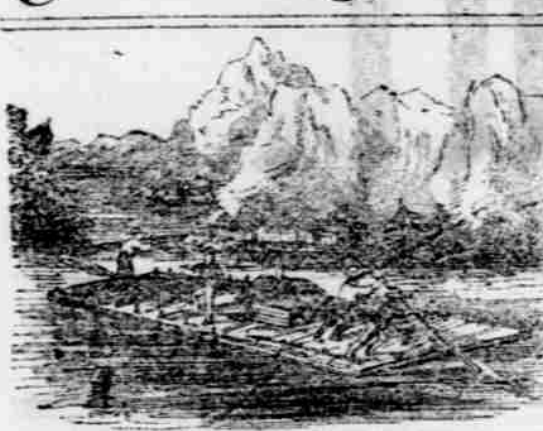


THE RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.

RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.



S. B. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., MAY 28, 1856.

Nominees of the Philadelphia Convention.

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

Union State Nominees.
CANAL COMMISSIONER,
THOMAS E. COCHRAN, of York Co.
AUDITOR GENERAL,
DARWIN PHELPS, of Armstrong Co.
SURVEYOR GENERAL,
BARTHOLOMEW LAFORTE, of Bradford Co.

CAMPAIGN JOURNAL.

As we have of late been frequently urged to take campaign subscribers, we propose to send the Journal, from and after the 1st of July till the election in November, to clubs of not less than four at Fifty Cents a copy—the cash invariably to accompany the order.

We make this proposition to meet the wants of such as are desirous of taking the paper during the Presidential contest.

We wish it to be understood that the paper sent to campaign subscribers will be the same as our regular issue.

ROWDYISM IN CONGRESS.

Immediately after the adjournment of Congress, on the 22d inst., whilst Mr. Sumner was yet sitting in his arm chair in the Senate chamber, Mr. Brooks, a member, we believe, of the lower House, from South Carolina, entered and approached Mr. Sumner, accusing him of libelling South Carolina and his grey-haired relative, Mr. Butler, in some remarks which Mr. S. had made the day before, in reply to Mr. Butler, in the Senate. Mr. Brooks then struck Mr. Sumner such a heavy blow with his cane as knocked him down, and repeated the blows until Mr. Sumner was deprived of the power of speech, Mr. S. calling in the meantime for help, but no one interfered, although several members were in the chamber at the time. When Brooks desisted, Mr. Sumner was picked up and carried to his room. The physicians say he has the most severe flesh wounds they ever saw on a man's head, and deny his friends' admission to him. Brooks has been arrested, and held to bail for his appearance. This is another beautiful display of "southern chivalry." To denounce the conduct of Mr. Brooks as brutal and outrageous, is to call it by the mildest term it deserves, and we are glad to see it almost universally condemned by the press. The Philadelphia Ledger says that, in all the experience of ruffianism in Congress, in has never heard of a more wanton, brutal and unmanly act. This assault on Mr. Sumner, if it is not, should be regarded as a breach of privilege. Congress has but in a few cases undertaken to punish such a breach, preferring to hand over the offender to the law courts. But this is such an aggravated case, that, if the House has any regard for its dignity and for the protection due a member of the highest legislative body, it will at once expel Brooks, which will serve as an example for all others who may feel disposed to indulge in like ruffianly attacks upon peaceable and decent men.

REPORTED WARLIKE OPERATIONS AGAINST NICARAGUA AND MEXICO.—Intelligence from Havana reports the Spanish government as fitting out an expedition against Walker and Nicaragua, and that a Spanish force is to blockade and bombard Vera Cruz, to enforce certain claims due from Mexico. Too much credence should not be given to these rumors in the form in which they are presented.—Without first having made a declaration of war, Spain would not commence hostilities against Nicaragua; and the payment of any just claim due by Mexico would only be retarded by the blockade of one of her principal ports, the destruction of which, instead of improving the bankrupt treasury of Mexico, would only increase the embarrassment of the government. There is an unusual activity, it is true, among Spanish vessels of war; but, it is thought, if any expeditions against Walker are being fitted out by Spaniards, they are individual affairs, not authorized by the government, though it may make no special efforts to suppress them. Should Walker be successful, the invasion of Cuba will doubtless soon follow; and, therefore, Spain cannot be blamed if she does permit, though she may not give official sanction to the fitting out of expeditions which may prevent Walker from succeeding in Nicaragua.

THE FRENCH MINISTER at Paris has offered what is deemed an insult to our government. Maj. Delafaye, Maj. Mordecai and Col. McClintock were sent to Europe to acquire information of value to the military service of the U. S. They were everywhere cordially received.—On their return by way of Paris, they called upon Marshal Vaillant, who, in a very offensive manner said, "We have nothing to give! There are misunderstandings between our governments, and our relations are such as not to justify any such civilities." Major Mordecai, who was spokesman of the party wisely forebore to retort the insolence; and, as they bid the Marshal farewell, he expressed the hope that they might meet again soon where their salute would be the hostile cannon shot.

NORTHERN DEMORALIZATION.
The special correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Washington under date of May 14, says: "The shameful tergiversation of Northern men on the subject of Slavery is a spectacle to make angels weep. It is needless to enumerate instances in detail.—They malignantly dot the surface of the Free States like pustules on a small-pox patient."

Southern Slavery has become the great god before which the army of place-seekers bow down with abject submission. It occupies the seats of power, and robes and unrobes official dignitaries in all the plenitude of imperial majesty. It issues its bulls of excommunication with the lordly authority of the Vatican. It saves and it damns with more than papal promptness and zeal. Its mandates issue, and the trembling herd of its obedient followers rushes in skurried alacrity to obey. This is no figure of speech; it is sober and exact truth. Behold what Slavery has demanded of Northern men in the way of eating their words and swallowing their opinions, and behold what it has got. Let the record be examined. There was a time, and no distant time either, when all parties in the North expressed their condemnation of Slavery. It was condemned without qualification, and a manly stand taken against its spread. Every eminent and every uneminent man in the Free States declared against its being carried into Free Territory.—There is not a man in the north, who has a political record, which is not clear and emphatic on this point. All men and all parties, and all the Free States, upheld the Wilmot Proviso a few years ago—while most of them declared against agitation and against molesting the institution in the States, even by discussion, the expression of determination to resist its spread into Free Territory was universal. Search the record, and it will be found that every prominent man's position was identical on this point. The gathering up and exposing the attitude of this man and that on the question in times past, which the House has been occupied about of late, is labor lost. The record of alibi-like. Ten years ago not one Northern man was as debauched as the entire body of leaders of the Democratic party is now. Ten years ago the North unanimously occupied the ground now maintained by the Anti-Nebraska men. Whoever does not hold it now has fallen from his former position, and apostatized from his former faith. It is idle to enumerate individual examples. Every Northern man who does not occupy the anti-Nebraska ground to-day, is a deserter from the side of Freedom to that of Slavery, and goes to swell the recking mass of political apostasy that now offends the moral sense of every upright man. Look back and around and see the individual monuments of this most lamentable defection. Behold Mr. Webster; himself at one time a light shining in the path of the Wilmot-Provisors. Behold Mr. Cass, ponderously rolling into the Senate with a Wilmot-Proviso speech in his hat, which he was only saved by an accident from delivering. Look at Mr. Buchanan, holding to the Missouri restriction, and declaring it holy and sacred as the Constitution. See New Hampshire, headed by Franklin Pierce, outright and rank in declaring against the spread of slavery. Read the resolutions of every Northern State to the same purport, passed with the consent of all sides and emanating from all sides. Even in the South, the voice for the same general doctrine was potent with its nobler spirits. Hearken to that of Henry Clay, as late as 1850, uttered in the Senate of the United States. There, with flushed countenance and an eye of fire, rising in his place he proclaimed with defiant gesticulation and impassioned tones, to a breathless and silenced Senate, that he never would consent to admit Slavery into territory now free—**SEVEN.** Contrast all this and volumes more of the same kind, which the history of the past few years can furnish, with the state of opinion now upon the subject, and weep over the humiliating record. It exhibits the North in a position which her sons might well pray to the Almighty to bury in oblivion. It exhibits a recency that blotches the history of the Free States with unsightly sores, and surrounds it with an atmosphere smothering with corruption. It beards and bedims a history once clear, noble and glorious. It betrays by contact our colonial and revolutionary reputation, that once challenged the admiration of the world for its purity. Who could have believed that a son of New England would be found to head a movement that thus trails her honors in the dust, brings reproach upon her good name, and causes her children to blush over the coerced degradation of the land of their affections?

And this is done all for what? For place; for official honors; for a temporary lease of high station; for a day of authority. Here they go and there they go. From every Free State, and from every county of every Free State, the examples of this deep humiliation crowd forward with a disgraceful alacrity.—They come from hill and valley. High and low throng in supple subservience around the throne of Slavery. They are called upon to disavow and repent of every sentiment in favor of Freedom they ever expressed, and they do it. They apostatize from the faith of their fathers. They repudiate their principles.—They renounce their opinions. They learn, embrace, and repeat the catechism of the power at whose feet they cower. They begin, "I believe in one political god; and that god is Slavery. I will not resist or obstruct his sway. I will perform his service according as I shall be ordered. I will set up the symbol of his worship in every office I shall hold under him." They are thus compelled to cleanse themselves of every taint and suspicion of hostility to Slavery before being admitted to the service of a country whose proudest boast is the declaration of human freedom and the equality of human rights. Thus general has the demoralization become under the haughty exactions of an oligarchy striving to trample all opposition to it under its feet. Can the Democratic masses tolerate it? Can they endorse by their votes an apostasy so vast, so humiliating, so alarming? We shall see.

THE CRAMPTON DIFFICULTY.

The English government, having refused to recall Mr. Crampton in accordance with an official request from our government, it was determined at Washington to dismiss him. A reply to Mr. Marcy's demand, having, however, reached Washington on the morning of the day on which Mr. Crampton was to be dismissed, the subject was laid over for the time being.

On the 21st, the President communicated to the Senate, additional documents relative to the British recruitments, and wholly involving the question of veracity between Mr. Buchanan and Lord Palmerston. Mr. Buchanan charges that Lord Palmerston, while refusing to lay on the table of the House of Commons the correspondence on that subject, stated such facts only as favored his own side, and entirely suppressed the reasons on which our demand for the recall of Mr. Crampton and the British Consuls were founded.

Mr. Buchanan also says that Lord Palmerston was not justified in stating on that occasion, that he (Buchanan) had expressed himself satisfied with Lord Clarendon's explanation, contained in his note of the 19th of July last, and that Mr. Buchanan said he felt confident that our Government would entertain similar feelings with regard to it. Mr. Buchanan denies that he ever so intimated. He had merely observed to Lord Palmerston that he would have much satisfaction in transmitting that note to the Secretary of State. Lord Palmerston, replying through Lord Clarendon, fails to be convinced, saying it seemed to him there was an essential difference between the substance and the effect of what was said in the House of Commons and Mr. Buchanan's statement.

Finally Mr. Buchanan, under date of March 7th, says to Mr. Marcy—"You must believe with me that the last effort of Lord Palmerston to extricate himself from the dilemma, has served to make the awkwardness of his position still more conspicuous."

The reply of Lord Clarendon, dated April 30th to Mr. Marcy, thus concludes—"The undersigned has now had the satisfaction of communicating to the Government of the United States, the statements and declarations of her Majesty's Minister at Washington, and of her Majesty's Consuls at Cincinnati, Philadelphia and New York, as to the conduct imputed to them."

The Government of the United States had been led to suppose that the law and sovereign rights of the people of the United States had not been respected by Her Majesty's Government, and relying upon the evidence deemed to be trustworthy, they believed that the law and those rights had been infringed by British agents. If such had been the case, the Government of the United States would have been entitled to demand, and Her Majesty's Government would not have hesitated to afford the most ample satisfaction, for no discredit can attach to the frank admission and complete reparation of an unquestionable wrong.

Her Majesty's Government, however, unequivocally disclaim any intention either to infringe the law or to disregard the policy, or not to respect the sovereign rights of the United States, and the Government of the United States will soon, for the first time, learn that Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, and Her Majesty's Consuls at Cincinnati, Philadelphia, and New York, solemnly affirm that they have not committed any of the acts that have been imputed to them. The Government of the United States will now also for the first time have an opportunity of weighing the declarations of four gentlemen of unimpeached honor and integrity, against evidence upon which no reliance ought to be placed. The undersigned cannot but express the earnest hope of Her Majesty's Government that these explanations and assurances may prove satisfactory to the Government of the United States, and effectually remove any misapprehension which may have hitherto existed, and he cannot doubt that such a result will afford as much pleasure to the Government of the United States, as to that of her Majesty, by putting an end to the difference which has been deeply regretted by her Majesty's Government, for there are no two countries which are bound by stronger ties, or by higher considerations, than the United States and Great Britain, to maintain unbroken, the relations of perfect cordiality and friendship.

"The undersigned, etc.,
"CLARENDON."

"A SUGGESTION.—To our brethren of the Press and to all those opposed to the present National Administration, we would offer a suggestion which we believe will be productive of good and lasting results. We propose that, in the Congressional, Senatorial and Legislative districts, union tickets be formed, and to effect that desirable object, a call be prepared similar to the Harrisburg call; and let conferees be appointed in different districts to meet in convention at such time and such place as may be hereafter fixed upon, but by all means let the action be speedy. By an union of all parties opposed to the rotten dynasty of Pierce, the three districts named can be easily carried, and we appeal earnestly to our friends to act at once upon our suggestion. **CLARION BANNER.**

Being in the same Congressional district with Clarion, we concur in the suggestion made by the Banner. What we want is union, and if it is effected in proper season, which can be done if the proper exertions are made, there can be little doubt of success—provided we get out a good and true man. But, as the Warren Mail, which heartily favors the movement suggested, says, "we want no more slipshod, half-and-half candidates. Mr. Barclay pretended to be Anti-Nebraska and Anti-Pope, whereby many honest voters were cheated."

THE SUFFERINGS of the inhabitants of the Cape de Verd Island, from famine, are depicted as most terrible. Five or six thousand, of a population of one hundred and twenty thousand, have already died.

ONE OF THE Irish newspapers contains an advertisement announcing as lost, a cloth cloak, belonging to a gentleman lined with blue.

THE NEW YORK DEMOCRACY.

It appears that a portion of the New York Democracy refuse to endorse the apostasy of their present pretended party leaders from Freedom to Slavery. We find published an able manifesto numerously signed by many who are among the most influential and worthy in their party in the State of New York. The address takes ground against the extension of slavery. We make the following extracts:

"It is not our purpose to analyze the various and contradictory reasons by which Northern men have sought to palliate, if not to justify, this act of aggression upon the rights of the Free States. There is but one true reason that can be given, and that reason is in direct hostility to the settled convictions of a vast majority of the Democrats of New York, as reiterated through their conventions during the last ten years. Its sole, its self-evident purpose, was the Extension of Slavery. That institution had been excluded from Kansas and Nebraska by a law enacted under circumstances which gave it the character of a solemn compact. By it Kansas was free, and must ever remain so. No further legislation was necessary. It required no 'interference' on the part of Congress to accomplish this result.—Free by the action of a previous generation, free by the acquiescence of all parties during a quarter of a century—free by the same power which secured that blessing to Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa. Under a similar law these States had all been organized without excitement, without violence, without any alleged breach of constitutional rights, and with the entire concurrence of Southern representatives.

"Nor is it necessary that we should trace through successive years the declarations placed upon record by the Democracy of New York, as to the place occupied by them in the controversy between Slavery and Freedom. The sentiment of opposition to the extension of Slavery is too wide-spread and universal to be controverted. In this respect there has been little, if any, want of coincidence between the sections, for which the Democratic party has been divided. If they have differed, it has been as to the time when the restrictive policy should be applied, not as to the propriety of the principle itself. On the side of the radical democracy, the whole current of party declarations is in one direction. Even the last nominating State Convention, held in September last, adopted this restrictive position of the sentiment of its constituents.

"Resolved, that while the Democracy of this State will faithfully adhere to all the compromises of the Constitution, and maintain all the reserved rights of the States, they deem this an appropriate occasion to declare their fixed hostility to the extension of Slavery into Free Territory.

"No man can with truth assert that this resolution fails to accord with the feeling entertained by the Democratic masses; nor will any person at all conversant with the popular sentiment, or the candid and unprejudiced venture the allegation that, in the lapse of three short months from the adoption of the above resolution, an entire change has come over the mind of the Democracy of this State, turning them from ardent opponents of Slavery extension into quiescent abettors of its diffusion; and, above all, approving in their names the extension of Slavery into territory which has been restricted against the entry of Slavery into all that territory lying north of the Missouri Compromise line.

"It is an erroneous imputation, propagated from unworthy motives, that the course of the Democracy of New York, in resisting the extension of Slavery, is actuated by a morbid philanthropy toward the African race. True, they regard it as a social, moral and political evil, at war with the fundamental principles of civil liberty, and deleterious to the true interests of the country. But it is because they know that wherever Slavery is introduced, there labor is degraded to a servile employment, and that it divides society into two classes, and fixes the badge of servitude on all whose lot it is to toil—that free and forced labor will not amalgamate on the same soil, and that hence Slavery operates to the virtual exclusion of a white laboring population—it is for these and many other cogent reasons which should be added, that we desire to keep the peculiar institution within the limits of the States, and preserve the homesteads and fertile prairies of the West as a field for free labor and a home for free men; whether our own immediate descendants or those of the emigrant fleeing from the oppression of the old world.

"It is a satisfaction to know that the efforts of Democrats in this behalf are in perfect accordance with the principles and practice of the illustrious exponents of their faith. They are content to rest a justification of their course on the happy results which have flowed to the country from the beneficent operations of the Ordinance of 1787, and the similar provisions which have since been incorporated and applied in territorial bills; while the names of Jefferson, Madison, and a host of honored followers, assure us that the platform on which we stand is sufficiently broad, comprehensive and democratic, without adding to it the narrow, selfish and sectional plank of Nebraska-Kansasism.

"Against the legitimate and constitutional rights of the South we wage no warfare. Toward its citizens we entertain no hostility. We concede to them, within their appropriate jurisdiction, the right to regulate their own internal affairs in their own way, and according to their own convictions of propriety.—But they must cease the attempt to force upon us an agreement in principles, in regard to which there can be no community of feeling and no accordance of action. We warn them against placing confidence in the representations of men who have not the power, even if they possess the disposition, to control the votes of the Democratic electors of the Empire State. These will demand a due respect for their own rights and a proper appreciation of the rights of others. They will require a return to those principles of public policy which shall give to the Democracy of the States their true weight and position in the direction of affairs, and secure them against the abuse of the Federal power. They will ask that the aggressive policy which has marked the onward march of Slavery, shall cease.—They will demand for their brethren in Kansas the just protection to which they are entitled against border ruffianism, and a cessation of that anomaly which, under the appellation of 'popular sovereignty,' imposes upon them a government upheld by the bayonet of a Federal soldiery.

"Speaking for ourselves, in view of the circumstances we have detailed, we unhesitatingly, but firmly, declare, that in no possible exigency of party relations, by no act of omission or commission on our part, will we consent that the fair and fertile prairies of the West shall be made to echo to the lash of the over-ruled whip, or to the clank of the bondman's fetter. The experience of the past and the hopes of the future all point us to an inflexible adherence to the doctrine so often promulgated by the Democracy of this State, of 'non-compromising hostility to the extension of Slavery into Free Territory,' the recognition of which can alone secure the support of the Democratic masses, and ensure the stability of our republican institutions."

LATER FROM KANSAS.

REIGN OF TERROR IN THE TERRITORY.
Dates from Leavenworth, Kansas, to Saturday the 17th, are received. Wednesday, the 21st, had been fixed upon for the attack on Lawrence. There is a general reign of terror in the Territory. Two cannon had crossed the river at Chisum, destined for Lawrence. Buford's regiment were enrolled in the militia, and furnished with United States arms by Gov. Shannon. The Free-State men want arms and ammunition. Donaldson (United States Marshal) has proclaimed his intention to make clean work of what he has to do this time. Gov. Robinson is still imprisoned at Lexington.

The correspondent of *The Jefferson* (Missouri) Enquirer, states that a petition is being circulated in the border counties praying for the immediate removal of Col. Sumner.

Mr. Brown, Editor of *The Herald of Freedom* writes that a mob entered the hotel at Kansas City where he was staying, and dragged off a man whom they supposed to be himself. On discovering their mistake, they returned and demanded him of the proprietor, who refused to deliver him up to them. A company of Michigan emigrants then entered the hotel to protect the occupants. The mob were still surrounding the hotel and gathering reinforcements at the close of his letter. No authentic intelligence has been received concerning his (Brown's) fate since his capture.

The Kansas correspondent of *The St. Louis Democrat* writes, under date of the 19th inst., that eight to twelve hundred men were encamped near Leecompton.

The people of Lawrence had sent a note to Col. Sumner, asking him to station a body of troops in the vicinity to prevent the mob from proceeding to sanguinary extremities. He declined, saying he had no power to move without order.

Mr. Cox of Lawrence waited on Marshal Donaldson to ascertain if anything could be done peaceably to prevent his monster posse entering the town. Mr. Donaldson said their demands must be complied with—that every man against whom a process was issued should be surrendered—that all munitions of war in Lawrence should be delivered up, and that the citizens of Lawrence should pledge themselves under oath to implicitly obey the enactments under which the Territory is governed.

Upon receipt of this, the citizens held a meeting and drew up a letter to the Marshal, stating that any person acting under him would be allowed to execute legal process against any inhabitants of Lawrence, and that if called upon, they would serve as a posse in aiding the arrest; that there would not now or at any future time be any resistance to the law, and that they only awaited an opportunity to testify their fidelity to the Union and the Constitution. They claimed to be law-abiding order-loving citizens, and asked the protection of the constituted authorities.

The purport of the Marshal's answer was, that he did not believe the promises of the people of Lawrence—that he regarded them as rebels and traitors—and that they should know what his demands were when he came.

Washington, May 23.—In reply to a resolution offered by Mr. Barbour, in the House of Representatives, requesting the President to communicate whether United States soldiers had been employed in Kansas to arrest persons charged with the violations of certain supposed laws enacted by a supposed Legislature, assembled at the Shawnee Mission, etc., the Secretary of War responds, that by instructions from his Department, dated the 15th of February, Colonel Sumner and Lieutenant Colonel Cooke were directed to aid by military force, the constitutional authorities in Kansas in suppressing insurrection or invasive aggression against the organized Territory, or armed resistance to the execution of the laws, in case of the Government finding the ordinary course of judicial proceedings and powers vested in the United States Marshal, inadequate for the purpose, should make a requisition upon them for military force to aid him in the performance of that official duty.

Under these instructions, and upon the requisition of Governor Shannon, a detachment of troops, under a Lieutenant was ordered to report to the Governor to sustain the constituted authorities in the enforcement of the laws. The Secretary says the instructions from the Department being directed exclusively to the support of the organized Government and constituted authorities of the Territory, convey no authority to employ soldiers to aid by making arrests or otherwise, in the enforcement of the supposed laws enacted by a supposed Legislature. The Department, therefore, presumed and believes that the United States soldiers have not been employed to make arrests under the circumstances stated in the resolution.

Holloway's ointment and pills have effected another wonderful cure of sore legs.—Anthony Harrison Scard, of Martinsburg, Va., was a sufferer for 28 years from sore legs, so bad at times, that human nature could scarcely bear it; covered with wounds and proud flesh. His friends had given up all hopes of recovery from his pitiable state, as the doctors told him it was constitutional. Several persons told him the good effects Holloway's pills had produced in cases of this nature, he made up his mind to give them a trial; after using them a few weeks he felt better, and continuing them for two and a half months, he was perfectly cured, after being a cripple 28 years, and considered beyond human aid.

THE GREAT Durham milk cow, for several years owned by Wm. Shepherd, of Manchester, N. H. was sold a few days since, to Francis F. Hoyt, of Concord, for \$500. She was raised in Pembroke, is 7 years old, girls 9 feet, weighs 2,700 pounds, being the largest cow in the United States.

Among the late arrivals at one of the St. Louis hotels, is one that reads "E. Smith and four wives, Salt Lake."

THE LATEST.

Important News from Kansas.
The St. Louis Democrat of the 23d says it was reported that a battle had been fought at Lawrence and that a number had been killed on both sides. It was reported that the inhabitants were preparing to evacuate the place. It had been determined to make no resistance. The St. Louis Republican has later intelligence from Brownville, of the 24th inst., says that Lawrence was destroyed on Wednesday. The same day the hotel at Kansas City, and the Printing Office, were destroyed. No particulars are given.

A BILL PASSED Congress, which gives Iowa about two millions of acres of land, for the purpose of building four parallel lines of railroads through the State, with one branch road. One line from Washington to the mouth of Platte river; one from Davenport to Council Bluffs; one from Lyons to the Missouri river; and one from Dubuque to Sioux city. It is supposed that this bill will close all the land-offices in the State, and throw all the unsold lands into the hands of the railroad. The President has given it his signature.

The committee on Public Lands reported a bill granting a million of acres of land to Florida, to aid in the construction of railroads. It is also rumored that the committee intend reporting similar bills for railroads in Michigan, Alabama and Wisconsin.

DON'T MIX UP THE BABIES.—The Albany Knickerbocker gives the following account of a curious affair which occurred in a family of that city, a few days since.—A mother and her daughter were both confined on the same day, each having a little son. In the bustle of the moment, both were placed in the cradle, and to the confusion of the mothers, when the youngsters were taken from the cradle, they were unable to tell which was the mother's and which the daughter's son—a matter which, of course, must ever remain a mystery. The family is in the greatest distress over the affair.

A PARTY OF WOMEN in Hanover, Ill., a few days ago, demolished a drinking shop, in that town. The leader of the assault was a grand daughter of the celebrated General Boone of Kentucky.

GOLD.—The Richmond (Va.) Dispatch says that a lump of pure gold, worth \$110, was found on the farm of E. Matthews, nine miles from Lynchburg.

OLD MR. SINGLESTICK mystified a tea-party by remarking that women were facts. When pressed to explain his meaning, he said—"Facts are stubborn things."

NOTICE.—In the absence of Eli Bloom, Treasurer of Clearfield county, the Books and Papers will be in the possession of John McPherson, who will attend to the business at all times. Clearfield, May 28, 1856.

J. C. HARTSWICK, M. D., having located in Clearfield, offers his professional services to the public. He can for the present be found at Hemphill's hotel.

PLASTERING.—Cooper & Mitchell, who have had much experience in the cities of New York and Philadelphia in the above business, are prepared to do work from the best of materials of any description, on reasonable terms. Address, COOPER & MITCHELL, May 28, 1856. Glenhope, Clearfield Co. Pa.

PROPOSALS will be received by the Commissioners at their office in Clearfield, on the 30th inst., for rendering more secure the wall around the jail-yard. Bidders are requested to furnish plans therefor, and bids upon the plan submitted. By order of the Board.
May 23—24
R. J. WALLACE, Clerk.

HO! FOR IOWA!—The undersigned, desirous of going West, offers to sell at private sale, three lots in the village of Marysville, one half mile east of Clearfield Bridge, in Iowa township, having thereon erected a two-story weather-boarded dwelling house, good stable, and a blacksmith shop. The terms, which will be reasonable, can be ascertained by inquiring of the undersigned, residing on the premises.
may 23—24
SAMUEL B. DILLER.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Whereas Nathan Hughes, late of Chest township, Clearfield County, Pa., dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated for settlement, to
JOHN MAHAFFEY,
Administrators.
May 28, 1856—5t.

NOTICE.—The stockholders of the Glen Hope and Little Bald-eagle Turnpike, are notified that an election will be held at the house of Wm. T. Gilbert, Glen Hope, on Friday the 12th June, for the purpose of taking a vote for or against a division of said road.
T. B. DAVIS, Pres't.
Attest—A. Moore, Secy. May 19, 1856—2t.

Cast your Bread upon the Waters, for after many days ye shall find it.
A Certain Cure for all Rheumatic Pains.
DON'T CONDEMN BUT TRY IT, IT CANNOT FAIL.

E. C. ALLEN'S
CONCENTRATED ELECTRIC PASTE,
AND ARABIAN PAIN EXTRACTOR, FOR MAN & HORSE.
Copyright secured according to Law.
SMALL JAR 50 CENTS, LARGE JAR \$1.
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 strength, and is altogether harmless, its constituent parts being entirely vegetable.

WHAT WILL IT CURE?
We answer—Rheumatic Pains, when everything else fails. Cramps, Cholera, Coughs, Chills, Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Headache, Toothache, Stomachic Pains, Ringworm, Tetters, Stiff Joints, Contracted Chords, Fresh Cuts, Ulcerated Sores, and all Scrofulous Diseases where external remedies can be used. Sore Throat, Stiff Neck, etc.
WHAT IT WILL CURE FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.—Sweeney, Spavin, Fistulas, Poll Evil, Windgalls, Ulcers, Cholera, Sprains, Collar 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, or Arabian Pain Extractor, Lancaster, Pa." blown in the bottle. Look out for counterfeiters. Don't forget to ask for ALLEN'S.

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