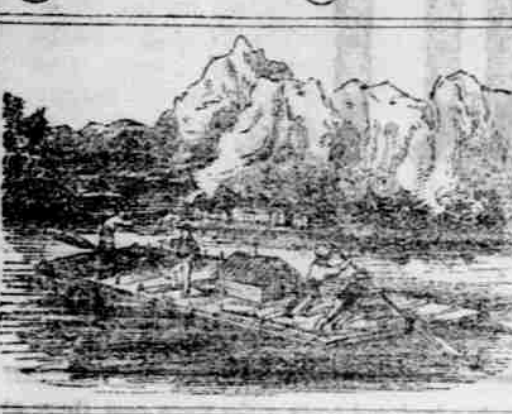


RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.



S. B. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., JUNE 4, 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 LAPOETE, of Bradford Co.

LOCOFERO CONSISTENCY.

Hamlet. Do you see yonder cloud that's almost in shape of a camel? Polonius. By the mass, and 'tis like a camel, indeed! Ham. Methinks it is like a weasel. Pol. It is backed like a weasel! Ham. Or like a whale? Pol. Very like a whale! (SHAKESPERE.)

It is nothing uncommon to hear Locofero papers charging those opposed to the Free State Democracy with acting inconsistently, and claiming that the Democratic is the only upright and straightforward party in the country. These are, however, mere asseverations, unaccompanied by substantiating testimony. It is thought, on the other hand, that the charges which they are so ready to make against others, might perhaps be more applicably made against their own party. During the last eight or ten years, the course pursued by the Democracy of Pennsylvania, on the slavery question, has been such as can, we think, reasonably be termed inconsistent. In 1849, a resolution was adopted by them in their State Convention, in which they "re-declare that slavery is a domestic and local institution of the South, subject to State legislation alone, and with which the general government has nothing to do. Wherever the State law extends its jurisdiction, the local institution can continue to exist. Extending it a violation of State rights to carry it beyond State limits, we deny the power of any citizen to extend the area of bondage beyond its present dominion, nor do we consider it a part of the compromise of the Constitution that slavery should forever travel with the advancing columns of our territorial progress." That is what the Democracy of this State said in 1849. Read it and ponder it as you may, it cannot be regarded in any other light than as Free soil doctrine, or, as they are pleased to term it, "rank Abolitionism." "By the mass, and 'tis like a camel, indeed."

In 1854, the Democratic party in Pennsylvania tacked about a little, relying "upon the compromise of 1850 as a final adjustment of the vexed and dangerous question," and in 1855 "recognized no geographical lines between North and South," declared that the interests of all parts of the Union were the same to them, and recognized "in its widest extent the principle of popular sovereignty in the territories." This position was regarded, at that time, as problematical in its meaning, and was evidently designed to gull both Northern and Southern voters. In fact, it is backed like a weasel!

But it was in 1856, the present year, that the Pennsylvania portion of the "great national Democratic party" took the leap which landed them in the midst of the slough of slavery propagandism. At their State Convention, held some time since, they resolved, "that in the repeal of the act known as the Missouri Compromise act, and the passage of the act organizing the territories of Kansas and Nebraska, free from unconstitutional restrictions, the last Congress performed a work of patriotic sacrifice in meeting the demands of sectional excitement by unshaken adherence to the fundamental law." If they would have said that "a work of patriotic sacrifice" had been performed by meeting the demands of the Slave power, the idea would have been better expressed. "A work of patriotic sacrifice," indeed, which has been the cause of all the troubles in those territories, of the destruction of private property, and of the shedding of innocent blood in Kansas, and which has brought our country to the verge of civil war. And this is sanctioned by the Democracy of this State! And how, in doing this, does their position accord with the views they held in 1849? Of a truth, it is now "very like a whale!"

THE NEWS FROM KANSAS must strike every reader with the utmost astonishment. That the people of a territory in this free land of ours should be hunted down and shot like wild beasts, their towns burned and their property destroyed by a horde of non-resident ruffians and desperadoes, who have attempted to force their laws upon them, and who are backed up in this attempt by the President, is too grossly outrageous to pass without condemnation. It is a notorious fact that the citizens of Lawrence informed the U. S. Marshal that no resistance would be made to any process which he might wish to serve, and asked him to protect their lives and property. And yet, after testing their subservience by making several arrests, he permitted a large force under Jones to destroy the town, and it is said, to take the lives of several of the citizens. The U. S. troops were anxious to protect the citizens but were not allowed.

CAUSE OF THE KANSAS TROUBLES.

What is the cause of the present trouble in Kansas? The immediate cause may be stated in few words. It arises from an attempt to subdue American citizens into obedience to usurped power.

All the power exercised by the Border Ruffian Legislature over the people of Kansas was usurped. Its members were elected not by the ballots of actual citizens, but by armed invaders, who marched into the territory in organized companies, took possession of the ballot-boxes, elected their own men, and then marched out. This appears to be true of that Legislature as a body, with perhaps not more than one exception. To require submission on the part of the people of Kansas to such a body, would be, in effect, to deprive them of all rights, and cast them on the mercy of men placed over them by the Missouri invaders.

The Free-State inhabitants of Kansas have shown themselves to be in an eminent degree forbearing. The officers appointed legally over them by the General Government have been recognized as such and respected. The people have submitted to the authority of those officers, even in cases where the only object of the officer and authorities seemed to be one of vexation and oppression. If at any time they have resisted the officers of the General Government, it has been when prompted by self-defense or absolute necessity. But the authority of the Border Ruffian Legislature no freeman of Kansas could acknowledge without bowing to usurped power and virtually making himself a slave. If the people of Kansas would bow submissively to such a yoke, we might well tremble for the country. When American citizens learn to yield without a murmur to usurpation and tyranny, the spirit of liberty is gone.

The same thing was the immediate cause of the war of the Revolution. A usurped power of imposing taxes was attempted to be enforced upon our ancestors. The attempt was resisted, and that resistance was right. Now it is attempted by the Slave power, through the border ruffians and their abettors, to usurp the power, not only of taxation, but of imposing all law upon the freemen of Kansas. Shall it be done?

THE KEATING AFFAIR.

The American Celt, an Irish paper, devotes much space to the killing of Keating, at Willards hotel in Washington City, by Mr. Herbert, a Congressman from California. Referring to the vote by which Herbert was shielded from investigation, the Celt says:—

Now, in relation to that division on Herbert's case, we have a duty to perform, and we shall not shrink from discharging it. That duty is to announce, in unmistakable terms, to the adopted citizens of Irish birth throughout the country, that the Democratic party in Congress have shamefully deserted their duty, deserted their own professions of impartiality between different classes of citizens, and that they have, as plainly as deeds can speak, declared the murder of a man of Irish birth by one of their colleagues to be a trifle wholly unworthy even of inquiry. Is the Democratic party mad, or is it only rotten, that it should so belie itself? With half a dozen exceptions, every man of the majority for Keating's murderer is a professed "Democrat." What then, does it mean? Or can it mean anything but one thing—that an Irishman born, however peaceable, or loyal, is only fit to be used by the Democratic party, and when used, set up for a target, and shot with impunity. This is what it means, and to this meaning we shall hold the entire party.

We hold Mr. Pierce, Mr. Douglas, and Mr. Buchanan responsible for this conduct of their confidants and supporters. They were all in Washington; it was for days the topic of the town; if their friends have taken sides against the victim and against common justice, they are not wholly above suspicion. A few days ago the blood of Thomas Keating was on the hands of but one Democrat; it has spread since then, and it is now upon the souls of the 79, who refused all inquiry. It is on the Democratic party, and accursed be he who helps such a party into power, until that blood is lawfully purged away.

Let them not suppose this matter is going to drop here. One who seldom drops anything has it now in hand, and he distinctly warns the Democratic Representatives at Washington, that if justice is not done on the murderer, Herbert, they will be held accountable, as the party who interposed to screen and protect him from the penalty of his guilt.

Who is this "one"? The Celt is a Catholic paper. Its editor is a mouth-piece for Bishop Hughes, and the above may be regarded as a threat of the Archbishop against the Democracy. The Democratic Representatives are to be judged by the Irish citizens and voters of the United States, for the charge of guilt in the matter of the slaying of Keating. The old ally turns upon its own party!

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY for June is received and as usual is well freighted with useful and interesting matter. Putnam is always a welcome visitor, and the present number is not behind any of its predecessors.

HOUSEHOLD WORDS are also at hand, laden with their wonted variety of useful, instructive and entertaining articles.

THE SCHOON-FELLOW.—This sprightly little monthly is likewise on our table. It is a pleasant and interesting publication, well worthy of a liberal support.

These periodicals can all be procured of Dix & Edwards, 321 Broadway, New York.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.—We have received this periodical for the current month, containing a number of excellent articles, an elegant frontispiece, and a fashion plate, which, though neat, has fountains and furbelows sufficient to gratify the most extravagant taste. There is much in the Magazine to pierce its numerous lady readers.

JOHN BUNYAN'S FLUTE.—The flute on which John Bunyan beguiled the tediousness of his captive hours is now in possession of Mr. Howells, tailor, Gainsborough. In appearance it does not look unlike the leg of a stool, out of which, it is said, Bunyan, while in prison manufactured it. When the turkey attracted by the sound of music, entered his cell to ascertain, if possible, the cause of the melody, the flute was replaced in the stool, and by this means detection was avoided.

CLIPPINGS AND SCRIBBLINGS.

THE CANAL COMMISSIONERS have appointed Edward F. Gay, Esq., State Engineer.

THE NEW SCHOOL Presbyterian Assembly have adopted the report of their committee, declaring slavery a sin per se.

A TERRIFIC STORM in Texas, on the 6th of May, levelled every house in the village of Cedar Hills, and killed nine persons.

THE AMERICAN STATE COUNCIL of Vermont, at a recent meeting, adopted resolutions denouncing the administration, and proposing to unite with the Republicans in the Congressional and Presidential elections.

THERE ARE, according to medical writers, the large number of seven million pores in the body of a man of ordinary size, and if these were joined lengthwise, a tube would be formed twenty-eight miles long!

HORSES STOLEN.—On the night of the 24th May, a horse was stolen from A. Vashinder, two miles west of Brookville, Jefferson county, another from Thomas Hall, four miles north of that place, and a third from a Mr. Milliron on Sandy.

A WITNESS SHOT IN KANSAS.—Mr. Mace who testified before the Committee of Congress in Kansas, in relation to some of the outrages perpetrated there, has been shot at by unknown persons and narrowly escaped with his life. He was badly wounded.

TUESDAY, the fourth day of November next, being the Tuesday after the first Monday of that month, is the day on which the people throughout the entire country will cast their votes for electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

SOMERSET, PA.—The Colvin House, and Cyrus Benford's warehouse, were totally destroyed by fire on the 15th May. Loss about \$5000; covered by insurance. Fifteen houses were on fire at one time, but the flames were extinguished before much damage was done.

MR. BUTLER, a lithographer in San Francisco, threatens to sell at auction the stone from which Walker's bonds are printed, and twenty millions of those securities, payment of which is secured by mines on the river Bala, if Walker does not pay him the \$1,600 he owes him!

JUDGE McLEAN has written a letter to General Cass, dated the 18th May, in which he says that Congress, having the power to establish a territorial government, might, in the exercise of a police power, prohibit slavery, although they had no constitutional power to institute it.

Mrs. L. W. of Erie, Pa., says:—"Thirty-six will soak clothes from twenty-four to thirty-six hours before washing them, will find that they can do without patent washing fluids, &c., and save nearly all the wear of clothes by rubbing, too. The clothes may be boiled without rubbing—any more than to rinse off the loosened dirt."

THE LONDON TIMES says:—"All things considered, we doubt whether the cost of the war, from first to last, will be much under £100,000,000—an immense sum, but evidently not an intolerable one, when it is considered that it falls very much under the expenditure of this country in the one closing year of the last great war."

IMPORTANT TO SCHOOL DIRECTORS.—By a recent decision of the Superintendent of Common Schools of Pennsylvania, the former decision, under which persons whose occupations were rated at less than \$200 were exempted from taxation for school purposes, has been reversed, and such persons are now required to pay a school tax of 50 cents each.

THE IRON OF THE WORLD.—The annual production of crude iron throughout the world is estimated at 6,000,000 tons. Of this Great Britain produces 3,000,000, France 750,000, Prussia 300,000, Austria 250,000, Belgium 200,000, Russia 200,000, Sweden 150,000, the lesser German States 10,000, the United States 750,000, and other countries 900,000.

DOZING AND SNOORING in Church is becoming quite fashionable. A searcher after the curious counted some twenty odd heads bobbing up and down in one church, every one of which, after waking up, looked around very complacently, as much as to say, "I wasn't sleeping." It must be undoubtedly very encouraging to the d—l, if not to the minister.

OUR NATIVE WINES.—The Ohio Valley Farmer estimates, from statistics of the Horticultural Society, that there are 2,000 acres of Catawba vines in cultivation in the vicinity of Cincinnati, of which 1,600 acres are in full bearing. The average production, for several years, has been 500,000 gallons of wine from this area of vines, which yield must be doubled in a short time. The demand for the wine is increasing faster than the supply.

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE occurred in Brookville, Jefferson county, on the 24th May, by which \$50,000 worth of property was destroyed. Among other buildings the American House was burned. The printing office of the Jefferson Star was also consumed. The editor calls on his patrons to pay up their arrears so that he may be enabled to purchase new press and materials. We trust they will promptly respond to his call.

CENTRE CO.—On the 25th ult. the house of Joseph Hoover, of Union township, Centre Co. was destroyed by fire. The loss is about \$1500. On the 24th, the dwelling of Mr. W. Williams, in Bellefont, was partially burned. During the time of the fire, it was discovered that a lady was confined to her bed in the house. Fortunately, she was removed without injury. The mountains are on fire, and much timber has been destroyed.

AFRICAN COLLEGE.—The Northern Christian Advocate says, that the Cincinnati Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church has entered vigorously upon the project of a college for the education of free colored men. The trustees have purchased a very excellent property near Xenia, in Greene county, O. The establishment, called the Tawawa House, was built for a watering place, and cost \$60,000. The whole was bought for \$13,000.

THE ASSAULT ON MR. SUMNER.

The West Chester Republican, an orthodox Democratic paper, indulges in the following sensible remarks in speaking of the recent assault on Mr. Sumner. It is really gratifying to see a paper that can speak out without being biased by party predilections. It says:—

"Elsewhere we give the particulars of a disgraceful assault on Senator Sumner by Mr. Brooks, of South Carolina. What are we coming to? These scenes of ruffianism at the National Capital are fulfilling the worst predictions of the despotic foes of our free institutions. The enemies of republican liberty in Europe will smile with satisfaction when they read the particulars of this new outrage. We hope the House of Representatives will vindicate the violated honor of the country by sending Mr. Brooks home to his constituents, and asking them to supply his place with a gentleman, entertaining better ideas of propriety. The recent speech of Mr. Sumner has been a very inflammatory one, but not a whit more so than those to which he was replying. There is, therefore, no justification at this point, for the assault."

We annex a few more paragraphs to show how the assault is regarded in different sections of the country.

From the Phila. Daily Sun. "Who spoke offensively?—We have heard two or three Democrats say that Senator Sumner's speech was full of outrageous personalities, but such men would say anything to advance their party interests. Now, what are the facts? Mr. Sumner was caustic, but not personal; he spoke of Senators and South Carolina politically, but Douglas said of Mr. S., 'it is his object to provoke some of us to kick him as we would a dog in the street, that he may get sympathy upon the just chastisement.'" And he then for the second time charged Sumner with intentional perjury, and called him and his associates in the Senate "negro worshippers." Mr. Mason, a gentleman ruffian than Douglas, but a concealed and inflated Virginian, superciliously spoke of the necessity of associating with Mr. Sumner in the Senate Chamber, whose touch he would elsewhere regard as pollution. Now our opinion is that Charles Sumner suffers the most by his compulsory associations with such men as Douglas and Mason, and we think nine tenths of the American people will agree with us. Mr. Sumner has added to our national reputation at home and abroad as a scholar, orator and statesman; Douglas has been one constant source of mortification to all decent men in Washington, and Mason has no reputation beyond the Democratic party."

From the Louisville Journal. "The idea of using a hudgeon upon a Senator for making a speech against a State is monstrous. A score of South Carolina members of Congress within the last few years have used their whole power of abuse and vituperation against Massachusetts, and as many Massachusetts members have exercised themselves upon South Carolina. A pitched battle has long been raging between the champions of those two States, and generally the harshest and most offensive language has come from the South Carolinians, who don't like to be out done in anything. What Sumner may have said about Senator Butler we know not, but we think that the old Senator, who is quite as fiery hearted as he is white-headed, would scorn the thought of letting any younger man take a quarrel with an abolitionist of his hands. We happened to be in the Senate Chamber near the close of the last session of Congress during one of the night discussions of all manner of slavery questions. Judge Butler, who is really a gentleman of many fine and generous personal qualities, had become exceedingly elated from frequent visits to the Senatorial Restaurant. Sumner was making a severe speech that evidently had reference to the forcible expulsion of Mr. Hoar, a venerable citizen of Massachusetts, from the limits of South Carolina, but he did not mention South Carolina's name. Mr. Butler interrupted him by asking in a fierce tone, 'does he mean South Carolina?' Sumner proceeded without noticing the interruption. 'I demand,' exclaimed Butler, starting again to his feet, 'whether he means South Carolina; for, if he does, let him say so, and I will give him something to make him remember me and South Carolina as long as he lives.' Sumner still proceeded quite imperperturbably, bestowing no attention upon his excited opponent just in front of him. 'Does he mean South Carolina?' ejaculated Butler for the third time. 'Yes, I do mean South Carolina,' thundered Sumner with more spirit than we had thought an abolitionist could possess. He finished his speech without any further interruption, and Butler arose to reply, but the fine old South Carolina gentleman was too far gone to be half equal to the tremendous occasion. We repeat the expression of the hope, that, however obnoxious Sumner may justly be to the patriotic portion of the people of the United States, the House of Representatives will promptly expel Brooks if the account of his assault upon the Massachusetts Senator shall prove correct. Indeed the House of Representatives, it seems to us, would be guilty of the grossest and most shameful dereliction of duty to the Senate if it were to refuse to punish one of its own members for knocking down a Senator upon the floor of the Senate for words said in a Senatorial debate.

Holloway's Pills a certain remedy for Dropsy.—Chas. Hutchinson (38) of Burlington, Vt., was for 15 months, a sad victim to this complaint, so bad was he one part of the time, that the water oozed through the pores of the skin, three or four days of change of apparel was necessary. Every time his doctor called he expected to find him dead, and in fact gave his friends no hopes of his recovery; his sister who had derived great benefit by the use of Holloway's Pills, begged him, as a favor to her, to try them; fortunately for him he did not refuse, they soon produced a change for better, and in four weeks he was again attending to business having thoroughly got rid of the disorder and in the most excellent health and spirits. These Pills work wonders in liver and bilious complaints.

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

Destruction of Lawrence confirmed.—Flight of Citizens.—Gen. Pomroy, it is feared, hung by a Mob.

The Chicago Tribune publishes an extra, based upon intelligence brought by three men directly from Lawrence. They state that a company of mounted men made their appearance near Lawrence on Wednesday the 21st ult., where they halted until reinforcements had increased their number to 400 men. They bore flags and banners, with various mottoes and devices, but no United States flag.

During the forenoon the Committee of public safety of Lawrence dispatched a messenger with a note to Marshal Donaldson, who headed the force, assuring him that the citizens would make no resistance to any process he might wish to serve, and asking protection for their lives and property. The Marshal made no reply, but at 11 o'clock he sent a Deputy Marshal with a posse of ten men into the town. The Deputy summoned four of the citizens to assist in making arrests, and took G. W. Deltzer and G. W. Smith prisoners.

The Deputy Marshal having thus tested the willingness of the citizens to respect his authority, went, with his posse, to the Free State Hotel and dined, after which they removed the prisoners without molestation.

Soon after this Sheriff Jones made his appearance with eighteen men, and demanded that all the public and private arms in the town be given up, giving the people five minutes to accede to his demand, and threatening in case of refusal to storm the town. He did not attempt to make any arrests, but said he came for the purpose of obtaining the arms.

One field piece was given up in answer to the demand, but the citizens refused to surrender their private arms.

Jones then left, and in half an hour after returned with an overwhelming force and two pieces of artillery, with which he commenced cannonading the Free State Hotel and the Herald of Freedom printing office.

Col. Eldridge, the owner of the hotel, conducted himself with much independence, and when he found they were determined to destroy his house, informed them that he had over five thousand dollars worth of furniture in it, and that he should not move one dollar worth of it. The mob took out a little of the best furniture; the remainder was left. The house was then burnt.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Times, under date of Lawrence, May 22, writes that the town was completely sacked by the executive lawless mob. They destroyed both printing offices and threw the materials into the river. Every house was broken into, every trunk torn open, money, clothes, books, keepsakes, provisions, all taken away or scattered through the streets. All this was done in the name of the Government, as they claimed to be searching for Sharp's rifles. They stole horses last night, and burned Gov. Robinson's house.

They set a guard around it to protect the fire till it was well kindled, and then ran into camp. It is feared, Gen. Pomroy has been hung by the mob. Threats have been made to hang Robinson, Brown and Deltzer.

Gov. Reeder arrived at Chicago on the 28th. The citizens of Chicago held a meeting the same evening and took some steps towards sending succours to the Free State men in Kansas.

Dr. Root and Mr. Mitchell, of New Haven, were murdered by a posse, ten miles from Lawrence.

LATEST NEWS.

Cincinnati Convention—Temporary Organization—An Uproar. CINCINNATI, JUNE 2.—At a quarter before 12 o'clock the signal gun announced that the Convention had commenced to assemble. It was called to order at 12 o'clock by R. M. Lane, of Maryland.

Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, nominated Samuel Medary, of Ohio, as temporary chairman, which was unanimously carried.

Mr. Hall, of Massachusetts, called for the reading of the call for the Convention, and while the call was being read by Mr. English, of Indiana, a sudden uproar occurred at the door, followed by the crowd rushing in fighting, and the direct confusion ensued.

It was finally discovered that the Benton delegation from Missouri had resolved to enter by violence, and carried their intention into effect by knocking down the doorkeeper, and entering pell-mell, headed by Ex-Gov. Price.

For a few minutes, a scene of confusion impossible to describe ensued, the members jumping over chairs, and it seemed as though a serious riot was about to take place. After awhile quiet was restored, and the reading of the call proceeded with.

Mr. McLane, of Maryland, stated that when the credentials of the Missouri delegates were presented, the Committee of Arrangements gave tickets of admission to the delegates which presented prima facie evidence of their election, and refused the others.

New York was represented by two sets of delegates, but as the Convention could not decide which were entitled to seats, declined to give tickets to either, unless an arrangement could be effected among themselves, as was done in the case of the Mississippi delegation.

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE—A two-story frame House, with half acre of land adjoining, situate in Lawrence township, on the road from Clearfield to Curwensville, about 14 miles from Clearfield. Terms apply to Zebad Lawhead, Lawrence township, or to the subscriber. I. JACKSON CRANS, Clearfield, Pa. June 4, 1856.

FOR SALE—the Farm occupied by Richard Danvers, Jr., situate in Penn township, about one mile from Pennsville. It contains 64 acres, of which 45 are cleared and under good fence. The improvements are a two-story frame house and kitchen barn and out-houses. There is a young bearing orchard on the place, and the whole is well watered. For terms apply to I. JACKSON CRANS, Clearfield, Pa. June 4, 1856.

A MONEY MAKING TRADE FOR ONE DOLLAR. JEFFRIES'S MANUAL OF PROFITABLE & USEFUL TRADES, ARTS AND OCCUPATIONS, WITHOUT A MASTER, IS NOW READY FOR SALE.—This is one of the most valuable little books of the times, to all persons out of employment, as a number of money making trades and arts, can be learned without a master, beside all the general and popular receipts and instructions of the day, for the manufacture of the most beneficial, and saleable articles, now in common use. Any person forwarding one dollar post-paid, to C. JEFFRIES, Jeffries, Clearfield Co., Pa., or to A. H. BARNUM, Syracuse, N. Y., will receive a copy by return mail.

And any person forwarding twenty-five cents, post-paid, to C. JEFFRIES, will receive by return mail, one of the best following instructions:—How to make the celebrated artificial HONEY.—How to raise double crops, of all kinds of vegetables, with little expense, and how to catch all the Wolves, Foxes, Minks and Muskrats in the neighborhood. Any person forwarding fifty cents, will receive the whole three by return mail. June 4, 1856—17.

AMROTYYPES, DAGUERREOTYPES, &c. Ma. W. T. PURVANCE, PHOTOGRAPHER, begs leave to announce to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity, that he has opened Amrotypy Rooms at the Town Hall in this place, where he will be happy to receive the calls of all gentlemen, whether they wish pictures or not. The Amrotypy may be regarded as the ne plus ultra of the photogenic art, and is rapidly superseding every other style of picture wherever introduced. Its brilliancy of tone, beauty of finish, delicacy of expression, and deep lustre of drapery, have won for it the highest opinions of the people and press everywhere. Combining the highest artistic beauty with absolute UNFADING DURABILITY, it is well adapted for all other processes. It is also worthy of mention that Mr. Purvance does not receive his pictures. Landscapes, Views of residences, &c., taken in the highest style of the art. Paintings, Daguerreotypes, and engravings beautifully copied at reasonable prices. Small children taken by an INSTANTANEOUS PROCESS, with unerring certainty and accuracy. Amrotypes beautifully colored if desired. No deductions on account of dark or cloudy weather. * * * Please call soon, as I shall be able to remain but a week or ten days. June 4, 1856.

LIST OF RETAILERS of Foreign and Domestic Merchandise in Clearfield County, for the year 1856, subject to the payment of license. Bradford Township. 14 Covington Township. 14 John Holt, 14 Francis Courtier, 14 James B. Graham, 14 Matthew Force, 14 Edward Williams, 14 Albert & Brothers, 14 C. Snuggs Township. 14 H. D. Easton Township. 14 Ralston & Beatty, 14 Baccaria Township. 14 Clearfield Coal and Lum. 14 Jeremiah Cooper, 14 S. G. Patchin, 14 George W. Schoff, 14 L. W. Weld, 14 B. H. Moore, 14 F. K. Arnold, 14 Samuel Arnold, 14 George R. Barrett, 14 John Dale, 14 Frederick Arnold, 14 John Carlisle & Co. 14 Frederick Colburn, 14 Isabella Cross, 14 Clearfield Borough. 14 J. M. Hills, 14 Richard Moscop, 14 R. Shaw and Son, 14 W. L. Moore, 14 Christopher Kratzer, 14 Powell Weaver & Co. 14 Charles D. Watson, 14 G. F. Hoop, 14 J. D. Kyles, 14 E. F. Brenner, 14 J. P. Nelson & Co. 14 W. M. F. JOHNSON, Mercantile Appraiser.

NOTICE.—An appeal will be held on Saturday the 23rd day of June, at the Commissioners' office in Clearfield borough, when all persons who feel themselves aggrieved by the above appointment can attend, if they see proper. June 4, 1856. W. M. F. JOHNSON.

NOTICE.—The stockholders of the Glen Hope and Little Bald-egle Turnpike, are notified that an election will be held at the house of Wm. Hillbert, Glen Hope, on Friday the 13th June, and for the purpose of taking a vote for or against a division of said road. T. B. DAVIS, Pres. Attest—A. Moore, Sec. May 19, 1856-2r

PROPOSALS will be received by the Commissioners at their office in Clearfield, on the 3rd of June, for rendering more secure the wall around the jail-yard. Bidders are requested to furnish plans therefor, and bid upon the plan submitted. By order of the Board, B. J. WALLACE, Clerk.

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 plain to the best ornamental of any description, on reasonable terms. Address, COOPER & MITCHEL, May 28, 1856. Glenhope, Clearfield Co. Pa.

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 I. JACKSON CRANS, Clearfield, Pa. April 16, 1856.

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 Boggs 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 29-1f SAMUEL B. DILLER.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.—Whereas Letters of Administration on the Estate of NATHANIEL 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 ROBERT HUGHES, JOHN MAHAFFEY, Administrators. May 28, 1856-4r

Small advertisements and notices at the bottom of the page, including mentions of 'Bacon' and 'Cash Store'.