THE RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.

Raftsman's Journal.

S. B. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., FEB. 15, 1860.

EUROPE.—By late arrivals from Europe we have some interesting news items. The *Liverpool Post* asserts positively that the French Emperor has written another letter to the Pope, in which he says that "if his Holiness opposes his late propositions let him remember Henry VIII!" The Emperor also says that the French troops will be withdrawn from Rome if the Pope insists upon it, but that he (the Emperor) will require one month's notice to be given to all strangers residing in the Eternal city. The French Senate and Legislative Bodies are convoked to meet on the 23d of February. Negotiations for similar treaties to that between France and England are about to be commenced, and it is also reported that as an earnest of the French Emperor's pacific intentions, he will reduce his army by 100,000 men. Verona, with the whole territory belonging to the fortress, had been declared in a state of siege. A ministerial crisis prevailed at Naples, growing out of a disagreement respecting the question of giving armed assistance to the Pope. Nothing decisive had occurred between the Spaniards and the Moors. Another letter from the Pope, addressed to Archbishops and Bishops, has been published since, explaining the motives governing him in his refusal to accept the advice of the Emperor to give up the Romagna.

PAYMENT OF STATE TAXES.—We see it stated that an effort is being made to secure the enactment of a law by the present Legislature which, if passed, will be an advantage to the people in the payment of their State taxes. According to the present law, if the Revenue Commissioners fix the amount of State tax to be paid by a county, say at $10,000, and the Assessors should assess $12,000 State tax, the State will claim the $2,000 excess.—The law proposed will give the State no more than the amount fixed by the Revenue Commissioners, and certainly that is all she is entitled to, the excess to go into the County funds, to be used for county purposes. It is impossible for the county assessors to assess an amount exactly equal to that fixed by the Revenue Commissioners as the quota to be paid by the county; sometimes it may be too low, and sometimes too high;—if too low, the county must make up the deficiency, and if too high, of course the county ought to get the excess. This would be no more than just.

HON. JOHN HICKMAN ASSAULTED.—A personal difficulty happened after the adjournment of the House, at Washington, on last Friday. As Mr. Hickman was returning home through the Capitol grounds, says the correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune*, he was overtaken by Mr. Edmondson of Virginia, who, upon approaching him, called out, and drew back his hand to strike. Mr. Clingman, who was accidentally passing, hastened up and seized his arm, when Mr. Edmondson struck at Hickman with his left hand, knocking off his hat, but doing him no injury. The whole affair was instantaneous, and seemed to surprise Mr. Hickman. Mr. Breckenridge, who came up, took him away, and the scene ended. The alleged provocation for this attack was an insulting reflection upon Virginia, contained in a recent speech of Mr. Hickman, in which he charged that seventeen men and a cow had frightened the State.

THE TARIFF.—We find the following in the official report of the House proceedings in the Washington *Globe*. The contrast thus afforded by the course of the two Pennsylvania members, is significant:

Mr. Covode—By the permission of the gentleman from Ohio, I desire to give notice of my intention to introduce a bill, at the earliest practicable period, for the purpose of raising revenue to meet the necessary expenditures of the Government, to prevent fraud on the revenue, to establish home valuation, and to impose a specific duty upon iron, coal, and such other articles as may be necessary to protect American industry.

Mr. Florence—I object to gentlemen giving such notices in open House. It can be done under the rules.

On the 5th January, whilst the steamer Northerner was on her way from San Francisco, California, to Victoria, she ran on a sunken rock, which ripped off a portion of her bottom. The captain, finding that the vessel could not be kept afloat, headed for shore, which was reached, but not until a furious gale came up. In effecting a landing, 38 persons, out of 108 on board, were drowned.

The Pike's Peak Express, with dates to the 3d inst., arrived on the 10th at Leavenworth, with $3,000 in gold. A collision had occurred at Denver City, on account of jumping claims within the city limits. Petty robberies were quite prevalent at Aurora. Extreme measures were adopted to get rid of the thieves.

It costs the people of the United States over forty millions of dollars yearly for tobacco—far more than is spent for all purposes of education. The cost of cigars used in the city of New York amounts daily to $10,000, whilst the daily cost of bread is but $8,000.

Last Thursday night, a north-west storm broke over New York city, unroofing houses, destroying buildings, and doing much damage to the shipping. A number of persons were injured, but no lives lost.

HOW SHALL THE UNION BE PRESERVED.

The following article from the *Democrat* printed at St. Louis, in the Slave State of Missouri, we commend to the careful perusal of our readers:

We are not of those who believe that the Union is indestructible. Man can destroy what man has made. He is as efficient in pulling down as in building up. The wrecks of empires and of cities which were their seats and centres; of systems, politics and sects, which strew the old world and the old time, illustrate this position but too clearly. Indeed, we might add that all great benificient organisms grow of themselves in a great measure, or are the work of unconscious inspired effort, while their overthrow or extirpation is in most cases the work of violence; of an agency wilfully destructive in its designs. . . . The American Government like any other great organization, has been of slow growth. It was not extemporised. It did not rise in glory all of a sudden like Pandemonium. It began with the first colionial settlements; was consummated by the revolution, and was consolidated as it were, by the subsequent war with England. The revolution, be it observed, was merely a war of self defence on the part of the colonies. England began to put new constructions on their charters, as the slave propagandists are now putting on the Constitution; the colonies resolved to maintain their ancient rights, and the consequence was, that the new attributes claimed by its advocates for the crown, were not only denied, but the crown itself was disowned and cast out forever. The struggle was for the preservation of immemorable rights; the innovater and aggressor was overthrown as the domestic innovator and aggressor will be overthrown if he draws the sword. This was the extent of the revolution. It was conservative and not destructive; it was the vindication of the just relations between man and man, and between the citizens and the government, and established in the most satisfactory manner the sovereignity of the people. Yet, we believe the Union can be destroyed in a very short space of time, however strongly we may believe that the temple would be rebuilt very soon after. We doubt very much whether the country could escape civil war if the next President should be like the incumbent and his predecessor. Four years more of National Democratic rule would inevitably produce revolt. They have had the possession and control of the government for seven years in succession, and what, we would ask, is the state of things to-day? Disorganization in one branch of the law-making power, treason in the capital—in the House, in the Senate, and even in the Executive Departments—treason in the Legislatures and the press of all the sea-board cotton States, from North Carolina to Texas—missionaries of treason, like Memminger, going about from one State to another with the view of forming a compact for rebellion. Disunion is threatened if the majority shall exercise the right with which they are specially invested by the Constitution. Men who cannot take their seats in Congress until they have sworn to obey the Constitution, utter treason in their first Senatorial lispings. Now, the question is, if seven years of Democratic rule have done so much, will not the overt act be reached—will not the traitors pass from theory to practice, in four years more? We say, with solemn earnestness, that a civil war cannot be averted if the traitorous party known as the National Democracy shall be entrusted with the administration of the Federal Government for another Presidential term. They are undermining it from within, and conspiring openly with its avowed and malicious foes outside. They who administer it now, and they who propose to destroy it, are brother partisans—disunionists by their own confession. They will tolerate its existence so long as it is an engine in their hands, and a source of emolument and honor; but as soon as it shall appear that they are to be deprived of their trust, they will destroy it, as a general blows up the fortress which he is unable to hold in the face of a victorious enemy. These are the purposes which they avow in the Senate Chamber and the Hall of Representatives; and yet, with unparalleled, inveterate blindness, they demand to be continued in power. Pledged enemies of the Government and the Union, they are vain and rash enough to think that the people are dolts enough to confide in them for another term. The old fable of the wolf asking to be placed as shepherd over the flock were outdone, if the National Democracy should be reinstated in power at the next election. No! It is time to put the Government in the keeping of men who will preserve it and exercise its power in the interest, not of faction and treason, but of patriotism; who will cherish the Union instead of mining it from within, and inviting assaults upon it from without; who will tolerate the expression of all opinions, but who will not shrink from the duty of punishing every treasonable act. The prolongation of National Democratic rule would curse the nation with a slave code for the Territories, with the repeal of the laws prohibiting the African slave trade; and these in return would exasperate the feeling of the North to such a degree, and produce such an agitation that the disunionists would have a pretext with their own people for taking the final step—the step which they have meditated taking from the outset. Apart from the everlasting disgrace which the free States would incur by letting the slavery propagandists triumph over them in the next election, there is really no way of averting civil war—no possible way of guarding against the impending evil—except by wresting the powers and sacred trusts of the nation from the impious hands which now hold them, and using the one and guarding the other, agreeably to the maxims delivered and the precedents set by the fathers of the Republic.

A 'BROTH OF A BOY.'—A fellow named John E. Travis, but who assumed the names of Ferguson, Hoyt, Waddam, and some half a dozen other aliases, was arrested at West Point, Stephenson county, Illinois, by the Sheriff of Boone county, on a charge of having married two women in the latter county. He pretends to be a "returned Californian" with untold riches, and by his polite and winning manners, the sequel shows, made great headway among the ladies. Since his arrest it has been reliably ascertained that he had, within the last few months, married and swindled no less than eleven different women—confiding young ladies and foolish widows. He is the recreant son of a respectable family in Roscoe, Winnebago county, was sent to the State prison several years ago, and instead of being a rich "returned Californian," is a poor, worthless scamp, in the guise of a gentleman.

SHARP PRACTICE.—Pending the discussion of a bill granting a divorce in the Nebraska Legislature, one of the members related an instance of sharp practice of a couple resident in that Territory. They applied to the Legislature and obtained a divorce, and immediately the man and wife pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres of land apiece, and having proved their title thereto, were married the next day, after securing one hundred and sixty acres of land by the operation.

Huntingdon, Pa., appears to be a great place for big pigs. The *American*, of a recent date, says:—"The price asked for pigs is enormously high; some not larger than cats were sold a few days since for $2,50 per head. On last Thursday we purchased two quarts of pigs, for which we had to pay $3 per quart."

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

PREPARED FOR THE "RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL."

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—A few days ago, a wagon, containing a set of harness and an overcoat, was found in the woods near the public road about two miles below New Cumberland. From appearances, it has remained there for some time, and spots of blood were noticed on the wheels and bed of the wagon. About the 1st of Sept., it is said, a man, with a horse and wagon, was seen passing along the road. About the same time a seedy looking individual asked a farmer the privilege of sleeping in his barn. A bed was offered him, but he refused, and insisted on sleeping in the barn, when the farmer drove him off his premises. A day or two after a stray horse was taken up in the neighborhood, but no owner could be found. Neither the horse, wagon, harness or overcoat having ever been identified, it is now suspected that the owner was foully dealt with. The whole affair is involved in mystery. . . . Recently a man named Piper, residing in the upper end of Cumberland county, being afflicted with frozen feet, was induced to try gun-powder as a remedy. Accordingly, he placed a small quantity of powder on a paper, and placed his feet thereon; fire was then applied to the powder, with an idea that the explosion produced thereby would extract the frost from his feet. This was tried twice. On the second trial, a vessel containing a pound or two of powder, near at hand, received a portion of the burning material, and an explosion of the whole was the result. Mr. Piper was seriously injured, one of his limbs and other portions of his body being severely burned. The house was materially damaged, and but for the presence of two boys, the building would in all probability have been destroyed.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.—On the 1st inst., at Pennstadt, a small child of a miner named Cook, was playing about the fire, while an infant was lying on the floor. Presently the elder child put the poker in the fire, and, after allowing it to become well heated, ran it into the eye of the babe, burning it completely out. . . . On the night of the 3d, John Struble, a workman, fell into the salt pan at James Cochran's salt works, in Hempfield township, scalding himself so severely as to cause his death in about twelve hours. No one being there to aid him he crawled out of the pan, took off his coat and walked about 150 yards to the house and aroused the inmates, telling them that he was scalded. He was about 50 years of age. Whisky was the cause of the accident. . . . Mrs. Sarah Dear, of Hempfield township, a widow lady, aged 61 years, and a midwife by profession, was called to attend a neighbor woman, living a short distance from her residence. A horse was brought for her, and a neighbor man led it—she conversing cheerfully on the way. After alighting from the horse, she sank down, and was immediately conveyed into the house, where she expired in a few seconds.

POTTER COUNTY.—The jewelry store of R. J. Butterworth in Coudersport was entered on the night of the 26th ult., and robbed of fifty-three watches, valued at $500. The watches had been left for repair, and some of them were very good ones. . . . A man named Churchhill was stabbed six times during a drunken brawl at Cradlebaugh's on the evening of the 30th January. He was stabbed by a German whose name is not given. . . . Three men, named Ira Potter, Charles Lewis and Merrit Chapel, were arrested on the 1st inst., charged with stealing a number of articles from farmers and others. Potter and Lewis were committed to jail. Chapel was discharged on bail. Potter is an old offender.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.—A few days ago a workman in a straw paper manufactory, at Chambersburg, accidentally fell into one of the large vessels used for steaming straw, and was scalded in a most horrible manner. He struggled in the boiling water some five or six minutes, there being no one present to assist him out, and after gaining the edge of the vessel, fell back again into the heated liquid and received a second scalding. His body, legs and left arm were scalded in the most shocking manner, the skin being stripped off the greater portion of the surface and the flesh deeply burnt. The extent and severity of the scalding renders his recovery very improbable.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.—On Tuesday, 31st ult., Charles Anderson, residing near Russel's mill, in Warsaw township, was severely injured by the falling of a tree. Mr. Anderson was hauling a stick of timber toward the creek, when the end of the stick slid off the road, against a small dry pine, breaking it off and causing it to fall across the road. As the tree fell, it struck Mr. A. on the forehead and on the shoulder, felling him to the ground, rendering him lifeless for a short time. He is recovering and is now out of danger.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.—A young lady aged fourteen years, the daughter of Israel Gregg, residing in the borough of Greenfield, was severely burned on the morning of the 7th ult., by her clothes taking fire whilst cooking over the grate. The severity of her burns, which comprised the whole surface of the breast, back, arms, neck and face, caused her death. . . . On the 1st inst., the large steam flouring mill of Henry Able, in Robinson township, together with a large quantity of flour and grain, was consumed by fire.

INDIANA COUNTY.—The store of J. S. Waterson & Sons in Blairsville, was entered on the 30th ult., and various articles to the value of $10 taken. . . . Mrs. Bridget Nevill died suddenly of the disease of the heart on the 4th. . . . On the 3d inst., a woman named Mrs. M. M'Connell, wife of Robert M'Connell, of Burrell township, was severely burned, by her clothes taking fire, whilst sitting near the grate—and rumor says intoxicated. It is thought she may recover, but it is very doubtful.

CAMBRIA COUNTY.—A colored man named Kelly was beaten by ruffians in Johnstown a few nights since so severely that his life is despaired of. . . . The Catholics of Johnstown are raising funds for the erection of a new church in that place. They own the lot upon which they intend to build.

CLARION COUNTY.—On the 2d February, a young man, named John Moore, of Ashland township, accidentally shot himself, the ball entered the arm below the shoulder and passed through near the shoulder blade. He is in a very precarious situation.

TURNING A NEW LEAF.—A Washington letter writer, describing the scene of swearing in members of Congress, says:—The members were then called up to be sworn in—four or five men at a time, all laying their right hand on the open bible, and taking the Constitutional oath. There was some indications of feeling when a particular member kissed the page and passed the volume on to his neighbor. The neighbor refused to kiss the same page, but turned it over and kissed another one. With this exception everything passed off harmoniously.

CURED.—One day last week, Nathaniel Braley, of this town, who has suffered from deafness for upwards of thirty years, called on Dr. de Heintze, at the Platt House, and had a polypus removed from his ear, and his hearing restored at once. See the Doctor's advertisement.—*Orleans Republican.*

Horace Greely, writing from the North Western States, is inclined to believe that Douglas will be nominated at Charleston. No other Democrat can make a show in that region.

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

FEB. 6.—In the Senate bills were introduced providing for a railroad and telegraph to the Pacific, to regulate the pay of officers and pursers of the navy, and for the extension of the preemption privilege to California. Resolutions were offered directing inquiry as to the expediency of establishing semi-weekly mails between St. Joseph, Missouri, and Placerville, and New Orleans and El Paso. A resolution was adopted calling for all instructions and despatches sent to and received from the late Minister to China and the former Commissioner. The Commissioner on Claims reported a large number of private bills which have been passed upon by the Court of Claims. The Post Office appropriation bill was received from the House, and referred. In the House, the Post Office appropriation bill was passed. It appropriates the sum of $4,296,000 for the year 1859, six per cent. interest to be paid on all sums due contractors, and $6,400,000 for the service of 1860. Bills were introduced providing for a revision of the tariff, the payment of outstanding treasury notes, and to authorize a loan. George Marston, of New Hampshire, was elected Doorkeeper, and Joshua M. Lucas, of Illinois, Postmaster. The House adjourned till Thursday, in order to enable the Speaker to arrange the standing committees.

FEB. 7.—In the Senate, a joint resolution, passed on the last day of the last session, appropriating money for the removal of the bar and obstructions at the mouth of the Mississippi, was returned by the President, with a message stating his objections to the same. Resolutions were adopted appropriating $6,000 for the relief of Commander H. J. Hartstene, and authorizing Commodore Shubrick to accept a sword from Urquiza. Mr. Wilson (Rep., Mass.) introduced a resolution to appoint a Committee to inquire into the extent of the power and patronage of the President and Heads of Departments respecting removal from and appointment to office, and also whether any power or patronage is used to influence the legislation of Congress, or elections, &c. The Post Office Deficiency bill which was reported with amendments, was taken up. After some debate the consideration of the bill was postponed, when the Senate went into executive session, and afterward adjourned.

FEB. 8.—In the Senate, a joint resolution was offered, and under the rule laid over, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to make arrangements for the dedication of the statue of Washington on the 22d inst., and appropriating $3,000 therefor. Mr. Davis (Dem., Miss) reported in favor of printing 50,000 copies of the reports of Messrs. Mordecai and Delafield, of observations in the Crimea, at an expense of $50,800. The report was rejected. A resolution was adopted to inquire into the expediency of establishing a line of mail steamers between San Francisco and China, via the Sandwich Islands. The Post-Office Deficiency Bill was then taken up and amended, by requiring that the Post-Office blanks shall be printed by contract and by the lowest bidder. The Senate then adjourned without disposing of the bill.

FEB. 9.—In the Senate, Mr. Sumner (Rep., Mass.) introduced a resolution to inquire into the expediency of further legislation for the prevention of crime and violence on board our merchant marine. A debate was held on a motion to print the Patent-Office Report, in which the Senate-Printer difficulty was referred to. It was finally ordered to be printed, one copy for each patentee. The Post-Office Deficiency bill was then taken up, and debate had on the proposition to grant six per cent. interest to the contractors, which was finally adopted. An amendment abolishing the franking privilege, to take effect on the 10th of April, was adopted, and then the bill passed, when the Senate adjourned. In the House, Mr. Sherman, Rep., Ohio, moved that the House proceed to the election of a Printer; but, after debate, the House refused to second a call for the previous question. On motion of Mr. Sherman, the election was then postponed till Monday. On motion of Mr. Hoard, Rep., N. Y., it was resolved to inquire into the printing expenses, and provide a modification of the rates paid, with a view to greater economy. The Standing Committees were announced by the Speaker. The President's Message was received, and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. Several Democratic members, disliking the positions assigned them on the Committees, asked to be excused from serving. Notice was given of intention to introduce quite a number of important bills, and the House adjourned.

FEB. 10.—Senate not in session. In the House, Mr. Morse, Rep., Me., introduced a resolution calling for copies of communications received from the British Government since 1858, relative to the slave trade. Laid over. Mr. M. also moved an inquiry into the expediency of prohibiting American vessels from engaging in the cooly trade or in transporting apprentices to the West Indies, which was adopted. The Speaker laid before the House a copy of the Wyandotte Kansas State Constitution. Some time was spent in discussing a motion to appoint clerks to Committees, when the House went into Committee on the President's Message. The various subjects were appropriately referred, the Pacific Railroad question being sent to a select Committee of fifteen. Mr. Ferry, Rep., Conn., took the floor to reply to assaults upon the Republican party. Mr. Regan, Dem., Texas, responded, when the Committee rose. A memorial was received from Mr. Blair of Missouri, contesting Mr. Barrett's seat, and referred.

FEB. 11.—Senate not in session. In the House, Mr. Morrill, Rep. Vt., presented a memorial from William A. Howard, contesting the seat of Mr. Cooper, Dem. Mich. Mr. Morris, Dem. Ill., moved a call for information respecting the appointments to and removals from office in Illinois by the present Administration. Mr. Barksdale, Dem. Miss., objected to the reception of the resolutions, as being out of order. John Cochrane presented the resolutions of the New York Chamber of Commerce relative to mail communication with Mexico. The House then took up the Post-Office Deficiency bill, when the amendment abolishing the franking privilege was discussed. No conclusion was come to, and the House adjourned.

CLEARFIELD RIFLE COMPANY—You will meet for parade drill, at the Mt Joy School house in Lawrence township, on Wednesday, Feb. 22d, at 10 o'clock, A. M., with your arms and equipments in good order, and ammunition sufficient for 10 rounds. By order of the Captain.
Feb. 8. S. ALEX. FULTON, 1st Serg't.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order, issued out of the Orphans' court of Clearfield county, dated the 14th day of January, 1860, there will be offered for sale at Public Outcry, on *Saturday the 3d day of March*, 1860, in the Borough of *Curwensville*, in said county, all the interest of decedent in that certain tract or parcel of land, late the estate of John S. Curry, deceased, situated in Pike township, said county, and bounded by land of Richard Curry's heirs on the south, by lands of Levi Bloom on the west, by lands of Frederick Bloom on the north, and by lands of Fitch & Boynton on the east, containing about *Seventy-five Acres*, more or less, having thereon a two story plank house, stable, a young orchard of grafted fruit trees, and water convenient; with about forty-five acres cleared and in a fair state of cultivation. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M. TERMS—Cash.
WILLIAM A. BLOOM,
Feb. 8, 1860. Adm'r of John S. Curry, dec'd.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements set up with large type or out of usual style will be charged double price for space occupied.

ATTENTION COMPANY.—The Mountain Cavalry will meet in full uniform for Parade and Drill at Kylertown, on Wednesday Feb. 22d, at 10 o'clock, A M. By order of the Captain. J. W. STRANFORD, First Serg.

LEGAL NOTICE.—*George Hess vs. Abr'm Hess's heirs. Alias citation to the heirs.*
The undersigned having been appointed by the Court Commissioners to take testimony in the above case, now gives notice to all persons interested that I have appointed Friday the 24th of Feb next, at 2 o'clock, at my office in the borough of Clearfield to hear said testimeny.
Feb. 15, 1860. WALTER BARRETT.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the Estate of R. F. Ward, Sr., late of Clearfield Boro', Clearfield county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in said Borough, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them, duly authenticated for settlement, to the undersigned.
WM. S. RADEBAUGH,
Feb. 15, 1860.-6t R. FENT WARD.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that the following accounts have been examined and passed by me, and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors, and all others in any other way interested, and will be presented to the next Orphans' Court of Clearfield County, to be held at the Court House in the Borough of Clearfield, commencing on the 3d Monday of MARCH, 1860, for confirmation and allowance:
The Partial account of Samuel Widemire, one of the Executors of the last will and testament of Gideon Widemire, late of Penn township, Clearfield county, deceased.
Feb. 15, 1860. JAS. WRIGLEY, Reg'r.

NEW HOUSE, AND NEW ARRANGEMENT.—The subscriber respectfully informs the traveling public in general, and the watermen of the West Branch of the Susquehanna in particular, that he has recently erected and just opened a large and commodious Tavern House at the well known landing at the mouth of Sandy Creek, in Covington township, where he is prepared to entertain watermen and all others who may favor him with their patronage. The house has been built expressly for the accommodation of the public, and every attention will be given to the comfort of those who visit him while they remain.
Feb. 15, 1860.-2m. LAWRENCE FLOOD.

DR. CHARLES DE HEINTZE, OCCULIST AND AURIST, Principal of the Ophthalmic and Aural Infirmary of Buffalo, N. Y., can be consulted in Clearfield, at the Mansion House, on Friday and Saturday March 9th and 10th, where he will give his personal services to all the various diseases of the Eye and Ear. *Deafness* in all its stages, noises in the head, discharges from the ears, all affections of the eye and vision, as well as all *Catarrhal* difficultiee of the throat and head, as these diseases often cause deafness *Stuttering* and *Stammering* cured in from one to three hours. *Electro-magnetism* is applied with often immediate result, even in such cases declared incurable.
Dr. de H. performs all operations in Opthalmic and Aural Surgery. Feb. 15, 1860.

CLEARFIELD COUNTY, SS: *The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the High Sheriff of the county of Clearfield, Greeting:*—Whereas, at an Orphans' Court held at Clearfield, in and for the said county of Clearfield, the 11th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, before the Honorable Samuel Linn, Esq., President, and his Associate Judges of the Court.—In the matter of the estate of Hannah Young, dec'd., the petition of Jacob Young of Burnside township, Clearfield co., in the State of Pennsylvania, was presented, setting forth that on the 10th day of September, Anno Domini 1842, Anna Fisher, et., al, Executrix of the last will and testament of James C. Fisher, deceased, by deed recorded in Clearfield county, in the office for recording deeds, &c., in deed book H. page 586, granted and conveyed to the petitioner a certain tract or piece of land situate in Burnside township aforesaid, being part of a larger tract surveyed on a warrant granted to Casper Shaffner, Jr., beginning at a post and marked corner of said tract, thence extending along the northern line of said tract, south, eighty-nine degress east one hundred and sixty perches to a post, thence south one degree west one hundred and sixty perches to a post near a black oak, thence north eighty-nine degrees west one hundred and sixty perches to a post, and thence north one degree east one hundred and six perches to the place of beginning, containing one hundred acres and allowance, in trust for his mother, Hannah Young, her heirs and assigns. That the said Hannah Young hath since died on the 16th day of April, A. D., 1850, leaving her surviving issue nine children, to wit: Jacob, the petitioner, Catharine, who was intermarried with John Pentico, now deceased, and who resided in Jasper county, in the State of Iowa, her last post office address being Newton. Polly, since deceased, who was intermarried with David Fulton, and who hath left issue Hannah, Susannah, intermarried with Robert Owens, Peggy, intermarried with Isaac Lee, Elizabeth, intermarried with Samuel Fulton, Fanny, intermarried with James McCreary, and Henry Young, to whom the said land by the intestate laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania did descend and come, the said Hannah Young having died intestate. That the above is all the real estate which belonged to said Hannah Young at her decease, and therefore praying the Honorable Court to award an inquest to make partition of the premises aforsaid, to and among the parties interested therein, to wit: the parties above named, in such manner and in such proportions as by the laws of this Commonwealth is directed, if such partition can be made without prejudice to, or spoiling the whole; but if such partition cannot be made thereof, then to value and appraise the same, and make return according to law, as in duty bound.
And whereupon, the said Court on due proof and consideration of the premises, awarded an inquest for the purpose aforesaid. Notice to the heirs residing out of the State to be given by publication in one newspaper published in the town of Clearfield, for four consecutive weeks, and a copy thereof mailed to their post office address. John Young appointed guardian ad litem, for Cyrus, Boyd S., Sarah, Catharine Frances and Elizabeth Fulton, minor children of Polly Fulton.
We therefore command you, that, taking with you twelve good and lawful men of your bailiwick, you go to and upon the premises aforesaid, and there, in the presence of the parties aforesaid by you to be warned (if upon being warned they will be present) and having respect to the true valuation thereof, and upon the oaths and affirmations of the said twelve good and lawful men, you make partition to and among the heirs and legal representatives of the said intestate in such manner and in such proportions as by the laws of the Commonwealth is directed, if the same can be so parted and divided without prejudice to or spoiling the whole. And if such partition cannot be made thereof without prejudice to or spoiling the whole, that then you cause the said inquest to inquire and ascertain whether the same will conveniently accommodate more than one of the said representatives of the said intestate, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole, and if so, how many it will as aforesaid accommodate, describing each part by notes and bounds, and returning a just valuation of the same. But if the said inquest by you to be summoned as aforesaid, to make the said partition or valuation, shall be of opinion that the premises aforesaid, with the appurtenances, cannot be so parted and divided as to accommodate more than one of the said representatives of the said intestate, that then you cause the inquest to value the whole of the said real estate with the appurtenances, having respect to the true value thereof agreeably to law. And that the partition or valuation so made, you distinctly and openly have before our said Justices at Clearfield at an Orphans' Court there to be held on the regular day of sessions thereof, after such inquest shall be made, under your hand and seal, and under the hands and seals of those by whose oaths or affirmations you shall make such partion or valuation. And have you then and there this writ.
WITNESS Samuel Linn, Esq., President of our said Court at Clearfield aforesaid, the 11th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty. JAS. WRIGLEY,
Feb. 15, 1860. Clerk of O. C.

THE Head of the Susquehanna Shear Boom is now opposite Samuel Carothers' house, a distance of about eighty rods below the Railroad Bridge at Lynden. Jan. 18, 1860-pd.

AMBROTYPES.—The undersigned has opened out an Ambrotype Gallery up-stairs in Shaw's row, where he will be pleased to take Likenesses for all who may favor him with a call, on short notice and reasonable terms.
February 1, 1860-4t. CHARLES HOLES.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!—The undersigned informs the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity, that he is prepared to furnish the best quality of Coal from Moore's bank, for smithing or stoves, free from sulphur, at 6 cents if delivered, or 4 cents at the bank. Orders will be given at A. C. Flanigan's Saloon for the Cash. Buckwheat or Corn will be taken in exchange for coal.
Dec. 21, 1859 MARTIN CONNELLY.

SOMETHING NEW IN THE PEACEFUL VILLAGE OF CURWENSVILLE.
The undersigned having entered into partnership in the Foundry Business, under the name and style of Robison & Denmark, respectfully announce to the public that they have constantly on hand, or will make to order, Stoves, Plows, and all other Castings commonly used in the country, which they will sell at the lowest rates for *cash*, or exchange on the most advantageous terms for old metal, or approved country produce.
JACKSON ROBISON,
February 1, 1860. D. J. DENMARK.

LEGAL NOTICE.—In the matter of the Estate of Abram Hess, deceased, late of Boggs township, Clearfield county.—Upon application being made to the Orphans' court of Clearfield county, at January term 1860, to wit: on the 16th day of January, 1860, the Court appointed the undersigned an Auditor to ascertain the respective shares of the heirs in the above estate.
All persons interested will take notice that I have appointed Friday the 9th day of March next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the office of Larimer & Test, in the Borough of Clearfield, to hear the claimants and execute the duties of my appointment.
Feb. 1 1860-4t. J. H. LARRIMER, Aud.

BOGGS TP. FARMS FOR SALE.—One containing 124 acres—85 cleared and under good fence. A log house 22 by 26, plank house 16 by 18, log barn, smithy and all necessary out-buildings thereon. Large springand spring-house convenient to house. The land is well watered and has sufficient wood and fencing timber. There is an orchard of large grafted trees, and a young orchard on place, all choice fruit. It is convenient for pasturing droves. ALSO, one containing 90 acres—10 cleared and under fence—balance well timbered. This land has a log house and stable thereon. For terms apply to
October 13. L. J. CRANS, Clearfield.

BIBLES.—The Bible Society of Clearfield co., hereby gives notice that their books, namely, Bibles and Testaments, are deposited in the office of James Wrigley, Register and Recorder at Clearfield. The books are of various sizes and adapted to supply either private individuals or Sunday Schools at very cheap rates. Very substantial bibles can be had as low as 25 cents apiece, and testaments as low as 6¼ cents apiece.
The people of the county generally are also invited to leave with Mr. Wrigley any donation they may be pleased to make in aid of the funds of the Society. Signed by order of the Executive Committee. ALEX. McLEOD, President.

BELLEFONTE MARBLE WORKS!—The undersigned adopts this method of informing the public and the patrons of the late firm of S. A. Gibson & Co., that he designs carrying on the **MARBLE BUSINESS** in Bellefonte, in all its various branches, and will hold himself always in readiness to furnish those who call upon him, with all kinds of *Cemetery Work*, of the latest classical designs, and superior workmanship, such as *Monuments, Box Tombs, Cradle Tombs, Spires, Obelisks, Grecian Tombs, Table Tombs, Head Stones, Carved, Sculptured or Plain*, as cheap, if not cheaper, than they can be had at any other establishment in the country. Thankful for past favors, the undersigned solicits an increase of patronage. WM. GAHAGAN.
Bellefonte, Pa., March 23, 1859-tf.

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND.—*"Our Musical Friend," a Rare Companion for the Winter Months.*—Every Pianist, every Singer, every Teacher, every Pupil, every Amateur, should procure this weekly Publication of Vocal and Piano Forte Music, costing but **10 Cents** a number, and pronounced by the entire Press of the country, to be "The Best and Cheapest Work of the kind in the World." Twelve full-sized Pages of Vocal and Piana Forte Music for 10 cts. Yearly, $5; Half-yearly, $2 50; Quarterly, $1 25. Subscribe to "Our Musical Friend," or order it from the nearest Newsdealer, and you will have Music enough for your entire family and at insignificant cost; and if you want Music for the Flute, Violin, Cornet, Clarionet, Accordion, etc., etc, subscribe to the **"Solo Melodist,"** containing 12 pages, costing only 10 *cents a number*; Yearly, $2 50; Half-yearly, $1 25. All the back numbers at 10 cents, and Bound Volumes, containing 17 Numbers, at $2 50 each, constantly on hand. C. B. SEYMOUR & CO.
Feb. 1, 1860. 107 Nassau St., New-York.

JOSHUA S. JOHNSON, CABINET MAKER having fitted up a shop a few doors east of the "Old Jew Store," on Market street, desires to inform the community at large, that he keeps on hand a variety of *CABINET WORK*, at his shop, and that he manufactures to order, (of superior finish,) every description of Household and Kitchen furniture, among which are Centre, and Dining Tables; Mahogony and Common Bureaus; Common and Fancy Bedsteads, Stands, Safes, Cupboards, Sofas, Lounges, &c., which he is determined to dispose of at as cheap rates, for cash, as they can be purchased at any other establishment of the sort in the county. Persons wishing to buy furniture are invited to come to his shop and examine his articles, and judge for themselves of its quality and finish, before purchasing elsewhere, as he feels confident that he can suit them in price and quality. *Country produce* will be taken in payment for furniture. November 10, 1858.
N. B. He is also prepared to make COFFINS to order on the shortest notice, and attend funerals with a hearse, when called upon. J. S. J.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.—The undersigned, having become sole owner of the store of Eliza Irvin & Sons, in Curwensville, Pa., would respectfully inform the public, and the old customers of the establishment, that he has just received from the East, a large and extensive assortment of SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, which he will dispose of at the lowest prices.
He desires to call particular attention to the great variety of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, which have been selected with an express view to meet the wants of the community. He has also Cloths and Cassimeres of the latest styles, and a large stock of Ready-made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Ladies' Bonnets of the latest fashion; Mackerel and Herring; Sugar, Tea and Molasses; Hardware, Queensware, &c., &c., all of which he will sell at prices to suit the times.
Lumber and country produce of all kinds, taken in exchange for Goods.
He invites purchasers to give him a call before supplying themselves elsewhere.
JOHN IRVIN.
Curwensville, Pa., May 18, 1859.

LATEST NEWS FROM HARPER'S FERRY.—*Brown, the leader of the Insurrection, found guilty of Murder and Treason in the First degree.*—The above named 'insurrection' caused a great deal of gas to be let off by leading politicians and the political press of this great country, and in fact, the majority of the people of all parties, were more or less excited on reading the first account of the insurrection—some of the papers trying to make political capital out of the affair and others making light of the matter. But if it had been an Italian strike for Freedom against their lawful sovereign, led on by Mazzinni or Garibaldi, the Press of this country, with but one exception, would call meetings and pass resolutions and solicit subscriptions to aid them in their so called patriotic work; but amidst all this inconsistency there is one man that is not the least interested in the fate of Brown or his companions, and that one is Frank Short of the Short Shoe Shop on Second street, where he will be found at all times ready and willing to wait upon persons calling on him for anything in the Boot, Shoe or Gaiter line. Thankful for past favors he only asks a continuance of the same, and will sell as cheap for cash or hides as any other man in the county.
November 9, 1859. FRANKSHORT.