution has a store, No. 7 South 8th street, below Market, for the sale of the articles of their manufacture. For the year 1856, the labor of the pupils produced in money, the sum of near eleven thousand dollars. The articles of manufacture are mostly brushes, brooms, door-mats, carpets, leadwork, and tidies.

On Tuesday evening last, it was my pleasure to hear the celebrated Henry Ward Beecher deliver his lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association. It was a very remarkable lecture, and distinguished for its sound sentiment and common sense view of things. The subject was, "The Christian Commonwealth." The basis of all Christian laws should be love to our neighbor as ourselves. Monarchy has its source in our corrupt and selfish nature. The Christian Commonwealth has its source in the benevolence inculcated by Christian principle. The religion of devotion without the religion of principle was not the kind worth possessing. He administered a withering rebuke to those ministers who are so much engaged in the devotional duties of religion, but don't understand anything of its controlling power as a principle of righteousness. He also claimed to be a citizen of this Christian Commonwealth, and had no sympathy with those politicians who deny ministers the privileges and rights of citizenship, making them something better, or something worse than men. Mr. Beecher also spoke of the Democracy in no very flattering way, assuming that the leaders, instead of trying to elevate themselves and the people, seemed to labor to sink both, as if there was some peculiar connection between Democracy and dirt.

His description of a ship was most poetic and grand. No man but Beecher himself could give a correct representation of this part of the address. While he was proceeding to describe the ship, built without foundation, contrasting it with a building on land, the audience began to lean forward, to open their mouths, to lose self-possession and involuntarily hold their breath, and sit with a fixed

gaze. When he had finished, the great mass who had been held spell bound, raised themselves up and drew in their breath, making quite a breeze in the house. I wish every person in the State could hear Mr. Beecher. He lays hold of the understanding and conscience, makes men think of first principles, enkindles in their minds and hearts the love of the beautiful, the true, and the right, and leaves them in a better state than he found them, unless they be given over to the curse of Locofocoism. Mr. Beecher was not the only great and good man brought to Harrisburg during the past week. Some of the very best men of the State were delegates to the People's Convention. Among these, let me mention the name of Judge Kelley, of Philadelphia, as a man of superior moral and intellectual worth. I may say for the nominees of the People's Convention, they are all good men, selected for their worth, and not for their availability. Success to the ticket. CLEARFIELD.

UNION STATE CONVENTION.

This body assembled in the hall of the House of Representatives on last Wednesday and organized by selecting S. B. Chase, of Susquehanna county, as temporary Chairman, and Richard Coulter and A. L. Heinershutz as Secretaries. The list of delegates was then read, and a committee on credentials appointed.—Also a committee to report permanent officers. The committee reported the following:—

President, JONAS S. BOWEN, Chester county. Vice Presidents, S. B. Chase, Susquehanna, Robert McKnight, Allegheny, W. W. Taylor, Montgomery, J. B. Miller, Fayette, Thomas Strothers, Warren, Wm. Jenkinson, Montour, Walter Sedwick, Schuylkill, William Henry, Beaver, W. W. Hamersly, Lehigh, A. S. Henderson, Lancaster, Geo. S. King, Cambria, M. H. Taggart, Union, Wareham Warner, Erie. Secretaries, A. L. Heinershutz, Berks, Jas. A. Ekin, Allegheny, A. N. Rankin, Franklin, James Fox, Dauphin, William P. Minor, Luzerne, John H. Wells, Greene.

A number of districts having sent duplicate sets of delegates, considerable discussion ensued upon their admission. In consequence of the committee on credentials not being ready to report, the convention at 5 P. M. adjourned until 7 P. M.

The convention met after the recess and the Hall was immediately crowded. Every nook and corner was full. The outsiders were evidently intensely interested. The convention remained for some time without doing anything. At last the committee came in and reported so far as Philadelphia was concerned that the Republican delegation was entitled to their seats. The Chairman, Mr. Coffey, of Indiana, of the committee repudiated the resolution because the committee, had exceeded its powers. Mr. Edie, of Somerset, took the same view of the matter.

Mr. Cooper, of the city, moved to adopt the report of the committee. This was acceded to and the committee was discharged. Mr. McClure of Franklin, renewed his resolution of the morning to admit every man who had regular credentials to either convention. He supported it in a very strong speech. Mr. McCalmont seconded it in a very pithy speech.

Mr. McKnight of Allegheny moved an amendment, asking both the Philadelphia delegations to withdraw from the convention and try to reconcile their differences. Judge Kelly made a long and very impressive speech in favor of the adoption of the resolutions of the committee, and against the proposition of Mr. McClure.

Mr. Simpson, of the Union Americans, replied to him at length, in favor of the admission of the other delegation. The excitement still grew in intensity. Mr. Thorne made a bold, strong, animating speech in favor of the admission of the Union Americans.

Mr. Cook, a most singular genius in his manner, from Westmoreland, with great eccentricities, made a powerful appeal in favor of the admission of all. Notwithstanding his peculiarities, he made a most favorable impression upon the convention.

When Mr. Cook closed his remarks, Senator Cooper followed in a speech condemning the idea that the Union Americans should be rejected. Senator Cooper is a member of the Republican delegation. He denounced certain statements of Judge Kelly as "cowardly and covertly mean."

Judge Kelly repelled the imputation in very bitter terms. Mr. Gilpin the former Mayor of the city, also made a speech in favor of the admission of the Republican delegation from the city.

The vote was then taken and it was passed, that in all disputed cases the delegations should be admitted to seats, and full votes. The convention then adjourned until to-morrow.

THURSDAY, March 26.—The Convention re-assembled at 9 o'clock, A. M. The list of delegates was read and corrected. On motion, the Convention proceeded to the nomination of candidates for Governor, as follows:—

Mr. Ripley nominated Gen. James K. Moorhead, of Allegheny. Mr. Eakin nominated Dav. Wilmot, Bradford.

Mr. Crooks " Francis Jordan, Bedford. Mr. Coffey " Jno. Covode, Westm'd. Mr. Cochran " T. E. Franklin, Lanc'r. Mr. Lowry " G. J. Ball, Erie.

Mr. Crawford " P. M. Sullivan, Butler. Mr. Rauch " J. S. Michler, Nor'mtn. Mr. Power " R. B. M'Comb, Law'ncc. Mr. Smith " Lemuel Todd, Camb'd. Mr. Geo. Moore " R. B. Moorhead, Ind'a.

Mr. Read " R. R. Edie, Somerset. Mr. G. T. Thorn " Robt. T. Conrad, Phil'a. Mr. Bressler " A. G. Curtin, Centre. Mr. G. R. Smith " Henry Southon, Elk. Mr. Merriman " A. Huidekoper, Craw'd. Mr. Taggart " J. C. Kunkle, Dauphin. Mr. Stippson " Wm. H. Keim, Berks.

Letters from Thos. E. Franklip, J. C. Kunkel, A. Huidekoper, and H. Southon were read, declining to be candidates, and the names of

Col. A. G. Curtin, R. B. Moorhead, R. T. Conrad and J. R. Edie were withdrawn.

On motion, the convention proceeded to vote viva voce, for a candidate for Governor:—

Table with 2 columns: Name and votes. David Wilmot received 59 votes. Lemuel Todd " 21 " Gideon J. Ball " 19 " Francis Jordan " 18 " John Covode " 13 " J. K. Moorhead " 7 " Peter S. Michler " 7 " John M. Sullivan " 7 " R. B. M'Comb " 5 " John C. Kunkel " 1 " Wm. H. Keim " 1 "

Neither of the candidates having a majority of the votes cast, there was no election. The names of Messrs. Michler, Jordan, M'Comb, Keim and Sullivan were then withdrawn.

A letter from Mr. Sullivan declining was presented and read. On motion, the convention proceeded to a second vote:

Table with 2 columns: Name and votes. David Wilmot received 99 votes. Lemuel Todd " 24 " Gideon J. Ball " 22 " John Covode " 15 " J. K. Moorhead " 2 " Whole number of votes 162; necessary to a choice 81.

David Wilmot having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared duly nominated. Mr. George K. Smith came to the convention for the purpose of opposing the nomination of Mr. Wilmot; the delegation to which he belonged had been admitted to seats and had a fair hearing. He would support the nomination most cordially and therefore moved that the nomination be declared unanimous.

Mr. Thorn seconded the motion most heartily. Mr. T. J. Coffey had opposed the nomination of Wilmot, but would now give a cordial support. He pledged Indiana county as good for 2,500 majority for Wilmot.

Mr. Lowry had presented the name of Mr. Ball to the convention, in obedience to the wishes of his constituents. He had no doubt that the nomination of Mr. Wilmot would be cordially sustained by his constituents.

Mr. Ripley pledged Allegheny county to give 6,000 majority for Wilmot. Mr. Smith, of Cumberland, on behalf of the friends of Mr. Todd, cordially concurred in the nomination of Mr. Wilmot.

Judge Kelly had a word to say at parting in relation to the occurrence of yesterday which was disagreeable to all. He thought it his duty yesterday to object to the gentlemen claiming seats on this floor. He said then that he found many friends among that delegation, and knew that many of them were friends of our candidate. He rose now to say that these gentlemen had proved what he then said was not mere idle words. He thanked the Convention for the timely adjournment of last night, which had been the means of promoting peace and harmony. He thanked the Convention for what they had done for the cause of the free States and the cause of freedom in America.

The electric wires would carry the glad tidings of this nomination to all the free States. New England would fire guns and build bonfires in honor of it. Mr. Cooper referred to the occurrence of last night. In the heat of controversy and under a misunderstanding he had applied epithets to his colleague (Judge Kelly) which calmer reflection satisfied him were wrong. It was the part of an honorable man to make the amend as publicly as the insult had been given. He would enter upon the canvass with zeal and cordiality.

Judge Kelly said, that if there were any two men in the hall between whom a hatchet lay, he would advise them to follow his example. He then approached Mr. Cooper and shook him cordially by the hand.

The nomination of Mr. Wilmot was unanimously confirmed. Mr. G. R. Smith moved to nominate Canal Commissioner. Agreed to.

Mr. Gibbons nominated Wm. Millward. Mr. Wells " Wm. E. Frazer. Mr. Richards " J. C. Myers. Mr. Huln " J. C. Lessig. Mr. Albright " M. D. Cartwright. Mr. Markle " R. B. M'Dowell. Mr. Coulter " John Snodgrass. Mr. Moorhead " Ben. Hartshorn. Mr. Ripley withdrew the name of R. B. M'Dowell.

On motion, the nominations closed; and the convention proceeded to a first vote for Canal Commissioner:—

Table with 2 columns: Name and votes. Wm. Millward received 100 votes. Wm. E. Frazer " 26 " John C. Myers " 14 " Benj. Hartshorn " 4 " John Snodgrass " 4 " D. E. Cartwright " 8 " John C. Lessig " 3 "

Whole number of votes 169; necessary to a choice, 81. William Millward having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared duly nominated; and, on motion, the nomination was made unanimous.

The convention then adjourned to 2 o'clock. AFTERNOON SESSION.—After the assembling of the Convention, the nominations for supreme Judges were made. The names of Messrs. Kelley, Meredith, Pearson, Simpson and Buffington were withdrawn, when Mr. McCalmont offered the following resolution; which was adopted:

Resolved, That in voting for candidates for Judge of the Supreme Court, the vote shall be first taken between those candidates residing west of the Allegheny mountains, and as soon as one of them has a majority of all the votes polled, he shall be declared duly nominated; and after that, the convention shall proceed in the same manner to vote for one candidate, to be taken from the East.

The Convention then proceeded to vote viva

voce, for a candidate for Supreme Judge, from the Western part of the State, as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Name and votes. Jas. Veech received 86 votes. Daniel Agnew, 14. Moses Hampton, 25. S. P. Johnston, 9. Thos. M'Connell, 1. W. M. Stephenson, 3. Isaac Fisher, 4. H. W. Williams, 5. Whole number of votes 147, necessary to a choice 74.

James Veech having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared duly nominated; and, on motion, the nomination was declared unanimous.

On motion, the Convention proceeded to vote for a candidate for Supreme Judge for the Eastern portion of the State, as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Name and votes. Jos. J. Lewis received 88 votes. James Cooper " 38 " J. Pringle Jones " 12 " Jas. T. Hale " 11 " Joshua W. Comly " 2 " Whole number of votes cast, 151; necessary to a choice, 76.

Joseph J. Lewis having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared duly nominated. The nomination was then declared unanimous.

Judge Kelley's resolution, that a committee of nine be appointed by the Chair, to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the Convention, came up for consideration.

Mr. Coulter moved to amend that a committee from the several Senatorial districts, equal in number to the State Senators, be chosen by the several delegations, to report resolutions. After some discussion Mr. Coulter withdrew his amendment; and the original resolution was adopted.

The chairman appointed the following gentlemen the committee, viz:—

Wm. D. Kelley, Jacob Hoffman, Thomas E. Cochran, John R. Edie, S. P. McCalmont, W. A. Cook, Titian J. Coffey, Morrow B. Lowrey, Geo. T. Thorn.

The Convention took a recess of half an hour. The Convention having again assembled, Judge Kelley from the Committee on Resolutions, made the following report, viz:—

This Convention of Delegates, representing the Freemen of Pennsylvania, opposed to the leading measures of the late National Administration, and the continuance of the same destructive policy clearly foreshadowed by the acts and declarations of the administration just inaugurated, do

Resolve, That the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence, and embodied in the Federal Constitution, is essential to the preservation of our Republican institutions; that the Federal Constitution, the liberties of the people, the sovereign rights of the States, and the Union of the States, must and shall be preserved.

Resolved, That with our Republican fathers, we hold it to be a self-evident truth, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men; and that the primary duty and object of our Federal Government is to secure these rights to all persons under its exclusive jurisdiction. That, as our Republican fathers abolished Slavery in all the national territory, and ordained in the Constitution—that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, it becomes our duty to maintain this provision of the Constitution against all attempts to violate it, for the purpose of establishing Slavery in the territories of the United States. That we deny the authority of Congress, of the Supreme Court, of a Territorial Legislature, of any individual or association of individuals, to give legal existence to Slavery in any territory of the United States, while the Constitution shall be maintained.

Resolved, That the Constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the Territories of the United States, for their government; a power not controverted for the first sixty years of our national existence, but exercised by the general concurrence of all departments of the Government, through every Administration from Washington to Polk; and that in the exercise of this unquestionable power, it is the duty of Congress to prohibit in the Territories, those twin relics of barbarism, polygamy and Slavery.

Resolved, That we are yet freemen, and that while we retain the inestimable rights of Freemen, secured to us by the sacrifices, sufferings and blood of our Revolutionary fathers, we will not submit to have a new Constitution imposed upon us by the extra-judicial opinions of Judges of the Supreme Court—opinions subversive of the rights of human nature—in conflict with the truth of history, with the unbroken action of the government and the law of the land, as heretofore pronounced by the Federal Judiciary, and the Courts of nearly every State in the American Union.

Resolved, That the recent opinions of the majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court, in a case over which they decided the Court had no jurisdiction, and, therefore, no authority to pronounce the law arising therein, is but another step in consummation of that conspiracy against our free institutions, which had its inception in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; that it is the direct result of the late triumph of the Slave Power in the election of its candidate, James Buchanan, to the Presidency, and unless promptly rebuked by the people at the ballot-box, may be followed by other usurpations fatal to the independence of the Free States and the liberties of our people.

Resolved, That the constitutional rights of the people of Kansas have been fraudulently and violently taken from them. Their territory has been invaded by an armed force; spurious and pretended legislative, judicial and executive officers have been set over them, by whose usurped authority, sustained by the military power of the Federal Government, tyrannical and unconstitutional laws have been enacted and enforced; the right of the people to keep and bear arms has been infringed; test oaths of an extraordinary and entangling nature have been imposed as a condition of exercising the right of suffrage and holding office; the right of an accused person to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury has been denied; cruel and unusual punishments have been inflicted upon the innocent, while murderers, robbers and arsonists have been instigated and encouraged, and the offenders have been allowed to go unpunished; the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, has been violated; they have been deprived of life, liberty and property, without due process of law; the freedom of speech and of the press has been abridged; the right to choose their representatives has been made of no effect; that all these things have been done with the knowledge, sanction and procurement of the Federal Government, in violation of the plainest mandates of the Constitution; that the usurpation by which a spurious Legislature was imposed upon Kansas, and its people subjected to a code of laws unparalleled for cruelty in the history of civilized nations, is still in full force, and the people are denied the right peacefully to assemble and petition for a redress of grievances; the National Executive has permitted two Governors of his appointment to be driven from the Territory under fear of assassination, and has not dared to exert its power for their protection against the lawless minions of Slavery, while judicial monsters and men whose hands are red with innocent blood, are retained in office, to carry on the work of subjecting free territory to the cause of Slavery. Kansas has been denied admission under a free constitution, and fraudulent means are now in progress to secure its admission as a Slave State at the next session of Congress. Against this stupendous wrong, we protest, in the name of God and humanity—by all that is glorious in our history, and by the memory of the great and good men who established our liberties.

Resolved, That it is a fraud upon our laws, and fraught with danger to our institutions, to admit to a full participation in their benefits, any man who acknowledges a foreign supremacy, which he cannot conscientiously and without mental reservation, abjure and forever renounce; whether that supremacy be civil or spiritual.

Resolved, That the stupendous frauds by which our popular elections are swayed against a majority of the legally qualified voters, strikes at the foundation and life of our system of government; and unless speedily corrected, will lead to violence and anarchy; and we urge upon all good citizens to unite for the suppression of this evil; and we call upon our own Legislature to guard by effective and stringent laws the purity of the ballot box.

Resolved, That the sale of the Main Line of our improvements, is demanded by every consideration that should weigh with intelligent and honest men. As a source of revenue, it is wholly worthless to the State, while it is notoriously used as a means of peculation and plunder, thereby inflicting upon the State pecuniary loss, and also irreparable injury, in the almost universal demoralization and political profligacy engendered throughout its entire extent.

Resolved, That we invite the affiliation and co-operation of men of all parties, however differing with us in other respects, in support of the principles herein declared; and believing that the spirit of our institutions, as well as the Constitution of our country, guarantees liberty of conscience and equality of rights among citizens, we oppose all legislation impairing their security.

The reading of the resolutions was greeted with frequent bursts of applause. The resolutions embodying the American sentiment, especially, elicited the most unbounded enthusiasm.

On motion of Mr. Geo. R. Smith, the resolutions were adopted in mass, by acclamation, and with nine long, loud and hearty cheers, for the platform and the candidates.

After transacting some other unimportant business the convention adjourned sine die.

THE PILL TRADE.—Who could dream of the magnitude such an undertaking as the manufacture of a Purgative Pill assumes when it comes into general use. And how painfully do the following numbers speak of the amount of human sickness and suffering, that little morsel of a remedy goes forth to combat and subdue. Dr. J. C. Ayer of Lowell, manufactures in his laboratory forty gross per diem of his Cathartic Pills, through all the year.—This is eight boxes a minute or one dose a second. We thus find over 45,000 persons swallow this pill every day, or 1,296,000 a month; Physicians, think of that! 49,990 patients a day who seek relief from the medical skill of one man. Surely that man should be, as he is in this case one of the first intelligence and of the highest character. His occupation entails upon him a fearful responsibility for the weal or woe of his fellow man.—Painesville Courier.

Absent.—The editor. This announcement is made in the Raftsman's Journal of Clearfield—instead of that absence making the paper more interesting, the result is but half a sheet, the other omitted for want of an editor. Our brother Row has good times of it—if he followed his example our constituency would make a row.—Philadelphia Daily Sun.

If brother Baker will glance at an item elsewhere, he will observe that, altho' a Row at all times, we unavoidably happened to get into another row. We don't know whether he will include this in our "good times" or not.

The Memphis, Tennessee, papers note with alarm the increase of crime there, and some of them go so far as to suggest that extra judicial measures should be resorted to to check it. Murder follows murder in rapid succession. This is "All Fools' Day."

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