

S. B. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

CLEARFIELD, PA., JULY 23, 1856.

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

WHO ARE YOU FOR !

This question has been asked us frequently of late, in regard to the several candidates for the Presidency. A short time since we remarked that we should give the matter ample thought before deciding. We have done so, and now present the result of our delibera-

JAMES BUCHANAN, the nominee of the Democratic party, stands upon a platform which we regard as anti-republican and dangerous to our institutions, and destructive to the peace and perpetuity of the nation. It regards hostility to the principles of the American party as a cardinal virtue-recognizes and adopts the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, thus sanctioning the repeal of the Missouri compromise and all the outrages committed by the border ruffians in Kansas-favors free seas and progressive free trade-and asserts that the Democracy expect the next National Administration to secure American ascendancy in the Gulf of Mexico, which, when rid of its specious verbiage, means to annex Cuba, and thus add so much more territory for the Slavery propagandists to lay hold off. In short-the Locofoco platform is a conquest-favoring, fillibustering, slavery-extending affair-and, as such, is sectional; and it is upon this structure that James Buchanan, after laying aside his individual identity, has placed himself, adopting the whole unqualifiedly. Besides this, he has antecedents that we regard as pernicious to the interests of the mechanical and working classes of our country, and calculated to pervert the most wholesome of our domestic interests. It cannot, therefore, be expect-James Buchanan's election to the extent of our ability, when his views are directly at va- tled riance with our convictions.

MILLARD FILLMORE was placed before the country as a candidate for the Presidency, by the Southern Americans, and a few north of Mason & Dixon's line who sympathized with them. With one of the principles of Mr. Fill- as it was in facts." more we agree-and were that the only question at issue, or were he the only opposition candidate in the field, as between him and Mr. Buchanan, we have no hesitation in saying that Mr. Fillmore would have received our

But there is a third candidate-John C. Fre-MONT. In him, we believe we see a man who will not only maintain that principle to a proper and practicable extent-for he is present-North, as well as that of the Republican party-but we also find in him the firm, yet liberal advocate of the rights of the people at large against the pretensions of a small privileged class-a class constituting but the one-sixlielh part of the population of the United States, for the whole number of slave owners in the South is, in round numbers, only 347,525and it is for the special benefit of these few that the virgin soil of our territories is to be thrown open to an institution that degrades humanity, generates indolence, builds up an aristocracy, retards general improvement, subof the framers of the constitution.

There is no use in attempting to deny the fact that the Slavery question is the most prominent one in the present contest; that it will absorb all others; that the great problem to be solved, is: Shall the institution of Slavery be extended over our territories, and that, too, by force on the part of desperadoes and nonresident ruffians from the South, sustained by the National Administration ? or shall Kansas be admitted with a free constitution, and leave the matter to be decided by her own legal citizens? It is plainly manifest that the design of the founders of the Republic and the framers of the constitution was against the extension of the "peculiar institution," but the influence of the compact and powerful class of men interested in it, is now directed to turn back this impulse of the Revolution and revease its principles, and the extension of slavery across the continent is the object of the power that now rules the government. From this spirit, Col. Fremont thinks, have sprung the kindred wrongs in Kansas, and without pledging himself to any particular policy that has been suggested to terminate the controversy, suggests that the admission of Kansas consistent with honor to the South and her vital interests. This, certainly, is a liberal view,

enens' and Childrens' Mushtan, as cash store.

it known, that we are not contending for the abolition of slavery : we do not wish to interfere with the institution where it now exists: we wish the South to solve the problem themselves how they shall get rid of it; we are only opposed to extending it to the territories, which is the common property of the nation -of the North as well as of the South-and consecrated to Freedom by a solemn compact. Besides this, Col. Fremont is opposed to all fillibustering designs, declaring that "the assumption that we have the right to take from another nation its domains because we want them, is an abandonment of the honest character which our country has acquired;" and in speaking of our foreign policy, he says "international embarrassments are mainly the result of a secret diplomacy which arms to keep from the knowledge of the people the operations of the government"-a system "inconsistent with the character of our institutions." Under him, then, if elevated to the Chief Magistracy, we could look for a proper administration of our foreign affairs, avoiding such breakers as the present imbecile Administration was likely to wreck us upon, and an immediate settlement of the sectional contentions which are now so fearfully racking the ship of state. Why, then, we ask, should not we, as Americans, as Republicans, and even as Democrats, support John C. Fremont ?-He is the man for the emergency. Under him sectional commotion would be subdued; the gross outrages that are being perpetrated in Kansas brought to an end; her people protected in their rights; quiet would be restored; and once more would we behold

"Peace o'er the land, her olive wand extend !" Fremont's chances, too, of being elected are growing brighter and better every day, and before the Ides of November are at hand, their bright effulgence will penetrate the gloomy domains of Locofocoism, dispel the illusive mists with which the leaders of that party are endeavoring to deceive many well-meaning men, and impressed with the truths of justice, right, and humanity, the disenthralled members of that party will raise a jubilant shout that will spread consternation and dismay to the hearts of these political "workers of iniquity," who are held together by "the cohesive power of public plunder," and preach Democracy only on account of the remunerative spoils of office.

We, therefore, answer the interrogatory at the head of this article, by saying we are for Col. John C. Fremont!

GIVING HIM "JESSIE."

The editor of the Republican, in his last paper, pitches into one of the performers at the exhibition of the Institute, on the 10th inst., in a most terrific manner. Hear him :--

"Indeed we saw much to admire, and but little to condemn. But that little we think was tough to bring down upon those concerned the hearty condemnation of every friend to the prosperity of the school. The piece enti-"The Condition of our Country," was nothing more nor less than a re-hash of some false and stale Abolition editorial from the New York Tribune or some other disunion organ. It was full of misrepresentations, unfair and unpatriotic, and was badly written, badly delivered, and as grossly defective in grammar

Nearly every one who was present and heard Mr. Turner deliver the oration alluded to by the Republican, will at once, we feel certain. say that the strictures of the editor of that paper are untimely, harsh and not justified by the facts. The subject was discussed in a terse and unobjectionable style, and the offensive part of it was a mere reference to the Brooks outrage on Sumner and the distracted state of affairs in Kansas, which were condomned as the candidate of the American party ed in the speech. This, however, is sufficient cause to raise the ire of our down-town neighbor at any time, and is not at all surprising to those who know him well, nor will it be to any one, if the views he entertains regarding Brooks' assault are fully known.

We do not wish to be understood as objecting to an editor criticizing an oration delivered in public. But, if we are permitted to take the Republican at different times as a guide, we think its editor is not displaying much con- leaders, all of whem support Fremont and sistency in severely censuring this one. In his paper, but one week earlier, he publishes the proceedings of a celebration on the 4th at verts the teachings of the Declaration of In. Mt. Joy, which was got up as a Sabbath School dependence, and conflicts with the principles | celebration, and there sanctions, by publishing them in his paper, the delivering of "partizan" toasts on that occasion. But, then, these toasts were landatory of Buchanan and the Democratic party, and it is fair to infer that for this reason alone, did the editor of the Republican pass them by without censure. On the other hand, Mr. Turner, who by the by, we have been informed, is a Democrat, delivered an oration before an Academy exhibition, on the condition of our country. But because, forsooth, it contained an expression or two that did not accord with the views of our "neighbor," Mr. Turner must not only be denounced, but the intimation thrown out to the principal that unless he teaches his scholars to make Democratic speeches that his prosperity as a tutor is placed in jeopardy. The attack of the Repubviewed as contemptible, and will no doubt receive the condemnation of every impartial citizen. But it is perfectly in accordance with ed suit. Locofoco practice now-a-days-a fair specimen of the tolerant and liberal spirit of the leaders of that party.

PERSONAL.

Having been informed that it is reported in some sections of the county that the Journal as a Free State would be a practical remedy, has only nominally changed proprietors and which the South itself should earnestly desire, editorship, I take this method of stating that as it would vindicate its good faith; correct the report is false in every particular. I own the mistake with regard to the repeal of the the office, do my own editing, and my own Missouri Compromise; it would satisfy the publishing. Neither the former editor, Mr. North; and the measure would be perfectly Swoope, nor any body else, has any interest in, or control of the establishment. For what for the purpose of nominating a candidate for purpose an erroneous impression was thus at- Congress, a call is published for a meeting in not conflicting with the rights of any section, tempted to be created, is best known to the this place on Saturday the 2d day of August, and peaceable in its design. Nor can it in any originator of the report, which is as contempt- to choose conferees to represent this county way be construed into Abolitionism," a term | ible as it is dastardly, and which would not | in that conference. We trust that as many of

LETTER FROM W. A. CAMPBELL.

MR. S. B. Row .- DEAR SIR : In the Repubcan of last week I saw a notice of our last exhibition, in the commencement of which the editor endeavored with the one hand to set forth some commendation, but before he had advanced far, the wind changed, and he got to tearing down with both. I am disposed to let such blasts pass by unheeded, and would do in this case had he confined himself to facts and truth ; but of these two requisites the piece is exceedingly destitute.

Lest some should construe my silence into an acquiescence of the truth of his assertions -which I believe to be groundless-I have consented to answer him "according to his folly lest he be wise in his own conceit.

In the out-set let it be fully understood that the speaker of that speech, (The Condition of our Country,) is himself a Democrat, is of Democratic descent as far back as I can trace, and nothing else. These have been and are given. his views, and I know not but that he may ever cherish them, unless disgusted at this unmerited and unmanly attack on him as a speaker, and on his teacher and others concerned, by a member of his party.

After the speaker handed me the speech for xamination, I remarked to him, that I did not think in all points it met his political views or the views of some of the party.

His reply was, he saw nothing in it objectionable, or calculated to give offence, it being nothing but a narration of facts without any

particular regard to party. This also was my opinion of it, and I further remarked that whatever of political sentiment might be found in it, was, it it had any bearng, of an opposite tendency to the politics of the speaker himself, and under those circumstances I felt assured no reasonable man could take offence-otherwise I would not have aproved of it, unless he had an opponent, and then I see no impropriety in speeches of that character on such occasions. This will suffice

for my reasons in allowing it. The Editor says, "we saw much to admire and but little to condemn;" and then goes on to make something great out of that "little. fruly I should think it were something formiable in an exhibition which would merit such terrible retribution as he would have follow it. "The piece," he says, "was nothing more nor less than a re-hash of some false and stale Abolition editorial from the New York Tri-

bune or some other disunion organ." This I deny, as I know whence it emanated, and challenge him to identify it with either

He calls it an "Abolition editorial." Now sentiment in it. This I also throw back as false, until he shows proof.

He says "It was full of misrepresentations. unfair and unpatriotic, and was badly written, badly delivered, and was as grossly defective a grammar as it was in facts.

These are bare assertions, Esquire, calculated to injure, and thrown out without evidence to justify them, and we call upon you to sub-

Will the Editor be so kind as to show us wherein anything was misrepresented, wherein it was unfair and unpatriotic, wherein it was badly written, or where he can produce a better written piece, save his own short piece on the Exhibition, which contained at least two orthographic mistakes, wherein it could have been better delivered by one who has had

To this last assertion, I particularly call the Editors attention, and wish him to quote the sentence or sentences that are incorrect, and give the rules of grammar that are thereby violated. Though not my own composition, stand ready, if it has errors, to admit them, if

I have not the speech at present in my possession, but expect to have it in a few days, when we can test its grammatical inaccuracy and other deformities to the foundation.

The Editor knows he has made the attack, and the onus probandi rests on him. People call on him for proof, or rest under them as Yours truly.

W. A. CAMPBELL. N. B. "Fast men, like fast rivers, are generally the shallowest," says the Republican. Admitted, Esquire, and who will deny that your ideas were affoat in the center of that rapid current when you penned these lines on our Exhibition. W. A. C.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

-Among the boiters from the sham Democracy of Warren county, are Hon. C. B. Curtis, who represented that district in Congress two years since, G. W. Schofield, a member of the last Democratic State Convention and who declined the nomination of that party for Congress a few weeks ago, and Chapin Hall, three of their strongest men and most prominent

-The Dubnque (Iowa) Republican contains communication from W. M. Crozier, the Prosecuting Attorney of that county, who withdraws his name from the Democratic Convention, to which it had been presented for renomination to the office he now holds and avers his determination no longer to act with the Border Ruffian Democracy.

-The Angelica (N. Y.) Reporter, the Demcratic paper of Allegheny county, has abandoned the support of Buchanan and Breckinridge, and given its adhesion to Fremont .-Hon. Martin Grover has also taken the stump for Fremont. Hon. W. H. Shankland, Supreme Court Judge for the 6th district, presided at a Fremont meeting at Syracuse last

-The Ithica (N. Y.) Journal, the only Democratic paper in the county of Tompkins, has struck the Buchanan and slavery flag, and flung out that of Fremont and freedom; and lican upon the principal and scholar must be the Otsego Democrat, Cooperstown; Cayuga New Era, Auburn, and Pulaski Democrat, Oswego county, Democratic papers, have follow-

-Mayor Stevens, of Buffalo, who received 1006 Democratic majority last fall, and three Democratic Aldermen chosen at the same time, are members of the Fremont Club, of that place. Mayor Stevens made a speech to the Club on receiving news of the nomination

CONGRESSIONAL CONFEREES.

The opponents of the policy of the present National Administration in the other counties to hold a conferee meeting on the 6th August,

THE BROOKS AFFAIR IN CONGRESS. Washingron, July 14, 1856.

day. Though Brooks has not been expelled, the House by its vote of 121 Yeas in favor of expulsion, to 95 against it, has, as Brooks truly said, after the vote, transmitted him to posterity as a man unworthy to hold a seat on of the Senator from Massachusetts was supethat floor. Mr. Campbell endeavored to postpone the whole subject until Wednesday, owing to ill health, but the House was opposed to it. The previous question was called, and the motion to recommit was lost. Cobb's amendment was defeated by a Yea and Nay vote of 56 to 145. Then came the question to expel, which, requiring a two third vote, was the Governor of South Carolina. Mr. Brooks not carried, but received the majority above replied to several members who had said hard

On the call for the previous question Mr. Edmundson of Virginia, one of the censured party, addressed the House, and contended were confidential, and he could not have di- cation. He concluded by saying : Mr. Speakvulged them without betraying confidence; that he supposed the meeting between Brooks | no longer a member of the XXXIth Congress. and Summer would be equal, and therefore fair. That no injustice would have been done to Sumper it he (Edmundson) had been present. He made a strong appeal to the sympathies of the House.

Mr. Campbell made the closing argument which was a very clear and able review of the whole transaction. Opportunity was given to Brooks and Keitt to speak in their own detense, but they declined until after the House, by its majority vote, decided Brooks to be unworthy of a seat in that body. Then he rose to a privileged question and was entering upon an elaborate speech when Mr. Giddings objected, giving as a reason that the last vote of the House had declared the member from South Carolina to be unworthy of a seat here, and therefore he ought not to be allowed to do anything improper.

Mr. Dunn of Indiana hoped the objection would be withdrawn, followed by the same request from the whole South. Mr. Comins of Massachusetts earnestly appealed to Mr. to my knowledge there is not an Abolition | Giddings to withdraw his objection, and others from the North were imprudent enough to do the same thing, and then at last, under the press of personal solicitations, Mr. Giddings withdrew his objection against his own will and threw the responsibility upon his friends to whom he vielded.

Mr. BROOKS said Mr. Sumner uttered slander on his State and venerable relative, who was absent. Not content with this, he published a libel on his State and blood.-Whoever insulted South Carolina insulted him, and he stood ready at all times, humbly and modestly as her son to perform his duty He should have forfeited his self-respect, and but five months practice; and lastly, but not | the good opin on of his countrymen, if he had least, wherein it was grossly defective in permitted the offence to pass unpunished. It was a personal affair, and in taking redress in to his own hands he meant no disrespect to the Senate or the House, nor did he mean disrespeet to Massachusetts. He was aware of his rated beyond the possibility of impeachment. personal responsibility. He incurred it, and was prepared to meet it. He knew he was amenable to the laws which offered the same protection to every citizen, whether a Member of Congress or in the private walks of life. He did not believe he could be punished by a Court of law and by the majority of the House are not satisfied with mere assertions, and we at the same time. If he had committed a breach of privilege, he was answerable to the Senate, which had no right to present bim to the House for punishment. The question not only involved him and his friends, but the whole House. If the consequences were confined to himself he would be prepared to meet them here or elsewhere. Others must not suffer for him. He had felt more for his friends, Messrs. Edmundson and Keitt, than himself. They are blameless. Each has proved a friend who "sticketh "closer than a brother." When, he remarked, the people of the great North speak of me as a bad man they will do me the justice to say, that a blow from me at this time would be followed by revolution, and they know it (applause seemingly confined to the galleries,) but no act of mine shall favor revolution. I am not willing to see the Constitution wounded through me. He would say to the House, that the axe uplifted over him might fall on them. He had on ly to say he could not retain his seat consistently with his self-respect and rights under the Constitution. During this very session, a member from Pennsylvania charged a colleague with an attempt at bribery. Where were the proceedings in that case? By passing it in silence, the House has declared bribery is excusable; but simply assault and battery is not. He spoke of Massachusetts as being in rebellion against the laws and Constitution of the United States while sitting in judgment on him and demanding his expulsion without a hearing. He had never been called to order, nor had he offended any officer. Yet a vote has been taken to-day transmitting Fetzer, Mr. BENJAMIN MYERS, of Clearfield co., him to posterity as unworthy of a seat here, to Miss Many M. Stalb, of Cambria co., Pa. because of disorderly behavior; and in this connection he spoke of Mr. Pennington as the prosecutor, as the "thumb-paper," the "Fallstaffian member," &c., for which the Speaker called him to order. Mr. Brooks said that Mr. Pennington charged that the assault was murderous, and that with a bludgeon I had attempted to kill Mr. Sumner. My friend from Massachusetts over there has a pretty good sized stick. I would thank him to raise it and submit it to the inspection of the gentlemen from New Jersey. (Mr. De Witt; the gentleman alluded to, held up his stick for a

double the size of the one used by me. Mr. Tratton here rose and asked that the disorder in the galleries be quieted, or that of this Congressional District having agreed | they be cleared. (Hisses from the galleries.) The Speaker said if the disturbance was

moment. Laughter.) Now, that stick is

Mr. Jones (Tenn.)-Why, I did not hear any up there just now.

continued he would give that order.

Mr. Brooks (looking up)-If I have friends misapprehended and misused by all the small-fry Localized land in the been noticed had I not been interrogated our friends in different sections of the county then continued; If I desired to kill the Sen-S. B. Row. | as can do so, will attend the meeting on the 2d. | ator from Massachusetts, why did I not do it? | July 23, 1856.

me tell the gentleman from New Jersey, that The House has done a lively business to- expressly to prevent taking life I used an ordinary cane presented by a friend in Baltimore. I went to the Senate deliberately. I hesitated whether I should use a horse whip or a cowhide, but knowing that the strength rior to mine, I thought he might wrest it from me. If he had, I might have done what I should regretted for the remainder of my life.

A Voice-He would have killed him! Mr. Brooks, resuming, said-Ten days ago, fore-seeing what the action of the House would be, my resignation was put into the hands of things of him. Some gentlemen, he believed, had voted against him contrary to their wishes but were operated upon by outside pressure, and he spoke in commendation of those who that what Brooks told him about his intentions gave their votes without indulging in villifier, I announce to you and to the House, I am Confusion, hisses and applause followed, during which Mr. Brooks retired.

> Holloway's Ciniment and Pills the most celchrated Remedies for the Cure of Sore Arms. -Samuel Wentworth, of Norway, Maine, was for five years afflicted with sore arms, there were four different ulcers on them, and the trying nature of his business, (a boot maker) made him so much worse, that despite of his wishes, he was compelled to relinquish it: he tried various remedies and they failed to benefit him; however, about thirteen weeks ago, at the recommendation of friends, he had recourse to Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which very soon made him better, and he called on Professor Holloway four weeks since to show him his arms, which were quite well, and with scarcely the scars perceptible.

> Brooks, in his speech after the vote had been taken to expel him, said that when he was about making the assault on Senator Sumner, he hesitated whether he should take a horse-whip or cow-hide, but was afraid that Mr. Sumner would force it from him, and it he had he (Brooks) might have done what he should have regretted the remainder of his life! As much as to say he would have killed him. A pretty admission, indeed! And this is the man (f) Locofoco editors would have sustained. "Oh, shame, where is thy blush!"

THE ELECTION FRAUES IN CALIFORNIA .-Yankee Sullivan, in the confession be made before committing suicide at San Francisco, disclosed the fact that the Democrats had kept themselves in power in California by systemagave the particulars of the manner in which land, situate in Chest township, Clearfield county lousands of spurious ballots had been "stuffed" into the boxes on various occasions. His confessions, in these particulars, are corrobo-

Washington Territory has recently been the scene of a violent conflict between the military and civil authorities, which has resulted in the dismissal of Governor Stephens from office. It seems that the Governors of Washington and Oregon have been conducting things with a high hand, and Gen. Wool declared that unless checked, there would not be a house standing in either territory. The Indians in this, as in most other cases, appear to be more sin. ned against than sinning.

UNION CONVENTION IN PENNSYLVANIA-Adrices from Washington state that the Pennsylvania Congressional Delegation are preparing a call for a Union Convention of Republican, American, and all other elements opposed to the Administration policy and the Cincinnati platform, to meet at Harrisburg on the Wise. Gower, Bonsall and others. The other pece second Wednesday of September, for the purpose of forming an Electoral ticket which shall represent these interests fairly, and concentrate all efforts in one practical direction.

George Law of New York has written an able letter upon the subject of the prominent nominees for the Presidency, reviewing their character and antecedents, avowing his preference for Fremont as the representative of progress and freedom, and denouncing the the property of Elliott McCracken.

THE Boston Pilot, the Catholic organ of the United States, of the 5th inst, says :- "In reply to many inquiries, we would state that Fremont is not a Catholie." The Pitot contained the original charge that Fremout was a Catholic.

SENATOR BIGLER will please accept our thanks for favors received.

THE terms of office of Senators Cass and Douglass expire on the 4th of March next.

MARBIED-On the 15th July, by Rev. C.

Dren-In Bellefonte, on the 4th inst., Mrs. JULIAN, wife of Gen. James Irvin, aged 50 yrs.

New Advertisements.

TOTICE .- The undersigned deems it his duty to give notice to the public that in accordance ith the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly, passed the 16th day of April, A. D. 1850, that it was a misdemeanor to pass, exchange, put n circulation, transfer or cause to be issued, paid out, passed, exchanged, circulated or transferred any bank note, note, bill, certificate, or any se-knowledgment of indebtedness whatsoever, purporting to be a bank note, or of the nature, charseter or appearance of a bank note, or circulated for circulation as a bank note, issued or purporting to be issued by any bank or incorporated company or associasion of persons not located in Pennylvania, of less denomination than five dollars. That every person who shall violate the 98, section of the aforesaid act, shall be taken and doemed to have committed a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any criminal court, in this Commonwealth, be fined in any sum not less than one dollar, and not more than one hundred dollars.

The public will therefore take notice, that the Constables of the several townships in this county, will hereafter be required (according to the aforesaid Act of Assembly.) to make return of all perin the galleries I desire them to be quiet. He sons guilty of such violation, and they shall be then continued; If I desired to kill the Sen-

THOMAS J. McCULLOUGH. District Atterney.

You all admit that I had it in my power. Let , WANTED IMMEDIATELY-A GIRL to Inquire at this office.

HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING. - The undersign a vicinity that he has commenced the above busiess in all its brunches; as also that of paper hang-Business will be punctually attended to, and ing. Business will be punctually all jobs entrusted to him will be executed in the all jobs entrusted to him will be executed in the very best manner. A share of public patronage is nsked for Shop on front st. 2 doors north of A M Hill's store. [july2356] J. P. BOYLE.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND FRUIT GROWERS .-- ARTHUR'S PAT. ent Air-Tight Silf-Sealing Caus and Jars, for Preserving Fresh Fruits, &c. - This invention for which a patent has been obtained, commends it-self to the attention of Housekeepers and others, on account of its great simplicity, and the effectu-al manner in which it accomplished a very desi-

able and useful object The cans and jars are constructed with a channel around the month, near the top, into which the cover fits loosely. This channel is filled with a very adhesive cement, prepared for the purpose and allowed to harden. In order to seal the vesand allowed to harden. sel hermotically, it is only necessary to heat the cover slightly, and press it into place. It may be opened with as much case as it is closed, by slightwarming the top. The ordinary tin cans. used for the same purpose for which this is intended, cannot be closed, as is well known without the aid of a tinner; are difficult to open, and are generally touch injured in opening as to be useless for uture service.

By this simple contrivance, the process of hermetical scaling is placed conveniently within the reach of every individual; and fruit, vegetables and butter (if properly prepared) may be kept, with their natural flavor unimpaired, for an in definite length of time. For sale by MERRELL & CARTER.

Clearfield, July 23, 1856.

SHERIFF'S SALES. By virtue of sundry Common Pleas of Clearfield county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in the borough of Clearfield, on MONDAY THE 18th DAY OF AUGUST, 1856, the following

described real estate, to wit:
A cartain lot or piece of ground, with the frame nement thereon erected, situate in the borough f Curwensville, beginning at a post on the north ide of State street and corner of lot No. 26, now or ormerly belonging to Hays Hartsock, thehee extending along the same north 180 feet to an alley 20 feet wide, thence along said alley east 50 feet to ot No. 28, thence south along the same 180 feet to tate street, and west 50 feet to place of beginning. and known in the plan of said town as No. 29 . seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Lewis Laporte and Lindley Lewellin. At so-All that tract or piece of land situate in Ferguson township, beginning at a post (also a corner of the first herein recited tract, Fox's Reward) and of land conveyed to Vastine & Boone, thehee by said land south 40 deg, west 222 perches more or less to a post, thence by old surveys north 88 deg. east 356 perches more or less to a dogwood, thence along the original boundary of said tract, (Fox's Reward) south 50 deg. west 292 perches to the place of beginning containing 177 acres and 31 perches. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as

the property of David Ferguson.

At so -A certain house and lot in the borough of Clearfield, fronting 80 feet on Market street and extending back 200 feet to an alley, and bounded on the south by said Market street, on the east by lot No. 156 on the north by an alley, and on the west by lot No. 134, and known as lot No. 141 Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the

property of James Hellenbach. Also-By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exposurveyed on warrant to Matthias Slough, bound by lands surveyed in the name of Matthias Barion Jacob Graff, George Graff and George Ross, con taining 500 acres, more or less, having about 10 aeres cleared and a cabin house thereon. - Seized and taken in execution and to be sola as the pro-

perty of William Tucker. Ai.so-A certain tract of land situate in Beccaria township, containing 100 acres, beginning at an old maple, thence north 881 deg. west 35 perches to an old hemlock, thence by Philip Gloninger s. 70 perches to a hemlock, thence by residue of ticu. Moore survey and John McCahen east 235 perches to a hemiock, north SI perches to a post and white oak, south S7 deg, west by land sold Moses Robeson 184 porches to a hemlock, south 38 deg, west 31 perches to a pine, north 69 deg. west 10 perches orth 25 deg. east 20 or 25 perches to place of be ginning, on which is erected a saw-mill and dwelling house, with about 10 acres cleared, being part surveys in name of John McCahan and George Moore -Seized and taken in execution and to be

sold as the property of Caleb Copenhaber. Also-A certain tract of land situate in Ches township, containing 2 neres, more or less, wit og house and shop thereon erected .- Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jones Markle.

ALSO-Two certain tracts of land situate in Bray township, the first containing 50 neres, of which bout 35 are cleared, with a house, barn and other out-buildings, and a thriving orehard, now in ocof George Shucker, bounded by lands of containing 55 acres, more or less, about 75 acres of which are cleare I, with a house, barn and other out-buildings, and an orehard thereon, bounded by lands of Zilliox.Ourandt, and others, and now in se occupancy of Michael Shucker. - Seized and taexecution and to be sold as the property of

Michael Shucker and Geo. Shucker, deceased. At. so-All the right, title and interest of defenant in, to and for a certain tract of land situate in Bell township, bounded as follows, by lands of Mrs. M Cracken, heirs of Geo. Ross, Nelson Young and others, containing 50 acres, and having a log once eracted thereon, and about 15 acres cleared Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as

Also-A certain tract of land situate inFerguson ownship, containing 200 acres, having erected hereon two log houses, log barn, with about 70 aes cleared and under fence. Seized and taken a execution and to be sold as the property of Jane. John M. and George W. Scott, Nancy Young and Greenwood Young

ALSO-A certain tract of land situate in -Township, containing 100 acres and allowance, bounded by lands of Jos McMurray on the west, Wilson on the east and south by Hurd and others. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Robert McFadden.

Auso-A certain tract of land situate in Chest township, containing 100 acres more or less bounded by lands of Pennington, Chestereek, and -Montgomery, with a log house, log barn, and 30 aeres cleared .- Scized and taken in execution and

to be sold as the property of Moses Pearce.

Also - A certain tract of land situate in Jordan township, containing 63; acres, more or less, bounlands of John and James Curry, and others, having a log house and log barn thereon erectad, and about two acres cleared. - Seized and tacea in execution and to be sold as the property of William S. Curry

ALSO-All defendant's interest in all the following real estate situate in Morris taxuship, all that tract of land and saw-mill property on Alder run containing 212 acres, more or less; also, all the timber standing on the land sold Amos Hubler and ge Nairhood, being the same premises bough by Wann & Willhelm from David Gratz, having erected thereon five dwelling houses, stables, single saw-mill, and other out-buildings, and about 5 m eres cleared. - Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of D. Wann.

At.so-A certain tract of land situate in Chest waship, containing 100 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of D. Woods, D. Michaels, and others. - Seized and taken in excention and to be sold as the property of Joseph Pearce.

Auso-The andivided half part of two pieces of land situate in Lawrence township, one tract being 527 acres surveyed on warrant No. 1964-one other ract of 100 acres more or less, beginning at an 11 homlock, thence south 881 deg. west 200 perches to a bemlock, thence south 26deg, east 341 perches to beech, thence south 54 deg. east 213 perches, thence south 50 deg, east 16 perches to post, north 11 deg, west 160 perches to piace of begin-ning, being part of tract No. 1995, having creeted thereon a saw-mill and sundry other houses and improvements, with about 55 acres cleared .- Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the

property of Christian Pottarff. Clearfield, July 16, 1856.