

GOD BLESS AMERICA!

A NATIONAL ANTHEM, BY A. H. HIND.

God bless the land that gave us birth!
No prayer but this know we,
God bless the land of all the earth.
The happy and the free!
And where the land like ours can brave
The splendor of the day,
And find no son of her a slave!
God bless America!
God bless the land,
The land beloved forever and for aye,
God bless the land that gave us birth!
God bless America!

For liberty our grandest trod
The wide and stormy sea;
They bought the treasure with their blood,
Their children all are free!
And free amid earth's servile hordes,
To point the patriot's way,
With ploughshares turned in war to swords,
God bless America!
God bless the land, &c.

The desert howled, the pilgrims came;
They fled oppression's chain;
The desert bloomed the brilliant flame
Of freedom rose again;
And here hearts of fire are born,
That flame shall never decay,
While babes laugh kings and crowns to scorn,
God bless America!
God bless the land, &c.

The Puritan Recorder, says—Pope Pius Ninth is about to introduce a stricter system of discipline into the Church of Ireland. To accomplish this purpose, the propagandists have given the necessary power to Dr. Cullen, Archbishop of Dublin, and that prelate has been appointed apostolic legate in Ireland. The plan of reformation that the legate proposes to effect, contemplates the entire absorption of the comparative independence which the Church in Ireland has hitherto enjoyed, and the bringing it under complete subjection to the court of Rome. The reformation immediately comprises the episcopacy, the parochial clergy, and the seminaries. The vacant sees are to be filled by men whose docility to Rome, not merely in morals and essential discipline, but also in every belief of propaganda, is beyond exception or doubt. It is supposed that this new movement will be very unpalatable to the Irish clergy, and will give a new impulse to the Protestant missionary labors now so successful in that country.

How America was formed, and the cause of the Flood.—Clark Mills, of Washington states that the foundations of the great deep being broken up, the waters must have retired in great agitation to the east and west from the sides of the rising continent. The various opposing currents caused immense deposits to be made, and the rush of water, with the flaming ocean beneath, generated an immense evaporation. The winds, which before this, moved from east to west around the globe, were suddenly obstructed by the towering burning mountains. They rolled back as if astonished at the new phenomena, laden with the vapors of a boiling ocean. The clouds in their sublime evolutions, moving in the direction of the waters to the east and west from America, met in awful array over the Old World. There they discharged their burning vapors descending for forty days, and after the earth revolved 130 times in her cambric mantle, the waters retired to the caverns from whence our continent arose.

A GREEN YANKEE.—The editor of the Knickerbocker says "I should like you to have seen a specimen of a green Yankee who came down the sound in a Hartford steamer with me. He had never been to York before, and he was asking questions of every body on board the boat. However, if he was 'green as grass,' he was picking up a good deal of information which will doubtless stand him in good stead hereafter. One of his comparisons struck me as decidedly original:

"Up the Northampton," said he, "I took breakfast, and they taxed me a few shillins!—'Twas a pretty good price, but I got it to 'em.' 'Twas enough, any way. Well, when I came down to Hartford, I took breakfast again, next morning, and when I asked 'em how much, they looked at me and said half a dollar. I looked back at 'em pretty sharp—but I paid it, and after I had paid it, I set down, and ciphered up inside how much it would cost a fellow to board along at that rate; and I tell you what, I pretty soon found out that 'fore the end of a month it would make a fellow's pocket-book look as if 'n elephant had stomped on it!" Sam Slick himself never employed a more striking simile.

Whether a man leads a sober life or not depends upon the temper of his wife. No man will listen all night to a scold, who knows where "a sling can be had for a sixpence." At Cockfield the other night we found no less than thirteen married men, who spend six evenings a week in squinting tobacco juice on a coatstove. We thought we would find out who they were. On enquiring, we learned that eleven of them were blessed with wives who "jawn" from Monday morning till Saturday night while the other two would a couple of "she philanthropists" ladies, so constantly engaged in the welfare of Central Africa, that they have no time to keep their husbands' shirts whole.

One half of ugliness is caused by want of ventilation. The less oxygen in a room, the more dark becomes our blood; and the darker our blood becomes, the more we take to irritation and ill nature. The only reason that printers are more crabbed than other folks, is because they allow a big coal stove to rob them of their share of oxygen.

"Fish Convention."

It is not often that we come across more natural punning than will be found in the following extract from a "Comical Report of a Fish Convention." It is to be understood that all the marine monsters, big fish, and "small fry" of the great deep are assembled in conclave—the Whale in the chair.

"He opened the Convention by stating that he did not wish to make a speech; he would take up as little room, and be no longer than possible." (Here the Shark whispered to the Sword-fish that it was not possible for the Whale to be much longer, as he was over eighty feet now. In his opinion, he only wanted a chance to spout: in fact, he considered him a fine regular old blower.)

"The Whale continued, and contended that he had been grossly insulted by man—he might say, lampooned; not that he would upon the use made of his fat, as he did not wish to make light of such a matter. He had been harpooned, at least. Men were sarcastic toward him, and their shafts were sharp and pointed. Some of his fellow-whales had been very much cut up, and exceedingly tried. He had lately learned that a substitute for oil had been invented, which might lessen the persecution of whales—but he feared it was all gas. The Whale alluded to a harpoon which had lately hit him; it had made a great impression on him, and he feared had affected him deeply.

"Here his feelings overpowered him, and he sat down (on the Shark) amidst a general blubber.

"The Shark rose with some difficulty, and remarked that the tale of the Whale had moved him; in fact, it was very striking. His own situation was far from pleasant. He was by profession a lawyer, and he flattered himself, one of the deep kind. But business was bad, and he had been obliged to take a few pupils. He had lately presented a fine opening for a young man, who felt overboard, but was soon afterwards obliged to reject his suit as indigestible. Unless he had more cases, he should leave the law and open as a dentist.

"The Sea-Serpent did not wish to intrude upon the Convention; he did not know whether he properly belonged to the fish-tribe or not. All he asked was not to be classed with the Eel, whom he considered to be a very slippery character. (Here the Eel was observed to wriggle violently.) Lately he was passing a certain species of the Eel, when just happening to touch him, he had been so shocked that he hardly recovered.

"The Eel hastily arose, and said that he was shocked—he might say electrified—at these remarks. It was evident to him that the Serpent must get himself into a coil. As for his being a 'slippery character,' he thanked Neptune—he did not belong to such a sealy set as the Serpent.

"The Whale called the Eel to order, and the Eel called the Whale an 'old swell-head,' and was then summarily put out of the Convention.

"The Turtle said he was suffering from a slight indisposition. He was walking on shore, he said, a short time since, when he met a party of jolly young sailors. The result was, that he was laid flat on his back, and was unable to move for some time, and since then he had not felt so lively as usual. There was one thing to which he would call the attention of the Convention; he prided himself upon the purity of his political principles. He was the Alderman's best friend. The Shark had lately insulted him by calling him a 'regular old Hard Shell.'

"Here the Shark interrupted him by asking, 'Is not that your case?'

"The Turtle replied, that he 'should say nothing more at present, but should have something to lay before the next meeting.'

"Yes," replied the Shark, contemptuously; 'a few eggs probably.'

"The Porpoise undertook to speak, but was speedily silenced. The expression of the Convention was, that he was a blower."

"The 'Small Fry' were next called upon—Oysters, Lobsters, and others. The Oyster opened his case, which was a hard one. He was always in trouble—a perpetual stew or broil. His half-brother, Clam, was a disgrace to the family; always in liquor, and generally considered a 'squirt.' Some of his family were indolent, and spent most of their time in 'boils.' There had been some rakes among them, who had created great disturbance.

"There was one of his neighbors, he said—'He would not call any names, for he scorned scandal'—who was very surly and crabbed.—'He was a one-sided individual, and nobody approved of his motions.

"The Crab protested against this abuse, and said that the rest took advantage of him because he was 'soft.' He respectfully retired backward.

"The Godfish who had been visiting a 'school,' the Shark noted with a nod that he had heard; the aristocratic salmon who got into a row with a York State Trout, who called him a Northern Fish with Southern principles; and the Flying-Fish, who flew into a tremendous passion—all took part in the proceedings of the Convention.

"But so it was, at last, as the erudite Dogberry has it, that the whole dissemblingly disappeared in good order, notwithstanding an attempt at disturbance made by a jolly old Sole and a lot of Suckers."

How Much Should a Cow Eat.—Cows to give milk, require more food than most farmers imagine. S. W. Johnson, writing from Munich to the Country Gentleman, gives an interesting report of some experiments which have been made in Bavaria, from which the following is an extract:

"Our trials have confirmed the view that cows to give the greatest possible quantity of milk must, daily receive and consume one-thirtieth of their live weight in hay, or an equivalent thereof. If more food be given it goes to the formation of flesh and fat, without occasioning a corresponding increase in the yield of milk; but if on the contrary, less food be furnished the amount and value of the milk will be greatly diminished."

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, 1855-6.

The Tribune is now in the middle of its fifth year, Vol. XV. of its weekly issue commenced on the 1st of September last. The American public need not now be made acquainted with its character or claims to consideration. With but a single exception, it has aimed to stand for Righteousness, for Truth, for Humanity, against Iniquity, Fraud, and Oppression. There is not a slave-trader on this Continent, who he may never read anything but his bills of sale and notes payable, who does not know and hate the Tribune; there is not an extensive fabricator of drugged and poisonous Liquors, who does not consider it a very dangerous and immoral paper, and wonder why its publication is tolerated in a commercial, cotton-buying City like New-York. The New-York Mercury once forcibly remarked that it had never known a hard, gripping, screwing, malicious employer who was not hostile to the Tribune, nor one eminently generous and kindly who did not like it! Prompt and plain-spoken in its denunciations of iniquity and abuses of power, whilst claiming no exemption from human fallibility, it may have done temporary injustice to individuals, but it has never been unfaithful to Principle, nor deal to the cries of the wronged and suffering. In its columns the advocates of novel and unpopular theories contemplating the melioration of human woes, especially those of the voiceless and down-trodden, have found audience and hospitality; while it has already refuted, and will continue to refute, every attempt to suppress and degrade any class because of diversities of Nativity, or Creed.

In defiance of calumnies the most atrocious, and of hostilities the most deadly and untrue, the Tribune has steadily and bravely maintained its position from the day of its origin. Its means of serving the public have been augmented in proportion.—Instead of a single editor with one or two assistants, it is now edited by a staff of experienced and accomplished writers, and its editorial department is most worthy of attention; while Politics, Legislation, Literature, Art, History, and Science, are all affected the social well-being of mankind. Political Theology alone, excepting, amidst here the freest and most searching discussion.

Attached by profound conviction to the beneficent policy of Industrial development and Internal-Improvement, whose most conspicuous champion it has ever been, it has, with the spirit of forbearance towards our weaker neighbors, and towards the much wronged Aborigines of this Continent, been steadily and bravely maintaining its position. It has been a steady and brave champion of the rights of the oppressed, and its editorial department is most worthy of attention; while Politics, Legislation, Literature, Art, History, and Science, are all affected the social well-being of mankind. Political Theology alone, excepting, amidst here the freest and most searching discussion.

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HURRAH FOR KANSAS!

The Blood-Red Banner floats in triumph on the "Old Corner Star," where A. M. HILLS has just opened the cheapest and most splendid assortment of Goods, ever displayed before this community, and exactly adapted to their many and various necessities. HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, BONNETS, CASSIMERES, CLOTHS, DRESS GOODS, TOILET ARTICLES, DE LUXE, PRINTS, GLOVES, HARDWARE, STONE and QUEENWARE, GROCERIES, with many articles not mentioned.

Clearfield, June 20, 1855. A. M. HILLS.

SAMUEL BERLIN, Junonia St., Tyone City, Pa. Wholesale and Retail Dealer. DRUGS, CHEMICALS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, VIALS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c.

Having just opened an extensive assortment of these articles, Physicians will find it to their advantage to give him a call, and examine his Stock before ordering from the Eastern Cities, and Country Merchants can also be accommodated with all the Essentials, Tinctures, Patent Medicines, &c., &c. Wholesale and Retail, at lowest prices. He hopes by strict attention to business, and a desire to please, to merit a share of public patronage.

THE GOOD INTENT HOTEL, PA. Subscribers would inform his friends and the public that he has just refitted and re-furnished his house and is prepared to render every attention to the travelling community. His bar contains liquors of the first quality, and his table will always be supplied with the best in market.

He respectfully solicits his friends and others to give him a call. WM. R. FLEMING. August 1, 1855.

A. K. WRIGHT, MERCHANT, AND EXTENSIVE DEALER IN LUMBER, Second Street, one door south of his residence, Clearfield, Pa. Clearfield, March 14, 1855.

TOIN RUSSELL & CO., TANNERS AND CURRIERS, Pennville, Clearfield Co., Pa. Keep constantly on hand an excellent assortment of leather, which they offer for sale at the lowest cash prices. Hides taken in exchange. July 15, 1854.

A. P. OWENS, TYONE CITY. Has just opened a large and splendid assortment of NEW GOODS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Of every description and quality, which he is selling off at the lowest prices ever known in this region of Country.

DRY-GOODS, HARD & QUEENWARE, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, GROCERIES & CONFECTIONARIES, AT CITY PRICES. He invites his Clearfield friends to give him a call, and exchange their rags, lumber, shingles, and every variety of produce, for the cheapest and best goods, to be had west of Philadelphia. Feb. 21, 1855—ly.

REMOVAL.—The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends that he has removed his BOOT AND SHOE STORE, from "Shaw's Row" to his new building, opposite the Office of James Wright, and two doors south of the Office of G. B. BARRETT, Esq.

He still keeps constantly on hand every variety of Ladies' dresses, gaiters, pumps, &c. Men's fancy dress, and gaiters, with all excellent assortment of heavy work, all adapted to the various wants of the people of Clearfield. He hopes his friends will call at his NEW STORE, and examine his stock, and prices, &c., &c.

Boots and Shoes made to order, and mending done as heretofore. ISAAC JOHNSON. Clearfield, June 27, 1855.

DAVID S. PLOTNER.—Respectfully informs his old friends and the public, that he has obtained the services of a good Cutter and workman as a foreman in the tailoring business, and he is now prepared to attend to any orders in his line of work on the most reasonable terms, and in short notice, and will have clothing on hand at all times, such as dress coats, frock coats, vests, and pantaloons of their own manufacture, and good material at the lowest prices. With a wish to accommodate, he solicits a share of patronage. New Washington, May 9, 1855.

BLACKSMITHING.—The subscriber would inform his friends that he has taken the Blacksmith Shop formerly occupied by George Orr, on the corner of Third and Main streets, in the borough of Clearfield where he carries on the business in all its various branches. JACOB SHUNKWEILER. June 6, 1855—ly.

PHILADELPHIA HOTEL.—The subscriber would inform his friends in Clearfield, and the public generally that he has enlarged and refitted his house, and is now enabled to compete successfully with any Hotel in the country. No pains will be spared to render his guests comfortable. His table shall always be supplied with the best the market can afford, and his charges moderate. He respectfully invites his friends and others to give him a call. DAVID JOHNSON. Philadelphia Jan. 31, 1855. 1 y.

TYRONE LIVERY STABLE.—The subscriber, having removed his Livery Stable from Tyrone City to Tyrone, Pa., begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he is at all times prepared to supply them with horses, carriages, buggies, and other vehicles on hire, at the most reasonable terms. Inquire at the "City Hotel." JAMES CROWTHER. Tyrone, January 31, 1855—3mo.

JOHN TROUTMAN, House, Sign and Ornamental Painter, Glass, China, and Paper Hanger, offers his services to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity. Shop on Market St., just below the Foundry. CHAIRS, LOUNGES, SOFAS, ROCKING-CHAIRS, OTTOMANS, &c., kept constantly on hand and made to order, equal in beauty and durable in material. Aug. 1, 1855.

HAVE YOU SEEN SAM?—The subscriber would inform his old friends and the public generally, that he still continues to keep a house of entertainment in New Washington, where those who call with him will receive every attention, and be made comfortable. Good stabling, and every other convenience for horses on the premises. DAVID S. PLOTNER. New Washington, Jan. 31, 1855.

BREWER DELAINES.—A superior article of Berege Delaines in dress patterns, at 25 cents per yard, never sold in this country before for less than 30 cents at

RICHARD MOSSOP'S. June 13, 1855.

CHEAP CLOTHING.—A large lot of Cheap Clothing, Men's and Boys, for sale cheap, by

RICHARD MOSSOP. June 13, 1855.

BLACKBERRY BRANDY.—A certain cure for the Dysentery, for sale by

RICHARD MOSSOP. June 13, 1855.

A Large assortment of Stone ware at the store of

W. F. IRWIN. June 13, 1855.

GENTLEMEN'S FANCY BOOTS & SHOES.—An unapproachable stock for sale by

A. M. HILLS. June 27, 1855.

BOKER, BROTHERS & JONES.

No. 158 & 160, Market Street, PHILADELPHIA. Importers and Manufacturers of City and Eastern Made Boots and Shoes. Also, every variety of French and English Shoe Lastings, Patent Leather, Kid and Calf-skins, Shoe Laces, Gallons, Bindings, &c., suitable for manufacturers.

Also, Foreign and Domestic Straw and Silk Bonnets, Leghorns, Panamas, and Palm-Leaf Hats, English, French, and American artificial Flowers, Oil Silk, Straw Trimmings, &c., &c.

Having removed to our new Store, No. 158 & 160 Market Street, below 4th, South Side, up stairs, we invite your attention to our large and varied Stock of Straw Goods, Boots and Shoes, which we are preparing for the approaching Fall Sales.

All our Goods being exclusively of our own direct Importation and Manufacture, we feel confident that our facilities are such that we can offer you inducements as regards variety and prices of Goods, unsurpassed by any house in the country.

BOKER, BROTHERS & JONES, No. 8, 1854—ly. Philadelphia.

BROOK, TYSON & REHN.—Wholesale Dry Goods Store, No. 146, Market Street, Philadelphia. [Aug. 1, 1855—ly.]

GOOD NEWS!—Wholesale Store opened in Tyone City, where anybody who wants cheap goods can purchase. The subscriber has just opened a large and well selected stock of Goods in

TYRONE CITY. Corner of Logan and Junata Sts. He has on hand and will constantly keep a large stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Clothing, Hardware, Queensware, Druggs, PROVISIONS of all kinds, consisting of Potatoes, Bacon, Fruit, Beans, Flour, Wheat, Corn meal, &c., &c.

AND ALSO, BUTTS, COIN, RYE, &c. And he hereby gives notice that he will sell his goods as low as they can be purchased in any town or country this side of Philadelphia, and will take Boards, Shingles, or even money in exchange. July 4, 1855.

GOING IT ALONE.—The undersigned having taken to himself the store formerly owned by Patchin & Swan, takes pleasure in informing his friends and the public generally, that he has just received from the city a splendid assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Confectionaries, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, and every thing usually kept in a country store. Persons wishing to pay cheap and good Goods should not forget that he is determined not to be undersold by any store in the county. His motto is "a nimble penny rate than a slow sixpence." Glen Hope, July 5, 1855.

J. P. NELSON & CO., No. 138 Market St., Merchants St., Philadelphia. Would respectfully inform the citizens of that vicinity that they keep constantly on hand a large assortment of

Dry Goods, Hard-Ware, Queensware, Groceries, Confectionaries, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, and all other articles usually kept in a country store, which they are determined to sell low for cash, country produce, or lumber. August 1, 1855.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA. The subscriber, thankful for past favors, would respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage bestowed upon his House by the Public. He is prepared to accommodate watermen, editors, drovers, and all others who may call with him, in the very best manner. He also proposes to run a line of Hacks from Tyone to Clearfield, for the accommodation of the travelling public. Philadelphia, March 14, 1855—ly.

NEW MILL.—At the Old Pioneer Mills on the Moshannon, in Morris township. The subscriber has just completed a large new Grist Mill, which is in successful operation. Grain of all kinds bought, stored, and sold on commission. Dec. 27, '54. HENRY GROBE.

APPLICANTS FOR COUNTY LANDS. Under the late act of Congress, will find the subscriber fully prepared, with blanks, forms, &c., to assist them in procuring their Warrants. Office two doors east of Journal Office, up stairs, Mar. 28, '55. J. BUCHER SWOOP.

JAMES B. GRAHAM.—Merchant and extensive Dealer in Lumber. Grahamston, P. O., Clearfield county, Pa. [May 25, 1855—ly.]

PROFESSIONAL. BARRETT & LARRIMER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, having entered into partnership in the practice of their profession, with fidelity, attend to all business entrusted to their care in Clearfield county. G. B. BARRETT, J. H. LARRIMER. Clearfield, July 15, 1855—ly.

H. BUCHER SWOOP, ATTORNEY AT LAW, CLEARFIELD, PA. Two doors East of Journal Office, up stairs. Dec. 1, 1854.

L. JACKSON CRANS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, CLEARFIELD, PA. Office adjoining his residence, on Second St. August 1, 1855.

JAMES BIDDLE GORDON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, CLEARFIELD, PA. Office in the room adjoining, on the East, the Drug Store, of Dr. H. Lorrain. He may be consulted in French and German. August 1, 1855—ly.

W. A. WALLACE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, CLEARFIELD, PA. Office nearly opposite the Court House. August 1, 1855.

J. B. McNALLY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, CLEARFIELD, PA. Practices in Clearfield and adjoining counties. Office nearly opposite Judge Wright's store. August 1, 1855.

E. S. DUNDY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, CLEARFIELD, PA. Office in the room adjoining on the West, the Store of Wm. F. Irwin. August 1, 1855.

JOHN H. MULLEN, PHYSICIAN, Frenchville, Clearfield County, Pa. Having rented the property and situation of Dr. F. Hoops, tenders his professional services to the citizens of Frenchville and vicinity. Office, one door east of Lorrain's store, Frenchville. May 22, '55—6m.

DR. B. F. AKLEY, PHYSICIAN, Grahamston, Clearfield County, Pa. tenders his professional services to the inhabitants of Grahamston and surrounding country—he can at all times be found at his Office, directly opposite Mr. J. B. Graham's store, when not professionally engaged. [Apr. 25]

A. M. HILLS, D. D. S. Office adjoining his Store, Clearfield, Pa. Artificial Teeth, from one to a full set, mounted in the most approved modern style. Filling, Filling, and Cleaning done with care and neatness.

DR. HILLS, can always be found at his office, as he is now devoting his whole attention to his profession. [June 20, '55]

BAILY & BROTHER.

No. 232 Chestnut Street, PHILADELPHIA. Have now open a large assortment of the New Rich English Velvet, Tapestry, Ingrain, &c., &c.

New Styles CARPETINGS, OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION, JUST LANDED. Also, a full assortment of Super and Medium quality AMERICAN CARPETINGS, Many of which being their own manufacture, can be recommended as