

S. B. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., JUNE 25, 1856.

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

THE LATE CONVENTIONS. On the 12th inst., the Northern American Convention met at New York, and after being properly organized, nominated Hon. N. P. Banks as their candidate for President, and Hon. Wm. F. Johnston for Vice President. After the appointment of a committee to confer with the Philadelphia convention, with a view of effecting concert of action, the Convention adjourned to meet again on Thursday

following. On the 17th, the Philadelphia Convention essembled. It was one of the largest nominating bodies that ever convened in the United States, nearly 600 delegates being in attendance. Col. H. S. Lane, of Indiana, was chosen as presiding officer. The platform of principles reported and adopted will be found elsewhere in our columns. The balloting commenced on the afternoon of the 18th. On an informal ballot then had, the vote stood :-Fremont 359, McLean 196, Banks 4, Seward 4, and Sumner 2. The name of McLean was then withdrawn, and the nomination of Col. Fremont declared unanimous. Hon. Wm. T. Dayton, of New Jersey, was nominated as the candidate for Vice President. The utmost good feeling marked the whole proceedings, it was announced that Col. Fremont was the choice of the Convention, shouts and cheers burst forth, and were continued for a considerable length of time.

In the meantime, Mr. Banks sent a letter to the New York Convention, declining to be a candidate, whereupon that body re-assembled Being the representative of the great Demoand also nominated Col. Fremont, holding on, cratic party, and not simply James Buchanan, I however, to Johnston the Vice Presidency.

-There are now three prominent Presidential tickets in the field, namely, the Buchanan ticket, the Fillmore ticket, and the Fremont ticket. So far as concerns Buchanan, we are of opinion that his election would be the worst calamity that could well fall upon our country to tend our aid to that candidate who will prospects are none too bright; on the contrary we believe the opposition is amply strong enough to defeat him, and that they have votes to spare. All that is required to ensure success is a concentration of the greater portion of the forces on one of the candidates opposed tion that arises is, Who is the man upon whom we can unite so far as to secure his election? This question, the decision of which involves s highly important result, should be well considered before any positive action is taken on it. For our own part, in consequence of this new phaze of the opposition, we reserve to thus early announced his position, and that we hopes of success; merely mentioning the fact that the nomination of Fremont seems to be very popular, having been everywhere receivand satisfaction. We will have more to say on this subject hereafter.

WHO IS COL. J. C. FREMONT! persecutions to which that sect was subjected in his native land, and sought a refuge in South Carolina or Georgia, where he married. and where John C. was born in 1813. He is consequently 48 years of age; but his life has been so active and eventful, his fortunes so varied and trying, that he may fairly be acbut by energy and perseverance he has risen wealth and world wide renown. He was educated in Charleston, after which he engaged in teaching mathematics. Subsequently he obtained an appointment on the sleop-of-war Natchez, and on her made a cruise of several years. On his return home, he became a surof the Topographical Engineers, in the survey of a route from Charleston to Cincinnati. reconnoisance to the country then occupied by the Cherokees, after which he joined M. Micolet, in an exploring expedition over the North-Western prairies. He was employed in while absent upon it was appointed a Second

In May, 1842, he started out on the first of and was occupied in it about five months. The report of this expedition first brought his name to public notice. He started out on his second heat acts upon all burning fluids, and renders expedition in May, 1843, and was engaged in their use increasingly dangerons."

his explorations until August of the next year. In the spring of 1845, he set out on his third expedition. It was while engaged in this expedition, that the war with Mexico commenced. He put himself in communication with the naval commanders on the coast, and soon, in conjunction with Commodore Stockton, obtained complete possession of California, of which, on the 24th of August, he was appointed, by Stockton, Military Commander. The Californians rose in insurrection, but the arrival of General Kearney, with his dragoons, from New Mexico, enabled the Americans to maintain themselves in possession. Pending these operations, a commission arrived for Fremont as Lieutenant-Colonel. On the arrival of General Kearney, a dispute sprung up between him and Commodore Stockton as to the chief command. Kearney sought to throw upon Fremont the responsibility of deciding between their respective claims. This he declined, and continued to obey the commander under whom he had first placed himself .-Kearney, when they had both reached Fort Leavenworth, on their return home, arrested Fremont for disobedience of orders and brought him to trial before a court martial. The Court decided that Kearney was the rightful commander, and found Fremont guilty of the charges, and sentenced him to be dismissed from the service. Mr. Polk, then President, signed the sentence as being technically right, but at the same time, offered Fremont a new commission of the same grade as that of which he had been deprived. This Fremont refused and returned to private life.

Being thus out of the service of the Army, he undertook a fourth Expedition of his own and wended his way to California, where he had become one of the earliest American proprictors by the purchase during his former visit, of the since famous Mariposa grant. He was active in the organizing of a State Government, and was chosen one of the first Senators to represent the new State in Congress. A short term of two years fell to his lot, and, swing to the delay in the admission of the State, he sat in the Senate only one short Ses- tained.

## THE ISSUE AS PRESENTED BY JAMES BUCHANAN.

There are some persons in Pennsylvania who, out of personal regard to Mr. Buchanan, would like to vote for him; and if it were a mere contest as to men, would do so; but Mr. Buthe greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and when chanan has taken special pains to prevent any such possibility. He disclaims all mere personal support. In his late speech to the Keystone club he said :

"Gentlemen, two weeks since I should have made you a longer speech, but now I have been placed upon a platform of which I most heartily approve, and that can speak for me. are my conduct according to the pla form of that party, and insert no new plank, nor take one from it. That platform is sufficiently broad and national for the whole Democratic party."

This is too explicit for doubt. Mr. Buchanan proclaims that he is not to be regarded simply as James Buchanan, but the representative of that Democratic party which sustainsPierce at this time, and, therefore, we teel disposed and Douglass, which repealed the sacred Compact of Peace, which is now engaged in slaughstand the best chance of defeating him. His tering the Free-State men of Kansas, and which palliates and defends the ruffian Brooks. Conservative men are not asked by this Candidate to cote for him, but for his party with all its detested principles. If any man has had confidence that James Buchanan would change the policy of the Pierce administration, let him to him. This being the case, the only ques- throw the idea aside, for he himself declares "he must square his conduct according to the platform of his party, and insert no new plank, nor take one from it." We are to have a continuation of the Pierce Administration, bound hand and foot to the slave power.

We are heartily glad that Mr. Buchanan has ourselves the privilege of selecting from a- are thus enabled to understand, that he acmong the candidates opposed to Buchanan the cepts the whole issue made by the democracy one who we shall deem most likely to fulfil our at Cincinnati, and that he claims no support on account of his own individual views. He fully represents himself as the mere creature of the party which nominated him, as the obedient ed with unmistakable indications of delight tool of the Slaveocracy which dictated the platform, and as unable to add a single good principle to the policy of the sham democracy. Something of this kind, some declaration of this nature was wanted to convince many John Charles Fremont is, we believe, the in our midst of the true character of James son of a French Hugenot, who fled from the Buchanan. There is not an Old Whig, cherishing an affectionate remembrance of the Whig party, there is not an Independent Dem ocrat who has determined to stay the progress of the slave power, there is not an American who cherishes the genial principles of Freedom, there is not a Republican whose heart is running over with the wrongs of Kansas, who counted older in practical experience than does not regard the avowals of Mr. Buchanan most men are at fifty. His family was poor, as placing him without the pale of his support. Men who have looked upon Mr. Bufrom poverty and obscurity to consideration, chanan as something besides a partizan, turn away with disgust from the subservient instrument of that same Oligarchy which has rendered the Administration of Franklin Pierce a by-word and a reproach. The open avowals of the Democratic Candidate show the boldness and confidence of our adversaries, but we veyor and railroad engineer, and was employ- trust that the effect will be a closer union of ed in that capacity under Captain Williams, all their opponents, and determined and vigorous effort to give succuess to the Right. It we unite our broken ranks, and strike for Free-He next accompanied Captain Williams in a dom and Humanity, the cause of our Country will be gloriously triumphant.

DEATHS FROM CAMPHENE .- Mr. E. Meriam. the great thermometer man and weather wise this survey, in which he acted as principal as- philosopher of Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., has sistant, during the years 1838 and 1839, and kept a record of the agonizing and excruciating deaths from the use of camphene since Lieutenant in the Corps of Topographical En- 1850, by which it appears that in the six years up to May, 1856, there were 169 killed and 276 wounded by the explosive compound, mahis Rocky Mountain exploring expeditions, king a total of 448. This should serve as a warning against its use. Mr. M. says :-- "The season of the year has now arrived when the

The following is the platform adopted by the Philadelphia Convention, which met on

the 17th. This Convention of delegates assembled in pursuance of a call addressed to the people of the United States without regard to past political differences or divisions, who are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; to the policy of the present administration; to the extension of slavery in free territory ; in favor of the admission of Kansas as a free State; of restraining the action of the federal government to the principles of Washington and Jefferson, and for the purpose of presenting candidates for the offices of President and Vice President; do

Resolve, That the maintainance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence and embodied in the Federal Constitution, are essential to the perservation of our Republican institutions, and that the Federal Constitution, the rights of the States, and "the Union of the States must and shall be preserved."

Resolved, That with our Republican fathers we hold it to be a self-evident truth, that "all men are endowed with the inalienable right to Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness'

Resolved, That the Constitution confers on Congress sovereign power over the territories | the administration of the government, I may of the United States for their government, be permitted to refer to that as the exponent and that in the exercise of this power, it is of the future, and to say, should the choice of both the right and the duty of Congress to the Convention be sanctioned by the people. prohibit in the territories those twin relies of I shall, with the same scrupulous regard for barbarism, Polygamy and Slavery,

the United States was ordained and establish- form every duty confided by the Constitution ed by the people, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the try, by bringing a new political organization blessings of liberty; and it contains ample into the approaching Presidental canvass, 1 provisions for the protection of the life, liber- take the occasion to reaffirm my full confity, and property of every citizen, the dearest | dence in the patriotic purposes of that organihave been fraudulently and violently taken from them, their territory has been invaded by an armed force, spurious and pretended | sions, and the dangerous tendency of those legislative, judicial and executive officers divisions towards disunion. It alone, in my have been set over them, whose usurped authority has been sustained by the military power of the government, tyrannical and unconstitutional laws have been enacted and enforced, the rights of the people to keep and bear arms have been infringed upon, test-oaths of an extraordinary and entangling nature have been imposed as a condition of exercising the right of suffrage and holding office. the right of an accused person to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury has been denied, the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, has been violated; they have been deprived of life, liberty and property, without due process of law. That the freedom of speech and of the press has been abridged, the right to choose their representatives has been made of no effect, murder, roberies and arson have been instigated and encouraged, and the offenders have been allowed to go unpunished; that all these things have been done with the knowledge sanction and procurement of the present administration, and that for this high crime against the Constitution, the Union and humanity, we arraign that administration, the President, his advisers, agents, supporters, apologists and accessaries, either before or after the facts, before the country and before the world; and that it is our fixed purpose to bring the actual perpetrators of these atrocious outrages and their accomplices to a sure and condign punishment hereafter.

Resolved, That Kansas should be immediately admitted as a State of the Union, with the present Free Constitution, as at once the most effectual way of securing to her citizens the enjoyment or the rights and privileges to which they are entitled, and of ending the civil strife now raging in her territory. .

Resolved, That the highwayman's plea, that might makes right, embodied in the Ostend Circular, was in every respect unworthy of American diplomacy, and would bring shame and dishonor upon any people or government that gave it their sanction.

Resolved, That a railroad to the Pacific ocean, by the most practicable route, is imperatively demanded by the interests of the whole country, and that the Federal Government ought to render immediate aid to its constructhe line of the road.

Resolved, That appropriations by Congress commerce, and are authorized by the constitution, and justified by the obligation of government to protect the lives and property of

Resolved, That we invite the affiliation and co-operation of the men of all parties, however different from us in other respects, in support of the principles herein declared; and believing that the spirit of our institutions, as well as the constitution of our country guarantees Liberty of Conscience and Equality of tion impairing their security.

LETTER FROM MR. FILLMORE.

Paris, May 21, 1856. GENTLEMEN :- I have the honor to acknowedge the receipt of your letter informing me that the National Convention of the American party, which had just closed its session at Philadelphia, had unanimously presented my name for the Presidency of the United States, and associated with it that of Andrew Jackson Donelson for the Vice Presidency. This unexpected communication met me at Venice, on my return from Italy, and the duplicate, mailed thirteen days later, was received on my arrival in this city last evening. This must account for my apparent neglect in not giving a more prompt reply.

You will pardon me for saying that when my administration closed in 1853, I considered my political life as a public man at an end, and thenceforth I was only anxious to discharge my duty as a private citizen. Hence I have taken no active part in politics. But I have by no means been an indifferent spectator of passing events, nor have I besitated to express my opinion on all political subjects best calculated to promote the prosperity and are the masters of the negro, with the single fathers, when they had abolished Slavery in I do, of the general objects of the party which | white independence, which our present condiall our National territory, ordained that "no has honored me with its confidence, I cheer- tion and future hopes convince us, can not be person shall be deprived of life, liberty or fully accept the nomination, without waiting for more human slavery. Talk to them thus, property without due process of law," it be- to inquire of its prospects of success or defeat. comes our duty to maintain this provision of It is sufficient for me to know that by so dolate it for the purpose of establishing Slavery my fellow-citizens in every part of the Union, to that which we now have, than to risk all for in the United States, by positive legislation who, like myself, are sincerely anxious to see prohibiting its existence or extension therein. | the administration of our government restor-That we deny the authority of Congress, of a ed to that original simplicity which marked territorial legislature, of any individual or as- the first years of its existence, and, if possisociation of individuals to give legal existence | ble, to quiet that alarming sectional agitation to Slavery in any territory of the United States | which, while it delights the monarchs of Euwhile the present Constitution shall be main- rope, causes every true friend of our own coun-

Having the experience of past service in the rights of every section of the Union which Resolved. That while the Constitution of then influenced my conduct, endeavor to perand laws to the Executive.

As the proceedings of this Convention have marked a new era in the history of the counonstitutional rights of the people of Kansas | zation, which I regard as springing out of a public necessity, forced upon the country, to a large extent, by unfortunate sectional diviopinion, of all the political agencies now existing, is possessed of the power to silence this violent and disastrous agitation, and to restore harmony by its own example of moderation and forbearance. It has a claim, therefore in my judgement, upon every earnest friend of the integrity of the Union.

> So estimating this party, both in its present position and future desting, I freely adopt its great leading principles as announced in the recent declaration of the National Council at Philadelphia, a copy of which you were so kind as to enclose me-holding them to be just and liberal to every true interest of the country, and wisely adapted to the establishment and support of an enlightened, safe and effective American policy, in full accordance

> with the hopes of the fathers of our republic. I expect shortly to sail for America, and with the blessings of Divine Providence hope soon to tread my native soil. My opportunity of-comparing my own country and the condition of its people with those of Europe, has only served to increase my admiration and love for our own blessed land of liberty, and I shall return to it without even a desire to cross the Atlantic again.

> I beg you, gentlemen, to accept my thanks for the very flattering manner in which you have been pleased to communicate the results of the action of that enlightened and patriotic body of men who composed the late Convention, and to be assured that

I am, with profound respect and esteem, your friend and fellow-citizen. MILLARD FILLMORE.

THE Independent Democrat, Concord, (N.H.) whose editor, George G. Fogg, Esq., was the chief Secretary of the Kansas Investigating Committee, as the result of two months' painful experience in the Territory, says :- "Instead of the wrongs of the people of Kansas having been exaggerated, the half of their wrongs has never been told. And this, the testimony taken by the Congressional Commission will conclusively show. And yet, no oral or written testimony can portray the height and depth, the length and breadth of the outrages perpetrated in that Territory under the color of law, and by authority of men who hold commissions under the President of tion; and, as an auxiliary thereto, to the im- the United States. Including the Governor. mediate construction of an emigrant road on Judges, Marshall, and Indian Agents, they are engaged in one consolidated conspiracy, having for its object the expulsion of every Free for the improvement of rivers and harbors of settler from the Territory, and the establisha national character are required for the ac- ment of Slavery therein, at all hazards, not commodation and security of our existing excepting civil war and a dissolution of the Union."

OPPOSING THE NOMINEES .- The enthusiasm for Buchanan is not very great. The Buffalo (N.Y.) Republic, an influential Democratic paper repudiates the nomination, and says : "We now declare that, under no circumstances, although always acting with the democratic organization, and ardently attached to it by a lifelong association, can we support the nomi-Rights among citizens, will oppose all legisla. | nees of the Cincinnati Convention upon the platform which that body has adopted."

Non-Slaveholding Population of the South. Much misrepresentation exists among us in egard to the character of the population of the Southern States. We are too much accustomed to speak of the slave-holders as the "South." In the following table, compiled articles in the paper reflecting on him. Mr. from the statistics of the last census, it will be | K. was shot in the public street, by daylight. seen that at the present time, the whole machihery of our Government is controlled, and lance Committee immediately organized; the peace of the country imminently jeopareed by 347,525 slaveholders, and by a far less number relatively during the sixty or seventy vears up to this time. This fact should be seriously pondered, not only by the people of Free States, but especially by the other six millions of whites, one-half at least of whom are degraded quite as low as the slaves, by the abject condition to which a poor laborer is reduced, who strives to earn a support for his family and a prospective independence, by the sweat of his own brow, side by side with the slave. Did these millions of poor whites of tack of the Vigilance Committee upon the jali the Slave States fully understand their real was made in military order, a force of 2,500 condition, and their true interest, they would be the last to uphold the schemes of the handwhen asked, nor to give my vote and private ful of slaveholders, who they have allowed to influence for those men and measures I thought be their masters just as emphatically as they glory of the common country. Beyond this, reservation that they are not a chattel, and and that the primary object and ulterior de- I deemed it improper forme to interfere. But | they would, in one voice say, Sirs, if you have sign of our Federal government were to secure this unsolicited and unexpected nomination any battles to fight in extending negro slave. by the committee and carried to their headthese rights to all persons within its "exclu- has imposed upon me a new duty, from which ry, you must fight them yourself; we shall quarters. As soon as the death of King was sive jurisdiction." That, as our Republican I cannot shrink; and therefore, approving, as fight only our own battles, but they will be for announced, the bells were tolled, the stores and the whole question will assume a new shape, the cardinal principles of which will be the Constitution against all attempts to vio- ing I yield to the wishes of a large portion of conservation. They will say, better hold fast | ted on the day following the funeral of King.

> But to Southern statistics: In the first column of this table will be found the whole number of Slaveholders in each of the Southern States; and in the last column is given the aggregate white population of each State. This will show at once the proportion between the

that which we may never obtain.

with show at once the	moportion	octaech t
two classes:		
States. Starehold	lers in each.	White Po
Alabama,	29,295	426,5
Arkansos,	5,989	162,1
District of Columbia,	1,447	87,9
Delaware,	809	71,1
Florida,	3,620	47,2
Georgia,	38,455	521,5
Kentucky,	38,385	761,4
Louisiana,	20,670	255,4
Maryland,	16,040	417,9
Mississippi,	23,116	295,7
Missouri,	19,185	592,0
North Carolina,	28,803	553,0
South Carolina,	25,596	261,5
Tennessee,	83,864	756,8
Texas,	7,747	154,6
Virginia,	55.063	894.8

347,525 Total. 6,222,418 From this statement, drawn from official sources, it will be seen that there is not a single Slaveholding State in the Union, in which Slaveholders constitute One-Tenth part of the aggregate Free White population. In South Carolina, where the Slaveholding class is relatively the most numerous, out of a white population of 274,568 only 25,596-less than onetenth-are Slaveholders.

A DEMOCRATIC BOLTER .- Mr. Hamlin, one of the United States Senators from the State of Maine, who is a Democrat, resigned his sitnation as chairman of the Committee on Commerce, on the 12th inst. He said for the nine years he had held a seat in the Senate, he had almost been a silent member. Upon the subject that had so much agitated the country, he had rarely uttered a word. He loved his country more than he loved any party-more than anything that could agitate and disturb its harmony. Although he believed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was a great moral and political wrong, unequalled in the annals of the legislation of this country, and unequals ed in the history of almost any country-still with a desire to promote harmony, concord, and brotherly feeling, he sat quietly amid all the exciting debate which led to that fatal result, and opposed it not by his voice, but by a consistent, steady and uniform vote-not only in accordance with his own convictions, but in accordance with the instructions of his Legislature, passed by almost a unanimous vote; but the thing was done in violation of the principles of that party with whom he had always acted, and in violation of the solemn pledges of the President of the United States in his inaugural address. Since, however, that wrong had been indorsed by the Cincinnati Convention in its consummation and its results, he felt it his duty to declare that he could no longer maintain party associations with any party that insisted upon such doctrines, and could support no man for President who avowed and recognized these doctrines, and whatever power God had endowed him with, it should be used in the coming contest in opposition to that party.

There are doubtlessly many more honest thinking men who have heretofore voted with the Democratic party, who, like Mr. Hamlin cannot consistently support Buchanan, when by so doing they would endorse the platform adopted at Cincinnati, which sanctions the Kansas-Nebraska act, and consequently the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

AN HONEST GERMAN SENTIMENT .- At the Republican Convention, Mr. Dorcheimer, of Butfalo, in a speech said he had been in this country forty years, and was an American at heart, although not by birth, nor was he a member of the American Association. He believed, that with all their secret societies, they would never hurt an honest man. There are thousands upon thousands of Germans who think with him, and indeed there are no opponents to the principles of the American organization, but among the Irish Papists, and even these men would become much better citizens if it were not for the Satanic temptations of the DemoFROM CALIFORNIA.

The latest intelligence from California is somewhat exciting. Mr. King, editor of the San Francisco Bulletin, was murdered by a gambler named Casey, in revenge for certain and survived but a short time. The Old Vigi mob took possession of the jail on Sunday, the 18th ult., and at the time the steamer left it was supposed both Casey and the murderer Cora, who killed Mr. Richardson, would be hung. The Vigilance Committee have declared their intention to drive the gamblers from

In addition to the above, the following particulars of this melancholy act will be read with interest : "Casey, who murdered King, was a member of the Board of Sapervisors, and the editor of the Sunday Times. The atarmed men surrounded the prison with a brask eighteen pounder pointed at the door; when all was ready for the assault, the committee made a formal demand on the Sheriff for the surrender of the jail. The Sheriff was totally unprepared, and surrendered immediately, and the prisoners, Casey and Cora, were taken closed, all business suspended, and the fronts of the buildings draped in mourning. Cora and Casev were both tried before a revolution ary tribunal of twenty-pine jurors, and sentenced to be hung. They were to be execu-

"The excitement had extended throughout the State, and thousands of armed men were ready to hasten to the assistance of the revolutionists in the city.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills will cure any disease of the Skin of the longest standing .-William F. Anderson, of Yadkin, South Care lina, suffered for a long time from eruptions on the skin, his face, arms, and legs, were covered with little pustules and sores of a scorbutic nature,-he tried a variety of remedies, all of which failed to benefit him. At last he tried Holloways Ointment and Pills, and in a few weeks he was completely cured. This famous Ointment will cure ulcers and gid wounds of twenty years standing.

New Advertisements.

500,000 SHORT SHINGLES, for sale, low

TWO OPEN AND ONE TOP BUGGE in good

ONE GOOD TWO-HORSE WAGON for sale by THE BEST TWO-HORSE CARRIAGE in Clearfield county for sale low for each by ne25

500,000 LONG SHINGLES wanted be a the highest market price will be paid in Goods at the lowest prices in the county. | june25-tf

STRAY MARE.-A black mare with white stripe down the face, supposed to be about I years old, was found trespassing on the enclosed improved lands, of the subscriber, in Curwenville Clearfield county, on or about the 7th of June, in stant. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, or she will be disposed of as the law directs. S. G. PYLES.

Curwensville, June 25, 1856-2m MOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that appli cation will be made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania at its next session, for the Charter of an institution with banking privileges including those of issue, discount and deposite, to be located at Clearfield. Pennsylvania under the name and title of "The Clearfield Bank," with a capital of \$100,000, with the privilege of increasing the same to \$200,000

JOHN PATTON. JON. BOYNTON. WM. M'BRIDE, J. F. WEAVER, H. P. THOMPSON G. L. REED. BICHARD SHAW WM. A. WALLACE. JAMES B. GRAHAM. Clearfield, June 25, 1856-6m.

DISSOLUTION OF PARNERSHIP. partnership heretofore existing between Ben-jamin Hartshorn and Thomas McCracken, trading in the name of Hartshorn & McCracken, was this day mutually dissolved; of which all concerned will take notice. The books and accounts of the late firm can be seen by calling at the old stand.

BENJ. HARTSHORN,

THOS. McCRACKEN. Lumber City, June 10, 1856 THE undersigned is now doing business in his

own name. Having just received a new and handsome assortment of goods, he would be pleased to have all his old friends and customers to give him a call. BENJ. PARTSHORN. Lumber City. June 25, 1856.

BOUND FOR CURWENSVILLE. THE PLACE TO GET ANYTHING YOU WANT IS AT H. D. PATTON'S STORE

"THAT'S SO !!" THE undersigned has received and opened at his store in Curwensville, the largest and best selected stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS over offered in the county. The assortment is very extensive and nearly every article that may be wanted can be procured from him.— L-A-D-I-E-S' D-R-E-S-S G-O-O-D-S, of all kinds, prices and figures, among which will be found Silks, Delaines Brilliants, Lawns, Ginghame, Prints, Parasols, Embroideries, Undersleves, Collars, Cuffs, Ribbons, Luces, Fringes, Ladies Dress Buttons and Trimmings. Bennets. Hosiery of all sizes, qualities and colors, and Gloves of every

escription.
ALSO, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Boots and Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers, Hats, and a Stock of good -READY-MADE CLOTHING - Also, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Fish, Salt, &t., always on hard. All the above articles, together with an abundance of others, will be sold on reasonable terms for cash, or exchanged for approved produce. The public is invited to call and examine the goods and prices, judge for themselves, and act ac-

cording to their own convictions. H. D. PATTON jane25'56 FRON! IRON !!- The undersigned has fust received, at the shop of T. Mills, on the corner of Locust and Third streets, in the Borough of Clearfield, a large assortment of Round, S mars and Flat BAR IRON, of all sizes, which he will sell at as low prices as it can be purchased any-

where in this county.

jell-'55-3m BENJAMIN SPACKMAN. MEDICAL PARTNERSHIT - De to be practice of Medicine, Dr. J. G. Partawick, they offer their professional services to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity. They will altend to pro-fessional 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.

Homens' and Childrens IVI cash store.