

S. B. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., JUNE 23, 1858.

PENNSYLVANIA INTERESTS.

We are pleased to observe that much interest is being manifested in various portions of our State in regard to a protective tariff. A large meeting was held last week in Philadelphia, and public demonstrations have also been made in several of the iron and coal counties. To Pennsylvanians, there is no question at this time of such magnitude and importance as the protection of the industrial interests, not only of our own Commonwealth, but of the country at large. A tariff for mere revenue will not, however, afford adequate protection; the duties should be high enough to enable manufacturers of this country to compete successfully with those of foreign nations. Manv feign to believe that the system of protection is calculated to benefit the few-to build than they violated their professions, turned up the capitalists-and that the masses are, if traitors to the cause they had espoused, reanything, the losers thereby. This is sheer folly and nonsense. Where there is individual prosperity, general good flows from it: and where an entire community is prosperous, Argue the matter as you will, you can come to no other conclusion. If a man erects a furnace or a lumbering establishment, he must have hands to carry on his business. This creates a demand for laboring men, for produce and provisions, and all kinds of mechanical products. It is true, the man who builds the furnace or the lumbering establishment calculates to make money out of it. He would be a downright fool if he didn't, and everybody would pronounce him such. Why, the most outrageous opponent of a protective tariff would not invest a dollar if he did not expect a handsome profit; and all will admit that the capitalist must realize a good profit in order to pay his hands good wages.

During the past eighteen months all have fully experienced the evils of a general prostration of business, the result of the free-trade policy of the Democratic party. Thousands of laboring men out of employment-merchants who have failed or suspended-mechanics who had nothing to do-can bear witness to the disastrous effects of inadequate protection Our own county-Clearfield-has been greatly affected by it. As business of all kinds became paralyzed, the boat and ship builders were forced to contract or suspend operations -the eastern mills had large stocks of last year's lumber on hand-house and bridge building ceased in a great measure, and consequently the demand for square timber, spars, boards, &c., tell far short of the supply, and prices came down to almost ruinous figures. If general prosperity had prevailed and business of all kinds had been brisk-if there had been a demand for boats and ships, and if house and bridge building had been going on as usual, there is no doubt that the prices of lumber would have been remunerative, and Clearfield county would have been the better of it by thousands of dollars. This any one, who can comprehend the ordinary relations of trade and business, and how the prostration or prosperity of one branch will depress or stimulate the other, can understand.

The policy of Protection to Home Industry -a system of which HENRY CLAY was the founder and advecate-has always been one of the cardinal doctrines of our political creed, and is one that every Pennsylvanian should favor. The true basis of our wealth consists in our iron, coal ond other minerals, and these, together with the agricultural, mechanical and other laboring interests generally, should be adequately protected, if we would have our citizens prosperous and independent. The Democratic leaders profess to have at heart the welfare of "the dear people"-"the hardfisted yeomanry"-"the bone and sinew of the country"-and yet they oppose the only policy which will protect the laboring classes and make our State what she should be-the first in the Union.

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY .- It is said that circulars have been issued from Washington City and distributed over the Union, urging Mr. Crittenden as the candidate for the Presidency, irrespective of party or platform, and on the ground of his personal popularity with all the elements of opposition, and his acceptability to liberal-minded Democrats. There is a more hearty support, and with him as the candidate for the Presidency, and Gen. Simon Cameron for the Vice Presidency, we think success would be certain beyond all contingencies.

Doesn't Like It .- The last Clearfield Republican, (queer name for a Buchanan paper, to be sure,) growls considerably about the call present National Administration. It is sorely afraid the Opposition won't be able to unite. This disinterested solicitude for our welfare is eally kind in the editors of that immaculate et, and we propose that the Convention, hen it meets, award them a leather medal.

County Meeting .- We trust that all who an do so will be in attendance at the meeting this evening, the object of which is to appoint conferees to elect delegates to the People's Convention which is to assemble at Harrisrgh on the 14th July.

THE TARIFF MOVEMENT.

In an article under this caption, the Philadelphia Evening Journal, of the 16th inst, remarks :-

"We are afraid there is a disposition in certain quarters to make the question of a protecitve tariff the basis of an organized movement against the Democratic party. A more unwise project could not be started by the effort should be to conciliate that formidable power in the state, and enlist its sympathies in behalf of the interests of home labor, instead of provoking or perpetuating its opposition. It would be well to let the present Administration, in view of the existing exigencies of the country, propose a suitable charge in our revenue system as a measure of

We beg leave to differ with our city cotemporary. For our part, we would rather be excused from venturing upon any such hazardous experiments as it suggests. The Tariff of crops, bridges, fences, and in several instan-1842 was a popular measure, and under its workings the industrial interests of our country had attained an unprecedented prosperous condition. This tariff had been bitterly opposed by the Democratic party. In 1841, however, "that formidable power," finding that its chances of success were poor if they continued to oppose that measure, assumed to be its patron and champion, and shouted lustily for "Polk, Dallas and the Tariff of '42," and a majority of the people, believing their professions, did so far "conciliate" it as to vote for and elect the Democratic candidates. But no sooner did the leaders of that party find themselves firmly established in power and in possession of the machinery of government, pealed the tariff of '42, and established a poliey that finally brought on a monetary crisis, and prostrated every department of business in the country, the evil effects of which we individuals must necessarily be benefitted. are yet seriously feeling. They have also had a fair protective standard, but instead of doing this they reduce the duties whenever occasion presents itself. With these facts staring us in the face, would we be acting wise to again trust "that formidable power" with carrying out a measure upon which depends en- drowned. firely the prosperity of American Industry. "If mine enemy cheat me once, shame on him; if he cheat me twice, shame on me."

> NEW PARTY .- A great mass meeting, com osed of Republicans, Americans and Anti-Lecompton Democrats, was held at Dover, in the State of Delaware, on Thursday last a week, to organize a new party opposed to the present National Administration. A committee of fifty was appointed from each of the three counties composing the State, to adopt a platform of principles, each county choosing its own part of the Committee, so that every ported a series of resolutions, which were received and adopted by acclamation, the substance of which is as follows :-

That the name of the party be "THE PEO PLE's PARTY." That its principles be: That the citizens of the Territories be alown forms of government.

That the constitution of every new State be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection, before being accepted by Congress. That a tariff for revenue be laid with inci-

dental protection to home industry. That when the revenue of the Government exceeds the expenditure, such excess as may be derived from the sale of the public lands shall be divided among the States, both old as

well as new. That the importation of foreign criminals and paupers be prohibited.

A number of former ultra leaders of the De mocracy, who had left the party because of Mr. Buchanan's defection on Lecompton, were present and took part in the proceedings.

COL. THOMAS L. KANE arrived at Philadelphia on the 18th, after an absence of little more than five months. During this period he has traveled from New York, by way of San Francisco and San Bernardina, to Salt Lake City, in the depth of Winter, in the surprisingly short time, if we are not mistaken, of forty-seven days. In San Bernardino he was arrested as a Mormon agent and escaped with great danger, losing all the furs he had provided for the tedious journey between that place | the mountains. Advices from China say the journey, as we have heard, was attended with much peril; he was repeatedly compelled to conceal himself under the merchandise confalling into the hands of outlying parties of Mormons, who would have killed him as a secret agent or spy of the Federal Government. What difficulties he encountered after his arrival at Salt Lake City, or how he finally induced the Mormon leaders to make peace and submit to the Federal authorities, will very probably in due time be communicated to the public. Then came the extraordinary ride from Salt Lake City to the camp of the United States army, where, as our readers will remember, after twenty-six hours continuous exposure to the inclemency of Winter, most if no man in the country to whom we could give not all the time in the saddle, he arrived in a state of speechless exhaustion. Finally he accompanied Gov. Cumming to Salt Lake City, and saw him inducted into his office; and then, his mission of peace accomplished, he came home. - Trib.

FROM MEXICO We learn that Sonora is in a state of the most complete anarchy. Guayama was unsuccessfully besieged for one week for a State Convention of those opposed to the by two thousand Indians. Whole villages had been burned, and the population murdered. Santa Cruz de Mayo had been entered by Indians, and every man killed. The women and children were confined in a church, and burned with the rest of the town. A battle had been fought on the plain of El Saucoto, between her to be a slaver, and she was accordingly sold Pesquiera and Gandara, in which the latter as such. were defeated and killed. The former had pronounced in favor of Juarez.

> "OMNIUM GATHERUM, which being interpreted means 'what a mix." "-Clearfield Repub. Wonder whether our gentlemanly neighbor's

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

One of the most terrible steamboat accidents of which we have lately read, occurred on the 13th 75 miles below Memphis, Tenn. on the Mississippi river. The boilers of the steamboat Pennsylvania, on her way from New Orleans to St. Louis, exploded, and the boat was burned to the water's edge. There were real friends of American industry. Their 350 passengers on board, and it is believed that two hundred of them were killed or are missing. Such a wholesale loss of life is appalling.

The great rain storm of the 11th and 12th, caused serious freshets in different parts of the constry. In Maryland an immense amount of damage was done, the whole country in the neighborhood of the rivers emptying into Chesapeake bay, being flooded to the depth of four or five feet. The flood swept off grain ces, small dwellings and store-houses. At Baltimore, the lower portion of the city, was completely inundated, and much loss oceasioned. In the neighborhood of the city damages to the amount of many thousand dollars was sustained by the owners of property. Many parts of our own State sustained more or less damage. In Lancaster county, all the streams rose to a great height, overflowing the banks, and causing great destruction of property. A number of bridges in different parts of the county were carried away, and two men lost their lives. In Chester county much damage was sustained. The Brandywine at Coatesville, was higher than it has been for the last twenty years, the mills along its banks being in many instances flooded. At Phœnixville, a man named Moncrief, and his son, were drowned while catching logs, on Friday evening. The large bridge on the Perkiomen and Reading turnpike, at Crooked Hill, was undermined by the water, and fell down on Sunday morning. In different parts of the county, ample opportunities for amending the tariff to the grain and grass crops were materially injured. The Pittsburg papers report a serious overflow of Chartier's creek, deluging all the adjacent country, sweeping off bridges, and in one case a shanty occupied by an Irishman, who, with his family of five or six, were

The floods in the west have been unusually destructive this spring. On the 12th inst., the town of Cairo, Illinois, lying between the Mississippi and Ohio rivers at their junction, was completely flooded and in good part destroy-

ed. The Illinois Central Railroad is washed away on the south wing. A part of a new hotel fell in on Sunday, and the balance was expected to fall during the night. Nearly all the houses were tumbling down, drifting away or sinking, and scarcely a building in the city was expected to withstand the flood. On the 14th, the water was 21 feet deep in the second story of the Taylor House. On the 15th the interest in the State should be represented. water was still rising. Mound City was also The Committee, after due consultation, re- under water. Many other sections are expecially along the Mississippi.

Later advices have been received from Utah. Salt Lake city and the northern settlements were nearly deserted by the Mormons. Forty it is a navat [knave-at] term, [laughter,] or lowed to settle their own institutions and their thousand persons were said to be in motion, and to evade giving answers regarding their destination, they said they were going South, but it is supposed they were going to Cedar Creek or Sonora. Brigham Young delivered the great seal, records, &c., which were supposed to be destroyed, to Gov. Cumming. A later rumor says the Mormons were going to a place named Provo, forty miles from the city, where they intended fortifying themselves against further molestation.

The steamship Vanderbilt arrived from Europe on last Friday. An extraordinary and circumstances, resist? No, sir. fearful eruption of Mount Vesuvius had occurred, causing the loss of many lives and a large amount of property. There is a complication of affairs between France and Spain, and the French Ambassador has returned to Paris. Later news from India has been received. Sir Hugh Rose had defeated the rebels with great slaughter, no less than 400 having been left dead on the field. Nena Sahib, alarmed for his own safety, had attempted to escape to Central India, but his escape had been cut off. A detachment of Europeans and Ghoorkas had been repulsed by the rebels in and the Mormon settlements in Utah. This Emperor had directed the foreign plenipotentiaries to return to Canton.

We learn, says the National Intelligencer. that Lieut. Gen. Scott, on consultation with veyed by his companions, in order to avoid the Secretary of War, has sent orders by express to turn back a large portion of the troops now en route for Utah. The immense magazines of supplies, however, will be forwarded to Utah, as a considerable body of troops will tional after the Convention sits. be kept there for some time to come.

> A despatch in a Cincinnati paper, dated Leavenworth, 8th inst., says that the funeral of Col. Jenkins, shot by James H. Lane, took place on the Sunday previous, and was very largely attended. Lane's condition is both helpless and critical. He has frequent attacks of spasms, with symptoms of lock-jaw. It is now thought that amputation will be necessary to save his life. The excitement in Linn county continues. Gov. Denver, Gov. Robinson, and others, are about to start to the scene of difficulties to exert themselves to quiet the

The Charleston Courier's Key West correspondent says that Lieut. Pym asserts the re port of the outrages on American vessels have been much exaggerated, and in many instances false. The account of the seizure of the ship Cortez was an instance of the grossest exaggeration, the captain of that vessel, when overhauled, threw his papers and flag into the sea, declaring himself a Spaniard. Contra-

The Illinois Republican State Convention One thousand delegates and alternates, representing 95 counties were present. James MilHALE ILLUMINATING BIGLER,

Senator Biglen, who aspires to be the mouthpiece of the Administration, is constantly Salt Lake City, given by Gov. Cumming, is placing himself in a ridiculous position. Recently in debate on the subject of the appropriation for the distribution of seeds by the agricultural department of the Patent Office, he exhibited his ears, which were seen by all the Senators, when the scene which follows

Mr. HALE. It is very rarely, sir, that a debate in the Senate is intended to influence the action of members here, but it is made to enlighten the country. I confess, however, that this debate has enlightened my mind. I was that they had been destroyed by the Saints. at first inclined to go against this appropriation, but the considerations which have been urged with so much force by the Senator from Pennsylvania, I confess, have weakened my convictions in that direction, and have almost induced me to go for it. If the appeal which commodate them, and registered, up to the he so powerfully and pathetically made to the honorable Senator from Georgia, has not moved him, he must be impervious to eloquence and to pathos. I think that the case, which the Senator from Pennsylvania has presented, is eminently just. I agree entirely with what he says, when he declares that in his course here he has not been looking to popularity. I think that the whole North, Pernsylvania no less than any other part of the Union, will will endorse his veracity, if nothing else, when he declares that he has not been seeking popularity; and when he appeals to the Senator from Georgia, and tells him what a hard road the Northern Democrats have had to travel, how much they had to sacrifice and to face; and then asks if, in return for all this, he cannot let him have a few onion and garlic seeds, [laughter,] I confess if the Senator from Georgia was not moved, I was. [laughter.] I think it is reasonable, and more than reasonable, even if he had asked for a little of the vegetable full grown. But when he says: "Look at the North, and see on every side, and hear by every mail, proof that we have not pandered to popularity; see what we have suffered in your behalf; when you see all that, and see that we are not exorbitant, we do not ask any offices; take your foreign missions, to exact an unconditional submission on their and distribute them where they appropriately belong; take the Federal Treasury, and use it; but when we go home to an outraged constituency, will you be so illiberal as not to let us carry a few onion seeds, a little garlie, and now and then a cabbage, [laughter] so that ment. I remembered that I had to deal with our constituency may be inclined to wink a little at the course we have taken on this great | cital of many real and imaginary wrongs, but question, upon which we have sacrificed so much for you?" I confess that even if I had the entire truth. They listened respectfully to such strict rules as the Senator from Georgia entertains upon the Constitution, when such an appeal as that came from such a source, the "right bower" of the Administration, not asking to take the "ace," or anything else, but simply a little onion seed-a vegetable that, under peculiar states of application is calculated to produce tears-[laughter]-cannot you let us go home and ery with our constituents over what we have done! I do not want to be personal, but I appeal to the honorable Senator from Georgia, and I aak him-I can ask, for we have always been on friendly relations-

Mr. Biglen. Allow me. I have no idea at all that the Senator intends to be personal. Mr. HALE. Oh, no. Mr. Bigles. But he uses terms which I do not understand; talking about the "right bow-

er" and "ace," and all that sort of things. [Laughter.] Mr. Hale. Well, sir, I do not understand the Senator from Georgia spoke of it, and he ned to understand it then. [laughter.] parlimentary, highly so, [laughter.] or else it would not have been introduced. I do not know what the "right bower" is. I suppose

something of that sort. But I was proceeding. The Senator from Georgia and myself do not agree on political questions; we have differed; but, I believe. the national troops into the Territory, "whethin our social intercourse we have never had any difficulty, and whenever it has been in my power-I do not know that I ever had an opportunity where it was in my power to do him a slight favor, but if it was the case, I would do it; but if he has the slightest personal regard for me, I beg to throw it into the same scale where the eloquence and pathos of the Senator from Pennsylvania have gone before me, and both together we ask for-a little onion seed. [Laughter.] Can he, under these

I am as strict a constructionist of the Constitution as any, not excepting the honorable Senator be fore me (Mr. Toombs); but I have read all the platforms, and I suggest to the Senator from Georgia that he is a little to fast. I think, considering what has been done, we may continue to vote these seeds, at least until the Charleston Convention sits, and then, I have no doubt, after these developments, there will be a new resolution that will cut off these seeds, and that onions will be unconstitutional ever after. [Laughter.] But until that is done, until that proviso is put in, I guage in my presence. think the faithful may construe the provisions of the Constitution and the Cincinnati platform as the honorable Senator from Pennsylvania has suggested. I think we may construe them without straining the Constitution any more to buy onion seeds than it does to eatch runaway slaves. I guess when you find a provision in the Constitution that there is a every where filled with wagons, leaded with mode to take money out of the Federal treasury to pay for returning fugitive slaves, you and children often without shoes or hats, drivwill find also the provision that a little sum may be paid for onion seed. Until a clause forbidding it comes either in the Constitution or the Charleston Convention, let us have the change the comforts of home for the trials of seed : but I have no doubt it will unconstitu-

Washington, June 19 .- Dispatches from England were received and laid before the Cabinet yester-They do not in any substantial form corres pond to the expectations of the Administration or the opinions authorized by Lord Napier's assur While they disclaim authority for any of fensive acts on the part of the cruisers in the Gulf, and are prepared to make reparation to that extent, they insist upon the purpose of suppressing the slave-trade by determined and effective means. A disposition to exercise the right of visit in the most acceptable manner is avowed, and to that end Malmesberry expresses his willingness and desire to receive any suggestions from the American Government. The unexpected tone of these dispatches has made much impression in the Cab inet, and it is believed our relations with England must assume a different character from what has hensions of these persons, and induce some of Some members of the Cabinet heretofore existed. are quite willing to have a collision with England as a means of relieving the internal troubles of the party, and giving the Administration support throughout the country, which, under no other eirenmstances could be obtained.

Illinois The Democracy of Illinois have two full State tickets in the field. The Buchanan State Convention, composed mostly of office-holders and their friends, met at Springfield, some ten days ago, and after nominating band articles were found aboard, which showed of Senator Douglas on Lecompton, in no measured terms. At this Convention the notorious Francis J. Grund, who had been sent as a political missionary, by the Administration, had a personal altercation with the editor of assembled at Springfield on the 19th June. the National Democrat, during which canes coming off second best. Meantime the true Democracy of the State, headed by Judge ler was renominated as Candidate for State Douglas, and composed of three-fourths of the

GOV. CUMMING IN UTAH

official account of his entrance into very interesting. He was received by the Mormon troops, the Mayor and other dignita- things from what they were on Saturday. The ries of the City, at the dividing line between water was considerable higher in the neighbor-Great Sait Lake and Davis Counties, and es- hood of the dyke. Leaving the dyke in a corted into the city. Bontires were kindled, boat, we passed over and through the submerand he was sainted by every one as the Gover- ged streets of Illinoistown, the houses of which nor of Utah. He found the records of the presented a strange appearance, the water in United States Court, the Territorial library, many instances rushing into the second story and other public property, unimpaired-contrary to the reports that obtained extensive the tops of the smaller buildings. We then circulation in the States a year or more ago,

Having heard that persons, desiring to leave the Valley, were restrained from going by fear of violence, he gave public notice for such to communicate their names to him. He kept his office open day and night to actime of writing his letter (May 2d.) no less than fifty-six men, thirty-eight women, and seventy-one children, as desirous of protection and assistance in proceeding to the States. The large majority of these people are of English birth, and state that they leave the congregation from a desire to improve their circumstances, and realize elsewhere more money by their labor. Certain leading men among the Mormons have promised them flour. and to assist them in leaving the country.

Gov. Cumming attended a meeting at the Tabernacle, and his account of the proceedings is so interesting that we give it entire :

My presence at the meeting in the Tabernacle will be remembered by me an occasion of intense interest. Between three and four thousand persons were assembled for the purpose of public worship; the hall was crowded to overflowing, but the most profound quiet was observed when I appeared. President Brigham Young introduced me by name as the Governor of Utah, and I addressed the audience from "the stand." I informed them that I had come among them to vindicate the national sovereignty; that it was my duty to secure the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws; that I had taken my oath of office part to the dictates of the law. I was not interrupted. In a discourse of about thirty minutes' duration, I touched (as I thought best) boldly upon all the leading questions at issue between them and the General Governmen embittered by the remembrance and redid not think it wise to withhold from them all that I had to say-approvingly even, I fan-cied- when I explained to them what I intended should be the character of my administration. In fact the whole manner of the people was calm, betokening no consciousness of having done wrong, but rather, as it were, indicating a conviction that they had done their duty to their religion and to their country. I have observed that the Mormons profess to view the Constitution as the work of inspired men, and respond with readiness to appeals for its support. Thus the meeting might have ended. But,

after closing my remarks, I rose and stated that I would be glad to hear from any who might be inclined to address me on topics of interest to the community. This invitation brought forth, in succession, several speakers, who evidently exercised great influence over the masses of the people. They harangued on the subject of the assassination of Joseph them; but I thought the Senator did, because | Smith, Jr., and his friends; the services rendered by a Mormon battalion to an ungrateful country; their suffering on "the plains" dur-I do not understand them; but I suppose it is | ing their dreary pilgrimage to their mountain home, &c. The congregation became greatly excited, and joined the speakers in their intemperate remarks, exhibiting more frenzy than I had expected to witness among a people who habitually exercise great self-control. A speaker now represented the federal government as desirous of needlessly introducing er a necessity existed for their employment to support the authority of the civil officers or not;" and the wildest uproar ensued. I was fully confirmed in the opinion that this people, with their extraordinary religion and customs, would gladly encounter certain death rather than be taxed with a submission to the military power which they considered to involve a loss of honor.

In my first address 1 had informed them that they were entitled to a trial by their peers; that I had no intention of stationing the army in immediate contact with their settlements. and that the military possee would not be resorted to until further means of arrest had been tried and failed. I found the greatest difficulty in explaining these points, so great was the excitement. Eventually, however, the efforts of Brigham Young were successful in calming the tumult and restoring order, before the adjournment of the meeting. It is proper that I should add that more than one speaker has since expressed his regret at having been betrayed into intemperance of lan-

While Gov. Cumming congratulates the American people on the auspicious turn of events, he announces a fact which will occasion grave concern, and says:

The people, including the inhabitants of this city, are moving from every settlement in the northern part of the Territory. The roads are provisions and house-hold furniture, the women ing their flocks they know not where. They seem not only resigned but cheerful. "It is the will of the Lord," and they rejoice to exthe wilderness. Their ultimate destination is not, I apprehend, ultimately fixed upon. .. Going south" seems sufficiently definite for most of them, but many believe that their ultimate destination is in Sonera.

Young, Kimball, and most of the influential men, have left their commodious mansions, without apparent regret, to lengthen the long train of wanderers. The masses everywhere announce to me that the torch will be applied to every house, indiscriminately, throughout the country, as soon as the troops attempt to cross the mountains. I shall follow these people and endeavor to rally them. Numbers whom I met appear to be in dread of the Indians, whom the distressed condition of the whites has encouraged to commit extensive depredations. I may at least quiet the appre-

them to return. Our military force could overwelm most of these poor people, involving men, women and children in a common fate; but there are among the Mormons many brave men, accustomed to arms and horses; men who would fight desperately as guerillas, and if the settlements are destroyed, will subject the country to an expensive and protracted war, without any compensating results. They will, I am sure, submit to trial by their peers, but they candidats, proceeded to denounce the course | will not brook the idea of trials by "juries composed of teamsters and followers of the camp," nor of an army encamped in their cities and

THE SPRING ELECTION in Hancock County. were used quite freely-the German Swiss Virginia, was closely contested between the Lecompton and anti-Lecompton forces. The upper story wasn't in that interesting state when he penned his article.

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THE GREAT FLOOD.

The St. Louis Democrat of the 14th says :--We visited the Illinois shore yesterday and found but little change in the appearance of windows, and in other places sweeping over passed up the east side of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, to the machine shop, and found the track of the road under water to the depth of five or six feet. Cars on the track were only two feet from being covered. On the east side of the track at this point, we attempted to measure the depth of the water, but failed to touch bottom with a pole 15 feet long. The machine shop being erected on high ground, stands about five feet out of water, and will no doubt remain uninjured. After examining the condition of things at this point, we passed east through the trees and cornfields to Pans town, everything being completely submerged except the upper part of the trees. At Papstown we found the people had thrown

up a temporary dyke across the main road, to prevent the water from reaching the houses on the slight acclivity at that point. Just below Papstown, we could see a clear expanse of water reaching completely to the blutls. Returning, we kept our course directly over the high turnpike road, to Williams' Hotel, the water being 3 or 4 feet over the road the whole distance. At the hotel, which is built upon a raised plateau, the water reaches nearly to the door-knobs of the first-story doors. Every thing looks desolate, and destruction reigns triumphant. The people were busily engaged in securing their property; while the water was dotted with skiffs and yawis, to the ends of which were attached horses, cows and oxen, which the owners were ferrying to the high grounds. Fences, lumber, wagons, farming utensils, &c., were floating about in inextricable confusion, and the loss to the farmers and villagers must be very great. No lives had been lost thus far that we could ascertain.

UTAH .- Further accounts have been received from the Utah army. Seventy-five Mor mon families have sought refuge with the soldiers at Camp Scott, for protection against the faratics of their own sect. The camp was short of provisions, but a train of two hundred and fifty head of beeves was marching thither. and was only a few days' journey distant.

THE CROPS IN THE WEST .- Serious apprehensions were for a while entertained that the continued wet weather and high floods in the western States would materially injure the crops. We see, however, by late papers that the damage to the crops is not likely to be so very great after all, and that an abundant barvest is anticipated.

New Advertisements.

IQUORS .- A lot of choice and common liquors on hand and for sale chesp for eash by Clearfield, Pa. THOS. ROBINS.

DMINISTRATORS' NOTICE .- Letters of Administration on the Estate of Christian Pottarff. late of Clearfield borough, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned; all persons in debted to said estate are requested to make imme-diate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement. WILLIAM PORTER, Ctearfield, June 23, 1858-5t. Administrator

DISSOLUTION .- The partnership hereto-fore existing between A. Montgomery and E. A. Hipple, in the Mercantile business in Curwensville, Pa., is this day dissolved by mu usl consent. A. Montgomery has purchased said Hipple's interest in the firm of Montgomery &filipple and will pay all legal debts contracted by them and receive all debts due. MONTGOMERY & HIPPLE.

Curwensville, June 12, 1858-je23-3t.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKING-JOHN S. & A. G. HOYT, Having entered into partnership in the above business, at the end of the new bridge, 11 miles a ove Clearfield borough, are prepared to do all kinds of work in their line on the shortest notice JOHN S. HOYT, and most reasonable terms. A. G. HOYT. N. B. All kinds of country produce and hides taken in exchange for work.

DJOURNED TREASURER'S SALE. Notice is hereby given, by the Treasurer of Clearfield county, that an adjourned sale will take place AT THE COURT HOUSE IN THE

June 23, 1858.

BOROUGH OF CLEARFIELD, ON SATURDAY THE SEVENTEENTH day of JULY, 1858 at which time and place, all the unscated lands that remained unsold on the day appointed by law, will be sold without reserve.

JOHN M'PHERSON, Treasurer. Treasurer's office, Clearfield, June 23, 1858,

DROPERTY FOR SALE .- The undersign ed offers to sell at private sale a tract of land, situate on the Smithport pike, between Sinnemahoning and Karthaus, known as "Greenwood Hall," containing two hundred and seventy-seven acres, more or less, about fifty acres cleared, having thereon erected a two-story log house, log sta-ble, small barn and other out-houses, and a young bearing orehard of from 75 to 100 trees thereon The property is well calculated for a tavern stand For further information apply to H. B. Swoope, Esq. Clearfield. or to William Koons, near Win Smith's in Covington township.
WILLIAM KOONS,

June 23, 1858-3t-p.

HOUSEHOLD WORDS, Author of "Pickwick Papers," Nicholas Nie "Dombey & Son," etc., etc. Re-published Monthly by the Subscriber, from advance sheets, under sanction of the London publishers, and by special arrangement with them. Each monthly number contains Tales, Stories and Articles, by Charles Dickens, William Howitt, Leigh Huns, Barry Cornwall, Wilkie Collins, and almost every conspicuous English writer, thus rendering it by far the most interesting, varied, and decidly the best Literary Periodical in the English lan-No work of the kind contributes so sucessfully and so much to the floating literature of the day; its sharp, crisp, genial articles, and its admirable stories are more extensively copied by cotemporary publications than those of any other work whatsoever.

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