



S. B. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., AUG. 19, 1857.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.—During the past few years politics in this State have been in an unsettled and somewhat confused condition. Last fall the Democracy felt that, unless they succeeded in the Presidential election, their party would at least be dismembered, if not entirely obliterated. By the most strenuous efforts and unscrupulous means, they managed to succeed. Their success was in no small degree owing to the deception and treachery of the "side-door" leaders, who pretended to be actuated by an intense patriotism and love of principle, but whose real object was to split the Opposition, and thereby elect Buchanan. Since then, the Democratic party has been apparently "firm united" and "harmonious"; but it is only apparently, for it requires no unusually scrutinizing observer to discern the elements of discord that are lurking in its organization, and only awaiting a fitting opportunity to burst forth and destroy it. As an evidence of the truth of what we say, we need only refer the reader to the difficulty between Col. Ferry, who has started a new paper, and the "Pennsylvanian," which was heretofore regarded as the State organ of that party. Besides this, the latter favored the sale of the Main Line, whilst the Democracy as a party are opposed to it. The candidate of that party for Governor also lacks the essentials of popularity, being more remarkable for his office-seeking and money-making propensities, than for discharging the duties of the offices which he has held with impartiality and with an eye to the interests of the tax-payers and the principles of honesty. It is well known that the Legislature of 1841, appointed a committee to inquire into the expenditures of the public works, during the time that Mr. Packer was Canal Commissioner, and in their report, the committee state it as their opinion that, by the favoritism of the Canal Commissioners, the State lost in Canal and Railroad contracts, in 1840, \$169,200. They say, also, that the contract allotted to Moorhead & Packer, the latter a brother of the Democratic candidate, was "at prices so far beyond the real value of the work, that the transaction can neither be explained or excused;" and there can be little doubt that the fat contract alluded to was secured by the "favoritism" of Gen. Packer. This is only one case, but it is sufficient to exhibit in its true light the character of the Democratic candidate for Governor. Is such a man a proper person to preside over the affairs of our good old Commonwealth? For our part, we think not. The result of last fall's contest satisfied the honest and sincere opponents of the Slavery-Extension Democracy and its Romish-Catholic allies, that the common enemy could only be successfully conquered by concerted action, and accordingly, in March last, the Americans and Republicans assembled at Harrisburg in State Convention, nominated a ticket, and adopted a platform. That Convention selected David Wilmot for Governor, Wm. Millward for Canal Commissioner, and James Veech and Joseph J. Lewis for Supreme Judges. The antecedents of these gentlemen were such as at once to draw to their support nearly the entire American and Republican forces in the State. It is true, however, that the political scoundrels who managed to mislead a few thousand voters last fall, and withdraw them from the support of the Union Electoral ticket, are attempting a similar game now. They make, Pharise-like, loud professions of intense love for American principles, and abuse Packer, in order to induce Americans to vote for Isaac Hazlehurst, who is charged with suppressing a letter from Millard Fillmore authorizing the withdrawal of his name if it would secure the defeat of Buchanan. They have no hope of electing Hazlehurst; he is a mere decoy thrown out to deceive and catch the unwary, the same as sham ducks are used to fool the real ones and get them entangled in the meshes of the wily hunter. We feel confident, however, that very few can be gulled and wheeled into his support; we feel satisfied that every intelligent man can, if he will, see through the disreputable game of the "side-door" leaders, and we trust that no one who desires the ascendancy of correct principles and the defeat of Locofocoism, will vote for anybody else than David Wilmot and the rest of the American-Republican ticket. The contest is between Wilmot and Packer, and every vote taken from Wilmot and given to a third candidate, will be one less for Packer to overcome—it will be helping the Democracy to that extent. We have no desire to resort to misrepresentation and tergiversation for the purpose of drawing voters into the support of Mr. Wilmot and the other men who are on the ticket with him. We only state facts; and if men, after being thus "warned of the chicanery and objects of unscrupulous politicians, will permit themselves to be misled and duped into the support of Hazlehurst, and thereby aid Packer, they are greater fools and greater scoundrels than we are willing to believe.

LETTER FROM KANSAS. Correspondence of the "Raftsmans Journal." LAWRENCE, K. T. August 3, 1857. FRIENDS ROW:—Today the Free State men are holding an election under the Topeka Constitution. They vote for all of the officers provided for by that instrument, and "for" or "against" the Constitution, under which they desire to be admitted into the Union as an independent State. The election passed off very quietly, much more so than in Pennsylvania. In Lawrence for the Constitution there were 663 votes; against it 2. General Lane, Gov. Robison, Judge Smith, and other "notables" were there in their glory. About Lawrence they all talk and act like men who have been wrongfully and outrageously oppressed, but are determined henceforth to be free. They say that if the new Constitution is fairly submitted to a vote of the people, to the bona fide residents of the Territory, so they can all participate in the election without any improper restraint upon the right of suffrage, that they will poll a vote that will effectually silence their slanderers, oppressors and murderers.—Secretary Stanton came down to Lawrence this evening, to "quell the riots, and suppress the insurrection;" but the people were quiet—no riots occurred—no insurrections broke out, and, unfortunately for the Secretary, he had no opportunity to distinguish himself in that way. And, like a beautiful flower "despoiled of its grace and bloom," he returned to Leavenworth as free from honor as when he came. Walker has been cutting a "big swell" about Lawrence. He marched his troops through the principal streets of that famous city, and encamped on the plain beyond its limits, for the purpose of intimidating the brave Lawrenceites. But his attempt was an entire failure.—It is sufficient to say that Lawrence is standing yet, and her people not humiliated. His course has undoubtedly been such as to insure him the contempt of a majority of the Free State men. They say though, that he would not be a "bad fellow, if he would let his soldiers alone." Somebody said an Indian in the vicinity of Fort Riley—a dispatch was sent to Gov. Walker for troops, and the Governor, anxious, no doubt for a pretext to leave Lawrence without further action, started in pursuit of the villainous Indian, and is now pursuing him with several hundred troops. We may say, emphatically, that the Governor "first marched up the hill, and then marched down again," (without effecting any thing,) and then retreated with disgrace. Lawrence is improving rapidly. A large number of new buildings, among which are two fine large stone churches, have been built this summer, and a number of others will soon be completed. The outskirts of the town present a warlike appearance. Several small forts and fortifications have been erected about the place by the Free State men. The Free State Hotel that was destroyed by the Border Ruffians, is rising, from its ashes, and will when finished be the largest building in the place. The general appearance of the country around Lawrence is exceedingly beautiful.—The land is rich, fertile and productive. There is plenty of building stone, and timber to supply the wants of the surrounding country. There has been but very little rain in this region of country this summer. The farming interests will suffer materially in consequence of the dry weather. Yours, &c. D....

THE "MEM" CANDIDATE.—The Clearfield Republican, of July 8th, contained the following: "Brooms.—It has been announced that Wilmot has challenged Gen. Packer to public discussion before the people. Do these gentlemen forget that immediately upon his nomination Gen. Packer caused it to be announced through his friends that he was ready to meet his competitor, whoever it might be, before the people, in defence of the principles of the Democratic party?"

It immediately upon his nomination, Gen. Packer announced that he was ready to meet his competitor, why is it that he has so suddenly lost his valor, and refuses to come out like a man "in defence of the principles of the Democratic party?" Is he afraid of Wilmot, or is he afraid the principles of his party will not bear discussion? Or is it both? Wonder whether it is "Buncumb" yet that he has been challenged by Wilmot! The "back-out" of Packer reminds us of the Irish soldier, who, when asked why he ran away in battle, after having boasted of his great courage, excused himself thus: "Faith, my heart is as bold as a lion, so it is; but I happen to have a pair of cowardly legs, which always run away with me body when I'd be after fighting the enemy; but look to them." So, perhaps, with the valiant Packer. He is "bold as a lion" himself, but he has a "cowardly" State Committee that "runs away with his body when he'd be after fighting his enemy!"

AS "ORIGINEE SPURRING."—Isaac Hazlehurst, the Bogus American candidate for Governor, who was announced to speak in Clearfield on Monday evening, didn't make his appearance, but the highly-esteemed Chairman of the Buncombe and Oly-Gannon State Committee, H. Oostaster Soap, alias "the skunk," "reared and pitched, but couldn't make a jump." The declarations made about the editor of the Raftsmans Journal, by this miserable, contemptible, pitiable lachey and sap-head, who performs menial service for filthy political masters, are false, and he knew when he made them that he was uttering a wilful lie. We regret that the principal organ-grinder was absent, for it would have afforded considerable amusement to everybody to have witnessed the unique performances of his monkey. Their turning about and wheeling about, would have been a show.

For every time they'd run about They'd jump Jim Crow.

The Democrats held a meeting in the Court House last night, at which an effort was made to smooth over Packer's log-rolling propensity. It is hard work, however, for it is well known that whilst he was in the Legislature in 1855, he was in favor of log-rolling, and that a bill to prohibit the floating of logs met with his unequalled opposition.

SUMMARY OF NEWS. New Orleans papers of the 6th contain the charter of the Louisiana and Tehantepec Co. for the construction of a railroad and other communication across the Isthmus under the Gary and Sloc grants. The capital stock is ten millions of dollars, two of which will be issued as fully paid stock and delivered to the trustees who now hold the title to those grants, as it will be necessary to enter into some arrangements with the governments of Mexico and the United States. Kansas advices to the 8th inst. state that Gov. Walker had returned to Lawrence with the United States troops, the apprehensions of an attack by the Indians proving groundless. The city government met on the 7th inst., and was engaged in perfecting ordinances. The election returns indicate nearly a unanimous vote in favor of the Topeka Constitution. The Indians in New Mexico show a disposition to be troublesome. The Cheyennes had refused to receive from the agents, or agree to any treaty, saying they could make more by stealing. The Pawnees also threatened hostilities. Dates from Fort Laramie have been received to the 22d ult. Col. Sumner had arrived at Bent's Fort, and would leave on the 12th for the head waters of the Republican, in pursuit of the Cheyenne Indians. The California trains had all passed Fort Laramie in good health. Magraw's wagon road train was at Fort Kearney. Col. Alexander's regiment and Spéncer's battery, destined for Utah, were met 225 miles west of Leavenworth. Another regiment was at Rock Creek. Capt. Van Kleit was at the bottom wood, and Repos' battery at the Big Blue. The Cheyennes were scattered along the entire route between Forts Laramie and Kearney, but little damage was done to the trains, the Indians fearing to make an attack on account of the parties being so large. The war between the Crow and Sioux Indians is reported to have broken out again. Several surveying parties have arrived, but they saw no head north of the murders reported last week. On the 13th, a letter received at Washington from the Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Northwestern Superintendency of Minnesota, states that the Yankton Indians had driven all the settlers from the neighborhood east of the Big Sioux River, and that a portion of them have expressed themselves favorable to making a treaty. The Superintendent is inclined to believe that before all the troubles with the annuity of the Sioux can be permanently settled, it will be necessary to make new treaties with them, by stipulations of a strong and binding character, to the observance of peaceful relations with the United States, and responsible for all depredations. Late accounts from the Island of St. Domingo, state that a revolution had broken out at Santiago, against President Biliz. A battle had taken place in the interior, during which 150 men were killed. A dispatch from Washington city, of the 14th inst., if it be true, as stated, that Costa Rica has disposed of the Nicaraguan Transit Route, and has acquired part of the Territory of the latter, our Government will unquestionably object to that arrangement, it being known that Mr. William Carey Jones was especially instructed to represent the views of the Administration on that subject, adverse to such a course of policy. A letter is now on the way to Mr. Frederick P. Stanton, Secretary of State for Kansas, tendering him an appointment as Superintendent of Indian Affairs, in place of Governor Cumming; but not to take effect till the meeting of Congress. The Kansas correspondent of the Democrat says that Judge Cato has published an opinion regarding the payment of taxes as an essential preliminary to the rights of voting, and that the Sheriff of Douglas county has given notice of his intention to collect the taxes. Rumors say that Lane, Robinson, Phillips, Conroy, Blood, and others, have been indicted by the Grand Jury of Leavenworth. In a speech at Osawakee, on the 5th inst., Gen. Lane announced the organization of eleven thousand men to protect the polls at the October election, and stated that the number would be increased to twenty-five thousand. A family of six persons, residing in Bell county, Texas, were burned to death a few days since. Their house was surrounded by a cedar break, which took fire from some cause, and before they could escape were burned fatally. The Merchants' powder magazine, in Halifax, containing the whole stock in the city, exploded at midnight on the 14th August, causing a terrific concussion, demolishing the magazine, badly shattering the new barracks, and breaking all the windows in the northern part of the city. One man was killed and fifteen injured. The loss is estimated at \$100,000. The excitement created was intense. People were thrown from their beds and rushed bewildered into the streets, supposing the concussion to have been caused by an earthquake. Advices from Fort Kearney state that a party of nineteen drovers, in charge of upwards 1800 cattle, destined for the Utah expedition, were attacked when twenty-seven miles above the Fort, on the 1st inst., by 150 Cheyenne Indians. All the cattle and twenty mules ran off. One of the drovers was killed, and another severely wounded. None of the Indians were slain. Col. Sumner has started in pursuit of the Indians. "NOXASSEE."—The Pennsylvania denials authoritatively and emphatically that "the course of the Federal Administration is directed towards the admission of Kansas as a Free State," and adds that it is "glad to see that its neighbor, the Times, don't believe in any such nonsense."

A flash of lightning lately ran down a stove pipe in a bar-room at Oranoco, Miss., and upset a man who was leaning back with his feet on the stove. Being pretty well pickled with rum, he was profusely and almost entirely drenched, and was unhurt.

JUDGE WILMOT'S APPOINTMENTS. By appointment of the State Committee, Hon. David Wilmot will address his fellow citizens, at the following places: Somerset, Tuesday afternoon, August 25. Greensburg, Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 26. Washington, Thursday afternoon, Aug. 27. Pittsburg, Friday evening, August 28. Uniontown, Saturday afternoon, August 29. Bedford, Tuesday afternoon, September 1. McConnellsburg, Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 2. Chambersburg, Thursday afternoon, Sept. 3. Huntingdon, Friday afternoon, September 4. Hollidaysburg, Saturday afternoon, Sept. 5. Altoona, Saturday evening, September 5. Allegheny City, Monday evening, Sept. 7. Kittanning, Tuesday afternoon, September 8. Harlan, Wednesday afternoon, September 9. Franklin, Thursday afternoon, September 10. Meadville, Friday afternoon, September 11. Waterford, Saturday afternoon, Sept. 12. Erie, Saturday evening, September 12. Beaver, Monday afternoon, September 14. New Castle, Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 15. Mercer, Wednesday afternoon, September 16. Butler, Thursday afternoon, Sept. 17. Allegheny Co., Friday & Sat. day, Sept. 18 & 19. Indiana, Monday afternoon, Sept. 21. Johnstown, Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 22. CLEARFIELD, Wednesday, September 23. Bellefonte, Thursday afternoon, Sept. 24. Lewistown, Friday afternoon, Sept. 25. Duncannon, Saturday evening, Sept. 26. Harrisburg, Monday afternoon, Sept. 28. Mechanicsburg, Monday evening, Sept. 28. Carlisle, Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 29. Gettysburg, Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 30. York, Thursday afternoon, October 1. Chestnut Level, Friday afternoon, Oct. 2. Lancaster, Saturday afternoon, Oct. 3. West Chester, Monday afternoon, Oct. 5. Media, Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 6. Phila and vicinity, from the 7th to the 13th.

LEMUEL TODD, Chairman of the Committee. Edward M'Pherson, Secretary.

GENERAL PACKER, says the Gettysburg Star, has been in public office almost a lifetime. Twenty years ago, he was editor of a paper in Lycoming county. Since that time he has had no regular business. He has done nothing but hold office and live off the fortune he acquired by his offices. He has been collector of tolls at Williamsport—a Canal Commissioner—a contractor—a quiet partner in sundry jobs of work on the canals—Auditor General under Porter—a member of the House of Representatives, and member of the Senate. When a candidate for the latter office, such was his standing at home that he ran almost 1500 votes behind his ticket in that Senatorial District. Mr. Packer is a man in the vigor of life rather good-looking, and plausible in his manners. He makes a fair speech and is a good wire-puller. For many years he has aimed to be made Governor. There is one mystery about him. No one can tell where and how he made his money. His offices have never been lucrative, and his salaries could not have yielded such profits. There is little doubt that part of the Seventeen Millions of Direct Taxes the people have been paying within the last two years has gone into his pocket by some underground avenue borrowed by the "Canal Rats" with whom he has associated. A man with his antecedents, with his associates, and his bearing, is an unsafe person to entrust with the important duties of the Executive chair.

MISSOURI ELECTION.—It is now reduced to almost a certainty that Rollins, the American and Emancipation candidate, is elected Governor of the State of Missouri. There is a moral connected with this election in Missouri, even if Rollins had been defeated, which would be well for the opponents of Locofocoism in Pennsylvania to ponder over. Missouri is a Slave State; yet for some years the Emancipation feeling has been growing, until now it is rather formidable. Emancipation, we believe, as used in that State, means to get rid of slavery by some practicable means. This is further than the Republicans of the free States go, for they do not wish to interfere with slavery in the States where it exists. Now, if the Americans of the Slave State of Missouri could consistently unite with the Emancipationists, why should not the Americans and Republicans in Pennsylvania, when they entertain similar principles? Let those in our own State who are any ways squabby about uniting, learn a wholesome lesson from the conduct of the Americans and Emancipationists of Missouri.

GOING TO GENERAL SMASH.—The extravagance of what are known as fashionable people in New York is extraordinary. To support it they must all be in possession of incomes averaging from thirty to forty thousand dollars each. Of course, this is out of the question, and hence, upper-tendium in Gotham is rapidly rushing to desperate bankruptcy. Hear what a correspondent of one of our papers, who dates from New York, says: "This is a fast age. We not only live fast, travel fast and die fast, but we are fast buyers. In the way of extravagance no former age ever excelled us. This not only proves that the country is running largely to wealth, but also gingerbread and tinsel. There are dwelling houses in this city which cost \$200,000. To keep such a house in servants, butchers, bellers, parties, and bassoons, runs away with \$30,000 more. Every body seems bent upon making the utmost "splurge" and rushing to "light-lutin" and gold-laced, spittoons. A lady the other day paid \$100 for a handkerchief. A shawl worth \$1500, is quite a "common occurrence" in this metropolis. Port-monnaies, set with pearls and diamonds and costing from \$75 to \$300, have just been introduced by a Paris importer. Fans worth \$60 may be found at Stewart's by the dozen. If this fact don't prove that we live in a fast age—that we are doing business on a high pressure principle, I don't know what would."

GOV. WALKER'S LIQUOR BILL.—When "the little Governor" arrived at Leavenworth the City Council tendered him the hospitality of the city. The way he accepted it was to order an immense amount of liquor for a big drink, the bill for which, \$210, the council now refuses to pay, on the ground that that was not the kind of hospitality that was offered him. A model Governor, he, who can make one day's liquor bill foot up \$210.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS. WARREN COUNTY.—The Man Leary from the Jameson Democrat that Deputy Sheriff Bushnell, of Cattaraugus Co., passed through Frenchburg, on the 2d, with a horse that had been stolen from the vicinity of Napoli. The stolen property was recovered by means of the confession of one of an extensive gang of thieves and counterfeiters, who had been arrested on suspicion of stealing the horse, and let off on bail. We understand he has concluded to turn state's evidence. He says he can convict a large number of horse thieves and counterfeiters, an organized band residing in Cattaraugus, Chautauque and Warren Counties, and scattered over the country in various directions. This fellow says that a large quantity of Tens on the "Lake Shore Bank," altered from Ones' are in circulation and have never yet been detected. He also declares that he can and will disclose the names of the burglars and thieves who, he says, open the jewelry store in Snelkerville, not long since, and stole a large quantity of jewelry. We do not give the names of the parties at present, but shall endeavor at an early day to get a full history of the operations and depredations of this band of villains.

BLAIR COUNTY.—The Tyrone Herald of the 13th inst., as Amos Keator, a resident of Centre county, was passing along the line of the Tyrone and Clearfield Rail Road, he met a man named John Smith, an employee on the Road, and stopped when he reached a place, ready for the purpose of speaking to him, they having met frequently before. Smith was intoxicated at the time, and when the deceased stopped, he, without speaking a word, set upon, and beat Keator so bad that he died in a short time. We do not know that Smith has been arrested. . . . On the 12th, a German named Weaver, formerly of the Pennsylvania Works in Duncansville, was struck by the arms of a wheel with such force on the head as to fracture his skull and cause death, in a few minutes. . . . A child about nine months old, daughter of M. M. Fitzgerald, of Altoona, came near choking to death by getting a three-cornered piece of tin in its throat; but was happily relieved by a physician who was called in.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.—On the 7th, a boy named Robert Scott, living with Mr. Jno. Holzger, near Conowingo, was bitten on the neck, by a large black spider, and fears are entertained that it will prove fatal. . . . A few days since, James McBride was thrown by an unruly colt, and his leg becoming entangled in the rope of the halter, he was dragged about a quarter of a mile and severely injured. . . . On the 3d inst. at West Middleton, a son of Dr. Hamilton, dec'd, caught a horse in the field and in attempting to catch another, urged the one he was riding over a bank, in doing which the boy was thrown off, and the horse hit with his foot on his head, breaking his jaw bone and otherwise severely injuring him. . . . A man named Fonger was arrested at West Middleton on the 15th for passing a counterfeit \$20 bill on Joel Tweedell. . . . Mr. James White, carpenter, broke two of his ribs by falling across a sleeper of a new house.

SCRUBBING COUNTY.—Last Saturday morning, as the train on the Little Schuylkill R. R. was nearing Port Clinton, the engineer saw a small child on the track a short distance ahead, but the train was under such rapid headway that it was utterly impossible to check the speed sufficiently to bring the train to a stop, before it had passed over the child, and cut its body in two—killing the poor little creature instantly, of course. It had been left on the track to play by a woman who was near at hand picking berries.

CENTRE COUNTY.—On the 6th, Mrs. Sonbeck, occupying a room in the Franklin House, Bellefonte, was badly burned in attempting to extinguish some clothes that were set on fire by one of her little girls, who had undertaken to fill a fluid lamp. The top falling off, the fluid ignited and set fire to the clothes, and caused the accident. . . . On the 8th, a child of James Lipton of Boggs, was drowned, by falling into the race at McMillins axe factory. It was between 2 and 3 years old.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.—The Mount Pleasant Baptist church, near Corsica, was destroyed by fire last night, (12th inst.). This is most surely the work of an incendiary. Within one year two school houses, a board kiln belonging to the Presbyterian church in course of erection, and this church, have all been destroyed by fire, under mysterious circumstances.

DALPHIN COUNTY.—A colored man, named Taylor, from Middletown, who had recently been placed in prison for stealing a coat, hung himself in his cell, last evening, with a coil of yarn suspended from the heating pipe of his cell. The unfortunate man had been ailing for several days, and not unfrequently manifested symptoms of insanity.

CLARION COUNTY.—Frederick Pluke, of Madison township had his hand horribly mangled by a saw in a lathe mill on the 7th, and on Monday following it became necessary to amputate between the wrist and elbow. The operation was performed and the patient is doing well.

ELDE COUNTY.—On the 14th, Thomas Potter was killed by a moving machine, the blade of which struck him on the thigh, causing his death in a short time.

WHISKEY STRYCHNINE IS PRODUCED.—The source from whence this poison, which has gained so world-wide a celebrity recently, is obtained, is thus notified in Dickens' Household Words: "In Ceylon and several districts of India, grow a moderate-sized tree, with thick, shining leaves, and a short, crooked stem. In the fruit season, it is readily recognized by its rich, orange-colored berries, about as large as golden pippins. The rind is hard and smooth, and covers a white, soft pulp, the favorite food of many kind of birds, within which are the flat, round seeds, not an inch in diameter, ash-gray color, and covered with very silky hairs. The Germans fancy they can discover a resemblance in them to grey eyes, and call them crows' eyes, but the likeness is purely imaginary, and the nut is the deadly poison nut. The latter was early used as a medicine by the Hindus, and its nature and properties understood by Oriental doctors long before it was known to foreign nations. "Dogkiller" (strychnine) is one of its Arabic names. It is stated that at present the natives of Hindoostan often take it for many months continuously, in much the same manner as opium-eaters eat opium. They commence with taking the eighth of a nut a day, and gradually increase their allowance to an entire nut, which would be about twenty grains. If they eat directly before or after food, no unpleasant effects are produced; but if they neglect this precaution spasms result.

A clergyman observing a poor man by the road having stones with a pickaxe, and kneeling to get at his work better, made the remark, "Ah, John, I wish I could be you, a stony heart of my neighbors as easily as you are breaking those." The man replied, "Perhaps, master, you do not work on your knees."

Charlotte Jones, the murderess, who is now in prison at Pittsburgh, awaiting public execution, was solicited by her sister for money to purchase a new dress, that she might go to see her hang.

JAMES THOMPSON.—There is not probably in this State another man whose political reputation is so full of upstart and tergiversation as that of James Thompson, candidate of the Locofocoes for Supreme Judge. Now we are not going to write an essay. We like two or three facts packed together and whacked plump into the bull's eye, like a cannon ball. In answer to the questions of Goodrich, Scobell, James, Merrill, Clemons and Arnet, a committee appointed in 1848 to inquire into the views of the Wilmot proviso, Thompson said, after quoting his vote for the Oregon Bill with the proviso: "You will therefore see that I have shown by my vote my belief in the Power of Congress to PROHIBIT SLAVERY IN THE TERRITORIES.— [Lectur. Sept. 1, 1848.]

What did this same man do in 1856? What no other northern man perhaps, (though there are a good many northern Locofocoes left) could be found base enough to do; he called the various questions on the infamous Fugitive Slave Act, thereby closing the mouths of all its opponents, an act, which of itself ought to doom any man to political ignominy. That was James Thompson's Democracy in 1850.

What next? Why, this same Wilmot Proviso man of 1849, this Fugitive-Slave Law seizer of 1850, is now the high priest of the Squatter Sovereignty Democracy! He has been tried and found willing in the dark day of Slavery's rule, and with its placard blazoned on his back and on his brow, asks the people of Pennsylvania to place him in one of their highest seats of power and of honor! What shall the answer be in October?—Pittsburgh Gazette.

ANOTHER RAPID RIVER DEGREE.—The precocity of the Western lambs is something marvellous. One gets married at fifteen; another tries to do so at twelve; and now we hear of a juvenile prodigy, Miss Louisa Lee, of a highly respectable family, who, at the age of fourteen years, being seized with a desire to see the world, left her home in London, Canada West, and posted off to Detroit, where, after a most energetic and persevering, but unsuccessful, pursuit of employment for several days, she resolved to establish a school and issued a circular, announcing herself competent to give instruction in English, French, drawing, botany, science, astronomy, music and singing, fancy work, &c. Just as everything was in readiness for an extensive business, her brother, learning where she was, announced upon her arrival, and carried her home. Miss Louisa was not at all discouraged by her brief, but rather severe experience.

A HEN HOUSE RAUISHER.—In Albany, a few days since, a hen house belonging to Mr. Phelps was being angry, allowed that he would "lay for the thief" and shoot him. This drew out the following reply:—To Mr. Orsin Phelps: Bein one of that class that gits poltry anny way it can be got, and understanding from your advertisement in a newspaper that you had sum chickens left, and that you'd got a pistol and sum blu pill to give to the man what stole 'em" this is to certify that I shall come to night, and I have got a howitzer with me crammed full of maled, and other iron implements. I have marked your size on the side of a church, and been practisin on it for a week, and don't think I can miss you. So cum on with your pistol and blu pill. After I get through firn at you, I'll carry home the "dunds" on the howitzer. Yours, A HEN-HOUSE RAUISHER.

FACTORS FOR HERETICS.—The Aldgate church in London has a fund bequeathed to it in the dark days of persecution. Its specific purpose was to purchase faggots, not to warm the cold, or prepare food for the hungry poor, but to burn heretics! Some countries have now passed, and I have got a howitzer with me crammed full of maled, and other iron implements. I have marked your size on the side of a church, and been practisin on it for a week, and don't think I can miss you. So cum on with your pistol and blu pill. After I get through firn at you, I'll carry home the "dunds" on the howitzer. Yours, A HEN-HOUSE RAUISHER.

A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune says that being in Rock county, Illinois, one day last week, he went up on the top of a hill called Mt. Zion, six miles from Janesville, and counted on the surrounding plain one hundred and fifty-four horse power reaping machines, busily cutting down wheat. There were one thousand men, women, and boys following after, binding and stacking up the golden sheaves. It was a sight worth seeing, to behold the grain falling and being gathered up at the rate of two hundred acres per hour.

The Philadelphia Press announces that Gen. Packer will not make his appearance as a speaker at Democratic meetings in the interior. The Pennsylvania says that Gen. Packer ought not to do any such silly and improper thing; but if he will so far forget the proprieties he must abide by the consequences.

The wife of Gen. Louis Coombs died in Lexington, Ky., on the 12th inst.

THE \$10 AND \$15, SINGLE AND DOUBLE THREAD, EMPIRE FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.—An Agency for the sale of these machines for this and the adjoining counties can be secured by a personal application to the subscribers, 6th & Arch streets, Philadelphia. No one needly without capital sufficient to conduct the business properly without references as to reliability and capacity. We positively assert that these machines, for all purposes of family sewing, are in every respect superior to any Sewing Machine in market, and wherever they are offered for sale they must command a ready and unlimited demand. JOHNSTON & GOODELL, Philadelphia, August 19, 1857.