

RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.



S. B. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., MAY 2, 1860.

FOR PRESIDENT, GEN. SIMON CAMERON, Subject to the decision of the Chicago Convention FOR GOVERNOR, HON. ANDREW G. CURTIN.

WHAT THEY THOUGHT OF HIM IN 1857.

Henry D. Foster is the candidate of the Democracy of Pennsylvania for the responsible position of Governor. He is most extravagantly lauded by the press of his party. His nomination, say they, was an "spontaneous" affair. His popularity, they contend, is unbounded. His political career, they would have their followers believe, has been of the most unexceptionable character. It is mere pretence and gammon to talk thus of his nomination and popularity. There were too many office-holders and other wire-pullers in and about the Convention to prevent any movement that did not accord with the wishes of the National Administration; and the fact that he was beaten over 1,000 votes by "glory-to-God" Covode, as some Locofoco editors call him, at the last Congressional election, does not place the "popularity" of Gen. Foster in the most favorable light. As to his political acts, at least regarding one of the most prominent, we have no objection to leave some of his "friends" speak. We allude to the course he pursued in the winter of 1856-57, when Simon Cameron was elected U. S. Senator over John W. Forney. Mr. Foster was a member of the Legislature that winter, refused to support the Democratic caucus nominee, and permitted himself to be voted for in joint Convention. Our readers doubtless remember the manner in which the Democratic papers pitched into the "bolters." The Clinton Democrat seems to have been particularly severe in its denunciations, and the Look Haven Watchman has re-animated some of its articles, the first of which is as follows:—

"He (Foster) is a lawyer, has served two or three terms in Congress, and is now a member of the Legislature. He did not distinguish himself in either of these positions, and he may not be as able as his friends represent him to be, for they have a fashion of making great men of rather scanty material in the western part of the State."

"In the Democrat of Jan. 23d, 1857, appeared the following article relative to the election of a United States Senator:—

"THE SENATORIAL ELECTION.—When we spoke of this shameful event in our last issue, our information was derived from telegraphic dispatches; we have since the full history of the occurrence now. Forney, Democrat, had 55 votes; Cameron, Republican, 67; Foster, Traitor, 7; and Mr. Foster himself voted for Mr. Wilkins. What excuse these rascals make for their treachery, or whether any, we are not informed. To style them Judases is to slander old Israel, for though he betrayed his Lord, he was decent enough to hang himself immediately afterwards, which these traitors, we regret to say, have not as yet done. It is mockery of language to attempt to characterize their conduct. There is nothing meaner than an ingrate—nothing so villainous as a traitor, and Foster is guilty of both. The motive of the act is clear—no other than pecuniary profit."

"There are other extracts given, but these will suffice to show how some of the Democratic editors talked only three years ago of Gen. Foster, their present "spontaneous" combustion candidate—the "scenty material" of which they are trying to manufacture a Governor.

"It may not, however, be amiss to add a paragraph for the purpose of showing how the conduct of the "bolters" was regarded by the Clearfield Republican. In an editorial article, in its issue of the 24th January, 1857, concerning Seth A. Backus, Esq., for casting his vote for Gen. Foster, it says:—"For this conduct Mr. B. has forfeited all claim to the confidence of his constituents as a politician. We can draw but slight distinction between a disorganizing Democrat in the person of Gen. Foster, and an open and avowed enemy in the person of Gen. Cameron. In either case, it was a fatal stab to the Democracy, and at one of the most critical moments of its existence."

"If the Republican in 1857 could see "but slight distinction between voting for a disorganizing Democrat in the person of Gen. Foster, and an open and avowed enemy," how can it now? The "disorganizer" is no better now than he was then, and we are not aware that he ever made atonement, or even got down on his marrow bones and asked forgiveness for the "fatal stab" he gave the party by assisting to defeat Col. Forney, who, from thenceforward, was, in the language of the Republican, to "occupy a place in the affections of the Democracy of Pennsylvania that he may well be proud of, and to which his enemies will aspire in vain!"

THE COPPER MINES OF LAKE SUPERIOR.—The Lake Superior Miner gives the most flattering accounts of the mining business in the vicinity of Lake Superior. The product of the Minnesota mine alone, for the month of February, 1860, was one hundred and sixty tons, one thousand nine hundred and sixty pounds, and that in a month when, from the intensity of the cold, the mine was worked only about one-third of the time. The receipts at Ontonagon, since the close of navigation, are seven hundred and forty-two tons, three hundred and forty-two pounds. Several new mines will be opened this spring from which it is expected that not less than twenty thousand tons of ore will be taken during the season, or \$4,000,000 worth of copper alone.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

This body assembled at Charleston, S. C., on Monday, April 23rd, at noon, for the purpose of selecting candidates for President and Vice President. The Convention consists of 303 members, of whom 183 are from the eighteen free States, and 120 from the fifteen slave States. Two-thirds of the whole number are required for a choice, consequently the successful candidate must receive 202 votes. The Convention was organized at noon by making F. B. Flourney, of Arkansas, temporary chairman, and after the appointment of committees on organization, and on credentials, the convention adjourned until Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, when it reassembled and the proper committee reported the name of Hon. Caleb Cushing as permanent President, and one Vice President and Secretary from each State. After a short speech by the President it was agreed that a majority of a State delegation cannot compel the minority to vote with them as a unit, unless so instructed by the convention that appointed them; and also, it was decided that the Platform shall be adopted previous to balloting for candidates. A committee on platform, consisting of one from each State, was then announced. On Wednesday, the Committee on Credentials reported against the Wood delegation from New York and the Illinois Lecomptonites, and confirming the Soft and Douglass men in their seats. A rather spicy discussion sprung up on the rule reported by the Committee on Organization, in which Mr. Josiah R. Randall, of Pennsylvania, took an active part, and was reproved by Mr. Richardson, who referred to the fact of Mr. Randall having lately come into the party, and that his antecedents entitled his opinions on Democracy to but little consideration. He did not desire, after a life service in the cause, to be reproved by the recruits of yesterday. During Thursday much excitement prevailed in regard to the platform. On Friday, no less than three platforms were reported. The majority report affirms, in guarded language, the new Southern dogma, which allows any single slaveholder to convert at pleasure any Territory into a Slave Territory. The minority report—backed by all the Free States except California and Oregon—tries to satisfy the South with the Cincinnati Platform, the Dred Scott Decision, and a loud call for the acquisition of Cuba. Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, made a third report, being the Cincinnati platform, with a resolution for the protection of all citizens, whether native or naturalized. A warm debate and much confusion ensued. On Saturday the excitement increased, and amidst a scene of the wildest confusion, the platforms were all referred back to the committee without instructions. All sorts of propositions and motions to adjourn were made. A hundred persons were addressing the Chair at once, all shouting at the top of their voices. The President said that if this contest and uproar continued, he would feel bound, in duty to himself and the Convention, to leave the Chair, as it was physically impossible for him to take part in such a struggle and clamor. Finally, at 10 o'clock at night, the Convention adjourned till Monday morning. On Monday the proposition of Mr. Butler was rejected. The President having decided that a recommendation by a State Convention was equivalent to an instruction to his delegation, an appeal was taken and carried. This will give Douglas a couple votes more than he would have got otherwise. There is no telling yet who will be nominated.

A FIST FIGHT AT CHARLESTON.

On Saturday, a fist fight took place in Charleston between two of the delegates from Pennsylvania. It seems that when Hon. H. B. Wright, in committee, cast the vote of Pennsylvania for the minority resolutions, Senator Bayard of Delaware told him that he, Wright, was instructed to vote with the Southern members of the Committee. Wright said this could not be correct, as the delegation from his State had passed no such instructions. Another member said he had seen the instructions, when Wright started out to ascertain the facts. On his way to the Keystone State he met Messrs. Dawson, Bigler and Collector Baker. Dawson handed him a paper purporting to be the instructions, which Wright refused to recognize, as there had been no meeting of the delegation. Hereupon Baker flew into a rage and called Wright a falsifier. The latter calling him a liar, Baker struck Wright, accompanying the blow with profane epithets. Wright is much the oldest man and has been in impaired health since he left home. It is positively asserted that no instructions had been adopted, but that Dawson, Bigler and Baker had secretly prepared the paper and induced some of the delegation to sign it. This is the Philadelphia Press's version of the affair. It also tells a good one that happened in the Convention afterwards. When Dawson was calling up the delegates and giving them directions how to vote, Owen Jones cried out, "Yes, gentlemen, come up and receive your orders." Dawson denied giving orders, but Jones repeated his assertion in a louder voice, and Dawson "dried up."

A singular and a sad affair happened the other day at Buffalo, N. Y. A family arrived there, consisting of a man, his wife, and two children. Both the man and the woman were insane, and both exhibited very nearly the same symptoms, their minds tending to similar hallucinations, and their irrational conversation being upon much the same subjects. It was supposed that they had taken some noxious drug. They were both conveyed to the Insane Asylum, and precautions taken to prevent them from injuring themselves or others. In spite of these, however, the man wrenched an iron handle from his door, and managed to cut his throat with it, so that he died from the loss of blood. The woman, in one of her lucid moments, said they came from Kentucky, but could not tell the town or county of her residence.

SOME years since Warrick Martin, a Louisiana planter, placed \$60,000 in the hands of a brother-in-law named Brooks, of Beloit, Wisconsin, for investments in lands, and subsequently received back the principal, under the pretense, by Brooks, that the investments were failures, and that Martin might consider himself lucky in getting out so well. Martin having found that Brooks made and pocketed two or three hundred thousand by the operation, brought suit in the United States Court, and on Monday, the 3rd instant, got a verdict for the full amount.

THE PRIZE FIGHT.

The steamer Vanderbilt arrived on Saturday, with Liverpool dates to the 18th. The great International Prize fight between Heenan, of Benicia Bay, and Tom Sayers, the English Champion, took place on the 17th, at Fernborough, being witnessed, in the presence of a large concourse of people. The fight lasted two hours and three minutes, during which 39 rounds were fought. Sayers drew the first blood, and Heenan claimed the first knock-down blow. Sayers it is very apparent, got the worst of the fight, and Heenan will claim the belt. As everybody will be anxious to know all about the fight, we give the following particulars:—

1st round—Sayers led out with his left, and caught Heenan upon the mouth with a blow on the second foot he landed a significant blow on Heenan's nose, when the latter closed, and got Sayers by the neck and Sayers fell. 2d—Heenan, after a few minutes eyeing of his antagonist, let fly his left, and landed a blow on Sayers' mouth, then closed with and threw him. 3d—Heenan caught Sayers on the mouth, the latter again falling. 4th—Heenan went up to Sayers; shot out tremendously with his left, and sent him spinning to the ground. In the 5th and 6th rounds Sayers fell without any punishment being on either side. 7th—Sayers landed a fearful blow on Heenan's cheek, cutting it open, when Heenan's left eye became almost immediately in darkness. This round lasted twelve minutes, and ended with Heenan knocking Sayers down by a blow in the mouth. 8th—Heenan shot out with his left, but was beautifully stopped by Sayers' right arm. Heenan then came in on both sides, Heenan caught Sayers and sent him spinning round with his right caught him in the jaw—Sayers going down. 9th—Heenan went up to Sayers, caught him on the mouth, and sent him to mother earth. Betting, which had been up to this time two to one on Sayers rose to even, Heenan having the call. 10th—Heenan closed and threw Sayers heavily. 11th Sayers struck Heenan on the mouth and fell. 12th—Heenan went up to Sayers and knocked him down, which he also did on the thirteen round. 14th—Counter hitting on both sides in the mouth, when they closed and Sayers fell. 15th—Heenan caught Sayers on the mouth with his left and fell. 16th—After a few exchanges, Heenan shot out, and knocked Sayers down. The 17th was a similar round to the 18th. Sayers did much towards closing Heenan's right eye, and fell. The 19th and 20th rounds they closed, Heenan throwing Sayers in both instances. In the 21st and 22d rounds Heenan much paying on both sides, Heenan down. Loud cheers followed, and Heenan. 23d—After some severe battling on both sides, Heenan's face becoming much disfigured, they closed, and Sayers had a throw and recorded in his favor. 24th—Heenan again knocked Sayers down. 25th—Sayers caught Heenan a poser on the nose, the claret flying about, when the two closed and fell, Sayers under. Heenan hit Sayers on the mouth and caused the claret to flow profusely. This round lasted twenty minutes, and ended by Heenan knocking Sayers down. 26th—Sayers landed a severe blow on Heenan's left eye, and fell. 27th—Heenan followed Sayers about the ring; slight counter hitting; the former landed another blow on Sayers' mouth, and he fell. 28th—A similar round to the last, Sayers falling. 29th—Heenan with his left caught Sayers in the mouth and brought him to the ground. 30th—Sayers caught Heenan on the nose, and the two closed and Sayers again fell to the earth. 31st—Sayers landed a severe blow on the mouth, the two closing, and fell, Sayers under. 32d—In this round Heenan retired to his corner, and seemed reluctant at calling out. Sayers, looking at him anxiously, let fly with his left, and gave a telling blow on Heenan's frontispiece. Betting even on Sayers. At this time it was evident that daylight was becoming almost of no avail to Heenan, as both his eyes were nearly closed, and his face altogether presented a frightful appearance. 33d—Heenan landed a crusher on Sayers' mouth, and sent him spinning to the ground. It was now plain that Sayers' right arm was not of much avail to him, from the repeated stopping of blows, and Heenan's hand also became much swollen from the repeated use he had made of it. 34—Sayers hit out rapidly, twice giving it to Heenan both on the nose and mouth. Heenan, however, followed Sayers up, struck him heavily on the mouth, and sent him to the ground. 35th—The two soon closed, and Sayers getting the hold of Heenan by the neck, hit him several times over the left eye. 36—The two closed; Sayers was thrown. 37th—Heenan gave Sayers one in the mouth, the latter falling. 38th—Sayers closed and fell and Heenan gave Sayers one on the head when he had almost reached the ground. This was a question of foul, but was not persisted in, being deemed an accident. 40th—Heenan got his arm around Sayers' neck, and to all appearance was raising him. Cries of "Let him go," were raised. Heenan, however, stuck to his hold, and the ring was broken in. The greatest excitement prevailed. The umpire was carried away in the throng, and the fight was prematurely brought to a close, neither having been declared the winner.

The N. Y. Times's London correspondent says:—"I visited Heenan last evening, and found him most comfortable and in excellent spirits. He is anxious to fight Sayers as soon as possible, but is not satisfied with the present result. The indignation of the Americans here, and in fact a large portion of the British public, is loudly and vehemently expressed. The ring was broken into by a pack of thieves, who used the excuse to rob every one. It was well known that Mr. Heenan would not be allowed to carry the champion's belt out of the country, and the Englishmen who had bet their all on Sayers, as soon as they found that their champion was losing, resorted to the most unfair means, and struck to his hold, and let him down. A meeting of the Americans will be held in London to-night, and you may expect to see some controversies in the papers. Mr. George Wilkes will demand the belt for Heenan, and will furnish the testimony to prove that he is entitled to it. Of one thing your readers may be certain, Heenan's rights will be properly attended to, and his position will be maintained to the last."

The N. Y. Tribune says:—"A gentleman, now at the St. Nicholas, and who witnessed the fight, says that when Heenan had got Sayers into such a position that he must inevitably have won the battle, John Morrissey cut the ropes and let him fall to the ground."

THE COW DISTEMPER IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The Commissioners appointed to examine into the cause of the epidemic that is now prevailing among the cattle in the Bay State, in pursuing their investigations, found one farmer who had lost eleven cows by pneumonia. The lungs of two of the animals were found to be diseased. The progress of the disease is so insidious, that the owner stoutly declares the cow had not been sick. The whole stock of another young farmer—eighteen head—had to be sacrificed, comprising very fine animals. In every herd of cattle visited the disease was found. Ten thousand dollars were appropriated for the extermination of the disease; on Wednesday last, this sum had been exhausted, and one hundred fresh cases were reported. The greatest alarm naturally prevails throughout the grazing country. The malady is as infectious as small-pox.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

PREPARED FOR THE "RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL." CENTRE COUNTY.—A man by the name of Kauteiras, who had been found guilty of adultery, and remanded to prison to await his sentence, escaped from jail on the night of the 25th, by digging through the wall. He had been confined in a cell on the second floor, and removed the stones from the wall under his window so as to let his body pass through. He then took the cord from his bed and let himself down to the ground by it. He has not yet been recaptured. . . . The trial of Kline, who brutally assaulted and almost murdered Jordan, of Potter township, is over. Kline was found guilty of assault and battery with intent to kill, and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$20 and the costs of prosecution. . . . Tho's Fattagan indicted for selling liquor to minors without license and on Sunday, found guilty and sentenced to 20 days imprisonment, \$30 fine and costs of prosecution. . . . Martin Curran, indicted for selling liquor without licence, found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of \$25 and costs of prosecution.

INDIANA COUNTY.—On Friday night, the 20th April, somebody borrowed a horse out of Mrs. Houston's stable in Indiana borough, without having asked the consent of the owner. On Saturday the horse was found running loose on the road, near Sannard Kalkston's in Cherry Hill township. . . . A short time since, as Mr. George Gilbert, of Conenagh township, was returning home with a team from Indiana, to his home near Clarksburgh, the horses became frightened, and started at full speed down a steep hill, throwing Mr. G. from off the saddle, breaking his collar bone, several ribs, and otherwise severely injuring him. He is recovering. . . . On the night of the 17th, at the residence of Messrs. Thompson & Stewart, in Indiana Borough, were broken into, and some articles stolen therefrom. . . . Col. John A. Jamison, a well known citizen of that place, died on the 20th, in the 60th year of his age.

ELK COUNTY.—On the evening of the 18th April, the house of Mrs. Donaphan, about 6 or 7 miles from Ridgway, was entirely destroyed by fire, together with all the furniture and goods which it contained, and some \$400 or \$500 in paper money. Mrs. Donaphan has been for some time in the employ of Morehead, Grier & Co., contractors on the Sunbury and Erie Railroad. We infer the property belonged to Mr. Grier.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.—A young man named M. Linn from Brookville was drowned in Red-bank creek on Friday night the 20th April. He and another young man were watching a raft in a chute while the water was rising for the purpose of landing it when it should float. The one on watch called to hasten on board, who in his drowsy moments sprang from the shore, struck his breast against the raft and sank.

BLAIR COUNTY.—The store of Deihl & Co., of Freedom, was broken open on Wednesday night, April 18th, and the money drawer rifled of between \$40 and \$50, and a lot of ready made clothing, cassimeres, lawns, &c., were also taken. The whole loss is estimated at about \$150.

UNION COUNTY.—On Monday night, April 23d, the Auction Room of F. A. Donohewer, in Lewisburg, was burglariously entered, and \$100 of property stolen.

THE PAPAL EXCOMMUNICATION.

The English papers, received by the Australasian, publish in extenso the long threatened "major excommunication" hurled against the crowned enemies of the Church in general, and the King of Sardinia in particular. This is the last desperate resort of a disappointed and feeble tyrant, and will excite no other feelings than those of ridicule and contempt, in quarters where it was designed to strike terror. It is a counterpart of the Chinese military device of alarming the enemy with grotesque masks and hideous noises. It is a very wordy and long document, containing a great many strong phrases, as applied to the enemies of the Church, calling them wicked "innovators," who seek, by "cunning dissimulation" and "lying hypocrisy," to destroy the Pope's secular power. The Sardinian government comes in especially for some hard knocks, and is accused of sparing no fraud nor sin to rouse sedition and subject the Papal provinces to its power. The Pope declares that, having "invoked the Holy Spirit, in the most fervent prayers, and taken the advice of the reverend brethren, the Cardinals," in "accordance with the authority which we hold from Almighty God and the most holy Apostles Peter and Paul, and also in accordance with our own authority, all those who have taken part in the sinful insurrections in our provinces, in usurping, occupying and invading them," be anathematized, and not to be received from these censures by any one but the Pope himself, unless they are at the point of death; and even if they should then be absolved, they are to re-nour the censures if they should per chance recover, until they retract and annul all they have committed, and give the Papal power full satisfaction." The letter of excommunication is ordered to be posted on the doors of the Lateran and other churches, as it cannot be safely published everywhere, and especially in such places as ought require it. In the meantime, Sardinia, under the government of its wise and energetic monarch, will assume its place among the leading nations of Europe—and will at once become the pioneer of freedom for the whole of Italy, which has nothing to dread so much, in the future, as the "patriarchal supervision" of the political priests at Rome. The anathemas of the latter are harmless, but their government is intolerable, as the experience of the past has demonstrated.—Pittsburg Gazette.

AFTER a short interval of comparative repose, President Pierce is disposed to get up another sensation. The report of the 20th and 21st of March is as follows:—At one A. M., the mountain threw out fire and burning stones at the same time uttering loud noise, as of thunder. At the foot of the mountain three small craters were formed, and thirty-two currents of lava, one of which was full sixteen palms in width, traveled rapidly in the directions of San Salvador, and the others went towards the Piano della Ginestra. The earth opened, and currents of lava issued.

A CHILD DEVoured BY RATS.—A poor Irish woman, named Mary Connor, was sent on Sunday, 22nd, to the Bellevue Hospital, New York, and subsequently she was placed with other women in the "waiting ward." It seems that on the following morning she gave birth to a child, and so little attention was paid to her that the rats attacked the new-born infant and destroyed its life—eating off its nose, upper lip and toes, and about half of its face. The mother, it appears, was so exhausted that she was unconscious of the terrible suffering to which her offspring had been exposed.

SEVERAL years since, a man named John Cain killed Richard Singleton for the seduction of his daughter Mary in Cincinnati. The daughter has since been abandoned character, and a few evenings since was married to a negro named Weston, over 70 years of age, the keeper of a eating and drinking house of a very low character. The girl was about 20 years of age.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BEST Philadelphia Sugar-Cured Hams at the new store of GRAHAM, BOUTWELL & Co.

ATTENTION COMPANY!—The Mountain Cavalry will meet in full uniform, for parade and drill, at Kyrlestown, on Monday, May 14th, at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of the Captain, J. W. STRANFORD, 1st Serg.

PAY YOUR STOCK.—The books of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company have been placed in my hands for settlement and collection. . . . WILLIAM A. WALLACE, Clearfield, Pa., May 1, 1860—2m.

CAUTION.—All persons are cautioned against purchasing or meddling with 1 plow, 2 set of horse gears, one stove and pipe, 2 set of chairs, 1 cupboard, 1 clock, 1 wash-tray, 1 cooking-stove, breakfast table, 50 yards of carpet, 1 ironing glass, 3 beds and bedding, and 2 set of bedsteads, in the possession of W. S. Bresler, as the same belong to me, and are subject to my order only. Boggs township, May—2t.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that in the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, on the 17th day of April, D. 1860, application was made to the said Court to grant a charter of Incorporation to "The Trustees of the Clearfield Methodist Episcopal Church," and that if no sufficient person is shown to the contrary, the said application or petition will be granted at the next Term, to wit, at the Term commencing on the third Monday of June A. D. 1860. JOHN L. CUTLER, Prothy.

MORE LAGER!—NEW FIRM!—The undersigned would announce to the public that they have entered into co-partnership in the Brewery business, at the Brewery formerly occupied by Hesseenthaler & Hout, in the Borough of Clearfield, where they are prepared to supply their friends with the very best LAGER that can be manufactured, in all quantities, cheap for cash. The business will be conducted hereafter under the name of HESSEENTHALER & LEIPOLDT. JACOB HESSEENTHALER, CASPER LEIPOLDT.

Ready for Inspection, And Selling very fast.

KRATZERS' SPLENDID STOCK OF NEW SPRING GOODS, FASHIONABLE BONNETS, SHAWLS, AND LADIES' DRESS GOODS, MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. It is a fact that, at some period, every member of the human family is subject to disease or disturbance of the bodily functions; but the cause of a good tonic and the exercise of plain common sense, they may be able to regulate the system as to secure permanent health. . . .

FOR SALE OR RENT—A VALUABLE TAVEN LAND AND FARM of 55 acres of Land, 65 of which are cleared and under cultivation, situate on Clearfield Creek, and near the road leading from Clearfield town to Clearfield Bridge, in Clearfield county, Pa., and three miles from the former place. The house is large, new, and well calculated for the purpose, and commands nearly all the custom of the watermen and the freshets, which usually last from four to six weeks. . . .

KEEP UP THE EXCITEMENT.—Reading novels always cause excitement, and since the great excitement about the removal of the Court House from the old site, the community generally have become somewhat excited, and regarding that Charly Watson has determined to pull up stakes and remove to Virginia. . . .

ON HIS OWN BOOK!—JOHN GELICH Cabinet-Maker.—The subscriber wishes to inform his old friends and customers, that he is now carrying on the Cabinet-Making business on "his own book," at his old shop on Market Street, nearly opposite the "old Jew Store," where he keeps on hand, and is prepared to manufacture to order, every description of Cabinet-Ware, that may be wanted in this section of country; consisting of Sofas, Lounges, Mahogany and Common Bedsteads, Sewing Stands, &c., &c. He will also repair Furniture and chairs, in good style cheap for cash. . . .

BACON.—Hams, Sides and Shoulders, for sale at the corner store of WM. IRVIN, February 29, 1860. Curwensville. WHEAT Flour, of good quality, in barrels and 100-lb. sacks, for sale at the store of J. W. IRVIN, Curwensville. PULLEY Blocks, Raft Rope, Sole Leather and Patent Leather, for sale cheap at the store of J. W. IRVIN, Curwensville.