

Raftsmen's Journal.



S. B. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., JUNE 21, 1857.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.—An act was passed at the last session of the Legislature to provide for the training of teachers for the Common Schools of the State. According to the provisions of the law, the State is to be divided into twelve Normal School districts. Any number of citizens, exceeding thirteen, may establish a school for training teachers in a district which shall be entitled to the benefit of the act; but no district shall have more than one such institution that can receive any aid or support from the provisions of this law. The pecuniary affairs of the schools are to be managed by a Board of Trustees, elected by the contributors or stockholders of the institution. When rightly organized, the Trustees may receive any gift or endowment, and may use the same for the benefit of the school. The Trustees are to submit an annual report in June to the Superintendent of Common Schools. The act provides that no school shall be fully organized until it has suitable buildings, an area of no less than ten acres of ground for gymnastic and healthful exercise, library, philosophical apparatus, botanical gardens, six professors, and a model school for giving teachers in training an opportunity to exercise their talents in the education of at least one hundred children, taken from the neighboring country. It will be seen from this, that these Normal institutions will work in two ways for the enlightenment of our population, to wit, by training efficient teachers, and also educating children in the model schools.

A telegraphic dispatch was received at Washington, from Emory D. Potter, accepting one of the vacant judgeships of Utah. He is an ex-member of Congress from Ohio. The other was offered to Mr. Eccles of Indiana who probably will accept it. It is uncertain whether Judge Stiles, who is now here, will return to the territory. A well founded report assigns Thomas H. Dunn, of Mississippi, as marshal of Utah. Col. Cummings will again be tendered the Governorship; his acceptance is considered certain.

The California overland Mail question after undergoing thorough consideration in the Cabinet has been referred to the Post Master General who is not yet prepared to pronounce a decision; however, the impression prevails that the Southern route will be selected commencing at Memphis and continuing by way of Fort Smith, Donna Anna and Fort Yuma.

LITTLE DORRIT.—We have been favored with a complete copy of this highly interesting work, which has been published in successive numbers for a long time. T. B. Peterson, of Philadelphia, having received the advance sheets from the author, by a late steamer, has published this work in a neat edition, uniform with the volumes of Dickens's works issued by that publisher. Little Dorrit is a story which will interest the public; this last being equal in graphic power and skillful delineation of character to any of his previous works. Price of the complete work, Fifty cents. Address, T. B. Peterson, Philadelphia.

LAUDABLE PROJECT.—We see it stated that Philadelphia, so well renowned for her charitable institutions, is about to add another to the number. A movement is now being made to establish an Asylum for the superannuated printers of that city, a class of men, who, perhaps, more than any other, deserve the sympathy and kind consideration of the public. We trust this project will receive the support of every genuine philanthropist, and that an institution will be erected creditable to the city in which it is to be located, as well as to those for whose benefit it is intended.

The Erie Constitution says that the city and county of Erie will undoubtedly have to pay the interest on their bonds issued to the various railroads connecting with that city, and that the taxation to meet that responsibility will fall heavily upon the people.

It is a fortunate thing that the people will have an opportunity to adopt, this fall, an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting, in future, all such subscriptions; and it is much to be regretted that such a provision was not incorporated in that instrument long ago.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.—The Post Master General has recently decided that bona fide subscribers to weekly newspapers can receive the same free of postage if they reside in the county in which the paper is printed and published, even if the office to which the paper is sent is without the county, provided it is the office at which they regularly receive their mail matter. This will be an item of interest to newspaper subscribers living near county lines.

KITTANNING BANK.—It is stated that a sufficient amount—fifty thousand dollars—has been subscribed to the capital stock of the Kittanning bank to secure its charter, the principal of which was taken by J. E. Brown, Esq., a gentleman of extensive means, and of well known capacity as a financier and business man. The bank will go into operation between this and the first of August.

POLICY IN UTAH.

Some recent accounts from Washington have stated that the policy of the new Governor of Utah is to be the issuing of a proclamation that such persons residing in the Territory, male or female, as wish to leave and go elsewhere, shall be protected in doing so, and shall be assisted in getting away. If it be true, as the recent correspondence from Utah so positively asserts, that a considerable part of the Mormons, including a large portion of the women, are held in subjection by Brigham Young and his elders, by a system of pure terror, and that it is as hard to get away from Utah, as it was during the time of Walker's predominance for American citizens, especially those who had enlisted into his service, to get away from Nicaragua, certainly it is high time for our Government to interfere. They did not interfere in the case of Nicaragua, but that is no reason why they should not interfere in the case of Utah. The case of Nicaragua stood upon peculiar grounds. The last Administration, to say nothing of the present one, was a filibustering Administration. Walker, if not acting by authority from Washington, was, at least, acting in conformity to Cabinet principles and ideas; and it is a settled maxim of all fanaticism, more especially of filibustering fanaticism, that the end justifies the means. Utah stands upon no such ground—Utah is annexed already; and though Walker was allowed to go on, not only restraining American citizens, but robbing and shooting such of them as attempted to escape out of his clutches, that is no reason why Brigham Young should be allowed to emulate his example. If Brigham wants to do that, if he wants to shoot, hang, rob and imprison, with impunity, let him establish a filibuster settlement either in the Mexican territory at the south or the British territory at the north. Then he may reasonable expect, not only to be allowed to proceed to any extremities he chooses against such unfortunate Americans as, having been deluded by false representations within his grasp, shall attempt to escape from it, but, in case he is likely to fail and fall into the hands of the Mexican or British authorities, that the Government will send a military force to hover on the border to aid in his escape, and even to intervene in his favor by solicitations to the other party to allow him to escape, with hints, perhaps, of something else in case of refusal. So long as Brigham Young is merely Governor of Utah, he has no reason to expect that our Government will at all connive at his running the same rig with Walker in Nicaragua. Neither need Brigham attempt to reassure himself by calling to mind the case of Kansas, and the privileges of robbery and murder and false imprisonment allowed there by Gov. Shannon, acting Governor Woodson, Judge Cato and Lecompte, "Sheriff" Jones, and other distinguished functionaries of the Territory. Neither need he count at all on the high official positions lately conferred by President Buchanan upon Murphy, Emory, and other leading Border Buffaloes. That too was a filibustering operation; these persons were also filibusters, and stand on the same ground that Walker occupied in Nicaragua. Stealing Kansas from the Northern States was in the eyes of the last Administration, and is in the eyes of the present one, an enterprise no less laudable and useful than stealing Nicaragua for the purpose of making a Slave State of it. Indeed, more so, since the blow at Liberty attempted in Kansas is a double one, not only adding one to the Slave States, but also taking one from the Free States. When there is an object to serve, Mr. Buchanan can wink as hard as any body. Indeed, he has practiced it so long that habitually he keeps one eye half shut. But as Brigham Young is not acting in the interest of the slave-drivers, he has no grounds for expecting that his outrages will be overlooked, or that measures will not be taken to protect and relieve the sufferers by them.

Nevertheless, we very much doubt whether the President will have the courage to adopt the very reasonable and proper course indicated for him by the Washington letter-writers. Unfortunately, Utah is by no means the only portion of the Union in which nearly every household is at once a soraglio and a prison, and in which a large portion of the people are kept from running away by terror of the consequences should they happen to be caught. Mr. Buchanan, we fear, will hardly have the courage to set an example of intervention on the part of the Federal Government, however loudly the state of things in Utah may demand it, which might hereafter be inconveniently applied to other no less suffering portions of the Union. In fact, it would be easy for Brigham, and he is altogether too shrewd a fellow to overlook it—to put Mr. Buchanan, his new Governor, proclamation and all, in a very awkward predicament. Let the Mormon Elders only induce their extra women and the rank and file generally of the Church, male as well as female, to enter into written indentures of service, and thereby would not only a perfectly lawful authority be acquired to hold them in Utah, but should any of them succeed in getting away, they might be pursued, demanded, arrested and carried back under the provisions of the Fugitive Slave Law. The very troops about to be sent to Utah, instead of being employed to aid in setting the captives free, might, under the provisions of the Fugitive Slave Law, be called upon to aid in catching the runaways.

LARGEST CHAIN IN THE WORLD.—It is believed that the largest cable in the world is that now about to be used in the operation of raising the Russian ships sunk at Sebastopol. It is two hundred yards long; each link weighs three hundred pounds, and each link has been separately tested by a strain of five hundred tons. It was manufactured at the Reading Forge, in our own State. The value of the material to be furnished by the Russian Government, to be used in the raising of this fleet will be a million and a half of dollars, and the time occupied in performing the contract will, it is thought, be about two years.

KANSAS.

The Free State Convention met at Topeka, and the committee on business made the following report, which was adopted:

Resolved, 1. That the people of Kansas now as ever, disown as invalid and of no force or effect, the authority of the territorial government as embodied in the enactments of the so-called legislature of Kansas.

2. That it is made incumbent on the people of Kansas, by the highest considerations of justice and expediency to look forward now as ever, to their admission into the Union under the constitution which they have already formed, as the only method of adjusting existing difficulties, to which they will assent.

3. That the people of Kansas will pursue with unflinching steadiness of purpose, the application now pending before the congress of the United States, for their admission into the Union under their own constitution, and with their government, resting their hopes for the success thereof upon the profound confidence they feel, that a measure so eminently just, and so according to the principles of past legislation in our country, will eventually be conceded and sanctioned to them by the representatives of the American people.

4. That the constitution framed and adopted at Topeka, had its origin in a public necessity, was the offspring of the popular will, and experience has proved the wisdom of those who framed it, and it is the duty of the legislative officers elected under it, to complete the state organization, and keep its machinery in readiness for use so soon as we are admitted into the Union; or the necessities of the people shall require.

The committee reported the following, which was also adopted:

WHEREAS, By unfair legislation by the Lecompton "legislative assembly," and the manner of registration under the act providing for the call of a convention to form a constitution has excluded a large majority of the voters of Kansas from the participation in the election of delegates to the said convention; therefore

Resolved, That this convention respectfully and earnestly recommend to the free state party of Kansas, that the election for delegates, in pursuance of the law enacted by the Lecompton bogus legislature, be disregarded and permitted to pass without and participation therein by the free state party in Kansas.

Resolved, That since the issues of the past have been sufficient to develop the political principles of every man in Kansas. Therefore we regard any man who sympathizes with our oppressors to the extent that he consents to become a delegate to the Lecompton convention, or a candidate to the same, is unworthy the fellowship or confidence of the free state men, and should be regarded with suspicion everywhere.

The American Party—Who Compose it?

The Philadelphia Daily Sun, of Thursday, June 18th, says: "The news from Boston yesterday, that the contents of the Lecompton Convention in Massachusetts. The body numbered over 300, and it appears, from the report of the proceedings, that they endorsed Mr. N. P. Banks for Governor. Out of over 300 members, selected from the American party in the various divisions of the State, 219, out of 229 votes cast, were given to Mr. Banks, and he was afterwards nominated unanimously.

If Americans in Massachusetts can endorse Mr. Banks, it is very strange that Pennsylvania Americans cannot endorse Mr. Wilmot. We pronounce Mr. Wilmot an American of the true stamp, and no American that is not in fact with Locofocoism can or will refuse him his support. The party here have declared that they are opposed to the further extension of slavery. This sentiment of the American party has been published and endorsed by its ostensible head, the "City Committee of Superintendence," and even by the "Daily Intelligencer," itself, and yet, upon the distinctive principles of Republicanism, Mr. Wilmot does not go one whit further. In this single sentiment is contained all the Republicanism of David Wilmot. We say all, for there is not a firmer State rights man in the Union than Mr. Wilmot, nor one who would do more to secure the peace and permanence of the Union. It is very singular that men can profess Americanism, and yet, by opposing the very principles they proclaim, mislead others, and bring disgrace and defeat to the cause they deceitfully pretend to support. They cannot do it. There is too much intelligence in the people of Pennsylvania. They cannot be deceived in this matter, and there is convincing evidence that other influences and motives govern the "side door" ishmaelish movement, that looks eventually to the success of Mr. Packer. All that is necessary to defeat this movement, is to expose hypocrisy and double dealing, and enlighten the honest, thinking people in regard to the character of Mr. Wilmot. This we intend to do."

Three of the mutineers of the brig, Gen. Pierce, convicted of manslaughter in killing the captain and cook of that vessel while on the voyage to the coast of Africa, were each sentenced to imprisonment for six years and to pay a fine of \$2,000, equivalent to imprisonment for life, as the prisoners cannot pay the fine. Smith, convicted for the murder of the captain, has been sentenced to be executed in August next.

The Douglas men in Chicago seem to be mortified with the result of their recent persecution of Mayor Wentworth, by charging him with stealing mail bags. It was shown on the trial, that if the reception of canvas bags containing public documents from the department, without returning them, was stealing, then Douglas had stolen a great many more than Mr. Wentworth.

A GREEN ROSE!—One of these extraordinary natural curiosities may be seen at Thorburn's seed store in Broadway, New York. The leaf, stalk, buds and flower are all like those of the ordinary rose in form, but all of one uniform green color. The parent stalk said to have come from Japan.

A DESTRUCTIVE WHIRLWIND.

Various rumors were afloat at Utica, N. Y., on the evening of the 13th inst., that the long-threatened comet had "struck" in the neighborhood of that city. A correspondent writing to the Tribune says he endeavored to trace them to their source; and the result was, a well-authenticated statement that a phenomenon of a very singular character had been visible in the heavens, or, rather, in the atmosphere between the heavens and the earth seemingly suspended from above; that this body was a tunnel shaped, black, moving body, of a nebulous character; that it had taken its rise, or made its first appearance, at a point over the northern outskirts of the city. Thence it moved easterly, accompanied by a buzzing, rumbling noise, and gradually elongating its figure as it went, approaching the earth nearer and nearer, until finally, it struck the ground near the dwelling of a Mr. Root, in Deerfield, tearing down a fence or two, and passing on, gradually settling lower and lower. At last, having reached a point some five miles in a north-easterly direction from this city, near the dwelling of Mr. Nathan Budlong in Schuylerville, it made a descent upon his barn, ripped it up, and scattered it to winds. Then passing on, tearing up trees, fences and out-houses in its terrible course, it finally struck the dwelling of Mr. John Warren. The building was lifted from its stone foundation, carried a distance of some fifteen feet through the air, and dashed in splinters upon the ground, leaving a clean flat of grass between the place where it had stood and the pile of rubbish. In the house were a family of six—parents and children. Mr. Warren, seeing the terrible object rushing down upon him, tearing up trees and fences in its onward course, and buzzing like a thousand hornets' nests combined, called upon his wife and children instantly to accompany him to the cellar, and, suiting the action to the word, seized two of the children and leaped down the stairway. The wife essayed to follow, but her footsteps were tardy; she was a moment—an instant too late; the engine of destruction tore the building up, carrying herself and child, together with a little son who was behind her, with it. The husband had but time to see her ascend with the building that tore away from above him, and then he stood exposed to the day, in his open cellar. He went to view the ruin of his home; it was complete. Here lay the dead and nude body of his wife, the destroying power having stripped her clothing from her person; there lay his son, covered with blood, and senseless; and, just beyond, his dwelling lay one such mass of destruction as probably never was beheld before. It passed on, swinging lazily about like a monster "elephants trunk," crushing all in its way. Next, Mr. Budlong's barn was thrown into the air, riddled to pieces, and hurled in all directions, as the agent of destruction swung on. For hundreds of feet to the south, east and west of the barn, the field was literally strewn with the broken beams, shingles, the contents of the barn—straw, manure, corn-cobs and hay, was scattered over the entire field. I was permitted to enter the residence of Mr. Budlong, where the corpse of Mrs. Warren had been laid out, and view it. It was clothed in its grave garments, and a handkerchief concealed certain ghastly bruises on the neck, though the blow which caused death is evident in a wound upon the abdomen. Reflections sad and suggestive thronged my mind as I looked on the corpse of that mother, and thought on the fate that had stricken her in death, while the infant in her arms was utterly unharmed, and the boy behind her not so seriously wounded as to cause instant death; but reflections are not in place here.

Thus it went on its way through Schenectady county to Oswego, destroying property of every description in its course, when it made another attempt on life; a Mr. Furness, and gamster, who were engaged in loading staves in a saw-mill, hearing a strange noise, turned round looking upwards, saw a barn shovel flying through the air, and the next moment a tree was dashed across the wagon, knocking the teamster down on the staves and throwing Mr. Furness to the ground. The latter was not slightly injured, but the teamster is not expected to recover. After this exploit it sped to property of Gilbert & Penfield. Mr. Gilbert perceiving the devastation, and every kind of movable thing flying through the air, rushed into the house, and called upon the family to come out as soon as possible, "for the comet had struck, and their time upon earth was short!" Not satisfied yet the whirlwind attacked two barns belonging to Mr. Henry Rowe, and utterly destroyed both, beyond the barns of Mr. Rowe, the course of its whirlwind is marked distinctly to the Oswego River, by upturned trees, here and there rough orchards and wood lots, but after getting about one mile east of Mr. Rowe's residence, its principal fury seems to have been spent, and its traces disappear entirely on reaching the river. Such is a brief but truthful account of a whirlwind which we do not believe had its equal on this globe for fury and odious power.

Jackson, convicted of the murder of a man Morris in Lake county, Illinois, last week, was executed this morning, the 19th, five miles from the city of Chicago. He confessed the murder some days since. It is estimated that 25,000 persons were present; the crowd pressing broke the platform, but no one was injured. The military were out in force. The execution passed off quietly.

On Thursday morning, some of the servants of the City Hotel, Boston, found a large animal in the meat cellar, which they killed. It was about the size of a large cat, with web feet, long tail, and a face similar to monkey's. It was finally ascertained to be a mongoose, an animal found in Africa; but how he came where he was, remains a puzzle.

Floor has a downward tendency in the Pittsburg market. It is quoted at \$6.50 and \$7.50. Hams 18 cents, shoulders 11 a lb. Rye flour \$5.75.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

CENTER COUNTY.—One day week before last, during a thunder storm, two mules belonging to the Centre Furnace Company, were killed by lightning. The team had been sent out to the barrens, some four miles distant from the furnace, for a load of coal, and when on the way back, the storm came on—the driver sought shelter from the rain under the wagon, which was most providential, for scarcely had he gone under the wagon ere the mule on which he had been sitting was struck to the ground. The magnetic fluid then ran along the fifth chain, to the lead mule, and killed it instantly. The other four mules, and the driver, escaped, though they were badly stunned. The driver has entirely recovered from the paralytic effects of the stroke. . . . The Oyster Saloon of J. G. Ritter, in Bellefonte, was entered several nights since, and the money drawer robbed of its contents. An ale barrel was also tapped and several gallons of the beverage carried off. The saloon was entered by breaking open the back door. . . . Mr. Chaney, of Beaver Mills, was seriously injured by being thrown from a sulky. He was starting from the residence of J. I. Thompson, at Mirtha Furnace, and his horse taking fright ran down towards the plank road, and threw Mr. Chaney into the race, breaking his collar bone, and injuring him other ways. . . . The Bellefonte Whig says: William and Lewis Shearman were arrested last week—the former in Juniata county, and the other at Tyrone—and brought to this place, charged with enticing a young girl away from home. After a hearing, they entered bail in the sum of \$400 for their appearance at the August Court. The girl disappeared about the first of April and had not since been heard of. Her mother is the prosecutor in the case.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.—The house of Samuel Wagers, Pike Run, was entered last week and seventy-five dollars taken. Mr. Wagers discovered the thief retreating, called him and threw him to the floor. The thief sprang, rendered his booty, and a light being introduced, he was discovered to be the son of a respectable farmer in that neighborhood. . . . A gentleman named Glascock, who recently died in Missouri, made a will manumitting six slaves and setting aside three thousand dollars of his estate to be invested in the purchase of a farm in Washington county, Pa., costing twenty-five hundred dollars; the residue, five hundred dollars, to be expended in the purchase of stock. The negroes have arrived in Washington. . . . A child of Jonathan Martin died last week, from the effects of swallowing a piece of glass or Queensware.

CLINTON COUNTY.—A lad about 14 years old, slipped into a building, in Lock Haven, recently, and took from a pantaloon pocket a portmanteau containing \$275. The owner suspecting the boy, deceived him to the Sheriff's residence, where he threatened to lock him up, if he did not fork over. He promptly caved, and "forked" over the money. . . . Another entered a shop on Water street, in day-light, and took \$4.50 from a drawer. He attempted to pass a quarter the same day, which proved to be counterfeit, at the shop where he had taken the money, which led to his detection. Such young scamps should be promptly punished. . . . An ordinance was passed by the Town Council of Lock Haven, prohibiting persons from driving at a faster pace than 3-10. Fast town, that.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.—One day last week the body of a child about three years old, was found drowned in Mahon's mill-race in the south end of Clarion borough. . . . There is a prospect of abundant fruit and grain crops in this county, the present season. . . . During the high waters last week, a portion of the townships of Centre and Warren, in Knox township, was carried away. Loss about \$500. . . . During the past week quite a number of persons have been arrested, and fined or imprisoned, for interference and profanity, in this county. . . . Considerable damage was done, in several sections of the county, during the late freshet. A number of families removed from their dwellings, through fear that they would be swept away.

INDIANA COUNTY.—On Saturday, the 13th inst., the lightning struck a chestnut tree in front of the dwelling house of Mr. John Ferguson, of White township, passed down the tree and killed two cows and three hogs which were congregated about its roots. The effects of the shock were also felt by Mr. Ferguson and other members of the family who were in the house at the time. . . . On the 15th inst., the Borough of Indiana was visited with a violent fall of rain mixed with a small sprinkling of hail. But little hail fell. Some men however, were equal in size to a full grown walnut. . . . The bridge and part of the Mill dam at Diamond Mills was swept away, by the floods, last week.

BLAKE COUNTY.—The large Steam Saw Mill of the Messrs. White & Sonman, on the Allegheny Portage Railroad, was destroyed by fire, on the 17th, involving a loss of some \$8,000. The fire is supposed to have originated from sparks from a Locomotive. . . . During the thunder storm on Saturday evening, the 13th inst., the lightning struck the chimney of the residence of Mr. John Miller, of Hollidaysburg, passing down the entire depth, knocking out a few bricks, but thoroughly demolishing it of soot—about two bushels. No other damage done.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.—On 16th inst., at Greencastle, the tavern of John Reilly and the grocery of Henry Appenzeller, were both burglariously entered, and the money drawers, with their contents, carried off from each. The loss in both cases is small. . . . A horse of loss in both cases, that place was stolen on the same night. . . . Mr. Allen of New York, in jumping from a buggy, the horse of which had run off, was considerably injured, near Chambersburg.

BUCKS COUNTY.—The dead body of a man, 45 years of age, was found near Falsington last week. An empty laudanum vial, from Simes' drug store, Philadelphia, was found near him. A small stick was stuck in the ground, the upper part was split, into which was let a small piece of paper; upon this, on one side was written with a lead pencil, "Death," and upon the reverse, "I have committed suicide," and have consumption of the lungs. John Latham of New York.

LEHIGH COUNTY.—The German Lutheran Synod met at Allentown last week. About 100 were in attendance. . . . The store of J. Benninger, near Slatington, was entered late in the night, and \$75 stolen. . . . The books of the Bank of Calmar were opened on Monday a week, and \$39 shares taken the first day.

FAYETTE.—On Friday, the Uniontown coach was upset, bruising the passengers; injuring a lady of that place so severely, that she was compelled to return home. . . . The loss by the burning of the Union Furnace is about \$5,000. . . . The wheat crop, in this county, is very promising.

MONTEGO COUNTY.—Robert, son of Dr. Magill, of Danville, was injured on the 13th, by the accidental discharge of a gun in his own hands. The charge did not penetrate the skull, but swept away the scalp from a portion of the frontal bone.

The testimony in the Burdell estate case closed at New York, yesterday, the 19th. The question relative to a commissioner to take testimony in California, remains undisposed of.

EXCITEMENT IN NEBRASKA.—The claim-jumping troubles continue in Nebraska Territory, and the settlers are resorting to desperate measures against the offenders. From an extract of a letter published in the Davenport Gazette, we learn that on the 26th ult., they had a very exciting time at Florence, N. T., some half dozen men having been arrested, tried and condemned to be hung by the settlers. The writer says:

"The prisoners were brought up tied together, tried by the club association, and condemned. Death was the penalty. Ropes were procured, and I thought for some time they were sure to be hung according to sentence; and I think, had it not been for an old gray-headed father pleading for his son and son-in-law and the tears of their wives and sisters, they would have been hung. A number of speeches were made in favor of death, but the final result was, that three were set free on condition they would do right and be honest in future, confessing their fault and releasing their right of claim. The other four were sent across the river, accompanied by about one hundred and fifty men, with a resolution that if they ever set foot again on Nebraska soil they would be hung."

GRIEVING FOR LOST PEARLS.—It would be hard to tell whether most joy or sorrow has been caused at Notch Brook, N. J., by the discovery of the pearls. Dozens are benighted fortunes that, in days past, they carelessly flung away. One matron unavailingly sought over some "little white things" that she once gave her boys for marbles. A schoolmaster lugubriously remembers that he had chopped eight or ten thousand dollars' worth, with his penknife, "so what was inside." Another genius rammed a pearl bullet down his hide and shot away his fortune. An old lady who chucked six months over her "good bargain with the pedlar," now discovers that she paid him in pearls, about seven thousand dollars for a calico dress. It is needless to say she hasn't laughed since. The unfortunate man who had the \$25,000 one cooked for his breakfast, has taken to bed in utter despair, and refuses to be comforted. —Exchange Paper.

PEARLS, SILVER, AND COPPER.—Paterson, N. J., and vicinity, apparently is destined to be one of the noted spots in the country. Already it has become celebrated for the discovery of pearls, and now, the Guardian says, a vein of copper and silver has been struck in Garret Mountain. A shaft about 55 feet has been sunk, and a bed of copper ore, 16 feet below the surface, and 24 feet thick, has been struck, and Mr. Chadwick has submitted it to a melting company in Harlem, New York, who have offered him \$2000 a ton for the No. 1 quality. Some distance below the copper, a vein of silver ore has been struck. The thickness of this at the place at the shaft has been sunk is between two and three feet. —How far it extends is unknown.

A family in York, Pa., has suffered much from eating "apple butter," and last week a boy died. A York paper says that the mother and one or two children are still prostrated and in a critical condition from the effects produced by this copperas apple butter, which was boiled in a copper kettle and left in it until cold. They are reduced to a skeleton-like appearance, moan from pain frequently, and will hardly survive.

Democratic papers in Maine, mutter indignation at the bestowal of offices by Mr. Buchanan on "Straight Whigs." One of the malcontent presses has been pacified with a long Navy advertisement for "beans," but those who get none of that fodder continue more irate than ever.

Wrong—the date on our outside. It should be the 24th instead of the 25th June.

New Advertisements.

A FEW GRAIN CRADLES, of superior make, of which the styles are now exhausted, and if not good to be returned, can be had cheap. JUNE 24. MERRELL & CARTER'S.

ATTENTION! REGULARS.—You are ordered to meet for parade on Saturday, July 1st, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Each member will provide himself with ten rounds of blank cartridge. By order of the Captain, G. W. RHEEM, First Sergeant.

FOR SALE IN NEW MILPIT.—FOUR lots, each 50 by 110 feet. One has a large two-story frame dwelling house upon it. They will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Apply to John S. Williams, at New Milpitt, or the subscriber, at Clearfield. JUNE 24-'57. J. B. MENALLY.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of *Fi Fa*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, containing 100 acres of land, situate in the Township of Clearfield, in the County of Clearfield, on Monday the 20th day of July next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described real estate, to wit:

A certain tract or piece of land, situate in Gosch township, Clearfield county, containing 100 acres, more or less, adjoining lands of John A. Ellis, Livergood, Robert Graham and others, with a log house and ings, and a small lot cleared thereon. Seized, taken into execution, and to be sold as the property of Samuel Spedy. J. R. REED, Sheriff.

Clearfield, June 24, 1857.

SALES! SALES! SALES! SALES!

(BUT NOT SHERIFF'S SALES.)

AT THE "SHORT SHOE SHOP."

FRANK SHORT informs his friends in general, and all men and women kind in particular, that he has on hand a fine assortment of Gent's Gaiters, Ladies' and Children's Gaiters. Also, English Patent Shoes of his own manufacture, of French Patent Calf, French Calf without the Patent, and all other kinds of fine and coarse work constantly on hand, and the material to make anything in his line from a "cack" up to a back-swing Boot. Also, Findings of all kinds (except Boots). Also, Hosiery of all kinds (excepted). Rags and Pink Linings. Thread, Nails, Pegs, Steel-balls, Bristles and Morocco; Boot Morocco, Ladies' dresses and undressed Morocco, French Morocco, Kid and Bindings of all kinds.

Come one! Come all! Give Shorty a Call! and if you don't like the goods, don't sell them. TERMS.—One half CASH when you purchase, and the other half at the same time. JUNE 24-'57. FRANK SHORT.

P. S. All old customers indebted to me, are requested to come forward and settle their accounts at once, as I am called upon to settle the other side of my books by my creditors, immediately. If said customers have not got the "check" in, they can give their notes. This is positive by the last notice. FRANK SHORT.