

CLEARFIELD, PA., JUNE 18, 1856. Nominees of the Philadelphia Convention. FOR PRESIDENT, MILLARD FILLMORE. VICE PRESIDENT, ANDREW JACKSON DONNELSON. Union State Nominations.

CANAL COMMISSIONER, THOMAS E. COCHRAN, of York Co. AUDITOR GENERAL. DARWIN PHELPS, of Armstrong Co. SURVEYOR GENERAL, BARTHOLOMEW LAPORTE, of Bradford Co.

THE ASPECTS OF THE CANVAS.

As parties take position in the field, the aspects of the Presidential canvass become more settled and distinct, and we are enabled by the landmarks thus afforded to judge somewhat of the future. The Democratic Party has deliberately chosen its ground and taken its position, with a candidate selected in a manner and on a platform that leave no doubt as to its principles and purposes. Mr. Buchanan's nomination is, and is designed to be, nothing more or less than a perpetuation of the policy inaugurated with Pierce and that has marked his administration.

The same party that selected Pierce has now chosen Buchanan. It was Virginia that brought forward Pierce, and Virginia has now put forward Bachanan. There is nothing in the life or antecedents of Mr. Buchanan that affords the slightest warrant for the belief that with him in the Presidential chair, there would be a change of policy. The platform on which Buchanan has been nominated, and to which some planks have been added so as to make it square with the advanced ideas of the new candidate in regard to the fillibusterism with which he and his party are so thoroughly imbued, is the same as that on which Pierce ran.

THE RADICAL DEMOCRACY ON BUCHANAN. The New York Post, the organ of the Radical Democracy, continues to pour "hot shot" into Buchanan; and the Democratic party, so far from being united, by the reinstating of the Hards and the degradation of the Softs, appears to have come out of the Convention worse divided than ever. The Post, says : In an examination of the political character of Mr. Buchanan which we made some months since and in which we showed the superiority of his chances for a nomination, we alluded to the character of his a ssociates and confederates. No public man of our day is surrounded by so profligate a set of followers and admirers. He is the centre of a circle of unprincipled and restless adventurer, whom men of a higher degree of self respect avoid. There is something-we suppose it consists in the ease with which he is managed -which attracts to him that class of persons ; and he seems to be perfectly content with the associations

thus acquired. If Mr. Buchanan could see no harm in seizing upon Cuba for the protection of slavery, it is not likely that he will entertain any scruples concerning the seizure of Kansas by the slaveholders and their myrmidons, for the same purpose. Rely upon it, that battle is to go on as it has begun, unless stopped by the defeat of the Cincinnati candidate : there is to be no compromise with the residents of the Territory ; no slackening of the persecution by which they are to be driven out that their places may be supplied by the slave-drivers and their gangs. If Mr. Buchanan is elected, the seal of approval will be set by the people of the United States, on all the fraud, all the violence, all the usurpation, all the burnings, robberies and murders, the news of which, for so many months, has been the melancholy burden of the mails from the West. He will be as casily persuaded into a co-operation with these atrocities, as he was into the folly of the Ostend Manifesto.

ILLINOIS POLITICS.

The Chicago correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing under date of June 4, says: "We are in the midst of a revolution ; but you seem to be totally oblivious of the fact .--The ordinary events of years have been compressed into the last fortnight, but the lightnings have not informed you of their magnitude. First, then, on the 29th ult., the Great Anti-Slavery Extension Convention of Illinois met at the City of Bloomington, and nominated a full State ticket, with the gallant Col. W. H. Bissell at its head for Governor. More than one thousand delegates were in attendance. All were imbued with the pure spirit of Freedom. One half of the delegates were of Democratic antecedents, embracing the best and most influential men of the party. It was most emphatically a Convention of the people, where all classes, opinions, and shades of belief were represented-but all inspired with one common resolve to resist the further aggressions of the Slave Power, to the bitter end, and to maintain Freedom in the Territories at every cost and hazard-letting consequences fall on the heads of the wrongdoers. Not a jar nor heart-burning was felt : not a quarrelsome or provocative word was uttered by a delegate during the two days the Convention was in session. Speeches were made by the ablest men in the State. Old Whig, Democrat, and Free-Soil leaders, men of Southern, Northern, and European birth, addressed the Convention and the mass meetings. On Thursday evening Gov. Reeder spoke for four hours to 5,000 listeners. His speech was strong, clear, pertinent, and satisfactory. The ticket nominated will be, undoubtedly, elected by a very large majority. There are whole counties where the majorities for Freedom will be almost equal to the entire legal vote cast. In the Northern portion of the State fully one half of the Democrats of 1852 are now on the side of Free Kansas. The platform adopted is a good one. It sets forth fact. three important propositions : 1st. Congress has the power to exclude slavery from the Territories, and should exercise it. 2d. Kansas should be admitted into the domain immediately, on the basis of her Topeka Constitution. 3d. That there should be no proscription of men on account of religion or birthplace. On this platform all lovers of Liberty can stand-both native and naturalized. The Convention proved the sincerity of its professions by nominating a German Demo crat, F. H. HOFFMAN, of Chicago, for Lieut. Governor, and the petriot Hecker for Senatorial Elector. Three of the State candidates are Kentucky-born Whigs; two of them Demoerats, and one was a Free-Soiler. The Electors for the different Districts, as well as the Delegates to the 17th June National Convention, were chosen from men of all the old partics. The fusion is complete, and will be overwhelming at the polls. It was the general belief of the members of the Convention that we should carry eight of the nine Congressional Districts this Fall, and elect our whole State ticket by 20,000 majority. On Saturday night, the 31st ultimo, Gen. Lane of Kansas addressed ten thousand men in Chicago, for three hours. At the conclusion of his speech, which was preceded by a short address from Col. Hoffman, our candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, and another from J. C. Vaughan of The Tribune, a subscription for the succor and relief of the Free State men in Kansas was opened, and in the course of two hours sizteen thousand dollars in money and one thousand dollars in articles suitable for settlers 8 were subscribed by men of all classes, condi-12 tions and professions in life, in sums from a dime up to \$1,000. Each subscription, when announced, was cheered by the vast assem-120 blage.

THE RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL,

"Fire !"

the order to fire.

that beautiful Territory, it must be extinguish- have been hanged long ago; and now, as they ed by driving the foreign marauders out of it, had him in their power, by G-d they would and protecting the bona fide settlers in the give him his due. They kept him confined peaceful exercise and enjoyment of their Con- an hour or two. After dusk they took him stitutional rights. Our citizens have organ- out, went down with him to the woods, put a ized for the contest. Already \$30,000 have rope around his neck, and an end of it over been raised in Chicago, and over 200 able- the limb of a tree, and were preparing to hoist bodied, resolute men have volunteered to em- him up. igrate to Kansas to become actual citizens and settlers of that magnificent Territory. They go out to invade no mans rights, but wo to the Border Ruffians who molest them. They will start as quick as possible.

Auxiliary Associations, of which Chicago is the focus and parent, are being rapidly formed in all parts of Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Indiana. It is the determination of the Freemen of these four States to send three thousand good and true men to Kansas within ninety days, backed by material aid to the amount of \$200,000. This city will raise \$50,000 and three hundred men. Many counties are pledged for one hundred men, and \$2,000 to \$5,000 each-hard cash and bona fide settlers.

LATE FROM KANSAS.

We received, says the Washington Union, the following telegraphic despatch from a gentleman whose statements are entitled to the confidence of our readers :

"CINCINNATI, June 11 .- Left Kansas on the Sth. Continued fighting, and the excitement increasing. About forty men had been killed. Col. Sumner, with six companies of United States soldiers, was out trying to disperse and disarm both parties. An unsuccessful attempt had been made to rescue Robinson. Met a large number of United States troops near the line on Sunday."

From the Chicago Tribune. LAWRENCE, May 31 .- There is a Reign of Terror in Kansas. The prospects of freedom are gloomy. The Northern squatters are yielding to dispair. Their only hope is in Northern resolution. If the people of the North command their Representatives to stop the supplies, unless Kansas be immediately admitted into the Union, they will fight and struggle to the end; but if the supplies are granted, without this proviso, they must yield to the overwhelming foreign forces united to subdue them.

sion was that he had been hung. The position of the northern people of Kan-We learn further, from the same source, sas is one of imminent peril. The troops that the extra publisher by us yesterday, from the Courts, the Blue Lodge, and the southern the Kansas Enterprise, giving an account of a army under Buford and others, are incessantly battle between some Pro-Slavery and Free employed in robbing and harassing them. If Soil men, abounds in misrepresentations. northerners unite for mutual protection, the Captain H. Clay Pate, who was reported dead, troops immediately disperse them, and a party of Missouri or Alabama ruffians, following in the footsteps of the soldiery, plunder and insult them with impunity. Every man who is capable of acting as a leader is either under arrest or under indictment. The farmers are forced to be idle in the field, for several hours daily, in order to keep up a watch for the approach of guerillas. Scouts ride all night in several districts. Missouri is marshalling her forces again. Lies, malignant and innumerable are sent in legions along the border counties, to exasperate the people of that State against the Free State settlers and their political opinions.

the invader. If civil war had broken out in | ciples would lead to. They said he ought to HON. THOMAS H. BENTON This well known Democratic statesman, the friend and associate of such men as General Jackson and Silas Wright, lingers still amongst us in a rigorous old age. The St. Louis Democrat publishes the following letter from Mr. Benton, in reply to the official notification of his nomination as a candidate for Governor.

neously with this unexpected demand. Five

corpses-the bodies of the Doyles, Sherman

and Wilkison were seen stretched on the grass

"Fly," cried the same voice who had given

The man whose life was so mysteriously

and unexpectedly saved, as soon as he remo-

ved the rope from his neck, went into the

But they had dispersed as suddenly and

This act will be made the excuse for arrest-

ing every man in that section of the State.

who has made himself obnoxious, or is likely

to be a leader in defending the lives and pro-

From the Missouri Democarl.

as soon as the smoke cleared away.

woods and shouted for his friends.

nysteriously as they came.

perty of Northern men.

WASHINGTON, May 1856. The report of five rifles was heard simulta-

To Messrs. Thos. L. Price, Jacob Hall, Francis P. Blair, Jr., and others.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your letter on the subject of the nomination made by the Democratic Convention at Jefferson City, and am greatly pleased with the whole of them, except the one which relates to myself. That consideration until 1 return, which will be soon, as I am nearly through the occupation

which has detained me here. In the meantime, if any other person was thought of for the Governor's nomination in the event of my inability to accept it, I would wish him to be brought forward at once, without awaiting any further answer from me. It is my intention to speak on the state of

public affairs when I get to Missouri, but not in the way of a canvass, nor as a candidate for

any office, but to do my part as a citizen in We saw yesterday evening a gentleman trying to preserve the peace and harmony of ust from the scene of disturbance in Kansas. the Union, and to keep agitation and sectionalism out of our borders-two evils now beset-He represents the state of the country as truly deplorable. Nowhere was life or property ting the whole United States, and our own safe, and robberies and assassinations were of State above all.

daily occurrence. The Free State men in I consider a slavery agitation (and its natuthe interior were starving, all access to the ral offspring, sectional antagonism) the greatriver being cut off by armed bands stationed est curse, both socially and politically, which along all the avenues of travel. Their cattle could befall our Union; and that curse is now and provisions had been carried off in large upon us, and brought upon us designedly and quantities by emigrants from Georgia and for the worst of purposes. The Missouri Com-Alabama, who demanded them at the point of promise line, the work of patriotic men, had the bayonet. On Monday evening last a Methstood above thirty years, and there was not odist preacher suddenly disappeared in the one among those contriving its repeal who was neighborhood of Westport, under circumstannot upon the record (in votes or speeches) for its support up to the time of its abrogation ; ces which led to the conclusion that fatal vioand Mr. Calboun himself, as late as 1848-only lence had been used. He had been taken prisoner by some Pro-Slavery men, but nothtwo years before his death, and after he had ing appearing against him he was discharged broached the doctrine of no power in Congress to legislate upon slavery in Territories-repufrom custody. Leaving the town he was followed by a party of men, who, on their return, diated the idea of repeal, and declared that reported that he "had got into the river at a the "altempt" to do so would "disturb the peace place too deep for him to cross." The impres- and harmony of the Union." It has been at. to have threatened to hang Col. Sumner, for tempted and accomplished ; and the peace and | ordering them to leave the Territory. harmony of the Union have been destroyed. Out of the repeal of this compromise has sprung forth a new test of Democracy, which

consists in exacting party allegiance to the principles of the Kansas Nebraska Bill. The first inquiry upon the virtue of this new test is, was not injured, and McGee, who was placed to find out what those principles are ; and the result is diametrically opposite, as it comes from one side or the other of the Potomac River. From the North the answer is, squatter sovereignty! as being the inherent right of the people of the Territory to decide the question of slavery for themselves, and to have it or not, just as they please. In the South that definition is held to be rank demagoguery. and that the people of the Territory, no more than Congress, have not a particle of power on the subject ; that the Constitution carries slavery with it into every Territory as soon as acquired, over-riding and controlling all laws against it, and keeping it there, in defiance of the people of Congress, until the Territory becomes a State and excludes it." Thus the advocates of the test are as opposite as light and darkness in telling what it is, and surely they ought to agree upon it before they require others to believe in it. It is impossible to believe in both ; and I believe in neither. I believe in the old doctrine, that the Territories are the property of the United States and under the guardianship of Congress, and subject to such laws as Congress chooses to provide for them (or to permit them to make for themselves) until they become States; and after that (the children arrived at twenty-one years of age) they are out of guardianship and have all the rights of their fathers. That is my belief, and has been the belief of the whole United States until lately, and especially the belief of those who now deny it, and who are upon the record (and that often and recent) against their own denial. Witness (to go no further back) the bill for the admission of Texas in 1845, on which all who voted for that admission voted for the re-establishment of the Missouri compromise line in all that part of it south of the Arkansas river where it had been abrogated by the laws and constitution of Texas. Witness, also, the debates and speeches on the Oregon bill in 1848 ; also, the attempts to extend the compromise line to the Pacific in 1850; also, the votes of some of these advocates in favor of the Wilmot proviso; and, above all, the protest of the ten Senators against the admission of the State of California in 1850, because Congress would not legislate upon the subject of slavery in the territory which was to compose it. With all these authorities and evidences in favor of the old doctrine and against the new test and its authors, I think the old Democracy may be allowed to dispute its binding force, at all events until its advocates can agree in telling what it is. Respectfully, THOMAS H. BENTON. · "But I deny that the laws of Mexico can have the effect attributed to them, (that of keeping slavery out of New Mexico, California, and Utah.) As soon as the treaty between the two countries is ratified, the sovereignty and authority of Mexico, in the territory ac quired by it, become extinct and that of the United States is substituted in its place, carry ing with it the Constitution, with its over-riding control over all the laws and institutions of Mexico inconsistent with it."-[Mr. Calhoun, Oregon Speech, 1948.

LATER FROM KANSAS.

A Special Despatch to the New York Daily Times, dated St.Louis, June 12, says that "Ossawatomie, a Free-state town, was sacked by a Georgia mob on the 6th inst. The printing office was destroyed, houses were burned, 16 horses were stolen, and the jewels were taken from ladies' ears and fingers. Palmyra has also been sacked, and robberies occur daily.

Messrs. Howard and Sherman, of the Congressional Investigating Committee, arrived at St. Louis, from Kansas, to-day. They are at Barnum's Hotel. Mr. Oliver stopped at Richmond. The Committee were at Westport, Missouri, 8 days. While there, large parties of armed men from different parts of Missouri takes me by surprise, and must remain under marched through in guerrilla parties into the Territory, and were engaged in robbing, killing and driving out the settlers.

Gov.Shannon testified there before theCommittee. As he entered the town from theTerritory a company of 60 armed Missourians were marching into the Territory from Westport .---Gov. Shaunon went to Kansas city with the Committee, and while there saw without comment a party of Clay county men cross the river and proceed into the Territory, led and well armed.

The Committee have been quiet, but very searching in their investigation. They go to Detroit to remain for several days. The testimony given is said clearly to prove that of the five thousand five hundred votes given at the Legislative election in March, 1855, only eleven hundred were cast by actual residents, and of these the names of but eight hundred appear in the census report.

The Territory is now convulsed with civil war, to sustain laws based on this election.

Col.Sumner is out with UnitedStates troops to preserve order. He dispersed several hundred men under Gen. Whitehead, but they reassembled on the 6th and sacked the town of Ossawatomie.

The Free-state men are organizing for selfdefence. Governor Shannon has gone to Fort Leavenworth.

LATEST .- Chicago, June 13th .- Persons from Kansas city, report that a collision between Whitfield's men and the United States troops is imminent. The former is reported

New Advertisements.

D C. PURVIANCE, AMBROTYPIST & DAGUERREOTYPIST. CLEARFIELD, PA. Gallery at his residence on 2d Street, one door South of Merrell and Carter's Tin-ware established

MR. BUCHANAN'S WEAKNESS.

The New York Express, in reference to Mr. Buchanan's weakness, says "That the measures of the Pierce administration are already endorsed. Mr. Buchanan has held office under it abroad, and he has, in advance, announced his adherence to measures which he before condemned. He has stood upon the Missouri Compromise flat footed, and in his recent declaration has acquiesced and approved of its repeal. He has a record against the extension of slavery, and a record against arresting the extension of slavery. He has a Democratic record and a Federal record, as red and blue as Lucifer himself. His antecedents as a politician are of the worst possible sort, and of so mixed a caste that it will lead all cantious men to mistrust him. He has been aspiring for the Presidency for twenty five years, and a public man for forty. He has held Federal certificates of election under the worst regime of Federalism, and Democratic certificates of election since the time fortune first favored Andrew Jackson. -

He has been an extreme party man, too, and as such wanting in magnamity to political opponents, as witness his treatment of Henry Clay and his attacks on John Davis, of Massaclusetts, for exposing his inconsistency and want of Americanism in regard to American labor. Too ambitious to be consistent too timid to be just, and ever ready to be all things to all men, a "fifty-four forty" man by professions, a "forty-nine" man by action, very English in England, very American in America, very free tradish in the United States Senate. very protective in Pennsylvania.

We hardly know a man against whose political professions and practices more can be said. This record, of course, is to be met fairly and fully, not abusively or unkindly, we hope. but nevertheless in the full light of an intelligent and manly canvass. We neither like Mr. Buchanan's antecedents, his politics, his principles, nor the platform on which the Cincinnati Convention have placed him. He wants firmness, consistency, fairness. He will, from the necesity of the case, be compelled to walk in the footsteps of the present administration, and we pray a kind Providence to save us from such a public calamity as this.

WORTH PRESERVING .- The following exhibits the electoral votes of the several States, distinguishing between the free and slave States : FREE STATES.

A MARCO	STATED.
8	New York,
5	Ohio,
5	Indiana,
13	Illinois,
4	Michigan,
6	Iowa,
7	Wisconsin,
27	and the second
4	Total,
LAVE	STATES.
	Texas,
10	Arkansas,
8	Florida,
10	
9	Kentucky,
- 74	Tennessce.
6	
9	Total,
3	a set or hard to be a did
	5 13 4 6 7 27 4 8 14 15 10 8 10 9 7 6

A civil war of submission to arbitrary rule, to despotism on the Bench, military dictation and armed mob law, are the only alternatives before the people from the North, in this Territory, who are resolved, at all hazards, to remain here.

Col. Summer has been removed from Fort Leavenworth, and the mercilees Gen. Harney has been appointed to succeed him. Harney hates Northern principles as intensely as he hates the Indians ; whilst Col. Summer, on the contrary, was supposed to be favorable to the Free State cause and to Northern men. We mean to subdue you," said Douglas-and Harney was chosen to execute the threat.

Unless the free North does her duty, without a moments delay, this threat will soon be

Such is the belief of the Northern squatters in this State. Having stated it, and endorsed it, I will now chronicle facts.

PARTICULARS OF THE FIGHT AT OSSAWATO-MIE .-- Horrible stories are told in Missouri of the murder of five Pro-Slavery men at Ossawatomie. It is said that their throats were cut, and their corpses mangled and chopped into inches. Of course the Free State Party, as a party-every Northern man and every Southern man, with Northern principles-in the Territory, is accused by the organs of the Ruffians with this imaginary and revolting atrocity.

It is stated that their houses were entered at midnight, and the victims of this outrage murdered in their beds. I remained a day at Prairie City, in order to find out the truth of this report. I sent a messenger to Ossawatomie to investigate the circumstances. The facts, of course, refute the Missouri version of the affair. Five men were killed. There is no doubt of that fact. Their names are William Sherman, better known as Dutch Henry' a father and two sons, named Dovile, and Mr. Wilkinson, a member of the House of Representatives of the bogus Kansas Legislature. They were shot by a party of Free State boys -at least I infer so, from the cause of their summary execution. These men have bullied and threatened the lives of the Northern squatters in that section ever since the invasion of November last. Doyle and his sons have been particularly active in harassing and as-

saulting the Free State men. On the day on which these men were killed flag inscribed, "Head-quarters of the Pro-Slavery Army," was hoisted over Sherman's store. A Free State man went in and enquired the price of powder. The man told him he charged ten cents a pound to Pro-Slavery men, but as he was a d-d nigger thief, he

It was a mighty gathering of the people,

in the same category, was not seriously hurt.

MR. EVERETT ON THE SUMNER OUTRAGE. Mr. Everett, in his introductory remarks to the delivery of his Oration on Washington, in Taunton, recently made the following allusion to the assault upon Senator Sumner :

After alluding to the pleasure with which he always dwelt on the theme of Washington, he continued as follows :- But, with the satisfaction which I feel in addressing you this evening, are mingled the most profound anxiety and grief-a sadness which I strive in vain to suppress, overwhelms me at the occurrences of the past week, and a serious apprehension forces itself upon my mind that events are even now in train, with an impulse too mighty to be resisted, which will cause our beloved country to shed tears of blood through all her borders for generations to come. Civil war, with all its horrid trains of pillage and slaughter, carried on without the slightest provocation against the infant settlements of our brethren on the frontiers of the Union, the worse than civil war raging for months unrebuked at the Capital, has at length with lawle s violence of which there is no parallel in the annals of our constitutional government, stained the floor of the Senate Chamber with the blood of a defenceless man, the Senator from Massachusetts.

Oh! my good friends, these are events which, for the good name, the peace and safty of our country, it were worth all the gold of California to blot from the record. They sicken the heart of the patriot, of the good citizen and of the Christian. They awaken th gloomy doubt, whether the toils, the sacrifices, and the sufferings of our fathers for the sake of founding a higher, purer, and freen civilization on this Western Continent than the world had yet seen, have not been in vain. For myself, they fill me with sorrow too deep for tears. I sorrow not for myself. My few remaining years are running too rapidly to a close to allow me to attach much importance to anything this side of the grave, which concerns me individually. But I sorrow far bevond the power of words to express, for the objects of my affection which I leave behind. For my children and my country I grieve and God is my witness, that if, by laying down my poor life this hour, I could undo what has been done within the last two years, beginning with the disasterous repeal of the Missouri Compromise, I would willingly, cheerfully make the sacrifice. Did I not think there is a healing charm in the name of Washington, and that attachment and veneration for his character, which is almost the only remaining kindly sentiment that pervades the whole country, and that in the contemplation of that character, there is a spirit of wisdom to guide. and love to soothe and unite, I would even

now throw myself upon your indulgence, to excuse me from the duty of the evening.

A "confidence man" has been operating on the banks of Albany, N. Y. Several weeks ago, the Capitol Bank paid a forged check for \$3,000, and since then the Albany Bank has been victimized to the tune of \$4,000. The forger has not been detected.

A CARD .- A. M. HILLS, would respectfully inform his friends and patrons, that he will visit Phillipsburg on the week coming, 16th June. prepared to attend to all operations in the dental tine, and will consequently be absent from his of-fice in Clearfield, during that week. jell'56-2t

nent. june18'56 DAY UP .- The judgments, notes, book accounts, &c. of the late firm of I) W Robbins & Co., and also of Robbins & Menderhall, have been placed in my hands for collection. Prompt attention on the part of those indebted will save costs. W. A. WALLACE.

Clearfield, June 18, 1856-3t

A TTENTION REGULARS.-You are or-dered to meet for parade, on Friday, July 4, at 3 o'clock in the morning. Each member will provide himself with 10 rounds of blank cartridge An appeal will be he'd immediately after parade, when all absentees for last parade will be By order of the Captain, GEO. W. RHEEM. June 18, 1856 First serg't

MEDICAL PARTNERS with him, in the Lorain, having associated with him, in the EDICAL PARTNERSHIP .- Dr. Henry practice of Medicine, Dr. J. G. Hartswick, they offer their professional services to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity. They will attend to professional calls at all hours, and in all seasons. Dr. Hartswick will be found during the day at their office opposite Dr. Lorain's residence, and at night, at the house of Mr. Richard Mossop. Clearfield, June 18, 1856-tf

G PLANK ROAD .- Notice is hereby given, that the commissioners appointed by the act of as sembly.incorporatin ; the Glenhope & New Washington Plank Road Company, will on Tuesday Sth of July, 1856, open the books of said Company, to receive subscriptions; at the house of David S. Plotner in New Washington; the store of Michaels, Worrell, & Co., in Newburg and the house of David M'Keehan in Jordan township Clearfield county, and that said books will be kept open five ELIAS HURD, Pres't. days at each place. JAMES DOWLER, Sec. juneIS'56-3t

ESTATE OF JOHN SCOTT, DEC'D.-The heirs and legal representatives of Sarah, (intermarried with George Williams,) Mary, (intermarried with William Williams.) Rachel, (intermarried with Jesse Whippoe.) Patience, (intermarried with John Clark.) and Sarah. (intermar ried with Richard Curry.) daughters of John Scott, late of Jordan township, deceased, and legatees under his last will and testament, will please take notics that I have appointed Tuesday, July 22d, 1856, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose o meeting with them at my office, in the borough of Clearfield, to settle and adjust their respective claims against said estate.

L. JACKSON CRANS. june18'56 Adm'r. d. b. n. et c. t. a.

ESTATE OF JOHN SCOTT, DEC'D.-In the matter of the partition of the real estate of said decedent. And now September, 22, 1853, on motion of W. A. Wallace. Esq., attorney or petitioners, L. Jackson Crans, Esq. was appoined Auditor, to apportion the moneys coming to the respective parties in interest. Attest

WILLIAM PORTER, Clerk of the Orphans' Court.

IN pursuance of the above appointment. I have fixed, Tuesday, July 22, 1856, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to meet the parties interested at my office in the borough of Clearfield. L. JACKSON CRANS. june18'56 Auditor.

AY TO-DAY, AND TRUST TO-MORBOW 1856.

THE OLD CORNER STORE OF 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 qualities. A large variety of choice DRESS SILKS, which will be sold at city prices.

Some beautiful CRAPE and Summer BROCHAE hawls, which will be sold very low. BOOTS & SHOES in great variety, lower than

they have ever been offered in this county. FANCY GOODS extremely low in price, and of the most beautiful pattern

CALICOES at 10 CENTS per yard, warranted fast colors and full width.

PLEASE CALL and examine MY STOCK fore purchasing elsewhere. R-E-A-D-Y P-A-Y is my motto, and I am fully determined to sell a I-I-T-T-L-E L-O-W-E-R than any one else, notwithstanding "20 ct. Jeans worth 40."

All kinds of marketing, boards and shingles taken in exchange for goods. N. B. A few beantiful Gold Brooches and Gents'

Breast-pins, gold and silver hunting-case patent

Mission A coording to a late census, it now, con-nough to entitle it to be admitted into the U-nion as a State. No application, however, has been made for admission. It was a mighty gathering of the people, if nothing else would arrest the bloody hand of in a lever watches, &c., very low for the Ready Rhino. rence township, on the road from Clearfield to Just call at your leisure. I've got goods enough Curwensville, about 12 miles from Clearfield. For to do you all, so that one can't geta head of another. janell,'56-tf. A. M. HILLS. CAPS of all kinds and at all prices to be bad at [may 21] MOSSOP'S.