

Raftsmen's Journal.



S. B. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. CLEARFIELD, PA., JUNE 9, 1858.

STATE CONVENTION.

The United American, Republican, and People's Committee of Superintendence for the City of Philadelphia, earnestly desirous to extend and perpetuate that union of the elements of opposition to the present National Administration, which in this City has lately resulted in such brilliant success, do hereby respectfully suggest, and recommend to the State Committees representing those several elements of opposition, that they call upon the Citizens of Pennsylvania, who are opposed to the present National Administration; especially to its despotic and fraudulent Lecompton policy, and its willful neglect of the just claims of domestic industry; and who are in favor of the Sovereignty of the People over their own local concerns; of American institutions as against the policy and intrigues of foreign Governments; and of adequate protection to our home labor, to assemble in their respective Senatorial and Representative Districts to choose delegates to a State Convention, to meet at Harrisburg, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at 2 o'clock, P. M., of WEDNESDAY THE 14TH DAY OF JULY, 1858, to nominate Candidates for Judge of the Supreme Court, and Canal Commissioner.

LEONARD R. FLETCHER, President. J. R. Flanigan, Geo. A. Coffey, W. J. P. White, M. V. B. Summers, J. R. Lyndall, Philadelphia, May 20, 1858.

In view of the above recommendation, and its general acceptance, I hereby withdraw the call for a State Convention, issued by me, for the 8th of July next, and earnestly request the American Republicans of the State to accept it, and participate in the election of delegates to said Convention.

By order of the State Committee. LAMAR TOWN, CH. AM. REP. ST. COM. Attest—Edward M'Pherson, Sec. Carlisle, May 31, 1858.

To the Americans of Pennsylvania: The above recommendation having been submitted to me for my approval, after consultation with the majority of the members of the American State Committee, and a large number of the prominent Americans of the State, I cheerfully adopt it as our call for a State Convention, and urge the member of the American Party throughout the State to participate in the election of Delegates.

H. BECKER SWOOP, Chairman of American State Com. Clearfield, May 29, 1858.

Inasmuch as the above recommendation and calls point out the plain road to practical, decisive and enduring victory over the present National Administration and its tyrannical sectional policy, I therefore request the Republicans of Pennsylvania to unite in the election of delegates to the above Convention.

Chairman of the Republican St. Com. Philadelphia, June 1, 1858.

The above explains itself. It must certainly be gratifying to every opponent of the Buchanan dynasty to learn that a complete union of forces is perfected. All that is wanted to defeat the Lecompton Democracy is concert of action, (for upon principle the opposition are already identical), and we have no doubt that the present movement will meet with a hearty response from the people. In another column will be found a call for a county meeting to elect conferees, to meet conferees from the other counties in the district, to elect delegates to the State Convention.

So far as we are personally concerned, it is almost needless to say that this movement meets our approval, for everybody knows that we have always urged a union of the opposition elements. The present time is very propitious for uniting, and we trust that all will join in the movement with a hearty good will.

A NEW DODGE.—A correspondent of the Phila. Press, writing from Washington, says: "A new dodge is about to be perpetrated by the Lecomptonites. They make no secret of it. It is intended for the Pennsylvania market particularly. I mean the adoption of the protective tariff policy, to get out of the ignominy of Lecomptonism. Owen Jones is in high glee about it, and he, Reilly, Dewart, Dimick, Ahl, Gillis, Allison White, Landy, and even Phillips, are expected to mount the hobby, and to join in and fill up the cry. They are already booted and spurred. It is even reported that Mr. F. W. Hughes of Pottsville, is to stump the State on the tariff policy to save the necks of the Lecomptonites. It is a sly trick to resort to in these days of prostration in business. But who will trust these excellent Representatives? 'I'll mine enemy cheat me once, shame on him; if he cheat me twice, shame on me.' The men who were so ready to violate a pledge in one case, can never be confided in again. Better let these men wake up their original sin, and carry it, than run the risk of being laughed at by offering a new promise which they never intend to keep.

The North Branch Canal has been sold for \$1,500,000, and Governor Packard has signified his approval. The purchasers, who intend making it a finished and useful work, have organized a company under the style of "The North Branch Canal Company," and have elected Mr. Charles F. Wells, Jr., of Athens, President, and Mr. George M. Hollenback, of Wilkesbarre, Treasurer, with an efficient Board of Managers. The money to complete the upper division of this important work has been raised, and within two weeks, or less, boats are expected to pass through the entire line.—Phil. Bulletin.

TRAGEDY IN KANSAS. A party of pro-slavery men perpetrated recently a most horrible murder in Linn county, Kansas. Conflicting accounts have appeared in the public prints; but the following correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune reads like an impartial history of the difficulties in that region:—

MONROE, Linn Co., K. T., May 24, 1858. The last few weeks have weeks of great excitement and full of events of intense interest, even for Kansas. I speak of this and the adjoining County, Bourbon.

Bourbon County contains Fort Scott, which has always been regarded as a rendezvous for Border Ruffians. It was from this Fort that Col. Clark, two years ago, with a band of pro-slavery followers, ransacked this region of country and drove away the inhabitants, pillaged their houses, robbed their stores, and drove off their cattle.

In this (Linn) county a committee of twelve was appointed to try the cases of the settlers. This Committee held its sittings mostly at the Trading Post, which is about three or four miles from the State line. The settlers from Big and Little Sugar and Turkey Creeks and the Marais des Cygnes, were thus passed upon; some were to be killed, some to leave the Territory, and of some their property only was taken. Their proclamation was, "Kansas cannot hold us both; either you must leave or we must." At that time they had the power, and enforced the measure as they thought proper. Now the Free-State party is in the ascendant, and are disposed to adhere to the old terms.

After some military maneuvering on both sides, and some depositions concerning claims, &c., the troops a few weeks ago, it seems, issued, without orders, from the fort, and attacked Capt. Montgomery and twelve of his men, who fired upon them, killing one, wounding two others, and killing one horse.

Some time last Winter a company of Free-State men surrounded the house of a violent pro-slavery man in that vicinity, rode up to the door, and then shot him down. This again called for vengeance, and a pretty general organization of militia took place throughout the counties for self-preservation. Recently, Capt. Montgomery had pretty thoroughly expelled them from the vicinity of Maamson and the Little Osage; and a company from the Potawatamie had moved them mostly from Big Sugar.

For a time things were quiet, and all seemed to think our troubles over. But just at this juncture a company or two of troops, with several pieces of cannon, were sent to Fort Scott. This seemed to give new courage, impart new strength to the pro-slavery men's hopes or, perhaps, to their desires of revenge.

Day before yesterday Capt. Hamilton, accompanied by Brockett and thirty-six others, came into the Trading Post, bringing with them several men, mostly prisoners, whom they had met along the way, and drew up before the public house kept in that place. They took the landlord, Geo. W. Andrews, prisoner, also Mr. Bassett, his partner, and Mr. Campbell, clerk of the store there.

They also took Elder Reed, a Baptist preacher, prisoner, and a Mr. Stillwell, formerly from Montgomery Co., Ind., who was on his way to Kansas City for goods, and several others, with whom I am not acquainted.

Elder Reed had been preaching in Monoka for some time previous, and Mr. Stillwell was a distant neighbor.

These, with a number of others, they started with out of the place, and towards the Missouri line.

These, with Andrews and Bassett, with several others, were released; but with the remainder, eleven in number, they proceeded about three miles, when they entered a deep ravine and called a halt. Without further deliberation, the prisoners were ordered to form themselves into a line, which they did. Capt. Hamilton then, at a few paces distance, ordered his men to fire on them—motionless, unarmed, and unarmed.

Five of them fell dead, five badly wounded, and one unharmed. But they all fell, and seemed to be dead, thinking this the only way to escape more savage treatment.

As soon as the ruffians had fired, and had seen them fall, they mounted their horses and left. But in a few moments some of them returned and rifled their pockets, and kicked them over to see if they were thus kicked over and their pockets rifled. He lay by the side of his brother, who showed some signs of life, when one of them put a pistol to his head and fired, the ball passing through his head. They were then left, and the marauders made their way back to Missouri.

Mr. Hall, the one unwounded, now arose and afforded what relief he could to the living and then went to obtain assistance, and had them taken back to the Post.

Elder Reed was out all night, and suffered intensely from his wounds, but it is thought he will recover.

Several of the party took what horses they could meet with. Among them were those of Mr. Stillwell and Elder Reed. Mrs. Reed followed them, she thinks seven or eight miles, and made them give up his horse, and with it she joined her husband, soaked in blood, and assisted him to a place of safety. Mr. Stillwell had about \$200 with him, which he left in his wagon, and which they did not obtain.

So sudden and unexpected was this movement that no assistance could be obtained, although there was a military company organized within the township. But in three or four hours, there were upwards of 250 men on the spot.

A company of 75 mounted men were deputized to give chase, and to take them, if they had to follow them to Georgia.

To the credit of the Missourians, the permanent citizens along the border, be it recorded, have held public meetings, disclaimed all knowledge of participation in the affair, and will aid, to the extent of their abilities, in capturing this lawless band.

Rumors state that the people of West Point, a town in Missouri near the line, and twelve miles from the Post, knew of the plot, and yet failed to give the timely warning.

A few hundred of Free-State men have gone up there, and they will, probably, be brought to a confession. At any rate, their return is looked for with great interest.

who was at the head of the remnant of the gang of robbers formerly under the command of Buford, and who have been prowling through the Territory and in Missouri, ever since the invasion of Kansas by the Georgians and South Carolinians under Buford, Wilkes, and other Southern leaders.

Hamilton, after the commission of the recent horrible murders, had fled from the Territory, and was understood to be en route for Georgia. It is supposed Governor Denver will offer a reward for his apprehension, and that if he can be found, proper steps will be taken to bring him to justice.

Atfairs at Fort Scott are still in an unsettled condition. All parties represent the conduct of the government officials and congressmen about the land office to be most insulting to persons of free state proclivities, who visit the land office for pre-emption purposes. In all probability, the place will be destroyed. Efforts are being made by the inhabitants to have the land office removed to some place where protection can be given to those who have business with the Government.

REVOLUTION IN NEW ORLEANS.—On the night of the 2d inst., a revolution broke out in the city of New Orleans. A vigilance committee, in large numbers, seized the Arsenal and Prisons, and on the next morning the executive committee called on all law and order people to join them. Cannon were posted about the Arsenal and some 200 armed men were on guard. The occasion of this rising is the numerous murders, robberies, and outrages which have been committed in the city during the last few years. The civil authorities were taking measures to suppress the revolution, and a conflict was hourly expected. The revolutionists seem to be very numerous, and they have issued a proclamation in which they declare the ordinary machinery of police justice suspended; that the vigilance committee will therefore act in its stead, administering to each and every malefactor the punishment due his crime, and ask all who have a desire to rid the city of assassins and other outlaws to report themselves at the principal office. They also state the movement has been projected for some time, and that it will be as noiselessly carried out as it has been thus far. The vigilance committee are supported by the respectable citizens, and it was expected that the municipal authorities would have succumbed.

The latest intelligence from New Orleans indicates the complete triumph of the Vigilance Committee. On the morning of the 14th there was great excitement; both parties were preparing for a fight, and the city authorities had issued orders for the arrest of one of the ringleaders in the rebellion. Then there was talk of a compromise; but finally the Mayor resigned, and the Committee practically took possession of the city, and proceeded to organize a new police force. On Monday the municipal election is to take place, when, if ever, trouble may be apprehended.

HOW TO MAKE GOOD BUTTER.—Some of our readers may be interested in the following hints on making good sweet butter. "Miss Emily, of the Hoosier State, who has had for several years past the entire control of the milk department in her father's family, states that she was indebted to it for the following process of making butter surely and speedily, and a most excellent one, too, as her experience proves. She says: 'Before I go to milk, I put a kettle, say one-third full of water, and large enough to let the milk-pail into it, on the stove, where it will get boiling hot by the time I come in with the milk. I then strain the milk into another vessel, wash the pail (which should always be of tin), then pour the milk back into the pail, and set it into the kettle on boiling water, till the milk becomes scalding hot, taking care not to let it boil; then pour it into crocks or pans and set it away into the cellar for the cream to rise in the usual way. Cream produced in this way will seldom require more than ten minutes to churn, while by the common practice the poor dairy-maid may often churn for hours, and then perhaps have to throw all away, as I did on two occasions before I became acquainted with the Russian plan, the essential features of which I have adopted in my present mode, as given above. The method is applicable to all seasons, and will answer in summer as well as in winter.'

WHAT HOOPS CONCEAL.—At Battle Creek, Michigan, the other evening, two gentlemen and a lady—one of the real skirt expanders—got aboard the cars for Chicago. One gentleman and his wife had through tickets, while the other paid his fare only to the first station. From certain manifestations, the conductor concluded it was the intention of the trio to dead-head one of the party through. On arriving at Augusta, the gentleman did not get out, and searched beneath the seat, and found secreted in the ladies' saloon. He was brought forth and directed to leave the train at the next station, but on arriving there he was not to be found. After diligent search, in which everybody had become interested, it was concluded he had leaped from the train while in motion. Speculation was then rife as to his fate, when a gentleman sitting near the lady of big lines, and who had been on the night train, said "a mystery unfolded." On producing a light, four feet were seen protruding from her petticoats, which it was unreasonable to suppose belonged to one person, and the lady being requested to rise, which she did after some hesitation, revealed the lost passenger.

SOME GOOD FROM THE DISASTROUS FLOOD IN THE MISSISSIPPI.—The Memphis True Southern says:—"Although the unprecedented flood which is now submerging such a vast extent of country is greatly to be deplored, as destined to affect materially the prosperity and interests of those upon whom the calamity has fallen, yet it is resulting in a strengthening of generally accepted maxims, that there is 'no silver untraded by its sweets.' There have been millions of dollars worth of timber—much of which has been cut for several years—lying in swamps of the Yazoo Valley, waiting for water to float it out. This rise has afforded an opportunity to bring into market that mine of wealth, thus causing that hardy, industrious class of people, known as professional raftsmen, to reject at an interpretation of Providence which is to them really a God-send, and of an immense value and convenience to the countries supplied with timber through this channel. We have been informed by persons familiar with the quantities of timber now cut in the swamps of the Yazoo and its tributaries that, at a low estimate, at least five millions of dollars will be saved and brought into market by this rise in the river.

WOOD IN WISCONSIN.—There are within the State of Wisconsin 590 saw mills—325 water and 254 steam mills. The amount of lumber manufactured last year, was 174,000,000 feet of which there was manufactured on the Wisconsin and its tributaries, 149,800,000 feet. The total value of the lumber manufactured in the State in 1857, was \$9,285,400, and the number of men employed in the business was 10,567—of whom 4,800 were employed on the Wisconsin river and its tributaries.

NORWAY has a population of about a million and a quarter. The inhabitants are nominally Protestant. There is not a Roman Catholic church or priest in the whole land. Neither a Jew or Jesuit is allowed by the constitution to set foot on the soil.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS

INDIANA COUNTY.—On Sunday morning, May 23d, a span of horses, belonging to Mr. George Hileman, Sr., near Mechanicsburg, ran off with a carriage to which they were hitched, and broke the vehicle, injuring slightly, a lad who had the reins but was unable to control the animals. . . . On Friday last, Mrs. James Miller, an aged lady residing at the west end of town, accidentally fell and fractured her leg. . . . A man, named Crusan, was lodged in the county jail on Tuesday evening, on a charge of bigamy. He is from Canoe town ship. . . . A Mr. Jacob Phillips, of Greene township, while engaged some weeks since in digging a well, placed a blast of powder in a rock and applied a slow match to it which exploded with a loud report. The blast remained in the rock for several hours, when Mr. Phillips again descended into the well and found that the water had raised to such an extent as to entirely cover the blast. The water was all drawn from the well, and Mr. Phillips supposing there was no danger of it igniting the powder, went to work with his pick to remove the blast in order to make room for a fresh supply of powder; but firmly packed that the water failed to penetrate it, and a portion of the powder at least, remained unignited, and in the process of removing it, fire was struck from the rock which ignited the powder, and an explosion followed which resulted in serious injuries to Mr. Phillips. The sight of one of his eyes, it is tho't will be entirely lost, and other severe injuries were inflicted upon his person.

GREENE COUNTY.—The Eastern Division of the Tyrone and Lock Haven Rail Road was put under contract on the 20th inst. by the President. The Western Division is nearly all graded and ready for the ballast. It is the determination of the managers to push the work through with as much facility as possible. The road is all under contract now, having been let to Mr. Samuel Brady, the gentleman who contracted for and has been engaged in constructing the Western Division. . . . A man by the name of Jacob Shultz, left his home in Broad valley on the 15th of April, and has not been heard of since. When he left home he had on an old Rough and Ready hat, an old fashioned brown coat, and threadbare, gray sateen pantaloons. He is about 60 or 65 years of age, and his size is about 5 feet, 10 inches. Any information concerning him, will be most thankfully received by J. Shultz, Rebersburg, Centre Co., Pa. Editors throughout the country will confer a favor by copying this notice. . . . We are informed that Rev. Cyrus Jeffries, one of the best writers of the day, has been lying very ill at his home in Unionville, this county, from a severe attack of small pox.

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY.—The Montrose Republican says:—The Rev. Joseph Barlow, a Presbyterian clergyman, of Franklin, this county, lost his life in a shocking manner on Saturday night last. The family were aroused about midnight, and found the house was on fire. Approaching the kitchen, when the fire appeared to have originated, Mr. Barlow opened the door, when the flames burst upon him, and he probably inhaled a portion of the flame, as he immediately sank down and scarcely showed a sign of life afterwards. His wife and daughters, the only persons present, after attempting in vain to loosen the death-grasp of the fire, were compelled to leave him to be consumed where he lay. The house was destroyed with almost every article of property it contained. Dr. Barlow was an Englishman, about sixty years of age, and much respected.

CLARKE COUNTY.—A terrible storm occurred in Madison township on the 31st May. Houses, barns, stables, fruit trees and fences were demolished, which has occasioned great loss to a number of the citizens of that township. The house and barn of Wm. Logue, at New Athens, were unroofed, the barn, fruit trees and fences on the old Fleck farm were blown down, and a great deal of other property in the same vicinity was destroyed. We have not learned all the particulars of the extent of the damage, but enough is known to warrant us in saying that it was the most terrific storm that has visited this county for years.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY.—The thorough and local tonnage on the Pennsylvania Railroad is heavier at this time than at any other season. The boating business is not as good as it has been in former seasons—but there is a prospect of it getting better. There are more boats lying in the basin at Huntingdon than can find loading regularly and in good time. . . . The grain crop in this region promises to be unusually heavy.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.—On the 21st of May a storm passed over part of Polk township, in the neighborhood of Mr. P. Hetrick. It tore the roof off the barn of Mr. McAdams, and blew down a great quantity of fences. . . . On the same day a storm passed over Beaver township, and about Beaver Run it prostrated a great quantity of timber.

BLAIR COUNTY.—At a raising on the farm of Jas. M. Johnston, Esq. in Woodbury tp. on Friday last, a stick of timber accidentally fell upon a man named Simon Son, and so severely injured him that he died in the night following. He left a dependant wife and family of children to mourn their bereavement.

THE AMOUNT OF FOOD CONSUMED BY A MAN DURING HIS LIFETIME.—M. Alexis Soyer, the celebrated professor of the gastronomic art, entered into a calculation, which he published in the London Times, as to the amount of flesh, fowl and fish eaten by a man in an average lifetime, and among the items we find the following enormous quantities:—20 oxen, 200 sheep, 100 calves, 200 lambs, 50 pigs, in poultry, 1,200 fowls, 300 turkeys, 150 geese, 400 ducklings, 253 pigeons; 1,400 partridges, pheasants and grouse, 600 woodcock and snipe, 600 wild pigeons and teal; 450 plovers, ruffs, and peewees; 800 quails, orotian and dotterills, and a few guillemots and other foreign birds; also 500 hares and rabbits, 40 deer, 120 grouse, 10 peacocks, and 360 wild fowl. In the way of fish, 120 turbot, 140 salmon, 120 cod, 250 trout, 400 mackerel, 300 whiting, 800 soles and slips, 400 flounders, 400 red mullet, 200 eels, 150 haddock, 400 herrings, and 5,000 smelts; and some hundred thousands of those delicious silvery whitebait, besides a few hundred species of fresh water fishes. In shellfish, 20 turkeys, 30,000 oysters, 1,500 lobsters or crabs, 300,000 prawns, shrimps, sardines, and anchovies. Pretty tall eatin' that, for one man.

WILD CAT BANK CAPITAL.—The St. Louis News says, Mr. Edou Brown, of Brown's Ferry Cedar River, Iowa, has caught, during the past Winter, twenty-five coons, ten minks, two otters, and a cart load of pole cats. One night last week he caught eight young wolves alive in a hollow tree. Mr. Brown is thinking of 'starting a bank.'

NORTH CAROLINA is a bad State to indulge in more than one wife. At the Cumberland Supreme Court, last week, H. C. Bartlett, convicted of bigamy, was sentenced to be branded on the left cheek with the letter B, to receive thirty-nine lashes on his bare back, to be imprisoned thirty days, and then to receive thirty-nine lashes more, and to be let loose. He had married four wives.

LOOKS WARLIKE.—It is reported that a British vessel of war has fired into an American vessel of Pensacola, and that one man was killed. It is also stated that the United States steamer Fulton has gone in pursuit of the cruiser. Should this statement prove to be founded in fact, we may expect shortly to hear of a collision of the two naval vessels, as the order of our government to our officers to interpose for the protection of our merchantmen, even at the risk of a hostile encounter, are understood to be peremptory. The steam frigate Wabash, under orders for the Gulf, sailed from New York on Tuesday last week. She is bound direct to Jamaica, the rendezvous of the British West India squadron.

A STATE CONVENTION FOR THE PEOPLE. It will be seen by the correspondence published in another part of to-day's paper, that the suggestion made in the News of Tuesday last, in regard to the «basis of Union» for a State Convention in opposition to the corrupt and misrule of the Loco Focos, are practically adopted in every essential feature, and that the Chairmen of the different State Organizations composing the opposition to the present National Administration, have adopted the recommendation of the consolidated Committees of this City, calling a general State Convention on the 14th of July next, at Harrisburg.

That the action of Mr. Swoope in this matter, will be cordially endorsed by the Americans of the State, we have no doubt. Indeed, we know that it was at the solicitation of a large number of the most prominent members of our party, that he has thus acted, as well as by the directions of the members of the Committee of which he is chairman. Any other course would have been suicidal, resulting inevitably in the defeat of the great cardinal principles which every member of the American Organization has at heart. Mr. Swoope has zealously guarded the distinctive interests of the American Party, refusing, as we know, to go into the movement on any basis that would not recognize the cardinal features of Americanism, and making the withdrawal of Mr. Todd's Call, a condition precedent to his action in the premises.

We have now a basis of union and a programme on which, as we remarked a few days since, the entire people, as opposed to the Buchanan dynasty, can rally, and which every American in the State can heartily and cordially embrace as the means which is to rid us of the terrible incubus which has been fastened upon us by the blind adoration of Loco-Focoism.

We shall go into this contest upon a platform embodying the principle of the Crittenden-Montgomery amendment, and the two prominent features of Americanism, viz: Opposition to foreign influence, and the protection of American industry. With such issues before us, with such rallying cries as these, and with the cordial and hearty support of the entire opposition of the State for the candidates who may receive the nomination of this Convention, there can be no fear of the result.

The time has come when the people have determined to take into their own hands the cure of the evils with which they have been cursed throughout the Administration of Franklin Pierce, and thenceforth during the term of Buchanan. Let our friends then buckle on their armor for a new contest, and when the time arrives to elect delegates to this Convention, which will, of course, have the confidence of every man in the State, unless he be a Loco Foco, let them select their best men to represent them in it. If we do this, and are actuated by the same spirit which governed the opposition in Philadelphia in the late City canvass, we shall hurl from power and place in October next, the unfaithful Congressmen who have misrepresented Pennsylvania, whilst we shall at the same time purely our State Administration, and pave the way for the success of truly American principles in 1860.

Mexico may be set down as a very fortunate country, and the Mexicans as a very fortunate people. If unable to take care of themselves, they are at least pretty sure of being taken care of by somebody else. They have two strings to their bow. If the United States will not assume a protectorate over Mexico, men will be found—we have Gen. Houston's word for it—who will not shrink from interposing in the name of outraged humanity. If it becomes absolutely necessary—if no other leader shall present himself—Gen. Houston would not hesitate to take that position. He considered it indeed an act of delicacy toward the United States to give them the first chance. But then he was determined that the matter should not be left hanging. He insisted upon a categorical answer, and demanded an expression of opinion on the part of the Senate in the shape of a vote by yeas and nays on his resolution, to show whether they will really do anything or nothing in the matter. The resolution having been rejected thirty to sixteen, the United States, we conclude, may be considered as withdrawn, for the present at least, from the field. Gen. Houston has now opened before him a new theater of distinction.

The N. Y. Times, the especial organ of the protectorate—which it would prefer to have undertaken by the Government, but which it is determined to have anyhow—reports the General as in the full vigor of his mental and bodily faculties, and only sixty-five years old. Who shall say, that journal asks, that he will not again make himself conspicuous as a daring and victorious military leader, marching perchance to the capital city itself? If this is all the prospect of a protectorate over Mexico, we fear it is a faint one.

PARTIAL REPEAL OF THE USURY LAW.—The following bill, repealing the penalties on usury, passed on the 21st of April, was signed by the Governor on the 28th of May, and is now the law: SEC. 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the lawful rate of interest for the loan or use of money in all cases where no express contract shall have been made for a less rate, shall be six per cent. per annum, as heretofore, and the first and second sections of the act passed 2d March, 1793, entitled «an act to reduce the interest of money from eight to six per cent. per annum.» (Purd. 451, sec. 1 and 2,) be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. That when a rate of interest for the loan or use of money exceeding that established by law, shall have been reserved or contracted for, the borrower or debtor shall not be required to pay to the creditor the excess over the legal rate, and it shall be lawful for such borrower or debtor at his option to retain and deduct such excess from the amount of any such debt, and in all cases where any borrower or debtor shall heretofore or hereafter have voluntarily paid the whole debt or sum loaned, together with interest exceeding the lawful rate, no action to recover any such excess shall be sustained in any court of this Commonwealth, unless the same shall have been commenced within six months from and after the time of such payment. Provided always, That nothing in this act shall affect the holders of negotiable paper taken bona fide in the usual course of business.

DESPERATE BATTLE IN NORTHERN TEXAS.—New Orleans, June 1.—We have received intelligence from Texas, by which we learn of a desperate battle that was fought in the northern part of the State, between the Rangers, under Capt. Ford, and a large body of Comanche Indians. The fight was a running one of six miles, and resulted in the defeat of the Indians, seventy six of whom were killed, and three hundred horses were also captured by the whites. Capt. Ford's loss was only two killed and two wounded, one of the killed was a white, and the other an Indian who fought under Ford.

POLITICAL UNION.—The first fruits of the proposed Union of all the elements of the Opposition in Western New York, were gathered on Thursday night. An immense meeting was held at Buffalo, at which all parties were represented, both in the officers and the audience. Mr. Stringham, a Democrat; Philip Dorshimer, ex-Democratic Postmaster; together with several leading Americans and Republicans, were among the officers. Resolutions denunciating of the Administration were reported. Speeches were made by Solomon G. Haven, former American Congressman, A. M. Clapp, James Pellam, and others. The affair was considered a triumphant success.

In Milltown, on the Juniata, last week, three houses were entered and robbed, in one night. Attempts were made to rob several others, there, and in Lewistown, also in Williamsport. There are gangs of burglars taking tours through the county.

THE ISLAND OF CUBA.—There are sixty sautoports in Cuba, and last year there were 3,680 coastwise arrivals, and 3,659 clearances. This will give an idea of the trade of this beautiful island, which is not more than half cultivated at present.

A man named Isaac Blantford, was drowned at Johnston on last Monday week, during the prevalence of the high water. He was catching drift, when the bank caved in, and before assistance could reach him he was drowned.

A boy in Bradford county, hung himself because he had received a flagellation. Happily, he was discovered before life was extinct—was resuscitated—and sent back to the city almshouse from which he was taken.

A sensible «down east» female is decidedly opposed to the interference of women in politics. She pointedly asks, «If men can't do the voting, and take care of the country, what is the use of them?»

Secretary Stanton has written a powerful letter to his fellow citizens of Memphis, Tenn., denouncing in the severest terms the attempt to bribe the people of Kansas into the support of the «infamous Lecompton Constitution.»

We have a rumor that Gov. Cumming has been compelled to leave Salt Lake City, and that the Mormons will fight after it.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. DOLE'S PATENT SAW-GUMMER, for sale, or saws gummed to order, by Clearfield, June 9. MERRELL & CARTER. CAUTION.—All persons are cautioned against purchasing or meddling with the following property in the possession of David Crowell of Graham township, viz: one sorrel horse, one cow, one heifer, one wagon, and one cock stove, as the same belong to us. W. NELSON & Co. Graham township, June 9, 1858.—pl.

PHILIPSBURG AND SUSQUEHANNA TURNPIKE ROAD.—Notice is hereby given, that the President and Managers of the Philadelphia and Susquehanna Turnpike Road Company, have declared a dividend of Three dollars per share of stock; payable to the stockholders on or before the 1st of July next. By order of the Board. W. BAGSHAW, Treas. pro tem. Philadelphia, June 7th, 1858—31-pl.

IRON DEPT. KEPT BY MERRELL & CARTER. ON SECOND STREET, CLEARFIELD, PA. Is the place where all the following articles can be had at reduced prices: Bar iron of all sizes by the small or by the quantity; Cast Steel, of various sizes and best quality; a large assortment of Stoves, among which will be found the NEW WORLD COOK, OAK PREMIUM, GREAT REPUBLIC, BUCKS PATENT, and the Improved Minuteman. ALSO, a large assortment of Nine plates and Parlor Stoves, and Air Tights of various patterns. ALSO, Plows of the best and latest patterns. ALSO, of their own manufacturing a large assortment of Tin-ware, Stove pipe, Sheet-iron pans of all sizes, and all articles of the kind in their line kept on hand. House Spouting done to order, and Tin Roofing done with dispatch. ALSO, a large assortment of all kinds of house keeping utensils constantly on hand. COUNTRY MERCHANTS are invited to call, as they can get the best goods at very low figures, with anything in our line. All orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to. L. R. MERRELL, J. R. CARTER.

N. B. They will also receive every variety of articles on commission, at low rates. M & C. JOHN ELAIR. Boggs Tp., May 31st, 1858—jun2

NEW STORE ROOM & NEW GOODS!! SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK!! The undersigned has recently fitted up a room one door west of his old stand on Market Street, Clearfield borough, where he has opened a new stock of seasonal and fashionable goods. His stock consists of a general variety of the best DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, and all other articles usually kept in a country store. Among which can be found the following: CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETS, TWEEDS, JEANS, FASHIONERS, GINGHAMS, MERINOS, FLANNELS, LUSTRES, CALICOES, MUSLINS, and all articles generally used by housekeepers. My former customers, and the public at large, are invited to call and examine the goods and judge for themselves of the quality and prices, as it is my desire to suit the times. Remember that the newly fitted up store room on Market Street, (opposite the Clearfield House and one door west of his former location), is the place to buy goods low for CASH, as many of the articles have been purchased at reduced prices. This is the place to receive a fair equivalent for your money, these hard times. Country produce taken in exchange for goods. May 25. WM. F. IRWIN.