

RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.



S. B. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
CLEARFIELD, PA., JULY 2, 1856.

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

WHAT SAY YOU ALL!
TO THE OPPOSITION PRESS IN THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

It is morally certain that, with a half dozen or more opposition tickets in the field against him, Buchanan will be elected. On the other hand, it is almost as sure, that if a union of the opposition elements is effected, he can be defeated. Many plans have been suggested, and various efforts made to concentrate the forces upon one candidate, but all to no purpose. There is a way in which it can be done, though it would undoubtedly be at variance with all precedent, and might not be relished by the political jugglers who are the cause of the present trouble. Our plan is, that all the editors opposed to the Buchanan ticket meet at Harrisburg at an early day, say the 1st of August, and by ballot decide which of the candidates they will support, pledging themselves to the one who shall receive a majority of all the votes cast. By doing this, all jarring and wrangling would cease amongst those who now, if they properly understood each other, coincide in opinion. If such a step were taken in Pennsylvania, it would doubtless be followed by other States, and a complete union soon brought about. What say our brethren throughout the State to this suggestion?

"UNITED, WE STAND," &c.

When applied to political parties, this maxim is as truthful as it was in its original connection. In battle, the primary object of the elder Napoleon was to cut up the enemy's army into as many divisions as possible, knowing that, like twigs, taken singly, they could be easily broken, but when combined they were strong and powerful, and, as at Waterloo, would end disastrously to him. So it was with the opponents of the Democracy: subdivided into two, three or more straggling parties, each one casting its votes for a different candidate, their efforts will be fruitless; but combine them, and it is our deliberately formed opinion that James Buchanan will be defeated. As remarked last week, we believe the election of Mr. Buchanan, standing as he does upon the Cincinnati Platform, by which he says he will square his conduct, neither adding or taking from it a plank, would be a calamity to our country which every patriot should endeavor to avert; and for this reason, we are the more anxious that a union of the opposition should be speedily effected, so that he may be successfully resisted. This feeling is not limited to a few, but extends to the press all over the State, with the exception of a journal here and there that displays more reckless imprudence than good sense. This almost universal feeling in favor of effecting a union, raises the hope that at an early day all the opposition candidates, but one will be either withdrawn, or some arrangement entered into by which the entire vote will be concentrated on a single candidate. Should this be accomplished, discomfiture and defeat will be the lot of the Locofoco candidates.

We subjoin a few paragraphs from different journals, to show the spirit of the press on this subject, which may be taken as a fair sample of the opinion of nearly every paper in Pennsylvania, opposed to Buchanan.

The *Berks Co. Press*, a strong and influential Fillmore paper says:—"Our preference, it is true, tends towards the nominee of the Philadelphia Convention of February last—but, for the sake of restoring peace to the country, at home and abroad; for the sake of hurrying from power the violators of the laws and the constitution—for the sake of crushing and blotting out of existence a party kept together by the cohesive power of public plunder," we are for the concentration of the American forces upon a common and fraternal basis. Let us have it—let us have an arrangement by which success can be attained. We, for one, are willing to stand by it—light by it—and, if needs be, die by it!"

The *Clarion* says thus:—"As Pennsylvania will, in a great measure, be the battle ground for the Presidency, the inquiry naturally arises whether it is worth while to conduct a political campaign with two organizations—the American and Republican—and thus ensure the triumph of Buchanan, for that such would be the result we have not a particle of doubt? Our preference has been and still is for Mr. Fillmore, but we are not so much wedded to Mr. Fillmore as to make him the instrument for aiding Buchanan & Co's election. Had Mr. Buchanan placed himself upon the proud position that every statesman ought to occupy, the case might have been different, and we should have been content to lie neutral; but his declaration that the ultra slavish and filibustering Cincinnati platform is henceforth to be James Buchanan's rule of action instead of James Buchanan's own opinions of right and wrong, makes it the duty of every good citizen to devise ways and means to defeat him—one of which means will be to make choice of the least of two evils that may be presented."

The *Centre Democrat*, a Fillmore paper, in speaking of the Republican Convention, adds:—"However, we will see what we will see! Mr. Buchanan must be defeated, and if it cannot be done without a union, let us, for the sake of the great principles for which we con-

tend, and in order to restore the government to its pristine purity, effect that union!"

The *Harrisburg Telegraph*, Gov. Pollock's organ, after contrasting the two platforms, makes the following remarks:—"Between two such platforms the reflecting portions of the people cannot long hesitate. It cannot be possible that the opposition forces, with victory within their grasp, will suffer themselves to be distracted and divided. We believe that before the day of the last stern conflict, but one banner will be floating over the embattled host, and then we shall hope that even our glorious old Commonwealth, so long the votary of a false faith, will be redeemed from error, and the shout of victory ring forth from every valley and mountain-top, echoing in thunder tones from the waters of the Delaware to the western base of the Alleghenies."

We could give plenty more extracts of a similar import, but these will suffice to show the general feeling relative to a union. With such a spirit pervading the press, the prospect for effecting it is good.

COL. BENTON AND THE PRESIDENCY.—The Washington Union, the organ of Democracy, is out against "Old Bullion." The Union explains the mystery of the old man's support of Buchanan. Hear the oracle of Democracy on Benton:

We think the nomination of Col. Fremont furnishes an "explanation" which relieves Col. Benton's course of all "mystery." That he is opposed to the election of his own son-in-law will be credited by no one; that he was cognizant of the scheme which has resulted in his son-in-law's nomination will hardly be questioned. If he can draw off from the Democratic electoral ticket, and thereby give the Fillmore electoral ticket a plurality, he will increase the chances of the election of his son-in-law in the House of Representatives.

If Colonel Benton was honestly for Mr. Buchanan, (which he cannot be without justifying himself) he would decline to run for Governor, and have the Benton electoral ticket withdrawn. His support of Mr. Buchanan, however, is insincere. He is working for the election of Col. Fremont, which would enable Old Bullion to be the power behind the throne greater than the throne."

That is what the Washington Union, the Pierce organ, says of Benton.

The last invented story of our Democratic friends is the silly report that Col. John C. Fremont is a Catholic. That party must, indeed, be desperate to resort to such stories to deceive the people and prop up its falling fortunes. The Tribune says, Col. Fremont was baptized, reared and confirmed in the Protestant Episcopal church, to which he has ever adhered. His father was a Huguenot, which of itself would go far to disprove the charge made against the son. There is another fact that should not be forgotten, which is, that the Philadelphia Convention is not the only one that nominated him for the Presidency. The Northern American Convention which assembled at New York also selected him as their candidate. He, therefore, is before the people not only as a Republican, but as an American candidate.

THE UNION STATE TICKET ENDORSED.—The Philadelphia State Convention which met at Philadelphia on the 17th, endorsed the Union State Ticket. Mr. McCalmont offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:—"Resolved, That this Convention, having confidence in the Republican principles, honesty and integrity of the following gentlemen, recommend them to the voters of Pennsylvania for the offices mentioned, viz: Canal Commissioner, Thomas E. Cochran; Surveyor General, Bartholomew Laforté; Auditor General, Darwin Phelps."

A Texas paper says, it has become quite a common sight to see camels and dromedaries marching through the streets. The camels are now employed in carrying government freight from Powder Horn to the depot. They carry the enormous weight of 1,600 pounds, and with the greatest ease. The sight of them stampedes all the horses and mules that come in sight of them. They are certainly not handsome creatures. A horse, in a brisk trot, can scarcely keep up with the camels when in a walk. They apparently go slow, with their long-measured tread, but in reality they are moving rapidly.

THE VOTE OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The *Pittsburg Gazette* earnestly recommends the union of all the opponents of Buchanan in the Presidential election upon a single ticket. The same policy is advocated generally by the opposition press of the State, whether for or against Mr. Fillmore, and from the manner in which it is urged, we do not doubt that an effort will be made to carry it into effect.

JOHN BROWN JR., was tried and convicted at the last term of the Indiana county Court for receiving a stolen horse, knowing him to be such, and on Monday of last week was sentenced by his Honor, Judge Buffington, to pay a fine of \$100 to the Commonwealth, the costs of prosecution, and undergo solitary confinement in the Western Penitentiary for 3 years.

PUNISHMENT MONTHLY.—The July No. of this valuable periodical is at hand. The contents are unusually interesting and instructive, and furnish us with a rich mental treat. By remitting \$3 to Dix & Edwards, 321 Broadway, New York, any of our friends will receive a copy of *Punishment* one year, free of postage.

HOUSEHOLD WORDS, for July, retain all the interest which has given them a world-wide celebrity. This periodical is one of the best reprints of British Magazines, and all who relish this species of literature, should procure a copy from Dix & Edwards, 321 Broadway, N. Y. Price \$3 a year.

That sprightly little monthy, "The School-fellow," is also at hand, fresh, rare and spicy. It is designed for the use of children, and is filled with classic and pleasing matter. Price \$1. Address—Dix & Edwards, 321 Br., N. Y.

THE POLITICAL SKY IS CLEARING UP.

The programmes of the different parties are nearly completed; and people can now calmly and judiciously select their candidates according to their principles. We say principles for it would be unworthy of any American patriot to cast his vote for any man for the high office of President, on account of personal friendship or partiality, unless he believed that his political principles would promote the best interests of his country. To friends, so kindred, to neighbors, we may yield much. We may surrender personal interests and, even personal consistency, but we dare not sacrifice our country.

Hitherto, the question has stood between Mr. Fillmore and the nominee of the Loco Foco party. We could never for a moment think of supporting the nominee of the present false Democratic party, with its principles ten-fold worse than ever before, whoever might be his opponent. This was our determination before the nomination was made. Nor has the nomination (although of one of our respectable neighbors), changed our purpose. The nomination was accompanied by a platform the most atrocious ever invented by human depravity. A platform whose planks are Slavery, Filibustering, and Piracy; bound together with the cords and shackles of human bondage, and cemented with the blood of the murdered freemen of Kansas.

On that platform, we grieve to say, Mr. Buchanan has placed himself, with nimbler agility. Let it might be supposed that he might shun the more loathsome parts of it, he has distinctly announced that he had stretched himself so as to cover every inch of it. That he hugged the whole of it to his heart. Of course, this renders his support impossible to all conservative men—to all men who love Freedom, and hate national robbery.

Mr. Fillmore was nominated, not by the whole American party, but by the Southern Americans, and those who sympathized with them, north of Mason and Dixon's line. With one of the principles of the South American party we agree. Against another, perhaps the leading one, we protest. Still, had the choice continued to be, between a candidate, some of whose principles we approved, and one, all of whose principles we condemn, we should have preferred the former. Fortunately we are left in no such dilemma. The Northern Americans—the Americans of Freedom—have concurred with the Republicans, in presenting the name of a gallant, energetic and accomplished Statesman—Col. Fremont; modest as he is bold—learned, but too retiring ever to have aspired to that high place. Possessed of extraordinary executive ability, he has been found incorruptible in every transaction of his life. The descendant of a Huguenot, who was driven from his own country by religious persecution, he is not likely to favor the indulgence, or ascendancy of that persecuting foreign power, Great Britain, the horrors of the "peculiar institution," and having removed from his native "section" to enjoy the blessings of Freedom, he seems a fit person to hold the reins of a Free Republic.

We as American Republicans, or Republican Americans, we care not which, shall give our support to the man who unites both characters; and who, if elected, will restrain the aggressions of Slavery, and curb, within just limits, the dangerous pretensions of a foreign hierarchy. In this contest the line will be drawn between Liberty and Slavery; between the Southern Oligarchy and their train bearers the Northern Dough Faces, and the sturdy, unyielding Freemen of the North.—*Laweaster Whig*.

IMPORTANT FROM CALIFORNIA.

NEW ORLEANS, June 25.—A despatch from below announces that the steamer *Grenada* has crossed the bar on her way up the river. She will bring California dates to the 5th inst.

The Illinois left Aspinwall with \$2,250,000 in gold, bound to New York. She has also 900 passengers.

It is understood that the Committee of Vigilance carried out the sentence of death against Casey and Cora, the two murderers in custody when the previous steamer sailed, both having been executed the following day.

Yankee Sullivan, with other notorious characters, have been arrested by the Vigilance Committee, and on the 1st instant Sullivan committed suicide in his cell.

Martial law had been declared in San Francisco and the Governor was preparing to oppose the measures of the Committee, who still continue making arrests, and were determined to rid the city of all improper characters.—The danger of a conflict is imminent.

"AMERICANS COWARDS AND SONS OF COWARDS."—The *Boston Pilot*, a Papist paper, having received "aid and comfort" from the sham Democracy, has become impudent and insulting. Following the lead of the Sham Democratic papers, the *Pilot* insults American born citizens with the taunt that they are "Cowards and the Sons of Cowards." What think ye of this, sons of Revolutionary sires? Does not this stir up your blood? The next taunt will be, that we are not capable of governing ourselves. Truly, the Roman Catholic element is becoming important, and dictates the course this Government must pursue.—But here is the extract from the *Pilot*:

"If the party of burglars so rampant in the City of Penn, and in the City of Rip Van Winkle, possessed as much brains collectively as a Choctaw Senate, when by their council fire, they could hear that their very existence as a nation depends on the Irish population of this country. * * * It becomes any American to taunt Irishmen on the score of bravery. Native courage is a commodity that needs not to be proved to exist. The flag of America is not yet seventy years old, and thrice the NATIVE sons of America have deserted it.—Therefore, we advise these Cowards and Sons of Cowards to boast moderately. As shopkeepers, they are excellent; as merchants, they are not equal to the world; but as soldiers, every native ought to belong to the Peace Society!"

ARRIVAL OF THE ANGLO-SAXON.

English and American Troubles.
GREAT BRITAIN.—The American Minister had an interview with Lord Clarendon, at the Foreign Office, on Wednesday.

The Daily-News again calls attention to the domestic troubles of America. The Post in a leader on the serious aspect of the internal politics of the United States, says Kansas is but the field in which the great American question of Slavery is to be debated, most probably in arms; and so thoroughly is the vital character of the crisis understood in America, that there are many who hold that the postponement of the contest would be cheaply purchased by a foreign war, as the only means of uniting the jarring States once more under the same banner.

The Times says: "There is unfortunately, no longer any doubt that Mr. Crampton is to be dismissed, and though the exact news of his dismissal has not yet reached us, we may certainly expect to receive information to that effect by the next arrival. At the same time that our Minister is dismissed, the exequatur will be withdrawn from three Consuls whom the American government considers guilty of violation of their municipal laws."

Of the correctness of this intelligence the Times does not pretend to express any doubt. "The American government's intimation of its intention," it says, "is accompanied with the most profuse a surance of good will and respect towards this country."

Mr. Dallas, the Times is assured, is armed with the fullest powers to negotiate and finally settle the disputes connected with the Central American question, and if unable to come to an agreement the contracting parties are empowered, without further reference to America, to refer the question to the arbitration of some impartial third person, to be selected by mutual concurrence.

"As regards our retaining Mr. Dallas," says the Times, "that question should rest entirely upon the guilt or innocence of Mr. Crampton. If the latter be innocent Mr. Dallas ought not to remain, and if he be guilty no false pride should prevent us from acquiescing in his expulsion."

In the House of Commons, on Thursday, Mr. D'Israeli said if the government did not go on with the army estimates, they might expect a discussion on our relations with the United States. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply, said he would fix on Monday, if there was no objection, to discussion on the army estimates.

FRANCE.—The Times' correspondent writes from Paris that the French army will be further reduced 20,000 men.

HOLLAND.—There had been a ministerial crisis in Holland, and the Premier, Vanvull, had resigned.

The British mail steamer *Asia*, from Liverpool on the 14th instant, arrived at New York on the 27th of June. The following is a telegraphic report of her news:

There is much excitement in England respecting American affairs. The *Fulton* arrived at Southampton on the 12th with news of Mr. Crampton's dismissal. The London Times and Morning Post, in articles on this subject, are studiously offensive, and demand the dismissal of Mr. Dallas. It is not generally supposed, however, that he will be dismissed.—The manufacturing and commercial classes of Liverpool and Manchester have issued addresses to the citizens of America, and the feelings of the people are active in favor of peace. The peace addresses of Manchester received eight thousand signatures in a few hours.

Several ships-of-war, it is said, have been telegraphed to prepare for sea with all possible dispatch, and all the commanders of the gun-boats have been called to the port admirals, as was rumored, to receive instructions for active service.

Lords Palmerston and Clarendon stated in Parliament on Friday night (the 13th) that it had not been decided to dismiss Mr. Dallas.

Lord John Russell gave notice of a motion of inquiry as to the intention of the Government, in as much as there was a universal feeling among the people in favor of peace.

THE GREAT EARTHQUAKE IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.—Many persons had been deterred from going to Illinois by the erroneous supposition that the country was subject to volcanic action. This had originated from the great earthquake of 1811, by which the valley of the Mississippi had been greatly shaken, the shocks having continued for nearly three months. The country just below the mouth of the Ohio river would seem to have been near the centre of the agitation. For miles the land had been seamed with yawning chasms and deep holes, the remains of which are still visible. The bluff on which New Madrid had been built had sunk to the level of the river, and had become soon afterward totally submerged. The commotion in the Mississippi had been very great; the banks had caved in, islands had dissolved, and the channel had become changed. At every shock the surface of the river had risen and fallen like the waves of the sea. An eyes-witness, who was coming down on a flat-boat, says: "After escaping many dangers, my boat suddenly swung round in the conflicting currents and rapidly shot up the river. Looking ahead, I beheld the mighty Mississippi cut in twain, and pouring down a vast opening into the bowels of the earth. A moment more and the chasm filled; but the strong sides of the flat-boat were crumpled to pieces in the convulsive efforts of the flood to obtain its wonted level." The Indians had been utterly bewildered by the earthquake, and could account for the physical tumult only upon the supposition that things generally had been getting drunk. It is said of one of them, who had given himself up for lost, that, upon being questioned as to what the matter was, he had replied, while at the same time pointing fearfully to the heavens, "Great Spirit—whiskey too much!"—*Ferris's States and Territories of the West*.

FROM NICARAGUA.

KEY WEST, June 18, 1856.—The correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce says that the United States steam frigate *Susquehanna*, Com. Sands, with Commodore Paulding, arrived on the 17th, from San Juan, which place she left on the 10th.

Nothing very precise had been received from General Walker, who was at Leon, awaiting the result of the election then pending for President of Nicaragua. The army of Costa Rica had disappeared before the rifles of the Americans, the cholera and the rainy season. From that side Walker had no longer cause for anxiety. Herrera, President of Guatemala, had once, with 3,000 men, started to act against Walker, and kept on towards Nicaragua until by desertion his force was reduced to 500, by which time he thought it prudent to go home again; so that danger had passed away. Honduras refused to allow the Guatemalan army to pass through its territory—saying that Walker would beat it, and then follow the vanquished into Honduras! St. Salvador and Honduras seem friendly to Nicaragua and to Walker, who is to all appearance firmly established on Central American soil. A large party of armed men have recently gone up to join Walker—said to have had six pieces of field artillery and \$18,000 worth of munitions of war, from New Orleans.

The Tinklepough protest seems to have been made without cause. Capt. Tarleton, of the *Eurydice*, did not think of doing anything of a forcible or offensive nature. On the contrary, he believed he was rendering the Americans a service. This I am sure of. The fact that he permitted the armed and organized expedition sent out in the schooner *Minie Schaffer*, from New Orleans, with six field pieces to pass up the river, with the proclaimed purpose of joining Walker, shows that he had no disposition to interfere. Let the gallant Englishman have justice at our hands.

At Panama all was quiet. The St. Mary's sloop-of-war was there—and the Commissioner sent out by our government was on the spot. No interference was anticipated for the future, but a terrible retribution should await the *Panama murderers*, such as for all time would make an American safe wherever the Spanish language is spoken.

FROM KANSAS.

The correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat, writing from Lawrence, K.T., under date of June 16 says, "that a young man named Hopkins was shot early this morning, by a man named Haynes, both residents of this city." The deceased was a Kentuckian, in favor of making Kansas a free State. Mr. Haynes and his wife went before the Committee of Safety this forenoon, and made their statement. The testimony of the wife differed very materially from that of the murderer. By their statement it seems that the deceased went to the house of Mr. Haynes, forced the door, entered the house and fired several shots, none taking effect. Mr. H. then took his revolver and shot the deceased through the heart, killing him instantly. By the testimony of these interested parties, Mr. Haynes is justified in doing what he did. It was done in self-defence, but after the man was killed, he, in conversation with some of our citizens, declared that he had killed "four other men, and had his eye upon eight others." He is now acting as deputy Sheriff of Douglas county, and as such used the troops this morning in arresting a man named J. Colburn, and taking him to Leocompton; what Colburn was taken prisoner for no one knows, as there was no writ out for him.

The U. S. troops, which have been stationed at Topeka for the last three or four weeks, received orders to leave there and go to Turkey Creek before yesterday. Perhaps it is to prevent the sacking of that city.

It is reported in this city that the Kickapoo Rangers passed up towards Leocompton on the north side of the river yesterday. Their object is not known to our people.

This evening a gentleman came up on the coach and reports that Col. Sumner with his troops were driving the armed bands out of Kansas, and that 150 had left for Westport.—They threaten to return again as soon as the United States forces have left.

GEN. SMITH ORDERED TO KANSAS.—General Persifer Smith arrived at Washington on Saturday, having been sent for by the President. He had an interview with the President on Monday. Orders have been issued, and he will proceed as early as possible to Kansas, to take charge of the United States forces there. His orders are imperative; in fact, he is clothed with full power, to put down all insurrection, come from what quarter it may. This policy has been deemed advisable in order to take Kansas *in broglio* out of the halls of Congress, and give peace and quiet to the country.—Gen. Smith is a cool-headed man, and is considered one of the best officers of the army.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, an undoubted Remedy for Asthma.—Mr. Ellis Wilson, of Brooklyn, N. Y., had for 5 years very severe attack of asthma, which deprived him of bodily rest, night and day; the cough at times almost choked him, and caused him continually to spit blood, he was never safe either eating or drinking, and his family were distressed beyond measure to see him gradually reduced to almost a skeleton. Holloway's Pills, in this case, were as usual, efficacious. This gentleman used them for eleven weeks, and they effected a perfect cure; he feels himself stronger now than he has been for the last fifteen years.

MORE THAN FIFTY VESSELS were about, several days since, on the Upper Lakes, bound to Oswego, loaded with nearly 700,000 bushels of grain.

Hon. T. Thompson, the first male child born in Charlestown, Mass., after its destruction by the British in 1775, died last week.

Late dates from Havana represent that both the cholera and the yellow fever are prevailing there to a fearful extent.

MARRIED.

In Phillipsburg, on the 25th June, by the Rev. S. M. Cooper, Mr. HARRISON ROSS to Miss — FLEAGLE, both of Clearfield county.

On Thursday the 19th June, by Rev. James Montgomery, Dr. JOSEPH MCKICKEN, of Mill Hill, Clinton county, to Miss SUSAN W. STEPKERT, of Clarion county.

DIED.

In this borough on the 23d June, Miss EVA GLASBE, aged about 16 years.

New Advertisements.

WANTED—A good Blacksmith at Graham- ton. Possession of the shop given immediately, together with dwelling house. One with a small family preferred. The situation is a good one. For any information address—
July 2, 56
JAMES B. GRAHAM

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with a certain parcel of goods, in possession of Samuel Sandelin on my place, in Bell township, as they belong to me, and I have them on loan.
JAMES M. KELLY
Glen Hope, June 21, 1856—312/3/4

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the distribution of moneys in the hands of Joseph M. Clarion, Guardian of — Morgan, minor child of Thomas Morgan, late of Decatur township, Clearfield county, (de'd), that Friday the 15th day of August, 1856, at 2 o'clock P. M., a certain lot of land, situated at the time and on account, and making distribution of the proceeds aforesaid.
July 2, 1856. E. S. DUNDY, Auditor.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Clearfield county, there will be exposed to public sale at New Washington, on Saturday the 24th day of July, 1856, at 2 o'clock P. M., a certain lot of land, situated in Chest township, Clearfield county, beginning at a hickory on Chest creek, e. 52 perches to a cucumber, n. 12 deg. e. 60 perches to hickory, down north at each corner, 10 perches to post, and 20 perches to oak on Chest creek, thence up the creek to the beginning, containing 21 acres more or less. Late the estate of Jonathan Pearce, deceased. TERMS, cash.
JESSE HUTTON,
JOHN W. WILKES,
SAMUEL WEAVER,
July 2, 1856
Admins of J. Pearce

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of sale, issued out of the Orphans' Court of Clearfield county, there will be exposed to Public Sale, at Pennville, on Wednesday, August 13th, 1856, at 2 o'clock P. M., the following described property, late the estate of James Moore, deceased.
NO. 1. A certain tract or piece of land, situate in Penn township, Clearfield county, beginning at a post on the east side of the road at the corner of Jos. Hinsel, and thence extending along said lot south 25 deg. w. 11 perches, thence along lots of Jos. Hinsel, John Kinsel and Elisha Fenton, s. 64 deg. e. 17 1/2 perches to a post, thence s. 25 deg. w. 100 perches to a post, west 50 perches to a post, north 37 perches to a post, n. 25 deg. e. 36 perches to a post, n. 65 deg. w. 50 perches to stones, n. 25 deg. e. 20 perches to a post, e. 65 deg. e. 92 perches to a post, s. 32 deg. w. 25 perches to a post, and s. 65 deg. e. 7 perches to the place of beginning, containing 50 acres 100 perches. The improvements are about 25 acres cleared and under fence, with a young orchard thereon. The balance of the land is well timbered with pine, and is about 3 miles from the river.

NO. 2. An undivided moiety or half part of a certain tract or piece of land, situate in the town of Clarion, Clearfield county, beginning at a stone, thence extending along No. 1, s. 65 deg. e. 50 perches to a post, s. 25 deg. w. 74 perches to a post, n. 65 deg. w. 92 perches to a fence, and thence along a fence, s. 10 perches to a place of beginning, containing 42 acres 135 perches.

TERMS.—One-third of the purchase money to remain charged on the premises during the lifetime of Jane Wigglesworth, (late Moore) and interest payable semi-annually, and the balance to be paid as follows: One-fourth thereof at the time of sale, one-fourth on confirmation of sale, and one-half in one year, with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage.
JOHN RUSSELL,
July 2, 1856. Trustee, &c.

TONICS WON'T DO IT.—They never did do more than give temporary relief and they never will. It is because they don't touch the CAUSE of the disease. The CAUSE of allague and biliousness is the atmospheric poison called Malaria or Malaria. Neutralize it, destroy its NATURAL ANTIDOTE, and all diseases caused by it disappear at once. Rhodes' Fever and Ague Cure is this Antidote to Malaria, and Rhodes' Fever and Ague Cure is a perfectly harmless medicine, and the certificate of the physician, in New York, and one of New York, to this effect is attached to every bottle; therefore if it does no good it can do no harm.

This is more than can be said of Quinine, Arsenic, or any tonic in existence, as their use is ruinous to the constitution and brings on DUMB AGUE, which never allows a person to feel perfectly well but a single moment. In illustration of these truths I annex some extracts from a letter just received from a Physician.

GEORGETOWN, OHIO, March 17, 1856.
JAS. A. RHODES, Esq.—Dear Sir: Yours of 2d inst. is at hand. The cure arrived late last year and the difficulty in getting any one to try it was greatly increased from the fact that a remedy had been introduced which was growing in favor with the public, and being better than Quinine, and not knowing I understood the remedy used to escape taking Quinine, contained the drug itself. The remedy, (known as "Smith's Tonic") would invariably break an ague, but it did not cure it, as it would return with renewed vigor. This one circumstance, in preference to any other, could constitute a test comparison between it and your cure. The following is the result: Three persons took your "cure," all of which were cases of "Quintan Intermitting Fever," and all were standing. They had tried quinine, and other remedies, occasionally missing a chill, but it was (as in all such cases) slowly wearing them out, and laying the foundation of their after radical cure in all three cases with your remedy, after "Smith's Tonic" had failed. I think there will be no difficulty now in giving your "Cure" the advantage of any other remedy now in use here.

WILLIAM BUCKNER, M. D.
Rhodes' Fever and Ague Cure, or Antidote to Malaria, is the only harmless remedy in existence, is equally certain in its action, and is a "sure" thing. Take it when you feel the chill coming on, and you will never have a single one. JAS. A. RHODES,
Proprietor, Providence, R. I.
For sale by Druggists generally. apr25-3m

STRAY MARE.—A black mare with white stripe down the face, supposed to be about 5 years old was found trespassing on the enclosed, improved lands, of the town of Clarion, Clearfield county, on or about the 15th of June instant. 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. PILES.

CURWENVILLE, June 25, 1856—2m

IRON! IRON!—The undersigned has just received, at the shop of T. M'DON, 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 it can be purchased anywhere in this county.
Jill-55-3m BENJAMIN SPACKMAN

500,000 LONG SHINGLES wanted by A. M. Hills, at his store, at which the highest market price will be paid in Goods at the lowest prices in the county
June 25-4