THE JOURNAL.

CLEARFIELD, PA., FEBRUARY 6, 1861.

No NEW TRIAL TO CATHCART .- We publish in another column the decision of the Supreme Court in the Cathcart case, by which it will be seen that the judgment of the Court below is affirmed. This seals the fate of the unfortunate man. It now devolves on the Governor to issue a death-warrant fixing the day of ex-

FINGERS BROKEN .- Last Thursday, Ellis Irwin, Esq., of Goshen township, was coming to town in a sleigh, and leading a colt with a halter. When coming down the hill beyond Jas. frwin's, the colt halted suddenly at some ice in the road, and jerking the halter-strap thro' his right hand, the end of the strap lapped around the two outer fingers and tractured them between the first and second joints.

WASHINGTON CADETS .- Last Saturday, February 2d, this new company of Infantry was duly organized under the direction of Major S. C. Patchin. J. O. Lorain was selected as Captain; Z. C. M'Cullough, 1st Lieut.; and John W. Bigler, 2d Lieutenant. There were 53 men, including officers and music, in uniform. They paraded through our streets, and the finest we have ever seen.

CATHCART TRIES TO KILL HIMSELF .- On last Monday morning, Feb. 4th, when Mr. Richards, the keeper of the jail in this place, entered the cell of John Cathcart, under sentence of death for the murder of his wife, he found him weltering in blood, and upon examination, discovered that he bad attempted to cut his throat. Mr. Richards immediately called in a physician, who dressed the wound. The weapon Cathcart used was a wrought-iron spike, perhaps two-and-a-half inches in length, which he had rubbed down to a keen edge on the two opposite sides. The wound is upon the front of the neck, immediately above the opening in the breast bone, and is dangerous though not fatal. It is probable that the coagulating of the blood around the wound, as he lay upon his back, prevented him from bleeding to death. The deed, he says, was committed about 2 o'clock in the morning. It is not known where he procured the spike. The jailor had taken a similar one from him some days previous.

FATAL ACCIDENT .- On Monday evening last, the 4th inst., Mr. Daniel Ogden, of Lawrence township, was killed, while working in his coal bank about a mile south-east of town, by a rock which tell from the ceiling of the bank upon him. It seems he went to work after dinner, but did not return in the evening as usual, though frequently remaining away till after dark. Fearing that something had happened, a couple of his sons were sent to the bank, and not receiving an answer to their repeated calls, they entered and by the light of the burning lamp which he had used, discovered him prostrate and lifeless under the rock, which is 10 inches thick and 8 feet by 4 in dimensions. Help was procured from town, the rock removed, and the body taken to the house. It is evident that he was digging in a kneeling posture when the accident occurred. and that the rock struck him on the back and shattered the spinal column. Mr. Ogden was about fifty years of age, a quiet, peaceable man, and leaves a wife and a number of children to mourn his distressing death. His family deserve the sympathy of the community.

FIRES IN CLEARFIELD COUNTY .- Last Wednesday, Jan. 30th, the large stone house, at the west end of Curwensville, occupied by Mr. Wm. Bard, was destroyed by fire, with most of its contents, including a considerable quantity of grain. The house belonged to Gen. John Patton, but was not considered of much value by him. The loss of Mr. Bard will probably exceed \$600. The origin of the fire is not positively known. It is supposed, however, that burning soot from the chimney fell upon the floor and ignited it.

We regret to learn that on the night of the 30th, the valuable saw-mill of Benj. Yingling, Esq., located on the River, in Burnside township, was also burned down. The mill had been in operation that day, and it is conjectured that the fire used then was blown about by the wind during the night, and caused the destruction of the building. The loss will probably be near \$1,000.

On Thursday evening, 31st January, about o'clock, an alarm of fire startled the citizens of our own town, and on rushing into the streets they discovered that the large dwelling house of Hon. G. R. Barrett was burning in the attic story. Ladders and buckets were speedily procured, and the most determined forts were made by men and women to stay the devouring element and save the contents of the building. The flames soon burst thro' the roof and out of the attic windows, but they made slow head-way against the large quantiles of water that were poured in from the oof and the ladders. After thus battling it or nearly two hours the fire was overpowered ad extinguished, having burned off the roof, day for execution is a proper sentence. he gable ends, cornice and upper floor. The ionse is, however, so much damaged as to ender it entirely worthless. Much of the turalture and other articles were removed, but almost everything sustained more or less injuconflagration; but, fortunately, the forts of those present prevented such a dis-

DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

CATHCART VS. THE COMMONWEALTH. Error to the Court of Over and Terminer, Clearfield Co. After such prelude as usually accompanies an opinion of this kind, the Court comes to the specification of errors. Judge Strong says :-Turning now to the specific averments of error, the first which we notice is the allega-

The record, however, recites that they were "all sworn or affirmed respectively to try," &c. This of course, raises the presumption that they were properly sworn or affirmed. No exception was taken to the mode of qualification, and there is nothing before us indicating any irregularity. Our paper-book, indeed, contains part of the opinion of the Court below upon the motion for a new trial, in which it is stated that the jury were sworn jointly and severally, but such an opinion is no part of the record, and it has often been held that the record cannot be corrected by it. Even if it could, the same opinion shows that no objection was made to the manner in which the oath or affirmation was administered.

of which we can take notice. Another specification of error is that the record does not show that the prisoner had counsel at the trial. It is based upon an alledged presumption against the regularity of the proceedings-a presumption directly opposite to that which we have shown to exist. It assumes that those rights of the prisoner were denied to him which the record does not show affirmatively were granted. As well might it be assumed that the Court charged the jury erroneously, and the Commonwealth made a fine display. The uniform is one of be required to prove that the charge was in

all points correct even before it'is attacked. The right to be heard by himself and counsel, is doubtless a constitutional right, and if it had been denied, there would have been error, but we are not to presume that it was denied because the record does not exhibit the fact that it was recorded. There are many rights of an accused person, some constitutional and others not, of which the record takes no notice, such as the right to compulsory process for witnesses, the right to call a witness or to cross-examine those of the prosecution, and the right to be heard by himself or counsel is one of them. The satety of the accused is not imperitted by the silence of the record, for it any of these rights be denied, there is an easy method of bringing up on the record the fact of the denial.

Another assignment of error is to the refusal of the Court to grant a new trial. It has so often been said that such a refusal is not assignable for error that we dismiss it without

An exception was also taken from the Court below to the rejection of an offer by the defendant, to prove that he always had been known and reputed among his neighbors as a kind-hearted man. This offer the Court overruled in the terms in which it was made, but accompanied its rejection by permission to show the character of defendant for peaceableness and regularity of conduct, and of good feelings towards the deceased in any other aspect which had a proper relation to the subthat any right of the defendant was denied. The door was opened for him to show his reputation for peaceableness, and for regularity show the improbability of his having perpetrated the crime of which he was accused. It was his peaceableness, his regularity of lawlessness that was assailed. All these he had full premission to defend, by adducing the opinion of his neighbors and his general reputation.

Another assignment of error is "that the fndictment is insufficient in law to sustain a conviction of murder in the first degree, in that it fails to meet the constitutional requirement." the nature and cause of the accusation not being fully set forth. The indictment is in strict conformity with the requirements of the twentieth section of the Act of March 31, 1860 (Penal Code), the Criminal Procedure Act. We do not think that act in conflict with the Constitutional provision that in all criminel prosecutions the accused shall have a right to be informed of the "nature and cause of the accusation against him." An indictment must exhibit the "nature and cause of the accusation," that is, must set out the crime laid to the charge of the accused; but the mode in which the crime is committed, the instrument with which the murder was effected, whether it was held in the right hand or the left, whether the wound was inflicted upon the head or the body, are entirely apart from the nature and cause of the accusation. There is no ment in this assignment.

Another averment of the plaintiff in error is that the sentence was improperly pronounced, because the charge of the Court was excepted to, but was not filed until after judgment was given. If there were anything in the exception it could avail him but little, for then it would be our duty to pass sentence. But there is nothing in it. Everything that was necessary to giving judgment was upon the record when sentence was pronounced. True, the charge was not there, but that was needed for review, not for sentence.

It is due to the learned Judge of the Court below, to say that there were no written points presented to him at the trial, and he was not therefore under obligation to file his charge immediately on delivery, especially as the exceptions were in the usual form, and there was no request that he should reduce his whole opinion and charge as delivered to the jury to writing, at the time of the delivery of

the same, and forthwith file it of record. The only remaining assignment of error is the eleventh. It is that the sentence is indefinite, no time being fixed for its being carried into effect, and no other person having legal authority to fix the time. This is certainly a novel exception to be taken at this late period in the history of the Commonwealth. It would be out of place here to spend time in showing how the power to designate the time of execution is vested in the Governor. That it always has been exercised by him is not denied, and it would not be difficult to show that it has been rightfully exercised. But that question is not on record. The matter for our consideration is whether a sentence of death which does not appoint a

Our act of Assembly of the 31st of May, 1718, entitled "an act for the advancement of justice and more certain admisistration thereof" enacted that whenever convictions should happen it should be lawful to give judgment "according to the manner, form and direction of the laws of that part of Great Britain, cal-T. At one time it was feared that the fire | led England, in the like cases. This provisould not be checked, and that it would spread | ion was indeed hardly necessary, for without the neighboring buildings, and result in a it our Courts, being Common Law Courts, would have had that power unless restrained by statute. .

The manner and form of giving judgment atter. Too much praise cannot be bestowed in England in 1718, in cases of conviction for government in the most enthusiastic manner, apon our citizens, male and female, as well as murder was precisely that which the Court of and it is said will probably be sent to other Oyer and Terminer adopted in this case. countries to make treaties.

The convict was sentenced to death by hang-The convict was sentenced to death by hanging, but the sentence did not fix the time and place of execution. That such was the mode place of execution. That such was the mode place of execution. That such was the mode and sixty pounds. It is seventy-four years old, yet his health is felonies appears from all the books. Rastall's felonies appears from all the books. Rastall's good, and his whole system is apparently vigure to seventy four years old, yet his health is good, and his whole system is apparently vigure for years old, yet his health is good, and his whole system is apparently vigure for years old, yet his health is good, and his whole system is apparently vigure for years old, yet his health is good, and his whole system is apparently vigure for years old, yet his health is good, and his whole system is apparently vigure for years old, yet his health is good, and his whole system is apparently vigure for years old, yet his health is good, and his whole system is apparently vigure for years old, yet his health is good, and his whole system is apparently vigure for years old, yet his health is good, and his whole system is apparently vigure for years old, yet his health is good, and his whole system is apparently vigure for years old, yet his health is good, and his whole system is apparently vigure for years old, yet his health is good, and his whole system is apparently vigure for years old, yet his health is good, and his whole system is apparently vigure for years old, yet his health is good, and his whole system is apparently vigure for years old, yet his health is good, and his whole system is apparently yet.

which enacted that all persons found guilty of a murder should be executed on the next day but one after sentence passed.

See sec. 3 Burrows, 1812, Rex vs. King, et al.; decided in 1765. In that case it was said not to be usual at the Assizes to fix the day and place of execution. The judgment in this case was then strictly in accordance with the forms and requisites of the law. We have thus reviewed this entire record, and the contion that the jury were not properly sworn. clusion to which we have come is, that it exhibits no reason for reversing the judgment of the Court below. The judgment is affirmed. Justice Woodward read an opinion, dissenting from the views of the majority of the Court.

> THE CONVENTION OF STATES AT WASHINSTON. The Convention which sssembled at Washington, on Monday, 4th inst., to arrange some compromise which will settle our political troubles, is composed of the most distinguished men in the country. It is rare that any convention has ever assembled embracing so much talent and so much political distinction.

Their names are as follows : Pennsylvania-Hon. James Pollock, A. W. Loomis, Thomas E. Franklin, Hon. David This assignment, therefore, points to no error Willmot, Hon. Thomas White, William M'-

Kennan, Hon. William M. Meredith. New Jersey-Charles S. Olden, Robert F. Stockton,, Joseph K. Randolph, Rodman M. Price, Peter D. Vroom, Benjamin Williamson, Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Thomas J. Stryk-

er, William C. Alexander. North Carolina-Thomas Ruffin, John M Morehead, George Davis, Davis S. Reid, D. M. Barringer.

Maryland-Reverdy Johnson, William S. Goldsborough, Augustus W. Bradfold, John W. Criasfield, J. Dixon Romaine. Kentucky-James B. Clay, Ex-Gov. More

Butler, Charles A. Wickliffe. Virginia-John Tyler, James A. Sedden, Wm. C. Rives, George W. Summers, John W. Brockenbrough.

head, James Guthrie, Joshus F. Bell, Wm. O.

Delaware-Hon. George B. Rodney, Daniel M. Bates, Esq., Hon. John W. Houston, Dr. H. Ridgely, William Cannon, Esq. This list embraces one ex-President, one

Governor, eight ex-Governors, one ex-Attorney General, two ex-Secretaries of the Treasury, and most of the others are ex-United States Senators, State Judges, &c.

The States of New York, Massachusetts, Illnois, Wisconsin, Ohio and Tennessee will be represented in the Convention.

NEW NAME .- Amongst the emblems at first suggested to be embraced in the coat of arms for the new Kingdom of South Carolina, was a rattlesnake at the root of a palmetto tree, in the act of making a spring. In view of the sympathy shown for the cause of South Carolina and other rebellious States by the late Democratic party, it is becoming quite common to call it the "Rattlesnake Democracy." This is a designation which will be very apt to stick. The resolutions of the Democratic State Committee, which met at Harrisburg last week, show that the managers of the party in this State are determined to deserve the name. Our Pennsylvania rattlesnake organization, in those resolutions, are silent in regard to the ject matter of the prosecution. We cannot | conduct of the secessionists, but violent in say that here was error. We do not discover | their abuse of the North. They have no denunciations for the repeated insults which South-no condemnation of the robbery of of conduct, and for anything that tended to public property by armed traitors-no apology for inflicting on the country an administration consisting of such conspirators as Cobb. Floyd, Thomson and Thomas. On the contraconduct, his quiet habits, his freedom from ry they warmly sympathize with these abominable traitors. Since they cannot rule the country, they have resolved to ruin it. But the people of the North will keep these rattlestakes harmless, although they may rant and bluster for a time.

FORT SUMTER .- The South Carolina Volumeers are urgent for an attack on Fort Sumter. and Gov. Pickens has sent an aid to impress upon Col. Hayne the necessity of bringing his protracted embassy to a close, and formally demanding of the President its unconditional surrender. They cannot now retreat without dishonor, and nothing but the withdrawal of Major Anderson could relieve their false position. As neither side can consistently recede a collision seems only to involve a question of time. Major Anderson must sooner or later be re-enforced, because his supplies will not last three months. Vessels drawing twelve feet of water and over can enter the Beach Channel, and there are plenty of officers and volunteers ready to run the gauntlet of Morris Island and Fort Moultrie. The Star of the West approached within a mile of Sumter. and would have landed re-enforcements but that it was supposed to have been in possession of the Carolinians. Mr. Toncey's excuse for not ordering the Brooklyn in was unfounded. She entered in 1858 easily.

GROUND Hog Day .- February 2d was the celebrated "ground hog day," which, according to legend, fixes the question of an early or late Spring. The story goes that on that day the ground hog-or, as the Yankees call it, woodchuck-leaves his winter quarters and sailies forth to snuff the air. If there is no sun to show him his shadow, he goes cautiously about, and will even venture to dig up a few roots, to-try the hardness of the soil as well as to tickle his palate a little, after his long hibernation. But in doing this, should a glimmering of sunshine strike him sufficiently strong to mark his shadow on the ground, he hies at once to his hole, there to hibernate for six weeks-as instinct teaches him that winter will certainly linger that much longer. Should there be no patches of sunshine to disturb Mr. Woodchuck, he remains out, knowing that the reign of Jack Frost will speedily terminate. Who saw the sun on Saturday?

THE LONDON TIMES ON AMERICAN DISUNION. The Times of the 10th instant, alluding to Lord Palmerston's speech at the recent Southampton banquet, says :- "The third topic dwelt upon by Lord Palmerston is the future, if, indeed, we may not say the actual disruption of the American Union. While Italy is consolidating, America is disintegrating. That privilege of a single entire nationality which Italy is shedding tears of blood to obtain, America is flinging recklessly away. The Southern States expected sympathy for their undertaking from the public opinion of this country. The tone of the press has done much to undeceive them, and if anything more is required, they have the assurance of our disapprobation from the person whose public station gives the right, and whose intuitive sympathy with the feelings of the nation gives him the power better than any one to express its opinions."

THE Japanese Embassy have at last reached Yeddo and been safely landed. The Presiident's letter has been delivered to the Tycoon, and he is delighted with it. An invitation has been extended to him to visit the Niagara. The Embassy have been received by

It changed by the statute of 25 Geo. 2, c 37, his very temperate habits.

THE TRUTH WELL SPOKEN.

The following sensible solution of the difficulties which now disturb the peace and quiet of the whole country, we find in the Nashville, Tennessee, Democrat. The position taken by this patriotic editor stands in noble contrast with that of the conductors of the so-called Democratic journals of the North, who are doing all in their power to inflame the minds of the Southern people, by misrepresenting the sentiments that prevail in their own section. The Democrat tells the truth to its readers with a view of allaying the sectional excitement which has been created by the vilest class of demagogues for the lowest of party purposes, and it is deeply to be regretted that there are not more men like Lim in both sections of the country. He is right in maintaining that this hubbub has been brought about, not because of any expression on the part of the North, but because a party which has monopolized and robbed the patronage of the government for many years, has been compelled to give up its hold on the public treasury. We quote from the Democrat:

"For many years the people have lived in peace and prosperity. The Liberty Bills had been in existence in many of the States for many years before the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law; not one man in a hundred in Tennessee knew that there was a liberty law in existence, till very recently.
"Still the people of Tennessee prospered

and were happy, under the general influence of a free Government. They have felt no inconvenience from the existence of those laws. But a presidential election takes place, and the men who have been so long in office that they claimed it as a right, see that they have to give up the fine fat places. They raise the cry, "Liberty bills! Liberty bills! The country is ruined; break it up, destroy it! Why is all this to be done? Just because the office holders do not like to give up their offices-to work they are too proud to beg they are ashamed.

"The laws of which we now hear so much complaint have existed for a series of years; these office-holders were very well satisfied to live under them as long as they could keep in office. But so soon as they are about to be displaced, and forced to work for an honest living, the cry is raised, destroy the country, destroy the country !

"Why this haste? Why shall everything be done and the country destroyed, before the 4th of March? It is to keep Lincoln from being inaugurated, so that these office-holders may still hold office. Freemen of Tennessee! are you ready to see the best Government under heaven destroyed to keep men in office? Which is of the most value to you-this great and giorious government, or the office-seekers and office-holders? Will you give up the country, plunge it into civil war just because you could not elect the man of your choice to the

Presidency? "Yanceyism, which is but another name for treason against the government of the country, is making a hard struggle to break up and destroy this great government, and plunge our peaceful and quiet people into bloody war. An indignant people will know how, when the time arrives, to treat such men. If they plunge the country into civil war, the people, who have to do the fighting, will know the guilty and wicked parties, and will be prepared freemen of Tennessee are not to be dragooned into a bloody war, to gratify a few wretchrd, blood-thirsty, disappointed office-seekers .-We warn the people not to be influenced into precipitate action by wicked designers against their country's peace."

SALE OF A RAILROAD .- On Tuesday, Jan. 29th, in pursuance of a decree made by the Supreme Court, in October last, the Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad was sold at public auction, in Philadelphia. The road is about fifty-six miles in length, including the branch or lateral road thereof, about two miles in length, and commences at Tyrone, in Blair county, where it intersects the Pennsylvania railroad, and extends from thence to Lock Haven, in Clinton county, where it connects with the Sunbury ane Erie railroad. The lateral road extends from Milesburg to Bellefonte, in Centre county. The sale included the chartered rights, reuts, tolls, rights of way, and everything necessary for the said road. The road was knocked down for the snm of \$21 000-Mr. Philip M. Price being the purchaser.

THE NEW ORLEANS MINT SEIZED .- The U. S. Mint and Custom House at New Orleans were taken possession of on the 1st inst., by the State authorities, Louisiana having passed secession ordinance on the 26th Feb. Gen. Dix had given orders to the Adams Express company two weeks ago for \$350,000 of the \$389,000 of bullion and coin in the hands of the Sub-treasurer, but the agent feigned some excuse for delay, and so the State authorities appropriated both mint and money.

THE PROTECTION OF PUBLIC PROPERTY .-The President has at last wisely determined not to interfere further with the distribution of the necessary force to protect the public property at Washington and elsewhere, but to leave those arrangements where they properly belong to the War Department and Gen. Scott. Had that course been adopted in the beginning, much difficulty would have been avoided.

ADMISSION OF KANSAS .- Kansas is at last in the Union. The House on the 28th accepted the Senate's amendment creating a judicial district, thinking it better than to run the risk of returning the bill. The vote stood 119 to 42, the Southern members generally voting against admission.

The peculiarites of the female constitution and the various trials to which the sex is subjected. demand an occasional recourse to stimulants. It is important, however, that these shall be of a harmless nature, and at the same time accomplish the desired end. Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters is the very article. Its effects in all cases of debility are almost magical. It restores the tone of the digestive organs, infuses fresh vitality into the whole system, and gives that cheerfulness to the temperament, which is the most valuable of feminine attractions The proprietors feel flattered from the fact that many of the most prominent medical gentleman in the Union have bestowed encomiums upon the Bitters, the virtues of which they have frequently tested and acknowledged. There are numerous counterfeits offered for sale, all of which are destitute of merit, and positively injurious to the system.

MARRIED: On the 2d of February, by Rev. J. D. Coady, Mr. WM. ARNOLD of Centre co., to Miss ELIZABETH NEWSON of Clearfield Borough.

DIED:

On January 3d, in Curwensville, of dyphtheria, ELMIRA JANE, daughter of Samuel and Sarah Speaddy, aged 1 year, 9 mo's and 17-d. SHOP AHEAD!!!!—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 Sec-ond street, Clearfield Pa., where he will continue

HARTSWICK'S DRUG & VARIETY

STORE. MARKET STREET, NEARLY OPPOSITE JAIL.

The undersigned will have constantly on hand a well selected stock of Drugs. Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Tobacco and Segars, Stationary. Perfumery, Brushes, and Fancy articles, which he will dispose of cheap for eash.

He invites the public to call and examine his stock of goods before purchasing elsewhere. Country Physicians furnished with Drugs, Medicines, and Surgical Instruments, at the most reasonable rates. J. G. HARTSWICK. Clearfield, Pa. December 12, 1860.

FALL | THE FIRST ARRIVAL (WINTER Fall and Winter Goods, AT THE OLD STAND OF

Market St., 2 doors North of the Court House. ATHERE they are just opening an unusually large and well selected stock of goods suited to the wants of the community. for the Fall and Winter Trade, which they offer in large or small quantities on the most reasonable terms. Call and examine for yourselves. Their assortment of

REED, WEAVER & CO.,

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS is very large and complete, embracing almost every article beta of fashion and service. Especial attention has been paid to the selection of LA-DIES' DROSS GOODS, which are of every variety and the very latest styles; Silks, Delaines, Plaids, C'burgs, Merinos, Poplins, Alpacas, Cashmeres, I Aach, Scotch and Domestic Ginghams, Prints, Swisses, Cambrics, Brilliants, Figured and Plain Bobbinetts, Veil Baize, Irish Linen and Cloths, Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Sattinets, Tweeds, Corduroys, Hickory Stripe, Ticking, Crash, Dia-per, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins and Drills, Red. Grey, White and Canton Flannel, Linseys, &c. Also, a large stock of Ladies' and Gentle-men's Shawls, Double and Single Stellas and Chenilles. Black and Drab Cloth, Capes of the very

EAST, WEST, NORTH, AND SOUTH, the people are notified of a

Fresh Arrival of Goods, AT THE CHEAP CASH STORE.

Just receiving and opening, a large and wellselected assortment of Fall and Winter Goods. of almost every description, Staple and Fancy; beautiful assortment of

of the latest and mostapproved styles; also a grea variety of useful Notions, a large assortment of

PRINTS AND DRESS GOODS,

Ready-made Clothing, Hats and Caps Bonnets and Shawls.

BOOTS AND SHOES, A GREAT VARIETY, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,

Drugs and Medicines, Oils and Paints. GROCERIES, BEST QUALITY, FISH, BACON AND FLOUR,

Carpets and Oil Cloths; all of which will be sold at the lowest cash or ready-pay prices. All are respectfully invited to WM. F. IRWIN. call.

Clearfield, Pa., September 26, 1860. N. B. All kinds of grain and approved country produce taken in exchange for goods.

HOSTETTER'S STOM-ACH BITTERS .- The proprietors and Manufacturers of Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters can appeal with perfect confidence to physicians and citizens generally of the United States because the article has attained a reputation heretofore unknown. A few facts upon this point will speak more powerfully than volumes of bare assertion or blazening puffery. The consumption of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters for the last year amounted to over a half-million bottles, and from ts manifest steady increase in times past, it is evident that during the coming year the consump-tion will reach near one million bottles. This immense amount could never have been sold but for the rare medicinal properties contained in the preparation, and the sanction of the most prominent physicians in those sections of the country where the article is best known, who not only recommend the Bitters to their patients, but are ready at all times to give testimonials to its efficacy in all cases of stomachic derangements and the diseases resulting therefrom. This is not a temporary popularity, obtained by extraordinary efforts in the way of trumpeting the qualities of the Bitters, but a solid estimation of an invaluable medicine, which

is destined to be as enduring as time itself Hostetter's Stomach Bitters have proved a Godend to regions where fever and ague and various other bilious complaints have counted their vic tims by hundreds. To be able to state confidently that the Bitters' are a certain cure for the Dys pepsia and like diseases, is to the proprietors a ource of unalloyed pleasure. It removes all mor bid matter from the stomach, purifies the blood and imparts renewed vitality to the nervous system, giving it that tone and energy indispensable for the restoration of health. It operates upon the stomach, liver, and other digestive organs mildly but powerfully, and soon restores them to a condition essential to the healthy discharge

of the functions of nature. Elderly persons may use the Bitters daily as pe directions on the bottle, and they will find it a stimulant peculiarly adapted to comfort declining years, as it is pleasant to the palate, invigorating to the bowels, excellent as a tonic, and rejuvena ting generally. We have evidence of thousands of aged men and women who have experienced the benefit of using this preparation while suffering from stomach derangements and general de-bility; acting under the advice of physicians they have abandoned all deleterious drugs and fairly tested the merits of this article. A few words to the gentler sex. There are certain periods when their cares are so harrassing that many of them sink under the trial. The relation of mother and child is so absorbingly tender, that the mother, especially if she be young, is apt to forget her own health in the extreme anxiety for her infant. Should the period for maternity during the summer season, the wear of body and mind is generally aggravated. Here, then, is a necessity for a stimulant to recuperate the energies of the system, and enable the mother to bear up under her exhausting trials and responsibilities. Nursing mothers generally prefer the Bit-ters to all other invigorators that receive the endorsement of physicians, because it is agreeable to the taste as well as certain to give a permanent

increase of bodily strength.
All those persons, to whom we have particulary referred above, to wit : sufferers from fever and ague, caused by malaria, diarrhœa, dysentery, in-digestion, loss of appetite, and all diseases or de-rangements of the stomach, superanuated invalids, persons of sedentary occupation, and nursing mothers, will consuit their own physical welfare by giving to Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bit-

Caution .- We caution the public against using any of the many imitations or counterfeits, but ask for Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters, and see that each bottle has the words "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" blown on the side of the bottle, to manufacture Wagons of every description. to order, of good material and in a workmanlike manner. Also, Wheelbarrows, Harrows, Grain cradles, &c., made on short notice, in superior style, and of the best stock. Repairing of every kind done with dispatch, and on reasonable terms, June 29, 1859.

WILLIAM R. BROWN

CHEESE!—A large lot of superior Cheese, for sale by WM. F. IRWIN Clearfield, Fa.

Stommen Bitter blown on the side of the bottle, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and stamped on the side of the bottle, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and stamped on the side of the bottle, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and stamped on the side of the bottle, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and stamped on the side of the bottle, and stamped on the side of the bottle, and stamped on the sta

CHEESE,—A lotchoice of N. Y. Cheese,
sale at the store of WM. F IRWIN.

IUNGERICH & SMITH, Wholesale Grocers, No. 43 North Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa., invite country merchants to their extensive stock of goods in store, and solicit their custom. Pri-ces moderate. September 26, 1860-1yp. ces moderate.

RIEGEL, BAIRD&CO., IMPORTERS and Jobbers in Dry Goods, No. 47 North Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Sept. 26 '60-1yp. D. B. ERVIN. H. S. FISTER PETER SIEGER. WM. S. BAIRD. JOSIAH BIRGEL

DMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.-Letters A of Administration on the Estate of Isaac England, late of Morris township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons in debted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement. JAMES HUGHES, January 16, 1861.

BELLEFONTE MARBLE WORKS!

The undersigned adopts this method of interming 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 turnish those who call upon him, with all kinds of Cemetery Work, of the latest classical designs, and superior work, of the latest classical designs, and superior work manship, 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 patropage. an increase of patronage. WM. GAHAGAN. Bellefonte, Pa., March 23, 1859-tf.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD. Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Blains, and all Skin Diseases.

J. C. Aver & Co. Gents: I feel it my duty to asknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a Scrofulous infection, I have suffered from it in various assets. Having inherited a Scrofulous infection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with one sore, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several, physicians, but without much relief from any thing. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read in the Gospel Messenger that you had prepared an alterative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputation that any thing you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got it, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small dose of a teaspoonful over a it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the discuse has gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tells you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully. Yours, ALPRED B. TALLEY.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelus, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Dropsy.

Dr. Robert M. Proble writes from Salem, N. Y., 12th Sept., 1859, that he has cured an inveterate case of Dropsy, which threatened to terminate fatally, by the persevering use of our Sarsaparilla, and also a dangerous Malignant Erysipelas by large doses of the same; says he cures the common Eruptions by it constantly. Bronchocele, Goltre or Swelled Neck. Zebulon Sloan of Prospect, Texas, writes : "Three last ties of your Sarsaparilla cured me from a Gerec - a hidsous swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years."

Leucorrhoa or Whites, Ovarian Tumor, Uterine Ulceration, Female Diseases. Dr. J. B. S. Channing, of New York City, writes; " a most cheerfully comply with the request of your agent in saying I have found your Sursaporilla a most excellent alterative in the numerous complaints for which we supply such a remedy, but especially in Fruite Directes of the Scrofulous diathesis. I have cured many inveterate cases of Leucorrison by it, and some where the complaint was caused by ulceration of the ulcruz. The ulcration itself was soon cured. Nothing within my knowledge equals it for those female derangements." Edward S. Marrow, of Newbory, Ala., writes, " A dan gerous original tumor on one of the females in my famils, which had defied all the remedies we could employ, has at length been completely cured by your Extract of Sarsuparilla. Our physician thought nothing but extirpation could afford relief, but he advised the trial of your

proved effectual. After taking your remedy click weeks no symptom of the disease remains." Syphilis and Mercurial Disease. DR. J. C. AYER: Sir, I cheerfully comply with the re-

Sarsaporilla as the last resort before cutting, and it

quest of your agent, and report to you some of the effects. I have realized with your Sarsaparilla.

I have cured with it, in my practice, most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and have found its effects truly wonderful in the cure of Forerest and Mer-curial Disease. One of my patients had Syphilitic ulcers in his throat, which were consuming his palate and the top of his mouth. Your Sursaparilla, stendily taken, cured him in five weeks. Another was attacked by sec-ondary symptoms in his nose, and the ulceration had eaten away a considerable part of it, so that I believe the disorder would soon reach his brain and kill him. But it disorder would soon reach his brain and hill him. But it yielded to my administration of your Sarsaparilla; the ulcers healed, and he is well again, not of course without some disfiguration to his face. A woman who had been treated for the same disorder by mercury was suffering from this poison in her bones. They had become so sensitive to the weather that on a damp day she suffered excursiating pain in her joints and bones. She, bo, was cured entirely by your Satsaparilla in a few weeks. I know from its formula, which your agent gave me, that this Preparation from your laboratory must be a great remedy; consequently, these truly remarkable results with it have not surprised me.

Fraternally yours, G. V. LARIMER, M. D.

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint. INDEPENDENCE, Preston Co., Va., 6th July, 1850. Dr. J. C. Aver: Sir, I have been afflicted with a pain skill of physicians, and stack to me in spite of all the remedies I could find, until I tried your Sursuparilla. One bottle cured me in two weeks, and restored my general health so much that I am far better than before I was attacked. I think it a wonderful medicine. J. FREAM. Jules Y. Getchell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been afflicted for years with an affection of the Liver, which destroyed my health. I tried every thing, and every thing failed to relieve me; and I have been a broken-down man for some years from no other cause than derangement of the Liver. My beloved pastor, the Rev. Mr. Espy, advised me to try your Sarsaparilla, because he said he knew you, and any thing you made was worth trying. By the blessing of God it has cured me, and has so parified my blood as to make a new man of me. I feel young again, best that can be said of you is not half good anough."

Schirrus, Cancer Tumors, Enlargement, Ulceration, Caries and Exfoliation of the Bones.

A great variety of cases have been reported to us where cures of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy, but our space here will not admit them. Some of them may be found in our American Almanac, which the agents below named are pleased to furnish gratis to all who call for them.

Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Fits. Epilepsy, Melancholy, Neuralgia Many remarkable cures of these affections have been made by the alterative power of this medicine. It stimulates the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus overcomes disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the necessities of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all that medicine can do.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hourseness, sumption, and for the Relief
of Consumptive Patients
in advanced Stages of the Disease.

This is a remedy so universally known to surpass any other for the cure of throat and hung complaints, that it is useless here to publish the evidence of its virtues. We unif-valled excellence for coughs and colds, and its truly wonderful cures of pulmonary disease, have made it known throughout the civilized nations of the earth. Few am the cammunities, or even families, among them who have not some personal experience of its effects—come living trophy in their midst of its victory over the subtle and dangerous disorders of the throat and lungs. As all know the dreadful fatality of these disorders, and as they know, too the effects of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them that it has now all the virtue.

Prepared by Dr. J. G. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass Sold by C. D. Watson, Clearfield; E. A. Irvin Curwensville; Sam'l Arneld, Luthersburg; Ella Chase, Anspayille; J. C. Bronner, Morrisdale; C. R. Foster, Philipsburg, and dealers cless where