

## Raftsmen's Journal.



S. B. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., MARCH 17, 1858.

**THE ISSUE.**—The late Democratic State Convention, in the resolutions adopted, have presented the issue upon which they are willing to stake their success. That convention has declared that the Democracy of Pennsylvania coincide with President Buchanan in his endorsement of the Lecompton Constitution, and his attempt to suppress the will of the majority. For what proportion of the party that body speaks, we will not pretend to say; but certainly such men as have expressed their disapprobation of the Lecompton swindle will not stultify themselves by endorsing, either by word or deed, the position assumed by the Harrisburg Convention—that is, if they are honest and sincere in their professions. The friends of Lecompton displayed considerable shrewdness in the management of the Convention. When the Anti-Lecomptonites proposed to make the nominations first, the Buchananites objected and contended that the platform should be first constructed, and then the candidates be placed upon it. In this they succeeded, and now if the candidates accept the nomination they will be regarded as endorsing the Lecompton views of the National Administration as distinctly as the resolutions do; and every man who votes for those candidates will be doing the same thing. By accepting the nomination, the candidates, Buchanan-like, will lose their individual identity and opinions, and become part, parcel and representatives of the platform, and must stand or fall by the Lecompton question. No man, therefore, who condemns the effort to force a Constitution on the people of Kansas against their will, can conscientiously vote for either Mr. Porter or Mr. Frost, for by voting for them he would virtually be endorsing the Lecompton swindle as distinctly as though his approbation were expressed in so many words. The issue presented by the Democratic Convention is plain and unequivocal, and it behooves every voter to be careful which side he takes.

**ABOLITION OF THE POST OFFICE.**—We see by our exchanges that the proposition has been before Congress for the abolition of the Post Office as a Government department. Mr. Spinner, of New York, has submitted a resolution, which was read, considered, and agreed to, that a Committee on the Post-office and Post-roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the Post-office Department; and if they deem it expedient, then that they report on the propriety of repealing all laws which restrain individuals or corporations from carrying mails or mail matter. *Life Illustrated*, in allusion to the subject says: "We hope the propositions will succeed; and the sooner the better. The business of transporting letters, papers, books, and small parcels, can be done better, quicker, cheaper, and safer by individual enterprise. The express companies are already more prompt, reliable and economical than the complicated arrangements of the Post-office institution; as our business men are rapidly finding out. Yet the greatest benefit of all to result from the proposed measure, is the abolition of an immense engine of political partisanship, fraud, and corruption."

**UTAH.**—Important intelligence down to January 25th, by way of Council Bluffs, has been received from Utah. The Mormons are manufacturing small cannon, with percussion locks and telescopic sights, which will carry a two-pound ball with more accuracy than a common rifle will shoot 120 yards. They are also making 500 revolvers a week, and a coarse kind of powder for mining purposes. A skirmish had occurred between a party of Mormons and a picket guard of the Army, in which two of the former and four of the latter were slain. On the 24th January Brigham Young preached to 9,000 people, all of whom were in favor of war against the troops. Brigham is willing that the civil officers shall come into the Territory and enter upon their duties, but if the army attempts to enter it will be resisted. This news was brought by Mr. Wingate, who came by a route which is known only to the Mormons, and which he says passes through perpendicular rocks for 13 miles, is in many places only three feet wide, and is completely covered by a roof of rocks. This latter sounds slightly Munchausenish.

**CONGRESS.**—The House made another point against the Lecomptonites on the 12th, Mr. Jones's motion that Col. Harris's appeal from the decision of the Chair be laid on the table having been defeated by the close vote of 111 to 109. Most of the Pennsylvania Democrats who at first went against Lecompton have since been whipped in, with two or three others, but their places were made good on the 12th from another quarter. The subject now goes over for days if not weeks, and we are strengthened in our hope that Lecompton will be beaten.

**LOCK HAVEN BANK.**—By a statement published, we see that the assets of this Bank are \$386,880 55, and the liabilities \$208,517 27. The assets consist of: Loans and Deposits \$271,730 21; Gold and Silver coin \$54,458 89; Due from city banks \$76,895 88; from other banks \$8,795 57. The liabilities are: Circulation \$168,665; due Depositors \$42,872 62; due Commonwealth, \$258 50; due other banks \$1,721 15.

**THE WORKINGS OF FREE TRADE.**—A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Philadelphia, furnishes the following, which presents a sad picture for contemplation:—

"One of the most melancholy illustrations of the blighting consequence of the free-trade dogmas of the Administration may be witnessed in New Jersey, some thirty miles below this city. Here the Sheriff advertises more than 5,000 acres of land, with glass works, mills, and the entire village of Malaga, embracing some forty dwelling houses. The curse of free trade has blasted the prospects of this once flourishing community, beggared the proprietor, extinguished the fires of the glass works, driven off the working men, who with their families constituted the village community, and left the houses utterly desolate. The whole scene is one of destitution and abandonment, so complete and thorough as to be rarely exceeded. All this fine property will pass away from the industrious owner for a comparative song. Yet, strange as it would seem, if we did not know that the same folly was enacted in a thousand other localities, the very men who have been thrown out of employment and forced to abandon their comfortable homes by the curse of free trade, are the very parties who have been persistently voting for the Democracy which caused all this social havoc."

**FORNEY ON THE STATE CONVENTION.**—In the Press of the 8th inst., we find Forney's opinion of the recent Democratic State Convention. He says:—

"The darkest chapter in the history of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, has just been written. . . . Constituted and controlled as it was, the action of the Convention on the Kansas question does not represent the views of the Democracy of the State on that question; and we perform a plain, if not a pleasing duty, in declaring our unalterable opposition to the position of the Convention in favor of forcing the Lecompton Constitution upon the protesting people of Kansas. . . . The composition of the Convention was such that no fair expression of the opinions of the Democratic party on the Kansas complication could be obtained. . . . If the Democratic masses of Pennsylvania had been truly represented, there would not have been ten votes in favor of the programme of the General Administration in regard to Kansas. The Convention was a mockery upon public opinion so far as its Kansas action was concerned, and its declarations on this subject are entitled to no respect at the hands of the people."

In the Press of the 9th inst., he says: "Should the candidates nominated by this Convention agree to support the Lecompton fraud, or accept that part of the platform adopted by the majority of the Convention, nothing will save them from an overwhelming defeat."

**ILLINOIS.**—The Chicago Tribune says that a new democratic paper is to be started in that city to support Buchanan, and adds:

"This is a formidable movement and will produce a revolution in the Democratic ranks of this city and State. In a few days Cook will be home, with his Post Office commission in his pocket. After his arrival, the work of decapitating Douglas Post Masters throughout the State will commence, in downright, bloody, earnest. Buchanan men will fill their places, and ere long there will be one thousand Post Masters actively at work getting up clubs for the *Daily National Democrat*, and extending its circulation by every means in their power. Buchanan will lavish on it all the advertising and printing patronage in his possession, to sustain it."

"It is understood that Buchanan has determined to remove every Douglas man in Illinois from office. A prominent Democrat in Alton received a letter a few days ago from Attorney General Black, in regard to the appointment of a certain applicant as Postmaster of that place. In this letter Attorney-General Black asks, 'Is Mr. (the applicant,) a Democrat? Does he sustain Buchanan, and does he denounce Douglas? If so, he can have the office.' This shows that the war upon Douglas is to be bitter, and that no man who sustains him is to be spared."

**OFF WITH HIS HEAD.**—The Hon. Maxwell M'Caslin, of Greene county, formerly Speaker of the Senate, but within the last two years Indian Agent, at Prairie du Chien, has been removed from that post, and Gen. Seth Clover, formerly Canal Commissioner of this State, has been appointed in his stead. Mr. M'Caslin had the courage, some two weeks ago, to write a letter to one of the members of the House of Representatives, from his country, apprising him of the state of affairs in that unfortunate Territory, and warning the Democratic party not to admit Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution; that civil war would be inevitable, and that the Democratic party would be destroyed. For this audacity, the General had to be removed. It is dangerous for office holders or office seekers to write letters.

**MONROE STEWART DEAD.**—This man, says the Pittsburgh Gazette of the 10th inst., who has had an eventful history in the last year, died of small-pox yesterday, at Passavant's Hospital. A family by the name of Hull, in the Seventh Ward, have, out of pure motives of kindness and commiseration, taken it upon themselves to bury him decently, at their own expense, in the city burying-ground. Two weeks ago yesterday morning, he received his pardon of the crime of which he had been declared guilty, and to-day he is no more. He is now before a Judge what knows all about his case. Fife, Stewart, and Charlotte Jones! Let them rest in peace.

**A PORCELAIN NOSE.**—A Boston paper notices that a Dr. Codman of that city has made for a young lady in that vicinity a porcelain nose, to be worn with spectacles, which is of the exact shape of the original organ, and of a color like that of the natural skin. All this may be very creditable to the professional skill of the Doctor, but a porcelain nose cannot be of the slightest service to a woman, since it cannot be made "to turn up" under any provocation.

**DEFALCATION AT THE UNION BANK.**—A complaint was made a few days ago at the Mayor's office, in New York city, by the Cashier of the Union Bank, against Henry K. Brotherson, the first bookkeeper of the bank, and another person—an accomplice—whose name did not transpire, charging a defalcation or embezzlement of a large amount of money. It appears that the reckless and suspicious course of Mr. Brotherson, the first bookkeeper, was detected some six weeks ago, through the vigilance of officer Jos. Keefe, now of the Deputy's office. Mr. Keefe reported his discoveries and convictions to the bank, and measures were adopted to find out the defaulter in the act, if possible. The suspicions entertained were recently much strengthened, but nothing that would warrant an arrest was discovered. On Monday the 8th, about 11 A. M., Brotherson left the bank, as he remarked at the time, to get a drink, saying he was unwell, and did not return. Nothing further from him was heard up to Thursday afternoon, although vigilant search was made by some of the detective police. He resided in Thirty-second street. The bank officers, on searching the books yesterday, discovered a defalcation of upward of \$100,000. Brotherson, it is said, was in the habit of visiting gambling houses, which accounts for the embezzlement, and it is stated that he lost most of his ill-gotten funds at a faro-bank kept in the building No. 1 Ann street. Warrants were issued for him and his accomplice, and placed in the hands of Sergeant Birney.

**A RECKLESS MAN.**—A man named Bill Farr was killed on last Christmas day, at Tehama, California. Bill was a notable character in his way. The Red Bluffs Beacon says of him: "Our readers will remember an advertisement that appeared in our paper last spring, stating that Bill Farr would fight a grizzly bear single handed, on the 4th of July, at Tehama. His life seemed to be of no consequence to him. We have frequently heard him remark that he would as soon be killed as not; and on one occasion we actually know of his standing up very coolly with a person as reckless as himself, each taking a shot at the other's hat, at a distance of fifty steps, as it remained on his head. The result was that Bill's hat was shot through, and a small bunch of hair cut away, while the skin on the other man's cranium was laid bare for three or four inches by Bill's half-ounce ball. Bill was a great terror to the Indians, he having killed a great many in his time, some of whom, as he said himself, he shot to see them fall."

The Chicago Times defends Major T. L. Harris, of the House of Representatives, against the attack of the Washington Union, thus:

"You men of Illinois who followed Harris to Mexico, who know his patriotism, who have witnessed his courage, who have tested his friendship, who have experienced his warm-heartedness, what think you of a miserable scoundrel at Washington who styles him 'a renegade?' When Harris was battling for his country in Mexico; when he was combating with the enemies of the Constitution in Illinois; when he was struggling with all his energy in the House of Representatives to effect the passage of the compromise measures of 1850, there was one William Bigler in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, bending, and cringing, and fawning, to effect the passage of resolutions having for their object the enactment of the Wilmot Proviso. Now Harris is a 'renegade,' and Bigler a 'patriot.'"

**IN FOR \$10,000.**—At Chardon, Ohio, up in Cheesedon, they have had a breach of marriage contract case before the Court. Susanah Harris sued John Summer for the offense, and proved that the 'courtin' began when she was 'sweet seventeen'; that it continued regularly for fourteen years, it interspersed with three several appointments of the happy day and the usual country preparations for such, as white dresses, new bonnets, quilts, dried apples and embroidered chemises. The defendant, at last, went to the State of New York and brought home a wife. Then Susan, who had grown much wiser, and found that she was getting towards the 'shady side of forty,' got 'riled' and sued. The jury gave her \$10,000. Cheap for the time employed.

**THE SEA SERPENT CAUGHT.**—The captain of an English vessel recently saw the sea serpent, off St. Helena, and he gave a graphic account of the appearance of that sea monster. The captain of another vessel, instead of indulging his imagination, took measures to capture the creature. It was hauled on board, and its head was covered with snakey looking barnacles. On closer inspection, it was found to be a gigantic seaweed, twenty feet long and four inches in diameter, the root end of which appeared when in the water, like the head of the animal, and the motion given by the sea caused it to seem alive. Both captains arrived about the same time in England, and published their different accounts of the adventure.

**THE NATURAL TENDENCY OF LOCOFOCOISM.**—De Bow's Review, which is edited by an office-holder under Buchanan's administration, contains an article in which the writer says he has become disgusted with a representative democracy, and thinks that we would be a great deal better governed under a constitutional monarchy. The standard of capacity for governing wisely, he says, 'is reached and maintained with more difficulty, on the part of a whole people, than on the part of a representative of a line of sovereigns, and that the wisdom of the King is more reasonably to be expected than that of the mob.' This is 'national' locofocoism run to seed.

**OHIO.**—Democratic anti-Lecompton meetings have now been held at Columbus, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Mount Vernon, and all the prominent towns in the State; and the papers all concur in representing the late State convention held by the anti-Lecompton democrats at Columbus as a most imposing demonstration. Ohio is sound to the core.

## PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

**ARMSTRONG COUNTY.**—We learn from an extra of the Kittanning Democrat, that on Wednesday, the 10th inst., about half-past twelve o'clock, just as Court adjourned, fire was discovered between the ceiling and roof of the Court House. Water was procured as quickly as possible, but from the location of the fire, nothing could be done, and but a few minutes sufficed for the flames to drive away those who were trying to suppress it. The efforts of the officers were directed to saving the books and papers, which was accomplished without any material loss. For a short time there was danger of the jail and the Sheriff's house, but water thrown upon the roof prevented this catastrophe. The fire is supposed to have originated from a defect in the flue of one of the furnaces, near the roof. The building is now, at 3 o'clock, P. M., a mass of smoldering ruins. The loss will be about \$85,000, on which there was no insurance. The session of Court was continued in the Methodist Episcopal Church during the balance of the week.

**LAWRENCE COUNTY.**—Alexander Chambers, of Shenango, died in his eightieth year, on the 12th inst. He was a pioneer in Western Pennsylvania, served in the war of 1812, and had resided over half a century in the township where he died. . . . Efforts are being made to prepare a fair understanding between the employees and operatives of the Orizaba Iron Works. The hands want 'Pittsburgh prices and Pittsburgh pay'—cash. The employers offer Pittsburgh prices, but want to pay in store goods. Thus matters stand at present. . . . The Bank of Lawrence County has resumed specie payment. . . . A few cases of small-pox have occurred in New Castle. . . . The house of A. Davis, near New Castle, was recently entered and robbed of two pocket books containing seventeen dollars and valuable papers.

**BLAIR COUNTY.**—On Monday night, 8th inst., the Methodist E. Church in Hollidaysburg, was broken into, and the desk containing the Sunday School Missionary box broken open, with the design no doubt of robbing the box, and the precious pittance dropped into it by hands of children. But fortunately the contributions had been removed by the Treasurer, and the villains had a bootless venture. Such gross depravity is startling. . . . On Friday morning, the 5th, the dwelling of Mr. D. Williams, (barber,) in Hollidaysburg caught fire, it is supposed from a spark from the chimney, but it was discovered at an early stage and put out before any serious damage was done. . . . There are no less than three Whiskey Distilleries in course of erection in this county.

**MONTGOMERY COUNTY.**—On Wednesday last, a boy about sixteen years of age, living with James H. Hart, was accidentally drowned while engaged in raising water from a cistern. The pump had become frozen fast, and to remedy the inconvenience arising from this fact, a trap-door was raised, and while lifting the water with a rope and bucket, the lad slipped in, and the water being about ten feet deep, he was drowned. Some of the inmates of the house heard the splash and flew to the rescue, but he had sank to rise no more. With some poles they soon ascertained that he was in the bottom, but he could not be got out until Mr. Hart descended through the water to the bottom of the cistern.

**POTTER COUNTY.**—On Sunday night, the 7th, about 9 o'clock, a fire was discovered at the residence of Lewis Mann, Esq., Court-reporter, in the room occupied by Mr. Hugh Young. It originated in a spark from the fireplace, which burned through the carpet and floor, and then communicated with the wainscoting. . . . Owing to the promptness and energy of our citizens, the fire was extinguished before it had reached any of the other rooms. . . . Mr. Mann's loss for carpet, furniture, books, &c., is about \$100.00. Nearly all of Mr. Young's books were saved, though somewhat damaged by smoke and water. His loss for clothing, maps, books, papers, &c., is about \$80.00.

**SUGARLOAF COUNTY.**—Mr. John H. Benner, of Sugarloaf, met with an accident on the 6th inst. which resulted in his death. He left his team standing for a few minutes at Seybertsville, when he became frightened and started. He sprang and caught the lines, and was thrown between the wheels, and was so crushed and mangled that he died about 9 o'clock the same day. At Klinger's tavern, to which he had been carried.

**FAYETTE COUNTY.**—Ninety thousand dollars of individual subscription has been secured to the Fayette County Railroad. Union bond will take \$10,000 in stock. The Commissioners are about taking out their charter, and will institute an immediate survey of the road. . . . The horse thief, James M. Mooney, broke jail on the 27th ult.

**WESTMORELAND COUNTY.**—A man named Thomas Smith was last week run over by a night train on the Pennsylvania Road, near Niverville. He resided at Lockport. . . . A daughter of Mr. Wanganam, of Salersboro, recently had her arm broken in attempting to jump from a sled under full head-way.

**UNION COUNTY.**—On the 4th inst., as Jacob G. Brown of East Buffalo was feeding a straw cutter, his right hand was accidentally drawn in between the knives, cutting off all the fingers and the thumb.

**NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.**—The barn belonging to Mr. Armstrong, about three miles above Milton, was destroyed by fire, on 7th inst. Several cattle perished in the flames.

**RATHER A FRANK CONFESSION.**—A Democratic country editor in Ohio, who is also postmaster, has defined his position with a frankness and good nature that quite overcomes one's conviction of its reality. It suits some of the time-serving politicians of the same creed to hear. He says:—

"For my own part, although I have full faith in Judge Douglas and fully believe in the doctrine of popular sovereignty, yet with a regard to my position, as an officer of the federal government, as well as a profound respect for the American eagle, and the income of my office, as a matter of expediency I shall support the President."

N. B.—In the event that Douglas succeeds, we can change our views about the end of 'old Buck's term.'"

**NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.**—The annual State election in New Hampshire, took place on 10th inst. and resulted in the success of the Republican candidate for Governor, all the State Councillors, two thirds of the Senators, and a large majority of the members of the House of Representatives, which ensures the continuance of John P. Hale, or the election of some other good Republican to the United States Senate.

**IMPORTANT RUMOR.**—The Detroit Advertiser, of the 8th inst. says:—We hear a rumor that General Cass, very probably, will not remain much longer in Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet. The rumor comes from a source so intimately connected with General Cass, and so likely to be privately posted, with regard to his feelings, that we are inclined to place considerable reliance upon it.

## THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

We give below the new platform of principles adopted by the Democratic State Convention, which met at Harrisburg on the 4th March. It knocks away some of the old planks in the Cincinnati concern, which are now cast aside as useless lumber:

**Resolved,** That the principle involved in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and asserted in the Kansas Nebraska act, that the people of the Territories shall have exclusive control over their domestic institutions, is the only sure guarantee against the agitation of the nation, in regard to the local institutions of particular States and Territories.

**Resolved,** That by the uniform application of this Democratic principle to the organization of Territories, and to the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect, the equal rights of all the States may be preserved, the original compact of the Constitution maintained inviolate, and the harmony of the union of the American States preserved and insured.

**Resolved,** That it is the right of the people of any State or Territory to exercise their sovereign power through duly chosen representatives, and through them enact a constitution and government: or they may delegate to such representatives the more limited power to prepare their form of government, reserving to themselves the rights of ratification; and that either mode of giving existence to State institutions is consistent with the doctrine of popular sovereignty, and the established practice of the States of this Union.

**Resolved,** That the Kansas-Nebraska act, having asserted and recognized the right of the people of the Territories to form their own institutions in their own way, the duly organized government in Kansas, having by regular process provided for a convention of delegates by the people, with instructions and power to form a constitution, and such delegates having assembled in convention and enacted a constitution under such instructions and power, such constitution, being republican in form, and the Territory having the number of inhabitants to justify it, Kansas should be promptly admitted into the Union.

**Resolved,** That the people of Kansas, under the constitution enacted by their convention, may at all times, alter, reform or abolish their form of government in such manner as they may think proper; that the provisions contained therein as to a particular mode of alteration, after 1861, does not forbid any other mode, the people by regular process may choose to adopt, either before or after that time; and this construction is warranted by the practice of Pennsylvania and other States, and may be regarded, as based upon a settled principle of constitutional law.

**Resolved,** That it is the opinion of this Convention, that the time has come when the difficulties and troubles in Kansas should cease and determine; that if the schemes of bad men are still to agitate the Territory, the conflict should be local, not national; and that great peril and danger are to be apprehended to the Union, and the cause of free government, by the further delay of her admission as a State.

**Resolved,** That if the Constitution of Kansas is not acceptable, in some of its provisions, to the majority of the free State men of that Territory, their own course of obstinate conduct has produced the result; they have no cause to complain, and their mouths should be forever closed.

**Resolved,** That we have evident reason to believe that the abolitionists in Kansas, and out of it, have a much greater desire to overthrow the Democratic party of the nation, than to ameliorate the condition of the slave; and while they are loud in their protestations against what they call the slave power, they conceal a thirst and desire for political place, which they would grasp at the cost of the broken and shattered bonds of the Union.

**Resolved,** Therefore that we unhesitatingly approve of the measures of Mr. Buchanan in his Kansas policy; and are ready and willing to sustain him therein, as in all other measures of his administration thus far disclosed; and we have full confidence that he will not abandon an Election in the Democratic creed.

**Resolved,** That the Democracy of Pennsylvania acknowledge with pride and commendation the able and timely support which the Hon. William Bigler has given in the United States Senate, to the policy of the National Administration; his wisdom in council, his logic and integrity, constitute him a representative to whom the interests of his constituents may be safely confided.

**Resolved,** That in electing William F. Packer, as Governor of this State the Democratic party have secured the services of one in every way qualified to administer all the affairs of the State for its best interests. With an enlarged experience he combines an administrative ability of no ordinary character, and we have every confidence that he will, by his advocacy of the true administration policy, secure the prosperity of the people, and the honor of the Commonwealth.

**Resolved,** That we recommend to the Legislature of this State such measures of reform and economy as will aid to lessen, as much as possible, the heavy burden imposed on the people, by taxation, and we particularly recommend a revision of the system of banks, that may prevent in the future the troubles and difficulties that the people of the State have recently encountered.

CHERRY TREE, March, 1858.

**MR. EDITOR.**—The following extract of a letter from a friend in Iowa, concerning a walled lake in that State, may be interesting to a good many of your readers.

WM. LANGDON.  
"You say you noticed numerous accounts of a walled lake in Wright County, and ask if I know any thing concerning it. The Lake is situated in the southern part of Wright County, and seventeen miles from Belmond. I have been there several times, and have given the history of the lake a careful personal. In most particulars it is correct, although evident from the way in which the story has been well developed. The wall is undoubtedly the work of art, but by whom, or when, no tradition or history informs us. It has always afforded me much pleasure in visiting this beautiful lake; not only on account of the beauty and grandeur of the scenery, but also by the sports which it affords; the lake abounding in water-fowl and the finest fish. Besides Walled Lake, Wright County contains several others of much importance. Seven miles from Belmond, are the Union Lakes—two most beautiful lakes—which also abound with the finest fish. Yours Respectfully,  
J. M. ELDER."

Dates to the 5th inst. have been received from the city of Mexico. Civil war was raging throughout the country. The Government troops near Cyla were awaiting reinforcements. The other party, 5,000 strong, were fortified at Celaya. Gen. Alvarez was also in the field with 3,000 cavalry, opposing the Government. The downfall of Zuloaga was considered sure.

Gov. Packer has pardoned Thos. Berry, formerly of Greensburg, who, together with a number of others, was convicted at Carlisle, in November, 1856, of riot, and sentenced to two years and nine months imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary.

## New Advertisements.

**NOTICE TO FARMERS.**—The undersigned would inform the Farmers of Clearfield county, that he intends to pay them, a professional visit in the spring. Persons interested will please take notice. [mar7] SAMUEL STRAU.

**EXECUTORS' NOTICE.**—Letters Testamentary on the Estate of Joseph Smeal, late of Pike township, Clearfield county, Pa. deceased, having been granted to the undersigned; all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement before said duly authorized Executor. Pike tp., March 17, 1858-6t p. Executor.

**ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.**—Letters of Administration on the Estate of Oliphant Cochran, late of Penn township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned; all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated to me, or my Attorney, L. J. Crans, Clearfield. Penn tp., March 17, 1858-6t. Administrator.

**CAUTION.**—All persons are hereby cautioned against meddling with the following property in the possession of Thomas A. McGhee & Co., the same having been purchased by me at Sheriff's sale, and are subject to my order to wit: 7 Stoves, 4 Clocks, 8 Beds and Bedding, 8 Bedsteads, 1 Bureau, 1 Trunk, 3 dozen Chairs, 2 Rocking chairs, 1 Looking glass, 1 Wash stand, 2 Tables, 1 Book case desk & books, 60 yards Carpet, Lot of Chamber furniture, &c. Timber on 150 acres land, owned by David and John Snyder. JOHN PATTON, Curwensville, March 10, 1858-10-7.

**CLEARFIELD BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.**—A WORD TO ALL.—The subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity, that he has LOCATED himself on MAIN STREET opposite the Jail, and is now prepared to wait upon and render general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. He feels confident in saying that never before has there been offered to the public of this section, such inducement as he offers. All articles purchased at this establishment will be warranted, and if proven not to be represented as such, goods will be returned free of charge. His work cannot be surpassed, as he is determined to use only the very best materials in their manufacture. The "world and the rest of mankind" are requested to call and satisfy themselves of the fact, that his articles are of the best and most durable materials. GEORGE SHULTZ, Clearfield, March 17, 1858.

**CAUTION.**—All persons are hereby cautioned against meddling with the following property in the possession of Thomas A. McGhee & Co., as the same belongs to us, having been purchased at Sheriff's sale: 1 yoke of oxen, 4 two year old Calves, 1 grey Mare, 7 one year old Calves, 1 roan Horse, 1 dark brown Horse, 4 sets Harness, 1 wind mill, 2 cutting boxes, 4 hog sleds and chains, 1 long sled, 1 wash kettle, 2 harrows, 1 plough, 1 cross cut saw, 20 bu. grain in the mill, 10 plates in mill, 1 wagon, Lot of hay, 2 grind stones, 2 sets of scythes &c., 1 mill saw, 1 sett timber pulleys, 1 sett wagon springs, Lot of tools and stove in the mill. JAMES MCGHEE, HENRY L. MCGHEE, Chest tp., March 10, 1858-10-7.

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New York, March 17, 1858-lamly.

**ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.**—Letters of Administration on the Estate of Eliza Mott, late of Bell township, Clearfield county, Pa. deceased, having been granted to the undersigned; all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement to the undersigned, or to L. J. Crans, Esq., Clearfield, Pa. HOMER W. MOTT, March 3, 1858-6t. Administrator.

**TAKE NOTICE!**—TAVEN KEEPERS and the public, the Green and White, whole sale Grocers, Canal Street Wharf, Harrisburg, have on hand a large lot of Liquors at reduced prices, by the barrel or otherwise, to suit purchasers, consisting of the following: Pure Brandy, New England Rum, Old Rye Whiskey, Lisbon Wine, Domestic Brandy, Pure Holland Gin, Monongahela Whiskey, Rectified Pitta Whiskey, Blackberry Brandy, Port Wine, Peach Brandy, Madeira Wine, Lavender Brandy, Pure Holland Gin, Cherry Brandy, Domestic Gin, Scotch Whiskey, And other Liquors, a Dealer's Pure Champagne, &c., &c., &c. Orders promptly attended to. GROSS & KUNKEL, Wholesale Grocers, Canal Street Wharf, between Walnut and State Streets, Harrisburg, Pa. Mar10-38-1y.

**TWENTY BUSHELS WHITE BEANS,** for sale at the "corner store" of WM. IRVIN, March 2, 1858, in Curwensville.

**SUPERFINE AND EXTRA FLOUR** for sale by CURWENSVILLE, March 2, 1858. WM. IRVIN.