

To incorporate the Clarion River Navigation Company.

DISAPPOINTED.—The party that expected to assemble at the Hyde House a few evenings ago for a dance. Take it cool boys, there is a good time coming.

ARRIVED.—Several Engines at this place, to be used in boring for oil in the county. We are pleased to find that there are men of capital and enterprise, ready to engage in the oil business.

We copy the following from the *Raftman's Journal* of Clearfield Pa.

Death of John M'Pherson, Esq.
The community will be pained to learn the demise of John M'Pherson, Esq. He died on Sunday night about twelve o'clock aged 56 years, 3 months, and 29 days. His disease was cancer in the neck, and its fatal termination was not unexpected. He bore his long protracted illness with calm resignation, and as it approached the end his mind was tranquil and serene.

His loss will be deeply felt and sincerely mourned. He was in every sense of the word, a true man. He enjoyed the esteem and confidence of the entire community. In a business life of more than thirty years, no man ever had occasion to lay aught to his charge that could mar his stainless reputation. He was repeatedly called upon by his fellow citizens to occupy positions of trust and responsibility. He was Treasurer of the County, during two terms. In every place, under all circumstances, and at all times, he bore himself in such a manner as commanded universal confidence and respect. Few who knew him, but will drop a tear to his memory.

WHAT DOCTORS, MINISTERS, AND PROFESSORS THINK OF THEM.—"I have never changed my mind respecting Brown's Bronchial Troches from the first, excepting to think better of what I began thinking well of."—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. "Great service in subduing hoarseness."—Rev. Daniel Wise, New York. "The Troches are a staff of life to me."—Prof. Edward North, President of Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y. "A simple and elegant combination for Coughs, &c."—Dr. G. F. Bigelow, Boston. "I recommend their use to public speakers."—Rev. E. H. Chapin.

One of our government officials just returned from Peru, tells us that among the first and most frequent inquiries made of him there about our public men was, whether he knew or had ever seen the celebrated American Chemist, Dr. J. C. Ayer of Lowell. His remedies are found in every village from the elevated slopes of the Andes down to the coast, and their remarkable cures seem to attract even more attention there than in this country. The sentiment of wonder at their effects, takes a far deeper hold on a half-civilized and superstitious people than it does with us where the rationale of medical problems is so much more generally understood. No other American has made himself so familiarly known to the masses of the people in foreign countries or excited in them so lively an interest in himself as the Doctor has by his skillful application of chemical science to the treatment of disease.

That must be a dull man who does not feel some pride of country when he finds among distant nations that he is already known and welcome there, through the labors of our Statesmen, Merchants and Scholars, whose renown has become national property, and consequently in some measure his own. Whether Dr. Ayer's remedies do actually cure more than others or not, they have secured the reputation of being a God-send to those afflicted with disease, and where great numbers in any community believe that they owe their health and lives to one's skill, they are sure to feel an interest in him which will find expression when they meet his countrymen.—*National Era*, Washington, D. C.

The Attempt to Burn New York—Order of General Dix.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—General Dix has issued the following order in relation to the recent incendiary attempts to destroy the city:

"A nefarious attempt was made last night to set fire to the principle hotels and other places of public resort in this city. If this attempt had succeeded, it would have resulted in a frightful sacrifice of property and life.

"The evidence of extensive combination, and other facts disclosed to-day, show it to have been the work of rebel emissaries and agents. All such persons engaged in secret acts of hostility here can only be regarded as spies, subject to martial law and to the penalty of death. If they are detected they will be immediately brought before a court martial or military commission, and, if convicted, they will be executed without the delay of a single day."

General Dix has also issued an order renewing the notice to all persons from the insurgent States to register their names at headquarters. Persons failing to comply with these instructions will be treated as spies.

NOTICE.—The Commissioners of Elk county, will meet at their office at Ridgway on Saturday the 10th of December next, the board of Relief, will meet at the same time.

Latest News.

THE NEW YORK PLOT.

Narrow Escape of the Astor House.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—2 P. M.—This morning an examination of the Astor House took place, to learn if any attempt had been made to fire that building—when on opening room No. 204, an immense volume of smoke poured out into the hall.

The fire had been smouldering during the night, and the floor was burned to cinders; the bedding had been saturated with turpentine, the chairs placed on the bedstead and covered with the bed clothes. This room had been occupied by one person since the 20th instant, and his arrest, it is believed, will soon be made. The damage will amount to about \$600.

NEW YORK, 2.30 P. M.—A person in a lieutenant's uniform, named Alison, who occupied one of the rooms fired was arrested to-day.

Arrangements have been made for protection against a repetition of the incendiarism.

General Dix's order requiring South-corners to register their names, and which has proved almost a dead letter, will be rigidly enforced.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—A petition was in circulation yesterday in the Treasury Department, asking Secretary Fessenden to exert his influence with Congress to raise the salaries of the clerks and messengers.

From information received at the Indian Bureau, it appears that peace prevails in an unusual degree with all the Indian tribes.

About twelve or fifteen members of Congress are now in Washington.

Persons who have seen Richmond papers of Thursday last, say that they contain no news of interest about Gen. Sherman's progress in Georgia, for the reason, probably, that he has cut the wires, or because they have been interrupted by the recent storms.

The eleven officers of the Florida have been sent from the Old Capitol prison to the United Steamer Wachusett, which vessel is now lying at Hampton Roads.

President Lincoln was to-day presented by a California hunter with a chair made of Elk horns, four large antlers forming the back and arms, which are set on the feet of the animal.

A passenger who arrived here in the mail boat to-day says that as she was yesterday coming from City Point to Fortress Monroe our gunboats on that route were actively sending shells into the woods.

THE PEACE ADDRESSES SENT FROM ENGLAND—THE PRESIDENT REFUSES TO RECEIVE IT.

Washington, Nov. 27.—About six weeks ago, Mr. Joseph Parker, of Manchester, England, arrived at New York, bringing with him the peace address of the subjects of Great Britain and Ireland, with a letter from Sir Henry De Houghton to Governor Seymour, who declined formally to receive it, assigning as a reason that it should be given to the President of the United States—the latter being the only authorized channel of communication between other nations and the citizens of the United States, and besides Governor Seymour said his official position did not authorize him to accept the address in behalf of other States, and that it would be better to withhold the document until after the Presidential election, so as to avoid the appearance of interfering in the canvass.

Mr. Parker conformed to these suggestions, and having arrived here last week, addressed a note to Secretary Seward, stating that he had been deputed to convey to this country the address to the people of the United States, and asking the honor of an opportunity of presenting it to the President.

To this the Secretary replied that, before answering the letter, it was desirable to be further informed whether Mr. Parker had authority from the Government of Great Britain and Ireland for the purpose referred to, and whether his mission had been made known to the diplomatic agent of that Government near the Government of the United States.

Mr. Parker replied, by saying that the address he had the honor of being deputed by the parties signing to bring to this country, containing the signatures of some 35,000 of his countrymen, from the peer to the artisan, was not from the Government of Great Britain, nor from any political party. It was simply an expression of the earnest desire of Great Britain to see peace again restored to this continent. The correspondence closed by a note from the Secretary of State, in which he said the Government of the United States could not receive the address, and that the request for an interview with the President was therefore, declined. This address has already been published. The intention now is to present the address to Congress at the approaching session.

From New Orleans.

New York, Nov. 25.—The steamer Suwo Nada has arrived, with New Orleans dates of the 19th. She was detained at Fort Philip to take despatches, received by telegraph, from General Canby. Our files contain no news.

Arrival of Released Prisoners from Georgia.

Baltimore, Nov. 25.—Several steamers have arrived at Annapolis with released prisoners from Savannah.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and house of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That A. I. Wilcox, J. S. Hyde, George Dickinson, N. B. Lane, Nicholas Brockway, Henry Raught and Rufus Rulofson, shall be and they are hereby appointed commissioners for the purposes hereinafter mentioned; that is to say: They or a majority of them shall procure, open and keep open, from time to time, and for such length of time as they may deem proper, or until ten thousand dollars are subscribed, and no longer, a suitable book or books, and receive subscriptions therein from all persons desiring to take stock in said company to be incorporated in pursuance of said act; the form of said subscriptions shall be as follows, to wit: We, whose names are here unto subscribed, do severally promise to pay to the Clarion River navigation company the sum of ten dollars for each and every share of stock set opposite our names, at such time and in such instalments as the managers of said company may require; and every person so subscribing, as soon as the said subscriptions amount to two thousand dollars, shall pay to said commissioners a sum not exceeding one dollar on each share they may have subscribed; when two hundred shares shall have been subscribed, the said commissioners, or a majority of them, shall certify the same to the governor, or, verified by the oath of at least two of them; whereupon the governor shall by letters patent, in the usual form, create and constitute the subscribers and those who may thereafter subscribe to the stock of said company, their successors and assigns, a body corporate and politic, by the name, style and title of the Clarion River navigation company, and by the said name, style and title the said company shall have perpetual succession, and be able and capable in law to sue and be sued, plead and impleaded, and to receive, possess and dispose of all money and property belonging, or that may belong to said company.

SECTION 2. That as soon as possible after the issuing of said letters patent, the said stockholders, or any part of them, shall, at some convenient time and place, whereof public notice shall be given in at least one public newspaper in the county of Elk, and one in the county of Jefferson, and one in the county of Clarion, at least three weeks before the time, proceed to elect one president and four managers for said company, who shall continue to act for one year and until their successors shall be elected; annually thereafter, at such time and place as may be designated by the managers as above directed, the stockholders or any of them, in person or by written proxy, may proceed to elect a president and managers as aforesaid, and for the aforesaid, each stockholder shall have one vote for each share he shall have subscribed, not exceeding ten, and one vote for every five shares exceeding that number and not exceeding twenty shares; no stockholder shall be entitled to vote at any election of said company until he shall have paid the whole sum due and payable on the share or shares held by him at the time of said election; the said president and managers shall have power to make such by-laws and regulations not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the United States and of this state, as may from time to time be necessary.

SECTION 3. That the president and managers of said company shall have power to clean and clear the Clarion river, the East and West branches thereof, and the Little Toby creek, from all rocks, bars, and other obstructions; to erect dams [and locks;] to bracket and regulate all dams now erected; to regulate the schutes of dams; to regulate and bracket all dams and schutes that may hereafter be erected in said streams, and the same to alter or abate, as may become necessary; they shall also have the power by brackets or otherwise, to control the waters in said streams for the purposes of navigation; to levy tolls not exceeding three cents for each and every five miles of improved stream; for each platform of boards, or other sawed stuff, one cent; for every fifty feet, lineal measure, of square or other timber, one fourth of one cent per foot; for every boat that may pass down said streams to be collected at the mouth of the Clarion river, and at such other points along said streams as may be necessary; to appoint officers and agents, and employ hands for the purpose of carrying into full effect the provisions of this act; to regulate the landing of boats, rafts at the mouths of said streams or elsewhere; that such regulations may be necessary to take gravel, stones, timber, and other materials necessary for the erection and repairing of dams and locks from lands adjacent to said streams; to enforce all acts of assembly now in force against throwing into said streams or either tributaries, any slabs, trees, stumps, and generally to do all things necessary for the safe navigation of said streams; they shall also have the power to levy tolls upon logs driven down said streams, not exceeding twenty-five cents per hundred logs for every five miles of improved stream.

SECTION 4. That section ninth of the act twenty-sixth January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, entitled "An Act regulating turnpike and plank road companies," shall apply in all cases of damages arising under this act, excepting cases of damages arising under this act, excepting cases of abating dams, and other acts necessary to keep open the navigation of said streams; in such cases the remedy shall be as heretofore; and the said company and their officers in all cases of abatement of dams and schutes, in every action brought for the recovery of damage arising from such abatement, may give in evidence the fact of said dams and schutes being a public nuisance.

SECTION 5. That the seventh and eighth sections of the above recited act, shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to and from part of this act.

SECTION 6. That the president and managers of said company shall keep fair and just accounts of all moneys received and expended, and the manner of their expenditure, which said accounts shall at all times be open for the inspection of the stockholders and others interested.

SECTION 7. That the collectors appointed by said president and managers, shall also act as treasurer, and shall give bonds in such sums as the said president and managers shall indicate for the faithful discharge of his duties, and reimbursement of all moneys that may come into his hands: he shall receive as a compensation for his services, a sum not exceeding five per cent, on all moneys by him received and disbursed.

SECTION 8. That the directors shall be appointed by the president and managers, whose duty it shall be to direct and superintend the landing of boats and rafts in the mouth of the Clarion river and elsewhere; to see that the channel is kept open, and to return to the collector, and also to the president and managers the number of rafts and boats passing along or landing in said streams; said director shall not permit any rafts, boats, or other crafts to land in the mouth of said stream in such manner as to close the channel, but shall keep the same open at least fifty feet in width; and any person who shall wilfully close said channel, or shall disobey the directions of said directors, and thereby in any manner directly close any channel, or shall wilfully run into the mouth of said stream, after the same is so closed, contrary to the directions of the directors, shall be liable to pay a fine of fifty dollars for the use of said company to be collected in any part of this state, by an action of debt before any justice of the peace of this commonwealth; and in the name of the commonwealth, and in default of payment, the persons so convicted shall be committed to the jail of the proper county for the term of thirty days.

SECTION 9. That any persons who shall attempt to run any raft or rafts, boat or boats, log or logs, or other craft or crafts, past any collector's office, without having first paid his, her or their tolls, shall be subject to a fine of five dollars for each raft, boat or other craft, and one dollar for each log so run past, to be recovered in the same manner and for the same use, and payment to be enforced in the same way, as directed in section eight; and all persons aiding or abetting any person in avoiding any tolls shall be subject to the like penalties.

SECTION 10. That the tolls assessed under this act shall be a lien upon the property upon which they are levied, into whosoever hands the same may come, and may be recovered by action of debt or assumpsit, before any justice of the peace, either against the original owner, his agent or agents, or the person in whose possession the same may be, and judgment being so recorded, execution may be had on the property upon which tolls may be assessed, or a lien, though the ownership in said property may have been changed after the commencing of said suit.

SECTION 11. That the collectors shall be liable for the tolls on all rafts and boats that shall pass their offices, and which shall be returned to them by the directors.

SECTION 12. That the said company may levy and collect tolls as soon as twenty miles are improved of the Clarion river from the mouth upwards, and it shall have the control of the landing at the mouth of the stream immediately upon the granting of the charter.

SECTION 13. That whenever the dividends arising from the tolls shall amount in gross, to the amount of stock actually paid in, clear of all expenses, and ten per centum per annum, then and in that case the tolls shall be reduced to an amount only sufficient for the improvement of said streams.

SECTION 14. That no stockholder or officer of said company shall, by reason of his interest therein, be disqualified as a witness in any suit in which said company is or may be a party: *Provided*, That the legislature hereby reserve the right to alter or repeal this act, providing no injustice shall be done the corporations or their assigns.

SECTION 15. That this act shall be published in the newspapers in the counties of Clarion, Jefferson and Elk.

J. LAWRENCE GETZ,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DAVID TAGGART,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The twenty-first day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

JAMES POLLOCK

RETURNED.—Deputy Marshal A. H. Head, who left here last week for Harrisburg, having in charge J. H. Fisher, arrested in Brookville Jefferson county about the 23d of October last, by Marshal Benson. Fisher is charged with having deserted from the army, and of twice since, receiving a bounty as a substitute. The last time he received a bounty was from Sheriff Perks, of Clearfield county. Marshal Head informs us that he delivered his charge safe in the guard house at Harrisburg, and feels to thank his "stars"—that he is not, Fisher.

Our hotels are crowded at present with strangers, hailing from Boston, New York, Philadelphia and other prominent cities—generally speculators. Come on friends, we have room for more.

DEEP.—The mud between this place, Toby and every other place.

IN TOWN.—The District Attorney, elect. He accounts for his long absence, by having been unexpectedly detained on important business. All right "Laura," a poor excuse is better than none; you can have a fair sight yet.

We notice that Hon. H. Souther, has been doing a good job, by way of laying a plank walk on the east side of his residence. He certainly should and will, receive the thanks of all who have business at the Philadelphia and Erie R. R. Depot. We understand that J. S. Hyde Esq., intends to extend the walk, to the bridge over Elk Creek, as soon as he can procure hands to do it. When completed, it will be one among the many jobs of the kind much needed in our village. The next and most important walk now needed, is one from the Post office to intersect the plank crossing in front of the "Hyde House." Who will be first to move in this matter. It only wants some one to make a start and it will soon be accomplished.

Houk & McVean, are busily engaged in fitting up an office for the Provost Marshal & Drafting Commissioners of this district. It will soon be completed.

We learn that the St. Mary's Oil company, have lately re-organized and commenced operations in good earnest. This company commenced boring about 3 years ago and went to the depth of 300 feet, when on account of the cheapness of oil, the extreme hard times of 1861, they ceased to work. They are now started on a new basis, and hope soon to find the hidden treasure.

From the Warren Ledger
PIRE IN TITUSVILLE.—A fire broke out in Titusville, on Wednesday morning of last week, in the Foundry of McMullin and O'Bryan, which totally destroyed their entire shop, tools and fixtures, entailing a loss on them of \$10,000 to \$50,000. Mrs. McMullin was formerly of this place.

The latest from Sherman's movement is that Milledgeville was evacuated and the property removed. It is thought that in a few days we shall hear from Sherman direct, by way of Savannah or Charleston. In the mean time the accounts will be conflicting and uncertain.