

THE RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.

doubted public securities, and coin in such proportion to circulation and deposits as may be deemed sufficient to secure their conversion into specie, on demand, with proper limitations and restrictions, is deemed preferable to the present system. Its introduction would correct many existing abuses not only in the system itself, but in the present mode of banking. These questions, however, with the remedies necessary to prevent a recurrence of the evils under which we now suffer, together with the nature and extent of the relief, if any, that may yet be required by the Banks of the Commonwealth, to enable them to resume the payment of their liabilities in specie, are all referred to the wisdom of the Legislature. They are practical and important business questions, and as such should receive your intelligent consideration.

The present condition of our Commonwealth and country demands at least a passing remark. A severe financial revolution has occurred, inducing a suspension of specie payments by the Banks, not only of this Commonwealth, but of all the States of the Union, deranging the currency and affecting disastrously all the great interests of commerce and the industrial pursuits of the citizen. Labor is without employment, and thousands of strong active men are now asking for work or bread. The causes assigned for these evils are almost as various as the interests of the community. Some undertake their explanation. To whatever cause or causes they may be referred, it is neither just, nor proper to charge all our present financial and commercial distress to the Banks and their management. However much they may have contributed, other causes have operated still more directly and powerfully to produce these results, and among them first in importance and second in the present system of low duties, in connection with the warehousing system, adopted as the policy of the General Government in 1846. The abandonment of the protective policy, as embodied in the Tariff act of 1842, was resisted by Pennsylvania with a unanimity almost unparalleled in her history. Her representatives in both branches of the National Congress strenuously opposed the repeal of that act. The evils under which we are now suffering are the direct and inevitable consequence of such repeal. But other causes prevailed, the act was repealed, and the industry of the country exposed to a ruinous competition with the cheap labor of foreign nations. The disastrous effects of the repeal, were postponed by the operation of causes well understood by every intelligent citizen. Famine abroad produced an unprecedented foreign influx of commodities, and the gold of California, although it may have added to the excitement of our progress, and contributed its full share in producing existing financial and commercial embarrassment, in millions, supplied the means of paying the overwhelming balances against us on our foreign importations. Under the present system of low duties, the excess of imports over exports has been beyond the power of extraction from the country. They have caused enormous and ruinous—destructive of domestic industry, and involving the home manufacturer and home labor, in one common ruin. We have imported more than we could pay for, and much more than we needed. Pennsylvania abounds in iron ore. Iron and its manufactures are justly regarded as important elements of her material wealth; and from her abundance, if properly fostered and protected by a wise national policy, could supply the markets of the world; and yet, since the passage of the act of 1846, we have imported of iron and steel and their manufactures, more than two hundred millions of dollars in value; paid for in gold or our bonds and stocks, now held by foreign capitalists—the interest on which adds to the burdens imposed upon us by our foreign indebtedness. The same is true of many other important branches of home industry. Many millions in value of cotton and woollen goods have, during the same period, been imported, that should have been made in our own workshops, should have been woven on American, and not on British, French or German looms.

As an example of the practical working of the system, official documents exhibit the following statistics: The value of the exports of foreign merchandise exceeded our exports one hundred and eighty-four millions two thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight dollars; and as a consequence, the drain of the precious metals was correspondingly great. The amount of specie sent out of the country during that period was two hundred and thirteen millions three hundred and sixty-four thousand three hundred and eighty-two dollars;—specie imported, twenty-five millions five hundred and twenty-seven thousand four hundred and twenty-seven dollars; leaving a balance against us on specie account of one hundred and eighty-six millions four hundred and thirty-six thousand nine hundred and fifty-seven dollars. This depleting process, aggravated by excessive importations, unaccounted for by the currency and the paper circulation, resulting in bank suspensions and financial embarrassment. But the evil does not end here. An inflated paper currency, by cheapening the price of money, increases in this country the cost of production, and thus, whilst the American manufacturer is exposed, under a system of low duties, to a ruinous competition with the cheap labor of Europe, he is paid for his foreign competitor. As a necessary result, the home fabric is driven from the market, and the home manufacturer ruined. The operation of these causes, stimulated by low duties, is sufficient to destroy the industrial energies of any people.

With these facts before us, it is no matter of surprise that our mills, factories and furnaces have been closed, and thousands of honest laborers thrown out of employment; that commerce has scarcely an existence, that bankruptcy and ruin are around us, our general prosperity paralyzed. To avoid these disasters, to which we have been periodically exposed, reform not only in our system of banking, but in our revenue laws, becomes indispensable. If the principle of the act of 1842 had been preserved—even if its rate of duties had been reduced—our specie, by millions, would not have gone into foreign coffers to build up and sustain the foreign manufacturer; home industry would not be prospered, and the cry "we want work," issuing from a thousand lips in our large cities and manufacturing districts, would not now be heard; nor would a foreign debt of nearly five hundred millions of dollars exist, to startle and alarm us. That system that actually prefers foreign to home labor, that keeps our workshops in Europe, instead of building and supporting them here; that takes our gold to pay the wages of the British laborer, whilst our own are without employment and without bread; that fills the country with foreign merchandise, to the exclusion of the home fabric; that lays the British rail upon the road through our own districts, and by our rolling mills, whilst they are silent and deserted, and that invites to speculation and extravagance, is at war with every true American interest, and should be at once abandoned.

A period of low duties has always been marked by excessive importations; large exports of specie; overtrading; bank expansions and suspensions, and financial and commercial reversions. Under the protective policy, these peculiar and startling characteristics of free trade have all been wanting. The history of the country establishes these facts. A well regulated tariff, adjusted to protect the productive industry of the country, is not only the true policy of the government, but is a better regulator of the currency, and a more certain security against bank expansions, than any system of pains and penalties yet devised for the control of banking institutions, or the operations of capital. To this we should refer. Pennsylvania is yet true to her ancient and long cherished convictions of its propriety and necessity. She may have been misled. Political and partisan pressure may have forced her from her true position. This was her misfortune, not her fault. She sees and feels the wrong, and with an emphasis, intensified by her injuries, will demand redress; protection for herself, and the great industrial interests of her people.

The agricultural interests of the country should ever be fostered and sustained by the State. They are first in necessity, and useful, and constitute the basis of State and National prosperity. Upon their progress and development depend the success of our mechanical, manufacturing and commercial interests. Agriculture, in its varied and multiplied relations, is the unfailing source of national wealth, and to its promotion all should contribute. Individual enterprise and liberality, and the country associations, have done so much to advance this important branch of productive industry: have collected and circulated so much valuable information; and encouraged by their honorable exertions, the progress of scientific and practical agriculture. Science and art have nobly proffered their aid—the State should not withhold her encouragement and support.

I have heretofore recommended the establishment of an agricultural bureau, in connection with some one of the State departments, to give efficiency to the collection and diffusion of useful knowledge on this subject. Impressed with the necessity and usefulness of such a bureau, I again earnestly recommend it to your favorable consideration.

The Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania, an institution incorporated by the Legislature of 1855, is entitled to the especial attention of the friends of agriculture. In the teachings of this institution, the scientific and practical are united; and whilst the art of farming, and all that pertains to the management, business and work of a farm, will be the subject of instruction, the natural sciences, in their relation and application to practical agriculture, will also be taught. The student of the institution will be enabled to test, in his daily occupation, the truth and value of the knowledge communicated.

Much of the land connected with the school has been successfully cultivated during the past year. Orchards of every variety of fruit, and hedges, have been planted, and many valuable improvements made. A double steeple barn, large and convenient, as also the farmer's house and part of the out-buildings, have been erected.

From the report of the trustees we learn that a contract has been made for the erection of an edifice calculated for the residence of professors, lecture halls, and dormitories for students, to be built of stone, four stories high, two hundred and thirty-three feet in front, with wings, and to cost fifty-five thousand dollars. This building is already in progress, and it is hoped that a part of it may be put under roof so far completed as to enable the board to make arrangements to receive a few students before the close of the current year.

The Legislature, at their last session, appropriated \$50,000 to this institution, one-half of which has been paid; the remaining \$25,000 will be paid on condition that an equal sum be realized from other sources, within three years from the passage of the act making the appropriation.

The objects and character of this institution—its relation to agricultural knowledge, and the pioneer in the great work of agricultural education, commend it to the generous patronage of the Legislature, and to the confidence and liberality of the people of the Commonwealth.

The report to be submitted by the Superintendent of Common Schools will present a clear and satisfactory statement of the general operation of the system during the past year. The separation of the School from the State Department, by the act of the last session, was just tribute to the importance and value of our common school system. The great educational interests of the State, the care and guardianship of the intellectual, social and moral improvement of the youth of the Commonwealth, should occupy a prominent and independent position among the departments of the government. If the care of the treasure of the Commonwealth, the development of her material wealth, and the advancement of her political-economic interests, have received from the government the marked and distinctive recognition of their importance, how much more should the mind of her youth be directed to her noblest activities—its constantly unfolding energies, and its infinite superiority to the material and physical, claim a still higher consideration, and receive from the representatives of the people, a more honored recognition.

As an independent department, greater efficiency will be given to the system—a more direct and immediate supervision will be secured—the details of its operation more carefully observed—its deficiencies discovered—its errors corrected—the accomplishment of its noble purposes and objects rendered more certain, and the system itself saved from the dangerous and debasing influence of political excitement, and partisan prejudice.

The county superintendency, tested by experience, has realized the just expectations of the friends of the measure, and may now be regarded as a permanent and indispensable part of the system. When committed to competent men, it has accomplished a noble work in promoting the success and usefulness of our common schools; and wherever the duties of the office have been faithfully performed, the character of the schools has been elevated, their number and the number of scholars increased, and the confidence and encouragement of the public secured. In the hands of incompetent men, these results have not been obtained; but, on the contrary, opposition has been provoked, and the cause of common school education retarded. This office should not be committed to any but men thoroughly qualified by education and experience for the performance of its arduous and responsible duties; and if the school directors of any county, in disregard of their obligations, from opposition either to the system, or the office, select an incompetent person for the place, the odium of the act, and of failure to secure the benefits resulting from a proper and intelligent administration of the office, should rest upon them, and not upon the law authorizing the appointment. The defects of the system, when clearly established, should be promptly corrected; but change is not always reform; and innovation, induced by selfishness and prejudice, may endanger its permanency and destroy its efficiency.

The act of the 20th day of May, 1857, providing for the due training of teachers for the common schools of the State, by encouraging the establishment of Normal schools within the districts designated in the law, has received the cordial approbation of all interested in the success of our common schools. The passage of that act inaugurated a new era in the history of common school education in Pennsylvania. It is a movement in the right direction; full of encouragement and hope for the greater perfection and usefulness of the system. Large and enthusiastic meetings of the friends of education have been held, in many of the districts, to promote the establishment of Normal schools, as contemplated by the act; and liberal sums of money have been subscribed to secure this desirable object. A noble work has been commenced, and sustained by individual enterprise and liberality—encouraged by the State, and vindicated by its own intrinsic merit, it must go on until State Normal Schools, in number and efficiency, equal to the supply of well-trained teachers, shall become the just pride and boast of Pennsylvania.

The organic structure of our system is as perfect, perhaps, as human legislation can make it; but it needs the competent and thoroughly trained teacher to give it greater vitality and efficiency, and secure the full accomplishment of the purposes of its creation. The teacher, the properly educated, the well-trained, the scientific teacher, is the great want of the system. We need the teaching mind, not the automaton movements of mere physical organization or antiquated routine, to direct and control the intellectual energies of the youth of the Commonwealth. We require mental, educated mind, in our schools, that has been nurtured in the noble and self-denying efforts of the teachers themselves, much good has been accomplished in educating and training teachers, and in dignifying a profession too long undervalued by those most deeply interested in their useful labors.

In the great work of popular education, there should be no retrograde movement in Pennsylvania—no yielding to the importunate clamor of ignorance, selfishness or prejudice, in their attempts to stay its progress. These, one and all, may denounce and condemn, but virtue, patriotism, truth, bid you onward. Let the system be maintained in its unity and usefulness; let it be improved and perfected in its details; but let no act of yours impair its strength, or mar the beauty and harmony of its proportions.

Based on our institutions are on the will of the people dependent, for preservation on their virtue and intelligence—knowledge with us should occupy the high position to which it is so pre-eminently entitled. Knowledge, founded upon the pure principles of eternal truth, is the crowning glory of the citizen—the safeguard and defence of the State. Education, full and free to all, is the boon we owe for the children of the Commonwealth—it is the noblest and most honorable duty of the State to the citizen, and as straight as an Indian. He has but little hair on the top of his head, and what he has, has been silvered by the touch of time—as has also the large moustache which dignifies his upper lip. He wears a vest made of some kind of animal's skin, (well cut apparently) and his pantaloons stuffed in the legs of his boots, and altogether presents quite a backwoods and dilapidated appearance—at least so far as his dress is concerned. As General Jackson said of the old soldier who would get corned—Sam has achieved enough and fought enough to wear his pantaloons any way he pleases.

IMPORTANT FROM THE UTAH EXPEDITION.—The St. Louis Republican of Jan. 8th contains a letter from Fort Kearney, of the 23d Dec., stating that Col. Johnston was at Fort Bridger Nov. 20. Col. Cook with his whole command had also arrived. The grass had all been burnt and the animals were dying at the rate of one hundred a day. The Mormons were fortifying all the valleys leading to Salt Lake City. General Jones, agent of Majors & Russell, had been released, and sent to Col. Johnston's camp. In passing through the different canons he was blinded by the Mormons, to prevent him from obtaining a knowledge of their movements. The report that 200 of Col. Cook's troops had been massacred, lacks confirmation, and is thought to be entirely false.

After a long and spirited debate in secret session, on the 7th, the U. S. Senate confirmed the nomination of Theodore Sedgwick as United States District Attorney at New York, in the place of John McKean, by a vote of 28 to 25. McKean was removed by the President because he opposed the re-election of Fernando Wood. Mr. Crittenden led off in a speech against the course of the Executive action. Douglas also condemned the Executive action in the removal of McKean, and Pugh of Ohio spoke out forcibly on the same side. Slidell of Louisiana and Davis of Mississippi defended the Administration. Bigler has not been heard from since his last attempt at a tilt with the small giant.

WOULD'N'T RECEIVE IT.—When the message of Gov. Ligon, of Maryland, was announced in the House on the 8th inst., a motion was made that it be not received, and the motion was carried by a vote of 43 to 27. This action was on account of the expressions contained in it regarding the American party, and the Governor expressing the opinion that the city members were elected by fraud and violence. The message having been published before it was sent to the Legislature, the members there obtained a knowledge of its contents, and the majority decided to vote against its reception.

Mr. Buckalew has introduced a bill into the State Senate to repeal the law erecting the School Department into a separate one. As a dependency of the State Department its affairs were badly conducted. Under the present system the school has been conducted with regularity and dispatch. Mr. Buckalew must, therefore, have some particular purpose in view. Mr. Hickok, the head of the department, is a Republican, and by the act of the last session is made independent of the Governor. It is necessary to legislate him out of office in order to give his place to a Democrat.

Gov. PACKER'S CABINET.—It is now well understood that Gov. Packer's cabinet will be as follows:—Wm. M. Heister, of Berks County, Sec'y. of State; H. L. Dieffenbach, of Lock Haven, Deputy Sec'y.; Hon. John C. Knox, now of the Supreme Court, Attorney General. Judge Knox will resign his present position, and Wm. A. Porter, Esq., of Harrisburg, son of Ex-Gov. Porter, will be appointed Supreme Judge in his place.

Mr. Coffey, on the 7th, read a bill in place in the State Senate, declaring that the true intent and meaning of the 6th section of the act legalizing the general bank suspension is, that the stay of execution it provides shall extend as well to judgments entered more than one year prior to the passage of the said act as to judgments within one year from that date.

common schools—her churches and charitable institutions—her population, enterprising, energetic, intelligent and prosperous—all these are justly the pride of every true-hearted Pennsylvanian. Our mighty republic—the free heart's hope and home—the Constitution and the union of the States—the civil and religious privileges of the people—the right of conscience and freedom of worship—the great and essential principles of liberty and free government, here enjoyed, and our American Nationality, founded in a true and single devotion to home and country, are objects that fill with patriotic emotion, the heart of every American citizen. May they be cherished and defended until patriotism ceases to be a virtue and liberty be known only as a name.

The true glory and greatness of a nation consist, not alone in the number, privileges or intellectual superiority of her people, her material wealth or physical strength, but in her position, or form of government.—"Righteousness exalteth a nation," and "happiness is that people whose God is the Lord." Our fathers trusted in Him, and were not disappointed. Recognizing Him as the Sovereign Ruler of nations and men; invoking a continuance of His watchful care over the interests of the Commonwealth, and His blessing upon your official labors—may your acts and words be ever sanctified near the Fort? were compelled by Gen. Lane to liberate thirty Free State prisoners and return to Missouri. One hundred U. S. Dragoons, with civil officers, proceeded to arrest a number of the Free State party, but Lane, having a powerful force at his back, forbade it. The arrests were attempted to be made under the "bogus" Rebellion Act. The U. S. troops avoided a collision with the Free State force and returned to Leavenworth. Lane then broke up his camp and returned to Leavenworth. Peace was considered restored. The recent acts of the special session of the Legislature are sustained by the people of Kansas. A letter dated Lawrence, Kansas, Dec. 28th, states that the election returns thus far, show six thousand votes on the Leecompton Constitution, and the Leecomptonites boast that there will be ten thousand more. The same letter states the writer's opinion that the Free State men will probably be induced to vote the "bolter's ticket," adopted by the secessionists from the late Free State Convention. It comprises a full list of names for State officers.

THE HERO OF SAN JACINTO.—Sam Houston has done a good deed in his life. One can hardly help calling him "Old Sam," and slapping his metaphorical back at the idea of his exploits among the chapparals and flowery forests of Mexico. He arrived in Richmond, Va., the other day. Says the *Whig*:—"He passed through Lynchburg on his way hither, and not fancying the idea of crossing the High bridge on the line of railroad, concluded to try the canal packet. The Lynchburg *Courier* has noticed his personal appearance. He is six feet four inches high, large in proportion, and as straight as an Indian. He has but little hair on the top of his head," and what he has, has been silvered by the touch of time—as has also the large moustache which dignifies his upper lip. He wears a vest made of some kind of animal's skin, (well cut apparently) and his pantaloons stuffed in the legs of his boots, and altogether presents quite a backwoods and dilapidated appearance—at least so far as his dress is concerned. As General Jackson said of the old soldier who would get corned—Sam has achieved enough and fought enough to wear his pantaloons any way he pleases.

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THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

JANUARY 4.—Congress, after going home to spend the holidays, resumed its sessions today. In the Senate, Mr. Davis introduced a joint resolution to define the authority of the President under the Naval Retiring law. Mr. Fitzpatrick called for the correspondence and documents in regard to Central American affairs. Mr. Pugh had leave to introduce a bill for the admission of Kansas, which was referred to the Territorial Committee. The bill is offered as a compromise, and provides for admission under the Leecompton Constitution; but requires that the article relative to Slavery shall be submitted to a direct vote of the qualified electors on the 7th of April—returns to be made to the Governor; the election to be conducted under the laws in force on the 7th Nov. last. It provides further, that the people shall have liberty at any time to call a convention to alter or amend their form of government. In the House, the resignation of Mr. Banks was received. Mr. Clingman called for information in regard to the seizure of Walker, which led to some debate—several members desiring the President to communicate information in regard to the getting up of Walker's expeditions. The resolution was finally adopted in a form to cover this ground. A committee was appointed to investigate the Fort Snelling swindle. Mr. Morrill offered a bill to punish Polygamy in the Territories, which, after some amendment, was referred to the Judiciary Committee. A large number of other bills were introduced.

JAN. 5.—In the Senate, Mr. Fessenden introduced a French Spoilation bill, which was referred to a select committee. Mr. Gwin offered a resolution inquiring into the expediency of sending a Minister to Japan. In the House, the debate on the Message was resumed, on resolutions referring its subjects to the proper committee. Mr. Quitman moved for a select committee on that part relating to the enforcement of the neutrality laws, and thereupon proceeded to speak in favor of Walker, the filibuster. Mr. Glancy Jones wanted the matter to go to the Judiciary Committee, but was careful not to say anything particular for either side. Mr. Kelce pitched into the President and supported Walker. Mr. Stephens concurred with Mr. Quitman. Mr. Grov was glad to see the other side ready to restrain the encroachments of executive power, and asked that the rule should be applied to Kansas. Mr. Lovjoy spoke severely of the character and doings of Walker. Mr. Stanton justified the President. Before concluding the debate, the House adjourned.

JAN. 5.—In the Senate there was some debate on Mr. Crittenden's resolution in favor of increasing the duties on imports, and substituting home for foreign valuation. Mr. Fitch moved an amendment to tax all bank notes, with a discrimination against those of small denominations. The resolution and amendment were laid on the table. In the House, resolutions were adopted, calling for official correspondence with Paraguay, New-Granada and Brazil. In Committee of the Whole, Mr. Sickles made a speech in favor of the President, in the matter of the arrest of Walker, and spoke in severe denunciations on the course of the eminent filibuster. Mr. Bliss spoke against the Dred Scott decision. Mr. Haskin followed on the Nicaragua business, taking ground with Mr. Sickles, and denounced Walker. Mr. H. spoke highly of Com. Paulding, and then went in to advocate a National filibustering operation of Walker. Mr. Stephens replied, commending Walker's conduct as a great outrage. Mr. Gilmer deprecated the criticism passed upon Commodore Paulding, and wished to see the documents before condemning him.

JAN. 7.—In the Senate, after some resolutions calling for correspondence and information, the President's reply to the call for information as to the capture of Walker was received. The President thinks Com. Paulding committed an error, but his motives were patriotic. Nicaragua alone has the right to complain, and as she received a substantial benefit there is no probability of her doing so. A debate followed, in which Messrs. Seward, Doolittle and Pearce sustained the President's views; while Messrs. Davis, Crittenden, Brown, Pugh, Toumils and Douglas took the opposite ground. The message was referred to the Foreign Relations Committee. In the House, Mr. Thayer of Mass. spoke upon Central American affairs, going for the Americanization of Nicaragua, not by swords and rifles, but by subtile plots and the implements of peaceful emigration. Mr. Adrian of N. J. was in favor of such amendments to the neutrality laws as would prevent Walker's expeditions in the future. Mr. Washburn of Maine spoke on popular sovereignty, showing the inconsistencies of the President and the Democratic party on the subject. The House adjourned to Monday.

The Democratic State Convention of Indiana, while reaffirming the principles of the Cincinnati platform, has resolved, by a vote of more than three to one, that State Constitutions should be submitted to the people, and that no Territory should become a State until a fair expression of the will of the citizens respecting their organic law shall have been had at the polls. In the Democratic caucus of the Ohio Legislature has unanimously resolved to instruct the Congressional delegation of their State to oppose the Leecompton swindle. This news is said to have been as unexpected, as it was agitating, to Messrs. Bright and Pugh of the United States Senate, as well as to the Administration, which had derived its notions concerning the feeling of the Western Democracy from those gentlemen.

A REVERSE, AND A BAD ONE.—In the month of December, 1856, the exports of Domestic Produce from the port of New York amounted to \$8,246,568, and of specie to \$1,779,181. In the month of December, 1857, the exports of Produce were \$2,832,998, while those of specie were \$7,593,052. This is turning the tables completely. Perhaps some Democratic politicians can explain to us how long it will take the country to return to prosperity under the workings of a change like this.

STATE TREASURER.—A storm seems to be brewing among the Democracy about the State Treasuryship. John J. Meany, a Catholic, of Philadelphia, is making a desperate effort to defeat Magraw, the present Treasurer. Col. Mott is, however, thought to be his most formidable competitor. Insinuations have been thrown out that Magraw had made improper use of the funds.

SPRINGFIELD, the notorious Border Ruffian who is now in Washington City, has written a letter, in which he denounces the Leecompton Constitution, and declares Kansas ought to be a free State. He holds that the question was decided by the election of Parrot, the Free State delegate to Congress. The Washington *Union* refuses to publish Springfield's letter.

PITTSBURGH ELECTION.—The election for Mayor and other municipal officers, which was held in the city of Pittsburgh on the 6th, resulted in the complete triumph of the Republicans. Mayor Weaver, the Republican candidate, was re-elected by a majority of 1234. Fremont had only 974 of a majority.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.—Monday, January 11, Flour sold in Pittsburgh at \$4 for superfine, \$4.25 for extra, and \$4.50 for family. Butter, dull at 15 and 16 cents for prime roll.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

PREPARED FOR THE "RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL."
CENTRE COUNTY.—On Tuesday, the 29th ult., Mr. John Hickey, residing near Karthaus, went on a hunting excursion and not returning in the evening, the people of the neighborhood went in search of him. He was found on Thursday about one mile from home in the woods standing beside a sapling with his arm through its fork, which attitude he had assumed to rest himself, and was nearly frozen to death. Hickey got bewildered and wandered about until he became exhausted. He died on the 31st inst., in consequence of his exposure. He was a single man about 25 years of age. . . . A large bear, weighing 450 lbs., was killed on the Seven Mountains, on Friday the 25th of December, by Mr. Peter Kerlin. Quite a number of bears have been killed in that locality during the present season and there are still a number roaming the mountains. . . . The *Whig* says a man named John Leonard of Clearfield, is in the Bellefonte jail, charged with dealing in counterfeit money. On the 24th Dec., Thomas, James and John Askey killed a large panther, on the Little Moshannon near the mouth of Benner's run, which was nine feet in length and weighed 200 pounds. . . . A man by the name of Griffie Griffith, foreman at the engine of the steam saw mill of Irwin & Hyman, in Burnside township, on the 24th inst., was by some means caught in some of the machinery of the engine, and torn and mangled in a horrible manner, causing instant death. One of his legs was broken into two or three pieces and torn entirely from the body, his arm broken in several places, and his skull badly crushed. He leaves a wife and four children. . . . The son of Mrs. Allison, of Bellefonte, who was shot accidentally in the face a few weeks ago by young Loeberger, died on the 24th January.

BERKS COUNTY.—A few days since a bat was found on top of Blue Mountains, between Rehrersburg and Pinegrove, which has aroused suspicions that a murder has been committed there. The bat has a cut in its ear, as if made with an axe, and contains what have been pronounced to be the remains of a man's body forty paces from the road. The citizens have been making search, and are trying to unravel the mystery. . . . An Irishman, Patrick Mulvany, was run over and instantly killed on the Reading Railroad, on New Year's evening. His wife died recently, and they leave six children, the least barely six months old. Liqueur was the cause of Patrick's misfortune. . . . On the 24th ult., Maj. John Belknap, of Hamburg, as he was about getting on the down train, slipped and fell on the track. Just as a wheel was about passing over him, he was dragged away by Mr. Wm. Schall. Narrow escape, that.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.—Samuel McCabe, whilst engaged coupling a car at Larimer's station, had his hand severely injured, which rendered the amputation of three fingers necessary. . . . A few days since as Col. Marcellus, in the *Republican*, stepped out of his boots about dark, in favor of the President, he found rabbits in his garden. He went in and got a gun to shoot them. When he returned, he found the rabbits playing with a kitten. It was several minutes before he got an opportunity to shoot without injuring the kitten. Finally, however, young grimalakin left, and the Col. killed both rabbits at one shot. . . . A sucker called in the Greensburg post office a few days since, and inquired for stamped envelopes, thus:—"I want a dime's worth of post office kivers with freedom on 'em."

ERIE COUNTY.—A budget of valuable clothing was mysteriously abstracted from a house in Green Tp. not far from the brick school house, on Wednesday night, the 23d ult. A man was discovered, about nine o'clock in the evening, boldly making away with the budget, and was pursued by the occupant of the dwelling for some distance through the barn-yard and orchard; but the burglar, (being no doubt an adept at the business,) soon outstripped his pursuers; but unfortunately for him there was a light snow upon the ground, and he, like Putnam's wolf, had a deformity in one of his feet, which two circumstances combined enabled other members of the family to track him to their nearest neighbor's door, where it is now supposed said recreant lives.

LEBANESE COUNTY.—A man named John Able died on the 27th Dec., at a colliery near Jamesville, from the effects of a bite of a cat received ten weeks before. . . . Mr. Daniel A. Bell had his leg broken at Gray's Mines, by falling from a piece of timber which broke as he stepped on it.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.—On the night of the 2d inst., the prisoners in the Sanbury jail made an attempt to escape, but were discovered by the Sheriff before they succeeded in their design, and again securely locked up.

CLINTON COUNTY.—A fire occurred on New Year's night, in Lock Haven, which consumed three buildings of W. White, the store of Raff, Shanabrock & Hunt, and damaged J. S. Bowler's house and furniture.

FAYETTE COUNTY.—The wife of Mr. James Abrams, residing near Smithfield in this county, had her neck broken, on the 22d December last, by falling down a flight of stairs. So says the *Genius*.

New Advertisements.

PAY UP!—The Books of the undersigned are now posted up and ready for settlement. All persons knowing themselves indebted are requested to call and settle immediately.
JAN 13
DAVID LITZ.

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or trading for a certain County order, No. 345 of 1857, payable to R. J. Wallace, for \$20, as the same has been lifted by me, and has since been mislaid or lost.
JOHN McPHERSON,
Treasurer.
Jan 13, 1858.

NOTICE.—The subscriber having purchased the stock of Merchandise lately owned by H. D. Patton, offers the same for sale at reasonable prices on credit, or VERY LOW FOR CASH. All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods. I respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.
JOHN PATTON.
Curtisville, Pa., Jan. 4th, 1858.

PUBLIC MEETING.—On Wednesday evening of Court week (Jan. 29th), at the Court House in Clearfield, a number of addresses are expected from different speakers before the public annual meeting of the Bible Society. The public generally, both ladies and gentlemen, are invited to attend.
JAN 13
J. B. McENALLY, Sec'y.

NEW ARRANGEMENT!!—SELLING OFF AT COST!!—The undersigned, having removed his stock of Goods from Marysville to the store room of Richard Messop in the Borough of Clearfield, announces to the public generally that he will dispose of the same at the lowest price for Cash. His stock embraces
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, SOME READY-MADE CLOTHING, TRIMMINGS and a variety of Notions. As the undersigned wishes to close up the stock now on hand, persons will find it to their advantage to give him a call soon.
CLEARFIELD, Jan. 13, 1858.
CHARLES SLOAN.

GLASSES.—Just received at the sign of the "cheapest goods" and for sale by
November 25.
WM. F. IRWIN.

CLOTHING.—A general assortment of ready-made clothing just received and opened at
November 25.
WM. F. IRWIN.