



CLEARFIELD, June 20, 1859.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL.
RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT
OF PHILADELPHIA.
SURVEYOR GENERAL.
JOHN ROWE
OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

The Right of Expatriation—Falsehoods of the Opposition.

The more enlightened writers on international law contend for the right of expatriation—that is, that a citizen, or subject, has the natural right, voluntarily, to renounce his allegiance to the government under which he was born; and that all laws, such as are in existence in some of the monarchies of Europe, claiming the "perpetual allegiance" of the subjects born within their jurisdiction, is in violation of the law of nations.

The government of the United States has always taken this view of the subject, and one of the causes of the last war with Great Britain, was in vindication of this right. The right of a citizen, or subject, of one government, to renounce his allegiance to that government, and become the citizen, or subject, of another, under a proper system of naturalization, is peculiarly American doctrine, and neither its wisdom, or policy, was ever questioned, until the era of Know-Nothingism. Until then, the citizens of Europe who forsake their native shores to seek a home in this broad land, were received with hearty welcome. Their coming was hailed with joy and gladness. No one felt aggrieved. No selfish spirit denied them the opportunity to better their condition. Their coming was a valuable acquisition of wealth, of labor, and of industry to our country; and their welcome was universal. All that was required to entitle them to an equal participation of the advantages of a free government, was to bear an equal share of the common burdens. The advantages were thus mutual, for they very materially aided in making our country what it now is. They were happy and contented, for they were never insulted with the breath of envy or malice.

Such, we repeat, was the condition of our social relations previous to the advent of Know-Nothingism. But that grand fraud upon natural rights—that wicked assault upon the spirit and theory of our institutions, has had its day, and if it was not for the contempt still entertained for the originators and leaders of the faction, would be entirely forgotten.

But in perfect consistency with the hypocrisy of their creed, they now attempt, by falsehood, to regain the friendship of this class of citizens whom they so meanly and bitterly, and so recently assailed. When these assaults were made upon our adopted citizens the Democratic party stood up manfully in their defence. No man was recognized as a Democrat who was not openly opposed—who would not boldly denounce—the illiberal and anti-American doctrines of the proscriptionists. Now their organs allege that the Democrats were insincere—that they were not the real friends of foreign-born citizens, and that they (the Know-Nothings) were the real friends of naturalized citizens, inasmuch as they held that they could not possess equal rights with native born citizens—that they could not expatriate themselves—could not annul their allegiance to the governments under which they were born—and that, knowing this, they did not want to mislead or deceive them by holding out false hopes. And to sustain this allegation they cite the following letter of the venerable Secretary of State, Gen. Cass—himself a hero of the war of 1812, in defence of the very principles they now charge him with ignoring. The letter is dated the 7th of May last, and is in reply to a note of inquiry addressed to him by Mr. Le Clerc, of Tennessee, a native of France:

"Your letter of the 13th inst., has been received. In reply I have to state that it is understood that the French government claims military service from all natives of France who may be found within its jurisdiction. Your naturalization in this country will not exempt you from that claim should you voluntarily return thither."

LEWIS CASS.

Is there anything inconsistent with the doctrine or practices of our government, or the Democratic party, in the above? The question asked by M. Le Clerc, is fully and fairly answered; and he is told that being a native of France, should he be "found within the jurisdiction" of the French government, that government could "claim" military service from him; and that his naturalization here would not exempt him from that "claim." It does not say that that "claim" would be a just one. It does not say that it would be consistent with the doctrines held by the government of the United States—nor does it say that such "claim" would be acknowledged by our government. None of these things does it say, or even admit, and yet John M. Potts, and other Know-

Nothing fanatics, assume that it does.—In speaking of this letter our neighbor down street, in his last paper, says, "It sets forth that no naturalized citizen can be protected against the claims of the government under which he was born."

This, the reader will observe, is a barefaced misrepresentation as words can perpetrate. Gen. Cass says no such thing. He only informs an inquiring friend of the requirements of the French government—not one word as to the doctrines held by the United States on this subject.

But we think this one of the smallest of the offences of this character of our neighbor, and we are therefore not disposed to characterize it as it deserves to be, or as we would, were we not speaking of one who is so habituated to misrepresent facts that he can not help it. They are, no doubt, involuntary, and the author is not as responsible as if they were wilfully perpetrated.

But Gen. Cass has written another letter in reply to another gentleman, on this subject, in which he takes occasion to explain, and in reference to which letter our neighbor says Gen. Cass "proposes to retract." Here our neighbor is again the victim of his irresistible habit. Gen. Cass proposes no such thing. He only exposes the shameless duplicity of such demagogues as Potts and his repudiated band, by briefly stating the position held by the government of the United States on the subject. According to the American doctrine any citizen, or subject, of any government has the right to expatriate himself at will. We hold, for example, that a citizen of the United States can select any government on the earth under which to make his domicile, and after having sworn allegiance to such government, under whatever system of naturalization such government may practice, is shielded from any claim of this government. But should such citizen have left unfulfilled obligations—should there have been any legal claims of our government against him at the time of his leaving, he would be liable to arrest and prosecution if found voluntarily within the jurisdiction of the United States. Some of the European governments, as is shown by Gen. Cass, claim military duty from every subject, and hence they hold that if a subject leaves their dominions, this "demand" of their government is unfulfilled, and consequently renders the subject liable to arrest whenever he shall be found within its jurisdiction. To induce these governments to relax the rigor of their laws in this respect, the government of the United States has labored for years, and we are told in this second letter of Gen. Cass, that the subject has "quite recently" been brought to the attention of the Prussian government by our minister there.

The reader will thus see that such "claims" being made upon our naturalized citizens returning to the land of their birth, is no fault of our government, but of those over which we have no control. We may beseech them to be more liberal—to fashion their laws more in accordance with the spirit of the age—to be more humane and enlightened, and to treat their people more as citizens than as subjects; but we cannot make laws for them. It is too soon to try that. *Young America* can do many things, no doubt, but we cannot undertake to do this yet.

Nobly Said.

We had intended giving our readers the following extract with which Judge Swan, of the Supreme Court of Ohio, concluded his opinion in the Oberlin Slave case, in an article which appeared in our last issue, but at the time it was prepared we could not lay our hands upon it. We have since found it, and in view of the nobleness of it we consider it still worthy a place in our columns. It may be well enough to remind our readers that the Republican party which met in Convention to nominate a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court a day or two subsequent to the avowal of these sentiments, repudiated Judge Swan, who had been elected by them to his last term, and selected another man. Of course one who would not have the courage to avow such noble sentiments:

"As a citizen I would not deliberately violate the constitution or the law by interference with fugitives from justice. But if a weary, frightened slave would appeal to me to protect him from his pursuers, it is possible I might momentarily forget my allegiance to the law and constitution and give him a cover from those who are on his track—there are, no doubt, many slaveholders who would thus follow the instincts of human sympathy. And, if I did it, and was prosecuted, condemned and imprisoned, and brought by my counsel before this tribunal on a *habeas corpus*, and was then permitted to pronounce judgment in my own case, I trust I should have moral courage to say before God and the country, as I am now compelled to say under the solemn duties of a judge, bound by my official oath to sustain the supremacy of the constitution and the law: 'The prisoner must be remanded.'"

A JERSEY MOSQUITO.—Some years ago, it is said, a party was travelling in a stage through the pines, and saw in the distance what they supposed was the frame of a log house. On approaching they found it was the skeleton of a mosquito which had starved to death, the flesh having fallen from the bones. Rather tall! But nothing to the skeleton which for a long time stood in Peale's Museum. It was supposed to be a mastodon, but turned out to be only a Jersey mosquito.

The above statement must be highly gratifying to persons contemplating a visit to Cape May, or Atlantic City.

Convention of Delegates.

In accordance with the call of the Standing Committee of the Democratic party of Clearfield county, the delegates elected to take action upon the system of making nominations, met at the Court House, in Clearfield, on Tuesday the 21st June, 1859.

Edward Parks, of Morris, was elected President; and W. B. Dickinson, of Becraft, and R. J. Wallace, of Clearfield, Secretaries.

The townships being called over the following delegates appeared and took their seats.

Becraft—Wm. R. Dickinson.
Bell—James McGhee, and Lewis Smith.
Brody—Hon. B. Bonnell, H. Passmore, Lever Flegal and Frederick Korb.
Burnside—James Savage.
Chert—Daniel Gorman, Wm. W. Worrell.

Clearfield—R. J. Wallace, Wm. Behn, Curwensville—John D. Thompson, Johnson Potter.

Douglas—Cyrus Howe, John Hughes, Ferguson—Wm. McCracken.
Girard—Abraham Kyler, H. J. Hite, Goshen—E. R. Livergood, Isaac W. Graham.

Grakam—Jacob Wilhelm, John Holt.
Kathana—B. D. Hall, Lorenzo Hartline.
Knox—Conrad Baker, George Erhard, Lawrence—A. C. Tate, Jno. Shaw, Jr., S. H. Shaffner.

Morris—Edward Parks, Jno. J. Miller.
New Washington—Jno. Cummings, G. W. Stewart.
Pike—Eli Bloom, D. C. Dale, James Bloom, Sr.

Union—P. H. Boone.
Woodward—Geo. W. Shoff, Thomas Henderson.

The object of the Convention having been stated, on motion, after full discussion, it was

Resolved, That the system now in use known as the Crawford system, be continued.

The following rules for the regulation of that system, were offered and adopted, viz.:

1. No member of the opposition shall be privileged to vote at a primary election, without pledging himself to support the Democratic ticket.

2. There shall be but one election in each township, the place of holding which shall be duly advertised by the Vigilance Committee of the townships, a reasonable length of time previous thereto.

3. No returns will be received by the Convention of Return Judges, unless the same be certified by the Vigilance Committee to have been held agreeably to the rules of the party, and brought in either by one of that committee or some known democrat deputed by them.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Convention proceed to the election of a Standing Committee for the ensuing year, whereupon:

Robert J. Wallace, of Clearfield, was elected Chairman, and W. R. Dickinson, Jas. McGhee, Jno. W. Kyler, W. B. Holt, Lever Flegal, Jno. Young, W. W. Worrell, F. F. Conrict, John D. Thompson, Wm. Behn, Jno. A. Thompson, F. C. Bell, Abraham Ogden, John Nelson, A. B. Shaw, A. C. Dale, Hiram Woodward, L. J. Crans, L. Hartline, J. H. Larrimer, S. H. Shaffner, W. A. Wallace, Amos Hile, Josiah R. Read, Thomas Dougherty, Eli Bloom, P. H. Boone, Samuel Henderson.

On motion, proceedings ordered to be published. Adjourned.

E. PERKS, Pres't.
W. R. DICKINSON, R. J. WALLACE, Secretaries.

THE MONGREL MEETING.

"Dirty, lousy Loco Focos," "Rotten, Sinking leaders of the Loco Focos," "Ignorant Loco Foco voters," "Ignorant Chukle-headed Dutchman of Berks County" &c. &c. are a few of the epithets, we have been informed, that issued from the polluted lips, engendered in the malignant mind of one of the orators at the mongrel meeting in the Court house on last Monday evening. We were not present to hear that elegant effusion; but those who were, are sure it was equal to the best efforts, and fully sustained the reputation of the author. The assertions whether in allusion to the Democratic party, National Administration, or to individual Democrats, were as far from the truth as the language was from common decency, and both unbecoming in a public meeting presumed to be composed of respectable citizens.

This was particularly the case in referring to Gen. Cass. "Gen. Cass, is a bigger Know-Nothing than I ever was" exclaimed this speaker. "Gen. Cass says our Irish adopted Citizens that our Government can afford them no protection" &c. &c. This he knew to be a barefaced misrepresentation. Gen. Cass never said anything of the kind, whether in reference to Irishmen, Dutchman or any other description of Naturalized Citizens, and no man knew it better than he who so dishonestly asserted the contrary.

But we are not surprised at this. The only weapons of this conglomeration of fusionists, who impudently style themselves the "Peoples Party" are detraction, slander and falsehood. Even the very doctrines that they once professed to consider the perfection of political faith, are now for their own base and selfish purposes held up to public scorn. This alone, is the anchor of their hope. If they could not keep the rank and file of their party constantly deceived as to the acts of the Democratic party and its distinguished champions, they would be totally without followers.

We have, it seems, aroused the ire of that luminary of the times, the *Jefferson Star*. We regret that we have been the cause of exciting it to a spasmodic attempt at repeating a stale witticism, as such overpowering efforts might interfere with the regular issue of that valuable Journal.

Samuel B. Taylor, has been appointed Postmaster at Bald Hills, in this county, in place of Wm. Carr, resigned.

The Recuperative Energy of the Democratic Party.

It is cheering and encouraging to witness, on every hand, the unmistakable evidences of the increasing unanimity, concert of action, and unshaken confidence of ultimate success, that pervade the Democratic masses. When, at the meeting at the Merchants' Hotel, on Saturday night, of the appropriate Committee to make the preliminary arrangements for the annual Democratic celebration of the Fourth of July, in Independence Square, a member proposed an enlargement of the number of officers, and accompanied the proposition with the remark that the increased strength of the party over last year justified the change, it was no idle boast, but borne out by the fact, as time will conclusively demonstrate.

Any one who has been in the habit for years of watching the various phases and phenomena of American politics and of parties, cannot fail to have noticed, and have the candor to admit, the recuperative power of the Democratic party, overcoming, at times almost miraculously, the most overwhelming, and, apparently, insurmountable reverses.

Take, for instance, the Presidential election of 1840—the ever-memorable log-cabin and hard cider saturnalia—when Gen. Harrison was elected over Martin Van Buren, carrying every State but six in the Union. Then, the "Opposition," glorying in a triumph achieved by the most scandalous abnegation of all "principles for the public eye," and by practices the most besetting and humiliating, and made us, as now, by the outcasts and fug ends of all parties and factions, predicted the utter dissolution and disintegration of the Democratic organization, and calculated upon undisputed political dominion for long years to come. Not so, however. The Democratic party had touched its lowest point of depression; from that moment it had an upward tendency, and recapturing State after State, as opportunity afforded, for the enemy, the year 1844 saw it again in the ascendant, installing a President in power, taking possession of the Government, and assuming its responsibilities.

So, in 1848, when Gen. Taylor, who by dint of their recent military achievements, attracted the popular heart to his standard, was elected over that accomplished statesman, Lewis Cass, there were short-sighted mortals who believed that the Democratic party was irretrievably ruined. Not so, however, thought the sagacious and discerning—the Old Guard—who had stood the brunt of a hundred battles, who knew their own position, and who also knew the nature and habits of their adversary. And the result proved the soundness and sagacity of their conclusions, based, as they were, upon the inexorable logic of past history and of common sense. Again, the Democracy, as after other defeats, gathered around their ancient camp fires, and drank consolation and hope even from the very cup of their reverses. For they knew that—

"Truth, crushed to earth, will rise again; The eternal years of God are hers; But error, wounded, writhes in pain, And dies amidst her worshippers."

soon the old fire of other days began to animate the Democratic heart and quicken its pulsations; soon State after State, that had been deemed hopelessly lost, wheeled into the Democratic column; and our years after, another Democratic President crowned a victory over the Opposition, unparalleled for splendor and completeness in the annals of political warfare; and again, in 1856, by the election of our present patriotic Chief Magistrate, over fanaticism and the enemies of the Union, another triumph was added to the list of Democratic achievements.

It is no idle boast, then, to say that the Democratic party is stronger now than it was this time last year. Judging from the past, this declaration could be safely made without the self-evident manifestations everywhere that such is the fact. There is no doubt that last year, in all the Northern States, the Democratic party sustained its worst reverse, consequent upon the distracting and unprofitable fight over the Kansas imbroglio, just as it did in 1854, after the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, when some of the best men—national men—of the party were struck down by the flood-tide of sectional fanaticism. Now that the Kansas question is forgotten, or looked upon as an obsolete issue, and new questions are looming up for consideration and solution, the party is again rising to the majesty of its full strength and power. The Administration at Washington, by its admirable home and foreign policy, by its wise and prudent economy, by its strict enforcement of accountability from all public agents, and by its prompt dismissal of delinquents from office, without "fear, favor or affection," is commanding the approbation and the confidence of the Democracy everywhere; and their united and compact columns are eagerly awaiting the great contest of 1860, to strike another blow for the integrity of the Constitution and perpetuity of the Union.

JUSTICE TO EX-PRESIDENT PIERCE.—The "Amoskeag Veterans," who, it will be remembered, declined to participate in the reception of General Pierce on his visit to New Hampshire in 1856, have repented of their bad manners. The "Veterans" are not the only body of men in the country who are rendering eleventh-hour justice to the late President. Throughout the whole country, and among men of all parties, a reaction has taken place which is in the highest degree complimentary to the official services and private worth of Gen. Pierce. At a late meeting of the "Veterans" the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, some unpleasant feeling exists among members of our Battalion, relative to our procedure upon the occasion of the visit of President Franklin Pierce to his home in 1856, and

Whereas, said visit occurred at a time of extraordinary political excitement, therefore,

Resolved, That we, as Veterans, on that occasion, did not do justice to ourselves or to President Pierce, for whom, as well as for the office he then held, we all bear the highest personal regard;—and we further

The recent arrival of a steamer from Europe brings the important intelligence that since the battle of Marengo the Austrians continue to retreat before the allied army, the latter taking possession of the country as the former evacuate it. There have been no battles or engagements between the troops since the one above named; nor is it likely there will be one if the Austrians can keep out of reach, until they change their line of policy.

The Derby Ministry, having been defeated upon the assembling of parliament, has resigned and a new cabinet has been formed with Lord Palmerston at its head. The commercial news are important.—Broadstuffs have declined and cotton is dull.

The "Chevalier" Again.

We observe that Chevalier Forney is in a bad humor about an editorial that recently appeared in our columns, and makes it the occasion of an attack upon Senator Bigler, in his usual slang style, reprinting an extract from a private letter to Mr. Stanton, &c. The Col. should endeavor to keep cool this hot weather, or he may get himself into a dangerous sweat. Senator Bigler has no more to do with the editorial in question than Col. Forney; nor do we know whether it pleased or displeased him; but we do know, that if we were going to select a political writer for our paper, we should prefer Bigler to Forney, because the former would not only write correct doctrine, but he would put more in one column than the latter would in two.

The Col. is specially offended because we said *The Press* was losing its influence; but will he deny that within the last year it has lost nearly all its Democratic subscribers in this section of the State; and as a consequence its influence in the Democratic ranks.

That of Col. Forney for which we have the greatest contempt, and which is sinking him most in the estimation of gentlemen, is his habit of betraying confidence and publishing private letters. We have a private letter on file, written some years since, by Col. Forney in behalf of Mr. Forrest against his wife, which he can see in the newspapers if he desire it; and which he will see so soon as we see another private letter in *The Press*.

A PLACE OF RESORT.—The *Tyrone Star* recommends Tyrone as a place of summer resort. From the few opportunities we have had of observing it, we had about come to the conclusion that it was a place of resort at all seasons.

A Card.

To the Democratic voters of Clearfield county.

FELLOW CITIZENS—Encouraged by the hope that I have in the honorable capacity as the Representative of this county, in the Legislature for the past session discharged my duty in accordance with the best of my humble ability. I take great pleasure in now offering myself to your kind consideration, and at the same time assuring you that my best endeavors shall, as heretofore, be devoted to a careful maintenance of the best interest of the District.

Thanking you very kindly for former favors, I again solicit your votes at the primary election.

Truly your ob't servant,
T. J. BOYER,
Luthersburg, June 27, 1859.

PRIMARY ELECTION.

CARDS OF CANDIDATES.

PROTHONOTARY.

We are authorized to announce that Dr. G. F. Hoar will be a candidate for the nomination for Prothonotary, at the ensuing primary election, subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

REGISTER AND RECORDER.

We are authorized to announce the names of JAMES WAGLER, Esq., as a candidate for the nomination for Register, Recorder, and Clerk of the Orphan's Court, subject to the action of the Democratic party at the ensuing primary election.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce the name of WILLIAM MERRILL as a candidate for the nomination for county commissioner, at the primary election, subject to the decision of the democratic party.

We are authorized to announce the name of SAMUEL C. THOMPSON, of Morris tp., as a candidate for the nomination for County Commissioner, at the ensuing primary election, subject to the rules of the democratic party.

COUNTY AUDITOR.

We are authorized to announce the name of J. B. SHAW, of Lawrence tp., for the nomination for County Auditor at the primary election, subject to the decision of the democratic party.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the managers of the Glen Hope & New Washington Turnpike & Plank Road, held at Newburg May 2, 1859, an assessment of twelve dollars and fifty cents on each share was laid to pay for work completed on said road. The stockholders of said road will therefore take notice that the above amount is required to be paid on each share, on or before the first of August next, or they will be dealt with according to law.

JOSEPH M'MURRAY, Treas.

June 29, 1859.

MILITARY NOTICE.

By order of Brigadier General A. M. HILLS, All Field and Commissioned officers of the Fifth Brigade of the Fourteenth Division of Pennsylvania Militia comprised of Clearfield county, are required to meet at Clearfield on Monday the 4th day of July next at 4 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of electing a Major General for this Division.

P. W. BARRETT, Adj.

Clearfield June 29th, 1859.

Iron City College

\$40.00

PAY for 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 guaranteed 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—Examine at pleasure.

51 Premiums for best Penmanship awarded in 1858.

Minister's Sons received at half price.

For Circulars and Specimens of Writing, enclose 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 grained Saw Mill and four tenement 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—once half cleared—on which are erected a good two-story house, a frame barn and two tenement 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.

AMBIOTYPES 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, Melanotypes, Ferrotypes, Niello-types, Stereoscopes 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, features and pose. Remember the place, the sign of the Red Flag, corner of Second and Cherry streets, directly opposite Judge Moore's.

PARKER C. PURVANCE.

June 15, 1859.

PUMP MAKING.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Clearfield County, and the public generally that he has resumed his 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, or by letter to 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, Shrubs, 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. [2 mos. pd.]

AMBIOTYPES!

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. Posing in fine gold or silver does on reasonable terms.

MW. H. CRANDALL.

NOTICE.

IN the matter of the estate of Alexander Stone, dec'd, Jesse Stone was cited to appear before the court and give bail. The rule was continued on the 25th June, 1859, to 1st day of next term. The Executor restrained in the mean time from collecting any money coming to said estate, with notice to those indebted to said estate, to pay over to Wm. A. Wallace, Esq., his attorney, the money to be appropriated to paying a judgment in his hands against said estate.

By the Court,
JAMES WRIGLEY, Ckr O. C.

FIRST ARRIVAL.

NEW GOODS, just received—among which are LADIES' DRESS GOODS, SHOS, &c. And One Hundred Pieces of Latest Style Prints.

all of which will be sold cheaper than ever at the Corner—Curwensville. WM. IRVIN.

April 19, 1859—no. 14, vol. iv.

SORGHAM or Chinese Sugar Cane Seed for sale at the Corner—Curwensville. WM. IRVIN.

18th Ap. 1859.—no. 14, vol. iv.

CLEARFILD GAS COMPANY.

A preliminary meeting for the organization of the Clearfield Gas Company will be held at the Court House in Clearfield on Saturday the 4th day of June 1859, at 5 o'clock P. M. All citizens friendly to the project are desired to be in attendance, as several offers for the location of the works have been had, and important business will be transacted.

JOHNATHAN BOYNTON, SAMUEL MITCHELL, WM. A. WALLACE, May 25th, 1859.

MACKEREL AND HERRING for sale at the Corner Store—Curwensville. WM. IRVIN.

18th Ap. 1859.—no. 14, vol. iv.