



S. B. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., MAY 21, 1856.

Nominees of the Philadelphia Convention.

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

Union State Nominations. CANAL COMMISSIONER. THOMAS E. COCHRAN, of York Co. EDITOR GENERAL. DARWIN PHELPS, of Armstrong Co. SURVEYOR GENERAL. BARTHOLOMEW LAPORTE, of Bradford Co.

PRESIDENT MAKING.

The business of President-making has, for some time, been carried on briskly in this country. As is usual, there is great internal commotion in the various parties, caused by efforts to bring the several candidates into such positions as will have a tendency to secure their nomination. In the Democratic party, the contest is principally between Pierce and Buchanan—though there are many others whose patriotism will not permit them to hold back should the country require their services. The struggle for supremacy between the two individuals named, is daily growing more animated; and not long since the Washington Union, Pierce's organ, applied the lash to the Pennsylvania and Harrisburg Patriot, because they did not shout peana for the President after the Democratic State Convention had approved of, and endorsed his Administration. Much bad feeling has thus been engendered, which will not be easily removed, and will serve each one as a pretext for preventing the success of the other in the Cincinnati Convention, which is rendered comparatively easy by the two-third rule, which seems to be the established law of Democratic nominating bodies. Pierce and Buchanan, being thus placed at daggers' points, if they can do nothing else, will be able to kill each other—a result which Douglas, Hunter, Rusk and other aspirants are evidently anticipating, and are therefore holding back, expecting to glide in and carry off the prize after these two great political heroes have effected the ruin of one another.

Gen. Pierce, in his efforts to secure a re-nomination, has been laboring assiduously to gain the aid of the slave power; and for this purpose he has favored every measure that was in any way calculated to advance Southern interests. The Nebraska swindle was a pet of the Administration; and in almost everything connected with the Kansas difficulties he has permitted his actions to be influenced favorably to the Slaveocracy. His course produced the anticipated effect in some Southern States; in others, however, his object subservience excited some suspicion, and consequently he did not meet with the desired success. Meantime, the friends of "Pennsylvania's favorite son" had placed themselves in position to "watch the tide of opinion and to fish at the flood." Finding which way the wind was blowing, and that Mr. Pierce had been dipping his net deep in the Southern waters, they immediately commenced throwing out bait for the Slaveocracy to nibble at, and finally Mr. Buchanan himself threw out a magnificent "fly," in the shape of a letter, in which he says that, since the Missouri compromise line is gone, he "verily believes 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."

By such a course, Mr. Buchanan expects to gain over to his interest a portion of the South; but as his practices, as well as his professions, have, in days gone by, been of an exceedingly problematical character, the Hotspurs may regard with suspicion the artificial bait which is thus thrown out to catch them. Thus matters stand at the present, and the meeting of the Cincinnati Convention is looked forward to with much interest. Whether its deliberations will result in the selection of either of the individuals named, or whether, as in the case of Pierce's nomination, they will hunt up some obscure personage and present him as the candidate of the great national Democratic party, remains to be seen. Let this be as it may, the country has the consolation left that, whatever be the result, matters cannot be made worse than they are now.

"DOCTORS WILL DIFFER."

There seems to be some difference of opinion between the editor of the "Clearfield Republican" and Gen. Cass about the Report of Judge Douglas. The editor, in his paper of the 10th inst., says the Report "is truthful from beginning to end, and therefore unanswerable."

On the 12th inst., Gen. Cass made a speech in the U. S. Senate in which he gave his opinion, which is reported thus:—

"Mr. Cass proceeded to criticize Mr. Douglas's Report on Kansas matters, dissenting from many of its conclusions. It did not allude at all to the object for which governments were instituted, and contained many ideas which were erroneous in theory and dangerous in practice."

Which is right? Or are they both wrong?

FILLIBUSTERISM RECOGNISED.

By advices from Washington we learn that the President has received Padre Yujilas as Minister from Nicaragua. This is equivalent to a recognition of the Walker rule, which claims to be the actual and rightful government there. This is nothing more than could have been expected, for the sympathies of the administration have always been regarded as being with the fillibusters; though it does seem somewhat strange, when it is remembered that a short time since the President refused to recognize Parker H. French, a minister from this same government. After holding back so long, and under the peculiar circumstances, this movement must be viewed as decidedly improper. The prospects of Walker establishing a permanent government, are not very effulgent just now. The President should, therefore, have waited until matters were fully settled in Nicaragua. If Walker should come out victorious, his government could then be recognized with some show of grace. As it is, in the event of his overthrow, our government may find itself seriously compromised with his conquerors. This act is but another evidence of the imbecility of the present National Administration. But, as intimated before, nobody need be surprised. The spirit of the age is not only progressive, but it is acquisitive. It might be well enough, therefore, for those "in authority" in this country not to be too punctilious about Walker, who has assumed the executive functions of a country for which he has about the same show of right that a prowling wolf has for devouring a farmer's flock. His course will serve as a precedent for us; for who knows what territory we may want hereafter to annex to ours? The effort has already been made to get Cuba; and some can discern in the distant future the period when Mexico and Canada will be parts and parcels of our great republican confederacy.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate the Danish Sound Dues have been under discussion. Mr. Cass spoke in favor of the doctrine of squatter sovereignty. The House Bill giving 1,500,000 acres of land in Iowa for railroads was passed by a vote of 31 to 9. It had passed in the House by a vote of 79 to 59. In the House, on the 8th, quite a scene occurred. The Senate's amendments to the Deficiency Appropriation bill being under consideration, Mr. Giddings earnestly attacked an item for the expenses of the Judiciary in Ohio, and was warmly condemning the appropriation of money to discharge arrearages contracted for returning fugitive slaves to Kentucky, when he suddenly fainted and fell to the floor. Several members immediately conveyed him to a sofa near an open window. A profound sensation was occasioned by the incident, and a recess was spoken of, when it was moved to change the order of business and receive reports for an hour. Mr. Giddings soon returned to consciousness, and was conducted to his residence. He afterwards, on the same day, returned to the Hall and concluded his remarks against the Senate's amendments to the Deficiency Appropriation bill.

On the 19th, Mr. Fuller, of Pa., defined his position, past and present, on the Slavery question, avowing broad national principles, and stigmatizing as forgeries certain publications attributing to him extreme Northern views.

In the Senate, on the 11th, Mr. Clayton called attention to a published letter by Mr. Crampton, dated March 31, '56, wherein it is alleged that Sir Henry Bulwer, before signing the treaty of 1850, informed Mr. Clayton that Rantau was held to be a part of the British possessions, adding that Mr. Clayton, in conversation with Mr. Crampton, on various occasions, had admitted the same view. Mr. Clayton branded the whole statement as utterly untrue in every part, and proceeded to show from Mr. Crampton's letters, and from conversations as late as March last, proving the same by Mr. Crittenden, that no such idea was entertained by Mr. Clayton or claimed by Mr. Crampton.

Mr. Clayton expressed his astonishment at seeing such statement in print, and in the out set branded it as wholly false.

Mr. Pratt doubted the authenticity of the letter. Mr. Cass and others participated in the debate, characterizing his pretensions as another of those shameless shifts to which Great Britain had been driven in her efforts to obtain a foot hold, under handily, in Central America.

THE POSITION OF THE COSTA RICANS.—A correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune, writing from Costilla, gives the particulars of the battle of Rivas, and states that Gen. Walker was induced to leave the place, and fall back on Granada, in consequence of being nearly out of ammunition. The Costa Ricans immediately re-occupied Rivas which they commenced fortifying anew. They are said to be well armed and officered, the latter being principally English and Germans. Their arms, or such as have been taken, appear to be of English manufacture, and the prisoners state that nearly all their arms and ammunition have been furnished by English agents, through whom they are constantly supplied. They have possession of Virgin Bay and San Juan del Sur.

A THOUSAND DOLLAR NOTE, of the Philadelphia City Bank, was lost in that city last week. The Bank notifies the public that it was the only one in circulation—and, to render it useless to the finder, all future issues of that denomination will be printed in red ink. We warn our country exchanges not to receive any thousand dollar note on that bank, if printed in black ink.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

THE RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.

DEMOCRATIC ABOLITIONISM.

There is a certain class of the Locofoco press who are constantly desecrating what they are pleased to term "Abolitionism," "Niggerism," &c. To these we would specially commend the following paragraphs from a recent speech of Hon. H. M. Fuller in Congress, as they may serve to brighten up their memories in relation to a few facts which they seem to have forgotten. Every reader who contrasts the present position of the gentlemen referred to with what it then was, will at once be struck with the truth of the adage that "men change, principles never." Mr. Fuller says:—

"As that canvass (1849) has been referred to and made the subject of so much epistolary production, it may be refreshing to our Democratic friends briefly to review the past history of Pennsylvania politics. Let us inquire who are without sin, and therefore permitted to cast the first stone. As gentlemen interested in my antecedents have only gone back to 1849 I will refer them to an earlier period. I would have been willing, as remarked early in the session, to let the dead past bury its own dead; but, as Members have indulged themselves in antiquarian researches, I will read a few tombstone inscriptions also. Passing along the political graveyard of buried opinions I find it recorded that on the 23d day of November, A. D. 1849, no less distinguished a personage than James Buchanan, in the following country Convention, presented the following resolutions:—

"Resolved, That the Representatives in Congress from this district be, and they are hereby by most earnestly requested, to use their utmost endeavors as members of the National Legislature, to PREVENT THE EXISTENCE OF SLAVERY in any of the Territories or States which may be erected by Congress.

"Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the members of Congress, who at the last session sustained the cause of justice, humanity and patriotism, in opposing the introduction of slavery into the State then endeavored to be formed out of the Missouri Territory, are entitled to the warmest thanks of every friend of humanity."

I am charged here, and by some of the Buchanan organs in my State, with being an abolitionist, because of my alleged antecedents. Surely, in this respect, in view of the resolutions just read, I may yield with respectful deference to 'Pennsylvania's Favorite Son.'

"In 1849 he declared against the Missouri line. In 1847, in his celebrated Berk's county letter, he declared in favor of the extension of that line to the Pacific, and his solemn belief that the stability of the Union itself depended upon the passage of such a measure. In his last bulletin, recently issued, he declares the repeal of that compromise must be sustained, in defiance of any and of every storm that may be raised against it.

"The political as well as the physical world has undergone many extraordinary changes: Here are three revolutions in a short half century. Has not his 'backbone been wonderfully stiffened?' Has not he, too, like the blind man in Scripture, been staggering about these many years, waiting for that miraculous vision when he should no longer see men as trees walking? Hoping that the scales of error may all fall from his eyes—that he may no longer look through a glass darkly—and recommending him kindly to the generous consideration of the Cincinnati Convention, I pass to another chapter of Pennsylvania Democratic history.

"In 1847, I find, by reference to the public journals, that on the 13th of January resolutions were introduced in our State Legislature instructing the Senators from Pennsylvania to vote in favor of the Wilmot proviso, by a gentleman who is now a delegate to the Cincinnati Convention. Among the names of gentlemen who supported the resolution, I find that of Senator Bigler; of Thomas H. Forsyth, now President of the Democratic Board of Canal Commissioners; John C. Knox, since then elected one of the Judges of the Supreme Court upon the Democratic ticket; Timothy Ives, now the Democratic candidate for Surveyor General. In 1849 when my sinning commenced, and those terrible enormities were committed by me, similar resolutions were offered in the State senate, and supported by J. Porter Brawley, who has been since twice elected Surveyor General by the Democracy, and by Col. Maxwell McCaslin, now holding an appointment under the present Administration, as well as certain other gentlemen, who, doubtless, would now prefer their names should not be mentioned in this connection."

AMERICAN STATE COUNCIL.—The Pennsylvania American State Council met at Harrisburg on the 12th. Resolutions endorsing the Philadelphia nominations, and denouncing the administration for repealing the Missouri compromise, were adopted by a vote of 33 to 22. Gov. Johnston had offered a substitute approving of the action of the delegates who returned from the Philadelphia convention. The substitute was rejected, whereupon Gov. Johnston and fourteen others withdrew. The ticket placed in nomination by the Union State Convention, was ratified. The meetings of the council are to be held in future with open doors. In the evening, a public meeting was held by the retiring delegates; and an address has been issued, protesting against the action of the majority.

The Rochester Democrat says that Judge Moses Sperry, of Chili, Monroe county, N. Y., recognizes in the account of the discovery of a white girl among the Mohave Indians, a daughter of his sister, who removed with her husband, Lorenzo Oatman, to Iowa, and were murdered on their way across the plains to California, as stated in the account of the rescue. The whole family were supposed to have been murdered, as nothing had been heard of the missing children, until this news of the rescue of the little girl. Undoubtedly the children, who have experienced such sharp vicissitudes and been so wonderfully saved from death, will find friends to take care of them until they can be returned to the protection of their relatives.

CLIPPINGS AND SCRIBBLINGS.

AN OLD POET is one who sits upon the coat-tail of time and cries, Halt! Halt!

THE ADVERTISING in the London Times, is said to yield the handsome sum of \$3,000,000 a-year.

THE NEXT Exhibition of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society will be held at Pittsburg.

THE TERMS of eleven Senators of this State expired with the late session, of whom seven were Locos.

CONGRESS has been in session nearly six months, and has passed but eight public bills, and very few private ones.

A BILL, to increase the capital of the Columbia Bank, from \$250,000 to \$500,000, passed the late Penna. Legislature.

THE WHOLE number of Quakers in the United States is stated in the Philadelphia Journal at 282,853. They have 714 meeting houses.

AN OTHER was killed in Warwick, R. I., by S. H. Luther, which was five feet long and weighed 25 pounds. The skin is worth fifteen dollars.

A DIVIDEND of four per cent, for the last six months, has been declared by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, from the net earnings of the road.

"THE WHEAT crop of Indiana and the great Northwest," says the Madison (Ind.) Courier, "never was more promising than at the present season."

THE LONGEST Steamboat in the world is the Isaac Newton. She is 401 feet long, and has state-rooms sufficient to accommodate one thousand persons.

CUSTOMERS NOT HAVING.—One firm in London pays the Times \$150,000 a-year for advertising. Several other firms pay over \$50,000 annually for advertising alone.

A NEW Postage Stamp has been ordered, by the Post Master General, with a head of Jefferson, of the value of five cents, expressly to prepay postage on foreign letters.

THE OLD FELLOWS had a grand time at their Anniversary, in Cincinnati on the 24th ult.—The procession, four abreast, was three miles long and numbered 4,000 of the fraternity.

THE LEGISLATURE of New York adjourned without passing the usual appropriation bill; through neglect or otherwise. The State will have to rely on its own credit to sustain itself.

A LITTLE GIRL died lately at Boston from excess in jumping rope. She jumped about two hundred times without stopping. Immediately after, she took sick, and died the next day.

MR. CHORLEY, was recently asked, how he thought the conversational powers of Samuel Rogers would compare with those of Mr. Webster. He replied, "as a fiddle to two hundred organs."

A POET, in "doing the pathetic," began a stanza thus: "Sorrow came and left its traces"—whereupon a wag inquired if the bard could inform him how Sorrow had disposed of the rest of his HARNESSES.

ASTOUNDING.—The Councils of New York voted to add 2,000 dollars additional to the salary of Mr. Comptroller Flagg, which that gentleman refused to receive. Whoever heard of such a refusal?

THE MORMONS are moving in the matter of the admission of their State into the Union.—The subject of their admission will be a vexed one, and will occasion much discussion in Congress and elsewhere.

NICARAGUA EXCITEMENT.—The recognition of Don Yujil, by the President, as Minister from Nicaragua, has given a great impetus to the Nicaragua fever at New Orleans, and many new recruits are going out in the next steamer.

THE FREEMASONS of New York intend building a magnificent temple, which is expected to surpass anything of the kind in the world. It is to be built of sandstone or marble, 100 by 125 feet, five stories high, and cost \$400,000.

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT occurred lately on the railroad near Davenport, Iowa. An express train ran off the track, while going at full speed, and was completely smashed up.—Twelve persons were killed and a great number wounded.

ACCOUNTS of the growing crops in Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Maryland, N. York and Pennsylvania, concur in representing a very gratifying state of things, and it is predicted that the yield of breadstuffs the present year will greatly exceed that of last year.

ANCIENT RUINS.—There has been discovered, in what is called the Big Thicket on the San Jacinto, Texas, by Mr. Smith, some ancient ruins of great interest. The fragments show that they are the remains of an edifice of remarkable and magnificent architecture, constructed of material no where to be found in that country.

AMERICAN MASSACHUSETTS CONVENTION.—Boston, May 14.—The anti-Fillmore portion of the delegates to the American Convention were in session yesterday till midnight. Sixty delegates were present. A resolution was passed repudiating on behalf of the American party of Massachusetts, the nomination of Fillmore and Donnelson, as inconsistent with the Springfield platform and the principles to which the American party stands pledged.—Delegates were appointed to the Convention which meets in New York on the 12th June.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, the most celebrated Remedy in the Union for the cure of diseases of the Liver and stomach.—Edmund Alga, of Cooperstown, N. Y., was for 19 years a complete misery to himself, and burden to his friends; he suffered so severely from liver complaint, and a disordered stomach, that he was constantly confined to his bed. The doctors did him no good, and he left off consulting them. Nine weeks ago he commenced using Holloway's Pills, and his wife called last week at the store of Professor Holloway, to acknowledge most gratefully that her husband is quite cured. Professor Holloway hopes that thousands of others in the Union who have been benefitted will now come forward.

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

ATTEMPT TO ARREST GOVERNOR REEDER.—GOVERNOR ROBINSON AND OTHERS TO BE INDICTED FOR TREASON.

By dispatch from Lawrence, via St. Louis, last evening, we are advised that the Pro-Slavery party in Kansas have resolved on the bold step of breaking up the Congressional investigation of the villainies by which they have usurped the government of the Territory, finding that the developments of this investigation are such as their cause cannot bear. To this end they have undertaken to arrest Gov. Reeder, now prosecuting the investigation before the House Committee as contestant for the seat of Gen. Whitfield, and have undertaken to drag him away to Leecompton (a Pro-Slavery nest), so as to paralyze and break up the exposure of the gigantic fraud and violence by which they carried their bogus Legislature last year.

At the same time, Pierce's Judge Leecompte (from Alabama) has charged his Pro-Slavery Grand Jury to indict all the State Officers and Members of the State Legislature as guilty of High Treason, and Federal troops have probably arrested a part of them ere this. It was believed at Lawrence that an effort would be made, under cover of serving these processes, to seize and destroy the blasting evidence of Border Ruffian fraud already taken before the Commission. An earlier dispatch had already apprised us of the arrest of Governor Robinson on a steamboat coming East, at Lexington, Missouri.

We have cherished a sanguine hope that the Slavery Extensionists, having the Executive, the Judiciary, the Senate, and at least half of the House on their side, would permit an investigation of their last year's doings—by virtue of which they pretended to enact laws for Kansas and send Whitfield to Congress—and then let the people decide between the two parties. Having the full power of the Government at their back and the potent name and organization of the Democratic party wherewith to stupify and bewilder the voters of the Free States, we thought they would suppose they could afford to hear the exposure which an official investigation must involve. It seems they think differently, and are resolved to stifle the investigation by violence and force.—The alternative they offer to the Free-State men is—"surrender Kansas quietly to Slavery, or be subdued and punished as traitors!" Be it so, then! Let us avoid collision to the last possible moment—and submit, for peace sake, to indignities, to imprisonment, to be insulted, belied and harassed as traitors—but not to the enslavement of Kansas. No surrender!—Tribune.

GOVERNOR ROBINSON SEIZED. The New York Tribune of May 13th, says: We learn by telegraph that Governor Robinson of Kansas has been seized on his way east by a Border-Ruffian mob at Lexington, Missouri. We trust he may escape with his life. The telegraph also reports a movement in Congress to inquire as to the recent employment of United States troops to enforce the acts of the bogus Legislature.

Much has been said in the newspapers about Major Buford's famous regiment of immigrants from Georgia. From the account given of them in a letter which we publish to-day, they are not likely to add much moral strength to the cause to champion which they have been brought to Kansas.

The examination of witnesses before the Committee commenced on the 24th of April, and some reports of the proceedings have at length come to hand. The first witness examined, one Jordan Durison, confessed, on cross-examination, that there exists in Missouri, and has existed since the latter part of 1854, a secret society, known as the "Blue Lodge," "Sons of the South," "Social Band," "Friends' Society," and by various other names, the object of which is to extend Slavery into Kansas. It had branches, as the witness had understood, in Kentucky, Tennessee and Arkansas, if not other States; and this society was used as a means to concentrate a party of men in the Territory at the election of the 30th of March.

It was abundantly proved by several witnesses that at the election held in the second district of Douglas County, on the 30th of March, the Judges originally appointed were compelled to resign by threats of instant death, in making which Jones, since known as "Sheriff" Jones, was very active; after which other Judges were appointed, who received all the Missouri votes that offered.

It was testified that at various Districts large bodies of men were in and encamped just before the election, and disappeared immediately after, and that the names on the poll lists far exceeded in number the inhabitants enumerated in the census, while but few of the names on the census lists could be found on the poll lists. It will be seen by letters from Lawrence, published in another column, that one of the witnesses before the Committee has already been shot at and wounded by ruffians, who enticed him out of his house for the purpose.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

ENGLAND.—The British Parliament had adjourned. The debate on the motion of Mr. Whiteside, for a vote of censure against the government for the fall of Kars, was pressed to a division, but the motion was lost, the majority against it being 127.

THE PEACE CONGRESS.—The official proceedings of the Peace Congress, just published prove that the most interesting feature happened after the treaty was signed, in an interchange of sentiment upon various subjects of European interest.

This interchange of opinions was invited by Count Wleweksi, who, among other things referred to the disturbed state of Italy, recommending that suggestions for a milder rule be conveyed to the Italian government, in which suggestions the plenipotentiaries heartily agreed.

Count Cavour, on behalf of Sardinia, demanded that a secular government be established in the Roman Legations, and that the Austrian troops be withdrawn.

Sharp words ensued between the Austrian and Sardinian Representatives, but it ended in nothing.

The confederation then proceeded to the discussion of the new declaration of maritime law in reference to neutrals, &c., and to all the principles of this law the Plenipotentiaries gave their adhesion, Russia qualifying her assent in the matter of privateering.

ITALY.—Letters from Rome state that the Ecclesiastical circles were panic struck at the Sardinian programme of Italian reform. The sudden departure for Paris of Monsiignor Bernardi is supposed to be connected with this movement.

DENMARK.—A letter from Berlin says that the proposal of England to capitalize the Sound Dues was not acceptable to Denmark.

London, Saturday Morning, May 3.—The treaty between England, France and Austria guaranteeing the independence and integrity of the Turkish empire, was presented in parliament yesterday.

Lord Clarendon's despatch in answer to Secretary Marcy's note of the 28th December was laid before parliament last evening. The Daily News, in its comments upon the matter refers to the demand for Mr. Crampton's recall, as an invitation for the English cabinet to disgrace itself for the amusement of the government at Washington.

The treaty guaranteeing the independence of Turkey decrees:—First—The contracting parties guarantee, jointly and severally, the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire, as recorded in the Treaty of Paris of the 30th of March, 1856.

Secondly—Any infractions of the stipulations of said Treaty will be considered a *casus belli*, and the contracting parties will come to an understanding with the Sublime Porte as to the measures to be taken, and will immediately determine among themselves as to the employment of their military and naval forces.

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NOTICE.—The stockholders of the Glen Hope and Little Backs Extension, are notified that an election will be held at the house of Wm. T. Gilbert, Glen Hope, on Friday the 30th inst, and for the purpose of taking a vote for or against a division of said road. T. B. DAVIS, Pres't. Attest—A. Moore, Sec. May 19, 1856-21.

Cost your Bread upon the Waters, for after many days you shall find it.

A Certain Cure for all Rheumatic Pains. DON'T CONDEMN BUT TRY IT, IT CAN'T FAIL.

E. C. ALLEN'S CONCENTRATED ELECTRIC PASTE, AND AROMATIC BALSAMIC THERIAC, are notified that an election will be held at the house of Wm. T. Gilbert, Glen Hope, on Friday the 30th inst, and for the purpose of taking a vote for or against a division of said road. T. B. DAVIS, Pres't. Attest—A. Moore, Sec. May 19, 1856-21.

THE Electric Paste acts upon the Muscles, Tendons, and upon the whole nervous system, removing torpidity and producing a healthy action of the blood. There being no volatile matter in its composition, it remains in action until it accomplishes its work. It cannot lose its medicinal qualities and is altogether harmless, its constituent parts being entirely vegetable.

WHAT WILL IT CURE? We answer—Rheumatic Pains, when everting else fails, Cramps, Cholera, Coughs, Chills, Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Headache, Toothache, Swellings, Bruises, Sores, Ringworm, Tetter, Stiff Joints, Contracted Chords, Fresh Cuts, Ulcerated Sores and all Scrofulous Diseases, whether external remedies can be used. Sore Throats, Stiff Necks, &c.

WHAT IT WILL CURE FOR Horses and Cattle. Sweeney, Spavin, Fistulas, Poll Evil, Windgalls, Ulcers, Cholic Symp, Colic and Saddle Galls, Stone Bruises, Stiff Joints, Vertigo, Splints and Running Sores.

None genuine but those having the words "E. C. Allen's Concentrated Electric Paste, an Aromatic Balsamic Theriac" blown in the bottle. Look out for counterfeits. Don't forget to ask for ALLEN'S.

Letters upon business, address E. C. Allen, care of H. A. Rockwell & Co., Lancaster, Pa. 1777. For sale at the Drug Store of Charles D. Watson, Clearfield, Pa. May 21/56-17.

NOW'S THE TIME FOR BARGAINS! NEW GOODS AND NEW PRICES!!

HAVING just returned from the East, I would inform my old customers and the public in general, that I am now receiving and opening at my "old stand" a splendid assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, which I will sell a little lower than any goods elsewhere sold in Clearfield, among which will be found—

MANTILLAS, a large assortment at exceedingly low prices. SILKS, at from 70 cents to 1.25 cents per yard. RINGHAM'S, at from 11 cents to 25 cents per yd. CALICOES, at from 5 cents to 12 1/2 cents per yard. SHAWLS—a good article of Shawls, at from 622 cents to \$10, each.

BOXES—Bargains lot at from 50 cents to 55. LADIES' Garters for 1.50 worth \$2. Boots, Shoes and Slippers at from 621 cents to 1.25 cents per pair.

LADIES' will please call, as I have almost everything in their line, at extraordinary low rates. GENTS' Boots, Shoes and Gaiters at very low rates.

MUSLINS, at from 6 to 12 1/2 cents a yard. JEANS, at 20 cents a yard. CLOTHS—Black, Blue, Olive, Green, and other colors, very cheap. CASSIMERES—Black and a variety of Fancy colors of the latest styles.

VESTINGS—a great variety of fancy and plain. SUMMER CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Trimmings, and in short, a variety of almost all sorts of Gentlemen's and boys' wear.

Call soon, while you can have an opportunity to select from the whole stock. All the above, and a great variety of other goods can be purchased at the very lowest prices FOR CASH, as I have determined not to be undersold. RICHARD MOSSOP, May 21/56.

QUEENSWARE—A superior lot of Fancy and Common Queensware now opening and for sale at the most reasonable prices at the store of RICHARD MOSSOP.

HATS! HATS!—Richard Mossop is now receiving and opening a fine lot of Spring and Summer Hats of the latest styles, which he will sell at prices from 1 1/2 to 3.00.

CLOTHING!—1,000 Dollars worth of Ready-made Clothing at their own prices, at the cheap store of Richard Mossop in Clearfield. May 21/56. RICHARD MOSSOP.

FISH! FISH!—Superior Mackerel and Codfish, just received and opening at the cheap Cash store of Richard Mossop in Clearfield. May 21/56. RICHARD MOSSOP.

BLACK, Imperial and Young Hyson Tea of the best quality to be had at the lowest cheap price at MOSSOP'S.

HARDWARE and Cutlery just received and now opening at Mossop's cheap cash store in Clearfield. May 21/56.

UMBRELLAS and Parasols, a large assortment of the latest patterns, to be had cheap at MOSSOP'S. May 21/56.

MOLASSES—Best Syrup at 90 cents a gallon at MOSSOP'S. May 21/56.