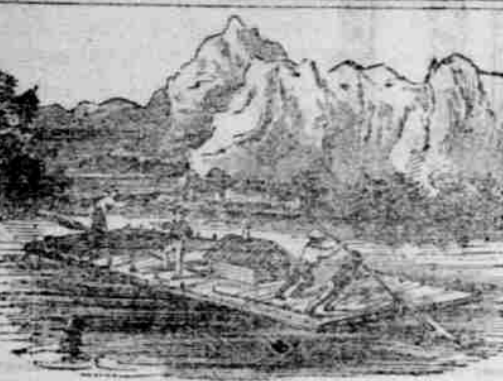


RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.



S. B. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., APRIL 10, 1856.

Nominations of the Philadelphia Convention.

FOR PRESIDENT, MILLARD FILLMORE, VICE PRESIDENT, ANDREW JACKSON DONNELSON.

UNITED STATES NOMINATIONS. CANAL COMMISSIONER, THOMAS E. COCHRAN, of York Co. SUPERVISOR GENERAL, DARWIN PHELPS, of Armstrong Co. SURVEYOR GENERAL, BARTHOLOMEW LAPORTE, of Bradford Co.

VETO OF THE PRINTING BILL.—We recently mentioned that a bill for creating permanently the office of State Printer, had passed both branches of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

On the 24 inst., Gov. Pollock transmitted a message to the Legislature, vetoing said bill, in which he sets forth reasons which will satisfy any reasonable man of the correctness of his course. He gives statistics showing the cost of printing for five years prior to 1844, when the printer was elected by the Legislature and not limited, as now, in his prices, from which it appears that the average cost of printing per annum was \$62,911 05.

On the 23d March, 1844, an act was passed, establishing a maximum rate of prices, and provided for giving the contract to the lowest bidder. During the twelve years in which this law has been in operation, namely, from 1844 to 1855, both years inclusive, the average cost to the State of the public printing has been only \$29,192 annually, being a decrease, when compared with the five years preceding 1844, of \$33,719 05—making a total saving in twelve years, of \$41,719—nearly a half of a million of dollars.

The law which is now in operation, if it is imperfect or liable to abuse, or if it has been abused, can, in the opinion of the Governor, be amended and corrected by proper legislation; but the repeal of it, and the enacting of the new law, are regarded as being of extremely doubtful propriety, as it is the bill which has been vetoed would have a tendency to largely increase the cost of printing—being estimated by such as have examined the matter thoroughly, as high as \$50,000 annually. The Governor is very moderate in his estimates; yet he presents enough to show that, by vetoing this bill, a large sum of money will be saved yearly to the people; besides which it thwarts a scheme for filling the pockets of unscrupulous partisans, and for building up a central Democratic organ at the seat of Government, which was to dictate and control the politics of the State.

The people will rejoice at finding Gov. Pollock averse to such legislation, which is designed to rob them under sanction of law, and that he is constantly watching over and determined to protect their interests. KANSAS.—Advices from Palermo, Kansas, state that the members of the Free State Legislature, which had assembled at Topeka, are hiding themselves from the judicial processes which have been issued against them. Some have fled to Iowa, some to Missouri, and the rest are secreting themselves at home. The Grand Jury of the Circuit Court, under the instruction of Judge Leconte, has indicted not only the members of the Legislature, but all the judges of the elections; and it said that bills will also be found against Gov. Robinson, Lt. Gov. Roberts, and all the executive officers. It is apprehended by some that when the Sheriff enters Lawrence to arrest these functionaries, there will be resistance and bloodshed. But this is mere surmise, and we think that Robinson and the rest of the State officers, if they are to be arrested, will submit without the least effort at resistance.

UNION STATE TICKET.—In every section of the State the ticket put in nomination by the Union Convention which met at Harrisburg on the 29th ult., is received with the highest favor. No anti-Administration paper comes to hand that does not speak in the most flattering terms of the candidates, and its fullest confidence that the ticket will be elected.—"The work goes bravely on."

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.—Both branches of the Legislature have agreed to adjourn on Tuesday next, the 22d inst. The Telegraph says, there is little business of importance now under consideration but the Erie question and the Banks, and both will have ample time to test their strength before the day fixed for adjournment.

HON. JOHN COVODE will please accept our thanks for a package of "High-shouldered Parsnip" seed, and another of "Late Siberian Broccoli," procured from the Patent Office, and which were selected by the agent of the office in England.

HAWANA.—The clipper-ship Sea Witch, from Hong Kong, with 500 Asiatic "free colonists," went ashore on the 28th March, about 12 miles west of the Moro Castle. All the officers and coolies were saved, but the vessel is supposed to be a complete wreck. The military hospital is crowded with yellow fever patients.—back so... awaits among the merchant ship. An ex-bron, out Wagoned natives of the Ca. talk with a woman, and go.

MR. BUCHANAN'S BID FOR THE SOUTH.

From the Washington Union. "Some discussion having taken place upon the position of Mr. Buchanan on the Kansas-Nebraska bill we are permitted to copy the following extract from a letter addressed by Mr. Buchanan to Senator Slidell, dated London, on the 28th of December last, when there seemed to be no difference as to Mr. B's thorough identity with the Democratic party on this, as on all other issues. It will be seen that Mr. B. speaks of the Kansas-Nebraska bill with his usual frankness and decision. We are confirmed in our impression, by this letter, that no man, no set of men, and no newspapers, are at all warranted to speak authoritatively for Mr. Buchanan upon this or upon any other question. His own words speak for themselves.—The letter of Mr. Buchanan was not, it will be seen, intended for publication, but the gentleman to whom it was addressed has thought it necessary, after the editorial article in the Union of Wednesday last, to lay it before the country:—

"The question has been settled by Congress, and this settlement should be inflexibly maintained. The Missouri compromise is gone, and gone forever. But no assault should be made upon those democrats who maintained it, provided they are now willing in good faith to maintain the settlement as it exists. Such an understanding is wise and just in itself. It is well known how I labored in company with southern men to have this line extended to the Pacific. But it has departed. The time for that has passed away, and I verily believe that the best—nay, the only—mode now left of putting down the fanatical and reckless spirit of abolition at the North is to adhere to the existing settlement without the slightest thought or appearance of wavering, and without regarding any storm which may be raised against it."

The Lancaster Independent Whig comments as follows on the foregoing:—By the above it will be seen that Mr. Buchanan has plunged deeply into the turbid waters of the Kansas question, and placed himself along side of Douglas and Pierce in the mud of slavery.—He had before occupied conservative grounds, having expressed himself in favor of sustaining the Missouri compromise; but the enchantment of the Presidential meteor has warped his judgment, intoxicated his hope and prostituted his principles. It will be observed however, that Mr. Buchanan endorses squatter Sovereignty, with a protest. "No assault, (he says) should be made upon those democrats who maintained the Missouri compromise."

It appears sensible of the fact that he is taking a bold leap after Douglas & Co., and begs lustily for the privilege of endorsing their iniquity. He also reminds them of "how I labored in company with Southern men to have the Missouri compromise line extended to the Pacific." He is proud of—he boasts of the bloodless services he rendered the country "in company with Southern men," in endeavoring to have that line extended to the Pacific, giving to slavery millions of territory that had ever been free! Perhaps he forgot that Douglas and the South insist that the Missouri compromise was unconstitutional—and a gross outrage on the rights of slave owners!

But upon what ground is it that Mr. Buchanan rests his acquiescence in a "settlement" of this vexed question, which overthrows and destroys the principles in defence of which his former labors were bestowed? Why, "the Missouri compromise is gone and gone forever." "It has departed!" It is not the ground now taken by the South—it is wrong in principle, and an outrage on Southern rights.—"The time for it has passed away," and he "verily believes the best and only plan now to put down abolitionism is to adhere to the existing settlement."

The principle which underlies the Kansas Nebraska act is approved and endorsed. With great zeal and clarity he straddles the hobby of his party, and is ready to ride whithersoever it may go, without rein or curb, for he verily believes that the repeal of the Missouri compromise and the introduction of Squatter Sovereignty "is the best, nay, the only mode left of putting down fanaticism." Is it not enough that he "verily believes it the best mode?"—of keeping his party in power? Mr. Buchanan is a shrewd man, and has learned wisdom from his experience. In 1812 he opposed "the second War of Independence," and would have freely opened his veins if one drop of Democratic blood had been in them; but experience taught him that Federalism would not lead him to power, and he abandoned it.

In 1815 he denounced "foreign influence," but soon saw that years must roll round before the people could be aroused to a sense of its evils and he could not wait, he therefore abandoned Americanism and rose to power and place. His abandonment, first of Federalism, and next of Americanism, has been rewarded! Could such a man find the slightest difficulty in acquiescing in any measure, however opposed to his preconceived notions of right, when such acquiescence might lead to his elevation to the highest office in the world?—Surely not, and more especially if permitted to enter a protest that no assault should be made upon him for this change.

It is amusing to hear some Locofoco sheets talk about the nominees of the Philadelphia Convention. The News says it reminds one forcibly of the Frenchman who had but just taken his first lessons in English. After a short stay in a London merchant's family, he was called upon by a friend, to whom he wished to "show off" in the way of speaking the new tongue. "I speak Inglis—roast beef—godam—pooding—godam whiskee—Patrick—by godam." So gabble some of the men alluded to. "Signed that bill—had man—pro-Slavery—too had—the devil—the American party is—Fillmore signed it—outrageous."

AN ARRIVAL at Salem, from Port-au-Praya, Cape de Verdis, reports that a crisis was fast approaching there, and that misery prevailing to an alarming extent. By the arrival of a small quantity of food from Brazil, starvation had been prevented thus far, except in a few instances at St. Antonio, by the exertions of the Governor-General. Their present supply will soon be exhausted, and they will require outside assistance for 9 to 12 months to come.

A SOUTHERN JOURNAL SPEAKING OUT.

Some days since the Richmond (Va.) American thus spoke in relation to the repeal of the Missouri compromise:

"All the political troubles, perplexities and difficulties of every kind, that have taken place in the settlement of Kansas, and the enactment and solution of such laws as are essentially necessary to the good order and well being of civilized society, are but the natural results of the iniquitous and dishonest repeal of the Missouri compromise. The agitation and excitement growing out of the question of slavery in the Territories of the Union had been amicably adjusted by the compromise measure of 1850, under the Whig administration of Millard Fillmore, and the whole country was resting in confident security that the vexed question was finally settled, when that unprincipled mountebank and political demagogue, Stephen A. Douglas, under the imbecile, hypocritical and corrupt administration of Franklin Pierce, ripped up a settlement made by the Patriots and Statesmen, men of lofty intellects and unquestioned integrity, and thus re-opened the slavery agitation, which, if there is any reliance to be placed in the fears expressed by the leaders of the so-called Democracy, has endangered the very existence of the Union itself."

For this honest and fearless expression of the truth, it has been called to a severe account by the Enquirer, the organ of the Virginia Democracy, and denounced in violent terms as unfaithful and untrue to the South. In reply to all which the American says:—

We did assail Douglas, Pierce and all others, who aided in the ruthless, wanton and unnecessary repeal of a compromise made by statesmen and patriots, whose names are recorded in the political history of our country as among its brightest ornaments—a compromise that constitutes the chief glory of the illustrious Clay—a compromise, upon which Texas was annexed to this Union as one of the States of which it now forms a part—a compromise, which all conservative men had supported for a period of 34 years, during the whole of which time the people in all sections of the country had quietly acquiesced—a compromise so sacred in its principles as to fully justify J. K. Polk in the estimation of all Southern Loco Focos, for signing the Wilnot Proviso in the Oregon bill, and yet, the Enquirer has the audacity to charge Monroe, Calhoun, Crawford, Wirt, Clay, Lovelace, Pinckney, King, and a large majority of the Southern delegation in Congress at the time, with having degraded the South, and to praise Douglas and Pierce, for having "blotted out" the degradation.

If there be anything "degrading" to Southern equality and Southern rights," in the Missouri line, which we utterly deny, then is it tenfold more degrading, in our opinion, to submit Southern equality and Southern rights to the decision of the squatters who may choose to take possession of so much of our territory as may suit their own purposes, without regard to number or color, and to say whether we of the south are to enjoy our property, or not, in such territory according to their will. If the Enquirer can venture to denounce such men as these, whose names we have mentioned, we are inclined to think it requires no extraordinary degree of boldness to denounce such trifling creatures as Douglas and Pierce.

THE AMERICAN ORDER IN INDIANA.—The following manifesto, by the President of the American Order in Indiana, looks toward a fusion of the Opposition in that State:—

INDIANAPOLIS, April 2, 1856. To the Members of the American Party of Indiana:—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Council, held at Indianapolis on the 2d day of April, 1856, after a full expression of the members upon those questions that have divided and distracted the American party in other States, the committee unanimously adopted the following suggestions, and earnestly request the true friends of Americanism to co-operate with them in carrying out the views of the committee: That, as in 1854, we stand uncompromisingly opposed to the present National Administration, and as a party we stand ready to co-operate with any party which aims to put an end to its misrule.

And, further, we regard the repeal of the Missouri compromise an infraction of the pledged faith of the nation; the same should be restored; and, if efforts to that end fail, Congress should refuse, under all circumstances, to admit any State into the Union tolerating slavery made free by that compromise.

Therefore, we approve of the call for a People's Convention, to be held on the 1st day of May next, and earnestly call upon the American party throughout the State to send a full delegation to that Convention.

WM. SHERTS, President.

UNDIGNIFIED JUDICIAL CONDUCT.—The telegraph states that Judge BURRELL, of Kansas, is in Washington for the purpose of consulting the Executive authorities relative to the course to be pursued towards the officers of the Kansas Free State government. If this be true, it is a great departure from the dignity of the judiciary to confer with the Executive, which is merely a co-ordinate power of the government. It shows too the dangerous tendency towards centralization, which is one of the rocks ahead in the future of our country. A Judge should act upon his own responsibility and under the obligations of his oath, and never descend to receive instructions or get his cue from the President. Any course similar to this involves the ermine in the mire of politics and derogates from the high position of a judicial officer.—Phila. Sun.

Mr. John Upton, an agent of the American Express Company, on the night of January 18th last, had a million and a half of dollars in gold and notes in his charge, when an accident took place on the Hudson River Railroad, by which his leg was broken, but he remained by his trust for over three hours. The company some time ago gave him \$1,000, and recently presented him with a massive gold watch.

A SURPRISE.—A correspondent of the Bowling Green (Ky.) Standard furnishes the following interesting scene as having occurred in Monfordsville on the 7th ult.

A daguerrean artist, with a lady represented as being his wife, had been operating in the town aforesaid—he taking pictures, she teaching music—for some months, and were meeting with great success. On the day named, they were seated at the dinner table, edifying the natives with the following wonderful dialogue. Mr. Penbrooke, (the gentleman's name,) said: "There seems, my dear, to be some prejudice in Kentucky against us Yankees."

"Oh, yes," she replied, "but you and I will leave no grounds for prejudice; we'll clear ourselves, and—"

Mr. Penbrooke, allow me to introduce you to the Sheriff of Nelson county," said a hoarse voice behind him. The Sheriff, then, upon a warrant, proceeded to handcuff the aforesaid Penbrooke and lady.

The facts are these: Penbrooke had living in the East a wife and one child; the lady had living in New York a husband and two children. But Cupid being stronger than law or duty, they eloped to the far West, to live as husband and wife! The man who introduced the Sheriff was the lady's father, who, immediately on seeing his daughter, fainted. He resides in New York, is a man of great wealth, and had lavished vast sums upon his only daughter, whom he tenderly loved. He had followed them 1,700 miles when he found them. She is young, beautiful and accomplished, and married well. Here, indeed, was a "bankruptcy of the heart." The guilty pair was placed in a vehicle in company with the wretched father, and are now "gone East."

FEMALE LYNCH LAW IN INDIANA.—About three-fourths of the women of Princeton, Indiana, held a meeting on the 22d ult., at which they resolved that no more liquor should be sold in that town. On the same day they armed themselves with axes, hatchets, etc., and in a body set to work to mob all the liquor shops and destroy all the liquor. The first shop reached was a place called "Gollaber's Finish," the burly proprietor of which stood at his door, declaring that he would sell whenever he pleased. He disregarded the warning, whereupon the women broke into the shop with their axes, and destroyed bottles, kegs, barrels, jugs, liquor and all. The liquor dealer had fled at the commencement of the work. The next place reached was a German shop, "Rutenanz's," where the proprietor also refused to pledge himself to sell no more. His lager was speedily emptied into the gutter. A number of other shops were then visited, the liquor ferreted out and destroyed, and only one vender escaped. This was a man named Kolb, who had always borne a very high character among his neighbors, as a man who conducted the business in the best possible manner. He gave the required pledge to sell no more, and his liquor was spared. The newspapers of that locality publish approvingly long accounts of these proceedings.

THE PEACH CROP.—The public will be gratified at the information given by the Newark Mercury, that from all the peach growing districts of its State, the prospects of a large yield were never better than at the present time.—Notwithstanding the severe winter and backward spring, the buds are said to be generally uninjured, and the lingering cold weather will prevent them from swelling prematurely.—There is no greater luxury than Jersey peaches, and it is consoling to think that there are indications of a liberal supply during the coming summer and autumn. In other varieties of fruit, the prospects of a good yield are represented to be very encouraging.

VENEZUELA.—By the arrival of the bark Venus from Curacao, advices from Venezuela are received to March 29. In consequence of a serious destruction of property belonging to the Dutch residents at Ville de Coro by the inhabitants of Coro some months back, the Dutch Naval West India fleet are at present at Laguayna to gain restitution for the damages. When the Venus sailed they had not come to terms. In the event of Venezuela not satisfying the claims, the Dutch Commodore has positive orders to blockade the Venezuela ports and declare war. The issue is doubtful.

THE ENSIGN OF NIAGARA.—From El Niaguense, the official organ of WALKER'S Government, we learn that the flag of Niagara was first thrown to the breeze at Granada on the afternoon of Sunday, March 3d. The occasion was celebrated with military ceremonies. The ensign consists of three stripes, two of sky blue, with a white stripe in the centre. In the midst of the white is a circular device of the seal of State and the representation of seven volcanoes, in token of the volcanic range of Niagara.

The authorities of Virginia have seized the schooner Maryland, of N. Y., and imprisoned her officers and crew, for refusing to allow the vessel to be searched for slaves, in accordance with the law recently passed by the Virginia Legislature. The seizure caused great excitement at Norfolk, as it was believed slaves were secreted on board the schooner.

The Kansas Herald of Freedom, March 22d, says: "Our streets are beginning to be thronged with strangers, and present quite a life-like appearance again, after the dreary winter. Every boat which comes up the river has a large number on board. Pro-slavery men from the South are hurrying on, and are 'squating' on every unoccupied claim they can find."

Seventeen slaves were manumitted last week in Cincinnati. They were from Logan and Simpson counties, Kentucky, and most of them were freed by James and Gracy McIlvane.

It is said the cost of the new dome for the centre of the Capitol at Washington will be \$1,000,000.

GLEANINGS.

BRAZIL is organizing six military companies, of 1,500 men in all, for service in the province of the Amazon.

THERE is a clothing establishment in Paris which employs 66 sewing machines and 1,000 women and girls in sewing.

A BROTHER of Santa Anna is in Louisville, Ky., and contemplates building a saw-mill on the Beargrass River, near that city.

ON LAST Friday night, a fire occurred on 4th and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia, destroying property amounting to about \$563,000.

A PARTISAN paper says "it is a mistake that the (opposition) party plays on a harp of a thousand strings. The organ of that party is a lyre."

CHOLERA.—This disease appears to be still raging at Pernambuco. For the 4 days ending the 1st March, the Board of Health reported 228 deaths.

THE LOSS of cattle by the cold weather in Texas has been immense. Not less than one-third of the stock in many counties, it is supposed, has been lost.

THE Alexandria (Va.) Sentinel announces the death of Mr. George Wise, of that city, at an advanced age. He was the last survivor of the pall-bearers who officiated at the funeral of General Washington.

THE EXPORTS of oil, bone and candles from the United States to foreign countries during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1855, as we gather from the annual report, amounted to more than three millions of dollars.

THE STATISTICAL returns of Providence, R. I., show that two patent medicine establishments in that city render the enormous product of 1,000 barrels and 432,000 bottles of medicine, during the year, valued at \$700,000. Horrible!

NORWEGIANS.—The Madison (Wis.) Journal learns that the Norwegian population of Dane co. amounts to 6628 persons. They constitute the majority of the inhabitants in several of the towns, and are industrious and good citizens.

THE SWORD worn by Napoleon Bonaparte at the battle of Marengo, in 1800, was purchased by the Emperor Nicholas in 1850, just half a century after that eventful and bloody battle, for the enormous sum of thirty-two thousand dollars.

HORRIBLE.—The negro who murdered Mr. Capehart, an overseer, at Mount Meigs, Alabama, on the 1st of April, was taken out by the citizens, on the next day, and burned to death. He acknowledged his guilt while at the stake.

THE CLERK engaged in the robbery of Ball, Black & Co., in N. Y., whose name is G. W. Hayden, was arrested on Tuesday 8th inst., at the New Haven Depot, and the whole of the booty recovered, amounting to about \$30,000. He was committed for trial.

A NEW ARTICLE of soap, made from cotton seed, has been manufactured at New Orleans. It is purely vegetable, and has the same properties as Castile soap; the color is dark, for the reason that it is made of the dirtiest portion of the seed. It is sold at 6 cents per lb.

In Connecticut the forces opposed to the Administration had four tickets in the field; yet they have five majority in the Senate, and seven in the House—three districts to hear from. There is no choice for State officers, but the Legislature will select men of the right stripe.

THERE is a school mistress teaching school in the town of Lisbon who stands in her stocking-foot six feet seven inches. Her name is Wilkinson, and it is stated that she is the shortest of a family of four children, three women and one man, whose united length is over 28 feet 6 inches.

CROPS IN TEXAS.—The 'Nueces Valley' published at Corpus Christi, states—"that judging from the very considerable number of new farms that have been opened this spring in the Valley of the Nueces, there will be at least four times as much corn raised in this and the adjoining counties as during any previous year."

WORTH HAVING.—An short time since a number of gentlemen connected with the Central Orthodox Church in Lynn, Mass., made a call on their pastor, the Rev. Mr. Sewall, and when the company withdrew, one of the number placed in the clergyman's hand a package containing over one thousand dollars (\$1025.) a present to him from a few members of his parish and church.

THE MISSING STEAMER.—The ship Marquo arrived at New York on Sunday from Havre, after a very boisterous voyage of 89 days.—On the 23d of February, being short of provisions and water, she put into Fayal, and having been supplied, she sailed again on the 24th, but she brings no intelligence of the missing steamship Pacific, which had been then out 82 days from Liverpool.

THE St. Louis 'Democrat' of April 2d, says: Some days ago a terrible and prolonged storm visited a large district of country bordering on the Lower Mississippi, obliging numbers of steamers to halt on their trips and tie up along the shore. During the storm, a fire, supposed to be caused by lightning, occurred in Napoleon, at the mouth of the Arkansas river, and totally destroyed that part of the town fronting the river.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS a certain Remedy for Indigestion and Liver Complaint.—Maria Armstrong (27) of Edgartown, New Jersey, suffered more than most people from indigestion, accompanied by liver complaint. Several very clever medical men told her she was in a consumption, and her friends despaired of her ever recovering, as she had tried every thing they thought likely to benefit her, without success. At last she tried Holloway's Pills, which quickly assimilated with the blood, removed the obnoxious matter, and thoroughly cleansed and renovated the system. The result is, that she was perfectly cured, and now enjoys the best of health. These pills are also a certain cure for all diseases of the stomach and bowels

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN HOLLIDAYSBURG.—C

Thursday night, 3d inst., at about 12 o'clock a fire broke out in a stable or carriage house on an alley near Montgomery street, and before it was subdued it did a vast amount of damage—burning two extensive warehouses, establishments, one belonging to Mr. John Bollinger and the other to Mr. Daniel Bollinger—the clock and watch-maker shop of Mr. H. M... the dwelling house of Mr. Jas. Moorhouse—a stable belonging to the Deceptor—another and a carriage-house in the occupancy of Mr. Fisher, together with a considerable quantity of other property, embracing a new rockaway carriage owned by Mr. Joseph Patton—four hogs, and a lot of corn, coal and wood, by Maj. Raymond, —8,000 or 10,000 shingles and several barrels of salt, by Joseph Smith, Esq., &c., &c. The Messrs. Bollinger lost heavily in the way of tools and wares, and Mr. Moorhouse considerably by damage of furniture, &c. The shop of Mr. Koontz was also considerably damaged.—The night was calm, but the buildings were all frame and burned with great rapidity, and it was only by the greatest exertion that its further spread was prevented. How the fire originated is not certainly known, but the prevailing impression is that it was in some way accidental. The entire loss was perhaps from \$6,000 to \$8,000; mainly insured we believe in the Lyecoming company. Only about \$100 or \$200 falls on the Blair Co. Comp.—Reg.

NEW MEXICO.—A command of about 250 regulars, dragoons and infantry, under command of Col. Chandler, were to take to the field early in March to invade the Gila Apache country, and demand satisfaction for the robberies and murders of which the Indians have been guilty.

PEARS, imported from Havre, weighing a pound each, were sold in New York, at one dollar apiece. It wouldn't be economical to eat a pair of them every day.

H. BUCHER SWOPE, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Clearfield, Pa. Office in Graham's Row, next door to Journal office. April 16—4t.

FOR SALE.—TWO BUILDING LOTS in the borough of Clearfield; several BUILDING LOTS and PASTURE and WOOD LOTS, containing from three to ten acres each, near the borough of Clearfield. Also several desirable FARMS and pieces of TIMBER LAND, in various parts of the county. Terms accommodating. Apply to L. JACKSON CRANS, Clearfield, Pa. April 16, 1856.

LICENSE NOTICE.—The following named persons have filed in the Office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Clearfield County, their respective Petitions for License at May Session next, agreeably to Act of Assembly of March 28, 1856, entitled "An Act to regulate the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors," viz: Wm. H. Henderson, Innkeeper, Woodward tp. Samuel Evans, Innkeeper, Clearfield bor. George D. Laniel, Innkeeper, Clearfield bor. Wm. J. Hender, Innkeeper, Clearfield bor. Wm. FOREST, Clerk. April 16, 1856.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CLEARFIELD AND TYGONE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Take notice, that the charter having been duly granted to the said company, an election will be held at the house of D. Johnson, Philipsburg, Centre county, on MONDAY the 5th of May next, at 2 o'clock P. M., to elect by a majority of the votes present, to be given in person or by proxy, a President and twelve Directors to manage the affairs of said company until the 2d Monday of January next, and until others are chosen. JAMES B. GRAHAM, D. J. PRUNER, A. K. WRIGHT, A. G. CURTIN, WILLIAM POWELL, CHAS. E. POSTER, RICHARD STAW, JOSHUA W. SMITH, J. B. PATTON, J. BOYNTON, Commissioners. April 14th, 1856.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, and to be directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in the borough of Clearfield, on MONDAY the 19th DAY OF MAY, 1856, the following described real estate, to-wit: All that two-story frame house or building situated in the township of Jordan, county of Clearfield, on the south side of the road leading from Chest Creek to the west, and 60 feet in front, 28 feet more or less, and in depth 40 feet, and the lot or piece of ground, and curtilage appurtenant to said building. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Henry Grow.

Also—All that three-story grist mill situate in Morris township, Clearfield county, on the north side of Moshannon creek, containing in front 28 feet more or less, and in depth 40 feet, and the lot or piece of ground, and curtilage appurtenant to said building. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Henry Grow.

Also—All that three-story grist mill situate in Morris township, Clearfield county, on the north side of Moshannon creek, containing in front 28 feet more or less, and in depth 40 feet, and the lot or piece of ground, and curtilage appurtenant to said building. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Henry Grow.

Also—All that certain tract of land situate in Lawrence township, Clearfield county, Pa., viz: all the interest of said deft, containing 1/2 acre more or less, bounded by lands of Jacob Hoover, George Hall and G. D. Goodfield, having erected thereon a two-story frame house, &c. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Zebedee Lawhead.

Also—All that certain tract of land situate in Chest Township, containing 100 acres and allowance, bounded on the east by the lands of Elias Hard and others on the south, with thirty acres cleared, with one frame house, one log house and stable.—Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Robert McFadden.

Also—All that certain tract of land situate in Ferguson township, containing 100 acres, beginning at a post corner of land purchased by Cyrus Thurston from H. Ogden, N. 50 deg. E. 130 ps to Hemlock, S. 40 deg. E. 100 ps to a post, S. 50 deg. W. 130 ps to a post, N. 40 deg. W. 130 ps to post and beginning. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Cyrus H. Thurston.

Also—All that certain tract of land situate in Bell township, Clearfield county, bounded by lands of J. Snyder, Isaac Lee, R. Michaels, and others, with frame house, frame barn, and 60 acres cleared. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John A. Maffey.

Also—A certain lot of land situate in Curwensville, Clearfield county, with thereon erected a large two-story house, stable and chair shop fronting on Main street 30 feet and 180 feet deep, fronting on Filbert street on the South, and bounded by the lot of John Askey on the West. All the interest of deft. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Hannah Chambers. JOSHUA R. REED, Sheriff. Clearfield, April 16, 1856.