The Republican:

CLEARFIELD, June 22, 1859.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT
OF PHILADELPHIA.

SURVEYOR GENERAL
JOHN ROWE
OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

The Supreme Court of Ohio.

The decision of the Supreme Court of Ohio in the Oberlin Slave rescue case, furnishes an evidence of two things, first that some men can be misguided and fanatical, and yet if they are honest and conscientious, will do their duty even at the expense of their own prejudices; and second, that the present leaders of the Republican party have no respect for the Constitution of the United States, nor for any man who obeys its requirement, no matter how high the obligation by which his bound to do so.

The above case was one wherein a number of citizens of Ohio attempted to rescue a fugitive slave who had been recovered by his master, in violation of the laws of the United States, and upon being arrested, by the U. S. authorities were brought before the Judges of the Supreme Court upon a writ of *Habeas Corpus*, and asked to be discharged. Judge Swan, who delivered the opinion of the court in obedience to the Constitution of the United States, remanded the prisoners back to the custody of the U. S. Marshal, two of his associates agreeing with him, and two dissenting. While the hearing was pending, public meetings were held in various places, and every effort was made to influence the court to bring itself in conflict with the authority of the General Government. Giddings, Chase and others, addressed a meeting at Cleveland, and in their speeches held the doctrine that the State Courts were not bound by the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, in matters arising under the laws of the United States; yet in the face of all this, the court, or a majority of them, had the moral courage to discharge their duty to ther country, and fulfil the obligations they had assumed in taking the oath of office by swearing to support the Constitution of the United States, and obey her laws, notwithstanding they were Republicans in political sentiment.

The party which felt itself so deeply agrieved because its treasonable purposes were baffled, took summary vengeance upon Judge Swan, by refusing to nominate him for a re-election at the Republican Convention held two or three days after the decision was announced. This has led to several indignation meetings in which the Convention is denounced in strong terms. A cotemporary says that the Republicans in Ohio, by their treatment of Judge Swan, have cut their own throats.

Pike's Peak Again.

Uncertain and contradictory as the fluctuations of the stock markets have been the accounts from Pike's Peak since the gold excitement commenced in that wild region. At first the most glowing descriptions reach us of the great abundance of the precious metal, and the rapidity with which immense fortunes are making in the "diggins," increases to a most alarming degree, and fears are entertained that Pike's Peak emigration will depopulate not only the east, but also what was once regarded as the "far west." Anon comes rumors of disappointments, and allegations of false accounts manufactured by interested and unprincipled speculators, for the purpose of swindling the hardy adventurer in search of the golden ore, out of his hard earned pittance which he has risked, in a daring effort, to place himself and his loved ones above the danger of want and the necessity of labor.—These are succeeded by tales of horror, and thrilling narratives of suffering and privation endured in crossing the savage and desolate region lying between civilization and the newly discovered El Dorado, in which the revolting necessity of cannibalism to escape absolute starvation, is fully conspicuous. Until at last the bubble seems about to burst—the humbug to explode, and scatter ruin and starvation among the deceived and hapless beings who have gone to "Pike's Peak" in the hope of speedily acquiring boundless wealth; and Pike's Peak stock runs down about as low as Atlantic Cable or "Union Turnpike" stock; when all at once the dying flame flashes up brighter than ever, the descriptions of the boundless treasures of that region exceed all former statements in the extravagance of the glowing picture, and the fainting spirit of Pike's Peak adventure, revives and, starts forth with renewed vigor, and still brighter anticipations. Such has been thus far the history of the gold excitement on the western borders of Kansas, at the place known as "Pike's Peak" and "Cherry Creek." But a few weeks since and every body had made up their minds to regard the affair as a mistake or a fraud of some kind, either based upon a few evidences of the existence of gold which soon became exhausted, or the schemes of some reckless land speculators, or most likely both. Since then, however, a new era seems to have dawned upon Pike's Peak, and the recent discoveries indicate mines of the most unexampled richness with the veins lying near the surface, and easy of access; that is if all the latest accounts are any more reliable than former ones, which have so frequently and directly contradicted each other. Possibly the next news may confirm these recent favorable accounts, but more probably they will follow the usual course of fluctuation from good to bad and dash all these bright hopes to the earth as has so frequently occurred since the first discovery. However, we shall venture no more decided opinions until we see something more of the progress of events among the glittering glaciers of the rocky mountains.

A Reminiscence.

It sometimes happens that in commending the honorable and patriotic conduct of worthy men, we indirectly pass sentence upon those who have pursued a selfish and despicable course, and occasionally prepare a rod in anticipation, that may fall heavily upon our own shoulders. The following reminiscence, which we clip from the Crawford *Democrat*, is a practical illustration of our assertion, and cannot fail to strike the reader as a remarkable instance in which a man has pronounced a sentence of condemnation upon himself, years before the commission of the act which he so justly denounced. How forcible must his own declaration appear to him to-day, that *"all history abounds with evidences of the disasters that selfish men bring upon themselves by trying to avenge their disappointments upon others."* Read and ponder:

[From the Pennsylvanian, June 1, 1851.]

WORTHY OF IMITATION!—Three years since, Judge Black and Col. Bigler were both candidates for Governor, and defeated for nomination. They neither complained nor found fault with the action of the Convention, but expressed themselves entirely satisfied. How have they been rewarded for their devotion to *Principles?* The lapse of a very short period has elevated both to trusts equally high and responsible, the most exalted in the gift of the people. How full of admonition this is to aspirants to "bide their time.—*Bedford Gazette.*

Their is a great deal of practical philosophy in this paragraph. All history abounds with evidences of the disasters that selfish men bring upon themselves by trying to avenge their appointments upon others. The disinterested Democrat—or rather the Democrat who submits to the majority of his party, and gives his support to those who have fairly defeated him, *is subsequently sought out and honored.* But if he takes the course of a disorganizer, and tries to foment dissensions, no matter how he may succeed in doing harm to his party, he is sure to be a doomed man himself. Nothing so wins upon the people—nothing is more in accordance with our political creed—than a manly submission to the decree of the majority; and we never see a disappointed politician making himself ridiculous, without pitying his selfishness and his blindness.—*Pennsylvanian, June 24, 1851, edited then by J. W. Forney.*

A Word to Candidates.

As the time is near at hand when the various candidates for political favors, whether in pursuance of their own inclination, or in obedience to the wishes of friends who desire to see them occupy places of honor and trust, will find it necessary to have their names placed before the people through the medium of the Press; we deem it proper to say a few words in regard to the course we consider, that in justice to ourself as well as to the various candidates for nomination in the Democratic party whose servant we profess to be, we will feel bound to pursue. That no man's name may be trifled with, or used contrary to his reasonable wishes, we shall invariably require every announcement of the name of any person as a candidate for the nomination for any of the officers voted for at the primary election, to be furnished us by the candidate himself, or some responsible Democrat, as our guarantee, that his name is not improperly used. Each candidate shall have his name inserted in the first issue of the "Republican" after it has been received at the office. To ensure attention, all announcements must be in writing, and left at the "Republican" Office, or addressed to the editor by mail. All such notices will be charged one dollar, and we may express the hope will be paid at the time the card is handed in for publication, as that will prevent any difficulties thereafter about the proper person to pay the same. By a strict adherence to these rules in good faith, during the campaign, we hope to be able to treat all our Democratic friends fairly, and if possible give no cause of complaint to any.

Our *mammoth* rolling mill, says the Johnstown *Tribune*, has recently turned out a larger yield per week of railroad iron than has ever been manufactured in the same time by any rival establishment in the Union. Three weeks ago *seven hundred and twenty-two tons* were rolled from Monday morning until Saturday night, and last week we understand the yield was about seven hundred tons. All this was accomplished, too, without a single extra heat We put the Cambria Iron Works as now managed in the van of all iron enterprises this side of the Atlantic.

Convention of Delegates.

The Delegates chosen sometime since to meet in Convention and reconsider the existing system of nominating candidates for county and other offices, met at the Court House, in this borough, on Tuesday evening. The action taken as far as we can learn, restains the present system of nominating, and throws some restrictions around the mode of holding elections and receiving votes. This was highly necessary in the alternative of continuing the Crawford county system; but we think some alterations or modifications could have been introduced that would have been satisfactory to the party. A county committee was also chosen and other business transacted, but the proceedings are too lengthy for this week's paper. We shall give them in our next.

Evidences of Re-Union.

We observe all around, says the Allentown *Democrat*, the cheering evidences of a re-union of feeling and of effort in the Democratic ranks, so recently distracted by issues which we trust have passed with the circumstances that have brought them into existence. Among these signs of the times, there are none more cheering than the Democratic press. That embittered and acrimonious language which characterized the press to a certain extent, a few months ago, has been changed entirely; and now almost every Democratic paper that we open, supports right heartily the nominees of the party, Messrs. WRIGHT and ROWE, whatever may have been the views of those who represent it, as to the course of the convention that nominated them, this is as it should be. We never could find anything to justify a Democrat in refusing his support to an unexceptional nominee, in the unwise action of a convention that made the nomination. Hence from the outset, we cheerfully accepted the nominees of the last State Convention, while we as unhesitatingly condemned the course as pursued by the convention in other matters as factious and impolite.

There were, however, a few Democratic papers that pursued for a time a different course, nearly all of which we are pleased to observe, have now the Democratic flag floating at the mast-head, and are doing good service in the cause.

We may therefore say that the Democratic press of Pennsylvania is an unit in support of the ticket; and if the same determination to rout the Opposition—whether as Black Republicans, or Know Nothings, or under any other guise—as manifested, we look forward to an easy and triumphant victory.

Opposition State Convention.

The Opposition State Convention met at Harrisburg on Wednesday last, and was presided over by that illustrious blood and thunder gentleman, David Taggart, Esq., of Northumberland. David thanked the Convention for the honor conferred and indulged in numerous sage reflections, in the midst of which he introduced the *Roman* orator, whom he made to exclaim, "How long, oh, *Buchanan!* will you continue to abuse our patience?" and then made a nice play upon Reilly and Ahl, after which he subsided. The convention then proceeded to nominate candidates, and on the eigth ballot, Thomas E. Cochran, Esq., of Lancaster, received a majority of all the votes cast for Auditor General, and Wm. H. Keim, Esq., of Berks, was nominated on first ballot for Surveyor General. The committee on resolutions reported a windy set of resolutions which may be summed up as follows.—1st. We oppose the national administration. 2nd. We protest against the national administration. 3rd. We denounce the national administration. 4th. We oppose the reopening of the slave trade. 5th. We want protection. 6th. We condemn the national administration. 7th. We desire to have 160 acres of land, free of charge, from the Government. 8th. The ballot box must be purified. 9th. We are opposed to the introduction of foreign paupers and criminals into this country. 10th. We invite every one to vote for our candidates. 11th. We endorse the course of Gen. Simon Cameron. After their severe labors, the convention adjourned to the house of Gen. Simon, where they regaled with the good things of life, and came away no doubt perfectly satisfied that "Simon points up"—a fact, by the way, which cannot be disputed, if we can judge of the Republican press. The convention was spiritless enough, and the resolutions sufficiently meaningless to satisfy every body.—*Mountaineer.*

A BORDER RUFFIAN OUTRAGE EXPLODED.—Some weeks since, a pathetic account of an attack upon W. B. Bloss, an assistant editor of the Leavenworth *Times*, went the rounds of the Republican press, which they indignantly denounced as a pro-slavery outrage upon a man on account of his anti-slavery views, &c. The story was dished up in the usual style of Kansas border ruffian outrages. The facts of the case have since come to light, by which it appears that Bloss had grossly insulted the wife of Mr. White, who had kindly taken him into his family and nursed him while sick, and failing to make a proper amend for his conduct, received a severe punishment from his aggrieved benefactor. In this case, like many others, the real offender was made a martyr, and the facts were represented and used for political effect.

A STRANGE FISH.—The Honolulu papers notice a very curious fish, which was taken by some natives who were fishing for shrimps. It is of a dark color, about five inches long, two inches thick, and about four inches from the top of the fin on its back to the bottom of its belly. It has a remarkably large head, and four feet or claws, which enable it to creep on the sides of rocks with great ease. When placed in a stream of water it threw out quite a stream from under the fins on each side of its body, then took a circuit round the bucket by clinging to the sides and walking apparently with great pride.—The feet resemble somewhat the paws of a bear.

Speculators and the Frost.

The late frost produced all the more consternation in Western Pennsylvania, from the general scarcity of grain, and speculators anticipated immense profits. The Waynesburg *Messenger* gives the following as indicating the temper of the people of Greene county.—

"JOHN PATTERSON had purchased on speculation, a quantity of wheat, and had on hand at Rush's Mill, in the edge of Washington county, about eigty barrells of flour. When blight came, there was but little old wheat or flour in that region, and Patterson asked $15 per barrel for his. On last Friday some fifty persons and twenty teams, went in procession, in open day to the mill, took Patterson's flour, left pay for it at the rate of $8 per barrel, hauled it off, and divided it among those considered most needy. Some of the most respectable citizens of that portion of the county were concerned, and public spirit there justifies the act, upon the ground that the flour was actually necessary to prevent famine, and that it was about to be removed. They were willing, and did pay afair price for it, and took the only means left to prevent it being removed to Wheeling, where PATTESON had gone to sell it. A quantity of what, lying at another point, and belonging to the same man, was similarly disposed of on the same day.—*Morning Pennsylvanian.*

FORGED POSTAGE STAMPS.—The *Constitution* effectually disproves the allegation of counterfeit and re-used postage stamps, and brands the rumors so industriously circulated as an outrage on good sense and decency, and a libel alike on the Government and the public at large. The injury to the postal service is very material, as doubt is excited where no just cause for doubt exists; and false odium is moreover, cast on a system which has been steadily and justly growing in popular favor. If, as is suspected, these criminal rumors have been palmed on the community to subserve private aims and interests, it is exceedingly fortunate that the only object gained has been to create an inquiry which results in the most complete denial and refutation of the whole base and malicious calumny.

THE CROPS.—The accounts from all parts of the country by the late frost report the injury to the crops to be infinitely less than was at first apprehended. The Cleveland *Herald*, states that Mr. J. H. KLIPPART, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, has been over the most of the wheat belt of the State of Ohio, through Guernsey, Licking, Knox, Fairfield, Delaware, Richland, Crawford and Ashland counties. He has examined wheat fields, personally, wherever he has been, conversed with farmers, made the subject his study, and concludes that there will be three-fourths what there would have been harvested under any circumstances.

Daily Pennsylvanian

VERMONT.—The Democratic State Convention at Burlington, on Thursday was the largest gathering of the party ever held in Vermont; and judging from the reports of the proceedings, was characterized with great harmony and good feeling. The nomination of JOHN G. SAXE, Esq., for the office of Governor, is as honorable to the party making it as it is to the candidate. Mr. SAXE is widely known as a ripe scholar, a popular author, and a discriminating and an honest politician; a gentleman who blends with the refinement of literary taste and accomplishment, strong practical common sense; one who understands life in all its phrases and fulfils its highest duties.

NEGRO EQUALITY.—The colored brethren are beginning to believe that their pretended friends are sincere, and are acting accordingly. We understand that out of the ten in Venango county whose names are attached to the call for Forney's State Convention, seven are negroes, viz:—Geo. Law, Samuel Wilkinson, Geo. Pearson, Samuel Hopkins, C. P. Adams, Daniel Lawson and S. Jones. If this is the case—and if not the *Spectator* will please set us right—we are glad to see it. It is about time the negroes would assert the rights which have been claimed for them so long, and we know of no better place for them than under Forney's Banner. He needs *strength* and a few of them near his person will make him *very strong.*—*Merc r Reg.*

LIMA BEANS.—We see that some of our brethren of the press are recommending the pinching of Lima beans when six feet high, instead of permitting the vines to run around poles of fifteen feet. This is an excellent practice, and was first suggested by ourselves, which seems forgotten by those who then repudiated and now adopt it. Pinch treatment causes the vine to grow to a much largar size, throwing out side-shoots with a larger crop of fine frnit and to perfect the beans before frost, instead of continuing to bear indefinitely and to perfect but few. This is an excellent crop when so managed, and always profitable. It only requires full fertilization and disintegration of the soil to raise a pint or more of Lima beans per pole, and with such a crop sold at six dollars per bushel in the dry state, the yield will equal $400 or more per acre in value.—*Working Farmer.*

THE EFFECTS OF LATINS.—Andrew Jackson was once making a stump speech out west, in a small village. Just as he was concluding, Amos Kendall, who sat behind him, whispered "Tip'em a little Latin General, they won't be contented without it." The man of the iron will instantly thought upon a few phrases he knew, and in a voice of thunder wound up his speech by exclaiming, "E pluribus unum-vo." The effect was tremendous, and the Hoosiers' shouts could be heard for miles.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE VERY LATEST.

FIRST DESPATCH.

FARTHER POINT, below Quebec, June 18.—The steamship Anglo-Saxon, from Liverpool on the 18th instant, passed this point this morning, bound for Quebec.

Her advices are four days later.

A great battle has been fought near Milan, in which the Austrians were defeated with the loss of *twenty thousand* killed and disabled.

Five thousand Austrians were taken prisoners.

The French loss is stated at twelve thousand.

The Austrians have evacuated Milan.

SECOND DESPATCH.

THE BATTLE OF MAGENTA.

Fought on the 4th of June—Napoleon Claims a Decisive Victory—Immense Force Engaged—Great Losses on both sides—The Victory Undecided—Napoleon in the Field—Paraquay D'Hilliers Superseded—Peace to follow the entrance of the French into Milan.

A desperate battle was fought at Magenta, 12 miles from Milan, on the 4th of June, between the allied army, under Emperor Napoleon, and the Austrian army under General Hess, in which unlimited forces were engaged on both sides.

Emperor Napoleon, in his despatches to the Empress at the Tuilleries, claims a decisive victory, saying that his army took 7000 prisoners, placed 12,000 *hors du combat*, and captured three cannons and two standards. He estimates the loss of his own army at 3000; but it was rumored in Paris that the French loss was between 9000 and 12,000.

It was reported that General Hess commanded the Austrians, and also that the Emperor Napoleon partially commanded the French in the battle of Magenta.

CONFIRMATION OF PREVIOUS ADVICES.

The latest news by the Europe, reporting the Austrians in retreat across the Ticino, is fully confirmed.

THE FRENCH CROSS THE TICINO.

The French crossed the Ticino at Buffalora, and Turbiga. There was considerable fighting at both places.

It is reported that there were from 150,000 to 180,000 Austrians and 130,000 French engaged in the battle.

The Austrian accounts differ widely from those of the French. Their bulletins speak of a "series of battles being fought, with varying success on both sides, but which were still undecided on the night of the 6th. Great losses on both sides are reported."

General Espinasse, of the Second Corps d'Armee, was killed, and Marshal Canrobert, Commander of the Third Corps, was mortally wounded.

General Maurice McMahan, commanding the Second Corps d'Armee, had been created Marshal and Duke de Magneta as a reward for his bravery on the battle field.

Five of the French Marshals and Generals were wounded.

Marshal Count Baraguay D'Hilliers has been superseded in his command of the First Corps d'Armee by General Forey.

Four of the Austrian Generals and five staff officers were wounded at the battle.

The Austrians took one cannon.

REVOLT AT MILAN—EVACUATION OF THE AUSTRIANS.—There had been a general revolt at Milan, and the people had declared in favor of the King of Sardinia.

The Austrians retired from Milan, but the city had not yet been occupied by the French.

Later rumors detracted from the alleged French victory at Magenta.

It was believed that proposals of peace would follow the entrance of the French army into Milan.

RUSSIA.

A circular from Prince Gortschakoff to the Envoys of Russia at the courts of Germany, declares that if Germany aids Austria the equilibrium will be destroyed.

A despatch from Darmstadt says that the Presidents of both branches of the Legislature made speeches in favor of war against Napoleon.

AUSTRIA.

On the 4th, a great religious solemnity, with processions and public prayers, took place at Vienna, the object being to implore Heaven to bless the Austrian arms with victory. All the members of the Imperial family and the Ministers were present. Mass was read by the Pope's Nuncio.

NEW YORK, June 18.

Two parcels of Pike's Pesk gold, assayed at New York, yielded as follows: One consistiug of shot and scale gold from the mountains near Denver City, worth $17.88 in coin. Another from South Platte River, worth $19.81 in coin.

ST. LOUIS, June 18.—The New Mexican mail from Santa Fe, on the 30th ult, reached Independence this morning.—There is no news of importance in the papers furnished.

Three companies of troops met at Ottanward, enroute to establish a post at the crossing of the Arkansas.

JAPANESE ROBES.—The Secretary of the Interior has received from the Department of State two cases containing fifteen silk robes, presented by the government of Japan to Townsend Harris, Consul General of the United States, upon occasion of his audience with the Emperor.—These robes are of the finest quality, and are similar to those worn by Japanese officials of rank. They have been deposited in one of the cases of the Patent Office for safe-keeping.

☞ MR. STEPHEN A. ANDERSON, who was the editor of the *Pennsylvanian* until succeeded by Nimrod Strickland, has been appointed Chief Clerk in the Philadelphia Post Office by the new Postmaster, N. B. Browne.

☞ A coarse and slovenly teacher, a vulgar and boorish presence munching apples and chestnuts at recitations like a squirrel, pocketing his hands like a mummy, projecting his heels nearer the firmament than his skull like a circus clown, and dispensing American saliva like a member of Congress, inflicts a wrong on the school-room for which no scientific attainments are an offset.

JOSEPH PETERS,

Justice of the Peace, Curwensville, Penna.

ONE door east of Montelius & Ten Eyck's Store. All business entrusted to him will be promptly attended to, and all instruments of writing done on short notice.

March, 31, 1858.-y.

Iron City College

$40,00

PAYS for a full course in the Iron City College, the largest most extensively patronized and best organized Commercial School in the United States.

375 Students

ATTENDING DAILY, MARCH, 1859.

Usual time to complete a full course, from 6 to 10 weeks. Every Student, upon graduating, is guarranteed to be competent to manage the books of any business, and qualified to earn a salary of from

500 to 1000 Dollars.

Students enter at any time—No Vacation—Review at pleasure.

51 Premiums for best Penmanship awarded in 1858.

Minister's Sons received at half price.

☞ For Circulars and Specimens of Writing, inclose two letter stamps, and address.

F. W. JENKINS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

3000 acres.

WILL be offered at Private Sale, 3000 acres of white and yellow pine and oak timber Lands, located at the mouth of the Big Moshannon Creek, Centre, county, Penna., on which are erected a double geared Saw Mill and four tenant houses. The above lands extend seven miles up the said Creek, are covered with the best white pine in the State, and are well supplied with the best iron ore and coal.

The above property will be sold on terms to suit purchasers. Persons wishing to examine the lands can do so by calling upon the Sawyer at the Mill, who will take pleasure in showing them around.

A good farm attached to the above, containing two hundred acres of first-rate tillable land—one half cleared—on which are erected a good two-story house, a frame barn and two tenant houses, will also be sold upon easy terms in connection with, or separate from the timber lands.

For particulars address the undersigned, at *Pine Swamp Centre Co. Pa.*

JAS. K. BOAK,

June 15th, 1859.

AMBROTYPES FOR 15 CENTS.—The Subscriber has opened a new Picture Gallery on the Corner of Second and Cherry streets, Clearfield, at the sign of the Red Flag, to which he devotes his whole attention, and where Ambrotypes, Melainotypes, Ferrotypes, Niellotypes, Sterroscopes and in fact all varieties of Photographs on Glass, Iron and Paper are taken and put up in a superior manner. Don't trust his word, but call and examine his specimens, and judge for yourselves. Being connected with one of the leading Galleries of Pittsburgh, he will be constantly in the receipt of every new style and variety of Sun-Light pictures, together with such aid and such information as will enable him to produce the most Life-Like and best toned specimens of the Art. In order that all may have an opportunity of procuring copies of their faces, he has determined to be reasonable as to prices; 15 cents and upwards according to size, fixtures and case. Remember the place, the sign of the Red Flag, corner of Second and Cherry streets, directly opposite Judge Moore's.

PARKER C. PURVIANCE.

June, 15, 1859.

APPIONTMENT.

DR. JACKSON,

THE CELEBRATED

INDIAN BOTANIC PHYSICIAN,

Can be consulted at the following places, MARK THE TIME OF DAY.

Luthersburb, Pa. Stage House, Monday afternoon and Tuesforenoon, June 20th, 21st.

Curwensville, Pa., Stage House, Wednesday June 22d.

Clearfield, Pa., Mansion House, Thursday and Friday, June 23rd and 24th.

Tyrone, Pa., National Hotel, Saturday afnoon and Sunday, June 25th, and 26th.

TO THE SICK.

We battle against the dread armies of death!
And to God look alone for the biddings of duty;
Our oracles are not: frail mortal's breath—
We kneel before Nature and worship her beauty.
And we march to a victory, bloodless and blessed:
'Tis to conquer disease and relieve the distressed.

Dr. Jackson, compounds his own medicines.

Dr. Jackson's medicines are strictly vegetable and from our own forests and fields.

Dr. Jackson uses no *mercury or mineral poisons* of any kind.

Dr. Jackson treats all patients fairly and frankly—makes no false promises.

Dr. Jackson does not tear down to build up. He invigorates the system and thus aids nature in *overcoming* diseases.

Diseases of the lungs detected by the use of the sectboscope. Examinations of the chest and lungs free.

No charge is made unless the patient takes medicine.

Price of treatment is from three to thirty dollars for three months medicine. The afflicted Peor will be liberally considered.

A. C. JACKSON,
Indean Physician, Erie, Pa., Box 222.

June 10, 1859.

PUMP MAKING.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Clearfield County, and the public generally that he has resumed the business of making WOODEN PUMPS and boring PIPE-LOGS, and will be happy to execute any work in his line at the shortest notice and in the best manner, at prices to suit the times. Apply personally at the residence of J. S. Cole in Lawrence township, one and a half miles Southwest of Clearfield borough, by letter at Clearfield P. O.

G. H. HALL.

May 11th 1859. [vol. iv, no. 17.] 6m pd.

CLEARFIEL NURSERY.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Clearfield county that he has established a Nursery, on the pike leading from Curwensville to Clearfield town, and will, for the present, keep up a supply from other Nurseries, until his trees are fit for sale.

His stock will be of the best varieties and most hard kinds, and will consist of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubbery, Grapes, Gooseberries, Currants, Raspberries, Strawberries &c., which will be sold on reasonable terms. All orders will receive immediate attention. Address,

JOHN D. WRIGHT, Curwensville, Pa.

June 10, 1859. [3 mos. pd.]

AMBROTYPES!

THERE is now an opportunity for all to procure pictures of themselves and friends.

The undersigned has fitted up Rooms in Shaw's new building, where he will remain a short time.

Plating in fine gold or silver done on reasonable terms.

MW. H. CRANDALL.