



WHIG STATE NOMINATIONS: FOR GOVERNOR, Hon. James Pollock, of Northumberland County. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, Hon. George Darrie, of Allegheny County. FOR SUPREME JUDGE, Hon. Daniel M. Smysor, of Adams County. CLEARFIELD, PA., Wednesday, August 23, 1854.

Life In The Forest. We have received a neat little volume bearing the above title, by the Rev. S. M. Cooper, of this place. The book is well written, and gives an interesting account of the trials and sufferings of a Pioneer family. We commend it to our readers, and regret that we have not room this week, to give it such a notice as it merits.

Bigler and the "Know-Nothing." Judge Pollock has been charged with being a "Know Nothing," and although it has been denied, universally, by the Whig press, the Locofocos still re-echo the foolish and absurd charge, and call for its denial by Judge Pollock himself. Now it has been charged upon Mr. Bigler, upon just as good authority, that he applied for admission, and was rejected. Whenever our Democratic friends show us Gov. Bigler's denial of this charge, over his own signature, we think we can promise them satisfactory evidence of Judge Pollock's position. Will they do it?

In addition to this it is charged, and that charge has never been denied, that Mr. Bigler, his candidate for Canal Commissioner is a member of the order! Can they procure his denial over his own signature? We should like to see it.

Military Election. The "Guards" at their election, on Monday, selected the following officers: Captain.—William A. Wallace. First Lieutenant.—Josiah W. Baird. Second Lieutenant.—Thomas J. McCullough. Third Lieutenant.—Coston McCullough. Ensign.—Wm. R. Hemphill. Quartermaster.—David B. Rodkey. First Sergeant.—Geo. Wm. Rheim, jr. Second Sergeant.—Lattimer R. Merrell. Third Sergeant.—Wm. P. Beck. Fourth Sergeant.—Wm. R. Barr.

The company deserve great credit for their selection of men who not only understand their several duties, but who are all clever fellows, good citizens, and fine looking soldiers.—Should they ever be called to fight the battles of their country, we have no doubt, they, as well as the men under their charge, will do good service, and that none of them will ever fall with their backs to the enemy. Long life to the "Guards."

Gov. Bigler and the Pardoning Power. A fellow by the name of Copenhaver, in Huntingdon county, was convicted of larceny, and sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary. Before his time had half expired, he was pardoned by Governor Bigler. He again committed the same offence, was tried, convicted, and sentenced to the county jail, and again he has been pardoned by the Governor! Is this the legitimate use of the pardoning power, or not?

Dr. Lachenour, of Easton, after a long and patient trial, was regularly convicted of a conspiracy to rob, by the most infamous means, an imbecile, weak, old man of his money.—He, together with his companions in crime, were sentenced to imprisonment. Lachenour was wealthy, and in addition to the sentence of imprisonment he was fined \$2500. Gov. Bigler, by a pardon, released him from confinement, but permitted his companions to remain incarcerated in the State Prison! If the verdict of the jury was erroneous, or if any other cause existed why Lachenour should be released, certainly the same cause should be procured the discharge of those who were convicted with him of the same offence. And while it may be true that Gov. Bigler, did not intend to remit the fine, it is nevertheless no excuse for releasing him from imprisonment. Who will for a moment, subscribe to the revolting doctrine that a man's money, can save him from suffering the just penalty of an outraged law? That the verdicts of juries and the sentence of courts, are to be trampled upon by an Executive, because, forsooth, in his opinion, the purse can pay the penalty demanded by justice!

But whether he intended it or not, Governor Bigler, has remitted the fine. Unless the pardon was conditional, it fully and entirely remitted the prisoner of all punishment whatever, whether by fine or imprisonment, and it was not a conditional pardon, but concludes in these words "and he is hereby fully pardoned accordingly." "A pardon, exempts the individual on whom it is bestowed, from the punishment the law inflicts for the crime he has committed, be it what it may." Such is the law, and consequently the allegation of the "wreckless editors," alluded to by some of the Locofoco papers, is not such a "bare faced falsehood," as should cause them "to be held up to universal contempt." We would advise those who use such language, first to take the advice of the renowned Davy Crockett, "be sure you're right, then go ahead."

"FACTS AND FIGURES." In our last paper we published a statement showing the proportion of foreigners to native born citizens holding office under our Government, which has been pronounced "as far from the truth as one zone is from the other," (which, by the way, cannot be very far, as the zones happen to be very sociable and convenient neighbors, lying, as they do, side by side), and we now desire to place ourselves "right upon the record." We observed, sometime since, in certain Democratic papers, an estimate of the number of foreigners holding office at 401, to 3903 Americans! We knew this at the time to be incorrect, but as we did not wish to follow in the wake of our Democratic neighbors, and "insult the intelligence of our readers by attempting to practice upon them so barefaced a deception," we forbore to notice it, until we had obtained correct statistics, for the authenticity of which we could vouch. After a careful examination of all the tables, lists, and estimates that we could obtain access to, on the subject, we came to the conclusion that the list published last week was correct, not from the fact, merely, that it was taken from a neutral paper, (the Harrisburg Item,) but because the result of our careful examination proved it to be accurate in every particular. By that list, instead of 401, we have one thousand four hundred and eighty-four foreigners, to seven hundred and sixty-seven Americans! In the Custom House, in the different States, we find employed 1837 foreigners to 215 Americans! Having used every proper precaution in obtaining this estimate, we defy any one to show that it is incorrect in any essential particular. So much for our side of the case.

The Locofoco list estimating the number of foreigners at 401, also professes to be taken from a neutral paper, the Baltimore Sun! It exhibits a very singular kind of "neutrality," however, when it uses the following language—a portion of the comments published with the list:—"Can sufficient cause be found in this to aim at the destruction of the Democratic party? Can any democrat annihilate his ancient ties to unite with such allies, the head and front of which at least is whiggery, &c." If this is "neutrality" then the Washington Union, the organ of the present Administration, is the most neutral paper in the United States! But what a farce to attempt to palm off on an intelligent community the Baltimore Sun as a "neutral" paper, when every one knows its columns to be tinged with the same spirit of locofocoism that characterize the Philadelphia Ledger, and other independent papers of the same stamp!

The employees in the Mint are numbered in this list at 37 Americans—no foreigners. Now, it is well known in Philadelphia that there are 12 foreigners in that establishment. It was charged boldly in the American Banner, and other papers, and has never yet been satisfactorily denied. The Banner even published their names, and called upon the Democratic papers to show the contrary to be the case if it was in their power. It has not, and we may reasonably presume cannot be. And if their list be thus false in one particular, may we not safely cast it aside as incorrect in all, because "the facts are easily ascertained by any person making inquiry at the proper place. Hence there is no necessity for any person being deceived or attempting to deceive others, for detection and exposure must follow."

In conclusion, what "food for reflection" does this estimate, of whose correctness there can be no doubt, present to every American citizen! A party, calling itself Democratic, and professing to be the only true lovers of their country and its institutions, thus pandering to an influence whose tendency is destructive to every principle of American Liberty! Truly may we call it "stealing the livery of the court of Heaven, to serve the devil in!"

The Borough Item, commenting on the disparity between foreigners and native born citizens in office says:—"Now will any one have the offensiveness to say that such disparity as this, (taken especially, in connection with the fact stated by us yesterday, that the foreign population is but as one to ten in the Union,) is the result of an open undisguised effort to secure themselves position. Certainly not; and we must refer this strange discrepancy to its true cause—the existence of a hideous foreign order, who work darkly for the advancement of their own peculiar views which involve the destruction of everything dear to Americans. Now, who can gain the right of the native-born—of the sons and grandsons of those who perilled their all for liberty—to conspire for the destruction of this insidious foe?"

Gross Libel on Bishop O'Connor. Our readers cannot be mistaken as to our opinion of Roman Catholicism, and will therefore regard what we are about to say, as dictated only by a sense of that justice due to all men. An unfounded and atrocious libel, gotten up by that unprincipled and notorious scoundrel Joe Barker, has been published in a number of papers, and has formed the theme of conversation among a large number of our citizens, accusing Bishop O'Connor, of the perpetration of an outrage, too diabolical, even to be mentioned. The story is totally without foundation, and has called forth the indignant denial of the Pittsburg Press. The Gazette speaks of it as the worst species of persecution, which ought to be frowned upon by the community in self-protection, if for no higher motive, for no man is safe if such assaults are encouraged, or are viewed with indifference. Common humanity and a sturdy sense of justice should prompt the community in which Bishop O'Connor lives to protect him against the vile libels of such a walking moral pestilence as Joe Barker, who disgraces Protestantism and humanity by his rascality and blasphemy. He has been suffered entirely too long to pollute the youth of Pittsburg, and to scatter "firebrands, arrows and death" broadcast. The community will in the end reap a terrible harvest of evil for suffering such a nuisance to exist among them. We oppose no religion, and we persecute no

sect. We cannot endorse the political measures and sentiments of the Roman Church, but, so long as we have power to raise our voice in opposition, neither that Church nor any other, shall have it to say, that we silently assented to assaults and persecution, so utterly abhorrent and atrocious, as the above.—The character, reputation, and rights, of Bishop O'Connor, are just as sacred as those of any other American citizen, and whether Catholic or Protestant, it is the duty of every man to see that they are protected. We are opposed to his principles, and condemn them in the strongest terms, believing them injurious to our country and our institutions, but for his private character, we have the same respect, as for that of any other American citizen.

Democratic Convention. The "unfettered," assembled in solemn and secret conclave, on Saturday last, in an upper room of the Court House. Although so decidedly opposed to all secret societies, they set with closed doors, and consequently we are unable to give an accurate account of their operations. We are credibly informed, however, that the fun commenced by the introduction of a resolution declaring it impolitic at this time to nominate a Clearfield man for Congress. This was a masterpiece of political wireworking, and our friend the Capt. deserves great credit for his success in getting it passed, without its being understood by one half the Convention, as one of the delegates assured us was the case. So far all had proceeded amicably, with great harmony and unanimity. But at the next step, there was every indication of a "bust up." The Barrett delegates, (of whom, by the way, there was a majority,) discovered that in the passage of the resolution alluded to, they had been most awfully bamboozled;—that the Capt. had been trying to administer to them a small dose of "spadoodle," which Marryatt defines to be "the stuff they feed fools on." But, they had got their eyes open, and it wouldn't go down. And when the Conferees were elected, they were instructed for Judge Barrett first, in the teeth of the "spadoodle" resolution, and for David Barclay, Esq., second. About this time it was said, there was every indication that the Convention would break up in a row, but they succeeded in quelling the "filibustering" propensities of the belligerent delegates, and quieted down, again, to get to work on the county nominations.

DAVID ROSS, of Pike township, a very worthy and deserving man, was nominated for County Commissioner; and GEORGE WALTERS, of Bell township for Auditor. The Representative Conferees were instructed to support ALEXANDER CALDWELL, Esq., for re-election. W. A. Wallace, Robert McHaffey, and D. W. Moore, were appointed Congressional Conferees. After the transaction of this business, the Convention adjourned, as far as we are able to learn, without passing a single resolution endorsing the Administration of Gov. Bigler, or declaring the principles of their party!

The only excitement, externally, was produced by the offer of a Whig to bet two dollars to one, or five hundred dollars to two hundred, that Bigler would be defeated. Another offered to bet a valuable horse that Pollock would be elected by a triumphant majority, but neither Billy, nor anybody else would take the bets. The whole thing passed off rather harmoniously, and all our drowsy inhabitants were awakened early on Sunday morning, by the clattering of horses hoofs, as the delegates started for home!

The Whigs and the Greytown Affair. We have already given the particulars of the bombardment and destruction of San Juan, or Greytown, compiled from the Documents of the Administration; and we have condemned it, in common with other whig, neutral, and independent papers, as a gross outrage, unworthy the Government of the United States, and entirely unequalled for by the circumstances of the case. It is unnecessary for us to go over the reasons that induced us to pursue this course, but we ask any candid and unprejudiced reader to examine the facts, and see if he can come to any other conclusion. There are very few Democratic papers that have the hardihood to attempt its apology, but there are always some, edited by employees of the Administration, ready to endorse any act, however infamous, of those to whom they look for "bread and butter." We care not what opinions such men may express, either of us, or of their idol—the Pierce Dynasty, but when they attempt to libel the Whig Party, and the large number of their fellow citizens who fight beneath its banner, by accusing them of "opposition to their own country upon every occasion of a quarrel with a foreign nation," they take one step too far.

However much, as a party, the Whigs have been opposed to wars improperly brought about, when once the country is embroiled, they are always found beneath the Stars and Stripes of the Republic! Though we may denounce the President for usurping the powers of Congress, and believe that a war, for territorial aggrandizement is inimical to the policy of our Government, we are yet, always found on the field of battle, on the side of our country. If you ask where is the evidence of this love and attachment to our glorious banner, beneath whose ample folds every one calling himself an American citizen can repose in safety, go read the history of your country, and upon the plains of Lexington, the heights of Bunker Hill, the blood stained banks of Brandywine, the congealing torrents of the Delaware, and beneath Mount Vernon's sacred shade, you will read the achievements of our glorious Whig ancestors. Go, gaze upon the pages of your country's history for the last forty years, and behold inscribed in letters of living light Whig devotion to our nation's flag. Go to the hard fought fields of Mexico (a war brought on without our concurrence or consent) and there, kneeling upon the ground consecrated by the blood of slaughtered thousands, ask

who were the heroes of Cerro Gordo, Vera Cruz, and Chapultepec, but bloody traces to the gates of the Capitol, upon whose ruined walls, a Whig planted the Stars and Stripes of our Union! We think a voice might be heard from the Spirit land, crying Shame! Shame!

The News. THERE is a remarkably small degree of fighting in Europe, and that of a very careful quality. Puncti says that the allied forces are equipped for every thing except a battle, and that there is no disposition to soil their uniforms, which are uncommonly brilliant. The fortresses are all either too easy or too strong to take, and the allied fleets are entirely non-phased.

The English are sending nine more regiments to Turkey. It is true that the force sent out in the spring has not done anything, but the reinforcements are now to help them. An attack on Sebastopol, and even on Anape, is entirely out of the question. Dundas does everything that is easy and does not risk anything that might prove difficult. His first care is to make war without bloodshed, and to avoid anything serious. The Turks are to fight their own battles, the allies to remain as lookers-on, just like the crowd in the theater which cheers or criticizes the actors on the stage.—Austria continues to concentrate her armies in Hungary and Transylvania, and to give renewed assurance to the allies that she is going to occupy the Principalities, while the English believe her words.

Intelligence has been received, but not considered positively authentic, of the capture of the Alnd Island fortress on the 3d of August, by the allied fleet, and its occupation by the French.

From the Black Sea comes another report that the allied forces have departed for the Crimea; but it is not stated that they have yet landed.

The Ruskians finally left Bucharest on the 1st of August, and it is now occupied by 32,000 Turks, under Omer Pacha.

The Austrians have not entered either Moldavia or Wallachia.

The position of Prussia, with reference to war, remains unchanged.

Denmark declared her adherence on the 4th inst. to the Austro-Prussian treaty.

There is nothing new from the theatre of war in Asia.

On the 5th inst. at the setting of the Vienna Conference, the English and French representatives formally notified Count Buol that England and France have unconditionally refused the Russian proposal.

Porto Cabello letters report a deplorable condition of things there. A forced loan of half a million has been made by the merchants. The prospects of the rebels are very bad.—300 have been slaughtered. A letter from Loando, Africa, 7th June, reports Dr. Livingstone's arrival there from England, after an extensive exploration; had been out 27 months and given up as lost. No gold found. Report of his travels will soon be forwarded to London. The doctor is recovering from his fatigues.

Gov. Bigler has no concealments on any subject affecting the public interests.

The above, *jean de esprit*, from the Bedford Gazette, published by the renowned Gen. George W. Bowman, has been republished in a large number of Democratic papers, and is remarkable not less for the utter absence of truth in the assertion, than for its brazen impertinence. No one, however closely he may have observed Gov. Bigler's course from the time he was first named as a candidate, throughout his Administration, until the present moment, can tell his policy or his opinions. It is notorious that he is shifting, changeable, and unstable, and that it is his great forte in politics to give no opinion, or to give such an one, that either side may interpret it in its own favor. If his opinions are known, if he has no concealments from the public, we should like to know his sentiments on the sale of the Public Works? He argued against it in his annual message, and subsequently signed a bill in favor of it! To the Temperance Convention, he wrote a letter, declaring it impossible for him to say in advance what would be his course, but now the Rev. John Chambers asserts that he has in his possession, a private letter from the Gov., in which he pledges himself to approve a Prohibitory Liquor Law, containing the right of search clause! He is opposed to banks, and yet signs a large number of charters. Professing to be in favor of individual liability, he signs an act, which specially exempts stockholders in certain mining and manufacturing companies, from all individual liabilities. On the Nebraska question, he is claimed by Speaker Chase, to be opposed to the bill, and by the Administration organs to be in favor of it. He has said nothing to commit himself, one way or the other, though he prevented the adoption of Nebraska Resolutions in their State Convention, and of anti-Nebraska ones in the Legislature. Though deploring crime, he uses the pardoning power with a liberal hand, and turns loose upon the community, kidnappers, murderers, robbers, bullies, and desperadoes of every description.

Such is Gov. Bigler's position, and such is the manner in which he demonstrates that he "has no concealments from the public." We submit whether any great question of moral reform, could be safely committed to the custody of such an Executive? What security have the Temperance men that he will approve a Prohibitory Law? Have they not, rather, every reason to believe from his versatile course that it would meet his disapprobation? He has no great principles of political conduct, to guide him; but is always taking advantage of shifts and expedients, and while he might favor a project to day, believing it to be popular, he would oppose it to-morrow, if anything should occur in the meanwhile to change that opinion.

Another Rum Murder. The dead body of a woman, the wife of one Patrick Gannon, an Irishman, was found in her bed yesterday morning at her residence, No. 74 Salina-st., near the Oswego Canal bridge. A warrant was at once got out for the arrest of her husband, who was supposed to have murdered her. He was apprehended, and is now in the penitentiary.

A Coroner's Jury was summoned, before whom Drs. Dunlap and Pease who had made a post mortem examination of the body, testified that there were numerous contusions about the head, that her arms and lower extremities were badly bruised by blows, and that marks of violence were found on the abdomen, the interior of the stomach of the deceased had been almost entirely destroyed by the effects of intoxicating drinks, and that the liver was enlarged to three times its ordinary size.

A child of Gannon's name, and also a woman who had lived in the family, testified that Gannon had cruelly beaten his wife on Sunday last, and that he treated her in a most brutal manner from that time up to the hour of her death. Also, that the husband and wife had been in the habit of indulging excessively in strong drinks, and that they quarrelled with one another almost daily.

The Recent Liquor Laws. We have been requested to explain the Act passed last session, imposing a penalty upon Inn-keepers, Merchants and others, for selling liquor to certain persons. Under that Act, the furnishing of any intoxicating drinks, by sale, gift, or otherwise, to any person of known intemperate habits, to a minor, or to an insane person, for use as a beverage, is made a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of fifty dollars, and imprisonment for not less than ten, nor more than sixty days.

Those who may give lawful notice (which may be either verbal or written) to any one they may believe in the habit of furnishing such persons with liquor, are the blood relations of such intemperate person, the overseer or overseers of the poor in the district which he resides, the Committee of an habitual drunkard, or a magistrate. Any person who violates the Act, is also responsible in an action for damages, for the consequences of such violation.

While on this subject, it may be well enough to call attention to the Act of Assembly relative to voting for the Prohibitory Liquor Law, at the next election. It is as follows:—"The qualified voters of this commonwealth are hereby authorized at the places for holding the general elections in their respective wards, boroughs and townships, on the second Tuesday of October next, to vote for and against a law which shall entirely prohibit by proper and constitutional regulations, and penalties, the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, except for medicinal, sacramental, mechanical and artistic purposes.

The officers authorized by law to hold elections in each ward, borough and township of this commonwealth, are hereby directed and required at the place fixed by law, in the several districts for the holding of the general elections in said districts, on the second Tuesday of October next, when they shall be organized as an election board, to receive from each qualified voter of their said districts, a ticket written or printed on the outside, 'prohibitory Liquor Law,' and the tickets in favor of the proposed law shall contain in the inside the words, 'For a Prohibitory Liquor Law,' and those opposed to the proposed law shall contain in the inside the words, 'Against a Prohibitory Law,' which votes shall be counted and returned to the court-house of the counties or city, in which the said election shall be held, on the following Friday by the return judges, who shall cast up and certify all the votes polled in said county or city, to the office of the secretary of the commonwealth at Harrisburg, directed and transmitted in the same manner as the votes for governor are required to be directed and transmitted, and the said secretary shall on the third Friday of January next ensuing, communicate the said returns to the legislature, to be opened and counted in the same manner as the votes for governor are opened and counted, and considered as the prayer of the voters of this commonwealth relative to a prohibitory liquor law.

All the election laws of the state prescribing the hours of opening and closing the polls, the reception of votes, the punishment for illegal voting, the defraying the expenses of publication, and holding of the general elections and return of the same, and all other matters incident thereto, be and the same are declared applicable to the election above authorized.

It shall be the duty of the sheriff of the several counties of this commonwealth, to insert a copy of this act in the proclamation for the general election to be held on the second Tuesday of October next.

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The Coroner's Jury rendered a verdict, in accordance with these facts, as follows: "The death of Mary Ann Gannon was caused by intemperance, hastened by injuries inflicted by her husband, Patrick Gannon."

Gannon is a shoemaker, and was beasted drunk at the time he beat his wife. She was 25 years of age.—Syracuse Journal.

Temperance Interrogatories. As the old parties will shortly select their candidates for the Senate and Legislature, and as it is not desirable to nominate an independent prohibitory ticket if it can be consistently avoided, and as there is no probability of obtaining a Prohibitory Liquor law unless a majority of voters decide in its favor, we respectfully suggest the following interrogatories to our temperance friends throughout the State, as suitable to be pronounced to candidates for the Senate and House of Representatives.

First.—Should a majority of the votes deposited at the next election, on that subject, be in favor of a Prohibitory Liquor Law, will you in the event of your election, use your best endeavors to secure the passage of a law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of all intoxicating liquors at a beverage within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania?

For sale—the Crystal Palace. Circus—at Tyrone on Saturday next. Very quiet—Clearfield, and the inhabitants. Plenty—pretty girls and Know Nothing hats. Joined the "Know Nothings"—Parson Brownlow. Congress—its most important "Act," was the act of adjournment.

Good advice—never argue with a woman, or buy drugs from a boy.

Fishing Equipments—One deck, and two jugs, so says the Curwensville diary.

Now is the accepted time—to subscribe for the Journal, and pay for it in advance.

New remedy—dried peaches are said to be a certain cure for pain under the petticoat—apron.

On a spree—the Clerk of the weather. If it don't rain soon we'll be smothered with dust.

Arrested—a clerk in the New Orleans Post Office, on a charge of embezzling money from letters.

Dreadfully affronted—a lady the other day, because a gentleman accosted her as an old acquaintance!

Letting off steam—Gov. Bigler, at Bedford a few days since. He made the first speech of the campaign.

Important bombardments—that of Greytown by an American man of war, and the President with boiled eggs.

On fire—the woods. It's said a large quantity of valuable timber has been destroyed. O for a good rain!

Deserted—three of the crew of the Cayane, as soon as she arrived in port. The whole crew was paid off on Wednesday last.

A good dodge—the fellow that dodged his two tavern bills. It is said he has left Curwensville for Boone's mountain to catch wolves.

Going to hold a Convention—the Natives, on the 2d Sept. at Curwensville, to nominate a county and district ticket. Let her flicker, there's fun ahead.

New style of Hats—Another new hat has come into fashion called the Boliver. It resembles the dilapidated shell of an overgrown tortoise, badly punched.

Another Party.—It is said the Massachusetts pick-pockets are so numerous as to afford ground for belief that they will soon have a candidate for Governor.

Flourishing—our railroad enterprise. It's attracting attention everywhere. The route is most excellent, and all we have to do, is to let every body know it.

One of them—they have a man at Curwensville who has been asleep since the 18th. He turns in his bed once every 48 hours. Nothing seems to disturb him, not even his beard bill.

Served him right.—A black fellow was knocked down the other day in Boston for gallanting a "strong minded" white woman. Pity she had not been served in the same manner.

Music.—The Brass Band favored our citizens with several excellent pieces on Tuesday evening. They are improving rapidly. Wonder if they have not been taking lessons from "our Orchestra."

Got a new cap—our Orchestra, and if it ain't "some punkens," we'll give it up. The hat blocked over the butt end of a saw-log, is a companion. He can go it now on the "Arkusaw Traveller," with a perfect rush.

A candidate—our friend WASH. BLANDS, of Philadelphia for assembly. We hope he'll be elected. Should like to have a lobster salad dressed occasionally on our visits to the Capitol, by Wash. for he has that recommendation, at least.

Pierce Economy. A few years ago the people of this country were annually regaled by the locofoco press with essays on the extravagance of whig administrations in spending about \$40,000,000 to keep the wheels of government in motion, though a part of that sum was annually devoted to paying off the expenses arising out of the Mexican war. Now we are at peace with the world—we have no extraordinary call for heavy expenditures, except such as may be created by the present patent democracy who rule at Washington, yet the expenses of government are on a scale heretofore unknown, in truth so heavy that it is difficult to conceive what can be done with the enormous sums voted by Congress. But even the immense amount voted below was not all that was asked for by the Pierce administration, ten millions having been desired to embroil the country in a war with Spain, but which even a venal Congress could not be brought to give; and it is also believed that an additional sum of several millions is even now desired to purchase the Sandwich Islands! Honest taxpayers and well meaning citizens may well be startled at the extravagance perpetrated in the name of "democracy," and if they do not now, they will soon ask themselves, where this will end! We here subjoin the list of appropriations made by Congress at its recent session, and approved by Franklin Pierce.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Items include Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill (\$14,480,000), Army (\$10,375,000), Navy (\$9,851,000), Post Office (\$6,500,000), Deficiency (\$1,900,000), Light House (\$1,491,000), Construction of six Steam Frigates (\$3,000,000), Mexican Treaty Appropriations (\$10,000,000), Invalids and other Pension (\$50,000), West Point Academy (\$140,000), Fortification (\$964,000), Indian (\$2,270,000), Do. War (\$75,000), River and Harbor Bill for Cape Fear, North Carolina (\$140,000), Miscellaneous Appropriations for Military Roads, Claims, &c., &c. (\$600,000), Indefinite Appropriations, Payment of Interest on National Debt, &c. (\$5,000,000), Collection of the Revenue, from Customs, &c., &c. (\$5,000,000). Total: \$88,545,000.

—Lewisville Gazette.

The Governor and the Jesuits.

Governor Bigler has either been influenced by the Jesuits, and bid high for the Catholic vote, or he has not. As testimony in favor of the affirmative of this question we offer the following: First, his appointment of James Campbell as Attorney General, after the people had defeated him for Judge of the supreme court. Second, his appointment of Lazaretti Physician and Whiskey Inspector in Philadelphia, and four Inspectors in Pittsburg. Third, the fact that he and his special friends have selected Catholics to preside over every Democratic State Convention, since he was elected Gov. error.—Telegraph.