

BY S. B. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1859.

VOL. 5.-NO. 28.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. B. F. AKELY, Grahamton, Clearfield coun-ty, Penn'a. April 1.

D. CROUCH, Physician, Curwensville, Clear May 14. May 14.

J. CRANS, Attorney at Law and Real Estate
Agent, Clearfield, Pa. Office adjoining his
esidence, on Second street.
May 16. residence, on Second street.

C EORGE SCHULTZE. Boot and Sooe Maker, opposite the Jail, Market street, Clearfield, Pa. He sells low for cash. Nov. 10.

WILLIAM A. WALLACE, Attorney at Law. Clearfield, Pa. Office, one door north of the OSEPH GOON, Manufacturer of Boots and Shoes.

Shaw's new row, Market street, Clearfield, Pa Made up work always on hand. Aug. 14.

ROBERT J. WALLACE. Attorney at Law. (and District Attorney.) Clearfield, Pa. Office in Shaw's new row, Market street. May 26. May 26. H. BUCHER SWOOPE, Attorney at Law. Clear-field, Pa. Office in Graham's Row. one-door east of the 'Raftsman's Journal' office. Nov 10.

P. W. BARRETT. Justice of the Peace. Luthers-burg. Clearfield co., Pa., will attend prompt-ly to all business entrusted to him. mar25-tf

ILLIAM F. IRWIN, Market street, Clearfield Pa., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Mer chandise, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, and family articles generally.

ERRELL & CARTER, Dealers in Stoves, Tin, Clearfield, Pa. House-spouting and Roofing done to order, on short notice

Nov. 1.

GUELICH & BENNER, Manufacturers of all kinds of Cabinet-ware, Market street, Clearfield. Pa. They also make to order Coffins. and attend funerals with a hearse. Nov. 10.

TOSHUA S. JOHNSON, Cabinet Maker, Market e street, Clearfield, Pa. He will also attend funerals with a hearse, when called on; and make Nov. 10. coffins to order, on short notice.

H. F. NAUGLE, Watch and Clock Maker, and dealer in Watches, Jewelry, &c. Room in Shaw's new row, Market street, opposite the Raftsman's Journal office, Clearfield, Pa. Nov. 10.

BLACKSMITHING -Jacob Shunkweiler, thank-ful for past favors, would respectfully solicit a continuance of a share of public patronage in his line of business. Shop on Third st. Nov. 10.

J. B. M'ENALLY, Attorney at Law. Clenrfield, Pa. Practices in Clearfield and adjoining counties. Office in new brick addition, adjoining the residence of James B. Graham. Nov. 10.

ARRIMER & TEST, Attorneys at Law, Clear-field, Pa. Will attend promptly to all legal and other business entrusted to their care in Clear-

August 6, 1856. field and adjoining counties. JAS. H. LARRIMER. ISRAEL TEST. f MIOMAS J. M'CULLOUGH, Attorney at Law Clearfield, Pa., may be found at his office on

Market street, one door west of Richard Mossop's store. Deeds and other legal instruments prepared with promptness and accuracy. Feb. 13. TOHN RUSSEL & CO., Tanners and Curriers Pennville, Clearfield Co , Pa. Keep constantly

on hand an excellent assortment of leather, which they offer for sale at the lowest cash prices TOSEPH PETERS. Justice of the Peace. Cur

wensville. Clearfield county, Pa., one door cast of Montelius & Ten Eyek's Store .- All business entrusted to him will be promptly attended to, and all instruments of writing done on short notice.

A MEROTYPES -P. C. PURVIANCE, Professor of Photographic Chemistry. Gallery at his residence on Second Street, one door South of Merrell & Carter's Tin-ware establishment, Clearfield, Pa. To Days of operation: Friday and june18'56

TAMES B. GRAHAM. Dealer in Sawed Lumber, J Squared Timber, Shingles, Boards, &c., Gra-hamton, Clearfield county, Pa., is prepared to fill on the shortest notice, all orders for articles in his line of business, on as reasonable terms as they can be procured in the county.

DR. M. WOODS, tenders his professional sorvi-ces to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity. Residence on Second street, opposite the office of L. J. Crans, Esq. Office, the same that was recently occupied by Hon. G. R. Barrett, where he can be found unless absent on professional business.

DENTAL CARD — A. M. SMITH, offers his pro-fessional services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Clearfield and vicinity. All operations upon the teeth executed with neatness and despatch. Being familiar with all the late improvements he is pre pared to make artificial teeth in the best manner Office in Shaw's New Row, Clearfield. Sep. 15.

TOUR TEETH !- DR. A. M. HILLS, desires to announce to his friends and patrons, that he is now devoting all of his time to operations in Dentistry. Those desiring his services will find him at his office, adjoining his residence, at nearly all times, and always on Fridays and Saturdays, unless notified otherwise in the town papers the week before. All work warranted to be satisfactory.

WAGON - MAKING .- The undersingned announce to the public that they manufacture Waggons of all descriptions, Buggies, Sleds, &c., at their shop in New Salem, Brady township, Clearfield county, which they offer for sale at as reasonable rates as can be purchased elsewhere. They respectfully solicit a share of patronage.

CAMBRIDGE JOHNSTON.

WILLIAM LEWIS.

BOOT & SHOE MAKING.—The undersigned hav-ing entered into partnership in the above business, at the end of the new bridge, I wilcs above Clearfield borough, are prepared to do all kinds of work in their line on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. JOHN S. HOYT,

N. B. All kinds of country produce and hides sken in exchange for work. June 23, 1858. taken in exchange for work.

D undersigned takes this method to announce to the citizens of Clearfield and the surrounding country, that he has opened a Barber Shop, on Market street, in Shaw's new row where he is prepared to accommodate all who may give him a call, and hopes to receive a liberal patronage JEREMIAH NORRIS. Oct. 6, 1858.

ATEST STYLE of Fall and Winter Bonnets, at the corner store of LADIES' FURS, a few set of French Sables, at the store of WM. IRVIN. HARDWARE.—A large assortment just receiv-

ed and opened, and now for sale by cember 25 WM F. IRWIN. November 25 WILLOW BASKETS.—A lot on hand and or sale by [Nov25] WM. F. IRWIN.

TUBS AND BUCKETS.—A variety just received and for sale at WM. F. IRWIN'S. ed and for sale at A Lat of good Grindstones, with fixtures, for sale JOHN PATTON, Curwensville

BE A WOMAN.

Oft I've heard a gentle mother, As the twilight hours began, Pleading with a son, on duty,

Urging him to be a man.
But unto her blue-eyed daughter,
Tho with love's words quite as ready, Points she out the other duty-'Strive, my dear, to be a lady."

What's a lady? Is it something Made of hoops, and silks, and airs, Used to decorate the parlor, Like the fancy rings and chairs? A soft one that wastes on novels

Every feeling that is human ? If 'tis this to be a lady, 'Tis not this to be a woman. Mother, then, unto your daughter Speak of something higher far. Than to be mere fashion's lady-

"Woman" is the brightest star. If ye, in your strong affection, Urge your son to be a man. Urge your daughter no less strongly To raise and be a woman.

Yes, a woman—brightest model
Of that high and perfect beauty,
Where the mind, the soul and body
Blend to work out life's great duty.
Be a woman—naught is higher
On the gilded list of fame;

On the catalogue of virtue

There's no brighter, holier name. Be a woman—on to duty,
Raise the world from all that's low,
Place high in the social heaven Virtue's fair and radiant bow!

That shall raise our nature human; Be not fashion's gilded lady. Be a brave, whole-souled, true woman

THE SURPRISE PARTY;

AND WHAT BECAME OF IT.

"I wish somebody would give us a surprise party, for Lizzie Torrence had one last week; and you don't know what a delightful time they all had, to be sure; there was dancing, Sargent, knowing from long experience that and music by a band, and such a supper-well,

Thus said a bright-eyed little girl of a dozen summers; and added, with a long-drawn sigh, the following morning. that seemed to come from the very bottom of

anybody, now-a-days!" "And does my little darling think so much happiness would result from a sudden gathergreat degree of quictness and repose that always reigns here ?" replied her father; "your mother and I can, either of us, tell you a difterent story, where a surprise party very nearly ruined our prospects; and, but for a merely accidental circumstance, well nigh caused bit- youd measure, I rose hastily from my chair; terness and gloom as the result of one evening and without one word to my partner (although

of comparative joy." "I will do se, my love; and you shall see gent's office. whether there is so much pleasure, after all, to be obtained from such a gathering, not only of people of whom you know nothing, or at least very little, but of those who care nothing more about us than to see how we may receive them, nothing more."

"James Sargent & Co., was the name of a thriving firm who did a very prosperous business many years ago, in Boston.

"Strict integrity and constant industry, being the motto upon which their dealings were all based, they were enabled to amass, in a few years, a competent fortune; and many were the young merchants, just entering into business, who were proud and pleased to name among their correspondents men so upright and just; and not a few, through their means, obtained credit which often proved of lasting benefit and of vital business importance.

"It was my pleasure and satisfaction to serve my apprenticeship in the store of these gentlemen, and to Mr. Sargent himself, I owe much thankfulness for whatever of prosperity I have since enjoyed.

and remarkable business talent-a man of few much to the purpose as if he had uttered vol-

"Unlike the customs of these degenerate days, the men of the old school' held a certain dignity and manly bearing that had a stirring effect in the counting-house; and woe to the apprentice or underling who did not observe some degree of reverence and respect in

the presence of his employer. "I well remember entering the old Massachusetts Bank, in Boston, where Mr. Sharp for so many years so faithfully discharged the du- obliged to let him tire himself out; and while ties of teller, and always counted over the he was whiping the moisture that had collected money three times when cashing a check for a on his forehead in his impatience, I found opcustomer; I well remember entering the bank and presenting myself at the counter to make a deposit, with covered head-Take off your enough to acquiesce and comply with the recounting-room than in his parlor. Alas! those times are of the past, and he is styled an old fogy who too strenuously insists on such cour-

"On becoming of age, through the kindness of Mr. Sargent, I obtained a stock of goods on a short credit, and easy terms of payment, and commenced business on my own account.

"Trade was at that time good, and money plentiful, and easy to be had, and on very fatrouble!" vorable terms; and for the first five years, everything went on smoothly and satisfactorily so much so, indeed, that the evil day seemed too far ahead as to be even in sight. Credit had extended, and a greater amount of business had been transacted, not only in the city, but throughout the country, than was judged BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.—The to be either safe or advantageous; and finally a crash came-and an awful crash it was, I as-

> to succumb; confidence was lost; money be- as these, we must be guarded. There is my came scarce, and only loaned on first-class pa- check, use it, sir, without interest, until l per, and at a high rate of interest. Such a call it in." state of things can never exist long in a mercantile community without being felt in a hand. Twenty years have rolled by, my greater or less degree by every class, whether daughter, since that eventful day. He never the class be mechanic, mercantile, or profes- 'called it in ;' but when he died, which he did like a sailor with his prize-money, but would sional; and the suffering that ensued was aw- not long ago, a clause in his will made this a ful in the extreme. The merchant, who tho't himself almost rich enough even to have dreams of retiring upon his wealth, became for who knows in what condition may be found suddenly reduced to poverty; the mechanic the recipient of the so-called favor?" found no labor for his hands to perform, and

perfect stagnation ruled the hour.

been necessary that this partner should know my standing in the community, and my means and capacity, before making an engagement.

"I felt satisfied from the examination just thing possible, without incurring an accusaand where garments could be made respectable by a little mending and repairing, such amendments were made, without much sacrifice to our comfort, or any to our gentility; and, in fact, so changed the order of things at home, as to conform as far as need be with the change in the times, and the direful necessities of the dangerous and trying hour.

"As in prosperous times I had always been in the habit of consulting freely with my old friend and former employer, Mr. Sargent, so now, as changes appeared in the financial horizon, I often sought his private room and held | mean ?' said the husband, with a black, sheeplong and serious consultations as to mode of sish look. Well, dear,' replied the wife, 'I action, and seldom attempted any extensive did get lonely after all, and just amused myoperation without first obtaining his counsel and advice; for in this, I felt strength; and I used to return to my store or my home, invigorated and benefitted more than I can well express.

"The old man had a son of about my age, and, though like his father in many respects, was somewhat wild, and fond of playing pranks and practical jokes, without considering as much as he should have done, what results

might be produced from his folly. "We had one day made, as we believed, ample provision for meeting some immense sums that were due on the day ensuing; and Mr. he could trust to our punctuality and promp-I can't describe it; but Lizzie said it was so titude, had agreed to loan us ten thousand dollars, which we much needed; and for which sum we were to receive his check on

"Pleased with the prospect of this assistance, her heart : "But nobody ever visits us that is so cheerfully offered, particularly when confidence, the grand watch-word in all mercantile pariance, had become to be considered at such low ebb. I was surprised, on arriving at our store ing of a crowd in these old rooms, where we the next morning, to find on my private desk, have tried so long to be thankful for the very | the following note from the man of few words: "India street, October 7, 1887.

offered you yesterday. Yours, etc. JAMES SARGENT. "Surprised, astonished, and alarmed I saw he noticed my troubled look), I ran, or "Oh, tell me the story, father!" said Mary. rather flew, with note in hand, to Mr. Sar-

"Sin: I cannot let you have the amount I

"I entered it, and closing the door behind me, found the old man alone, looking as sternly as he used to do, when I had sold a lot of bags of coffee or casks of sugar at too low a price; but being now neither coffee nor sugar in the case this time, I could only wait his motions, though I was not at all prepared for the blast that followed.

"Glancing at the note I still held in my hand, and which agitated and shook in my trembling fingers, he broke out in words not loud, but deep' :

" 'So.sir, you had a large party at your house last night, and from the line of carriages I saw, as I accidentally passed through your street, it must have been a jam.'

. There was a large party there,' I replied. "Of course there was, sir, of course there was-I said so; and plenty of music, eh?' "To this I also assented, and was about to add something in addition to my reply, when

he shut me up with: "Fine times these, sir, for frivolities of this sort, when everybody is failing, and go-"Mr. Sargent was a man of sterling worth ing by the board !-glad your business will admit of it, mine won't-glad your are so words, though, when he did speak, it was as prosperous, upon my word, sir-wish you well, sir-hope your wife is well, sir; but look here, sir: when any money is wanted in your business, don't come to me for it. I withdraw my offer of yesterday-not a word, be silent, sir-I won't have my money go to pay fiddlers and harpists, in such sad times as these. You ought to be ashamed of it, sir! Don't think say so, because I might think I ought to have

been invited, sir-far from it, sir. "This was a long speech for him to make, and as he would not be interrupted, I was

portunity to reply. "There was a large party at my house last evening, I do not hesitate to allow-and I ashat, sir!' said Mr. Sharp, and I was willing sure you I regret it at this time; but it was none of my gathering, as your son William quest on the instant; and I should no more will imform you, if you will but call him in think of remaining covered in a gentleman's and speak with him. I believe he will call it

A SURPRISE PARTY.' "My William, indeed! Say not another word, sir; it must have been one of his pranks, then; the fellow is too full of fun, old as he is grown. William !? called he, opening the

"His son entered, and the father resumed: " 'My son, your folly last night had wellnigh caused this old friend of ours serious

" I did not,' said William, 'imagine that my collecting a party, unknown to Mr. Davis, at his house, and providing by subscription for the occasion, so that no expense, except the loss of his usual family circle and newspaper, should accrue to him, would be the occasion of a single unpleasant feeling or heartburning.

"It is sufficient, my son. Enough has been said. Forgive an old man, Mr. Davis, "Many of the strongest houses were obliged | for doubting your prudence; but such times "I thanked him in silence, and pressed his

deed of gift. "Deliver me from another SURPRISE PARTY.

A CUNNING DEVICE .- The Chattanooga (Ala-"I had just taken in a partner when the crash came; and although I had been warned crash came; and although I had been warned nice, respected lady, not a thousand miles service; yet the President talks as if this you? You've seen a kaleidoscope, with a few nice, respected lady, not a thousand miles small grant in aid of the National Industry old bits of glass, &c., in a tin tube, and turn-

gation into the state of my affairs, had it not clous and jealous of her. She resolved to teach him a lesson. Some evenings since, as he was leaving, she told him he need not harry back. she would not be lonely; she wanted her ducky to enjoy himself, etc. Benedict smelt a venmentioned, that we could stand any ordinary | erable 'mice' under that hypocrisy, and resolvpressure; but judged it prudent and advisable ed to be avenged. About eight o'clock, an to retrench in our expenses, and curtail every-individual' about his size might have been, seen cautiously creeping along to the door, and noislessly. Benedict peeped in. Just as tion of meanness and parsimony. And your mother will tell you how carefully we studied and contrived in our household managements a coat on the back of a chair, and a hat on the and arrangements, to make both ends meet, table. Benedict shivered like an aspen leaf, and a little more. We dispensed with one of as he stooped, pulled off his boots, and drew our servants, provided plainer dishes for satis- a-pistol from his coat pocket. With 'resolufying our appetites, examined our wardrobes, tion flashing from his eye,' he made tracks for the bedroom. There he was, kneeling at the bedside, coat and vest off, and head on the pillow. Miserable villian-his time had came. Say your prayers, villian! your time is short,' and a flash and a report told that the bullet had sped on its fatal mission. 'Help! murder! watch !-- oh, is that you?' and madam popped her little head up from the foot of the bed. Benedict seized the body, and it was— a miscellaneous collection of old coats, vests, pillows, handkerchiefs and the like, made up for the occasion. 'I say, dear, what does this self by dressing up that puppet, and trying to believe you were at home. I'm sure I didn't think you'd suspect-There, there,' said the chagrined husband, say no more about it : I thought it was a robber; dear creature, I'm so glad it didn't hit you. Benedict repeated 'Now I lay me down,' etc. and went to bed, resolved not to watch any more at present."

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE BILL VETOED. From the N. Y. Tribune.

"The ox knoweth his owner, and the ass his master's crib." Stolid and blind the brute may be; but the welts on his hide, the provender (or absence of provender) in his stomach, are as sensibly present to his consciousness as if he were a Solomon or Plato.

President Buchanan has vetoed the bill granting Public Lands to all the States in aid of seminaries for instruction in Agriculture, Mechanics and the Useful Arts. He uses some fair words in excusing this veto, but they have nothing to do with his reasons for perpetrating it. The simple truth is that he is a tool of the Slave Power, its creature, its instrument, and the Slave Power is radically hostile to educated labor, holding that the mind and the muscle employed in productive industry ought ever to be distinct and separate. An industrial College in a Slave State would be as great a solecism as a blacksmith' shop in a powder-house. Hence, John Slidell, chief engineer of the Cuba-stealing project, declared a year ago that this should be vetoed if it passed, and his puppet in the White House has obeyed his mandate. Any one might have apprehended this by simply scanning the sectional aspects of the vote in Congress, on the passage of the bill, which are as follows: The bill passed the House, April 22d last,

by 104 Yeas to 100 Nays, divided thus: Free States-Yeas, . . . 91; Nays, . . 87. Slave States-Yeas, . . . 13; Nays, . . 63. The Senate concurred on the 7th by 25 yeas 23 nays, divided sectionally as follows:

Free States-Yeas, . . . 21; Nays, . . Stave States-Yeas, . . . 4; Nays, . . 18. This simple exhibition suffices. Any wellnformed politician knows that a bill supported by three-tourths of the Members of Congress from the Free States and opposed by a still larger proportion of those from the Slave States, would be vetoed by a President elected and pledged as Mr. Buchanan was. The Slave Power, whenever it fails to command, through the potency of patronage, a majority in Congress, holds the Veto as its last resort, so that no legislation favorable to the interests of Free Labor, unless it be compelled by the exigencies of the Government itself, is to be hoped for while the President is virtually chosen by a National Convention of Democratic office-holders and place-hunters in alliance with the Slavery Propaganda. "Lands for the landless" must stand back, while "niggers for the niggerless" take the lead, and National efforts or appropriations in behalf of the Education of Labor will be scouted so long as Cubastealing projects, based on the assumption that tropical regions can only be cultivated by ignorant, degraded slaves, shall be commended from the White House, and their opponents branded as cowards by the President of the

Republic. -We have said that the objections to Mr Morrill's bill paraded by Mr. Buchanan, were not his real grounds of hostility thereto. He tells us, for instance, that the passage of this bill would nearly deprive the Treasury of revenne from Public Lands during the ensuing year, because the States would (or might) enter the market with their Land Scrip and undersell the Government. Now, the President must know that the holders of Military Bounty Warrants have been constantly in the market for nearly ten years past, selling Land Scrip at almost every place where a purchaser could be found, twenty or thirty per cent. below the Government price of lands; and yet money has flowed into the Treasury from land-sales yearly. If Mr. Buchanan's premises be sound, there can be no revenue from Lands next year rants are still abundant and more are being Money during the next fiscal year for lands will approach Five Millions, though this bill

be killed. But again: the President ought to know that the States would be in no such hurry to dispose of their Lands. We believe most if not all of them would hold on for a higher price than the Government minimum-would locate their lands judiciously, sell portions of them-say alternate quarter-sections-to settlers, and hold the balance for better prices, as school-sections are now mainly held-that each State would mainly colonize her own lands, thus giving a fresh, peculiar impulse to Western settlements and growth. At all events, they would not make haste to get rid of them. nourish and try to make the most of them; so that not a quarter of them would probably be alienated during the residue of Mr. Bu-

chanan's term. All the land appropriated by this bill does not amount to one-sixth of the quantity which Congress has donated within the last ten years "I had just taken in a partner when the bama) Advertiser relates the following: "A in aid of Railroads and as bounties for Military

otherwise have made so thorough an investi-, her worser half, was growing foolishly suspi- | would unhinge and derange everything. In | ing it have seen all sorts of beautiful figures. can those who have monopolized the Public Lands and are holding them for high prices be helped by putting Six Millions of acres of fresh lands into the market in competition with them ? and how can the actual settler be damaged if this bill is to make lands so cheap that the Government can sell no more even at ten shillings per acre? Reasons never destroy each other; pretexts often do.

Mr. Buchanan argues that the lands are not held to be given away; that Agriculture would probably not be benefited by the proposed grant; and that the States ought not to be beneficiaries of the Federal Government. Now, what this bill proposes to do is to develop a new interest and an increased efficiency in Agriculture by bringing to its aid the treasures of Science and Knowledge; a process eminently calculated to quicken the sale of the Public Lands by attracting tens of thousands of our ablest youth to the study and practice of Agriculture. In this undertaking, the States were to be simply trustees; for no one could suppose that a good Agricultural College established and maintained in Delaware or Rhodelsland whould benefit that State alone. The lands devoted by this bill would be appropriated to the general advancement of Industry, especially in Agriculture, and thus would contribute directly to increase the value of and demand for farming lands, of which the Government is by far the most extensive proprietor. The President's assumptions are, therefore, entirely aside from the question; and his veto, notwithstanding his disclaimer, goes the length of condemning all grants for Common Schools, for the opening of Railroads, or for any purpose whatever. But, as the real reasons for vetoing the bill are not given in the Veto Message, we presume the President will not hesitate, to approve any future landgrant, provided it secures a majority of votes South of the Slave line. If it should not, its chance is poor, indeed.

MANUFACTURES IN CALIFORNIA.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Century gives some important information relative to manufactures in California. From his statement we learn that there are in the State 135 flour mills, with a capacity of producing 2,500,000 bbls. per annum: nearly \$3,000,000 having been expended in creeting these mills. Importations of flour from the Atlantic ports and

from Chili and Oregon are now nearly at an end. Timber affords of course an important material for industry. There are 388 lumber and saw mills in the State, costing \$2,500,000, sawing annually about 500,000,000 feet. The manufacture of doors, sashes and barrels is carried on to a considerable extent, and is rapidly progressing. Should the manufacture of all parts of a house in detail, such as doors, mouldings and windows ever become as it must, very extensive in California, it is very evident that with a little pains taken to make the goods known, it cannot fail to become a most extensive branch of export to South America and the Amoor. New countries are destined to spring up in a few years on the Pacific, and the experience of the Californians themselves, as regards the difficulty of obtaining better lodgings than tents when first colonizing, must teach their manufacturers that the demand is one which will merit enterprise in supplying it.

Besides very extensive government works, there are twenty iron foundries and extensive manufactureres of steam engines. Brass foundries and shops are numerous. Metallurgy chemical works employ much capital. The vicinity of Manilla supplies hemp. At one cordage factory near San Francisco, seven thousand pounds of the new material are consumed in one day.

Manilla, China and the Pacific Islands supply the raw material for several sugar refineres. Two of these in San Francisco can make more than a million pounds of sugar a month, "and molasses enough to sweeten all the slapjacks on the coast."

From details given we learn that there is an advance, in some instances very recent but very great, in producing the following articles: blankets, furniture, agricultural machinery, paper, matches, leather and its manufactures, prooms, maccaroni, (extensively made and exported to the Pacific ports,) candles, soap, starch, glue, distilled waters, beer, camphene, pottery, and last, but not least, ships.

Every month sees some new branch of manufacture spring up, with success, in California. Hitherto everything has been made with a view to home consumption; but the Pacific ports will claim a supply, so soon as a more extensive method of supply shall have enabled the Californians to supply the demand.

DANGERS OF SKATING.

A correspondent of the philadelphia North American writing from a town in Massachusetts, where skating is all the rage, tells about his adventures on the ice with Mary, thus:

"Mary is as pretty a piece of humanity in teeth! And her hand! Well now, there! I whether this bill pass or fail; for Land War- think it was just the smallest, the whitestwhy, ivory is slow to it. And her foot was ground out. We do not believe the receipts like a little white rose bud, its snowy leaves gioli, an Italian music master in New York, just showing enough to set off the reat covering that concealed the rest from profane eyes. It did not seem a foot, as one saw it reposing in its tiny kid slipper, like a Canary bird in when she was 16, is now but 22 or 23, and has its nest. Well, sir, this Mary caught the two children. Mr. Sickles is about 40 years skating fever, which is now raging so fearful- of age; Mr. K y was about 42, is a nephew of ly. I heard her express a wish for a pair of skates, and the next day she had the best pair dleton, a member of Congress from the State that could be found in the city, and nobody knew who sent them to her-but, bless me, how my blood boils at the thought of the consequences. We went down upon the ice, and there that little devil of a Mary, just sat quietly down, ordered me on my knees, and quietly placed that foot, the foot, the poetic myth, in my kip, and bid me put on her skate. Sir! had Venus dropped down from Heaven, and bid me rub her down with rotten stone and oil, he took his young wife, with her character yet it could not have astonished me more than unformed, she should have preserved her inwhen that divine foot was placed in my un- nocence. The Times does not mean to exworthy lap. I felt very faint-but I buckled tenuate the injury done to Sickles-it is the on the skates, and stood up, with Mary by greatest one man can commit against another; my s de. Have you ever taught a woman to skate? No; well, let me tell you. You've where mutual toleration is the rule of conduct, been in a room lined with mirrors, haven't and that Sickles, in acquiring so perfectly the you? You've seen a kaleidoscope, with a few morals, should also have acquired the philose-

would unhinge and derange everything. In one breath, he insists that it would glut the market and reduce the price of lands so that the Government could not sell any for ten shillings per acre; in the next, he fears that it may help the speculators and monopolists at the expense of the actual settler. But how can those who have monopolized the Public things revolving round you, and a violet bank breathing sighs upon you all the while, and you have Mary and her victim in the first skating lesson. Never teach an ugly woman to skate, for then don't you see you have Dante's Inferno, with additions ? Let me try to describe our performances. Mary and start—she on my left arm, all square. Lord have mercy on my poor puzzled brain while I try to unravel the stirred and mixed rainbow of sights and sentiments. First, Mary's dear little gaiter boots present themselves to my astonished vision, and, before I have time to wonder how they came up before me, I feel them pressing their blessed beauty, with emphasis, into the pit of my stomach. Next scene-wavy hair, with a thirty dollar bonnet and a divine head, comes pitching into my waistcoat, with such force that I feel the buttons against my spine. Next-Mary gazes up at me from between my jack-boots, and anon her blessed little nose is thrust into the bosom of my shirt. Ah! my friend, all research and study on the mysterious subject of woman has been comparatively in vain till, in this eventful year of 1859, the fashlon of skating has opened new and varied sources of information. Do you remember your first attempt at driving tandem? Do you remember how that infernal perverse beast that you selected for your leader, would insist upon turning short round, and staring you in the face, as if to ask, "What the dence you'd be at?" Well, just you go and try a woman on skates, that's all-just try it. Ah! won't you come to the conclusion that women have sundry and divers ways of accomplishing their objects? Dear Mary. I offered myself to her every time she turned up or came round. I am hers; but wish to enter my solemn protest before the world that she alone could not have conquered me. But who could hold out, when surrounded by an army of Marys on skates? I am hers !-- but I am awful sore ! Ah! I have learned something. Cupid makes bachelors tender, as cooks do tough steaks, by hammering and pounding."

THE SICKLES TRAGEDY. We last week briefly mentioned the fact that

Hon. Daniel E. Sickles, a Democratic Congressman from New York city, had, on Sunday the 27th Feb., shot Phillip Barton Key, U. S. Attorney, at Washington City, for having criminal intercouse with his wife. It apirs from Mrs. Sickles' own c this criminality commenced last April in the house of her husband. Afterwards, however, Mr. Key rented a two-story frame house on Fifteen-and-a-half street, from a negro, where they were in the habit of frequently meeting. They had, between themselves, arranged signals, and whenever Key desired the company of Mrs. Sickles he would wave a white hand kerchief, which was answered in the same way by her, if there was nothing to prevent her from going forth to meet her paramour. Their conduct did not escape notice, and created a great deal of scandal, some of which did not fail to reach Mr. Sickles, who, it is said, tho unwilling to believe any of these reports, vet cautioned his wife, as did also her mother, against conduct which would give room for discreditable remarks. But matters went on as before, the guilty pair going to parties, balls, the opera, theater, &c., together, and revelling almost daily in their unhallowed lustful pleasures. On Thursday night, Mr. Sickles received an anonymous note, which however he did not open till next day, informing him of their conduct and giving such particulars as induced him to look into the matter, and thro' the exertion of a friend he learned the facts of their meeting at the negro's house, &c. On Saturday, Mr. Sickles confronted his wife about it, but she vehemently denied everything until Mr. S. presented the evidence of her guilt, which so overwhelmed her that she burst into tears and confessed all, which was put down in writing in the presence of witnesses. The disclosure threw her husband into a mortifying state of mind, and he asked her to give up her wedding ring and write to her mother to come and take her home. Mr. Sickles continued in a state of high mental excitement until noon on Sunday, when Mr. Key passed his house several times and gave the accustomed signal. Perceiving this, Mr. S. left his house, armed with a revolver and two Derringer pistols, and approached his victim, who was in conversation with Mr. Butterworth, a friend of Sickles', who, it is alleged, was sent by the latter to detain Key until he should come up to him. As Sickles approached, Key extended his hand in a friendly way, but it was rejected, and Sickles told him he had dishonored his family and that he must die. Key stepped back, drew forth and threw an opera glass at Sickles, when the latter fired at him. The shot only gave a flesh wound, and Mr. S. fired twice more, when Mr. Key fell and expired in a few moments. Sickles immediatey placed himself in the hands of the authorities. Mr. Butterworth, it would seem, did not the shape of a woman as you could find on this try to prevent the shooting, and he was arrestside of Heaven. Such eyes! such hair! such | ed as an accessory, but he denies any knowledge of Mr. Sickles having been armed, and

says he did not detain Key. Mrs. Sickles is the daughter of Antonio Baan upright, industrious and much respected man, whose wife is a native of that city, her maiden name being Cook. She was married Judge Taney, and brother-in-law of Mr. Penof Ohio. His father was the author of "The Star Spangled Banner."

The N. Y. Times gives Sickles a rather discreditable name, and says that adulteries, like curses, come home to roost. This hint is too plain to require explanation, and is accompa nied by the remark that Sickles was excluded from decent society long ago, and that it would be almost a miracle if, in the school to which but thinks there are states of social existence