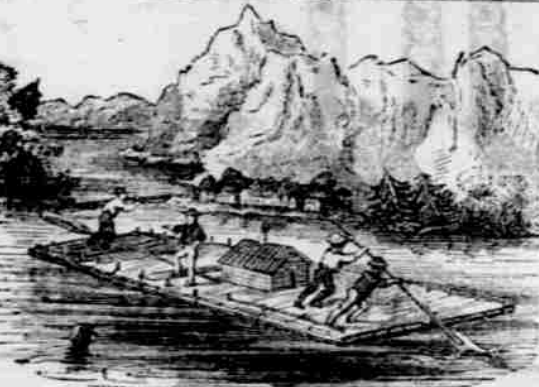


Raftsmen's Journal.



S. B. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., JUNE 11, 1856.

Nominees of the Philadelphia Convention.

FOR PRESIDENT.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

VICE PRESIDENT.

ANDREW JACKSON DONNELSON.

UNITED STATES NOMINATIONS.

CANAL COMMISSIONER.

THOMAS E. COCHRAN, of York Co.

AUDITOR GENERAL.

DARWIN PHELPS, of Armstrong Co.

SURVEYOR GENERAL.

BARTHOLOMEW LAPORTE, of Bradford Co.

THE EFFECT.

It is but a little over three years since Franklin Pierce, elevated by the suffrages of the citizens of the United States to the Chief Magistracy of the Nation, assumed the control of our governmental affairs. At that time, our country was at peace with all the world—nothing to disturb the quiet of the people, or endanger the permanency of the Union—living together as one great family, harmonious, well disposed and cherishing the kindest feelings towards each other, North and South. But what is our condition now? When we attempt to answer this question we are struck with amazement at the spectacle which presents itself. By the short-sightedness of the National Executive and his advisers, we find ourselves surrounded by an appalling state of affairs. From abroad, threatenings and menaces are heard—in our far western borders cruel and sanguinary Indian wars are prevailing—the old States are convulsed with the agitation of sectional issues—civil war is raging in our territories—American towns are sacked, private property destroyed, and American citizens assassinated, in an attempt to spread the blight of human bondage over one of the fairest portions of our land—and ruffians are seeking to suppress the freedom of speech in our legislative halls by the use of bludgeons and brute force. What a spectacle this is for the world to contemplate! What a significant commentary on the boasted "By our fruits shall ye know them!"

THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

The agony of selecting a Presidential candidate to be supported by the Democratic party is over at last, and James Buchanan is the lucky man. Although we were of the opinion for some time past that Pierce and Douglass would be able to prevent his nomination, still we are not surprised at the selection. The course which Pierce pursued in regard to the sectional issues which now agitate the country, was well calculated to awaken distrust in the South, as well as to estrange the North. The spectacle of a President countenancing a horde of ruffian non-residents in their efforts to usurp the legislative power of a territory, and to establish slavery there, was too humiliating to excite any feelings bordering the respectful. In Douglass, everybody saw but the root of the evil which exhibited itself in full bloom in Pierce. Their efforts to have the provisions of the Kansas-Nebraska act carried fully into effect were marked more with the desire to secure the support of the South to them in the Convention, than with any intention of benefiting the country, or maintaining the laws. This created a disgust, which the Convention evidently did not fail to discover would render the election of either this fall very doubtful. The consequence was that Pierce has been virtually repudiated by his party, and he and Douglass sink together into one political grave, "unhousel'd, disappointed, unanel'd."

"How the mighty are fallen!" The Democratic party, in selecting, in 1852, Gen. Pierce as their candidate, did that which they undoubtedly have since regretted. They have found that their experiment of taking up a man whose only recommendation was, that he was an obscure individual, almost unknown outside of his own State, has failed entirely in its contemplated beneficial results. They, therefore, seem to have determined upon avoiding a similar mis-step on the present occasion. In Buchanan they have found a candidate, who cannot be objected to on the score of notoriety. As to the course he has pursued since he entered upon his political career, that is another matter, and a reference to his antecedents may, therefore, not be uninteresting. The following brief history will give the reader a faint idea of the stability of his views:—

"He entered political life in 1814 as a rank Federalist, and by the Federal party he was elected to the Legislature of the State. He was re-elected in 1815, defeating Molton C. Rogers, the democratic candidate, and afterwards one of the Supreme Judges of the State. In 1820 he was the Federal candidate for Congress, and was elected over Jacob Hissman, the democratic candidate, by 976 majority. In 1822 he was re-elected over the same man by 813 majority. In 1824 he was the Federal candidate for Congress, and elected over Samuel Houston, the democratic candidate, by 518 votes. In 1826 he was re-elected over Dr. John McCannant, the democratic candidate, by 453 votes. His majorities were becoming less each time, and in order to satisfy his federal friends of his fidelity to the party, he had to declare that 'if he had a drop of democratic

blood in his veins he would open them and let it out."

"Two years after this (1828) he changed his coat, and became a full blooded democrat, and ran for Congress as the democratic candidate, and was elected by virtue of General Jackson's popularity. He was afraid to run a second term, and he declined. In 1845, he became Secretary of State, under Polk's administration, and consented to give away about half of the Territory of Oregon to the British government, after he had proven that they had not a spark of title to it.

"He extolled the Federal Administration of John Adams, and endorsed the abominable Alien and Sedition laws of the federal reign of terror. He bitterly denounced the Administration of that pure Democrat, James Madison, and ridiculed what he termed the follies of Thomas Jefferson.

"In 1819 at a meeting in Lancaster, he reported resolutions favoring resistance to the extension of Slavery, and the admission of the State of Missouri as a Slave State.

"In 1847 he wrote to the democracy of Berks County, saying that the Missouri Compromise had given peace to the country, and that instead of repealing it, he was in favor of its extension and maintenance.

"In 1850 in a letter to Col. Forney, rejoicing over the settlement of the slavery agitation by the passage of the Compromise Measures during Fillmore's Administration, and hoping that before a dissolution of the Union that he might be gathered to his fathers, and never be permitted to witness the sad catastrophe.

"In 1852 he wrote to Mr. Leake, of Virginia, concerning Fillmore's Compromise Measures of 1850, which had been passed by Congress, and said 'that the volcano has been extinguished, and the man who would apply the firebrand to the combustible materials still remaining will produce an eruption that will overwhelm the Constitution and the Union.'

"On the 28th of December, 1855, about six months ago, Mr. Buchanan, in a letter to John Slidell, of Louisiana, says: 'The Missouri Compromise is gone, and gone forever. It has departed. The time for it has passed away, and 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.'

There is the way James Buchanan, the nominee of the Democracy, appears on the record. This will suffice to give the public an insight into the opinions which he has entertained at different periods, and enable them to judge of how much dependence can be placed in a man who seems to have been more remarkable for *turning coats* than for *changing positions*, than for any other quality.

OUR "CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS."—The Constitution guarantees "the liberty of Speech and of the Press." Within a few weeks two Printing Offices have been destroyed by cannonade, for exercising the one, and a Senator in Congress beaten down and mangled in his seat, for availing himself of the other.

The Constitution declares that "the right of the People to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed." Within the past month persons acting under Federal authority have forcibly seized two hundred stand of arms, and a field-piece belonging to citizens of Kansas, and turning them upon their lawful owners, have driven them from their homes.

There is a clause in the Constitution declaring that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law." The grass has hardly grown over the graves of Dow and Brown, the one shot and the other chopped to pieces by Federal permission; and Lawrence has been reduced to a heap of smoking ruins by Federal command. Such is American liberty in May 1856. Douglass' threat is fast becoming a reality. We are being "subdued."

WONDERS OF THE TELEGRAPH.—Since the restoration of peace in England, the line of submarine telegraph has been extended to St. Petersburg, so as to establish the means of instantaneous communication between London and that capital, the length of wire being 1,700 miles. The communication is carried on by means of the printing telegraph, and simultaneously with the touch of the finger on the instrument at St. Petersburg, indicating the letters of the alphabet to be transmitted, they appear on a similar instrument at the Strand station in London. This is perhaps the most striking achievement in the art of telegraphing yet accomplished.

ANGER OF INVASION.—The U. S. Military Gazette says that the Government of Great Britain has issued orders that no military corps from New York, or any part of the United States, shall be permitted to land on the Canada side, with muskets, rifles, swords or pistols, or any war-like instruments. Any company desirous to visit Canada during the summer, can leave their arms at Niagara Falls, and cross when they please as citizens.

TEXAS DEBT.—The Washington Star states that the Treasury Department paid on Monday, Tuesday and to 11 o'clock on Wednesday last, to the creditors of the late Republic of Texas, under the act of Congress of the 28th of February, 1855, the sum of \$4,359,525 12. It will be recollected the amount appropriated was \$7,750,000.

WAGON TRAIN FOR KANSAS.—Fifty families left Wisconsin on Thursday week for Kansas overland. They were in covered wagons. The evening before departure, while encamped on the prairies near the town, they had a meeting, which was attended by a number of their friends.

CONNECTICUT HAS A STATE DEBT OF \$4,664, and some of the presses there sound the alarm. For thrift and economy old Connecticut is certainly a model state.

AN APPROPRIATE REMARK.

"Vot a country, vot a beeples!" is said to have been the amazed exclamation of Baron Dubois, the Dutch Minister at Washington, as he beheld a servant killed by a Senator for not serving breakfast promptly. "If dey acts dis way at breakfast, vot will dey do at dinner?" And not knowing what might come next, he prudently held his tongue, threw himself back on his official dignity and very wisely declined doing anything which might make him enemies among a "beeples" who indulged in such extraordinary methods of manifesting a temporary irritation.

"Vot a country! vot a beeples!" If this was the exclamation of Baron Dubois on such an occasion—what can he have remarked on the very remarkable events which have turned up since the slaughter of the unfortunate waiter in question? What sort of a feeling did he experience when Mr. Crampton received the revocation of his exequatur, not on political but on personal grounds, and what was his interjection at such a peculiar twist on Messrs. Palmerston and Clarendon? As a polite man and as one familiar with the etiquette of foreign courts, he was doubtless impressed with the courteous manner in which this was done; but as a native of the *Pays Bas*—of that country where everything is done in a deliberate straight-forward manner, he must have been surprised at Marcy's round turn in the matter. Beyond question, so far as this affair is concerned, not only Baron Dubois, but with him the whole country are at present anxiously waiting to find out "vot will dey do at dinner?" The breakfast is nicely over, things are cleared away—what next?

"Vot a country, vot a beeples!" On one hand we risk a war with the nation which is in almost every respect nearest to us, which is in many particulars, identical with us, because that nation in its need attempted, in the most cautious manner possible, to enlist a few Germans and Irish in our territory; while on the other we suffer a President, (supposed to represent the people, and who really represents nothing but his own low interests,) to rush into an alliance with a handful of pirates and thieves. And this is all done in a nation exclaiming all others in intelligence, which is the best educated in the world, and which claims to be the most enlightened on the face of the earth.

"Vot a country, vot a beeples!" With what a peculiar gusto must Myneer Dubois have rolled out this phrase of surprise when he heard that a United States member of the House of Representatives had walked into the Senate, and then with a gutta serena can "walked into" a Senator, seated at his desk, and nearly murdered him in a sneaking, cowardly, ungentlemanly manner? He had wondered at that would be done at dinner—the dinner in question did not, it is true, come bloody streaked with life, but when it did, it was a *laurel*. As Baron Dubois is said to be an intelligent gentleman, we presume that he reads the papers, in which case he may have learned that the Brooks banquet is not without its appropriate desert.

"Vot a country, vot a beeples!" Candidates without a sense of shame, pandering to the lowest passions of the mob; men who have children voluntarily forcing upon the country measures for which history will brand them with unmitigated blackness; a president precipitating by every means in his power, civil war and discord, for the sake of his own pitiful paltry share of loaves and fishes, and a press which affects "chivalry" while praising the beating a man at an advantage! "Vot a country! vot a beeples!"—*Phil'a. Bulletin.*

NICARAGUA.

The news from Nicaragua, which we publish in ample detail this morning, will be found highly interesting. The retreat of the Costa Rican army, which is fully confirmed, occurred from causes that will not at all surprise those who have perused the lucid account of its personnel and organization lately furnished for our columns by a correspondent at San Jose. After the Battle of Rivas and the retreat of Walker, the triumphant Costa Ricans neglected to properly bury the bodies of their dead who had fallen in that engagement, and the consequence was, that, with the rapid putrefaction of the tropics, the air of the locality presently became infected, and the cholera broke out in the camp. Indeed, our correspondent states that with unaccountable stupidity the ignorant peasants, of whom the mass of the invading force was composed, flung bodies into the wells on which they depended for water; and that thus the pestilence was still further intensified. No sooner had it become certain that it was the cholera than a panic broke out among the undisciplined troops, and their commander was at once compelled to abandon the expedition and make his way back, with his now dispirited and demoralized forces, to his own country. It is also probable that their experience in the battle of Rivas had contributed to their discouragement. It is true that they had held their ground, and that after seventeen hours' fighting Walker had been compelled to fall back; but this was not done till he had put a greater number of Costa Ricans hors de combat than his own entire fighting force. At that battle, according to our correspondent, Walker could only bring two hundred men into action, the rest of his army refusing to fight either from total exhaustion or from cowardice. These two hundred are said to have killed and wounded three times their own number of the enemy. This is probably exaggerated, but there is no doubt that Walker's keen marksmen did a vast deal more damage than they suffered.

This would seem for the present at least, to render Walker's position secure. A good deal is said in the journals of Costa Rica about a powerful force from San Salvador and Guatemala, about to arrive and overthrow him, but there is no other sign of such a movement. If one had recently been contemplated

it would have been made simultaneously with the invasion from Costa Rica, and the failure of that enterprise will not be likely to inspire the people of the other States with a desire to imitate it. Walker now evidently intends to renew the attack on Costa Rica so successfully commenced by Schlesinger. His men are clamorous for it, under the impression that they will find plenty of money there, an article they stand in need of, and the next arrival will probably bring the intelligence of the beginning of the campaign. Meanwhile Schlesinger is skulking about the country to avoid the well-deserved sentence of death passed upon him by a court martial. Steam communication with California is reestablished as well as with New York and New Orleans, so that the filibusters are in the way of receiving reinforcements. The elections are proceeding, and it is said Rivas will certainly be chosen President; and altogether it must be admitted that the star of Walker is just now in the ascendant. This being the case, we presume that President Pierce will now honor Padre Vigil with a more public reception, and allow the mutual complimentary speeches to appear in the official organ; while the conspirators who are at the bottom of the whole business, can make their preparations for a new attempt on Cuba, with San Juan del Norte as a starting point, and for the dissolution of the American Union and the erection of a new Southern slaveholding and slave trading confederacy as their ultimate aim.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

We last week noticed the meeting and temporary organization of this body. After the committees on credentials, organization, and platform had been appointed, the Convention was permanently organized by the appointment of John W. Ward, of Georgia, as President, a Vice President from each State, and thirty-one Secretaries, after which the Convention adjourned. On Tuesday morning, the President, on taking the chair, urged upon all the necessity of conciliation and compromise. The rules of organization of the last National Convention were adopted on recommendation of the committee. The delegates from the District of Columbia and the anti-Benton delegates from Missouri were admitted. A rambling debate on the subject of admitting members of Congress, members of Legislatures, &c., occupied the time until the hour of adjournment.

On Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, the Convention again met. B. F. Hallett, chairman of the committee on resolutions, submitted a report, which endorses and re-affirms the general principles of the Convention that met in Baltimore in 1852, and in addition sustains the Kansas-Nebraska bill, denounces the principles of the Know-Nothings, declares the Democratic party in favor of *free trade*, expresses sympathy with the movement for "the regeneration of Central America," and asserts that the Democratic party will expect the next National Administration to make all proper efforts to secure American ascendancy in the Gulf of Mexico. After considerable discussion, the report of the committee was adopted. The difficulty regarding the delegates from New York was adjusted by admitting one half Softs and an equal number of Haris.

At two o'clock on Thursday the Convention proceeded to ballot for a candidate for President. Fourteen ballots were had, which resulted as follows, the fractional votes being those of divided delegations:—

Ballots.	Buchanan.	Pierce.	Douglass.	Cass.
1.	135½	122	33	5½
2.	139	119½	31½	6
3.	139½	119	32	5½
4.	141½	119	30	5½
5.	140	119½	31	5½
6.	155	107	28	5½
7.	143½	89	58	5½
8.	147½	87	56	5½
9.	146	87	66	7
10.	150½	80½	59½	5½
11.	147½	80	63	5½
12.	148	79	63½	5½
13.	150	77½	63	5½
14.	152½	79	63	5½

The Convention then adjourned. At nine o'clock on Friday it re-assembled, and after the preliminary business was disposed of, proceeded to take the 15th ballot, with the following result:—

Buchanan 168½; Pierce 84; Douglass 118½; Cass 4½. The Buchanan men shrieked with delight, and upon the name of Franklin Pierce being here withdrawn, more cheers were given. A 16th ballot was then taken, with the following result:—Buchanan 168, Douglass 121, Cass 6. On the 17th ballot, Buchanan received 296 votes, and declared the unanimous choice of the Convention. So James Buchanan is the candidate of the Democratic party for President. John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, was chosen as the candidate for Vice President.

TO PERIODICAL PUBLISHERS.—The editor of the Washington (D. C.) Spectator designs to publish, about August next, a list of all the periodicals from monthlies to dailies in the United States—embracing California and the Territories—with terms and general character, so far as he can ascertain them.

To aid in making up his list, and in carrying out his further plan he invites all publishers to send him three copies of their publication, first issued after the fourth of July, (or such as shall contain fullest accounts of the occurrences of that day.) These he proposes to bind—one set to be filed in the Congressional Library—one in the Library of the Smithsonian Institution—the other for his own sanctum.

He also requests this notice may be inserted once, or more times, in the editorial columns of his cotemporaries. Those publishers who give it a place and send him a copy of their papers containing it, will be furnished with a copy of the list when published.

WASHINGTON, D. C. May 3d, 1856.

WHO ARE THE POPULAR LEADERS IN KANSAS.

An impression seems to prevail extensively throughout the country at large that the leaders of the movement in favor of making a free State out of this Territory have all been strong anti-slavery men in former times, or, in other words, Abolitionists. They have been the very reverse of this. Not one of them ever had any sympathy with the Free Soil or Liberty party, nor ever acted with it, so far as we are informed. The five most prominent men are Gov. Robinson, Lieut. Gov. Robertson, Senators Reeder and Lane, and Mr. Dellahaye, the members of Congress elected under the new Constitution.

The first was born in Massachusetts, and both there and in California, where he lived for some years, actively supported one of the great parties which divided the nation up until 1852. He never was either a Liberty man or a Free-soiler. In fact throughout his whole life, until he emigrated to Kansas, he took a decided part against them and their peculiar doctrines.

Lieut. Gov. Robertson is a native of Fayette county, and was a leading and active member of the Democratic Legislature which assembled at Harrisburg in 1854. He was, from the time of the introduction of the Kansas Nebraska bill into the Senate by Douglas until its passage, a warm advocate and friend of its principles.

Every one in this State knows Alexander H. Reeder. All know he is a Pennsylvanian and a man of talents. His devotion to the Democratic faith procured from President Pierce his appointment to the Governorship of the Territory. His warm advocacy of squatter sovereignty placed him in direct contact with the Free-soilers. In truth, he has been in collision with them throughout his political career.

Mr. Lane was elected Lieut. Governor of Indiana by the Democratic party shortly after his return from the bloody field of Buena Vista, where he had won high renown. Subsequently he was sent from the same State by that party to Congress, and recorded his vote in favor of the Nebraska bill.

Dellahaye is a native of Alabama. Some years since he removed to Illinois and edited a Democratic Douglas paper. When he removed to Kansas, he took his press with him and established a squatter-sovereignty organ at Leavenworth. But because he dared to deprecate the invasion of the Territory at every election by the Missourians, the chivalrous citizens of that enlightened State threw his press into the river. He is now decidedly in favor of freedom for Kansas.

Such are the men who are the leaders of the Free State party in Kansas, and such are their political antecedents. If they are Abolitionists, they still believe that the people of Kansas should be permitted to govern themselves without interference from Missouri.—*Philadelphia Times.*

KANSAS NEWS.

The Chicago "Tribune" contains a list of the property destroyed at Lawrence on the 25th of May, amounting to \$130,000. Governor Shannon issued an order calling out the troops at 8 o'clock, on the morning of the 22d. A gentleman, just arrived, reports that the difficulty mentioned as occurring at Ossawatimie Creek, took place at Ossawatimie. The quarrel arose from depredations committed by the pro-slavery men on the cattle of the free-state men.

On the 26th, some pro-slavery men seized a free-state man, and proceeded to hang him, when his wife fled, and aroused the neighbors, who came to his rescue. A fight ensued, and five pro-slavery men and two free-state men were killed. A force of sixty men organized at Westport, Missouri, on the 27th, and proceeded to Ossawatimie.

The Investigating Committee adjourned from Leavenworth to Westport on the 31st May.—They will leave for Washington on the 10th of June.

A letter to *The Republican*, dated Baptiste Paola, May 30, says that thirteen persons implicated in the murder of the Pro-Slavery men at Ossawatimie, have been arrested. Other reports say that the murderers are fortified in a cave on the Marias del Cygnes, and are securing re-enforcements from Lawrence and elsewhere. The leader of the band is named Brown. Two of his sons are under arrest, one of whom feigns insanity. One hundred Kansas militia and fifteen United States dragoons are assembled to catch the murderers.

St. Louis, June 5.—A letter to *The Democrat* from Leavenworth, May 21, says a company of Pro-Slavery men, some days previous, had waited on the free State settlers, and commanded them to leave Kansas within a specified time, or suffer the consequences. Mr. Phillips, the correspondent of the *N. Y. Tribune*, being compelled to leave, went to Lawrence. Judge Conway, who was arrested on the 25th, was confined that day and night, with guards stationed over him, but on the following morning was released, and commanded to leave the Territory. Not obeying, he was that evening conducted by a Committee aboard the steamer, and sent down the river. Mr. Latta, another Judge was ordered to leave, and did so. Robert Riddle had also left. Several others have been commanded to leave. Mr. Shoemaker, a land-receiver, and the Government officer in Kansas known to be a free-state man is to be notified to leave. Lady Leavenworth has also been advised to move away to avoid difficulty. The writer says the Free-state men do not manifest sufficient nerve for the crisis, but thinks that if the reports are true that the Free-state settlers in the southern part of the Territory are in arms, and compelling the pro-slavery men to retreat to Missouri, the effect will be good in the northern part. It is reported that five hundred men are marching from Wisconsin to Kansas, but it is probably without foundation.

The Kansas City Enterprise (pro-slavery) is

sued an extra on the 24 instant, which states that J. M. Baynard left St. Bernard for Westport on Friday, 30th, and as he has not been heard from since, it is supposed that he has been murdered by the Abolitionists. John W. Farman, H. Hamilton and John Lux went out in search of Baynard, were taken by the Abolitionists and threatened with hanging. The extra further says: Marshall Donaldson and seven men, on Friday night last, were fired upon from Walford's house, near Lawrence, by a party of 50 Abolitionists. A short conflict ensued, which resulted in the wounding of several of the Marshall's posse. H. H. Carby, just from the Territory, states that some men belonging to the same company with himself were attacked and all seriously injured by the Abolitionists. He came for men and horses, and twenty-five of Buford's party will immediately start to the rescue. Capt. Patti's company, numbering 45 men, went to Hickory Point to suppress the outrages in that vicinity, but were attacked by 150 Abolitionists, and two of his men killed. Another fight between the same parties occurred near Black Jack, in which 9 Abolitionists and 13 Pro-slavery men were killed, among whom were Capt. Patti and James McGee. Capt. Long's company of Wyandotte Indians were united to Capt. Patti's command.

It should be recollected that this is the account of a pro-slavery paper.

The Columbus Statesman, of the 26th, says: "A citizen of this place, who has just returned from the city of New York, relates the following incident which fell under his eye while sojourning in that place.—While standing on the steps of one of the principal hotels, he saw a genteel clad young man approach a lady who was apparently awaiting an opportunity to cross the street, which was thronged with omnibuses, drays, &c., and gallantly tendered his services to conduct her to the opposite side. When they reached the opposite pavement the lady kindly thanked him, to which the young gentleman responded by a graceful inclination of the upper half of his body. He had scarcely, however, recovered his natural perpendicular when he was roughly seized by a stalwart individual who called to the lady, and inquired if she had not lost her pocket book. After feeling in her pocket, she replied in the affirmative. The young man was then commanded to deliver up the stolen property, which he was seen to take from the lady's pocket while crossing the street. Upon delivering up the pocket book it was found to contain eight hundred and fifty dollars—a sum corresponding with the amount stated by the lady. She generously offered her protector fifty dollars, which however he as generously refused to accept, being more intent upon seeing the offender safely lodged in the hands of the law. The Statesman's witness ascertained that there was no ball in the pistol used for his attempted assassination; that he has only been "playing possum," and that the pretended seriousness of his injury was all a lie and a humbug.—*Brunswick Clipper.*

A fire occurred at St. Paul, Minnesota, a few days since, which destroyed property to the amount of \$40,000. No insurance.

New Advertisements.

A CARD.—A. M. HILLS, would respectfully inform his friends and patrons, that he will visit Philadelphia on the week ending, 16th June, prepared to exhibit his wonderful and beautiful collection of all the styles of the dent line, and will consequently be absent from his office in Clearfield, during that week. jell5-2t

IRON! IRON!! The undersigned has just received, at the shop of T. Mix, on the corner of Locust and Third streets, in the Borough of Clearfield, a large assortment of *Round, Square and Flat BAR IRON*, of all sizes, which he will sell at as low prices as can be purchased anywhere in this country. jell1-35-2m BENJAMIN SPACKMAN.

PAY TO-DAY, AND TRUST TO-MORROW.

THE OLD CORN STORE OF J. S. B. A. M. HILLS, IS JUST NOW BEING CRAMMED with a choice selection of seasonable goods.

AT THE PURCHASERS OWN PRICES.

READY-MADE CLOTHING in great variety and of the choicest quality. A large variety of choice DRESS SILKS, which will be sold at city prices.

Some beautiful CRAPES and SUMMER BROCHES, Shawls, which will be sold very low. BOWS, STOLIES, in great variety, lower than they have ever been offered in this country.

FANCY GOODS, extremely low in price, and of the most beautiful patterns. CALICOES at 10 CENTS per yard, warranted fast colors and full width.

PLEASE CALL, and examine MY STOCK before purchasing elsewhere. **RE-AD-VE-P-A-Y** is my motto, and I am fully determined to sell a L-T-T-L-E L-T-T-T-E-R for a good price, and to undersell the "20 or 30" of the "40."

All kinds of marketing, boards and shingles taken in exchange for goods. N. B. A few beautiful Gold Brooches and Gents' Breast-pins, gold and silver hunter case patent lever watches, &c., very low for the Ready Rhine.

P. S. Just call at your leisure. I've got goods enough to do you all, so that once you get a head of another June 1st. jell1-35-1t A. M. HILLS.

AMROTYPES, DAGUERREOTYPES, &c. Mr. W. T. PURVIANCE, PHOTOGRAPHER, begs leave to announce to the citizens of Curwensville and vicinity, that he has opened Ambrotypes Rooms at — in Curwensville, where he will be happy to receive the calls of Ladies and gentlemen, whether they wish pictures or not. The Ambrotypes may be regarded as the *ne plus ultra* of the photographic 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 eulogiums of the people and press everywhere. Combining the highest artistic beauty with accuracy. **UNFADING DURABILITY!** It must take the place of all other processes. It is also worthy of mention that Mr. Purviance does not reverse 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, and the highest artistic certainty and accuracy. **UNFADING DURABILITY!** It must take the place of all other processes. It is also worthy of mention that Mr. Purviance does not reverse his pictures.

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CAPS of all kinds and at all prices to be had at [may 21] MOSSBORN'S. **CHAIN PUMPS**, for sale at the "Old Corn Store," in Curwensville by PATTON.