

# Raftsmen's Journal.

BY S. B. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1857.

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**RESIGNATION OF GOV. GEARY.**—It is now a matter of undoubted fact that Gov. Geary, of Kansas, has threatened to resign unless decisive steps are immediately taken to sustain him. He complains that President Pierce did not sustain him as he had been led to believe he would, asserts that at least fifty men were under oath to assassinate him if his official career did not please them, says that not one-half has been told about the outrages committed by the pro-slavery men, and thinks the adoption of a slavery constitution inevitable. Geary is a Democrat, was appointed by Pierce, and his statements cannot therefore be pronounced "Abolition lies." He is the third Governor of Kansas, and when this fact, his political views, his statements and those of his predecessors about the condition of affairs in the Territory, &c., are all considered together, we think every individual will be forced to acknowledge that there must be something radically wrong in Kansas, and good cause of complaint on the part of the Free State settlers.

Last Friday, whilst Sheriff Reed and one of his sons were in one of the prisoner's rooms in our county jail, the latter discovered in a hole, three keys, made of wood, so perfectly shaped that they would open several of the locks. Upon further examination it was also discovered that the heads had been sawed off of some of the lock rivets, and one or two bars sawed through. The keys were evidently made out of the jail, and it is generally believed that the horse-stealing, counterfeiting and thieving scoundrels who are prowling over the country, have accomplices in the neighborhood to supply them with keys and other means for effecting their escape from the prisons in which they may chance to be confined. We trust that measures will be adopted for detecting them and bringing them to justice.

**RAFTING.**—Several rafts have passed this place within the last few days. The river is still too low this (Tuesday) morning, for safe running, although some of the light timber may pass down. Some little rain is falling, and should it continue for several hours, with the present stage of water in the river, we will have a good rafting flood.

**THE EPIDEMIC** at Washington, or, the mysterious sickness which attacked everybody who put up at the National hotel, just previous to the inauguration, and the cause of which has been traced to the water taken from the cistern of the house, into which a number of rats, who had partaken of arsenic had plunged, is of a more serious character than is generally supposed. Mr. Lenox, of Ohio, died last week from its effect, and we see by the New York papers that the wife of Mr. Jay L. Adams, who stopped at the hotel on her way home from Savannah, has also died from the sickness contracted there. A post mortem examination of Mrs. Adams revealed the fact "that the stomach had been partially eaten away; the bowels manifested symptoms of violent inflammation; the lungs were congested, and the kidneys severely affected." These appearances indicate the presence and action of arsenic in the stomach. Mr. O. B. Matteson, member of Congress, is suffering severely. Many other persons in New York, Newark and in Philadelphia, beside the President himself, are much enfeebled by the attacks of diarrhoea, having their origin, as is supposed, in the poisoned water which they drank.

**THE TARIFF.**—As usual, the important bills of the session were rushed through both Houses of Congress during the last day, when all was uproar and confusion. Among those passed is a new Tariff bill providing for a considerable reduction of duties. Iron, sugar, lead and woolen manufactures are reduced to 24 per cent, instead of 40 as now. Cotton goods are reduced from 24 to 19 per cent. Wool costing under 20 cents is free; over that, 24 per cent. Wines and liquors will pay 24 per cent.—blankets 15. Linen fabrics of all descriptions, 15. Dye-stuffs, spices, and a long list of articles of less importance, which have heretofore paid from 10 to 30 per cent., are added to the free list. These are the main features of the bill. It will fall most severely upon the iron and woolen manufacturers.

**WHAT WAS CUT OUT.**—The Boston Atlas says that the Inaugural Address of President Buchanan was written on a large roll of blue legal paper, which was whole on March 3d, but on March 4th, after the first interview of the President elect with the gentlemen he selected for his Cabinet advisers, exhibited many signs of the use of scissors and the gum-pot, and was read in its patched condition. The erasures were at the beginning and the end of the roll. The Alpha and Omega of the Address were squatter sovereignty and filibustering. What was cut out?

We tender our acknowledgments to Porter's Spirit of the Times, New York, for a picture of Flora Temple, the animal that made a mile in 2.24, on Union course, Long Island, in last September.

## From the Philadelphia North American.

### THE LATE DECISION OF THE COURT OF NO AUTHORITY.

In no country does there exist a more general desire and determination to render obedience to the government and laws than in our own; and the philosophical observer must pronounce us a law-abiding people. We have respected the decisions of our higher courts, as though they were oracles of divinity, and have regarded their adjudication of a question as the end of all strife. We ourselves still adhere to the doctrine of the supremacy of the law; and if the recent decision of the Supreme Court on the constitutionality of the Missouri Compromise and kindred questions is a lawful and binding decision, we see no alternative but to treat it as the law of the land, while it remains unreversed, unless we are prepared to revolutionize the government. But the question has arisen—a question full of momentous consequences—whether the decision, after all, is actually binding in law, or is nothing more than the mere unofficial opinion of the majority of the judges. Judge McLean affirms in unequivocal language that it is not binding; and Judge Curtis fully coincides with him. This is high authority; and they establish their conclusion by the most cogent and obvious reasons. If these two associate judges are correct in their position, then the whole subject stands just where it stood before the decision was announced—Congress still has the power, which it has always exercised, to legislate on the slavery question in the territories, and the Missouri Compromise, founded on that power of Congress, is still constitutional; nor has the slaveholder a right to keep his slaves with him in any part of the national domain where the institution has not been established by law.

We are particular in quoting the language of these two justices, that we may not appear to attribute sentiments to them which are not fully and clearly expressed in their own words. Our first extract is from the opinion of the venerable Judge McLean. "In this case," he says, "a majority of the Court have said that a slave may be taken by his master into a territory of the United States, the same as a horse or any other kind of property. It is true this was said by the Court, as also many other things which are of no authority. Nothing which has been said by them which has not a direct bearing on the jurisdiction of the Court, against which they decided, can be considered as authority. I shall certainly not regard it as such. The question of jurisdiction being before the Court, was decided by them authoritatively, but nothing beyond that question." The only question which the Supreme Court considered, in reference to the case of Dred Scott, was the question whether that case legitimately fell within the jurisdiction of the District Court of the United States, from whence it was then appealed to the Supreme Court in full bench; in other words, whether any United States Court could take judicial cognizance of it.—On the ground that this Scott was not a citizen, because of his African descent, the majority of the bench decided that the case did not legitimately fall within the jurisdiction of a United States Court. This was the question which they considered; and this was the manner in which they settled it. Holding that they could not lawfully adjudicate upon a case in which one of the parties claiming to be a citizen was yet in reality no citizen of the United States, they dismissed it; and so far their decision is binding, carrying with it the highest legal authority.

The position of Judge McLean is, that when they had settled this matter of jurisdiction, the case was *ipso facto* terminated, and they had nothing more to do with it. But when they have decided the question before them, they are not disposed to stop there. They go on much farther. They take up a series of questions relating to the subject of slavery in general, questions which have entered deeply into the politics of the country, and give their opinion upon them in all the forms of a judicial decision, intending to settle them forever.—But as this whole procedure is without any bearing on the question of jurisdiction—the only subject matter before the Court, as they themselves judicially affirm—the judge pronounces it of no authority. It is not binding in law. It is not to be referred to hereafter in the settlement of any practical question. It is not to be consulted as a precedent. Their opinion on the power of Congress to legislate upon slavery in the territories; on the constitutionality of the Missouri Compromise; on the nature of slave property as compared with other property, being founded on no case actually before the court calling for a decision, is extrajudicial, and is nothing more than the opinion of so many private men. "It cannot be considered as authority. I shall certainly not regard it as such." This is the language of Judge McLean, who has occupied a seat on the bench of the federal court for a long term of years, whose profound legal and judicial attainments, whose ripe experience and calm wisdom, whose pure character, tried through a long life, and never found to be other than gold unalloyed, have won for him the respect of his countrymen, a thousand fold greater than that which the mere office brings. This venerable judge, with all the responsibility that attaches to him, declares that the decision of the Court on these foreign questions is without

authority, and so he himself shall treat it.

He is not the only member of the Court who holds this opinion. Judge Curtis, a younger man and a younger judge, but of a profound, comprehensive and discriminating mind, enriched with all stores of legal learning, who has hitherto been classed among those ultra conservatives who lean wholly to the South, coincides with Judge McLean, both as to the conclusion that the judgment of the Court on those points lacks authority, and also as to the grounds of this conclusion. He says, "I do not consider any opinion of this Court or any Court binding, when expressed on a question not legitimately before it. I dissent, therefore, from that part of the opinion of the majority of the Court, in which it holds that a person of African descent cannot be a citizen of the United States; and I regret I must go further, and dissent from what I deem their assumption of authority, to examine the constitutionality of the act of Congress, commonly called the Missouri Compromise act, and the grounds and conclusion announced in their opinion. On so grave a subject as this, I feel obliged to say that, in my opinion, such an exertion of judicial power transcends the limits of the authority of the Court, as described by its repeated decisions, and as acknowledged in this opinion of the majority of the Court." Judge Curtis does not consider any opinion of a court as binding, when expressed on a question not legitimately before it; and he affirms that the Supreme Court, according to his own repeated decisions, has transcended the limits of its authority in so exercising its judicial power. We doubt not that his view exactly tallies with that of the great body of our citizens who are not versed in the peculiar lore, and language, and mysteries of the courts of law, but who are intelligent, educated, and endowed with common sense. It stands to reason that a court should not pronounce upon a case that is not actually before it for decision. Otherwise it can settle all disputed questions over the whole land, whether brought to its bar or not. It can put to rest every political topic of the day, so as to tie the hands and tongues of the whole nation. An administration would find such a court (if the court had the same political bias with itself) a very convenient instrument for its purposes—one which would have admirably suited a Charles the First or a James the Second. But this puts all our interests, life and liberty included into the hands of an unrestricted judiciary. Every one sees that the Court has ample, yea, a fearful authority, even when confined to its legitimate business of deciding upon cases that are brought to its bar. And when, as in the present instance, it has given its judicial opinion on cases not legitimately before it, it has gone beyond the bounds of its jurisdiction; it is out on the public arena, where its opinions are no more than those of private men, not so weighty indeed as the opinions of the Attorney General, who is the law adviser of the government. So Judge Curtis and Judge McLean have decided.

But how is the matter to be tested? The present Congress or the next Congress may try the validity of this decision. The different departments of the general government have a self-defensive right, which justifies each of them in examining and repelling aggressions upon its own prerogatives and bounds.—Congress has always exercised the power which is now for the first time denied to it by the court. And certainly if the court has transcended the limits of its authority in the manner and from of its decision, the Congress of the nation will find a method to set their illegitimate opinion aside; we do not say the present, but some future Congress which the people will elect in reference to the momentous issues involved in these questions upon which the court assumed to pronounce. But if those questions—the right of the slaveholder to take slavery with him into any territory of the United States, and others that we have mentioned—should hereafter be legitimately brought before the Court, and decided in the same way—what then could be done? Perhaps we might answer: sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. Congress will know how to discharge its own duties when the emergency comes. But the people are the fountain of power. They can change the character of the judicial department. They can amend the enormous inequality of southern representation in it. They can choose a national administration and a national legislature of a political complexion wholly different from that which is now in the ascendancy. They can thus ultimately change the judiciary itself. We may be well assured that the mass of the people will not slumber over the questions of such unspeakable import, involving in their apprehensions not only the liberties and destinies of this great republic, but also the onward march of the entire human race in the career of moral and mental, as well as material improvement—a noble march in which we have hitherto boasted ourselves to be in the van, leaders and exemplars, but in which we are now ordered to retrace our steps and set our faces toward the darkness of the middle ages.—"Chaos is come again." But out of chaos, light, order, beauty and lasting peace may arise.

Three hundred thousand persons in France are engaged in mining, and their operations show an annual value of \$80,000,000.

## KANSAS A SLAVE STATE.

"Buchanan, Breckinridge and Free Kansas" was the false rallying cry of the Locooco party in this State in the late contest. The scheme succeeded in securing the vote of Pennsylvania and the election of Buchanan.—Its object was to deceive the honest anti-slavery voters in the Locooco ranks, and in the face of solemn warning from the Fremont journals, the people trusted to this promise. The day of judgment has arrived, even earlier than we predicted. Mr. Buchanan is President, and now we are startled with the first rumbling of the storm from Kansas. While Buchanan is being inaugurated the bogus Legislature of Kansas passes a bill, over the veto of Gov. Geary, authorizing the election of delegates to a State Convention to form a Constitution in next September, and providing that no one shall vote for the delegates who has not been in the Territory previous to the first of April next. Now how does the case stand? The obnoxious laws still exist in full force prescribing the qualifications of a voter. The return of Whitfield last fall proves that the Slave Power, by fraud and force, can carry the election. The Missouri river is not yet open; emigration cannot enter the Territory before the first of April, thus ensuring the election of delegates favorable to a Constitution with Slavery as its chief feature. In order to make "assurance doubly sure," the act of the Legislature provides that the Constitution shall not be submitted to the people for their approval, but shall be at once presented to Congress and its admission of Kansas demanded as a State. The doctrine of "squatter sovereignty" proclaimed the law of the land in the Kansas-Nebraska bill; the Cincinnati platform and Buchanan's inaugural will make a Locooco House, Senate and President cry "Amen!" "Let thy will be done, oh ye immaculate saints of Kansas," will be their response. "Popular Sovereignty" will then be practically witnessed in all its beautiful phases, and the credulous voters of the middle States, whose eyes longed to view the lovely valleys and plains of Kansas, will have the choice of an eternal disappointment, or being placed on a level with a scurvy race, lorded over and ruled by the lazy but tyrannical chivalry of the South. Gov. Geary, who sees the inevitable event, has resigned his office, determined not to witness the perpetration of so horrid and wicked a crime as dooming that Paradise to the curse of human Slavery. Where are the Locooco politicians who, before the late election, boasted and promised "that Kansas would be a free State?" They have an awful sin to answer to an outraged and deceived people. The iniquity will recoil upon the heads of its authors, and the overthrow of the cohorts of Locoocoism will as surely be the result. There is now no hope left for Kansas; the fiat has gone forth, and she is now virtually chained to the black car of Slavery; and upon President Buchanan, the next Congress and the Locooco party, let the responsibility and treason to promises forever rest.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

## AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

**CAUSE OF GOV. GEARY'S RESIGNATION.**  
St. Louis, March 17.—The St. Louis Democrat publishes a statement relative to affairs in Kansas, given by Gov. Geary. The cause of the resignation of Gov. Geary is said to have been the failure of President Pierce to fulfill the pledges made at the time the appointment was conferred to support him (Gov. G.) with the power of the army and militia, and the means of the Treasury, if necessary; but instead of receiving this aid, he has paid 12,000 out of his own pocket to meet the expenses of the administration, has been refused the aid and support of the military under the most urgent circumstances, and thwarted by the Judiciary of the Territory in every possible manner. The Governor states that not less than fifty men were under oath, from the day he entered the territory until he left it, to assassinate him, provided his official career did not meet their approbation.

The Governor regrets the step he has been obliged to take, and feels confident that had the promised assistance been rendered him, he could have had administered the affairs of the territory in a manner acceptable to the honest settlers of both sides. In relation to the outrages committed by the pro-slavery men, he says one-half has not been told. He pronounces the murder of Buffum by Hays, as the most cold-blooded and atrocious affair ever witnessed. His version of the Sherrard affair is similar to those already published. He says, however, that the account published in the Republican over the signature of "Jones," is a tissue of falsehoods.

The Governor complains much of the obstructions and mutilations of his official correspondence. He says the mail bags were constantly opened, and all objectionable matter to or from him, extracted. He thinks the establishment of a Slavery Constitution in Kansas inevitable.

A party hunting recently in Angelina county, Texas, found two hundred bodies in a cave, entirely petrified, and dressed in a style neither European nor Indian. On the waist of one was found a buckle of gold, almost three inches in diameter, embedded in the body. The features were not much sunken, the eyes partly closed, and even traces of the eyebrows could be seen plainly.

## THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION OF PENN TOWNSHIP.

met at the School house in Lumber City, on Saturday evening, March 7th, 1857. The meeting was organized by William Martin, Sr., President, taking the chair. In the absence of the regular Secretary, on motion Eli H. Moore was appointed, pro tem. William Martin, Jr., William Martin, Sr., David W. Hoyt, and William A. Campbell, addressed the meeting on the subject of education and school government in general, and more particularly on the method of teaching English grammar. After the speakers had closed, twenty-one new members joined the association. On motion, Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published, and that the Association adjourn to meet at Pennville on the first Saturday of April, at early candle light.  
E. H. MOORE, Sec. pro tem.

**POLITICAL ROMANISM.**—A secret conclave was held at Rome, in December last, at which the state of the Romish Church in Mexico and South America was considered, the result of which was the issuing of a document of the Pope, in which he complains bitterly of the doings of the new Government of Mexico, declares all the Measures taken by it against the Papal Supremacy, to be null and void, denouncing the Priests who obey the laws of the countries in which they live, instead of the instructions forwarded them from Rome. Here we have the essence of Political Romanism. The plea of this Jesuit Policy, is, that the Church, of which the Pope is the head, is superior to all other authority on Earth, and that every true Catholic owes and must acknowledge supreme allegiance to Rome—nay, that when the Pope commands, he must resist the law of the country of which he is a citizen, and at all times, under all circumstances, obey instructions forwarded from Rome!

**THE LATEST FRAUD.**—We informed our readers months ago, that Mr. Strickler, a Democratic Collector of Tolls on the State Railroad, was a defaulter to the amount of \$55,000. He took it to speculate with, in conjunction with John M. Bickel, late Democratic State Treasurer. He was a defaulter to the amount of \$20,000 when reappointed by the Democratic Canal Board, and Bickel knew it. His bail paid \$20,000 of the \$55,000, and now the Democratic House of Representatives have passed a law releasing his bail from the payment of \$35,000—the balance. The taxpayers will see how the Democracy are paying off the State debt! This is robber Democracy, and it will always be so until the Public Works are sold.—Perry County Advocate.

**POST OFFICE ORDERS.**—It has been recently stated that the British system of sending money orders has carried the equivalent of \$50,000,000 from place to place by mail, without the loss of more than \$2,00, while our system of "registering" letters is so notoriously inefficient that all well informed persons now prefer not to register them, as the act does not make the department responsible, but only serves to point out the money letters to thieves. In England no sums greater than £10 can be sent by Post Office orders, but in Canada as large sums as £25 can be sent, and under both conditions the plan is believed to have proved itself perfectly successful. The charge for each order is threepence or sixpence, and if larger sums than the limit prescribed are to be sent, it is only necessary to purchase two or more orders. It should be introduced here.

Senator Bigler, says an exchange, was candid enough to admit that he agreed with Mr. Brodhead in the belief that the effect of the tariff bill for which he voted, would be disastrous to the great coal and iron interests of Pennsylvania, and sought to justify his shameful betrayal of those interests by the flimsy plea that, "as a Senator he felt it his duty to look beyond the interests of his own State; that of all the States." The industrial interests of his own State should first be taken care of, before he takes the interests of other States under his special protection at the cost of an entire sacrifice of the former.

**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS,** are the finest remedies for Bad Legs.—Francis Tomkinson, of Ottawa, Michigan, had the misfortune, six years ago, to break his leg, which was imperfectly set by the doctor, the consequence was, that it formed it self into an angry wound, and despite of the various remedies he tried he could not get any thing to cause it to heal, and it was feared by all who knew him, that he would be lame all his life. About four months ago he commenced using Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which soon caused an improved appearance in the leg, he continued them for nine weeks, and the leg is sound, to the astonishment of all who know him.

Mr. BUCHANAN is very wealthy. Some say he foots up to \$300,000. The present Cabinet probably controls more means and corner lots than any Cabinet we ever had.

A bridge to cost \$50,000, is to be built over the Missouri, at Florence, Nebraska, a few miles above the Omaha, and some eight hundred in diameter, embedded in the body.

The ship Wallace, recently cleared in Savannah for Liverpool, with a cargo of cotton valued at \$285,000.

## CLIPPINGS AND SCRIBBLINGS.

Absent—the editor.  
In town—brimstone and 'spoker.'  
Big business—an overgrown durn, acting pimp for a certain gentleman. (?)  
In 1849 there were produced in France 925,000,000 gallons of wine.  
New corn in the vicinity of New Orleans is said to be a foot high.  
The majority of the Mormon children are said to be girls.  
Appear—a number of new advertisements in to-day's Journal, to which we direct special attention.  
A good improvement—the board-walks that are being made from Lewis R. Carter's down to the borough.  
The yearly consumption of tobacco in Great Britain and Ireland amounts to 26,000 tons.

In France there are thirty six coal fields in thirty departments, and the annual product of coal exceeds 3,000,000 tons.  
Becoming fashionable here—the Buffalo system of garroting. A pair of white arms were seen around a young chap's neck the other night. Didn't hurt him much!  
An invisible cement, it is said, can be made by dissolving isinglass in spirits of wine by boiling. It will unite broken glass so as to render the crack imperceptible.  
A good book and a good woman are excellent things for those who know how justly to appreciate their value. There are men, however, who judge both from the beauty of their covering.

The King of Bavaria, who is a Roman Catholic, has authorized the Protestant pastors in his kingdom to raise subscriptions for a monument which is about to be erected to the memory of Martin Luther, at Worms.

Strows.—The Pope has sent a present to Louis Napoleon's infant son, of an emerald, formed of two parts, fitting together, which he pretends incloses a straw from the manger of Bethlehem, which he has blessed.

To be stiff and motionless in bed with an immovable rheumatism, and have some very particular friend call in and suggest the propriety of your taking a walk to the window—the air is so refreshing and revivifying—is the height of enjoyment—over the left!

A man says, the first thing that turned his attention to matrimony, was the neat and skillful manner in which a pretty girl handled a broom. He may see the time when the manner in which the broom is handled will not afford him so much satisfaction.

The Erie Dispatch says a lady in that county is about applying for a divorce because her husband will persist in washing his feet in the frying pan. We heard of a lady who was about making a similar application because he had no frying pan in which he could wash his feet!

DIED.—On the 18th, an infant son of Thomas Mills of this borough, aged about 9 months.

P. W. BARRETT, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, Lumber City, Clearfield county, Pa., will attend promptly to all business entrusted to him. mar25-1f

DAY UP.—As the undersigned is certainly going West in the spring, all persons indebted to him are urged to pay up on or before the 1st day of May. SAMUEL B. DILLER. Boggs tp., March 23, 1857-2p

NOTICE.—THE LUMBER CITY HOTEL has been reopened and refitted by the undersigned, who respectfully informs the public at large that he is well provided with house room and sitting. He flatters himself that he can render general satisfaction to all who may patronize him. ENOCH McMASTER. Lumber City, March 23, 1857.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against taking an assignment of a certain note given by me to Joseph Warner, on the 13th day of March, A. D. 1857, calling for fifteen dollars, payable on Monday the 16th of March, as above. As I have not received value for the same, I am determined not to pay said note, unless compelled so to do by law. JOHN SULPRIDGE. March 25, 1857-3t.

120 ACRES OF LAND, on the Erie Turnpike, about 7 miles west of Clearfield, Pa., and 125 ACRES OF LAND, adjoining the same, will be sold on accommodating terms. The land lies well, is all susceptible of cultivation, and is well covered with choice pine timber suitable for shingles, sawing or square timber. A saw mill near by. Apply to L. J. CRANS, Clearfield. mar25

FOR SALE.—A farm of 120 acres on above Clearfield, Pa. A farm of 64 acres in Penn township; A farm of 100 acres in Ferguson township; A farm of 100 acres in Penn township; 2 farms of 100 acres each, adjoining in Ferguson township; 300 acres timber land in Bell township; 225 acres timber land in Ferguson township. For description and terms apply to L. J. CRANS, Clearfield. mar25

VENUE! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!! April 21, 1857. There will be sold at public outcry, on the premises of George Wilson, Sr., in Boggs township, Clearfield Co., on Tuesday, the 21st day of April, 1857, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following property: Horses, Cattle, and Hogs. Poultry, Bacon, and Bees. Saddles, Bridles, Carriage, Sleigh, Carriage and sleigh harness, &c. ALSO farming utensils, such as Plows, Harrows, Wagons, Sticks, Thrashing-machine, Cultivator, Cider-mill, Wind-mill, Cutting-box, Log chaise, Fly net, Wagon and Log Plow harness, &c. Besides a variety of household goods. Terms made known on day of sale by WILLIAM L. WILSON, Agent for G. Wilson, Sr. March 25th, 1857-3t-pd