LATER FROM SANTA FE.

The St. Louis *Republican* of the 13th instant, contains the details of some news from Santa Fe, previously telegraphed.—The intelligence is to the 15th of August. In reference to the condition of Col. Washington, who was reported to be surrounded by 50,000 Indians, we take the following from a letter in the *Republican*, dated Santa Fe, Aug. 15th:

Our Indian difficulties are thronging fast and thick around us. Col. Washington, the military commander of this department, takes the field in person to-morrow against the Navajo Indians, with nearly all the available force of the territory.

Col. Washington has been placed by the General Government in a most critical position, and the different tribes of Indians, by which he is surrounded, have not been slow to take advantage of the oversight, to call it by no harsher name; of leaving him with such limited means to contend against such numerous and powerful foes. But he has met them so far, with a firmness of purpose sufficient to hold them for a while in check.

There is, certainly, something wrong in the War Department, or such ignorance, carelessness and oversight could not occur. The few troops that have been ordered to this territory are being daily lessened in numbers to make up escorts for civil officers in their endless routes to California, and the balance are doomed to be butchered in detail by forty thousand savages.

The *Republican* has a letter from Capt. H. B. Judd, to Col. Washington from Los Vegas, Aug. 16, which states:

I have the honor to report, that a party, numbering about forty of Apaches, came to this post to-day, with an evident design of committing depredations, should a chance be presented, as well as to supply themselves with what powder and lead they could obtain by barter or otherwise. Many of them were recognized as being the same Indians who had so often falsely treated for peace at Taos, and this band was undoubtedly engaged in the many murders and robberies committed during the past year along this frontier.

I, therefore, determined to seize this party, having made no professions of friendship to them; and for this purpose ordered a command, under Lieut. Burnside, to proceed to their camp, about half a mile from this place. The Indians were already in the saddle, and prepared for any emergency which might arise, after receiving from me an abrupt dismissal.—Lieutenant Burnside advancing within short range of their arrows, halted his party in the hope of recalling the Indians, who, turning their horses, delivered a flight of arrows and fled with speed over the rough hills and ravines beyond Los Vegas. A charge of skirmishers was immediately ordered by the Lieutenant, who led his men against the flying, but boldly resisting enemy. It is unnecessary to mention the details of an affair which was a hand to hand conflict, the sabre being the only weapon used with advantage by our people. Out of this band, it is supposed that but eight or ten warriors escaped; six prisoners and three bodies have been brought in, and many of the dead remain in the ravines where they were sabered.

Lieut. Burnside was wounded [slightly] by an arrow just below the ear; Lance Sergeant Ambrose, severely, by an arrow passing completely through his forearm, and Pat Meader received a painful contusion below the eye, from the end of a lance.

By this arrival, we have an extra from the office of the Santa Fe *Republican*, dated on the 8th August.

This extra contains an order from Col. Washington, establishing a monthly mail between Fort Leavenworth and Santa Fe, to leave on the 15th of each month. All letters and papers, if forwarded to Fort Leavenworth, will be promptly sent to Mexico, and correspondence be received in the same way.

Col. Collier reached Santa Fe about 3 weeks previous to the date of this extra, and was to leave for California in a day or two.

Several military companies had reached Santa Fe.

Col. Calhoun, agent for the different tribes of Indians in New Mexico, had established his agency at Santa Fe.

Robert Stanfield, who murdered Joseph Kane, of Mo., some three months ago, at San Miguel, was hung on the 27th July, at Los Vegas.

Capt. Marcy was to leave for the United States on the 9th ult., going down to Donna Ana, and striking off on as direct a line as possible for Fort Smith.

The accounts from Chihuahua represent the state of affairs as quiet.

YOU ARE GOING THE WRONG WAY.—"You are going the wrong way," said a conductor of a train on the railroad, to a passenger, on receiving his ticket. That assertion fell very unpleasantly upon the ear of him who had made the mistake.—Still it was not a very serious one. It could be corrected. He was advised to get out at the first stopping place, and take the opposite train on its arrival.

Going the wrong way. In another sense, this is affectingly true of thousands. It is true of the child who goes not in the way of its parent's commands. It is true of the man who with hot haste is in pursuit of the riches, or honors, or pleasures of earth. It is true of every one whose course has not been changed, who is not running the Cristian race. Says the Savior. "Enter ye in at the straight gate, for wide is the gate and broad is the way that leadeth to destruction, and narrow is the way that leadeth unto life, and few there be that find it."

Oh, how many are now hurrying on toward eternal death, while they vainly are hoping to reach at the end of their course the New Jerusalem above. *They are going the wrong way.* The language of God to them is, "Turn ye, turn ye, from your evil ways, for why will ye die?"—Turn ye to-day. Soon it will be to late. Soon destruction will become inevitable.—*Watchman and Reflector.*

EMPLOYING TIME.—On thanksgiving day an Irish woman called at an apothecary's and wanted to know what was good for her man!

"Why what's the matter with your man."

"Please sir, is it caster-ile or salts that's good for him?"

"How can I tell you unless you let me know what is the matter with him?"

"Is the matter wid him? Bless God there is nothing the matter wid him; but he had a leisure day and he thought that he would take something."

Was this Irishman any more ignorant than hundreds of others who should know better, who do not hesitate to deluge their internals with medicine, when nothing is the matter with them?

CURE FOR THE CROUP OR QUINSY.—For a sudden attack of quinsy or croup, bathe the neck with bear's grease, and pour it down the throat. A linnen rag soaked in sweet oil, butter or lard, and sprinkled with Scotch snuff, is said to have performed wonderful cures in cases of croup; it should be placed, where the distress is the greatest. Goose-grease, or any kind of oily grease, is as good as bear's oil.

Equel parts of camphor, spirits of wine, and heartshorn, well mixed, and rubbed upon the throat, is said to be good for the croup.

Severe cases of croup have been cured by the liberal application of cold water to the neck and breast then rubbing with a coarse cloth, till a glow is produced.

PRACTICAL FARMING.

Thoughts on Agriculture.

That the system of farming generally pursued in this country, is susceptible of great improvement, will not be denied by any man of common intelligence. Agriculture is far beyond most other arts and sciences at the present day, and how this is so we are at a loss to conceive, since it is the source from which all classes and professions derive their support. The farmer is truely the "bone and sinew" of the community; his ocupation, if pursued with energy and skill, gives life and motion to all other departments of industry.—Seeing, then, that agriculture is the master wheel of our whole political machinery—the foundation and support of our wealth and prosperity—how is this, that the ocupation of the farmer has come to be looked upon by man as degrading, or less honerable than the "professions," or even the mechanical pursuits? This is a cammon and hurtful error among farmers inducing them to send their sons to study a profession or learn a trade, instead of training them up to their own calling, and endeavoring to elevate that calling by bringing into its service more of intelligence and science.

Let the farmers of this country pursue their business with increased energy and skill, and let our young men be induced to see that farming is a science, which invites them to bestow upon it the best powers of educated minds, and our profession will no longer be held in disteem; farmers will become respected as men of high intelligence, of education and true science, and their sons will be proud to follow the ocupation of their fathers.

Another great evil among farmers, and one that bears heavily against the progress of improvement, is the spirit of speculation which too geerally prevails in this country. Occasionally a farmer is seen who invests his surplus income in improvement of his farm, thereby increasing its productiveness and beauty, and affording increased means of enjoyment to himself and family; but the great majority expend all their means in the purchase of more land than is useful to them—even incurring large debts for this purpose, on which heavy interest must be paid, with increased taxes and generally much trouble and vexation.

Interesting Agricultural Experiments.

Some recent experiments in wheat and flour go to prove that both contain water, and that the quanttty is more in cold countries than in warm. In Alsace, from sixteen to twenty per cent; in England from fourteen to seventeen per cent,; in the United States, from twelve to fourteen per cent.; and in Africa and Sicily, from nine to eleven per cent. This accounts for the fact that the same weight of Southern flour yields thirteen pounds more to the quarter than the Scotch. Alabama flour, it is said, yields twenty per cent. more than Cincinnati; and in general, American flour, according to the authority of one of the most extensive London bakers, absorbs eight or ten per cent. of its own weight of water in being made into bread than the English. The warmer the country the more is the water dried out of the grain before it ripens, and hence, when made into bread, it absorbs more water again, and is, therefore, more valuable.—Professor Black has written a report for the Patent Office, in which he shows that the presence of water unfits these articles for preservation. The books of a single inspector in New York city showed that in 1847 he inspected 218,970 barrels of sour and musty flour. In his opinion the loss of these was 250,000. Every year the total loss in the United States from moisture in wheat and flour is estimated at from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000. To remedy this great evil the grain should be well ripened before harvesting, and well dried before being stored in a good granary. Kiln drying is preferable. The mode of ascertaining the amount of water is this: Take a small sample, say five ounces, and weigh it carefully. Put it in a dry vessel, which should be heated by boiling water. After six or seven hours, weigh it carefully, until it loses no more weight. Its loss of weight shows the original amount of water. All corn shipped to foreign countries should be well kiln dried. The great prejudice hitherto against Indian corn meal, among the working classes of Britain, was owing to its musty taste—almost every particle having been soured on the voyage. Kiln drying prevents this evil. A market for Indian corn may always be opened in England, where it can be used for fattening cattle, and where we can sell it always at a profit, if it be kiln dried.

Sowing Grass Seed.

It seems now to be very generally conceded, that the fall is a more suitable time to sow grass seed than the spring. If sowed before a rain or snow, it will be carried into the interstices of the soil by the action of the water, and covered sufficiently deep to insure its germination as soon as the atmosphere has acquired sufficient warmth in the spring. By passing a light harrow over the surface, and rolling it smooth after sowing the seed, every grain will gernate, and if the weather be favorable, the developement of the plants will proceed with astonishing rapidity until arrested by the frost. In this way there is little danger of failure. I know several farmers who never sow their grass seed in the spring, and have never known them to fail of a good "catch," or to be troubled with poor seed. Try it!

BUTTER.—It is an opprobrium to American farming, that we have so little good butter. The Shakers say that a cask made of red oak staves is preferable to any other; and it will add to the flavor to work in a little sugar at the last working over—say a tablespoonful to four or five pounds of butter.

PROSPECTUS OF THE REPUBLIC.

The undersigned will, on the 13th day of June, 1849, begin the publication in the City of Washington, of a daily Whig Administration paper, to be called "THE REPUBLIC," the editorial supervision of which will be committed to the exclusive care of Alexander C. Bullitt and John O. Sargent.

The Republic will give to the principles upon which the administration of General Taylor came into power, a cordial, zealous and constant support. It will be a faithful record of the times; it will discuss public measures in an impartial and independent spirit, it will be a vehicle of the latest and most authentic information; it will be, in a word, a political newspaper, devoted to the liberalizing and progressive doctrines which prevailed in the late Presidential canvass; to the interests of labor, as veloped in the wants of agriculture, commerce and manufactures, and to the cause of literature, science, and general intelligence.

The Republic will acknowledge no allegiance except to the country. It will aim to merit the confidence and support of the American people. It will be the organ of no person, or party, or fraction of a party, in that compulsory sense which would hinder it from speaking boldly and candidly to the people about whatever it concerns them to know.

The Republic will be printed upon a double royal sheet, in a new, large, clear, readable type.

Besides the Daily paper, there will be published a Tri-weekly and Weekly Republic, made up of the most interesting & important matter of the Daily issue.

Terms:

For the Daily Republic,	$10 00
For the Tri-Weekly,	6 00
For the Weekly,	2 00

To Postmasters.—Any Postmaster who will transmit us $10 shall have six copies of the *Weekly* Republic sent to such persons as he may direct, and $15 will entitle the Postmaster to three copies of the *Tri-Weekly* paper.

No paper will be sent unless the order is accompanied by the money.

All communications upon business must be addressed to GIDEON & Co., Washington City.

IN THE COURT

of Common Pleas of Cambria County, No. 2, October Term, 1849.

George Walters, vs John Dillon. } Summons in Partition.

CAMBRIA COUNTY, SS:

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Cambria County, Greeting:—

If George Walters make you secure of prosecuting his claim, then we command you, that you summon by good and lawful summoners, John Dillon, late of your county, Yeoman, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Ebensburg, at our county Court of Common Pleas, there to be held on the first Monday of October next, to show wherefore, whereas the said George Walters and the aforesaid John Dillon together and undivided do hold three acres of land adjoining other lands of said Walters and Dillon on the east side of Clearfield creek, in White township, in said county, with the appurtenances, partition thereof between them to be made according to the laws and customs of this Commonwealth in such case made and provided, the said John Dillon does not permit, but the same to be made does gainsay unjustly and against the same laws and customs (as 'tis said) &c. And have you then there the names of those summoners and this writ.

Witness the Hon. George Taylor, President of of our said Court at Ebensburg the 3d day of July, in the year of our Lord 1849.

WM. KITTELL, Proth'y.

Aug. 13th—3t

Notice.

ALL persons who know themselves indebted to the subscriber for goods or otherwise, while carrying on business at Salt Lick, Clearfield county, are requested to make immediate payment, as he discontinued all dealings on or before the 1st of April last—and all persons are hereby cautioned against paying or contracting with any other person or persons as his agent or agents as he never authorized any such, and will not recognize their acts. WM. IDDINGS.

Milesburg, Centre co. Aug. 8, 1849. } pd

BLANKS for sale here.

M'Allister's Ointment.

FROM THE "READING EAGLE."—There was never, perhaps, a Medicine brought before the public, that has in so short time won such a reputation as M'ALLISTER'S ALL-HEALING OR WORLD SALVE. Almost every person that has made trial of it, speaks warmly in its praise. One has been cured by it, of the most painful Rheumatism; another, of the Piles, a third of a troublesome pain in the side, a fourth of a swelling in the limbs, &c., &c. If it does not give immediate relief, in every case, it can do no injury, being applied outwardly. As another evidence of the wonderful healing power possessed by this salve, we subjoin the following Certificate, from a respectable citizen of Maidencreek township, in this county:

MAIDENCREEK, Berks co., March 20, 1847

Messrs. Reiff & Co.—I desire to inform you that I was entirely cured of a severe pain in the back, by the use of M'Alister's All-healing Salve, which I purchased from you. I suffered with it for about 20 years, and at night was unable to sleep. During that 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 I might a 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 McAlister's Ointment, for Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Erysipelas, Tetter, Chilblains, 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 Breast, Tooth Ache, Ague in the Face &c &c.

☞ *The Ointment is good for any part of the body or limbs when inflamed. In some cases it should be applied often*

CAUTION.—No Ointment will be genuine unless the name of JAMES McALLISTER is written with a pen on every label

PRICE TWENTY FIVE CENTS A BOX.

For sale by my Agents in all the principal cities and towns in the United States and by Druggists generally JAMES McALLISTER,

Sole Proprietor of the above Medicine.

☞ *Price 25 cents per box.*

AGENTS:

E. & W. F. Irwin, Clearfield.
Messrs. Arnolds, Luthersburg.
John Patton, Curwensville.
Levi Lutz, Frenchville.

Clearfield, Jan. 15, 1849.—1y

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 225 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 Nodgie, Penn towhship,
Joseph Patterson, Jordan township,
William Leonard, Goshen township,
Isaac Barger, Bradford township,
Hugh Henderson, Woodward townshlp.
William Martin, James McCully,
E. Williams, John Williams.

Professional.

DRS. WOODS & WILSON having associated themselves together in the Practice of Medicine, offer their professional services to the people of Curwensville and surrounding country. In all dangerous cases the unremitting attention of both will be given without extra charge

☞ All calls from a distance will receive prompt attention.

July 6. 1849.—3m

N B.—The subscriber respectfully solicits an immediate settlement of all his old accounts.

M WOODS.

PRINTERS

OF Newspapers are informed that the subscribers are extensively engaged in the manufacture of PRINTING INK of every color and quality, which they know to be equal to any manufactured, and which they will sell at the lowest prices for Cash As they are determined that their ink shall recommend itself they only solicit ONE TRIAL of it, relying upon its merits for future patronage. Their colored inks are warranted superior to any manufactured A circular containing prices, &c, will be sent to those who desire it. Orders for cash on city agents, accepted.

☞ Publishers of newspapers inserting this advertisement to the amount of $2 and sending us a copy of the paper, by remitting $5 at any time, will receive a 30 lb, keg of Extra News Ink,

ADAMS & CO,
Steam Printing Ink Works, Phila.

Agents for the sale of new and second hand Printing Materials. july30

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for WOOL CARDING and FULLING, at the Clearfield Bridge Factory for the years 1847 and 1848 will please call at the store and settle for the same, to avoid further trouble, having relinquished the business.

JAMES FORREST.

July 31, 1841.

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 Judge 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 58, 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. Bois, Brawley, Crabb, Cunningham, Forsyth, Hugus, Johnson, Lawrence, Lewis, Mason, Matthias, McCaslin, 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, Tons. Grove, Robert Hampson, George P. Henzey, Thomas J. Herring, Joseph Higgins, Charles Horiz, 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 Swartzweider, Samuel Taggart, George T. Thorn, Nicholas Thorn, Arunah Wattles, Samuel Weirich, Alonzo L. Wilcox, Daniel Zerbey and William F. Packer, Speaker. 58.

NAYS. Messrs. Augustus K. Cornyn, David M. Cortney, 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.

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.

A New Iron Foundry.

Castings and Plough Manufactory.

THE subscribers embrace the present opportunity to inform 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 patronagi.

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.

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, 1949.

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 Jaynes, and other very valuable medicines, such as Dr. E. Green's Red & Brown Pills, McAllisters ointment, Dr. Wistar'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

DISSOLUTION

OF partnership. The partnership heretofore existing between Frederick Hollopeter and Elah Johnson, under the firm of HOLLOPETER & JOHNSON was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of May, 1849—all persons knowing themselves indebted to the firm will save cost by attending to the settlement of their respective accounts on or before the 1st day of October next—after that time they will be placed in the hands of the proper officers of the law for collection

FRED'K HOLLOPETER,
ELAH JOHNSON.

August 13, 1849.

MILLER & MANLEY,

CABINET AND CHAIR MAKERS.

THE subscribers having entered into partnership in the above named business, respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. They flatter themselves that they can furnish work to all persons who may be pleased to call, to their entire satisfaction. They will keep on hand

Cabinet-work and Windsor Chairs

of every description. Upholstered chairs made to order.

ALSO, Dentist, Invalid, and Chamber Chairs—Chair Beds and Bed Chairs.

☞ The Bed Chair can be converted from the Arm chair to a complete bed in two minutes, and also will fold to the small compass that can be carried under the arm. It is particularly suitable for Military officers and Professional gentlemen.

N. B.—Coffins made in the neatest manner and on the shortest notice.

CHARLES MILLER.
ROBERT MANLEY.

Clearfield, July 23, 1849—6m

JOSEPH H. JONES,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and customers that he still continues his business at his old stand, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line of business, to the full satisfaction of his customers. He warrants work of his manufacture to be of the best material, as well as of the latest style of fashion. He also has a general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of all kinds, as follows, viz:

Womens Calfskin Boots, do Gaiter Shoes, do Gaiter Pumps, Men's fine calfskin Boots, sewed; do coarse boots, sewed; do do do pegged; do do boots, lined; do Kip boots, lined; Mens fine Monroe boots; do fine shoes; do fine pumps; do coarse Monroe boots; do do shoes; Boys boots and shoes.

☞ N. B.—All kinds of grain and hides taken in exchange for Boots and shoes at the Market prices, and *Cash* not refused.

July 14. 1849.—3m

NEW CABINET & CHAIR Manufactory.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the above mentioned business, in all its various branches, in the borough of Clearfield, directly opposite the Methdist Church, where he is prepared to manufacture

CABINET-WARE AND CHAIRS

in the most durable manner. He hopes by strict attention to business, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

☞ COFFINS made to order on the shortest notice. J. C CAMPBELL.

Clearfield, June 18, 1849.

Drugs, Medicines, &c

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Curwensville, and the public at large, that he has just opened a

DRUG STORE,

oppsite Draucker's Hotel, in Curwensville, comprising a well selected assortment of

Drugs, Medicines, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, &c.; together with an assortment of Glass, and in short, all other articles usually kept in Drug Stores.

Being himself in the practice of Medicine, the public may rest assured that his Drugs are of the purest character.

R. V. WILSON.

July 6, 1849.—3m