

RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.



S. D. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., MAY 13, 1857.

AMERICAN REPUBLICAN COUNTY MEETING.

A meeting of the American Republicans of Clearfield county will be held in the COURT HOUSE in Clearfield Borough, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 20th, (Court week.)

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

The unprecedented number of murders, robberies, &c., that are being daily committed, often gives rise to inquiry as to the causes which lead to their commission. Evidently there is a great lack of moral principle at the bottom of it all—a disregard of the value of human life, and of the dread penalty that lies in the future; but we think that a portion of the newspaper press is in some measure to blame. We refer to those journals that give all the horrible and disgusting details, whenever some incarnate fiend invades the tabernacle of life, and destroys a fellow mortal—not permitting the most trivial circumstance to pass by unnoticed, but filling up whole pages with their recital—and the public, with a natural proclivity towards a vitiated taste, seizes upon these details and devours them with a raptacity that would put to blush a famished catamount when he seizes an object of prey. We believe that a constant indulgence in this sort of reading can do nothing less than dull the sensibilities and stupefy the moral feelings of persons of mature years, and with the young, whose minds may as yet have no fixed cast, it must be infinitely more deleterious. Every one knows with what avidity a boy will peruse the "Adventures of Jack Shepherd," "Scenes in the Lives of Murderers," and publications of that sort, and yet, perhaps, few reflect what influence these books may exert upon his future life and actions; and doubtless reading the details of murders and robberies and villainies of all kinds, with which too many newspapers are filled, tends not only to generate a taste in the minds of our youth for such morbid trash, but is calculated to almost entirely withdraw their attention from that which is useful, beneficial and elevating. Not long since we saw mention made of a case showing the lamentable fruits of reading newspaper details of a murder. The diabolic act had been conceived and carried out with an unusual degree of cunning—the body of the victim, a female, buried beneath a barn floor, and all traces of the horrible deed obliterated. A boy of some ten years of age, a bright little fellow at that, having heard the details read by his father, conceived the terrible idea of imitating the fiendish act, and the account stated that he really did kill a smaller sister, and carried out the entire tragedy, even to the removing of blood spots by means of acids, as given in the journals of the day. Other instances might be given, but this will suffice to illustrate the pernicious tendencies of this sort of reading.

THE BURDELL MURDER.

The trial of Mrs. Cunningham for the murder of Dr. Burdell, in New York, closed on last Saturday evening at 7 o'clock, under much excitement. At half past 7 the Jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty." The verdict is said to give general satisfaction. As soon as the verdict was rendered Mrs. Cunningham and her daughters, Helen and Augusta, fainted. John J. Eckel was admitted to bail in the sum of \$5,000 on his own recognizance and liberated from prison. He is to appear on the 18th, when it is believed a nolle prosequi will be entered.—Thus for the present ends this mysterious murder.

THE TRIAL OF MCKIM, at Hollidaysburg, for the murder of young Norcross, came finally to a close on last Thursday. All the testimony went to show conclusively that McKim was the perpetrator of the murder, and is but a confirmation of facts already known to the public. At 4 o'clock on the day named, Judge Taylor, in a clear and able charge, submitted the case to the jury, who after an absence of an hour returned into Court with a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. Afterwards, the Judge passed sentence of death upon him, and it now remains only for the Governor to sign the death-warrant.

IT IS SAID that many fish have been killed lately in the Sciota river, near Chillicothe, Ohio, by the drainage from the whiskey distilleries. This did not formerly occur, and there is nothing in the grain that should prove fatal to the fish. It is no doubt the effect of strychnine, recently introduced into the manufacture of whiskey. By the use of a certain quantity of this poison, mixed with tobacco juice, every bushel of grain is made to produce five gallons of whiskey, while with honest distillation the product is one-half that amount. No wonder that whiskey is called "rot-gut."

THE POISONING.—A Washington despatch says:—"The merchants and business men in this city are taking up a subscription of ten thousand dollars, which will be paid to any person or persons ascertaining the cause of the poisoning cases at the National Hotel.—The developments that have recently come to light have caused much excitement here."

Correspondence of the "Raftsmen's Journal."

HARRISBURG, May 9th, 1857.

DEAR JOURNAL:—I wrote you some time ago that the House had passed the appropriation bill, by which the sum of \$330,000 were appropriated to common schools. In the Senate, Mr. Brown, of Philadelphia county, moved to amend by reducing this sum to \$250,000, and Mr. Brewer, another Lococo, moved to reduce it to \$225,000. How these Locos hate the light. Mr. Brown is aiming to be Governor, and he thinks the way to accomplish his purpose is to be as penurious as possible, and especially towards the common schools. His motion did not carry, however, but the section passed appropriating \$280,000 to common schools. This is \$50,000 more than last year. In order to carry favor with their Fusion Catholic constituents, they must oppose the grant of aid to the common school fund. While the State is advancing in wealth and population, Brewer was for advancing backwards, and making the appropriation less than last year.

The bill guaranteeing the security of \$3,000,000 to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, passed the House by a small majority, 49 to 48, on the 1st inst., and went to the Senate. It has not yet been reached in that body. What its fate may be there, I cannot say. The Senate have had under discussion this week, the bill for the sale of the Main Line, and has passed it with a few amendments to the third reading. Its enemies have opposed it at every stage of its progress.

The Senate has passed the bill to incorporate the Bell's Mills and Fallen Timber Turnpike and Plank Road Company, and it has been signed by the Governor, and become a law. The people along Clearfield Creek will now have another good road across the mountains to the railroad.

The frauds acted upon the people of this Commonwealth by Insurance companies, especially by companies located out of the State, have become so frequent that the Senate has passed a bill to appoint commissioners to inquire into the condition of Insurance companies. This is a good bill. There is a great deal of wicked speculation in these companies. With many, the great matter is to get offices, and to get well paid for their services, and much fraud is practised by the companies.

The bill to release Gen. Small from the tyrannical judicial decision of a Lococo Judge, for contempt of Court, has passed both houses, and Gen. Small is released from prison.

You are aware that most astounding frauds were practised in the districts of Philadelphia in the election of last fall. Wm. B. Mann contested the office for District Attorney, with the Democratic candidate, who was declared to be elected. The investigation has revealed some of the most villainous frauds ever practiced, but the investigation is not ended. The Legislature, probably from a peculiar sympathy for darkness on some things that went bear the light, passed an act requiring the appointment of a second District Attorney by the Court; and the Court have appointed Mr. Mann, who was now an applicant. This is all wrong—wrong in the Legislature to pass the act, interfering with the legal investigation of fraud—wrong in the Court to appoint Mann, who is the contestant, thus removing the reason why he should continue to contest; and wrong in Mann to accept. He should have prosecuted his just claims, if he had any, to the end.

There appears to be some difficulty in the cabinet of Buchanan at Washington, in relation to Kansas affairs. I judge they are becoming somewhat alarmed at the determined free spirit manifested by those sons of liberty. The cabinet spent a day recently on the subject of Kansas affairs, Gov. Walker being present.

The probability is the President will soon die. The Washington epidemic is not confined to those who put up at the National Hotel, but others, who neither eat nor drink there, have had the same. It should be called the office-seeker's disease. My impression is, that it was occasioned by the rot-gut whiskey they drank there.

M'Kim is found guilty of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hung. Yours truly, C. RUSSELL.

KANSAS.

A dispatch from St. Louis states that the Free-State men of Kansas, through a committee of the citizens of Lawrence, have made a distinct proposition to Secretary Stanton for the peaceful settlement of all the questions which now trouble that embryo State. That proposition is in substance as follows:—"Two persons (one from each party), selected in each district, will correct the registry list, and proceed together to register the legal votes. The Probate Judges will then correct the first list, and the appointments being made according to these returns, four judges of elections, two of each party, will be selected for each precinct, and the names of three of said judges will be required to the certificates to entitle a person to a seat in the Convention."

This proposition, it is added, Secretary Stanton has declined—of course because the Pro-Slavery party, who have entire control of the bogus census and registration, and who mean to hold the election and count the votes without check or scrutiny, will not consent to abate one scrap of their "pound of flesh." They have, at great expense of effort and wear of conscience, got their machinery all oiled for making Kansas a Slave State, and they will not forego their advantage. A fair election would prove their ruin, so they will none of it. And the Federal Administration, which, for the honor of human nature we must believe, would gladly feel at liberty to take the side of justice in the premises, is constrained by its obligations to the Slave Power to back its minions in Kansas in refusing the Free-State men that fair election so often promised them and which is all they ask.

The Free-State men of Kansas have now vindicated their motives and confounded the malice of their enemies. If anarchy and civil war should ensue, History and Eternal Justice will place the blame where it belongs. The issue is now so clear that sophistry cannot confuse, and falsehood will in vain misstate it.—Trib.

THE WILMOT PROVISION.

As this proviso will doubtless be frequently referred to during the present campaign, it may not be inappropriate to state the principal facts, and recall a few incidents connected with it.

The Mexican War had in the summer of 1846, quite depleted the National Treasury. On the 8th August, President Polk, in a message to Congress, asked for an additional appropriation to provide for any expenditure which may be necessary to make in advance for the purpose of settling all our difficulties with the Mexican Republic. On the same day, in accordance with this request, Mr. McKay, of North Carolina, introduced a bill into the House, simply setting forth that a state of war existed between Mexico and the United States, and that the sum of two millions of dollars be appropriated to enable the President to conclude a treaty of Peace, &c., to which Hon. David Wilmot offered a proviso, which has since become so famous, in the following words:—"Provided, That as an express and fundamental condition to the acquisition of any territory by the Republic of Mexico by the United States, by virtue of any treaty which may be negotiated between them, and to the use by the Executive of the moneys herein appropriated, neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude shall ever exist in any part of said territory, except for crime, whereof the party shall first be duly convicted."

The bill, including the proviso, passed the House by a vote of 85 to 80, nine Democrats from this State, namely, Clark, Erdman, Foster, Leib, Thompson, McLean, Ritter, Wilmot and Yost, voting for the same. The bill, however, failed in the Senate. At the next session a similar bill with a similar proviso in substance, passed the House by a vote of 115 to 106, five Democrats from Pennsylvania voting in the affirmative. This bill reached the Senate on the 19th February, 1847, when Mr. Calhoun introduced a series of resolutions which set forth in a tangible form the doctrines in relation to the "peculiar institution" that are now entertained by the Pro-Slavery Democracy, and which had their triumph in Douglas' Kansas-Nebraska bill. The three million bill, as it is called, was at the bottom of these resolutions, and during the remainder of the session, the Senate, as well as the whole country, was in a state of high excitement. Finally, on the 24 March, the Senate struck out the proviso by a vote of 31 to 21, and passed the bill. The bill with the proviso stricken out, went back to the House.

Here another fierce fight took place, but the united South, the gifts of office, the rewards flung broadcast to those who would vote against the Proviso, were too strong for justice on the other side. The bill, as it was returned from the Senate, passed in the House by 115 to 82. With the proviso stricken out now, the Pennsylvania Democrats stultified themselves, and voted in the teeth of their former ballots on the question, or dodged, all except Wilmot. He stood up to his professions.

Now, let us see what has been going on in the meantime in our own State. The Legislature of Pennsylvania, which was chosen at the general election in 1846, and which met in January, 1847, took early action upon this question, and it is gratifying to turn back to the records of that body, and see how emphatically it sustained Mr. Wilmot. There were Whigs and Democrats in those days, and their party fights were as bitter as any that have happened since; but upon this question they were united. Nearly every Democratic member of both Houses recorded his vote in favor of the Wilmot Proviso.

Mr. Victor Piolet, a Democratic member of the House from Bradford county, introduced into that body the following preamble and resolutions:—"Whereas, The existing war with Mexico may result in the acquisition of new Territory; and Whereas, measures are now pending in Congress having in view the appropriation of money and the conferring of authority upon the treaty making power to this end, therefore Resolved, &c., That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives be requested to vote against any measure whatever by which territory will accrue to the Union, unless, as a part of the fundamental law upon which any compact or treaty for this purpose is based, Slavery or involuntary servitude shall be forever prohibited, except for crime."

On the 28th of January this preamble and resolution were called up, and they passed unanimously, by the following vote: Year—Messrs. Allison, Anderson, Bassler, Bentz, Bingham, Black, Blair, Boughner, Bowman, Breidenbach, Bull, Burns, Bush, Bushnell, Clark, Colvin, Conner, Daly, Dickson, Dickson, Donaldson, Edie, Evans, Fassett, Foxhall, Ferguson, Fenstermacher, Forayth, Fox, Gabley, Gould, Grout, Gratz, Haley, Harris, Huxson, Haymaker, Hildans, Hunter, Ives, Jacoby, Jackson, Kaufman, Keatley, Kerr, Kenner, Kline, Klingsmith, Knox, Krick, Ladd, Laughlin, Lawrence, Lavan, Leyburn, Lockhart, Long, Mackay, Mather, Matthias, Montelius, Morrison, Myers, McAbee, McCallister, McNulty, McCutley, McKnight, McMinn, Noble, Patterson, Pauling, Pearce, Perry, Phillips, Piolet, Pomeroy of Mercer, Pomeroy of Franklin, Reynolds, Robbins, Ross, Rudert, Sanborn, Sharp, Shelly, Sipes, Souder, Thomas, Thompson, Trege, Vliet, Warner, Weller, Wertsner and Cooper, Speaker—95.

NAYS—None. Democrats in italics. Every Democrat present voted eye, and every Democratic member of the House was present but one. The resolutions were sent to the Senate and were called up in that body on the 27th. At the late Harrisburg Convention Mr. Gibbons stated that he was Speaker of the Senate at that session; that Mr. Bollen, then Senator from Clearfield, afterwards Governor and now U. S. Senator, came to him on the morning of the 27th and asked as a particular favor that the Speaker would award the floor to him that morning to enable him to call up the House resolution. The Speaker did so; Mr. Bigler accordingly called up the resolution, made a strong speech in its favor, urging its immediate passage, and moved to suspend the rules to put it on its final passage; and the yeas and nays having been called the resolution passed by the following vote: YEAS—Messrs. Bigler, Boas, Carson, Corn-

man, Crabb, Dorrach, Jordan, Gillis, Harris, Hill, Hoover, Johnson, Darsie, Lewis, Mason, Morrison, Rich, Richards, Ross, Sanderson, Smith, Smyser, Williamson and Gibbons, Speaker—24. NAYS—Messrs. Anderson, Black and Polteiger—3.

It is worthy of note, also, that the Legislature that winter was Whig in both branches; yet this resolution was introduced in one branch by a Democrat and urged through in the other by another.

David Wilmot, has occupied the same ground ever since; but the party which then endorsed him has falsely deserted the noble stand it had taken, and shamelessly renounced all the good which it did in its better days.

LATEST FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, Monday, May 11th, 1857. MR. EDITOR OF JOURNAL.—Dear Sir: The Senate, to-day, passed the bill for the sale of the Main Line, with some amendments. The House will no doubt concur in the amendments. They have the bill under discussion this afternoon. I send you a copy of the bill as it passed the Senate.

The House amended the Apportionment bill in such a way that the Senate would not concur, and the bill has been in the hands of a committee of conference for some time; this committee have not yet been able to agree.

There are a few bills of importance that will occupy the time of the Senate for a week or more.

The Senate have not taken up the bill to loan the credit of the Commonwealth to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad yet, as they have only to-day disposed of the bill for the sale of the Main Line.

Private bills, in the passage of which your readers are not much interested, mainly occupied the attention of the House, for the last week, and the Senate have been discussing the bill for the sale of the Main Line, so that not much business of general interest has been done by the Legislature.

Mrs. Cunningham has been acquitted of the murder of Dr. Burdell, by the jury sworn to her according to evidence. Who, then, is the murderer? A murderer has been committed. Alas, this Sodom!

I see, at the present, no agitation of the subject of the loose log question. Have the raftsmen managed their side of the question well? There was quite a stir about a week ago on this subject, caused by the warlike manifestations on Clearfield Creek.

The river has so fallen that it is in excellent rating order. Three rafts struck a pier of the bridge to-day.

It is snowing to-day at Buffalo, N. Y. The clouds here have some appearance of snow, but none has fallen.

I must again express my decided approbation of the manly, dignified, upright course of our Senator, Mr. Southern. That Mr. Hanlin, his predecessor, was one of the most worthy members of the Senate, while a member of that body, we must admit; but excellent as he was, we have made a glorious exchange. Although neither of these men, are from Clearfield county, yet Clearfield has reason to be proud that her district is so well represented.

Yours truly, C. RUSSELL.

A BOOK FROM GOV. GEARY.—The Chicago Tribune has the following statement. We presume the informant of that Journal is Gov. Gorman, of Minnesota:—"We are told by a Democrat of unquestioned faithfulness to his party, himself a Governor, that in a late conversation with Gov. Geary, he learned that that gentleman is preparing from his diary, faithfully kept during his administration a summary of events in Kansas, as they came under his own personal or official observation. We are told by the same authority, that in that book, when it is given to the country, the allegations of the Republican journals in relation to the fiendish atrocities practiced upon the Free State men, by their Border Ruffian invaders, will be not only confirmed, but fully proved. It will be stated that, during a trip on much frequented roads, soon after the arrival in the territory, the Governor saw the bodies of twenty-six murdered Free State men. Some of these had been shot or brained, and thrown out by the roadside to rot under the burning sun. Others had been scalped as Indians scalp their victims. One was pinioned to a tree by a boogie knife driven through his heart into the solid wood at his back, on his breast was fastened a written warning to all other "Abolitionists." Some were buried beneath the prairie sod, their hands and arms left sticking out of the shallow holes into which they had been thrown. Upon others the nameless mutilation of private parts, which characterize the ferocious joy of the Indian in the moment of victory, had been committed. In all cases, brutality seemed to have exhausted itself in insulting what, among all civilized men, whether friend or foe, are looked upon with respect—the bodies of the dead."

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

Below we give the names and amount of salary of such of the newly elected County Superintendents of Common Schools, as have come under our observation.

Table with 3 columns: Counties, Names, Salaries. Lists names and salaries for various counties including Clearfield, Somerset, Dauphin, Centre, Blair, Jefferson, Indiana, Washington, Allegheny, Lycoming, Westmoreland, Beaver, Butler, Lawrence, Mercer, Venango, Montour, Lancaster, Mifflin, Clarion, Clinton, Columbia, Elk, etc.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

BLAIR COUNTY.—The Tyrone Herald, of the 7th, says the late rains greatly raised the streams in that vicinity, and on Monday the plank road was covered with water for some distance, and the cellars of those residing along the lower side of the road filled with water, and the bridge across the Juniata, near the City Hotel, was badly injured.—John Dean, Esq., has been elected Superintendent of Common Schools, and the salary fixed at six hundred dollars.

INDIANA COUNTY.—Robert McCormick was brought to Indiana borough on the 4th May, charged with stealing a horse from Mr. Silas Adams. The horse had been taken to Blair county and sold.—James M. French, of Salisbury, committed suicide on the 30th April, by taking laudanum.—Rev. S. P. Bollman was re-elected County Superintendent on the 4th, and his salary fixed at \$650.—A Mr. Stump, near Chambersville, had his leg amputated a short time since, rendered necessary by some disease, of which he died on the 3d inst.—Mr. John Roberts had one of his legs broken and was otherwise injured, on the 2d, by being thrown from a hand car on the Indiana Branch Railroad.—The Catholics here converted their "smukery" in Indiana borough into a "church."

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—A horrible murder was perpetrated at, or near McKeesport, on the 1st May. It appears that an old man named Wilson, and an aged sister who resided with him, were brutally murdered by some fiend or fiends in human guise, for the sake of a few hundred dollars which they had laid up. Wilson had four stabs in his breast, and a gash in his shoulder, and his sister, Mrs. McMaster, was found to have the back part of her head literally mashed, her right temple broken in her head jaw broken, and her right hand and breast gashed with a knife, in a frightful way. A niece, named Charlotte Jones, was arrested on suspicion. She has made three different statements, from which it would seem that Henry Eife, her alleged husband, and Monroe Stewart, are the perpetrators of the murder. She also alleges that her brother, Wm. Jones, and a man named James Williams, are the perpetrators of the White murder, committed a short time since in Washington county.

CENTRE COUNTY.—Prof. J. I. Burrell, of Arzonsburg, was elected Superintendent of Common Schools, and the salary fixed at \$890.—Chas. Malone, a colored man, charged with stabbing Geo. Rieker at Millburg, last winter, was found guilty at the recent Term of Court, and sentenced to three years imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary.—The negro Harding, charged with attempting to commit an outrage upon the person of a young lady, a short time ago, was acquitted.—Henry Decker, residing near Potter's Bank, committed suicide recently, by cutting his arm with an axe, after first mutilating his body. He is said to have been of intemperate habits.—The election in Bellefonte resulted in the selection of the entire American Republican ticket, the Locos not deeming it prudent to enter the contest.—The American Republicans held a spirited County Meeting in Bellefonte, on the 28th inst., and the proceedings show that the Opposition to Lococoism are moving like a unit in old Centre.

RAILROAD RIOTS.—The employees on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad have struck, in consequence of a circular issued from the office of the Master of Transportation, to the effect that thereafter, each and every car containing merchandise to be transported over the road, should be delivered into the charge of the conductors sealed, and a receipt taken for the same. The issuing of this order arose from the fact that for a long time the company has been required to pay claims for goods lost in transportation, and this plan has been in successful operation on the New York Central Railroad, and also upon a number of Western roads. Attacks were made on the trains leaving Baltimore and Martinsburg on Wednesday. The trains subsequently sent out met with various obstructions, and fire arms were used by both the military and rioters, resulting in the death of a few persons and wounding others.

The New York Times says that on Wednesday night at the Opera, Col. Fremont and ex-President Fillmore sat side by side in a front seat, listening to Gazzaniga in "Norma," apparently entirely forgetful that there had been a Presidential election last fall. If Mr. Buchanan could have looked in and seen how perfectly satisfied and placid these two rivals of his appeared in their defeat, we are not sure, but that he would have envied them their happy escape from the toils and troubles of the White House.

New Advertisements.

BACK AGAIN IN THE OLD SHOP, ON THIRD STREET. The subscriber informs his old friends and the public generally, that he is now re-established in the OLD SHOP, on third street, lately occupied by Jacob Shunkweiler, where he hopes by strict attention and keeping a good stock of assorted iron, to merit the favor of the public. Country produce and cash never refused. An apprentice, from 16 to 18 years of age, will meet with a good situation if application be made soon. G. W. ORR. Clearfield, May 13, 1857.

FIRST OF THE SEASON.

WM. F. IRWIN Has just received and is now opening at his store in Clearfield borough, A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF SPRING & SUMMER DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, &c., which he offers to the public at the most reasonable prices. (May 13)

TO THE PEOPLE OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

A NEW MARBLE WORKS IN BELLEFONTE, PA. S. A. GIBSON & CO. are now fully prepared to furnish the People of Clearfield county, with all kinds of Marble work at a much lower rate than can be bought at any other establishment in this part of Pennsylvania, and of a FAR SUPERIOR STYLE OF WORKMANSHIP. MR. WILLIAM GRAHAM, one of the firm, may be found at the public house of D.M. Weaver, in Old Town, during each Court, for the purpose of receiving orders, and will also pass every few weeks through all the different parts of the county. Persons in want of work will do well to retain their orders until called upon, or send them by mail. The work will be delivered to any part of the county, free of freight. Address, S. A. GIBSON & CO. Bellefonte Marble Works, Bellefonte, Pa. May 13, 1857.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or trusting my father, Charles Terpe, on my account, as I am determined to pay no more debts of his contracting after this date without an order from me. JULIUS A. TERPE. Luthersburg, May 2, 1857.

LOOK HERE!

THE STOCK OF GOODS in the store lately owned by H. D. Patton, has been purchased by the subscriber. The store will be continued at the old stand at the corner in Curwensville, where a general assortment of Groceries and other Goods may be found. 29th April, 1857. WM. IRVIN.

NOTICE.—The stockholders of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad are hereby notified that the second instalment of five dollars a share was payable on the first of March last. A third instalment of five dollars a share, and the one on the 1st of May next; a fourth instalment of five dollars a share on the 1st of June next; a fifth instalment of five dollars a share on the 1st of July next, accordingly to resolve in general meeting of the Board of Managers. As the company have now a large force at work, it is absolutely essential to the prosecution of the work that the stock be regularly paid. JAMES T. LEONARD, Clearfield, April 29, 1857. Treasurer.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH BUILDING in Clearfield town, is now in progress, and the Building Committee give notice the subscribers thereof that their subscription is wanted by the 29th of May next, for materials and workmen. The subscription book will be at Thomas Robins' store, in Shaw's Row, Court week, and those subscribers in the South part of the county will find their names and sums subscribed correctly copied and left with Brother H. Swan, of Jordan township, who will receive or cross the same, which will be acknowledged in the papers. It may be acknowledged in the papers. MARTIN NICHOLS, Sr., Treas'r.

NEW GOODS!

CEDDES, MARSH & CO. would respectfully announce to their customers and the public in general that they are receiving from the East, and opening at their store house at Burea Vista, in Bell township, Clearfield county, a large and well selected stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, &c., which they will sell as cheap as the cheapest. All kinds of country produce, boards, shingles, &c., taken in exchange for goods, and Cash not refused. Give us a call and examine our stock. No charge for showing goods. Bell Township, May 6, 1857.—G.

SOMETHING NEW!

LEATHER AND HIDE STORE, West End of Spring Creek Bridge, Clearfield, Pa. The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has just opened a Leather and Hide Store at his Tannery establishment in Bellefonte, Centre county, Pa., where he will keep constantly on hand a good assortment of Leathers, &c., as follows:—Oak Tanned Saddle Leather, Harness Leather, Henlock Spanish Sole Leather, French Calfskin, Belton's Sole Leather, Oil Tanned Cowhide, Split Leather, Patent Russia Calfskin, Mules' and Oxen's Horns and Hooves, Pick Linings, Cape Bindings, and Gunster Kid, Tanners' Oil, ALSO:—Plastering hair; Copper Rivets and Bore's Thread, Bristles and Wires, &c., for Shoemakers. TO MACHINISTS.—For the convenience of Machinists of all kinds he will keep on hand a good supply of Patent Riveted Leather Belting Straps from 1 to 24 inches wide, which he will sell at prices. CASH paid for all kinds of Hides and Skins. If the above articles have been carefully selected, and are therefore, by all means, call and examine, and judge for yourselves. THOMAS BURNSIDE. Bellefonte, April 29, 1857.—G.

LIST OF JURORS, FOR MAY TERM, 1857.

GRAND JURORS.—Clearfield Borough, L. R. Merrill, Huston—Arnold Elias, Bell—Jos. McCrell, Timothy Sunderland, Curwensville—John D. Thompson, Covington—John B. Barmy, Bradford—William Hoover, Edwardsburg—Robert Leonard, Graham—John W. Wilhelm, Boggs—Wm. Wilson, Karhaus—Daniel Moore, William Yungblut, Chest—Emanuel Hitesbrand, Decatur—Joseph Miller, Bellefonte—John Flegal, Lev Draucker, Bessarian—S. K. Hegarty, Jeremiah Cooper, Piko—George C. Passmore, Woodward—Lisle McCall, Hugh Henderson, Burnside—Elias Brickley. TRAY JURORS.—Lawrence—Matthew Ogden, Jr., Andrew Addleman, Jacob S. Cole, Abraham Hill, Burnside—John Patchin, Lewis Ross, Wm. Feath, Huston—Joseph Washburn, Curwensville—John D. Thompson, Covington—John B. Barmy, Bradford—William Hoover, Edwardsburg—Robert Leonard, Graham—John W. Wilhelm, Boggs—Wm. Wilson, Karhaus—Daniel Moore, William Yungblut, Chest—Emanuel Hitesbrand, Decatur—Joseph Miller, Bellefonte—John Flegal, Lev Draucker, Bessarian—S. K. Hegarty, Jeremiah Cooper, Piko—George C. Passmore, Woodward—Lisle McCall, Hugh Henderson, Burnside—Elias Brickley. TRAY JURORS.—Lawrence—Matthew Ogden, Jr., Andrew Addleman, Jacob S. Cole, Abraham Hill, Burnside—John Patchin, Lewis Ross, Wm. Feath, Huston—Joseph Washburn, Curwensville—John D. Thompson, Covington—John B. Barmy, Bradford—William Hoover, Edwardsburg—Robert Leonard, Graham—John W. Wilhelm, Boggs—Wm. Wilson, Karhaus—Daniel Moore, William Yungblut, Chest—Emanuel Hitesbrand, Decatur—Joseph Miller, Bellefonte—John Flegal, Lev Draucker, Bessarian—S. K. Hegarty, Jeremiah Cooper, Piko—George C. Passmore, Woodward—Lisle McCall, Hugh Henderson, Burnside—Elias Brickley.

25 WITNESSES; OR, THE FORGER CONVICTED.

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