"spurn and spit upon thee!" The rest of the appalling abjuration was inarticulate, as the monster, foaming and sputtering, was dragged by the officer from the dock. Judge [illegible] had fallen forward on his face [illegible] len[illegible]

[illegible] med 12 deep, under regular leaders, the head of [illegible] al Guards [illegible] 12,000 [illegible]

[illegible] stooped from his aery on high,
[illegible] has gone out from its path in the sky;
A Statesman has fallen in his blaze of renown,
His brow all encircled with Fame's laurel crown.

Then hallow his grave—lay him down in his rest,
Where Memory shall water the turf on his breast,
And the soft winds of summer sigh o'er his repose
In his own Tennessee, where the Cumberland
flows.

His name is enrolled with each mighty name
That Glory or Country shall hand down to fame,
Interwove in the annals of the brave and the free,
To echo forever from sea unto sea.

His career was all finished, his laurels were won
When the race of the foremost is scarcely begun;
And the finger of Glory shall point to his name
As the greenest in years, but the equal in fame.

While red Buena Vista looms up in the fight,
Like a meteor's blaze in the darkness of night;
While the gates of the mountains their secrets
unfold,
While California o'erflows with rivers of gold;
While the sweet name of Freedom is our glory
and pride,
While the broad wave of Empire rolls up like the
tide;
While new States, like new stars, on the horizon
shall shine,
What name shall be brighter emblazoned than
thine?

Then hallow his grave—lay him down in his rest,
Where Memory shall water the turf on his breast,
And the soft winds of summer sigh o'er his repose
In his own Tennessee, where the Cumberland
flows.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 20, 1849.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SELECTED FOR THE COUNTRY DOLLAR.

Letter to Country Girls.

Mrs. Swisshelm, in a late number of the "Saturday Visiter," has the following letter to country girls. She talks "right out" to them:—

You know I said I could quilt almost as fast as two of you. The reason is, I take care of my hands. One half of you are too proud to do this. You would not be caught putting a glove on to sweep, or hoe, or weed in the garden, because you think it would look as if you wanted to be fine ladies. If you see any one take care of her hands, or careful to wear a sun-bonnet to preserve her complexion, you say she is "proud and stuck up." But it is you who are proud. You have an idea you look well enough at any rate. So you just make yourself as rough and coarse as ever you can, by way of being independent. Your hands grow as stiff and hard as if you held a plough and swung a scythe, and when you take a needle you can scarcely feel it in your fingers. This is wrong. There are many things which women ought to do, which require their hands to be soft and pliable, & they should be careful to keep them so, in order to make them useful. Every woman who lives in the country should knit herself a pair of woolen gloves, with long fingers closed at the tops—not mits to let the fingers get hard. There should be a piece of ribbed work at the wrists to make them stay on. When you use your hoe, rake or broom, put on your gloves—when you take hold of a skillet, pot or kettle handle, take a cloth to keep your hands from being hardened. When you wash clothes or dishes, do not have water so hot as to feel unpleasant. Many girls scald their hands, until they can put them into water almost boiling. Such hands are unfit to use a needle or a pin. They are not so good to hold a baby or dress a wound. Take care of your hands and do not forget your faces. I have seen many country girls who at sixteen had complexions like alabaster, and at twenty-six their faces would look like a runnet bag that had hung six weeks in the chimney corner.

One reason of this is, they do not wear a bonnet to protect them from the sun.—Another reason is, the habit of baking their faces before a wood fire. I have seen women stand before a great roasting fire and cook, until I thought their brains were as well roasted as chickens; and they would get so used to it that they would make no attempt to shield their heads from the heat. Nay, they would sit down in the evening and bake their faces by the hour; and this is one of the reasons why American women grow old, withered and wrinkled fifteen years before their time. But another, and the greatest reason is your diet.—People in this country live too well and eat too much hot bread and meat. Country people usually eat richer food than those who live in the cities, and that is the reason why, with all their fresh air, their average age is little greater than that of city folks. Thousands of beautiful, blooming country girls, make old sallow-faced women of themselves before they are 30, by drinking coffee, smoking tobacco, and eating hot bread. They shorten their lives by these practices about as much as city ladies with their fashionable follies. I do not know what you think about it, girls, but I think it is as much of a sin for women to get old, brown, withered faces, by eating too much, as it is for men to get red noses by drinking too much. Very few people think it a disgrace to have a bilious fever, but I would just as leave the doctor would tell me that I was drunk as that I was bilious. The one would come from [illegible]ing too much, the other from eating [illegible]; and where is the difference?—[illegible] is a serious matter, for it affects [illegible]d life; and the reason why I talk [illegible] in speaking of it is, [illegible] to look well whether [illegible] it or not. Now, [illegible] unless they are [illegible] well very long [illegible] of herself.—[illegible] to assem[illegible] head, at the [illegible] head- [illegible] them wa[illegible] Guard [illegible] At [illegible] to be

[illegible] withs not coffee, hot bread, greasy victuals and strong pickles, she destroys her stomach, rots her teeth, shortens her life, and makes herself too ugly for any use, except scaring the crows off the corn.

J. G. S.

Atheists and Lunatics.

When the people of Paris, says Dr. A. H. Stevens, were worshipping the goddess of reason, Pinel, an illustrious medical professor, was accosted by a celebrated literary man, who said to him—

"I am writing an Encyclopedia of Atheists, and intend to give you a place that shall be worthy of you."

"I thank you," replied Pinel, "for the honor you design for me, and in return let me say, that in the second edition of my work on lunatics and idiots, which will soon be published, I shall not fail to insert your case."

Equality.

A contemporary very justly remarks that notwithstanding all the fuss we make about "equality" in this country, we are sadly humbugged on the subject. The fact is, and we can see it, theoretically speaking, all men in good society are endowed with certain inalienable rights, except poor men. All men who do not pay their honest debts are great scamps, except those who cheat on a large scale.—All men are great sinners except those who belong to the church. All men are allowed to think and speak freely, except those who are not orthodox. All men are gentlemen, except those who work for a living. All well-dressed and accomplished women are ladies, except factory and servant girls.

The Average Income of Men.

We once took a notion to find out the average annual income of the inhabitants of the most favored countries of Christendom. We opened Mr. Culloch's great work on Great Britain, and found his estimate for each to be £16 a year, or about 22 cts. a day; and for each person in Ireland, £6 a year, or 8 cts. a day. We looked into Chevalier's admirable lectures on French Political Economy, and his estimate for each person in France is about $45 a year, or 12½ cts. a day. Our own census estimates the average product of the richest State in the Union at $110 for each person, or 30 cts. per day, while our whole country taken together, slave States and all, yields an annual product of but $62 for each person, or about 17 cts. per day.

BORROWING TROUBLES.—One of the best things in Tupper's Proverbial Philosophy, is the following:

"Thou hast seen many troubles, travel-stained pilgrim of the world. But that which hath vexed thee most, hath been the looking for evil. And though calamities have crossed thee, and misery been heaped upon thy head, yet ills that never happened, have chiefly made thee wretched."

A Guard against premature Burial.—A learned Belgian, M. Maiple, has recently discovered a very simple means of distinguishing between real and apparent death. It consists in creating a small burn; if there is life, a blister is always formed, even in the absence of apparent insensibility. If death has already intervened, nothing of the kind occurs.

AN exchange tells a good story of a countryman, who was in one of our cities on Sunday, and concluded to go to church. Arriving there, he waited outside a moment, when to his surprise the organ struck up, and he concluded some sort of a "shave down" was about to commence. At that moment a gentleman invited him in. "Not 'zactly, mister, ain't used to no such doin's on Sunday, and besides, *I don't dance.*"

"A man has generally the good or ill qualities which he attributes to mankind."

Notice.

THE subscriber having been appointed an Auditor by the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, to make distribution of the money now in the hands of the Sheriff (the proceeds of the sale on writ of Partition) of the Leconte Mill, hereby gives notice that he has appointed Friday the 17th day of August next, at the Court-house in Clearfield, when and where he will attend to the duty of the said appointment.

ELLIS IRWIN, Auditor.

Clearfield, June 18, 1849.

PUBLIC VENDUE.

NOTICE is hereby given that there will be a public vendue held at the house of Jacob Maurer, late of Covington township, Clearfield co, dec'd, on Friday the 6th day of July,—the following property, viz:

Four Horses and harness, 1 Colt, one 4 horse waggon, 1 farm waggon, 1 two horse waggon, 1 two horse carriage, 2 Sleds, 2 Sleighs, 1 Threshing machine, 1 Wind mill, ploughs, harrows, chains and all kinds of farming tools—Bedsteads & bedding, 2 Stoves, 2 Clocks, 2 Tables, Chairs and all kind of household utensils too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. of said day, when due attendance will be given and terms of sale made known by the subscribers.

SOLOMON MAURER
REUBEN MAURER } Ex'rs.
JACOB MAURER,

June 27, 1849.

Late Arrival.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received and opened at their New Store in Curwensville a large and full assortment of goods of the character usually to be found in a country store, which they are prepared to sell on the most reasonable terms for CASH, LUMBER OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.—Our goods have been selected with care, and are well calculated for the country and season. Those who are in want of Goods will find it to their advantage to call at THE CHEAP CORNER.

CRANS & BROTHER,
Curwensville.

June 27th 1849.

PRACTICAL FARMING.

Weaning Calves.

Editors Cultivator:—The practice of weaning calves, which has been handed down from time immemorial, by separating them from their mothers, is almost invariably attended with a vast deal of *bellowing*, by both cow and calf; and not unfrequently it is the case, that calves, in a very thrifty condition, when taken from the cow, refuse to eat a morsel of grass,—but keep up an incessant bellowing, and continue to pine away until they can scarcely make a loud noise or move about. I have seen calves, many times, taken from their mothers in full flesh, and growing rapidly, and immediately stop growing, become poor, and very much *emaciated*, simply because the proper course is not pursued, with regard to so important a branch of cattle husbandry.

If such a course of management were denounced as not only *unwise*, but exceedingly detrimental to young animals, "and as a relic of barbarism," it might be done in our opinion, without any apprehensions of incurring the odium of a calumniator.—Such a course appears, upon reflection, contrary to the dictates of nature and of reason. And besides all this, who that possesses any sympathy—any of the tender feelings of humanity, toward the brute creation—can listen to such mournful lowing as is often heard from calves, and remain unmoved? Should I raise a thousand calves, I never would resort, save thro' dire necessity, to the practice which is generally adopted of weaning them by separating them from their mothers; for it is not only inhuman, but most miserable economy.

When calves have arrived at an age suitable for weaning, it is taken for granted, that they are then in a growing and thrifty condition; and it is, or ought to be, the desire of every one who raises stock, to keep his young animals advancing: for it requires one-third more feed to regain a pound of flesh, which an animal has lost, than would have done to produce that flesh provided it had never been suffered to grow poor.

The mode of weaning calves, which I would advocate as being the most proper, the best and economical, and which I have practiced for two years past, with perfect success, I shall give in a few words; and let those farmers who have been in the habit of separating their calves from their mothers, for the purpose of weaning them try the experiment, the ensuing season, with one calf, and then cast the argument, for and against such a cause, into the balance of "common sense," and see which will preponderate.

After the calves have sucked about six weeks, I keep them if possible, in fresh [illegible] tender pasture, and diminish from day to day, their usual allowance. By pursuing this course for one week, the calf will learn to eat grass enough to supply the place of milk which has been withheld. During the next week, I let them have a certain allowance, once in two days. The next week, once in three days. I then put on them a leather halter, with eight or ten tenpenny nails with sharp points, driven thro' the nose piece, pointing outward from the nose of the calf. The inside of the nose piece should have a piece of thin leather sewed to it, covering the heads of the nails in order to prevent their hurting the calf's nose.

The calf is then turned into the same field with its mother; and as we naturally suppose, it makes every effort to seek.—But the cow feeling the prick of the nails against her udder, quickly whirls about, and repels the little fellow. After a few unsuccessful attempts, it will "give up the chase," and feed quietly by the side of its mother.

The practice with regard to weaning calves, possesses several commendable advantages when compared with the common practice of separating them from the cows. When calves are weaned by the side of their mothers, they are always more docile and tame—they learn to feed sooner—they learn to drive sooner—they thrive much better—they do not utter such pitiful moanings, as when alone; and by the side of their mothers, they pass their time in quiet remuneration and rest.

Calves need, and should have the best pasture which the farm affords. But it not unfrequently occurs, that the field which we would appropriate to calves, contains twice as much feed as is needful for them. Now, if the calves are weaned by the side of their mothers, the cows are allowed to go into the same field; and eat the grass which, under other circumstances, would have been of no profit, save as a fertilizer of the soil.

Another consideration worthy of notice is when calves are weaned by separating them from their mothers, special care must be taken to keep them separated during the winter; and many times it becomes necessary to make an extra yard and an extra shed; whereas, if they had been weaned after the mode recommended, they might be allowed to remain in the same enclosure, during the day—but at night, should be stabled.

Farmers, who raise a few head of cattle, as is the case with myself, experience great inconvenience, by being obliged to keep their cows and calves separate when they turn them from their stalls to go to water, or to exercise.

I have practiced weaning calves with the halter for two seasons past, with perfect success; and although my calves both seasons lost the halter from their heads before they had worn it a week, they never, after the first day when they were turned together, made any attempts to suck.

Perhaps some may think, as I at first did, that shingle nails in the nose piece would serve a better purpose than ten-penny nails—but they are too short. I have tried both kinds, and I find that long nails only will answer a good purpose.

S. EDWARDS TODD.

Lake Ridge, N. Y., March, 1849.
Albany Cultivator.

MONEY SAVED.

FARMERS LOOK HERE.

Four Horse Power Tumbling Shaft and Strap Threshing Machines for $75.

S. & S. WILSON, of Strattonville, Clarion county, Pa., would respectfully inform the people of Clearfield county, that they are still manufacturing, and keep constantly on hand, Four Horse Power Threshing Machines, at the low price of SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS, warranted to be good.

Also, Two Horse Power Threshing Machines, not surpassed by any in the State, and we will warrant them to thresh in one day 125 bushels Wheat, or 125 bushels Rye, or 250 bushels Oats, or 15 bushels clover seed, if well attended.

They have erected a Foundry and Blacksmithshop which enables them to sell machines at a much lower price than ever offered in Pennsylvania.

PATENT CORN-SHELLER. They are now making, and keep on hand, a *Patent Corn-Sheller* at the low price of One Dollar and Fifty cents each.

The subscribers will receive in payment for the above Threshing Machines, GRAIN, (Wheat, Rye, and Oats,) if left at Shaw's Mill, at Clearfield, or at Irvin's Mill, Curwensville.

RICHARD SHAW, Clearfield, and B. HARTSHORN, Curwensville, are agents for the sale of the above machines in this county, either of whom will give all necessary information relating thereto.

S. & S. WILSON.

Strattonville, June 15, 1849.

MACHINES have been purchased by the following named farmers in Clearfield county, where those wishing to purchase can call and examine for themselves.

John Stites, Boggs township,
A. G. Welch, Lawrence township,
Thomas Read, " "
James A. Read, " "
John Nodgic, Penn township,
Joseph Patterson, Jordan township,
William Leonard, Goshen township,
Isaac Barger, Bradford township,
Hugh Henderson, Woodward township,
William Martin, James McCully,
E. Williams, John Williams.

DISSOLUTION

OF partnership. The partnership existing between Joseph M. Stevens and Henry B Smith, trading as the firm of Stevens & Smith, in Clearfield county, is this day dissolved by mutual consent—said Smith having purchased all the property of the firm—all settlements and claims will be presented to him for adjustment.

JOSEPH M. STEVENS.
HENRY B. SMITH.

Sanburn Mills May 31, 1849.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary have been granted to the subscriber upon the estate of Joab Ogden, late of Brady township, Clearfield county, deceased—all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN CARLILE, Ex'r.

Brady township, June 18, 1849.

A New Iron Foundry.

Castings and Plough Manufactory.

THE subscribers embrace [illegible] the citizens of Clearfield county that their New Foundry in the borough of Clearfield, is now in blast, and that they are prepared to make all kinds of castings, such as

Ploughs, Stoves, Saw-Mill Castings, Wash Kettles, &c. &c.

on short notice, and in the very best style.

☞All articles sold cheap for Cash or country produce.

By strict attention to business, and a desire to "LIVE AND LET LIVE," we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

W. B. SEYLER
D. M. WEAVER

Clearfield, April 10, 1849.

TO FARMERS.

WM. B. SEYLER takes occasion to inform the farming portion of the community that from his long experience at the *Plough making business*, he flatters himself that he can make a *better* article than can be had elsewhere in the county.

Warranted to run well, and not to break for the term of one year.

WOODWARD HOUSE,

Lockport, Clinton Co.
Pa.

BENJAMIN MYERS & R. C. ROSS

HAVE the pleasure to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have rented, fitted up and opened as a Hotel, that new, large and commodious Brick Building situated at the west end of Lockport, immediately opposite Lock Haven, Clinton county, Pa. This House is the largest and best adapted to the business of any in the vicinity. The Parlors and Chambers are large, well ventilated, furnished in good style, and in every respect well calculated to promote the ease and comfort of their guests.

Their TABLE will always be supplied with the best the market affords and their Bar with the choicest Liquors. The Stabling belonging to the establishment is good and extensive, and will be attended by experienced and careful hostlers

☞They would particularly call the attention to

LUMBERMEN

to the advantages of the Woodward House while stopping at this place, its situation being more desirable and convenient for them than any other house in the vicinity, and

Transient Visitors

will find it one of the most pleasant and agreeable resorts during the Summer season that can be found in the State.

☞As they are determined that nothing shall be left undone to render comfortable those who may favor them with their patronage, they hope to receive and deserve the encouragement of the public.

Lockport, March 2, 1849.

RED & BROWN PILLS.

AGENTS for the sale of Dr. E. Green's Red and Brown Pills in Clearfield county.

Richard Shaw, Clearfield.
Bigler & Co. do
John Patton, Curwensville.
I. L. Barrett, Clearfield Bridge.
Thomas McGhee, McGhees Mill.
David Kinport, Cherry Tree.
P. W. Barrett, Luthersburg.
Clark Patchin, Girard township.
Levi Lutz, Frenchville.
James McMurray, Burnside township.
Jas. McGirk, Philipsburg, Centre co.

June 19, 1849.

Meeting of County Commissioners.

PERSONS having business to transact with the board of Commissioners of Clearfield county, will take notice, that said Board will be in session at their office, in the borough of Clearfield, on Monday, the 3d of September next.

Attest.—WM. A. WALLACE, Cl'k.

Comm'rs Office, 12th
June, 1849.

BLANKS for sale here.

RESOLUTION

Relative to an Amendment of the Constitution.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the Constitution of this Commonwealth be amended in the second section of the fifth article, so that it shall read as follows: The Judges of the Supreme Court, of the several Courts of Common Pleas, and of such other Courts of Record as are or shall be established by law, shall be elected by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth in the manner following, to wit: The Judges of the Supreme Court, by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth at large. The President Judges of the several Courts of Common Pleas and of such other Courts of Record as are or shall be established by law, and all other Judges required to be learned in the law, by the qualified electors of the respective districts over which they are to preside or act as Judges. And the Associate Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas by the qualified electors of the counties respectively. The Judges of the Supreme Court shall hold their offices for the term of fifteen years, if they shall so long behave themselves well: (subject to the allotment hereinafter provided for, subsequent to the first election:) The President Judges of the several Courts of Common Pleas, and of such other Courts of Record as are or shall be established by law, and all other Judges required to be learned in the law, shall hold their offices for the term of ten years, if they shall so long behave themselves well: The Associate Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas shall hold their offices for the term of five years, if they shall so long behave themselves well: all of whom shall be commissioned by the Governor, but for any reasonable cause which shall not be sufficient grounds of impeachment, the Governor shall remove any of them on the address of two-thirds of each branch of the Legislature. The first election shall take place at the general election of this Commonwealth next after the adoption of this amendment, and the commissions of all the judges who may be then in office shall expire on the first Monday of December following, when the terms of the new judges shall commence. The persons who shall then be elected Judges of the Supreme Court shall hold their offices as follows: one of them for three years, one for six years, one for nine years, one for twelve years, and one for fifteen years; the term of each to be decided by lot by the said judges, as soon after the election as convenient, and the result certified by them to the Governor, that the commissions may be issued in accordance thereto. The judge whose commission will first expire shall be Chief Justice during his term, and thereafter each judge whose commission shall first expire shall in turn be the Chief Justice, and if two or more commissions shall expire on the same day, the judges holding them shall decide by lot which shall be the Chief Justice. Any vacancies happening by death, resignation, or otherwise, in any of the said courts, shall be filled by appointment by the Governor, to continue till the first Monday of December succeeding the next general election. The Judges of the Supreme Court and the Presidents of the several Courts of Common Pleas shall, at stated times, receive for their services an adequate compensation, to be fixed by law, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office, but they shall receive no fees or perquisites of office, nor hold any other office of profit under this commonwealth, or under the government of the United States, or any other State of this Union. The Judges of the Supreme Court during their continuance in office shall reside within this Commonwealth, and the other Judges during their continuance in office shall reside within the district or county for which they were respectively elected.

WILLIAM F. PACKER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
GEORGE DARSIE,
Speaker of the Senate.

IN THE SENATE, March 1, 1849.

Resolved, That this resolution pass.—Yeas 21, Nays 8. SAML. W. PEARSON, Cl'k.

Extract from the Journal.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, April 2, 1849

Resolved, That this resolution pass.—Yeas 66, Nays 26. WM. JACK, Cl'k.

Extract from the Journal.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Filed April 5, 1849.
A. L. RUSSELL, Dep. Sec. of the Com'th.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

I DO CERTIFY that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the Original Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "Resolution relative to an Amendment of the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused to be affixed the seal of the Secretary's Office at Harrisburg, this eleventh day of June, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

TOWNSEND HAINES,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

"JOURNAL OF SENATE.

"Resolution, No. 188, entitled 'Resolution relative to an amendment of the Constitution,' was read a third time. On the question, will the Senate agree to the resolution? The Yeas and Nays were taken agreeably to the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

"YEAS. Messrs. Boas, Brawley, Crabb, Cunningham, Forsyth, Hugus, Johnson, Lawrence, Levis, Mason, Matthias, M'Caslin, Rich, Richards, Sadler, Savery, Small, Smyser, Sterrett and Stine. 21.

"NAYS. Messrs. Best, Drum, Frick, Ives, King, Konigmacher, Potteiger and Darsie, *Speaker*. 8.

"So the question was determined in the affirmative."

"JOURNAL OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

"Shall the resolution pass? The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provision of the tenth article of the Constitution, and are as follows, viz:

"YEAS. Messrs. Gideon J. Ball, David J. Bent, Craig Biddle, Peter D. Bloom, David M. Bole, Thomas K. Bull, Jacob Cort, John H. Diehl, Nathaniel A. Elliott, Joseph Emery, David G. Eshleman, William Evans, John Fausold, Samuel Fegely, Joseph W. Fisher, Henry M. Fuller, Thos. Grove, Robert Hampson, George P. Henszey, Thomas J. Herring, Joseph Higgins, Charles Hortz, Joseph B. Hower, Robert Klotz, Harrison P. Laird, Abraham Lamberton, Jas. J. Lewis, James W. Long, Jacob M'Cartney, John F. M'Cullough, Hugh M'Kee, John M'Laughlin, Adam Martin, Samuel Marx, John C. Myers, Edward Nickleson, Stewart Pearce, James Porter, Henry C. Pratt, Alonzo Robb, George Rupley, Theodore Ryman, Bernard S. Schoonover, Samuel Seibert, John Sharp, Christian Snively, Thomas C. Steel, Jeremiah B. Stubbs, Jost J. Stutzman, Marshall Swartzwelder, Samuel Taggart, George T. Thorn, Nicholas Thorn, Arunah Wattles, Samuel Weirich, Alonzo I. Wilcox, Daniel Zorbey and William F. Packer, *Speaker*. 68.

"NAYS. Messrs. Augustus K. Cornyn, David M. Courtney, David Evans, Henry S. Evans, John Fenlon, John W. George, Thomas Gillespie, John B. Gordon, William Henry, James J. Kirk, Joseph Laubach, Robert R. Little, John S. M'Calmont, John M'Kee, William M'Sherry, Josiah Miller, William T. Morrison, John A. Otto, William Y. Roberts, John W. Roseberry, John B. Rutherford, R. Rundle Smith, John Smyth, John Souder, George Walters, and David F. Williams. 26.

"So the question was determined in the affirmative."

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Harrisburg, June 15, 1849. }

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

I DO CERTIFY that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the "Yeas" and "Nays," taken on the "Resolution relative to an amendment of the Constitution," as the same appears on the Journals of the two Houses of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, for the session of 1849.

Witness my hand and the seal of said office, the fifteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

TOWNSEND HAINES,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

DISSOLUTION

OF partnership. The partnership heretofore existing between Jacob & Lewis Kuntz, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those having claims against the said firm will present them immediately to Jacob Kuntz for payment, as the property is now in his possession; and he is to pay all debts due from the firm. Therefore I will not consider myself accountable for any debts not presented immediately.

LEWIS KUNTZ.

Brady township, April 11, 1849.

M'Allister's Ointment.

FROM THE "READING EAGLE." [illegible] never, perhaps, a Medicine brought [illegible] public, that has in so short time won [illegible] tion as M'ALLISTER'S ALL-HE[illegible] WORLD SALVE. Almost every pe[illegible] made trial of it, speaks warmly in its prai[illegible] been cured by it, of the most painful R[illegible] another, of the Piles, a third of a troubleso[illegible] the side, a fourth of a swelling in the limb[illegible] If it does not give immediate relief, in eve[illegible] can do no injury, being applied outwardly. [illegible] ther evidence of the wonderful healing pow[illegible] sessed by this salve, we subjoin the following [illegible] ficate, from a respectable citizen of Maidenc[illegible] township, in this county:

MAIDENCREEK, Berks co., March 30, 1847.

Messrs. Ritter & Co.—I desire to inform you that I was entirely cured of a severe pain in the back, by the use of M'Allister's All-Healing Salve, which I purchased from you. I suffered with it for about [illegible] years, and at night was unable to sleep. During the time I tried various remedies, which were prescribed for me by physicians and other persons, without receiving any relief, and at last made trial of this Salve with a result favorable beyond expectation. I am now entirely free from the pain, and enjoy at night peaceful and sweet sleep. I have also used the Salve since for Toothache and other complaints, with similar happy results. Your friend,

JOHN HOLDINBACH.

Around the Box are Directions for using McAllister's Ointment, for Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Erysipelas, Tetter, Chilblain, Scald Head Sore Eyes, Quincy, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Nervous Affections, Pains, Disease of the Spine, Head Ache, Asthma, Deafness, Ear Ache, Burns, Corns, all Diseases of the Skin, Sore Lips, Pimples, &c., Stiffness of the joints, Swelling of the Limbs, Sores, Rheumatism, Piles, Cold Feet, Croup, Swelled or Broken B[illegible], Tooth Ache, Ague in the Face, &c., &c. [illegible]

☞*The Ointment is good for any part [illegible] should be [illegible] or limbs when inflamed. In some cas[illegible] applid often.* [illegible] *genuine un-*

CAUTION.—No Ointment [illegible] is written with a pen on every lab[illegible] *les he name of JAMES McA[illegible]*

PRICE TWENTY F[illegible] [illegible]ENTS A BOX.

For sale by my Ag[illegible] ll the principal cities and towns in the U[illegible] States and by Druggists generally. [illegible] JAMES McALLISTER, Sole Pr[illegible] [illegible] of the above Medicine.

Insurance.

Li[illegible]

THE undersigned has been appointed the A[illegible] for Clearfield county for the *Equitable Assurance, Health, Annuity and Trust Company, of Philadelphia.* The charter of the company is perpetual, with a Capital of $250,000.—Any person wishing the opportunity of securing a sum of money for the support of their family in case of death, can have any information they wish by calling at my office. The following table show the rates charged.

Table of Premiums required for the Assurance of $100 on a Single Life, for the respective Terms of One and Seven Years.

Age	1 Year Premium	7 Years Annual Premium	Age	1 Year Premium	7 Years Annual Premium
16	77	81	38	1 23	1 61
17	78	83	39	1 26	1 62
18	79	85	40	1 29	1 64
19	80	87	41	1 34	1 66
20	81	91	42	1 39	1 69
21	82	93	43	1 44	1 72
22	[illegible]	95	44	1 49	1 75
23	85	98	45	1 54	1 79
24	87	1 02	46	1 59	1 83
25	89	1 04	47	1 62	1 87
26	91	1 06	48	1 70	1 92
27	93	1 15	49	1 78	1 98
28	95	1 20	50	1 86	2 07
29	97	1 25	51	1 94	2 20
30	99	1 30	52	2 00	2 36
31	1 02	1 36	53	2 08	2 54
32	1 05	1 41	54	2 15	2 74
33	1 08	1 46	55	2 25	2 96
34	1 11	1 50	56	2 38	3 19
35	1 14	1 51	57	2 58	3 43
36	1 17	1 57	58	3 00	3 69
37	1 20	1 59	59	3 48	3 97

Examples—(1.) A Person, aged 30 (next birthday) may secure $1000 at his decease, *provided he die within the term of one year*, by the payment of $9 90.

(2) A Person of the same age may secure the like amount, *provided he die within the term of seven years*, by the Annual payment of $13 00.

☞Policies will be executed on the shortest notice. Apply to

G. R. BARRETT, Agent.

Clearfield, June 20, 1849.

Court Proclamation.

WHEREAS the Hon. George W. Woodward, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 4th judicial district, composed of the counties of Clinton, Centre and Clearfield, and the Hon James T. Leonard, and Abraham K. Wright, Esquires, Associate Judges in Clearfield county, have issued their precept bearing date the 1st day of May, 1849, to me directed, for holding a *Court of Common Pleas, Orphans Court, Court of Quarter Sessions, and Court of Oyer & Terminer and General Jail Delivery*, at Clearfield Town, for the County of Clearfield, on the 1st Monday of September next, (being the 3d day of the month.)

Notice is, therefore, hereby given, to the Coroners, Justices of the Peace, & Constables in and for the County of Clearfield, to appear in their own proper persons, with Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations and other Remembrances, to do those things which their offices & in their behalf appertain to be done; and all witnesses and other persons prosecuting in behalf of the Commonwealth against any prisoners are required to be then and there attending and not depart without leave, at their peril. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance at the appointed time agreeable to notice.

Given under my hand at the town of Clearfield, this 4th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, and the seventy-second year of American Independence.

JOHN STITES, Sh'ff.

New & Cheap Goods.

JOHN PATTON has received a fresh supply of all kinds of goods at the CHEAPEST CORNER, consisting in part of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Queensware, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps and Bonnets, ready made Clothing, Saddlery, Drugs, Oils and Paints, Nails & Glass, a good assortment of Iron, of all sizes, Sole Leather, Forty Barrels Mackerel—in a word every thing usually kept in a country store, which will be sold LOW.

J. P. has the Agency for Dr. D. Jayne's and other very valuable medicines, such as Dr. E. Green's Red & Brown Pills, McAllister's ointment, Dr. Wislar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills for sale, a genuine article, and a number of other medicines, too numerous to mention.

JOHN PATTON.

Curwensville, June 18, 1849.