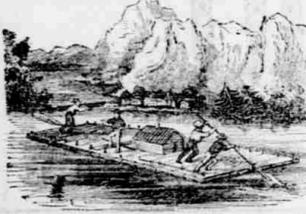


Raftsmen's Journal.



S. B. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. CLEARFIELD, PA., MAY 19, 1858.

HOW THEY LOOK AT IT IN KANSAS.—The people of Kansas, as we anticipated, reject with contempt the pitiful bribe offered them by the Administration as the price of their liberties; they scold the idea of receiving the Lecompton constitution even when accompanied by a golden pill.

The Quindaro Chindowen says:—"For our part, we consider it a most infamous dodge—an infernal swindle—a piece of unmitigated scoundrelism. It is mean, low-lived, villainous. It has its origin in injustice; its chief feature is partiality; it is the latest mandate of the vilest despotism."

The Leavenworth Ledger says:—"It now remains for the people of this territory to decide whether they will accept the bribe offered to them by Congress, or reject it, and with it that budget of villainies, the Lecompton constitution. We have too much confidence in the integrity of the people of Kansas to believe that they will accept any such proposition. We believe that they would rather remain a territory eternally, than to come into the Union under such insulting and degrading conditions."

The Leavenworth Times says:—"Our duty, as it appears to us, is plain though it be painful. With that devotion and magnanimity, characteristic of the free state party, we should drop all thought of existing state governments; go, like one man, into the election under the English bill, vote the land bribe, with its Lecompton appendage, into eternity, and then urge forward emigration, so that before another year rolls around, we may count a population guaranteeing our admission into the confederation even under the high-handed terms of the English bill."

The Lawrence Republican says:—"As we go to press, we learn that the Lecompton bill, as reported by English from the committee of conference, has passed both branches of Congress—in the House by nine majority. Lecompton is therefore passed—provided the people of Kansas vote to accept a proffered land grab; otherwise we remain in a territorial condition until we have 93,000 inhabitants. Of course we will remain a territory!"

The Atchison Champion says:—"This act is the crowning infamy of the disgraceful action which has characterized the Lecompton movement since it sprang into existence. Corruption culminated in this English amendment, and fiendish malignancy lurked its last shaft at the people of Kansas, in a low insult to their manhood and honor, by attempting to buy their manhood, and bribe them to accept this famous swindle with a few acres of land. They would rather remain outside of the Union forever, than accept this Swindle on any terms. They hated it first from a sense of its injustice, and at every step in its progress, as the villainy which has marked its successful consummation has grown more infamous, their hatred has grown more intense; they utterly detest its every feature, and scorn the paltry acres of land with which unprincipled men have sought to purchase their manhood."

A NEW PARTY MOVEMENT.—Measures are being adopted in the State of New York, to effect a union of all the opponents of the Lecompton fraud upon a single ticket at the coming election. A circular has been issued urging the importance of a meeting of all persons, without regard to former political associations, who are now willing to oppose, at the polls, the principles and policy of the National Administration. This circular is signed by the most prominent members of the Republican and American parties, and indicates clearly the platform on which a common organization and a common effort are practicable. The New York Tribune gives the movement its entire approbation. It says:—"We hail with joy and hope this cordial overture. This State ought to send from twenty-five to thirty opponents of the Lecompton fraud to the next Congress, and elect a State ticket and Legislature hostile to it by at least one hundred thousand majority. To secure this consummation, a generous forgetfulness of obsolete differences, and an earnest reciprocity of concessions with regard to candidates are all that is needed." We make the following extract from the circular:

"The absolute and unconditional surrender of the National Government into the hands of the aggressive and intolerant slave power of the country, by the National Administration, as exemplified in its attempt to impose a pulvis Constitution upon the people of Kansas, in defiance of their expressed wishes, makes it the imperative duty of all good citizens, who desire to preserve the institutions inherited from their fathers, to ignore all considerations of a selfish character, and to unite at the polls for the purpose of deposing an Administration at once so faithless and despotic. As a preliminary step, the undersigned have cordially united with their fellow-citizens in calling a mass-meeting, to be held at Buffalo, on the twenty-seventh of May, at which an opportunity will be afforded for a free and full expression of the sentiments of the people of the country, in regard to their political rights and duties. Satisfied themselves that all personal and party considerations should, at this time, be made subservient to the public welfare, the undersigned have no hesitation in asking the sentiments of the wards and towns in the county, to unite with them in utter forgetfulness of the past, and in harmonious preparation for the future, to the end that the Government of the future may be wrested from the hands of those who now control it."

PROTECTION TO AMERICAN INDUSTRY.—The following article, which we clip from a late number of the Delaware Journal, expresses exactly the sentiments we entertain on the subject to which it relates:—"Protection to American industry should be the watchword of every mechanic in the United States. In adjusting a tariff for revenue a just and proper discrimination should be made in favor of the industrial classes of our country. Why should not we take care of our own manufacturing interests to the same extent as England? Why should Congress in its legislation give to the manufacturers and workshops of Europe a preference over those at home? This question of protection, like that of slavery has too long been moulded into shape and power by southern interests, to the great injury of northern mechanics and laborers; and the time we think has now come when the working men of the country have a right to demand of Congress a more decidedly American policy in reference to the tariff question."

The tolling millions of our people have felt keenly and bitterly the effects of an indiscriminate competition with England in the departments of trade and industry; and profiting by that experience, should set up their claim to more substantial protection from a government so abundantly blessed with all the energies of industrial vitality as is ours at present. It would seem that nothing, but the most decided hostility to domestic industry could prompt an American citizen to oppose a proper degree of protection to our manufacturers, when he must know—from the experience of the past, as well as by the natural laws of trade, that such protection—such fostering of home industry—is essential to the permanent establishment of a fair system of competition between this country and Europe."

If incidental protection had been afforded our manufactures long ago, hundreds and thousands of men and women might now be employed, who to-day are wandering about the country in a half-famished, impoverished condition, seeking employment—but seeking in vain. And while all this misery, all this stagnation of business is going on, England is pouring in upon us all the productions of her shops and manufactories in such vast abundance as to completely overstock the market, undersell the American producer, and thereby prostrate the industrial interests of the country; thus locking up workshops, silencing the loom, the anvil, the saw and the various implements of busy trade, which might otherwise send up their united hum of activity from the plying arms and hands of thousands of happy and skillful mechanics."

Why not then give us protection? why do not the people—the interested people, those whose shops are idle, whose implements of industry are silently rusting for want of use, whose homes are desolated by poverty, and whose sinews are becoming rigid and stiff from very want of exercise, why do they not insist upon their rights and speak out to Legislators and Presidents a voice that will be heard, and must be respected? Let the key note of the American mechanic then be PROTECTION—that protection which will secure national prosperity, and insure domestic happiness and comfort by a fair and sure reward for honest industry and toil."

For weeks, if not months, Congress was impudently to dispose of the Kansas question somehow—almost anyhow—in order to take up and dispose of the subjects on which practical legislation is required by the public interest. Such were the daily exhortations of the "National" press—such was the burden of the strain especially of those devoted to the Federal Executive. No "harp of a thousand strings" was ever twanged more persistently. Well: Kansas is at length disposed of, at least for the present. Congress has for some ten days devoted its energies to what are (as they say) practical subjects. What are the results, present and probable, of this new direction of its energies? What good has thence been realized, or is likely to be?

The securing of Homesteads to Actual Settlers on the Public Lands by some measure which shall give them at least a few years' start of speculators, if not the exclusive right of appropriation, has been brought fairly and in an unexceptionable form before each House. There was no excuse, not grounded in hostility, to the principle, for evading or postponing action. Yet action has been evaded or postponed in each, and almost exclusively by the votes of those who supported the Lecompton and English bills. Those votes have probably detected any action looking to Land Reform at this Session.

The Pacific Railroad has in like manner been taken up only to be thrown over for the Session. The votes by which action on this subject, also, was defeated were mainly those of the Lecomptonites. The long-deferred claims of the sufferers by French Spoiliations prior to 1800 have also been thrown over for the Session, which probably means for the Congress. Here, again, the majority was composed mainly of Administration men.

On the subject of Tariff Revision no action has been taken, and there is no rational hope of any. A Pennsylvania President and Chairman of Ways and Means see the Mining and Manufacturing interests he paralyzed and despondent, with the Labor of the Country inadequately employed and paid, while the Government is rushing into debt at the rate of some Twenty Millions per annum. A proper Revision of the Tariff would reanimate industry and arrest the decay of the National Finances. Nothing like this is done, nothing is attempted—for the architects of ruin have a majority in either House.

The improvement of Rivers and Harbors ought to receive marked attention from Congress at this time; but there is little hope that anything will be done. The only bill reported which provides at all adequately for this great National interest emanates from the Republican minority of the House Committee of Commerce.

Even the National Bankrupt Act, has scarcely a prospect of being acted on. Two or three bills have been reported to the Senate, by various fragments of the Judiciary Committee, but there is hardly a chance that either will be definitely acted upon.

Such being the general aspects presented by the journals and tables of the two Houses, in this sixth month of the Session, and after the Kansas question has been for some time put upon the table, we are left with the practical business of putting the office-holders freshly in funds by passing the Appropriation bills, the majority in Congress regard with favor?

THE GREAT BUFFALO HUNT.—The headquarters of the great buffalo hunt, in which Mohammed Pasha, a bevy of Congressmen and a lot of diplomatists are to take part next July, will be established at Breckenridge, which is at the head of steam navigation on the Red River of the North. From this point for full five hundred miles the Red River of the North, navigable for heavy draft steamers, rolls down the richest and most magnificent valley in the world. Its attractions for emigration are unequalled; rich in its products, with a mild and even temperature. Through it roam the buffalo and elk, the hunting of which will prove a noble sport to those composing the party. The expedition will leave St. Cloud, on the Mississippi River, about the middle of July, and proceed directly to Breckenridge, and Mr. George F. Boott, of Minnesota, offers to convey all editors of the press through out the Union, who desire to accompany the expedition, from St. Cloud to the hunting grounds and back to St. Cloud free of expense. Proper vouchers will be required.

An "Address from the Advent church in N. York and Newark, to the church scattered abroad," in which there is an attempt to prove that the advent of our Lord will take place this year, &c., having been circulated in the public prints, Dr. Hutchison of the N. Y. Advent Mission Church comes out and says they have no hand in the matter; that they have no faith in the teachings of the address; and that it is mainly the work of Mr. A. Flavel, of Newark, who has set quite a number of times for the event before. "Adventists believe in the near coming of Christ; but they are not to be held responsible for the disappointed expectations of every charlatan speculator, who wishes to bring himself into notoriety by setting days or years for the Advent of our Savior."

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE BAPTIST MISSIONARY UNION.—The donations and legacies to the Baptist Missionary Union, up to the close of the financial year, March 13th, amounted to \$85,859.74, which, added to the sums placed at the disposal of the Executive Committee for specified purposes, by the United States Government and co-ordinate societies, swells the entire sum, in round numbers, to \$97,000. This amount is equal to the sums actually paid out by the Treasurer, and leaves the debt against the treasury about the same as the previous year—\$37,000. The amount received into the treasury during the month of March was \$34,000.

THE NEW MILITARY LAW.—Under the new Military Law, passed at the recent session of the Legislature, the militia enrollment is entirely dispensed with, and all volunteer companies parading, are allowed for every person each day, not exceeding six times during the year, one dollar and fifty cents per diem. In addition to this, the commanding officer of a regiment may order the companies composing it out for an encampment parade, not exceeding six days, once during each year. This is intended as an inducement to young men, with military ardor, who cannot well afford to lose the time for the indulgence of it.

GEOGRAPHY.—CHICAGO.—Chicago is a bustling city. It was formerly in Illinois, but now Illinois is in it. Lake Michigan is situated in Chicago. The principal productions of Chicago are corner lots, statisticians, wind, the democratic press and long John Wentworth. The population of Chicago is about sixteen millions, and is "rapidly increasing." The people are very unassuming and moral—almost too much so. The real estate dealers are all honorable men, like Brutus, and wouldn't tell a lie for anything. Chicago is not in the temperate zone, the habits of the people not being at all in that way.

A frightful accident occurred upon the New York Central Railroad on the morning of the 11th. Two trains, running upon different tracks, one of them at full speed, met upon the bridge over the Saugnet Creek, near Whitesboro. The bridge gave way after the engines had crossed, and the freight and passenger cars were precipitated into the creek and piled one upon the other. Eight or ten persons were killed and between forty and fifty more or less seriously injured.

The Pigeon-Roost in Decatur county, Indiana, extends over a distance of twenty eight miles. It is about fourteen miles wide. The birds have not nested at this roost for thirty years until this spring. Over this vast extent of country every tree has from ten to fifteen nests, and every nest at least one bird. The young are now hardly able to fly, and the shooting is mere slaughter. The old birds leave early in the morning in search of food, and return in the evening.

THE TREMENDOUS CHEVASSI opposite New Orleans, in spite of all efforts of the pile drivers, still continues in full force. The water has overflowed some of the grave-yard, and the cement upon the tombs has been dissolved, and the smell has become offensive. The water has been so impregnated with the obnoxious gases, as to poison the fish around about the different cemeteries.

THE PRICE OF THE COMING WOOL CLIP.—The Ohio Cultivator for May 1, thus speaks of the prices of the coming Wool clip:—"The Wool buyers approach their work very cautiously, and we presume prices will open some 8 or 10 cents lower than the ruling rates of last year. Many of the Manufacturers need to buy on time, on account of the difficulty of negotiating their paper in Banks for cash, as formerly."

The actual receipts of the U. S. Treasury for the quarter ending March 31st were, in round numbers, \$7,500,000—the expenditures \$17,500,000! One of Gen. Jackson's sayings was that those who trade on borrowed capital ought to break, and as Buchanan's administration promises to leave the people a nice legacy of debt, the sooner it breaks the better.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS

LANCASTER COUNTY.—Miss Mary Culp, a beautiful and accomplished young lady, was drowned last week in the Little Chiques at Mount Joy. She, in company with Miss Mary McNeal, ventured out upon the stream in a skiff. The boat, unfortunately, upset, precipitating them into the creek, which, at that time, owing to the recent rains, was quite swollen and rapid. Miss McNeal caught at a limb and supported herself until she was rescued. After dredging the stream for some time, Miss Culp's dead body was found with her arms clasped firmly around a floating log, and was tossed up with the greatest difficulty. The Lancaster Times says, on Wednesday, a young man residing in the vicinity of the railroad bridge, at the Conestoga, attempted to jump from the cars, as they arrived near that place. The train was going at the rate of thirty miles an hour, and when last seen, the young man was flying down the embankment, performing about twenty-five evolutions to the minute. Straps, dicky-strings and suspender buttons, flew off in every direction. The Wrightsville Star says, as Mr. Cume of Marietta, was crossing Chestnut Hill, with a horse and buggy on Thursday evening last, he was stopped on the road by four men, and robbed of eleven dollars, which happened fortunately to be all the money he had about him at the time. It is said that Marietta and Columbia are infested at this time with a gang of scoundrels hailing from Elmira, called "the Sharps," who came down as rascals, and are playing their avocation of gamblers, thimble riggers, pick pockets and robbers, in the neighborhood of the city. The same paper details two other cases of robbery at Columbia—one of a Mrs. Wilson, of that borough, of her port monnaie containing thirty-five dollars, and the other a farmer, who came to town to "see the elephant," and who got a sight to the tune of seven dollars, being relieved of that amount at the circus.

INDIANA COUNTY.—A son of Mr. Samuel Dixon, of Blairsville, aged about 6 years, came very near being drowned, on the 8th inst., while fishing near Treize's Mill. By some accident he fell over the wall near the dam and had sunk twice, and was about going down the third time, when he was rescued by some of the men in the mill. But for this timely assistance he would have been brought home a corpse. We learn, says the Indiana Messenger, that some fine mines, as a number of persons were engaged at work on the farm of W. Hoover, in East Mahoning township, they discovered, under the roots of a tree or sapling, a large flat stone, upon which were inscribed the figures 1714; and on removing the stone, bones in a decayed state, supposed to be those of a human being, were discovered. This section of country, according to the reliable history, was not settled by any intelligent race of beings until many years after the above date, and consequently we are unable to give the name of the sculptor who chiseled the figures upon the stone; nor can we give or readers any information in relation to the person whose remains were found mouldering beneath. We give the facts as they have been stated to us, and leave the mystery to the gods to solve. On Monday morning the 10th, a colored individual, named James McGinty, in the employ of John A. Jamison, of Indiana, breathed his last, as was supposed by all persons present. The necessary articles were purchased by Mr. Jamison, and preparations made for his burial, when, to the surprise of all present, it was discovered that the colored individual was not dead, but had been lying in a trance for a couple of hours. The preparations for a funeral at once ceased, and the supposed dead man continued to revive to such an extent that hopes are entertained of his recovery.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.—On the 3d inst. while the gunners attached to the Riggsold Artillery, were exercising with their brass six-pounder, hand from Mr. Solomon Hoch, setting fire to his clothes and otherwise injuring him. The physicians cut of the hand above the wrist and the patient is doing well. . . . The Brookville Jeffersonian of the 13th says, an Irish woman living in the suburbs of our town, who washes and scrubs about town, and who is addicted to the custom of occasionally looking at her watch rather late on a day last week and fell beneath the load before reaching home. Her good-natured husband met her, loaded her into a wheelbarrow and conveyed her home. The scene is described by those who witnessed it as ludicrous.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.—The Shamokin Journal gives the following notice of the contemplated rolling-mill at Shamokin:—"This rolling mill will contain two steam Engines—two of 120 horse power, and one of 80, and will have a capacity to manufacture 6000 tons of iron per annum. The machinery will be so arranged, as to turn out Railroad Iron of all sizes, from 20 pounds up to 75 pounds per yard. It will also be so constructed for the manufacture of all sizes and shapes of Merchants Bar Iron, Cast-Axle, Nail Plate, &c."

MIFFLIN COUNTY.—Strunk and Ambrose, two of the parties charged with stealing meat, &c. in one of the river townships, made their escape from the Lewistown jail on Monday afternoon, May 10th, at three o'clock, by breaking the lock of the yard gate, and before any effective pursuit was made reached the ridge. The prisoners it appears were set to washing and scrubbing their cells, and these two permitted to go into the yard when done, where in open daylight they projected and carried out their liberation.

CAMBERG COUNTY.—Three of the four Irishmen, arrested for an assault upon Harrison Gaghgan, were committed to Ebsenburg jail by Esq. Douglass of Johnstown on Monday last in default of \$500 bail each. The other entered bail. . . . On Tuesday afternoon the 10th, one of the most severe storms of wind and hail and rain that we ever witnessed visited this locality. . . . Jerry Wagner was so unfortunate on Monday last as to have his right hand badly crushed between two iron plates at the Mill.

SNYDER COUNTY.—Capt. Jacob Hummel, of Monroe township, kept an account of the lumber that was floated on the Susquehanna on the 18th, 19th and 20th ult., and sums up as follows: 780 rafts and arks, with 2311 hands occupied in transporting the same. On the 20th the canal boats passing and repassing the point occupied, and they numbered 70, including 3 packets with nearly 400 passengers.

A SECOND SUB-MARINE TELEGRAPH.—English papers say that a company has been formed to construct another line of Telegraph from Europe to the United States. The cable will be laid from Boston to the most western of the Azores, and thence to Lisbon, from which point lines would be established in all required directions. Provisional contracts for manufacturing the cable have already been entered into.

The Wilkesbarre Times says that Col. C. F. Wells, Jr., of Athens, Pa., has contracted with the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company for the purchase of the North Branch Canal, from Northumberland to the State line, for one and a half million of dollars. We presume there is nothing more than an offer to purchase.

Recent intelligence from Lecompton states that marauders committed numerous depredations in that neighborhood on the 11th, robbing several settlers and the store of William S. Wells, some 15 miles from Lecompton. The gang is said to number sixty men, completely armed, and is asserted to be the same that recently perpetrated the robberies at Fort Scott. No pursuit was attempted.

A violent tornado blew the passenger train of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad off the track at Lexington, Missouri, on Thursday night and several persons were seriously injured. The town of Lexington and Peoria at the junction of Towanda also suffered severely, half the houses in them being prostrated. At Towanda three men were killed.

The locktenders between Pittsburg and Johnstown have been discharged, and watchmen appointed along the line who walk the towpath for a specified distance daily. We think something like this has been adopted on this side of the mountains.

The British have taken Lucknow and by this time the rebellion in India is about over. It has, however, cost a vast amount of blood and treasure. The British army still hold possession of Canton. The capture of Pekin has not yet been decided on.

6000 acres of public lands near Cornell Bluffs have been withdrawn from market since the passage of the Kansas bill, and now stand in the name of three members of Congress, of whom Mr. English is said to be one!

The Harrisburg Telegraph says that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have increased the wages of their employees five per cent. A reduction had been made during the panic of last fall.

A Western editor, in speaking of a steam boat explosion, says that three persons were "slightly" killed.

Bishop Potter, of Pennsylvania, and his lady and children, have sailed for Europe in the Liverpool packet-ship Saratoga.

In Switzerland no less than twenty thousand women earn a fair livelihood by making watches.

New Advertisements.

WAGON FOR SALE.—The undersigned, residing in New Millport, has a good two-horse wagon, which he will sell low for cash. JOHN L. REX. May 18-5d.

NEW GOODS.—The undersigned has just received from the East and opened at the corner store in Curwensville, the general assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, suitable for this locality, which he offers on the most reasonable terms to suit the times. WM. IRVIN. [May 19]

CAUTION—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or meddling with Two 2-year old Steers, one 3-year old Heifer, 24 acres of wheat, and 100 bushels of corn, the property of Philip Antes, of Lawrence township, as the same belong to me. SAMUEL SEHRING. Lawrence tp., May 18, 1858-3t.

NOTICE.—The Books, Notes and Judgments of S. C. Patchin, of Glen Hope, have been assigned to me and left with Esq. Hays, of Ansonville, and Esq. Wells, of Clearfield creek for collection. All persons indebted are requested to call immediately and settle and save costs. A. W. PATCHIN. Burnside, May 13, 1857-m19.

CAUTION.—All persons are cautioned against purchasing or meddling with the following property in the possession of Robert Michaels, of this township, to-wit: one Wagon, one Bay Mare, one Sorrel Horse, two Cows, two young Calves, a lot of square timber in the woods, grain in the ground, one windmill, one plough, one harrow, two timber sleds and two log chains, as the same belong to me. SAMUEL SEHRING. Burnside township, May 19, 1858.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or meddling with the following property in the possession of S. C. Patchin, of Glen Hope, the same having been purchased by me at Sheriff's sale, and are subject to my order, to-wit: 2,000 feet of timber at Millport, 2,700 feet of timber on land of Potter's, 1 Buggy, Clearfield town, 1 Coil rope, 1 set Harness, 1 Bay horse, 1 two-horse wagon, 3 Chains, 1 Cutting box. A. W. PATCHIN. Burnside, May 12, 1858-m19.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.—The subscriber has just received a fresh supply of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, such as hats, caps, shoes, gloves, &c., embracing every variety and style of goods, adapted to this section of country. JOHN PATTON. Curwensville, May 12, 1858.

FLOR, Oats, Rye, &c., for sale at the cheap store of JOHN PATTON, Curwensville.

A Lot of good Grindstones, with fixtures, for sale by JOHN PATTON, Curwensville.

CARPETS, Oil Cloths, Window Shades, &c., can be procured at the store of JOHN PATTON, Curwensville.

MACKEREL, Herrings, Bacon, Codfish, &c., for sale at the store of JOHN PATTON, Curwensville.

A LARGE LOT OF NAILS, Glass, Paints, Oils, &c., for sale cheap by JOHN PATTON. Curwensville, May 12, 1858.

LADIES' MANTILLAS, Shawls, Bonnets, Sheldons, &c., and Ladies' dress goods of all kinds for sale low by JOHN PATTON. Curwensville, May 12, 1858.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—Valuable Tract of Land, near Mill, and a quantity of Timber Land.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Clearfield county, at May Term, 1858, there will be exposed to public sale, in the office of New Washington, on Friday the 22d day of July, 1858, at 2 o'clock, P. M. of said day, all that fine Tract of land, timbering establishment, and land connected therewith, containing in all about three hundred acres, the property of Jonathan Pearce, dec'd., situate in Chest township, Clearfield county, bounded as follows, viz: by lands of Joseph McMurtry, Aaron Pierce, Thomas McHenry, David Wood and others, which premises were valued and appraised under a writ of partition, granted at December Term, 1854, and the heirs of said Jonathan Pearce, deceased, having refused to take the same at the valuation, this order of sale was made. The property situate upon Chest creek in a populous neighborhood, and in an excellent location for lumbering, &c. The land is heavily timbered with excellent white pine and oak timber. Several houses, stables, and other outbuildings upon the premises.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent of the whole purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck down. One third of the remainder to be secured upon the premises by bond and mortgage, the interest payable annually to Marland Wager late widow of Jona. Pearce, during life, and at her decease, the principal to be paid to the heirs of said deceased. One third of the balance cash in the sale is confirmed by the Court and the remainder in two equal annual payments thereafter, with interest to be secured by judgment bond and mortgage. Possession of the premises given at the confirmation of the sale. JOHN FORABAGH, Trustee. May 19, 1858.

TAR!—Persons wishing to procure Tar, can be accommodated by calling at may 12 McPIERSON'S OLD TAN-YARD.

PLUMS!—A lot of Wertz's improved plums for sale by MERRELL & CARTER. Clearfield, April 28, 1858.

FLOUR.—Just received 50 barrels Extra Family Flour, which will be sold low for cash by December 2. RICHARD MOSSOP.

DR. LITCHI'S PAIN CURER, ANTI-BILIOUS REMEDY, AND RESTORATIVE, for Colds, Coughs, Cramp, &c., sold at Joseph Goun's Shoe Shop, Clearfield, Pa. Oct 28.

A. T. SCHRYVER has resumed the practice of medicine, and will attend promptly to all calls in his profession, by day or night. Residence opposite the Methodist church in the Borough of Clearfield. May 12th, 1858.

PLASTERING.—The subscriber having located himself in the Borough of Clearfield, would inform the public that he is prepared to do work in the above line, from plain to ornamental of any description, in a workmanlike style. Also whitewashing and repairing done in a neat manner, and on reasonable terms. EDWIN COOPER. April 7, 1858.

GLORIOUS NEWS!—NATIONAL EX-CHANGE.—The subscriber having taken the above well known office, is prepared to do work in the above line, from plain to ornamental of any description, in a workmanlike style. Also whitewashing and repairing done in a neat manner, and on reasonable terms. DAVID SMITH. Curwensville, April 8, 1858.

THE EXCELSIOR WOOL TRADER HAS MADE HIS APPEARANCE IN OUR COUNTY, with a heavy stock of Domestic Dry Goods, which compare with any western assortment of goods. His stock consists of Blankets, Coverlets, Barred and Plain Flannels, Sattinets, Casimeres, Jeans, Barred and Plain Linseys and Stocking Yarn; all which he will exchange for wool on low terms. JOSEPH GWINNER. [May 5]

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of Administration, cum testaments annexo, of the Estate of John Jordan, senr. 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 all persons claiming against the same, will present them, duly authenticated for settlement, to the undersigned, or to J. J. Crans, Esq., Clearfield, Pa. B. F. STELLING. EVE JORDAN, Administrators. May 12, 1858-5t.

BIBLES.—The Bible Society of Clearfield co., Pa., hereby gives notice that their books, namely, Bibles and Testaments, are deposited in the office of James Wrigley, Register and Recorder at Clearfield. The books are of various sizes and adapted to supply either private individuals or Sunday Schools at very cheap rates. Very good and durable Bibles can be had as low as 25 cents apiece, and Testaments as low as 61 cents apiece. The people of the county generally are also invited to leave with Mr. Wrigley any donation they may be disposed to make in aid of the cause of the Society. Signed by order of the Executive Committee. ALEX. McLEOD, President.

HALLO!—NEW WAGON MANUFACTORY.—The undersigned would respectfully announce to his friends and the public generally that he has opened out a new Wagon-Making Establishment in "New Salem City." Brady township, where he will at all times be prepared to manufacture, or repair, all kinds of Wagons, Carts, Wheelbarrows, &c. The best material that can be procured will be used, and his work will be made in the most substantial and durable manner. He will be glad to accept of an examination. By a close observation of his business engagements, and by disposing of his work on the most reasonable terms, which he will do for either cash or approved country produce, he hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of public esteem. BENJ. RISHLE. New Salem City, Jan. 16, 1856.

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 ESCAPED from the hands of the "LAW," 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 no better trade has ever been offered to the public of this section, such as he offers. All articles purchased at this establishment will be warranted, and if proven not to be as represented, will be made good without extra charge. His work is done in the most substantial and durable manner. 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 material. GEORGE SHULTZ. Clearfield, March 17, 1858.

LAGER! LAGER! LAGER! LAGER! LAGER BEER SALOON. "Eating House," "Eating House" and "Bakery." "Eating House," "Eating House," and "Bakery." The undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Clearfield and the public in general, that he has opened an EATING HOUSE and BAKERY in the room on Market street, known as the "OLD JEN'S STORE." He has a general assortment of Confectionery, such as Cakes, of all kinds, Nuts in great variety, Figs, Raisins, Prunes, &c., &c. He will also keep Ale and Lager Beer at all times, which he does not hesitate to say, is a superior article, and from the best breweries in the world. ALSO, a large assortment of Tobacco and Cigars, always on hand.

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THE public are respectfully invited to call and see his stock, which he thinks cannot fail to meet the wants and wishes of persons who desire any of the articles in his line of business. He solicits, and hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage, as it will be his constant aim to accommodate and please all who may favor him with their custom. Call and judge for yourselves. Remember the "OLD JEN'S STORE," on Market street, Clearfield. [May 25] WENDLIN ENTERS.

GREAT DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. DR. GARDNER LORENZ'S GREAT RESTORATIVE TROCHES, the Great Substitute for Tobacco.—It is well known and incontrovertible fact that the use of Tobacco is the promoting cause of many of the most severe MENTAL AND PHYSICAL disorders to which the race of man is subject. An careful analysis and long and painful experience have clearly proven that it contains certain narcotic and poisonous properties most dangerous in their effects, which by entering into the blood derange the functions and operations of the Heart, causing many to suppose that organ to be seriously diseased. TOBACCO affects also the entire nervous system, manifesting itself—as all who have ever used the Troches will bear testimony—in great and complete Nervous Irritability, Water Brash, Dyspepsia, and many other disorders of a similar character. The "Taste Restorative Troches" are designed to counteract these baneful influences, and have proved completely successful in a multitude of cases, and wherever used. Being harmless in themselves, they exert a beneficial effect upon the entire system, restoring the Taste which has become vitiated, or destroyed, by great indulgence, completely removing the irritation and accompanying tickling sensation of the Throat—which are always consequent upon abstaining from the use of Tobacco, and by giving it a healthy tone to the Stomach, invigorate the whole system.

Persons who are irrefragably undermining their constitutions and shortening their lives, should use these Troches immediately and throw off the injurious and unpleasant habit of Tobacco Chewing. These Troches or Lozenges are put up in a convenient and portable form at the low price of 50 cents per Box. A liberal discount to the Trade. Prepared solely by the undersigned to whom all orders should be addressed. JAMES E. BROWN, Druggist. Corner 2d and Race streets, Philadelphia April 14, 1858-1y.