



S. B. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., JULY 6, 1859.

PEOPLE'S STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
THOMAS E. COCHRAN, of York.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
WILLIAM H. KEIM, of Berks.

IN "A PECK OF TROUBLE."

The letter of Gen. Cass to Mr. Le Clerc, in which he says that naturalization will not exempt a man from military service, if claimed by the Government under which he was born, is a source of great concern to the Democratic press in general, and the *Clearfield Republican* in particular. The editor of that pure, genteel, truthful and sinless sheet is in dire tribulation lest the letter of Mr. Secretary Cass should not be properly understood by the faithful. His distress is really agonizing, and his lamentations over the conduct of the Opposition press, which persists in giving publicity to the precious document, are uttered in the most plaintive and melancholy strains. Occasionally these partake of a wrathful character, and swell forth in severe, bitter, scathing (!) denunciations of the Know Nothings, who, he would have us believe, are ever such bad fellows, charging them with committing "a grand fraud upon natural rights—a wicked assault upon the spirit and theory of our institutions," and with impairing that "valuable acquisition of wealth, of labor, and of industry," which our country receives from foreign emigration! How terrible! How awful!! Such carryings-on shouldn't be allowed, and we trust the editor of the *Republican* will speedily put a stop to them. The feat could scarcely fail to immortalize him, and his memory would doubtless be forever cherished in "the land of the free, and the home of the brave!"

When, a few weeks ago, we published the letter of Gen. Cass, alluded to, we had no idea of seriously disturbing the equanimity of our up-street neighbor. But in this it seems we were mistaken, and we feel sorry for it. We regret that he should have allowed his temper to get the mastery of his judgment, and whilst attempting to correct others, that he should fall into error himself. For instance, he asserts, in the beginning of his article, that "one of the causes of the last war with Great Britain, was in vindication of the right" of expatriation. Now this, we admit, is something new to us. We always were taught that the attempt on the part of England to come upon our shores, and to enter our ships, for the purpose of impressing naturalized citizens, formerly her subjects—a claim that neither England nor any other European power has ever yet abandoned—and not a "vindication of the right of expatriation," was one of the principal causes of that war. Nor were we aware, until the astute editor of the *Republican* enlightened us, that "the right of expatriation" was ever "questioned." And here we may as well state that his remarks about the views of the American party, are all bald-dash. The American party were in favor of restricting only certain political privileges of foreigners in this country.

But let us take a glance at this letter business. Gen. Cass, in the first place, writes to Mr. Le Clerc that his naturalization here will not exempt him from a claim of military service there, if he voluntarily returns to his native land. This was regarded by some as a tacit admission that the United States Government lacked either the will or the ability to protect all those over whom her flag floated, particularly that class who had renounced allegiance to the sovereigns in whose dominions they were born, and had sworn fidelity to the Government of their adoption. The want of precision in a paper emanating from the State Department, allowing all kinds of constructions to be put upon the language, brought about newspaper comment, and some animadversions. The *Republican*, in speaking of the letter of Gen. Cass, says:

"It does not say that 'claim' would be a just one. It does not say that it would be consistent with the doctrines held by the government of the United States—nor does it say that such 'claim' would be acknowledged by our government. None of these things does it say, or even admit."

Gen. Cass is to blame for not having made his meaning more clear, and he admits his want of perspicuity by writing another letter, defining more distinctly "the position of the United States" upon the subject. In this second letter he says, if a naturalized citizen was actually in the army of his native country, or called into it, at the time of his emigration, and voluntarily returns thither, his citizenship here will not protect him from whatever penalty he may have incurred there by the act of leaving; but when no personal liabilities exist against him at the period of his emigration, the law of nations gives no right to any country to interfere with him, and the attempt to do so would be considered unfriendly by our Government. Does this, then, not admit that, under some circumstances at least, naturalized citizens cannot be protected against the claims of the Government under which they were born? Does it not plainly make a distinction between native and naturalized citizens, to the disadvantage of the latter? Does it not leave us to infer that, if a naturalized

citizen returns to his native land, where he had been enlisted or enrolled before his departure, he may be punished or forced to serve in the army there, and no relief would be extended to him—no protection afforded him by our Government? If this is the case, then naturalization here does not absolutely and entirely dissolve the bond which obliged the alien to serve the sovereign in the land of his birth; he is only safe, if any personal liabilities existed against him when he left, so long as he remains out of the monarch's jurisdiction; he owes involuntarily service to two Governments at the same time; and in the event of a war between the United States and his native country, he might, while serving with one, if taken prisoner by the other, be hung as a traitor. We contend, whether it is the law of nations or not, that this country should declare that all her citizens shall be protected from insult or oppression, wherever found under the broad canopy of heaven, unless it be in the case of a naturalized citizen voluntarily returning to the country where, prior to his expatriation, he had committed such an offence as, under treaties relating to extradition, would have made it incumbent upon our Government to deliver him up.

In taking the position he does, Gen. Cass comes in contact with the views entertained in the case of the Hungarian, Koszta, who was seized by an Austrian brig of war at Smyrna, in Turkey, after he had declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, when Secretary Marcy took the ground that naturalization here entitled the adopted citizen to complete protection by the Government. It also conflicts with the action taken in the case of M. Allibert, who had been drawn as a conscript in 1853, left France, and was naturalized here in 1845. When he returned to that country in 1852, he was arrested as an escaped conscript. The American consul at once took his case in hand, and after two trials, and a detention of six months, procured his release. Mr. Everett, then Secretary of State, recognized the course of the consul as correct, and expressed the desire that this might be considered a precedent, and that "hereafter naturalized citizens of the United States may visit France without danger of arrest for military service." This was under Mr. Fillmore's Administration, but according to Gen. Cass' democratic doctrine, M. Allibert would have been subject to arrest, and no protection should have been extended to him by our Government.

And now a few words about the allegation of the editor of the *Republican* that we have an "irresistible habit" of "misconstruing facts." Well, that is bad enough, if true; and very kind of him to tell the people—indeed, we are pleased to hear that one Locofoco editor, at least, is opposed to lying, and we hope he will stick to it. We don't feel offended at him for saying such very severe things; it may be a "habit" of his, when he is hard run for an argument—and we do not apprehend that our reputation will be seriously damaged in those quarters where his delectable sheet may happen to circulate regularly. If, however, what he alleges were correct, in order to sustain the character he gives us, we would have to say that his is the most truthful, high-toned, honorable and respectful paper in the State.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The arrival of the steamship Vanderbilt and Bavaria at New York, puts us in possession of advices from Europe to the 22d ult. The news—although the great battle yet taken place—every one was looking had not yet taken place—is important, inasmuch as it foreshadows that battle and the results likely to flow from it, and shows the situations and feelings of the combatants and of those who may soon become combatants. The Allies had almost reached the borders of the famous Quadrangle, and the Austrian headquarters were at Villafranca, which is about midway between the fortresses of Peschiera and Verona, and upon the road from the latter place to Mantua. Garibaldi was on the western shore of Lago Garda, and had moved to within a few miles of Peschiera, when the appearance of a superior force obliged him to retire. Napoleon, whose headquarters had lately been at Brescia, whence the *Moniteur* now receives telegrams, had left that place to advance. The Allies had been marching leisurely through a smiling country, the inhabitants of which rose to greet and to join them; while the Austrians were retreating in such hot haste that the march partook of the character and inspired the sentiments of a flight. They gave, it is stated, many opportunities of attack to the foe, which were not improved. But it seems probable that it was the intention of Napoleon to defer an engagement until Prince Napoleon, with the French fleet, could attack the Austrians in the rear. An indication of the feeling of Venice is given in a telegram, which describes the exultation of the inhabitants on hearing that the French were at Padua, and the riots which sprung up in consequence of that false report. The motives or want of motives, the policy or impolicy, by which the Austrians have been led to abandon their strongholds and fall back in such a hurry to the Mincio, continue to be matter for speculation, as their inaction after crossing the Ticino and overrunning Sardinia was; and speculation is quite as idle now as it was then. Meantime, the new Government of Lombardy has quietly gone into operation, and Modena and Bologna were making preparations to govern themselves. In the Papal States there had been further troubles, and Swiss troops had been sent to Perugia to put down a rising there. The purpose of Prussia in mobilizing her army was not fully known; but the prevalent opinion was that she designed to put herself in the position to act as armed mediator between the belligerents. Little hope was, however, entertained that her efforts would be successful, and it was generally believed that, whatever the result of the expected battle on the Mincio, she would thereafter become a party to the war, which, in that event, would involve all Europe. The departure of Koszta for Genoa and the proclamation of Gen. Kiapka were considered ominous of such a war.

NEW MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

During the past week or two, the Post Master General has been busy at what his partisans are pleased to term "the work of retrenchment and reform in the Post Office Department," and all over the country we hear of mail service being curtailed or cut off entirely. In our own county some changes have been made. One of the most important routes—that from here to Curwensville and Luthersburg, and thence west—has been cut down from a daily to a tri-weekly mail, and another has been discontinued. Whether any more changes or discontinuances will be made in this county, we cannot say, for there is no telling what act of madness the present miserable, imbecile National Administration may not perpetrate. To it, the interests, conveniences and accommodations of the people are nothing, so that its toadies and favorites are well fed and taken care of. In many places, in the North, where a handsome revenue was realized above the expenses, a reduction of mail service has been made; profitable post routes are damaged to support others which have always been losing affairs; and contractors, whose jobs were not sufficiently fat, have been permitted to break their agreements, causing heavy increased expense, and no attempt is made to enforce the stipulations, because the parties or their sureties are friends of the Administration. This is called "economizing." But whilst this sort of "retrenchment and reform" is rapidly progressing, not a word do we hear about stopping such leaks as the one mentioned in the annexed article, which is regarded as a mere trifle by J. B. and the gang of worthies who control him—

A SWINDLING OPERATION.—A letter from Camp Floyd to the Missouri *Democrat*, shows how easy it is to make four hundred thousand dollars out of the Government in a flour speculation, especially if a Cabinet officer is engaged in the business. The correspondent of the *Democrat* says:—John Holliday and Col. Martin are the lucky contractors for furnishing the army with breadstuffs the ensuing year, for which they received \$28 60 per 100 pounds. The daily average consumption of flour by the camp is not less than 5,000 pounds, making the annual consumption about 2,000,000 pounds. This would amount to \$572,000—a snug little item in the current expenses. Now, when we take into consideration the fact that Mr. William Martin and E. P. Stanton offered to furnish the supply of flour for \$10 per 100 pounds, it seems strange that Messrs. Holliday and Martin have been awarded this contract at \$28 60 per 100 pounds. Does it not look like collusion on the part of the Secretary of War?

The quality of flour manufactured in this territory is of the poorest description, and would pass for "sweepings" at any market in the States. Yet this is the stuff the army will be compelled to use the incoming year. If it was the intention of Secretary Floyd to have the supply of flour shipped from the States, then the price is in the neighborhood of reason. But if such was his design, why did he furnish Messrs. Holliday and Martin with orders for Government mules from any post along the route on their journey to this point.

Since their arrival, they have commenced buying and contracting for all the flour in the territory, for which they are paying \$5 per hundred, but in all probability they will have to pay as high as \$8 for a portion. We will say that they pay \$8 per hundred for all of it, and we see that they are at an outlay of \$509,000 in fulfilling the contract, leaving them a snug little balance of four hundred and twelve thousand dollars. There are probably four partners in this contract, Mr. John Holliday, Major Martin, Wm. Russell, (firm of Russell, Majors & Waddell,) and Secretary Floyd. They will receive one hundred thousand dollars each, and be at no trouble or risk.

Truly, Uncle Sam is blessed with a noble set of office holders—they are so careful to look to their own interests. They are so economical as to order the discharge of all the teamsters and mechanics in the employ of the camp, and put soldiers to doing the same, all because the expenses are too great. Now the entire wages for an entire year, of the men engaged in the Q. M. D. would not amount to half the sum squandered on the flour contract alone.

"THE MONKEL MEETING."—In an article under this heading, the editor of the *Clearfield Republican* complains that some harsh expressions were used by one of the speakers at the meeting on the evening of the 27th ult. Be that as it may, we always prefer to see affability and moderation observed; but it seems to us that the editor of a sheet that indulges as frequently in the use of scurrilous and contemptible epithets and unwarranted abuse as does our neighbor, should be the last to lecture others on their manner of speech. The very paper in which he complains, is not free of those peculiarly chaste and refined terms, for which it has become notorious. Out upon such barefaced, shameless and hypocritical cant! Bah! it's filthy.

SARSAPARILLA.—This tropical root has a reputation wide as the world, for curing one class of the disorders that afflict mankind—a reputation too which it deserves as the best antidote we possess for scrofulous complaints. But to be brought into use, its virtues must be concentrated and combined with other medicines that increase its power. Some reliable compound of this character is much needed in the community. Read the advertisement of Dr. Ayer's *Sarsaparilla* in our columns, and we know it needs no encomium from us to give our citizens confidence in what he offers.—*Organ, Syracuse, N. Y.*

VOTING IN ILLINOIS.—Douglas county, Illinois, is a fast place, abounding in progressive Democrats, who think their chief business on earth is to "vote early, to vote often, and to keep on voting until the polls are closed." A few days ago there was an election there, for the county seat, and the towns of Arcola and Tuscola were rivals for the honor. Neither town had ever before polled 200 votes, yet Arcola gave 1,261 votes, and Tuscola 3,851.

All persons who are suffering from Gout can be cured by Dr. Vail's Galvanic Oil without fail. Corns can be cured by three applications, in every case where pain exists.

Theodore S. Fay, our Minister to Switzerland, who it is said, will soon be recalled, has not been within the limits of the United States for thirty years.

The Sardinian government has declined the offer of the service of surgeons from the U. S.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

INDIANA COUNTY.—On the 24th June a storm passed over a portion of this county. The barn of Mr. Abraham Moore, about 2 miles north of Indiana borough, was unroofed, and several large sugar trees torn out by the roots. Other damage was doubtless done. . . . A man named James Stewart, who is confined in the Indiana jail charged with horse-stealing, has also been committed on a charge of stealing about \$200 worth of goods in January last from a peddler named Solomon Joseph. . . . Henry Spence was sentenced to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for a term of two years for robbing a horse, forgetting that it was his own, and trading him off. . . . On the 24th June, Mr. Abenezo Griffith, of Pine Top, whilst assisting to raise the barn of Mr. Brown, a neighbor, was crushed down by a large piece of timber which he and others were raising but fell in consequence of one of the sleepers giving way, and had his spinal column dislocated at the small of the back. He is lying in a critical condition, his lower extremities being perfectly torpid, and it is thought impossible that he should survive long. . . . On the evening of the 24th, during the prevalence of a storm which blew down fences and trees, Mr. Huston of Montgomery township had a fine heifer killed by a falling tree.

YORK COUNTY.—On the 28th June, the dead body of a man named John Daley, of Columbia, was found in the Canal Lock at Wrights. . . . On the 28th, a saddler named Frank Bair arrived at Wrights on a canal boat, in the night laid down on the deck of the boat, and next morning was missing. As he was intoxicated, it is supposed he fell into the water and was drowned. On the night of the 24th, the store of Mr. Alex. Blessing, in Hellam township, was entered and goods valued at \$200, stolen. . . . Col. James Ramsay, of Peachbottom township, formerly a member of the Legislature, whilst unloading grain, was thrown off the wagon, in consequence of the horses starting off on a fright, and the wheels passing over him, broke his leg at the thigh. . . . The farmers are busy making hay; the crop is better than was expected. The wheat crop is good, but is much beaten down by storms. The corn and oat crops look remarkably well. Some of the farmers are already cutting their wheat.

CENTRE COUNTY.—On Saturday the 28th ult., a son of Mr. Pontius of Zion, was thrown from a sulky and injured severely, internally. His life was despaired of for a time, but hopes are now entertained that he will recover. . . . On the evening of the 23d June, the barn of Jacob Kepler, of Furgusson township, was struck by lightning and entirely destroyed. The live stock in the barn at the time was saved, but a large amount of grain, meat, useful machinery, including a new threshing machine, harness and gear were consumed. The dwelling house, with the surrounding buildings, were only saved after a great effort. . . . A little son of Mr. S. S. Seely, of Bellefonte, on the 28th, was knocked down by a coal wagon, drawn by six mules, but fortunately received but slight injuries.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.—A child of Zebulon Robbins, of Henleick, aged about three years, whilst playing at the spring, on the 27th June, accidentally fell in and was drowned. . . . A young man named Eveland was cooped in the Columbia jail on the 28th, on a charge of stealing goods from the store of H. G. & F. Creveling in Eps. . . . Some of the farmers have commenced cutting their grain. . . . The new Baptist church in Columbia narrowly escaped being burned on the 28th. Some boys in playing, set fire to the shavings around the building, but fortunately the fire was discovered and extinguished.

CAMBERG COUNTY.—A valuable horse was stolen from Mr. Jacob Wingard, of Richland township, on the night of the 21st June, and has not been heard of since. . . . Geo. Messenger, who had been in California, returned to his home in Johnstown on the 28th. . . . The dwelling house of James Smith and Balzer Myers, in Conemaugh borough, was destroyed by fire on the 27th. . . . Cellar throwing is being carried on briskly in Johnstown. . . . Some irreverent scoundrels, on the night of the 23d, broke into the Lutheran church in Johnstown and carried away or destroyed the Library of the Infant Sabbath School.

BUTLER COUNTY.—The store-room of Mr. Matthew F. White, in Whitestown, was entered on the night of the 26th, and about \$150 or \$200 worth of goods stolen. . . . On the night of the 27th, a large quantity of goods belonging to the Messrs. M'Abey's store in Butler, but by prompt action was extinguished before doing any further damage than destroying about \$200 worth of wool. . . . The corn, potatoes, &c., present a promising appearance.

McKEAN COUNTY.—On the 18th June, a son of D. R. Bennett of Smethport, aged about 8 years, was thrown from a hay wagon, the horses having taken fright, and ran away, and so seriously injured that he died on Sunday morning following.

At the U. S. Court at Williamsport, Charles Miller was found guilty of manufacturing counterfeit coin, and sentenced to \$200 fine and seven years imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary. "Kate King" and Charles M. Bride, tried for the same offence, were acquitted. Silas E. Lynn, for stealing a "love letter," three months in the Penitentiary. Sheriff Russell of Lycoming county had a hearing before Justice Ulmer at Williamsport, for violently assaulting a woman who is in "durance vile." The Sheriff is to appear at Court and answer to the charge.

Levi Long, postmaster at Pleasant Union, Somerset county, who was convicted at the present term of the United States District Court, for stealing a gold dollar from the mail, was sentenced by Judge McCandless, to fifteen years in the Western Penitentiary.

LOOKING NICK.—A term invented to keep boys off the grass, and make girls consumptive. In our opinion, dirt is one of the very elements of health, and no boy should be denied his legitimate share thereof. Clean children are always "pale and interesting."

A grand moving festival is to take place in Rahway, New Jersey, in a few days. Among those who intend swinging the scythe are the mayor, two or three editors, the postmaster, and other dignitaries.

Bonner of the New York *Ledger*, has bought "Lantern," the fast trotting horse, for \$9,000. A fast man is Bonner. He paid only a thousand more for Edward Everett.

The nearest to a fortune secured at Pike's Peak was possessed by a Vermontor who spent nine months at the mines and left with 25 cents—pure dust—in his pockets.

A ruined city has been discovered in Mexico, with fortifications of stone, and bastions extending to the sea. It covered four miles.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Thomas Mose, late of Burnside township, Clearfield county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned; all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN M'KEE,
JOSEPH M'KEE,
Executors.
July 6th, 1859-6tp.

AT AN ORPHANS' COURT for the County of Clearfield, held at Clearfield on the 27th L.S. day of June, A. D. 1859: In the matter of the Estate of Abraham Hess, deceased. On motion of L. J. Crans, Esq., Attorney for Petitioner, the Court grant a rule directed to the heirs of said Abraham Hess, deceased, to wit: Mary Hess, the widow, Sarah Louden, Isaac Hess, George Hess, Alexander Hess, Rebecca Haney, Rebecca Haney, Sophia Askey, A. C. Tate, guardian of Sarah Hess, minor child of Abr. Hess, Jr., dec'd., and Robert Butler, guardian of Abraham L. Hess and Rosanna Hess, minor children of Abraham Hess, deceased, heirs and persons interested in said estate, and all other persons interested, to be and appear before the Honorable the Judges of the said Court, at a Court to be held at Clearfield on Monday the 26th day of September, A. D. 1859, at 10 o'clock, a.m., to then and there to accept or refuse the real estate of said decedent at the appraised valuation put upon it by the inquest duly returned.

By the Court, JAMES WRIGLEY, Clerk.
To Mary Hess, the widow, Sarah Louden, Isaac Hess, Alexander Hess, Rebecca Haney, Rebecca Haney, Sophia Askey, A. C. Tate, guardian of Sarah Hess, minor child of Abraham Hess, Jr., dec'd., and Robert Butler, guardian of Abraham L. Hess and Rosanna Hess, minor children of Abraham Hess, deceased, heirs and persons interested in said estate, and all other persons interested, to be and appear before the Honorable the Judges of the said Court, at a Court to be held at Clearfield on Monday the 26th day of September, A. D. 1859, at 10 o'clock, a.m., to then and there to accept or refuse the real estate of said decedent at the appraised valuation put upon it by the inquest duly returned.

SCROFULA, OR KING'S EVIL, is a constitutional disease, a taint, or corruption of the blood, by which it becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one that may not be destroyed. Scrofula is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, or disordered or unhealthy food; impure air, fifth and fiftieth habits, the depressing and debilitating effects of the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation; it indeed, it seems to be the root of all evils, and will visit the inmates of the father's family children. . . . It effects commences by deposition from the blood of corrupt and ulcerous matter, which in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, it is called scrofula, and in the skin, it is called scrofula. This foul corruption, which renders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases. . . . Scrofula is a disease which is not only a scourge to the individual, but a curse to the community, as it is a source of many of the most active remedies that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also of all other affections which arise from it, such as Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Blains and Bores, Tumor, and Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, Head, Ringworm, Rheumatism, Syphilis, and Mercurial Diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Debility, and, indeed, all Complaints arising from Vitiated or Impure Blood. The powerful medicine in the "Key to the Blood" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The practical purpose and virtue of the Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in a constituted individual.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS, for the purpose of a family physic, are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and disengage, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitality. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is enabled to find his health, or energy restored by a remedy at once simple and inviting. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases, and even desperate diseases, are pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: Constipation, Headache, arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of the bowels.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, for the rapid cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease. So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from a state of extreme debility and despondency to health and vigor, and even desperate diseases, are pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: Croup, Hoarseness, Headache, arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of the bowels.

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AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, for the rapid cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease. So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from a state of extreme debility and despondency to health and vigor, and even desperate diseases, are pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: Croup, Hoarseness, Headache, arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of the bowels.

MONROE COUNTY NURSERY, Rochester, N. Y.—GOLD BECKWITH & CO., Proprietors.—We take pleasure in saying to those interested in the culture of Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Plants, &c., that encouraged as we are by the success we have heretofore had in giving satisfaction where we have supplied persons with our stock, and the constant demand which the thousands of orders we are yearly receiving indicate, we still continue to furnish everything in our line on the most advantageous terms. We have only one delivery in this State last fall, east of the Allegheny river, and that a very successful one at Plumville, Indiana county. So far as we can learn, our trees are doing finely, and many of our customers have the hundreds of good fruit trees for six or eight years, and are now beginning to bear. We give reference to those who were supplied by us last season in Indiana county, and mention a few names out of the hundreds whose implicit confidence we feel sure of.—Jacob Weaver, Wm. Weaver, J. M. Allen, C. E. McEwen, M. D., D. Wynkoop, Ewen, Esq., C. E. Coleman, Smicksburg; Alex. Foster, Esq., H. B. Conzley, Rural Village, and Henry Barkey, Gettysburg.

The following are our agents, who will receive orders for Trees, &c., to be delivered next fall, at the places where they are stationed:—Thos. Mills, Clearfield; E. M. Potter, Curwensville; D. S. Plotner, New Washington; N. Weeks, Plumville, Indiana county.
may18-6tp

GOLD BECKWITH & CO.
SILVER—course and fine—can be had by the sack or in any quantity, at the "cheap cash store" of W. M. F. IRWIN
Apr 27, 1859

FOUR GOOD 2-HORSE WAGONS, for sale very cheap by JOHN PATTON, Curwensville, June 22, 1859.

STOVES—cooking and parlor, an assortment, on hand and for sale at the "cheap cash store," in Curwensville, June 22, 1859. JOHN PATTON.

MACKEREL—Quarter and Half barrels, for sale at the "cheap cash store," in Curwensville, June 22, 1859. JOHN PATTON.

HERRING—a fresh lot just received and for sale by the barrel at "cheap cash store," Curwensville, June 22, 1859. JOHN PATTON.

THE FARM in Jordan township occupied by John Kilian, being 50 acres, 35 of which are cleared and under good fence, and having a house and barn thereon erected, for sale. Apply to June 15, 1859. L. J. CRANS, Clearfield.

CLEARFIELD RIFLE COMPANY.—You are hereby ordered, to meet for drill and parade, in full uniform, with white pants, on Monday the 4th of July, at 10 o'clock, a.m., at Mt. Joy School House, in Lawrence township. By order of the Captain, S. ALLEN, FULTON, O. S.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or meddling with the following property, to wit: One Cheest Horse, in possession of Nicholas Verbeck, as the same belongs to me and subject to my order only. June 2, 1859-j15 3t. R. T. HOBBS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between H. McKim and H. Kerns is this day dissolved. The business will hereafter be carried on by H. Kerns, in whose hands the books of the firm will remain for settlement. H. KERNs, Curwensville, May 31, 1859-jun1

CAUTION.—All persons are cautioned against purchasing or meddling with Two sorrel Horses, 2 Cows, and 2 set of Harness, which were purchased by me at Sheriff's Sale on the 14th May, in possession of Jas. W. Montgomery, Curwensville, as the same are subject to my order only. June 1, 1859. JOHN STRAW.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or meddling with one red cow, 15 head of sheep, 2 hogs, and one air-tight stove, in possession of Jas. W. Montgomery, of Bell township, as the same have been bought by Geddes, Marsh & Co. at constable's sale and left with him on loan, and are subject to my order only. jun15-3tp SAMUEL T. HOOVER, agent.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters A of Administration on the Estate of Thaddeus H. Ketchum, late of Knox township, Clearfield county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned; all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement. W. M. F. IRWIN, Administrator. June 15, 1859-6tp.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned, trading under the name of Weld & Dickinson, in Glen Hope, having dissolved on the 11th day of June, 1859, the partnership heretofore existing, give notice that the accounts of said firm must be settled with me only. June 22, 1859. W. R. DICKINSON.
N. B. The Mercantile business will be continued at the old stand by W. R. Dickinson. June 22.

ASHER COCHRAN'S ESTATE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary on the Estate of Asher Cochran, late of Penn township, Clearfield county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned; all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are directed to hand their claims, duly authenticated, to the undersigned, without delay, at Curwensville, in Clearfield county, June 22, 1859. JOSIAH EVANS, Adm'r.

APPLICATION FOR BANK CHARTER.—A Notice is hereby given that an application will be made by the undersigned to the next Legislature for the passage of an Act incorporating a Bank to be called the "CLEARFIELD COUNTY BANK," to be located in the Borough of Clearfield, Pa., with a capital of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, with the privilege of increasing it to Two Hundred Thousand Dollars.
J. F. Weaver, Thos. J. McCulloch, Isaac Johnson, C. D. Watson, D. F. Etzweiler, James Alexander, John Boynton, M. A. Frank, Richard Messer, A. K. Wright, W. F. Irwin, S. B. Row.
June 22, 1859.

LOOK HERE, GENTLEMEN!—WAGON LASHES.—The subscriber thankful for past favors, takes this method of informing his old customers and the public in general, that he has removed his shop from the Foundry to the shop formerly occupied by George W. Orr, on Second street, Clearfield, Pa., where he continues to manufacture Wagons of every description, to order, of good material and in a workmanlike manner. Also, Wheelbarrows, Harrows, Grain-crushes, &c., made on short notice, in superior style, and of the best stock of materials, every kind done with dispatch, and on reasonable terms. June 22, 1859. WILLIAM R. BROWN.

NOTICE.—The Capital Stock of the Anderson Creek Public Works Association, subscribers having all been taken, the subscribers to the stock will meet in the Borough of Curwensville, on the first Monday of July, 1859, for the purpose of electing One President, Five Managers, One Treasurer, and such other officers as may be deemed necessary to conduct the business of said company. An installment of \$5 per share will