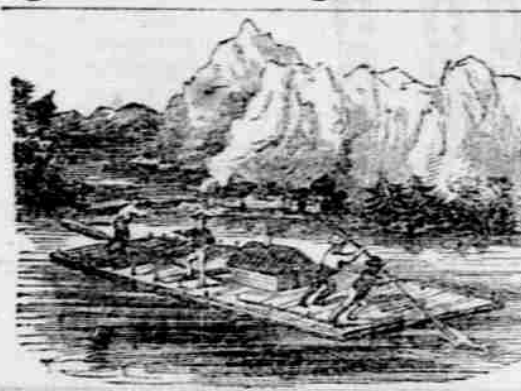


## Raftsmen's Journal.



S. B. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
**CLEARFIELD, PA., AUG. 4, 1858.**

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,  
**JOHN M. READ,** of Philadelphia City,  
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,  
**WILLIAM E. FRAZER,** of Fayette Co.

### DON'T LIKE IT.

Our neighbor of the *Clearfield Republican* doesn't seem to like the "People's Party," its candidates or platform, and emits a copious shower of epithets, prominent among which appear "mongrel," "renegades," "political handis and hungry desperadoes." We were not altogether prepared to hear the editor of that paper indulge in low abuse and billings-gate, for usually he is rather polite and affable; still we have no disposition to restrict him in the enjoyment of anything that may be genial to his tastes and natural inclinations.

The way our amiable neighbor pitches into the nominees of the "People's Party," is really terrific, and we wouldn't be at all surprised to hear of something dreadful happening them, after such dire condemnation. And yet, we think, this abuse smacks considerably of "sour grapes." Like poor Reynard with the rich, tempting clusters, when he finds that he cannot get them, the editor of the *Republican* pronounces these men poor affairs. We are at a loss to account for this apparent aversion to "renegades" on the part of the *Republican*, and its bitter complaint about "empty honors" being bestowed upon them, when this same class of individuals finds the highest favor with the President who worships and upholds. Joseph R. Chandler, who wrote more against the Democratic party than any man in the State, has been appointed Minister to Rome by Mr. Buchanan; Wm. B. Reed, who was famous for his opposition to Francis R. Shunk, is Minister to China; and John Caldwell, who was extremely bitter in his enmity to Gen. Jackson, received an appointment as U. S. Judge. Others might be named, but these will suffice to show what "pure and undefiled" material may be found in the so-called Democratic party, and how they are treated here. And we would humbly suggest that the home organ of Buchanan's "right bower," out of respect for the feelings of this particular portion of its associates, hereafter exercise a little forbearance in the use of the term "renegades."

The editor of the *Republican* thinks that he ought to be "grateful for the high compliment paid to the Democratic party, by the opposition," who, he alleges, are "endorsing some of the principles of governmental policy which have always been part of our (the afforesaid editor's) standing faith," and in a tone of undisguised admiration he proceeds to enumerate them. In the very next paragraph, however, he declares that "Altogether the platform of this 'People's Party' is like the materials that composed the Convention, a mass of incongruities; and as a foundation for anything practical is even worse than were in their day either the American, the Republican, &c. Come, it won't do to boast of the 'principles which have always been part of our standing faith,' in one breath, and in the next condemn them as 'a mass of incongruities,' and as being impracticable, and for no other reason, perhaps, than, as you assert, that the Opposition have been 'endorsing, adopting,' or as you add with classical refinement, 'stealing' them!

And now a few words about the platform. It asserts that the sovereign rights of the people and their liberties, as well as the Union and the Constitution, must be preserved; protests against the attempt to crush the popular voice in Kansas, and denounces the reckless and profligate extravagance of the National Administration; declares that the purity of the ballot box should be preserved at all hazards; that laws prohibiting the introduction of foreign criminals should be promptly enacted; and that the Industrial Interests of the country should be adequately protected. Is there anything in that platform that good American citizens cannot endorse? Is it not liberal and patriotic? Does it not oppose wrong and uphold right and justice? Does it not condemn the miserable mismanagement of our governmental affairs; and advocate the protection of our own manufacturers, mechanics and laboring men—our coal, iron, farming and other interests? And if there is anything anti-American, anti-Republican, or anti-Democratic in that platform, according to the true and literal meaning of those terms, we should like to know wherein it consists.

**A MISTAKE.**—We see an item going the rounds to the effect that H. B. Swoope, Esq., is the People's candidate for State Senator in the Cambria, Blair and Clearfield District. This is a mistake. Mr. Swoope is not a candidate for State Senator. He was the Senatorial Delegate to the State Convention, and this has doubtless been confounded with a nomination for the State Senate. Mr. S. assures us that he is not an aspirant for that or any other office—that he intends to devote his attention at this time exclusively to his professional business.

**A CHANGE.**—R. F. Ward, Jr., has withdrawn from the Clearfield Republican, and that paper is now under the sole charge of the senior editor, Jas. H. Larrimer, Esq. Our best wishes attend both gentlemen.

## UTAH AFFAIRS.

The letters of our special correspondent in Utah, says the N. Y. *Tribune* of the 30th July, contain full and interesting details of the sayings and doings in that city and its vicinity down to July 3, which is the latest date of any accounts yet received from Utah. The army marched through Great Salt Lake City on Saturday, the 25th of June, the city still remaining deserted, the houses unoccupied, the windows boarded up, and the few male inhabitants left to guard the houses and tend the gardens keeping within doors, and affecting to take no notice of what was going on. On the other hand, the army was equally nonchalant, since no notice was taken of and no salute paid to Gov. Cumming, who alone of the householders in the city stood out on his porch to pay due honor to the spectacle. Apart from this rather gloomy reserve on both sides, everything was conducted with the greatest decorum. The soldiers were kept strictly to their ranks, and there was no cheering nor laughing. In fact there does not appear to have been much to cheer at, and still less to laugh at, except the army had taken to laughing at itself, and the contrast between this quiet entry into Salt Lake City and the triumphant march of the bloody fight and glorious victory which had been so fondly counted on and so confidently expected.

The army merely passed through the city, and crossing the river Jordan by a bridge, encamped five miles off in a dusty pasture. No soldier was allowed to recross this bridge without a written permission. After remaining in this camp over Sunday and Monday, the army marched on Tuesday to a point twenty miles southward followed by poor Chief Justice Eckels, who had found it utterly impossible to get lodgings in the city except at Marshall Dotson's, whose small house of two rooms and a pantry was already occupied by twenty-one lodgers. All the other Gentiles who had followed the army were in the same predicament, no lodgings to be had for love or money, and board only at the Church Eating-house at the rather costly rate of three dollars a day. These gentlemen were beginning to realize the wisdom of the old proverb as to the great difference between leading a horse to the water and compelling him to drink. The army has entered the valley of the Salt Lake, the civil officers are there, the Mormons have promised submission to the laws—but Mormonism is as rampant and the influence of Brigham Young as potent as ever.

No sooner has the army gone than Brigham turns up again, followed a day or two after by bag and baggage, wives and children. The boards come down from the windows, and Salt Lake City was beginning to be active. The next mail will bring us, we suppose, an account of Brigham Young's Fourth of July sermon and oration. Meanwhile, Gov. Cumming has been taking steps to rid himself of that portion of the civil officers who do not sympathize with his conciliatory system of action. This fact has come to the knowledge of these gentlemen, and though the attractions of Utah as a place of residence would not seem to be very great, at least to persons of their turn of mind, it has produced a good deal of commotion among them. This application will doubtless be successful, if, indeed, as is very probable, it has not been anticipated already. There is one statement of our correspondent which merits special attention. Much as the Mormons stand in need of religious enlightenment, they have never been visited by a Christian missionary of any sort, except, indeed, an agent or pretended agent of the Bible Society, who turned out to be a wolf in sheep's clothing. Even the army sent to sustain the cause of religion and morality is unattended by a chaplain.

**CHIEF POSTAGE.**—Mr. Vice President Breckenridge has taken the stump in Kentucky, and is attempting to justify the inequities of the Buchanan administration. He also advocated a high rate of postage, stating that the deficiency of three millions in the Post Office Department was the consequence of not raising the rates of postage. If you want the post office department to pay expenses, said he, you must raise the postage to such a price as will do it. So, then, we may consider the Democratic party as fairly committed to the task of raising the rates of postage. What will the people think of Mr. Breckenridge's suggestion?

The old and erroneous idea that the whole region of the Rocky Mountains North of the 40th parallel is a sterile region, presenting an almost unbroken field, is completely refuted by Gov. Stevens' exploration. One of the officers of his party, Lieut. Saxton, says in his report: "I find that my previous ideas of this Rocky Mountain range are, so far as this section is concerned, entirely erroneous. Instead of a vast pile of rock, and mountains almost impassable, I find a fine country, well watered by streams of clear cold water, and interspersed with meadows covered with a most luxuriant grass."

The *North American* publishes an official report of an investigation into the affairs of the Tioga county, Crawford county, Shamokin, Phoenixville, and Octoraro banks of this State, five new concerns chartered by the legislature of 1857. They all seem to have been used to subscribe to the capital stock of another. A party of Buffalo speculators figure as the contrivers of the scheme.

President Buchanan has appointed John Nugent, editor of the San Francisco Herald, an agent to prevent collisions between our citizens in the Frazer river gold region and the British authorities.

**HOUSEHOLD WORDS.**—A change has taken place in the publishers of this interesting periodical. Fredk. A. Brady, 126 Nassau st., New York, is the new publisher.

See advertisement for Agents in another column, headed, "The Greatest Biography of the Age."

## AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

In our last we published the opinion of the Supreme Court in reference to the laying of a school tax for building purposes. There was another case from this county, which also involved a point of the most direct interest to our people, viz: what constitutes a sufficient delivery of timber? The case to which we allude was an action of Replevin, brought by the firm of Ralston & Beatty against John M. Chase, to recover two ratits of square timber which they had purchased from Daniel Britton, and after stamping it with their marking hammer, permitted it to remain upon the premises of Britton. The constable levied upon and sold it as the property of Britton, under an execution issued by John M. Chase, who purchased it at the sale. The question was, we believe, whether or not the marking of the timber was a sufficient delivery as against an execution creditor. Judge Burnside held that it was, unless the Jury could believe from the evidence that the contract between Ralston & Beatty and Britton was made to hinder and delay the creditors of Britton. Ralston & Beatty recovered the value of the timber, and a writ of error was taken to the Supreme Court, where the opinion of Judge Burnside has been sustained, and the judgment affirmed. The case was argued by H. B. Swoope, Esq., for Ralston & Beatty, and W. A. Wallace, Esq., for John M. Chase. It is an important decision for this region, involving a point which might have seriously affected the business of the county. If we can procure a copy of the opinion, and it is not too lengthy, we will publish it.

**THE NEW GOLD EXCITEMENT.**—Since the days when the grandees of Old Spain looked upon the continent of America as a land of gold, and the love of wealth made them forget their friends, and the time of Sir Walter Raleigh riched his life, the broad Atlantic to visit the western Eldorado—not in a steamship or a modern clipper ship—but by sea, and in a small boat, and on a raft—has been subject to the best kind of yellow jacks, namely, gold fevers. California has been made by one, and no sooner do we see her rising a prosperous State, and able as it were to walk alone, without the stimulus of gold washing, than a new field is opened up for the restless miner, and gold in plenty is discovered far north on the Pacific Coast. Thousands have left California for the new gold field, which is in the valley of the Frazer river, in the British possessions, flowing from the Rocky Mountains into the Gulf of Georgia. There would seem to be no humbug in the excitement, and the gold discovered has been really astonishing. Many miners report having collected almost fabulous quantities of gold. The Hudson Bay Company have the control of this portion of the country, and we are inclined to think that the discovery of gold in their territory, and consequent enormous immigration, will do more to break up this disgraceful monopoly than all the Reports which the British House of Commons have been making for the same purpose during the last few years. The Indians who inhabit the district belong to the Chinook tribe, and are already familiar with the whites from their intercourse with British and French trappers, and will no doubt prove of valuable assistance to the miners. We also see that some English capitalists propose to make a Great Pacific Railroad in connection with the Grand Trunk of Canada, and their surveys are already in the field planning the line from Lake Superior through this same territory to Vancouver's Island in the Pacific Ocean. This will increase the value of the gold mines, and render the journey there easy. Imagine the *Great Eastern* to Portland, railroad to Montreal, crossing the Victoria Bridge, from thence by boat and rail to the Pacific—only seven thousand miles by steam—through the finest scenery in the world, and over the greatest engineering triumphs mankind has ever known. Truly America and England are great countries, and the people rather go-a-head.

**A DISGRACEFUL REVELATION.**—The Mobile Register contains a letter written by Walker, the great Fillbuster, in which there is a statement of an intrigue on the part of our Government that seems almost incredible. It is neither more or less than a conspiracy against the peace of a neighboring Nation, endangering the peace of our own, and which, had it been successful, would have placed us in a most damaging and unstable position before the world. Walker's story is that he and the Hon. Secretary of War, Mr. Secretary Floyd to turn their attention to Mexico, and to enter into the service of Comonfort, with the understanding that while in the Mexican service he might by some act, such as tearing down the flag of Spain, bring about a war between Mexico and Spain, and Cuba might then be seized by the former power." In this operation Walker stands forth as promoter of not only the support and protection of the U. S. Government, but money from the Federal Treasury to carry it out.

The Washington *Union* denied this story at first; but now that it is repeated circumstantially, with the authority of it, fancy it will be found more difficult of contradiction than when it appeared solely on Walker's authority. This detailed report of the conversation between Secretary Floyd and Gen. Henningsen will be regarded as not only convicting the Administration of the most marked duplicity toward the filluster chief, but also of entertaining most dishonorable designs upon a neighboring republic with which we were professedly on entirely amicable terms.

As to poor Floyd, himself, who seems to be the chief actor in all the discreditating tricks and sly plots of the Administration, there seems to be no chance for escape, unless by utterly discrediting the authors of these disclosures, and even proving that he never had any private interviews with either of them. This he cannot do. Henningsen's story carries probability on its face.

It turns out that Captain De Riviere, the impudent and indefatigable foreigner of large pretensions, who has lately distinguished himself by running away from Mobile with the wife and daughter of a wealthy lawyer, is the identical Signor Don P. L. De Morea, who turned the heads of all the Chicago belles of year ago, bought a thousand dollar horse with borrowed money, got up a magnificent excursion to Hyde Park, which was patronized by the wives of a distinguished Senator and a well-known Chicago lawyer, and finally becoming suspected, vanomed for parts unknown, leaving behind a large number of anxious creditors, broken hearted mammas, with mortified and disappointed mammas, a astonished city, half a dozen happy local newspaper reporters, and two trunks filled with dirty linen and cravats.

The Washington *Union* boasts that the affairs of the Government are going on like clock-work. Oh yes, they are going on—tick, tick, tick.

## GOING TO GLASGOW FOR IRON.

The development of the fact that the national administration has sent to Glasgow for \$250,000 of water pipes for the Washington Aqueduct, when they could have been had cheaper in Pennsylvania, is awakening a feeling of bitter indignation in eastern Pennsylvania. Throughout the various iron counties of the State the furnaces and foundries are idle, and such a job as this would have given them partial employment; but an administration that knuckles to Great Britain in the matter of the right of search, must carry its treachery to the country to the utmost limit, and add to the sufferings of our mechanics by sending abroad for what could have been better made at home. A correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American* gives the facts as follows:

"Six thousand tons of cast iron pipe were wanted to supply the city of Washington with water. Congress made the necessary appropriation, (one of the inducements being to supply mechanics with work during the present dull times,) proposals were invited and a bid fixed for their reception. When all were in, then was brought to bear certain influences which are only known in Washington. It was necessary that the successful bidder should be a democrat; in fact this was absolutely essential, so that the faithful might be the recipients of democratic money. Besides which, a person who is not strictly entitled to a contract, and yet receives it, is expected to pay his friends. Under this process, bids from responsible parties, legitimately engaged in the making of pipe, were rejected as informal—several of a few t's not being dotted or crossed—and the contract awarded at a higher price, to a gentleman in this city, who, by the directory, is a brass and iron founder, Lombard street below Willow, where in a building 40x50 feet, he carries on both professions. Now, it is as well known at Washington as here, that a brass and iron founder is not necessarily a maker of iron pipes; that many of our largest iron founders never make them, and the recipient cannot be charged with being in the business, or intending to go into it. The contract being duly signed, sealed and delivered and the Pennsylvania and *Argus* having duly announced in their columns, 'More work for Philadelphia mechanics,' the job is quietly transferred to the said iron founder, and the \$250,000 that would have done much to benefit our coal and iron miners, and our blast furnace men and iron founders, and also our coasting vessels in transportation to Washington, will be expended in building up our rivals in England. When our own government goes abroad for its water pipe, when offered to them by American founders at a less price, how can we expect foreign governments to come here? If we ignore the fact that our iron has been pronounced superior to theirs, (by competent authority) can we expect them to appreciate it? The injury done to us as a nation by this trick of our democratic government cannot be estimated by millions."

**EXPENSIVE ADMINISTRATION.**—The following figures go to show that the charge of "our extravagance" brought against Mr. Buchanan's Administration, is not without foundation in truth—

Balance in Treasury 1st July, 1857, according to Cobb's report. . . . . \$17,710,114 27  
Receipts first quarter from Customs, Lands and Miscellaneous Sources. . . . . 20,929,819 81  
Receipts second quarter. . . . . 7,092,995 69  
Receipts third quarter. . . . . 8,902,448 35  
Receipts fourth quarter, estimated by Hon. Glancey Jones on June 12 at. . . . . 10,000,000 00  
Treasury notes authorized by act of December 2, 1857. 20,000,000 00  
Loan authorized by act of June 1858 . . . . . 20,000,000 00

Total. . . . . \$108,735,047 48

Now, there is no cavil about these facts here. They are no longer subject to doubt. Almost one hundred and four millions in sixteen months! Where has it gone? Who has got it? What has become of the \$104,600,000? That is the real question, and a categorical reply will be more appreciated than a hundred disquisitions on retrenchment. Who has got the \$104,600,000?

**"ME AND THE KING."**—Did any of our readers ever observe particularly the *Nota Bene* to "our own Montgomery's" letter to Enoch South? Here it is:—Send it (the whiskey,) to James Buchanan, Esq., care of the Hon. Wm. Montague, &c. This reminds us of the hack driver in New York who was sent by his employer to drive Lord Morpeth a few miles into the country. When he reined up at the St. Nicholas, the lord's secretary inquired the driver, "Where is the 'feller' who is driving you in the livery, 'who's going' out in Mr. C.'s carriage?" "I suppose its intended for me," replied the English lord. "Well," added the driver, "jump in, I'm the Gentleman as is to drive you."—Washington *Republic*.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing from Washington City under date of Aug. 1st, says:—A prominent Western politician is about to make a full and clear expose of the secret appliances and inducements employed by Mr. Buchanan and his agents to carry the English Kansas bill. He knows whereof he affirms, and will place not only the Administration but its Congressional converts from anti-Lecomptonism, especially the Ohio gentlemen, in a most unenviable light. I do not think he can now be silenced—it is too late.

**CALIFORNIA.**—The Frazer river gold excitement continues unabated. The reports from there have become fabulous in their character. One letter writer, vouching for in the San Francisco papers as reliable, says that his first day's work was seven hundred dollars. Victoria was crowded with Americans, who had run up the price of building lots to \$20,000. The Hudson Bay company are buying gold at \$15 per ounce. The Indians had commenced molesting the emigrants on their road to the mines.

**A CASE OF PERVERSITY.**—Last week a determined and persevering individual, from the State of Missouri, arrived at York, Pa., in the pursuit of a horse which had been stolen from him early in the present year. The thief was traced to Lancaster, arrested, and imprisoned at York. The horse was found in the possession of Nathan Meads, of Baltimore county, Maryland.

**DOLLARS BACKS OUT.**—Senator Douglas declines to meet Mr. Lincoln on the stump. In reply to a letter from Mr. Lincoln inviting him to stump the State with him, Mr. D. says it would interfere with his previous arrangements—it might bring in other disputants—the request ought to have been made before, &c. &c., but the long and the short of it is, he will not accept the invitation.

## PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

**INDIANA COUNTY.**—On Tuesday night, July 20th, the door of T. White & Co's store, west of the depot, in Indiana, was forced open, and the goods in the store were tossed about. The object of the burglars evidently was to get money; for they riddled the drawer of its contents. The clerk having in the evening removed all the money except some small change, they got but a trifling amount. It is not known that any goods were carried off. . . . On the same night, the dwelling of Mr. Haughurst, at the paper mill, was entered, probably by the same party; but the following day did not succeed in stealing anything, as they were frightened off by some of the family. . . . On the 23d, while W. H. Coleman, Esq., and George Hamilton were engaged winterboarding at the dwelling of Dr. St. Clair, in Indiana, the scaffolding broke and precipitated them to the ground, a distance of about 16 feet, bruising the Spine on the shoulders and back, from which he suffered considerably, but is now recovering. Mr. Hamilton received no injury of any account. . . . On Wednesday night, the 21st, some burglars succeeded in getting into the store of Mr. Kelly, in Shelocta, and carried off several suits of ready-made clothing and some twenty-five or thirty dollars in money.

**CAMBRIA COUNTY.**—The locomotives of Cambria County will have two tickets in the field this fall, the one already nominated being objectionable to a portion of the party. . . . John Quinn, eldest son of Mr. Thomas Quinn, met with a serious accident, on Monday afternoon the 29th. Young Quinn it appears, was employed as fireman on the old "Conchman," a locomotive at present owned and used by the Cambria Iron Company. His foot slipped and came under the locomotive wheel cutting it very badly. . . . A miner by the name of John Smith was so unfortunate as to have one of his legs broken in one of the Company's coal-beds, on the 30th. Dr. Yeagley set the broken limb and the man is doing well.

**MIFFLIN COUNTY.**—E. C. Freiburg, for a number of years a resident of Lewisburg, met with an accident on the 22d July, on one of the farms of James Burns, Esq., which terminated fatally on Saturday. He was endeavoring to prevent a wagon loaded with grain from tilting over, but was drawn along with it and fell with great force, breaking both arms above the wrists and no doubt sustaining internal injuries which resulted in his death. He was about 45 years of age. . . . Two colored men, named Hawkins and Scott, employed at the National House, Lewisburg, got into an altercation on the 24th, during which Scott ran an ice breaker, an instrument somewhat like a butcher's steel, into Hawkins' shoulder, creating an ugly wound. Scott was committed to jail.

**WESTMORELAND COUNTY.**—On the 20th July, Mr. Robert Barnett, of Allegheny township, met with a horrible death. He had taken a paper to the post house, as was on his way home, in a state of intoxication, unable to drive his horse. It is supposed that he fell forward out of the vehicle, and his feet became entangled in the shafts and front axle. In this condition he must have been dragged over 4 miles, when the horse wandered into the woods, and was there discovered next morning. Mr. Barnett was so frightfully disfigured and mangled that for some time he was not recognized. He was about 70 years of age. What a death!

**CLINTON COUNTY.**—On the night of the 27th July, the "Lockport Hotel," opposite Lock Haven, the property of R. M. Hazen, was destroyed by fire. Very few things were saved. The loss will probably reach \$5,000. . . . On the 26th, the dry brush in the clearing on Dr. Lichtenthaler's farm, near Lock Haven, was being burned, when the fire spread at a furious rate, destroying some fifteen hundred cords of wood, and fences, causing a loss of about \$8,000. . . . A Mossy "Puney," of Patteville, had his valuable mill property consumed by fire a few days since. No insurance. The fire caught from friction of the gearing.

**STRETT COUNTY.**—On the 26th, while several sporting gentlemen were engaged in fishing with a seine in the waste-weigh, below Bellefonte, two of them, Mr. C. Derr and Mr. Cunningham, were drawn into the vortex and narrowly escaped drowning. Mr. Derr, we are told, was speechless for some time after the occurrence. . . . A daughter of Rev. M. P. Crosthwaite, of Spring Mills, was a few days since severely bitten by a snake. A physician was immediately called in, who stopped the effect of the poison in time to save the life of the sufferer.

**MERCER COUNTY.**—An indignation meeting was held in West Salem on the 10th, growing out of the attempt to release noted criminals from the county jail. Strong resolutions were adopted. A vigilance committee was organized to look after the soundings.

**EMERSONLAND COUNTY.**—A little daughter of Mr. John Shunk, of Hogestown, aged about 9 years, was so severely burned, a few days since, by her clothes taking fire, that she died within a few hours of the time the accident occurred.

**BRADFORD COUNTY.**—George White, a young German aged about 19 years, was drowned while bathing in the river at Towanda. His body was recovered a few hours afterward near the spot where he disappeared.

Mr. Rarey's career has unexpectedly been stopped. He had cleared some \$15,000 to \$20,000 by his horse-taming secret, when suddenly Routledge, the cheap publisher, got hold of a pamphlet published by the horse-tamer in America, and printed it. It contains in a small compass all the art of horse-taming; and the subscribers, who had bound themselves not to divulge the secret under a penalty of \$500, became furious, and Mr. Rarey had to release them from their pledge in a letter in the *Times*. In this letter he states that a pamphlet in question is one he published in Ohio some years since, when his system was not perfect, and that more will be learned from his practical lessons in one hour than from the book in a life time.

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**CAUTION.**—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing, or meddling in any other way with the following property now in the possession of Dr. B. D. Kline, in Decatur township, Clearfield county, as said property belongs to me, to wit: I cooking stove and pipe. 1 parlor stove and pipe. 4 pair bedsteads and bedding. 1 centre table. 1 breakfast table, 6 chairs, 1 rocking chair, 1 dresser, 1 sink, 14 pictures and frames, 1 looking glass, 4 maps, 4 trunks, 1 chandelier, 1 rag bed, 1 hog, 1 red molly cow, 1 sett harness, 1 one horse team. The above property was bought by me to satisfy an execution, and is left with Dr. B. D. Kline, on loan only, until I see proper to take it away.

B. F. KLINE.  
Decatur township, July 27, 1858—augst-3ip.

## HO! FOR CURWENSVILLE!!

JOSHUA E. BAKER informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has taken entire control of the *CABINET MAKING SHOP* formerly kept by Baker & Rex, where he is prepared to furnish *Bureaus, Tables, Bedsteads, &c.*, at all times. ALSO, *COFFINS* made to order, and burials attended with *Hearse*. Country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for work. Shop on Walnut street, opposite G. H. Blacksmith-shop, Curwensville. Augt-25-58-3

**H. C. BROCKEN, 22 Cliff St., New-York.**  
MANUFACTURER OF GLASS SYRINGES, HOMOPATHIC VIALS, GRADUATED MEASURES, BUREAU BOTTLES, ETC. Glass Ware, Chemists, Druggists, Perfumers, Photographers, etc. Green Glass Ware by the package. A liberal discount made to the trade. Orders from Country Druggists and Dealers solicited.—Price Lists sent on application. Aug 4, 1858-3m.

## A CARD FROM DR. JAMES M. JARRETT.

RETTY OF THE NEW-YORK LUNG INFIRMARY.—My connection for the past eight years with the above Institution, as Chief Physician, and a twelve years' course of steady devotion to the Cure of Pulmonary Consumption and its kindred, and radical cure of all diseases of the Thorax, Lungs, and Air-passages. By Inhalation the vapor and curative properties of medicines are directly addressed to the diseased organs of the Integument. I do not advise the use of Medical Inhalation of any kind, unless it be of the most judicious treatment; and although I consider it a useful adjunct in the proper management of those fearful and often fatal diseases, yet I deem it very necessary that each patient should have the benefit of both general and local treatment. The result of my treatment in the above diseases, and the high character of the Institution over which I have as long had the honor to preside, are too well known to need any special notice from me. At the solicitation of many private and professional friends, through whose philanthropic aid the above charity has been long and liberally supported and after due consideration, I have concluded to make such arrangements under the approval of the Board of Trustees, as to admit the benefit of my experience and treatment with the most judicious and moderate confinement myself, as heretofore, to those only who entered the Infirmary, or who were able to visit me at my office. Hoping therefore that the management will be attended with the most successful result, my professional brethren and the public, I would respectfully announce in conclusion, that I can now be consulted personally or by letter, on all diseases as above, and the medicines the same as used in the Institution, prepared and used on an individual case. *Inhaling Vapors, Medical Inhalers, &c.* will be forwarded by express to any part of the United States or the Canada. Terms of treatment of the most judicious and moderate as follows: \$12 per month for each patient, which will include medicine sufficient for one month's use; also, Inhaling Vapor, and an Inhaling Apparatus. Payment as follows: \$5 to be paid to Express Agent on receipt of the box of Medicines, and the balance \$5 at the expiration of the month, if the patient be cured or is entirely satisfied with the treatment. Patients by giving a full history of their case, and their symptoms in full, can be treated as well by letter as by visiting me. Patients availing themselves of Dr. Jarrett's treatment may rely upon immediate and permanent relief, as he seldom has to treat a case over thirty days. Letters for advice promptly answered. For further particulars apply to Dr. Jarrett.

JAMES M. JARRETT, M. D.  
No. 829 Broadway, corner Twelfth St., N. Y.

Physicians and others visiting the city may respectfully be invited to call at the Infirmary, where many interesting cases can be seen, and where our improved apparatus for the inhalation of medicated vapor can be seen and inspected.

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