

S. R. ROW. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. CLEARFIELD, PA., SEPT. 22, 1858.

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

CHAPIN HALL, of Warren County.

WHAT IS INVOLVED. There is more involved in the election of Congressmen this year than may, perhaps, appear at first sight. The people of Kansas having rejected the Lecompton Constitution by new Constitution to Congress, and ask to be admitted as a State, either the coming winter, or at latest the following one. Consequently, the members who are elected this fall, will that they be good men and true-men in whose integrity and moral honesty their constituents can rely, and who will carry out the sentiments and wishes of those who elect them. We believe the people of this district are opposed to giving up Kansas to negro slave labor-we believe they are in favor of having the Territories settled with, and the soil tilled by free, white men. No doubt can be entertained on this point; and such being the case, let them choose a member of Congress who will not wantonly violate his pledges, but who will be faithful to those be represents, and be proof against the bribes of a corrupt Administration.

vital importance, upon which members elected this year may be called to act. It is contended by the South, and the opinion has been expressed by Mr. Buchanan himself, that Slavery exists in the Territories under the Federal Constitution. Finding that the people of the Territories- the sovereigns-could not be as readily controlled as was supposed, the South now evidently designs to change its factics in regard to its fixed policy of extending slavery, by operating directly on the Representatives, instead of on the People, and have Congress District of Columbia. A number of Southern journals are openly advocating the passage of such a code of laws, assuming that as slavery exists in the Territories, Congress should pass laws regulating it. The direct tendency of this would be to give the South control of the Territories, and increase their influence in the General Government, by securing their admission as Slave States. The importance, therefore, ot having Representatives who will stand by the North, must be apparent to every one who will give the subject proper consideration.

THE PROSPECT.

The prospect of electing Chapin Hall, the People's candidate for Congress, is very good. In every county in this District where our party is in the ascendancy, he will have largely increased majorities. On the other hand, Gillis is daily losing ground. In Venango county, three weeks ago, the Anti-Lecompton Democrats held a meeting and repudiated him. The week following, a similar meeting was held in Clarion, and resolutions passed against Gillis, and in favor of supporting Hall. Last Wednesday night, we were present at a meeting held in Brookville, by the Anti-Lecompton Democrats of Jefferson county. It was largely attended, and the proceedings throughout were marked with enthusiasm. Mr. Nicholson who recently represented the Democracy of that county in the State Legislature, presided. In the resolutions, they say they "cannot and will not support James L. Gillis," and they boldly declare their determination to support Mr. Hall. These demonstrations of the Anti-Lecompton Democrats in the western counties of the District, cannot fail to affect a material change, and Gillis and his friends are "alarmed" at the prospect of his certain defeat.

The friends of Chapin Hall feel confident that Warren county will give him at least 1000 majority. Making a low estimate for McKean, Forest, Jefferson and Venango, he will have 1700 or 1800 majority in the five counties named. On the other hand, we heard that a distinguished triend of Gillis claims but 1400 majority for the latter in the remaining connties of the district-Elk, Clarion and Clearfield. If these estimates approximate near the result. Gillis is "a used up man."

Judge Gillis had Senator Bigler to accompany him on his recent electioneering pilgrimage through the District. Having, however, failed to make a Big strike in the other counties, they will most likely direct their efforts to Clearfield; but we are much mistaken if they meet with any better success here.

CHAPIN HALL, our candidate for Congress, was in town on Monday, and formed the acquaintance of many of our citizens. He made a favorable impression, and we are sorry that he could not remain longer. We regard Mr. Hall's election certain

WITHDRAWN .- We have received a letter from Wm. A. Nichols, Esq., of McKean connty, authorizing us to announce that he will not be a candidate for Assembly at the coming THE SUPREME JUDGESHIP.

The State Convention of the "People's" party have done a wise thing in nominating John M. Read for Judge of the Supreme Court. An unexceptionable candidate was wanted to properly contest the canvass with William A. Porter, and Mr. Read is fitly chosen. A comparison of the merits of the two men will put Mr. Read far ahead in every particular. As a lawyer he has a ripe experience, having been admitted to the bar before Mr. Porter was born. His judgment is sound, and his intellect brilliant. As an original thinker, there are few at the bar who exceed fession, and has never suffered bis experience to grow rusty by idleness. Calm and deliberate in his nature, he has always verified his opinions by study and reflection. A strong memory, industrious habits and energy of purpose, have rendered him formidable at the bar, and given to his professional judgment a value which is widely acknowledged. As a sound and most excellent lawyer, Mr. Read is to be relied upon as one particularly fitted for a judicial position in which learning, care, and a liberal judgment, are most necessary. Such a nominee will command respect throughout the State, not only from the personal character of the man, but because the nomination was honorably conferred as a reward of ability. an overwhelming majority, they will present a In this particular Mr. Read stands before the people free from the unfavorable influences which accomplished the nomination of Mr. Porter. It was not obtained by any low bargaining, or by the efforts of a miserable scum be the ones who will vote upon the question of of petty politicians. No pledges were given admission, and therefore it is all-important upon his behalf to the effect that he was willing to adopt any, or all opinions, to gain the nomination. Mr. Read is not an any-platform candidate, and does not promise to be all things to all men. The nomination has been honorably awarded to him, at no sacrifice of principle or unworthy consession. The people of the State may now choose between an independent man like Mr. Read, and a trickster like Mr. Porter. It needs the services of some good mathematician to calculate by how many thousand votes the latter will be defeated .- Sunday Disputch.

The Dispatch being a neutral paper, its testimony relative to Mr. Read's abilitles and This is, however, not the only question of character are worthy of special consideration.

MR. Row :- It is rumored, and generally believed, that the Administration Lecompton candidate for Congress in this District, in company with Senator Bigler, had gone east to look out a more congenial District than the 24th, for him to try his band in. After the distinguished Senator and himself stumping it in Verango, Clarion and Jefferson counties, trying to cram down the people's throats the infamous English swindle, and being rebuked by the honest portion of the Democratic party pass a code of laws regulating slavery in the in all those counties, and finding their hope a Territories, similar to those applying to the forlors one, they on Friday last left for parts self to our hearty and unqualified approval unknown. The Hon. Member of Congress from the Wild-cat district, I fear, will have to resort to the same course he did during the last session, when brought before the bar of the House by one of its officers-take a fast hold of old Buck's horns, and hold on until the freemen of the 24th district give him and the old Buck both such a fatal shot through the ballot box, on the 2d Tuesday of October as will teach them better than to violate sacred pledges given to the people, so soon after being carried by them into power.

> DOUGLAS AND THE CABINET .- A Washington paper says that of the four Southern members of the Cabinet, it is understood that Floyd, Brown and Thompson, favor the support of Douglas in Illinois. Cobb holds out against them. As to the Northern members of the Cabinet, they are never spoken of. They are, politically, dumbies and nobodies. Opinions differ as to the ultimate course of the President, but the prevailing opinion is, that he must strike his flag before long, and succomb to the Southern pressure for Douglas. Of the general mass of office holders at Washington, nine out of ten are already openly for Douglas. The President's personal organs, howeverthe Union and Star-still continue to keep up the war upon him.

IMMENSE HERDS OF BUFFALO .- A gentleman direct from Fort Kearney, Nebraska, says that a large herd of buffalo, numbering several hundred thousand, was in that neighborhood, covering the prairie for miles. The officers and soldiers of the fort were for having a fine time hunting and slaughtering the lordly bison. This is the first time for many years that buffalo in large numbers have approached so near the haunts of civilization. It is supposed that they have been driven in by large hunting parties of Indians.

Our people are in the habit of looking with astonishment at the punishment of editors in France and Mexico for writing and publishing matter distasteful to Government. But in neither of those countries are editors more promptly punished for the publication of offensive matter than the Democratic editors of the United States are for opposing the administration's Lecompton policy.

The Charleston Patriot of the 4th inst. mentions four suicides in South Carolina. Suicide is, of course, very wrong generally, but we are half inclined to think that it is a less crime in the South Carolinians than in any other people on earth outside of Ireland. Where there is no other virtue, perhaps suicide is one.

Hox. J. L. Gillis, the Lecompton candidate for Congress, has for a day or two been in this county, trying to arouse his friends to action. He is alarmed at the way the Anti-Lecompton Democrats are taking a stand against him in Jefferson, Clarion, Venango and his own county, Elk.

We give in another column an article from the Pittsburgh Gazette, headed "Corruptness of the Administration," in which Judge Gillis lis, the Lecompton opponent of Hall, will appears in an unenviable light. Can he ex- be beaten. Bigler is stumping the district ever saw that wasn't in danger of marrying plain the matter satisfactorily ?

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

The Anti-Lecompton Democrats of Jefferson County held a meeting in Brookville on the evening of the 15th inst., (Court week.)

ROBERT J. NICHOLSON was called to preside; Thomas Dougherty, John Ramsey, John Taylor, John Hinderliter, and David Haney acted as vice Presidents; and Augustus Beyle, Silas J. Martin and S. M. Tinthoff as Secretaries. On motion, John Dangherty, Charles Horton,

of Elk, Lorenzo Haskill, John E. Carroll and B. J. Reid were appointed a committee on

Mr. McCormick, of Venango, then deliver-

The committee reported the following res-

olutions, which were unanimously adopted :-WHEREAS, in the great contest of 1856, which resulted in the election of James Buchanan to his present high position, the Democracy throughout the Union stood united to a man, upon the fundamental principle of popular sovereignty, as embodied in the Cincinnati Platform, and enforced with so much earnestness and so much success in every democratic press and from overy democratic

stump in the laml. AND WHEREAS, the universal interpretation of that doctrine, as applied to Kansas was that the people there should have guarantied to them the sacred right of shaping their own institutions in their own way, and of admitting or rejecting slavery according to their own sovereign will, freely, fully and fairly expressed, without force or fraud, or any outside interference or dictation whatever.

AND WHEREAS, it is self evident that if the Democracy had held any other doctrine than this in 1856, or had put any other interpretation upon it, we would have met with mertted defeat at the ballot-box, and James Buchanan would never have been our President.

Resolved, That what was Democratic doctrine then should be Democratic doctrine now: and that as democrats, sincerely anxious for the welfare and permanent success of our party, we declare our unalterable resolution to stand by our principles and pledges of 1856. let who will desert or betray them.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of, and endorse the administration of James Buchanan, the President of our own choice, except only so far as regards the Lecompton constitut tion and English bill; and as to these we cannot but regard his policy as an unfortunate departure from the fundamental principles to which he and all of us stood committed in

Resolved. That in President Bachanan's inaugural address and instructions to Gov. Walker, we recognize the sentiments of an enlightened natriot and true democrat. In these we behold the wheat without the tares .the spontaneous expression of his genuine first impulses before the evil counsels of false alvisers prevailed over his better judgment and induced him to assume the new and startling position disclosed in his pecial message of the second of February last. In this, we behold the tares which threaten to choke the good seed, and devoted still to the President we all labored so hard to elect, we can only say, more in sorrow than in anger-"some enemy hath done this."

Resolved, That the course of Gov. Wm. F. Packer, at the head of the Executive department of our State-government, commends it-He has proved himself an able statesman and

Resolved, That in Stephen A. Douglas and John W. Forney, each in his own sphere, we recognize democrats and patriots of great ability and heroic devotion to principle. And in the fierce assaults made upon them by paid presses and time-serving politicians, merely ecause they stand firm and true to principle when others falter and prevaricate-they have our cordial sympathies, and must command

the respect even of their traducers. Resolved. That the democratic members of Congress, who, with their eyes open and their senses about them, voted for the enforcement of the Lecompton constitution upon an unwilling people-and when forled in that, followed up by the even more odious iniquity of the Engli h bill-half bribe, half threat-more insult than injury to Kansas-discriminating in the most uncalled for manner in favor of slavery and against freedom-did so in violation of their express and implied pledges and the well known principles of the party, and have thereby forfeited their claim to the confidence and support of their constituents.

Resolved. That the re-election of those mem bers of Congress by the democratic party of their respective districts, would be a ratification of all their acts, and a direct endorsement of a fundamental wrong, from the consequences of which, we, as a party, never could escapefor impartial history would record it and bring it up in judgment against our posterity.

Resilved, That as the principles of our party are far above its mere machinery, and as the true and lasting interests of our party are paramount to the hopes or interests of this or that man in it, our fidelity to those principles and those paramount interests requires of us, if we would be true to ourselves and to our party, to repudiate at the polls those who committed the wrong. It is only thus, by repudiating the wrong and its authors, that we can vindicate the party, restore its integrity, and save it from ultimate and total defeat.

Resolved. That for the foregoing reasons we cannot and will not support James L. Gillis. the present Lecompton member of Congress from this district, now a candidate for re elec-

Resolved. That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the "Brookville Jeffersonian" and all the Democratic papers in this

CLARION COUNTY .- The Lecompton and Anti-Lecompton democrats of Clarion county had a regular struggle on Tuesday night a week. Both tried to get possession of the Court House, to hold meetings, and the Lecomptonites succeeded. The Anties, however, held their meeting outside, and it was fully as The following resolutions were adopted by

Resolved, That we cannot support any man for the National or State Legislature, who agrees with or has supported the Lecompton policy of the present administration or the English Bill.

change of the Tariff as will secure more protection to American Industry. Resolved, That we will support Chapin Hall, Esq., of Warren, for Congress, R. J. Nicholof Jefferson, for State Senator, and Dr. M. B. McDowell, of Clarion county, for As-

Resolved, That we are in favor of such a

Chapin Hall and Dr. McDowell are the People's candidates. The Anti-Lecomptonites had previously nominated B. S. McCormick for Congress, but have withdrawn him. Gilfor him.

CORRUPTNESS OF THE ADMINISTRATION. From the Pittsburg Daily Gazette

That the English bill was carried through the House by the use of direct bribery was cured:

"The brother of Hon. J. A. Ahl, member of Congress for the Cumberland, York and Perry district, had contracted to supply the that he was very melancholy and did their utarmy with 300 mules, at \$175 each, making most to dispel the delusion. Esquire Auxer \$52,000; also an order for 200 from Russel & him. He has always been devoted to his pro- ed a speech which was received with frequent Majors, Government contractors, at the same price, amounting in all to \$87,000. The kind of mules deliverd could be bought readily at \$120 each. It is unnecessary to add that Mr. Ahl voted for Lecompton, and is a candidate for re-election."

In connection with this mule contract, there is now transpiring a trial at Leavenworth City which shows to what a depth of baseness the administration has descended. Capt. Van Vliet, U. S. Quartermaster at that point, has been court-martialed for alleged disobedience of instructions in the matter of mule purchases. The public on hearing for the first time of the proceedings at Fort Leavenworth, would probably suppose that the Quarter-Master is suspected by the Department at Washington of having acted in collusion with the mule contractors, to the detriment of the public service and the national exchequer, as well as to his own standing as an officer in the military service. Not so, however. The boot is on the other leg. The issue between the Secretary of War and the Quarter-Master, is that the latter has been too exacting in his dealings with the contractors; that in several cases he rejected mules which they allege came up to the specifications of the Department, and that the price he set on those which he accepted was below their market value. He is also accused of partiality to a few of the contractors, but the gravemen of the charges against him is that he refused, as the agent of the government, to accept all the mules which were offered to him by some contractors, and also abused the discretionary powers with which he was invested by paying em prices, which, though in reality exorbitant, were below the calculations of their cupidity, and the promises of those politicians Washington who procured for them the the patronage of Secretary Floyd. It is not for the laxity, but the rigor of his conduct that Van Vliet is brought to the bar. The

St. Louis Democrat says: "He drove too hard a bargain with those injured innocents, the mule men. He had no thorough appreciation of the necessities, the liberality and munificence of a government which subsists by the judicious distribution of spoils, and which has spoils to the amount of ninety millions to distribute. He was unsophisticated enough to think that the doctrine of equivalents should be maintained to some extent in transactions between the government and individuals. Hence, if the mule was below the standard height, under or over the required age, broken down, diseased, or otherwise radically defective, he refused to purchase it; and if it passed inspection in all particulars, he bought it with the rest of the drove at a price which left only some twenty or thirty dollars a head net profit to the contractors.'

This villaipously corrupt government, it will be seen, instead of sustaining the officer him for standing between it and the tulfillment of its corrupt bargains, and will doubtless cashier him. He seems to have been a particular obtuse man, or he would have seen that it was not mules the government wanted but the opportunity to hide bribes for Congressional votes under the price paid for the worthless animals which he was Marplot enough to reject.

Some weeks ago the Greensburg Herald, of this State, published a paragraph stating that a Pennsylvania member of Congress had offered in this city for sale two drafts for \$2,000 each, drawn by Majors & Russell, on the War Department, and received the money on them. We have mislaid the paragraph else we would republish it. We did not publish it at the time, because the individual alluded to in it was not, until within a few days, a candidate before the people; but as he has lately been re-nominated for Congress, it is proper to say that the person spoken of as having offered the drafts for sale, is Hon, James L. Gillis, the Lecompton candidate for Congress in the 24th

Mr. Gillis was a member of the last Congress, and when the Lecompton bill was brought forward, he was generally counted among its opponents; but when the House was brought to vote upon it, he voted with the Administration and for Lecompton.

In order to make the development of the Greensburg Herald complete, it is necessary to state a few facts, and leave the task of explaining them to Mr. Gillis.

Messrs. Russell & Majors, of Leavenworth City, were the contractors for supplying the army sent out to Utah. Their contract amounted to millions-eight or nine millions, if we are correctly informed. It might naturally be expected that men obtaining so large a contract would contribute liberally to the financial wants of the political managers of the administration; and rumor says that they contributed a million in the shape of small draftsmostly in sums of \$2,000-on the War Department. At any rate, drafts of this nature were plenty about the Capitol during the pendency of the Lecompton bill; and as members of Congress are not generally gifted with a superabundance of money, it is not probable, to say the least, that they were hawked about there for the purpose of being cashed. We are not able to say that any member of Con-Congressional district, and in the Philadelphia gress was bought with them; but we are able to say that Mr. Gillis, on his way home from Washington City, after the adjournment of sale, and we are informed that he raised the money on them.

It is not at all probable that Mr. Gillis bought these drafts at Washington City, else why should he wish to sell them here so shortly afterwards? The money that would buy them there, would have been of as much service to him here, as the money he could get by selllarge as the other, as well as more respectable, ing them, and hence it would be a very silly business transaction. If, however, he got them honestly, he can show it without difficulty. Let him vindicate himself if he can. The belief was current at Washington that the drafts of Majors & Russell were used as corruption money; we have traced two of them into the hands of Mr. Gillis, who was first against and afterwards voted for Lecompton: and now the administration and Mr. Gillis both have the opportunity of showing, if that be possible, that it was all right and honest.

A piece of black web silk, nearly a yard long, in a perfect state of preservation, was recently discovered in North Troy, imbedded in a solid pine log. The wood had apparently grown over the silk, as there was no crack where it could have been thrust in.

We once looked with awe upon the Keninches. She was about the only woman we failed. beneath her.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS PREPARED FOR THE "RAPTSMAN'S JOURNAL."

LANCASTER COUNTY .- Mr. Tobias Hoover, residing near Donegal Church, committed suigenerally believed at the time; but the parties cide on the 13th, by throwing himself into a bribed were not distinctly pointed out, and in well, near the back door of his own residence. most instances they could only be guessed at.

There were a few, however, whose identification was by no means difficult to decide. The owned some property between them and were tion was by no means difficult to decide. The following paragraph, for instance, points to all highly respected. Mr. Hoover conceived an idea that they would come to want in consequence of a very poor crop this season, which so completely unsettled his mind that for some days previous the sisters observed was called to hold an inquest-verdict-suicide from mental aberration of mind. Several burglaries were committed during last week upon some of our neighbors of Columbia. The counting houses of J. G. Hess, B. F. Appold, the Adams Express and Telegraph office and the residence of James Hunter were entered and articles stolen On Monday the 6th instant the body of a negro was found lodged on the rocks outside the raft channel at Inrkey Hill Falls near what is known as Shad Rock. From the appearance of the body it had been in the water a couple of weeks. He

LYCOMING COURTY .-- On Tuesday morning, the 14th, about one or two o'clock, the citizens of Jersey Shore were aroused by the ery of fire. On repairing to the spot it was found that the stable of Gen. Tomb, on Allegheny street was on fire, and the flames had progressed so far that nothing could be saved. There were in the stable a horse and two cows. but the horse and one cow succeeded in getting themselves out, considerably singed. The other cow was tied, and so perished. The stable contained a large quantity of hay, a carriole, sleigh, harness, and many other articles. all of which were destroyed. From the stable the fire communicated to the residence of F. T. Carpenter, Esq., and soon reduced it to The house occupied by Mr. Reuben Caleboof, adjoining Mr. Carpenter, was partly burnt and partly torn down, and by removing some other small buildings the further spread of the fire was prevented. The air was quite calm, scarcely a breath of wind seemed to be stirring. Mr. Carpenter lost considerable household furniture, clothing &c., but we believe. it was covered by insurance. We are not in-formed as to Mr. Calehooff's loss. Samuel Hattleld lost some fifteen or twenty dollars worth of tools which were in Mr. Tomb's stable.

CENTRE COUNTY .- A dreadful accident occurred on the Snow Shoe Railroad, on the 9th inst., on the contract of Fearon & Co. A workman named Thomas M'Namara was engaged in starting a blast, and after having touched the fase attempted to make his escape, but was unfortunately seriously injured by the scattering stones. His shoulder-blade was fractured, and four ribs, penetrating the pleura-injuring the lungs in a very dangerous manner. At our latest accounts the wounded man was doing as well as could be expected. William Burns, a workman on the Snow Shoe railroad, Fearon & Co's section, had his arm broken below the shoulder, on the 6th inst. by a blow received during a struggle with another workman. The broken limb was set by Dr. Potter. Hon. James Burnside in-tends, after Court has adjourned in Clinton

county, making a tour to the South, visiting particularly the State of Kentucky. CLINTON COUNTY .- On Saturday, the 11th. while a drove of cattle were crossing the canal bridge on Main street, Lock Haven, the bridge who stood up for its interests, court-martials gave way, precipitating one man and about fifto the canal. Fortunately, the man and the cattle escaped without injury. Workmen are already engaged, and ere many days clapse a new bridge will be erected in the place of the old one. A laborer, whose name we did not learn, employed on the Sunbury & Eric Railroad, at Queens Run, while in a state of intoxication, on the 12th, attempted to cross the river in a boat, but before proceeding any distance the boat upset, and the unfortunate man was drowned before any assistance could be rendered.

CLARION COUNTY .- A man was arrested near Clarion, on the 17th, by Maj. J. B. Loomis, on a charge of stealing a horse and buggy. He was fully committed for trial. . . . Richard Dunn, confined in the county jail on a charge of horse stealing, was convicted of the crime. and sentenced to one year in the Western Penitentiary. Sheriff Turney, left with the prisoner on Monday morning last, for his destination.

AFRAID OF HER -It is well known that Bigler is afraid to meet Forney. Indeed nothing causes him to get "weak in the knees" quicker than to learn of his being at hand. Bigler was to speak in Clarion on Court week; it was reported also, that Forney would answer him. When Bigler reached Brookville en route for Custion, av Sos he going to stage to speak to a few friends. "Was he going to Clarion that night?" "Yes, going on." "Dyou hear that Forney is to be there?" "Forney! almost shricked the ex-Governor-and his trepidation grew intense. "Forney, did you say? ver hand out my baggage. I will not go on tonight." He was hurried into a private room, hi nerves were strengthened with a dose of can ere, and so a short time, the tremors had left his body, and the "suppliant hinges of his knees" grew gradually stronger-next day, under cover of an escort, he slipped into town—but poor fel-low, the terrible fright of the previous day had al most unmanned him and he made but a poor show before the few locofocos who had gathered to hear him .- Clarion Banner.

A NEW FEATURE .- The enterprising officers of the State Agricultural Society have made arrangements to have a Donkey race, the last in to win a silver cup. There will be rare sport. We have little doubt the competition will be lively. The rules of the race are, that no owner shall ride his own animal; that no one who starts shall turn back, or stop, and that the last one at the goal shall be considered the winner. Of course, it is for the inter-Congress, offered two of them in this city for est of every aspirant to urge on the Donkey on which he rides, so as to keep ahead of His own, ridden by another.

EIGHT HUNEDED SHEEP POISONED .- Mr. Bird, farmer, at Burton, England, has sustained a heavy loss in a singular manner. He had a flock of 867 sheep, which were recently "dipped" in a chemical solution used for destroving ticks, &c., and turned out to grass. It is supposed that this solution was washed off the sheep by a shower of rain and fell upon the grass, which, being eaten by the sheep, poisoned them. Only twenty-six out of the flock of 867 remained alive.

Some of the points of resemblance between the Austrian Government and the Buchanan administration are, that Austria expends a hundred and fifty millions annually, and exceeds her income by one-sixth; the great barden of Austria is her 500,000 soldiers-ours is the army of office holders and contractors. One of the differences is, that Austria squetched out "popular sovereignty" in Hungary, tucky giantess, eight feet high, lacking two and Buchanan tried to do it in Kansas, and

Are you all assessed? See to it.

Going to the Springs .- It is becoming very fashionable for married people, who are and ious to be "blessed with an heir," to visit the springs. We heard of the following incident a few days ago, and relate it for the benefit of the public: A Southern gentleman, who had been married for several years, and yet had no children, resolved to visit the springs in company with his wife and colored servant. They went, and in due course of time, the gentleman and his wife were blessed with a fine young daughter. He telt disappointed, because he wished for a son. Two years afterwards, he told Sambo to make the necessary preparations for another trip to the springs. at the same time asking Sambo how he would like to have a young master. Sambo replied. Dis child would like it fus rate, Massa, but taint no use goin' to de springs, dat good look ing clerk ain't dar now !

THE MARCH OF FREEDOM .- Senator Seward was not far wrong when he declared that the slavery contest and the struggle between the North and the South for supremacy in the Union was practically decided in favor of the former. There is a large and increasing Free State emigration into Missouri; in Delaware a People's party has been formed, adverse to slavery, which succeeded within eleven votes of carrying the city of Wilmington in a recent election; and even in Virginia there is new an anti-slavery candidate for Governor, Mr. Henry Abram, who advertises in the Richmond papers that he proposes Virginia should obtain her share of the public lands from the Federal Government, and apply the proceeds to the purchase and liberation of all the slaves in the State.

Recent advices from Utah state that the Mornons continued to arrive in Salt Lake city from the South, and were entering upon their usual avocations. Brigham Young still keeps himself concealed, and lives in constant fear and danger of the vengeance of his own peeple, who have become greatly incensed at the unveiling of his numerous frauds. One company of troops had left Fort Bridger for Oregon, and others would leave soon.

Jim Lane, of Kansas, has been whipped, as we learn from the St. Joseph papers. The whipping was done by a lawyer named Quigley and occurred in one of the border towns of Kansas. Lane was dissatisfied with the thrashing and sent a dhallenge to Quigley. It was accepted, and a duel was expected.

Nothing remains so long in the memory as wrong deeds. They are nettles that cannot be ploughed out of sight, but will spring up with fresh stings with every new cause or matter of

The democracy of "Old Barks" has got into a flarcup about Congressman. Mr. Muhlenburg heads the apposition to Jones, and goes in for a

The Sheriff of Leavenworth county, Kansas, advertises for sale a yoke of oxen and one negro boy! Comment is unnecessary.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A SET OF BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS, will be sold at the sale in Curwensville on Saturday, the 25th September, or at private sale before that JACOB DIETRICH.

CAUTION -All persos are hereby cautioned Ongainst purchasing or meddling with One Dark Brown Horse, 4 years old, past, in the possession of Thomas Dixon, of Boggs township as the same belongs to me. JOHN M. CHASE. Woodward, Sept. 8, 1858-sept22

COMMERCIAL HOTEL, No. 20. South Sixth street, between Market and Chesnus, Philadelphia, has been recently opened for the accommodation of the public. The house is in a central location, and has undergone extensive repairs-the charge per day is \$1.25. Sept. 22, 1858 D. BLAIR, Agt.

MOUNT VERNON HOTEL, Mo 117 and 119 2nd Street, above Arch, Philadelphia, Pa. This Hotel has been refitted, and is now again opened for the accommodation of the traveling ublic. It is located in a pleasant part of the city and every effort will be made to make guests comfortable. Try the house. Boarding \$1,25 per day.

A. M. HOPKINS, Proprietor.

September 22, 1858.

BROOKVILLE, Sept. 7th 1858.

MESSES EDITORS:—Please announce my name in the "Raftsman's Journal," as a candidate for the office of Assembly, for the district of Jefferson, Clearfield, Elk and McKean, at the ensuing October election.

8. C. ARTHURS.

CLOVER HULLERS.—The subscribers take this method of informing the Farmers of Clearfield county, that they manufacture at their shop in Mill Heim, Centre county, Pa., the celebraigd Hunsecher's Improved Premium Clover Huller. These Hullers can be attached to any power for either 2 or 4 horses, or water power in mills; are warranted to work well, and with good seed will clean from 25 to 30 bushels perday. Any person wishing to see one of these machines, and earn more particularly of its operation will please call with Mr Wm. A. Reed, farmer, 3 miles east of Curwensville, who purchased and had one in use last season. Machines will be delivered at Curwensville, if desired. For further particulars inquire of Wm. A. Reed, Clearfield P. O., or the subscribers. S. & S. HAUPT. Mill Heim, Centre co., Pa , Sept. 15, 1858-3m. N. B. All orders promptly attended to.

FLAKE NOTICE!-TAVERN KEEPERS and the public, that Gross & Kunkel, whole sale Grocers, Canal Street Wharf, Harrisburg, have on hand a large lot of Liquors at reduced prices, by the barrel or otherwise, to suit purhasers, consisting of the following Pure Brandies. Old Rye Whiskey. New England Rum, Lisbon Wine, Pure Holland Gin. Monongahela Whiskey Rectified Pitts. Whiskey Blackberry Brandy, Port Wine. Peach Brandy, Maderia Wine. Lavender Brandy, Pure Holland Gin. Cherry Brandy, Domestic Gin. Scotch Whiskey. And other Liquors.

Gesler's Pure Champagne, &c., &c., &c. GROSS & KUNKEL Canal Street Wharf, between Walnut and State

Streets, Harrisburg, Pa. SHERIFF'S SALE. By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, and to me directed there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in the borough of Clearfield, on THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1858, the following described real estate, to wit:

A certain tract of land situate in Ferguson tour. ship, the first beginning at a beach tree by lands of T. B. Davis, N. 40 d. W. 213 perches to post by lands of John Ferguson, S. 69 d. W. 75 perches to post, thence by lands of Matthew Bloom S. 21 d. E. 29 perches to Hickory, thence by lands of Mat-thias Slough, S. 40 d. E. 148 to Ironwood N. 40 d. E. 72 perches to place of beginning, containing 100 neres and with about 40 neres cleared, and log house, barn and blacksmith shop thereon erected The second beginning at a sugar, thence by lands of Matthew Bloom South 40 d. East 108 perches to beach, thence by lands of John Ferguson N. 21 d. W. 100 perches to beech, thence by lands of Wm. P. McClay N. 60 d. W. 10 perches to birch. S. 50 d. W. 42 perches to place of the second secon W. 42 perches to place of beginning containing 16: acres, being same premises conveyed by T. B. Davis as per deed recorded in deed book M., page 312, to Andrew Davis. Seized, taken in execution

and to be sold as the property of Andrew Davis.

JOSIAH R. RFED. Sheriff.

Clearfield. Sept. 15, 1858.