



S. B. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., MARCH 21, 1860.

FOR PRESIDENT.

GEN. SIMON CAMERON.

Subject to the decision of the Chicago Convention.

FOR GOVERNOR.

HON. ANDREW G. CURTIN.

THEIR OWN TESTIMONY.

Judging him from the statements of his own supporters, remarks the Lancaster Union.

Mr. Foster, the "Democratic" candidate for Governor, must be entirely destitute of any definite principles, and the most double-faced man that ever was presented for the suffrages of the people.

Mr. Lewis C. Cassidy, a Philadelphia lawyer, ousted from the District Attorneyship because he received the return of election through fraudulent votes cast in 1856, and who proclaimed himself to be a "politician," being called upon to speak in the Convention after the nomination, after declaring that he knew Gen. Foster well, said of him:

"He is bound to no particular issue; he is connected with no particular set of people—Lecompton and Anti-Lecompton men may stand up and look him in the eye."

This certainly presents the candidate in the light of a man who has no independence of opinion or action, but seeks to make fair weather with men of different views by making his declarations accord with the notions of the persons with whom he may be in contact at the time.

The same ambidextrous advocate made his candidate occupy a position, yet more equivocal and unreliable if possible, by going on to say:—"The people of all sections of this great Commonwealth, protectionists and otherwise, may stand up in October, and say here is our man."

Now that a man can be both Lecompton and Anti-Lecompton—Protectionist and Free-trade—at one and the same time, involves an irreconcilability which it would puzzle the astuteness and recklessness of a Philadelphia lawyer and politician to explain.

Honest, straight-forward citizens and voters cannot be led to support a candidate who attempts, like the clown in a circus, to ride two horses at once with their heads pointed in opposite directions. Such a performer must inevitably fall to the ground.

After presenting his candidate in this ridiculous attitude, Mr. Cassidy went on to say to the Convention:—"If you want to see the embodiment of Democratic truth, look upon this Henry D. Foster."

It is well he qualifies the word "truth" with the adjective "Democratic." That is a very different article from the "truth" which is recognized among men as being the genuine article. It is spurious and deceptive. It palates with the people in a double sense. It was exhibited in the Kane letter of 1844—the finality of the compromise of 1850, in 1852—the false pretense of leaving the people of the territories to decide the question of slavery for themselves, in 1856. It now takes the form, as embodied in Gen. Foster, of both Lecomptonism and Anti-Lecomptonism—Protection and Free-trade—and brazenly asks the people to trust it in this double aspect. "The Democracy" has so often succeeded by practicing a political fraud, that they now boldly avow it, and think they can still impose upon the people!

ERROR.—The steamer Circassian, which arrived at St. Johns on the 15th, brought some rather important news. The speech of Napoleon to his legislative assembly clearly presages trouble at hand. While forbidding the formal annexation of Tuscany to the Sardinian Kingdom, in notorious defiance of the fervent wishes of the Tuscans and of nearly all Italy, Napoleon plumply avows his determination to cincth Savoy as the recompense of his sacrifices to the cause of Italian liberation. France, it will be remembered, is, according to her Emperor, the only nation capable of making sacrifices for an idea. It seems that the idea of 1860 was Savoy. Of course, this manifesto bodes war. It will embarrass the Palmerston Ministry of Great Britain, and may not imposeably topple them over, in spite of their recent triumph on the Budget. There seems to be no Imperial pretence that Savoy desires to be French, or that Piedmont consents to be thus annexed. It is France alone—that Napoleon—that demands the transfer. It will not be made without a deep and wide agitation.

"Occasional," writing from Washington to Forney's Press, says that a rumor, which he is disposed to believe after thorough inquiry, is in circulation there, to the effect that the Administration has advised and will support the secession of the Southern delegates from the Charleston Convention should Douglas be nominated. A Cabinet Minister is said to have stated to a distinguished Northern Democrat two or three days ago, that this scheme was arranged, and he did not hesitate to add that it was very far from improbable that the South would take possession of the Union Constitutional Convention, which is to assemble at Baltimore on the 9th of May, in order to array the Southern people against Douglas, should he succeed in overcoming his opponents at the National Convention. You need not be surprised if this project is carried out. That it is in contemplation I do not doubt.

A LIVELY PLACE.—At White Plains, New York, recently, seven burglaries were committed in one night. Nine persons have been arrested for engaging in this sort of business.

TROUBLE IN THE WIGWAM.

The Democracy have been making themselves very happy since the nomination of Foster by the Reading Convention, with the idea that that great body had harmonized the discordant elements and given them a chance of success. But it seems that they have been building their hopes upon a sandy foundation, for already a bugle blast of discord resounds throughout the State in the shape of a manifesto from no less a personage than Robert Tyler, Esq., ex-Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, in reply to an invitation to address a ratification meeting in Philadelphia, to this effect:—

"Several of the resolutions adopted by the Convention I fully concur in; but I repudiate and refuse to accept the resolutions as a whole, and deny that they constitute a sound Democratic platform, or that they reflect the opinions of a majority of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania." The only platform on this subject any sound Democrat can recognize, is that presented by James Buchanan, the wise, incorruptible and fearless statesman, in his Siliman letter, and various official declarations touching this question, and by the wise, fearless and incorruptible Judges of the Supreme Court when interpreting the Constitution of the United States, in their enlightened judgment in the Dred Scott case. This is the doctrine to which, in my humble position, I will always inflexibly adhere. This is the doctrine which I believe a large majority of the delegation chosen to represent this State in the National Convention, headed by such sterling Democrats as Baker, Bigler, Dawson and Plumer, will maintain with the most unflinching determination. It is the doctrine of common sense and the constitution; and it is the doctrine which will be embodied unquestionably, in the Charleston platform."

This shows up the faithless, fustian character of the Reading Convention, and that its platform is only intended to gull Pennsylvanians, for the leaders of the party sustain the doctrine enunciated by Mr. Tyler. In it Anti-Lecompton men can read their doom, as the Charleston Convention will construct a platform which will set aside that of the Reading Convention. The latter will do to run on in Pennsylvania, but they must have a very different concern for the South. The truth is, that regarding their prospects as gloomy beyond all precedent, and seeing "defeat" written plainly on the walls of the palace of Democracy, the wire-workers of that party are now playing a desperate part, with the hope of averting their overthrow and destruction.

Bishop Ames, a well known and highly esteemed Methodist divine, while on his way to Kansas, for the purpose of opening the conference of that district, was induced by some friends to stop for a day in Jefferson City, the seat of Government of the State of Missouri, and deliver a sermon. A resolution granting the use of the hall of the House of Representatives for that purpose was offered and adopted, after some discussion, by a vote of 35 to 41. Subsequently a motion was made to reconsider the vote, and on this a debate ensued which displayed more ignorance, fanaticism and vulgarity than has ever been recorded of any Northern legislative body. After the Bishop was denounced as a "Black Republican," an "abolitionist," a person who "preached with a torch in one hand and a Bowie-knife in the other," and the Methodist Church north was described as "believing that a slaveholder was a barbarian and a savage," the House agreed to reconsider, and the resolution was finally defeated by a vote of 21 to 61. It is proper to remark that Bishop Ames has never been charged before with entertaining ultra sentiments on the Slavery question, nor of preaching in the manner described by the proscribers fanatics at Jefferson City.

MR. FOSTER AT HOME.—The Greensburg (Westmoreland) Herald, touches up the vain boasting of the loco-foco organs in regard to Mr. Foster's home popularity, in the following lively way:—

"It won't do, and we say to everybody who wants to be placed on the record right, not to be 'skipped.' As in 1856 with James Buchanan, Mr. Foster is now nothing but a platform of words and timber. There are great principles at stake; those who have backbone will stand up to them. The game of brag ought not, cannot, and will not affect anything. Mr. Foster will not run 100 votes ahead of his ticket in this county, no matter how 'clever he is.' Two years ago he led his ticket 276 votes, 95 of which were in this county alone, and which everybody knows was produced by disaffected and unprincipled voters of our own party. There is none of this now. We are a unit, and enthusiastic in support of our State platform and its nominee, Andrew G. Curtin, who, upon the stump, will prove he is abundantly able to defend our principles, and more than a match for Mr. Foster."

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Traveller, in his last letter, alludes as follows to the case of Mr. Hyatt:—"Mr. Mason's resolutions were passed by a vote of 44 to 10; and, singular as it may appear, Toom's was found voting with Sumner, Wade and Wilson. Mr. Hyatt was then conducted to jail, and placed in close custody; and though suffering from the combined effects of illness and the nervous excitement consequent upon his position, was debarr'd the visits of his friends. Last night Judge Conway was raised acquaintance to his cell, as was also Judge Army, who is present as his next of kin. Efforts are, however, being made this morning to procure for Mr. Hyatt such privileges at least as are allowed to the worst of criminals, but which have been so far denied him."

The Cleveland Plaindealer says that the agent deputed to visit Charleston and engage quarters for the Ohio delegation, has returned and made his report. A hall large enough to accommodate the delegations from the West, as an assembly room has been engaged for \$200 per day; for ten days—\$2,000; board and lodging for the forty-six Ohio delegates at \$5 per day—\$2,300. This may be considered rather steep, but it is the necessary result of forcing a large crowd to quarter upon a small town. Gray adds that to save yellow fever, pestilence and famine at Charleston, he would recommend, as a sanitary measure, the nomination of Douglas as the first ballot. This would save hot weather, hotel bills and the Union, all at the same time.

"Occasional," writes to the Press that Mr. Guthrie of Kentucky, is said to be in league with Gen. Cushing of Massachusetts, and others, including some of the politicians of Pennsylvania, and the latter is evidently not ignorant of this plan, inasmuch as it is evident that he has been playing a crafty game to secure the aid and comfort of the Administration and its officials on and after the 23d of April coming. Mr. Davis has lately become one of the most conservative of men. He has dropped his military tone, and now takes pride and pleasure in delivering the most conciliatory and patriotic arguments whenever the occasion is presented to him.

The Democracy of Louisiana has resolved, in State Convention, to sustain their brethren of Alabama and Mississippi in insisting on the adoption (substantially) of a slave-code platform by the Charleston Convention, and in instructing their delegates to withdraw if their efforts to that end are unsuccessful.

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

MARCH 12.—A long debate took place in the Senate to-day on the case of Thaddeus Lytle. The case is regarded in Washington as a humbug, inasmuch as it is well understood that he knows nothing whatever about Harper's Ferry or the plans of old John Brown. He offers to answer, if the Senate will only say the need't unless he has a mind to. The Senate, by a vote of 41 to 10, decided that he must answer without conditions of any kind. In the House, Mr. Morrill of Vermont moved to suspend the rules to enable him to introduce a tariff bill, which aims to afford incidental protection to our languishing manufacturing and mechanical industry, while replenishing the Federal Treasury. The motion failed, the vote standing yeas 102, nays 69—not two-thirds, which is necessary for a suspension of the rules. The yeas contain 82 Republicans, 12 South Americans, 1 North American, 9 Ant-Lecompton Democrats and 2 Buchanan Democrats. The nays, with two exceptions, are Northern and Southern Democrats. This is a significant vote, and should open the eyes of the friends of domestic manufactures and mechanic arts throughout the country. The Homestead Bill passed the House by the decisive vote of 114 yeas to 66 nays. Of the yeas, 84 are Republicans, 23 Buchanan Democrats, 6 Ant-Lecompton Democrats. Only one is from a slave State, Craig of Missouri. Of the 66 nays, all are from the slave States, except one. The substance of the bill is, that any person who is the head of a family, or 21 years or more of age, may enter one quarter section of land, subject to pre-emption, and at the expiration of five years, if then a citizen shall be entitled to a patent on payment of \$2 a year, or a portion thereof, for the first five years. Mr. Coville's investigating Committee is a source of trouble to several high officials.

MARCH 13.—After the reading of several communications, the Homestead Bill was announced as the special order, but was postponed till Thursday. In the House, the bill is a source of trouble to several high officials. The bill is a source of trouble to several high officials. The bill is a source of trouble to several high officials.

MARCH 14.—The Texas Regiment proposition at last got through the Senate to-day. If it should become a law it would cost the country a million dollars a year for the protection of the Texas frontier, but when Mr. Johnson will probably go on indefinitely. In the House, Mr. Curry of Ala. made a speech, in which he went the whole figure on the slavery question, demanding that slave-holders should be allowed to carry their slaves into the States as well as the Territories, and denounced Mr. Douglas as too bitter a pill for the South to swallow.

MARCH 15.—After postponing action on the Homestead bill, the time of the Senate was taken up with the Kentucky Canal measure, and the House spent the day in acting on this report of the Committee to amend the rules. The report and bill of Mr. Nelson of Tennessee on polygamy affixes pains and penalties for the practice of polygamy in any of the Territories. It will come up for action in a few days, when we may look for squaring among the Democrats. Its passage can only be prevented by filibustering.

MARCH 16.—In the Senate the Nicaragua treaty was rejected. The ground of rejection was the stipulation that our Government should send troops to Nicaragua, whenever required to protect the Transit route. The House was busy on its rules, which are so amended that the transaction of business will be much facilitated. All the Appropriation bills have been reported to the House, and on Monday the tariff bill was to have been submitted.

A TERRIBLE AFFECTION.—A man by the name of Moss O'Garty, in Jay county, Ind., some time in October eloped with a young woman of the neighborhood, leaving his wife and his eight children totally unprovided for and dependent upon themselves for support. The mother was almost heart-broken by this cruel desertion of her husband, but she was doomed to trials still more severe. Soon after his departure, her eldest child, Esther Evelyn, aged 13 years, was attacked with the purple sore throat, a malignant form of the scarlet fever, and after a few days of intense suffering breathed her last. Jonas, an interesting little boy of five summers, was next attacked with the same disease, which soon accomplished its work, and he was buried beside his sister. Next followed Moses Wilson, the eldest boy, aged twelve years, who died on the evening of November 27th, and the next morning Sarah Jane, aged nine years, died also. On the 8th of December, the youngest child, in its second year, was carried off by the same disease; and on the 25th little John died also.

AN INQUIRY INTO THE CAUSE.—Mr. Coville's resolution of inquiry into the general executive management of affairs will give point and pertinence to the President's celebrated letter to Pittsburgh, in which he deprecated the modern practice of sending money out "perch on his associates in the conduct of the party and the government, and therefore he ought to be that the money should be blown up without his personal agency, beyond the writing of that letter, and perhaps a brief examination by the committee. The committee will start the investigation by an inquiry as to the amount of money spent in Pennsylvania to carry the last Congressional election. This causes certain prominent Democrats no little solicitude and uneasiness.

THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL REMARKS IN REFERENCE to the paltry attempt of Senator Douglas, on the floor of the Senate, to create the impression that the shoe-makers' strike in New England was the result of the withdrawal of the Southern custom, says:—"These strikes are the strongest evidence against that assumption, for labor never attempts to coerce higher wages from capital unless the times are brisk. If the orders for manufacture have fallen off, the strikers would be playing into the hands of their employers by quitting work when they can be dispensed with profitably."

A SHARP TRANSACTION.—An Exchange paper states that a fellow in Venango county, profited in the following manner by the "oil excitement" now prevailing so extensively in the Western and Northwestern part of Pennsylvania. He bored a hole in his land, poured a barrel of oil in it, and then called his neighbors to see the large yield. The result was that he sold his land for \$2,000 in cash, pocketed the money, oiled his boots and said:—

The People's Party held an immense ratification meeting in Philadelphia on last Saturday evening, which was addressed by Hon. David Tazgart, Col. Curtin, Tom Corwin and others. 25,000 people are supposed to have been present.

Thomas Scott, late Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, has been appointed to the Vice Presidency of the Company. He will make a superior officer.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

PREPARED FOR THE "RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL."

YORK COUNTY.—Jackson township and its vicinity, it appears, is infested by a gang of scoundrels and outlaws. A number of daring robberies and attempts at arson have lately been committed in that community. On the 8th inst., whilst Mr. Benj. Roemer, his family were from home attending his brother's sale, on an adjoining farm, his dwelling was entered and robbed of two promissory notes—one of \$400 and the other of \$50—and money to the amount of \$4 or \$5. The scoundrels set fire to the building at different places and fled. The fire was fortunately discovered by some person passing along the road, who gave the alarm, and a large number of people being in attendance upon the sale, they succeeded in extinguishing the flames before they had made much progress. The house and furniture, however, were considerably damaged in putting out the fire. . . . On the 29th inst., the dwelling of Mr. Geo. Eyster in West Manchester, was also entered in the absence of the family, and robbed of a sum of money and some other articles, and the doors, windows, &c., broken to pieces. . . . On the same night, the store and post office, kept by Mr. Henry Douse, in Jackson township, was broken into and robbed of \$45 in money, and some money letters in the post-office were torn open, but nothing of value was found in them. . . . On the 21st ult., the dwelling of Mr. Abraham Linebarch, in the same township, was also entered in the absence of the family, and robbed of some nine or ten dollars. . . . On the 8th, Samuel Stron, an aged citizen of York, was injured near Ashland by falling under a gravel car, which he was brakedman, so that it disabled him.

CENTER COUNTY.—A serious affray is said to have occurred a few weeks since in the neighborhood of the Loop, between a Mr. Kline and a Mr. Jordan. It appears that Mr. Jordan sold a piece of land to Mr. Kline, promising, as is alleged, to allow the latter the right of way through his lands. The refusal of this part of the engagement so exasperated the latter, that he called at the house of Jordan, when a personal conflict ensued, and Kline, picking up a stick of wood, beat Mr. Jordan severely on the head, inflicting deep and serious wounds, which caused a disability for some time, and the injured man had been in a critical condition ever since. . . . Hon James Macmanus, whilst attending the Democratic Convention at Reading on the 29th ult., was robbed of \$130 by one of a gang of Philadelphia pickpockets. . . . Petty robberies are of frequent occurrence in around Pine Grove Mills, cellars, smoke-houses and corn-cribs being entered and such articles taken therefrom as suited the thieves.

LEBANON COUNTY.—The bodies of the five unfortunate persons drowned in the Conemaugh last fall, had been found. . . . A young man named James Gray, of Blairsville, had his foot badly injured by attempting to jump on a freight train at the intersection, on Friday the 21st inst. . . . Messrs. Alf Bell, Stewart, James Dickey and two brothers named Smith, all citizens of this county, left Indiana, brought for the fair, during last week. . . . On Tuesday of last week, Mr. John Johnson fell a distance of some fifteen feet, from a scaffold to the ground, on the new school house in Indiana, and was slightly injured by the fall. . . . Eight sheep, belonging to Mr. James Thompson, of White township, were killed on the night of the 5th inst., by a pack of hungry hounds which are permitted to roam around the country. . . . Quite an excitement is prevailing among the advocates of temperance at the present time, and meetings are held and speeches delivered all over the county.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.—Geo. Keller in passing recently over Clark's dam, in Brockway valley, on a raft, was thrown off the raft, and had his left shoulder dislocated. . . . On the 6th inst., Russell Feit, in trimming an ear-stem, at Ferman's mill in Snyder township, cut a severe gash in his knee by the glancing of the axe. . . . James Geist, son of Daniel Geist, of Gettysburg, whilst hauling logs up in to the mill, had his hand caught between the rope of a scow and the shaft of the bull-wheel, and before he could extricate himself, was twice carried over the wheel, and injured him severely. . . . Mr. John Prindle, of Snyder township, on going to his work, on the 6th inst., was attacked by congestion of the brain, and was discovered in the woods some distance from the road by a person passing along.

COLEMAN COUNTY.—Mr. Lewis Getkin, of Gettysburg, died on the 3d inst., of injuries received at Gettysburg, on the Railroad. . . . John Workshiser, Sr., of Blair county, was killed on the 5th inst., by a fall from a wagon. . . . A man named Solomon Swank met his death while felling a tree near Mainville. It accidentally caught him, throwing him down and in some way striking his head, smashing out his brains, causing instant death. He leaves seven children. . . . The Lutheran protracted meeting in Bloomsburg is increasing at a wonderful rate. Over 20 persons have professed conversion. . . . The German Reform congregation of Bloomsburg is taking steps for the building of a new church edifice.

MIFFLIN COUNTY.—Mr. Close of Kishacoquillas valley, lately set a trap for a fox, but on examining it found he had caught a skunk. Throwing it to one side, he set the trap again. An eagle of large size, soaring above, made a dash at the inglorious animal, and lighting on the trap was caught. . . . The dwelling of Rev. H. Bakr in Lewistown, was entered on Thursday evening the 8th inst. by some scoundrel, but the doors leading into the parlor being locked he made his way into the partry. He was discovered, probably before he had committed any depredation, and escaped in the darkness.

CLINTON COUNTY.—The Lock Haven Watchman of the 16th of March tells the following incredible story.—Some two months ago, Mr. John Johnson of this place, had the middle finger of his right hand amputated close to the lower joint joining the hand. The wound healed over, and almost immediately a new finger commenced growing from the stump of the old one, and six months from the time the finger was amputated Mr. Johnson had a new and full grown one in its place, with the exception of the nail, which is just commencing to shoot out.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.—On the 28th ult., Conrad Henry, Sr., of Derry township, whilst endeavoring to get on his horse, slipped and fell, by the upsetting of a trough on which he was standing, cutting his head in several places, and otherwise seriously injuring him. . . . On Monday, the 5th inst., while John Kuhns, of Unity township, was tearing down an old building rafter fell striking him on the head, and causing a fracture of his skull.

LEBANON COUNTY.—A "sneak young man" was arrested at Myerstown, the other day, for passing counterfeit money, taken to Lebanon and committed to prison for trial. He was a stranger in that region, and succeeded in "showing" a considerable quantity of the bogus paper money before his arrest.

Direct information was had before the Democratic Congressional Committee at Washington on Friday night, to the effect that every man who registered his name at the Charleston Convention during the sitting of the Convention, would be charged \$7 per day. An ordinary parlor and chamber would cost \$50 daily. This will keep many persons away from Charleston.

CHINESE DELICACIES.

The Hong Kong correspondent of the New York Mercury writes:—You have often heard no doubt, of the high regard in which rats and puppies are held by the Chinese, and you may have read something as to the magnitude of the trade which has grown out of the prevailing appetite for these luxuries; but very few of your readers, perhaps, have had ocular demonstration, as I have had, of the wide extent of the prevailing rat and dog consuming custom. Being recently in Canton, after exploring other points of interest, I paid a visit to Rat street, which derives its name from many restaurants in which nothing but rats are served up, and the many shops where rats only are sold. They were exposed for sale in every style—alive, dried, smoked, &c., and the shop-keepers informed us that they were "very good," as perhaps they were to those who could appreciate them. In a dog restaurant, visited in our rooms, we found in a front room several tables arranged upon dog, who were regaling themselves upon dog served in a variety of styles. I took a seat at one of the tables, and a dish of stewed dog was promptly placed before me. It looked inviting, and its odor was not bad, but I did not venture to partake. In a small cup upon the same table were the eyes of a cat, which is here a very delicate and expensive dish, but few signs of them to any but a Chinese, is not to be regarded as tending to sharpen the appetite. In the back room were lamb and pig placed in tiers, containing dogs and puppies of every age, size and color. Black dogs are supposed to be the most delicate, and command the highest price. A person desiring to feast upon dog, has merely to step into a restaurant and select a dog or puppy, according to his taste, which will at once be cooked in whatever style he prefers. I believe there is a work upon China, which states that the Chinese eat either rats, cats or dogs—but a mistake is a very odd one. I have seen dogs exposed for sale in the markets of Hong Kong, and in the same city have seen the people eat both rats and dogs.

A gambler known as Mountain Jack performed an extraordinary feat of physical strength a few nights ago, in the bar-room of the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, where a large number of the carnival revelers had assembled. A drunken fellow, dressed in Indian costume, took a horse into the bar-room, and attempted to take a drink, and while the bar attendant drunkenly looked on, he proceeded to eat the horse, his name indicating, is a giant in size, six feet seven inches high, finely proportioned, and possessed of enormous strength, even beyond his colossal proportions. He was at the time on a spree, and a fancy seizing him, he stooped over the horse, placed his right arm around his belly just behind his fore-legs, and lifted the animal off his legs, and all, and threw them heavily upon the floor, with a shock that jarred the whole house. On finding himself down, the horse proceeded to get up, and the giant again laid hold of him and set him upon his pins, in order to release the bruised and helpless rider, who had fallen partly under the beast, and who considered himself lucky to escape without broken tumblers promiscuously, and was arrested by the united efforts of about twenty men.

A TERRIBLE MEETING.—For some time past a house of ill-fame has annoyed the citizens of a village on the line of the Cleveland and Columbus railroad, and it was determined that the house should be broken up. On Thursday night the Marshal of the village made a descent upon the house, took the inmates into custody, and yesterday morning they were taken before a magistrates court for examination. There were three girls among the prisoners, and as the eye of the magistrate fell upon one of them, he turned deathly pale and hastily adjourned the court. Among those wretched and abandoned girls, he recognized the once fair features of his own daughter. Several years before, while attending a female seminary in an Eastern State, she had eloped with a worthless fellow, and her father had never heard of or seen her until that terrible morning. Deserted by her husband, she adopted a life of prostitution, and wandered to the west. Her father, unknown to her, moved also to the West, and settled in the village above alluded to.—Cleveland Plaindealer, March 10.

THE SABBATH IS QUAY.—The editor of the Columbia South Carolina, writing from Trinidad to C. says:—"Business matters, there seems to be no difference between Sundays and other days—the stores are all open, and things hawked about the street as during the week. Sunday is the great day for amusements—ball-fights and cock-fights and balls being given on that day. Passing by the theatre just coming, on returning from a walk, an immense crowd induced an inquiry into the cause of it, when we found that there was a dignity ball of colored folks going on. A man standing at the door had just communicated information that the house was full, and no more could be admitted. At these balls the colored ladies vie with their betters, the not recognizing them as such and dress in the extreme of fashion. The colored gents have equal pretensions and their style of dress is a prominent feature in the picture."

WORSE THAN A SAVAGE.—A case has just come to light in Cleveland which creates some excitement there. A man named Graves, attempted to starve his mother, an aged and infirm woman, and had almost succeeded in accomplishing his wicked design, when the neighbors interfered, and had the poor woman properly cared for. When found she was reduced to a skeleton and covered over with sores. She had nothing to eat for some time, and her mother was so weak that she could not be as reverently as if she were a wild beast. In certain Indian tribes, the aged are knocked on the head with a club, and as they grow old, they expect it; but that in a Christian land a son should be found starving his own mother to death, is a thing too horrible to think of calmly. He is a fiend upon humanity.

Dates from Mexico to the 7th inst. are received. Alvarez had ordered Gen. Wheat to Vera Cruz to command the foreign forces there, and Miramon was not expected to attack that city. Garvajal, with 2,000 men, had not only cut off Miramon's communication with a thousand of his troops, but also his communication with the capital. Miramon was left short of provisions, and depended upon the Havana expedition for supplies. Alvarez's departure of Mr. McLane, the British, Spanish and French Ministers had been pressing a proposition for a compromise between Alvarez and Miramon. It is said that American influence was declining in Mexico. Commander Jarvis had warned Miramon against interfering with Americans.

Mrs. Francis D. Gage of Missouri, formerly of Ohio, might claim the nomination of President, under the authority of "Mrs. Gage," who having brought up six nurally boys, of whose aggregate height would form a column thirty-six feet high, in honor of their mother, who will all vote the Republican ticket in 1860, with but one exception, and he has not yet attained his majority. Not one of them smokes or chews tobacco, or stimulates the inner man with intoxicating beverages. Mrs. Gage is also the mother of two daughters.

NEWS VARIETY.

A LADY AFTER A HUSBAND.—An engagement was enforced in the town of Yates, the present week, in rather a peculiar, if not an entirely agreeable manner. One Daniel J. Houseman removed to Michigan from Yates some four or five years since. While residing in Michigan his wife died. Subsequently he became acquainted with a young lady in that State, and it is said made an arrangement of marriage with her. Be that as it may, he returned to Yates last fall and has since resided there. Last week the Medina stage carried a lady passenger to Yates, who took quarters at Chamberlain's hotel. She soon sent for Houseman. He obeyed her summons, and almost immediately after his entrance into the room, was accosted by the lady, who asked if he was willing to perform his engagement. At the same time she drew a six-barrelled revolver, and pointing it at him, stated that she would give him the contents if he refused. Under the inspiration of the six shooter, added to the charms of the young lady, Houseman admitted that he was willing. The instrument of death was immediately lowered, and the couple were soon on their way to the residence of the father of Houseman. What then transpired was not known to our informant. Houseman is about 35 years of age. The lady, whose name is not given, is considerably younger. The matter caused much interest in that town.

WHOLE FAMILY POISONED.—The citizens of Naperville, Dupage county, Illinois, have been watching a mad dog excitement lately. One day this week, the Chicago Press of the 10th, a gentleman whose name we have not learned, went to a drug store to get some poison for the purpose of exterminating a part of the canine community, and while there purchased some chewing gum for his children. He put both packages in his pocket and returned home. By mistake he gave the wrong package to his children, and baited the dogs with the gum, in consequence of which the former very soon died. Not long after, his wife also expired from the effect of a small portion of the supposed gum, and the man himself took dangerously ill—he having taken a taste of the poison under the same mistake. It is also stated that the child of another man has been poisoned in the town by eating a soda cracker prepared for a dog.

THE LITTLE HERO.—Last week we noticed the exploits of a little boy named Hoey, in signalling and preventing a freight train on the Pennsylvania Railroad from running into a large rock which lay falling on the track. The boy learned from the Mountain Echo, that at the age of five years, during the temporary absence of his parents, he rescued his little sister, then an infant in the cradle, from a horrible death, by seizing her in his arms and rushing from the building in which they then resided, and which by some means had taken fire and was entirely destroyed. If it be true, and our informant claims to have obtained it from the father of the boy, it is an additional credit to the fine and the lad in question has the true elements of manhood in his composition, and if life is spared to him, is bound to make a mark in the world that time cannot soon obliterate.

FEMALE DICTATION IN CONGRESS.—During the progress of the balloting for Speaker, in the House of Representatives, many ludicrous scenes transpired. One in particular excited a good deal of mirth. As Barksdale was urged all the opposition elements to unite on St. Edmund, and the friends of the latter were much excited. She coughed, made signs and by other means attempted to attract the attention of a member below. Not succeeding she leaned far over the balcony, and in an audible whisper exclaimed, "David, David, change your vote, you booby!" The honorable member looked up, recognized his better half, colored, hesitated, stared and then instantly changed his seat. A small, delicate girl was shaken at him from the gallery, amid the suppressed mirth of the spectators.

The will of John G. Baker, the father-in-law of John Dean, the coachman, who eloped with "his own Mary Ann" about three years ago, was offered for probate in the Surrogate's Court. The testator leaves all his property, consisting of a considerable amount of real and personal estate, to his wife, to be divided after her death among four of his children. One ounce cuts "Mary Ann" off, however, from the share she was to have had when the testament was framed—the deceased even mentioning his desire to have her name entirely obliterated from his will. The citation is returnable on the 28th of next month.

Upwards of forty human skeletons were lately found in a field at Laclede sur Loire, France, and it has been determined by the authorities that they are those of persons who have been murdered. They have accordingly caused the owner of the field to be arrested and lodged in the prison of Cosne. This man, whose name is Guillot, 48 years of age, professes that he cannot tell how the skeletons came into the field. He possesses, it is said, between 90,000, 100,000, and he will be required to explain how he obtained that sum. The local journals add that the man's sister committed suicide some years ago.

REVERSE OF FORTUNE.—The St. Louis Republican relates the following: Kate Leconte, once one of the most handsome women in St. Louis, and some years ago worth \$50,000, lately applied for admission to the county poor house. Five years since a man, by the name of Wilson, married her, or at least she supposed she was married to him, but it seems that the marriage was a fraud, and he in some way got possession of her property, squandered it and left her destitute. This was the beginning of misery.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements set up with large type or out of usual style will be charged double price for space occupied.

CAUTION.—The public are hereby cautioned against meddling with or buying a head of horses 4 mch cows, 13-year old Bull, 12-year old heifer, 4 1-year old heifers, 3 spring calves, 3 head of hogs, 1 threshing machine, 2 Plows, 2 barrows, 1 cultivator and 2 wagons in the possession of Thomas White, in Kirtland township, Clearfield county, as the same belong to me. March 21, 1860—pd. JAMES WHITE

PROVISION AND GROCERY STORE.—The undersigned keeps constantly on hand at his store room in Phillipsburg, Centre county, a full stock of Flour, Hams, Shoulders, Sides, Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Rice, &c. Also, 100 lbs. of all kinds, Tobacco, Segars, &c. &c. all of which he offers to purchasers on the most advantageous terms. Give him a call, and try his articles. March 21, 1860. ROBERT LLOYD.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale his farm, consisting of 30 acres, 40 of which are cleared and under cultivation, situated on the Susquehanna River one mile below Clearfield town, with a good plank house 22 by 30 feet, good Barn and other buildings necessary for convenience and comfort, a good bearing orchard and also a good spring. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises. ISAAC THOMPSON. March 21, 1860—pd.