THE REPUBLICAN.

Clearfield, Pa, December 31, 1851.

☞The first half of a story of thrilling interest will be found on our first page.

☞The poetry of "M. H." is on file, but cannot appear until the fair author confides to us her proper name. Correspondents should remember that printers are great in keeping secrets.

☞See our new advertisements. There are some fine opportunities offered for speculation.

☞The Hon. HENRY CLAY, has, in consequence of continued declining health, resigned his seat in the U. S. Senate.

☞The steamer Daniel Webster arrived at New York last week, bringing $3,000,000 of gold from California.

☞The Counting-House Almanac for 1852 which will be found in another column, is the only favor our carrier can boast of at this time. He hopes to have the *machine* in better order at the expiration of the incoming year, when he will make a formal call. For the present, we can only say to our patrons, that we wish them one and all, a happy, prosperous, and pleasant NEW YEAR—and that that happiness, prosperity and pleasure may continue to increase with its days and weeks.

KOSSUTH AND HIS MISSION.

The newspaper press has pretty generally taked up the discussion of the subject of Governor Kossuth's appeal to our government for active sympathy in behalf of his down-trodden country. It is not singular that the opinions expressed in such discussion should be widely variant; but it is singular that there should be so much ignorance of the demands of the Hungarian patriot displayed, after he has made so many positive declarations of these demands. Kossuth only asks our government to declare: 1st: That the Declaration of Independence of Hungary in 1848, may be recognised as the act of a Sovereign nation: and 2d. That the principle of national law, which guarantees to each nation the right to chose for itself its own form of government, may be asserted as applicable to Hungary. This is all that is demanded.

The propositions are plain ones. They are presented by a man of extraordinary character for statesmanship, and one who has astonished the whole world by the powers of his intellect, as well as by the vast amount of knowledge and research which his speeches and writings display. Are his demands reasonable? Do they require the commission of any national wrong? or the violation of any national right? These are the only questions to discuss and decide upon;—for it is scarcely doubted that such a course on the part of our government would give an impetus to the progress of liberal principles in countries now cursed with absolutism, that would be speedily crowned with success.

Nations, like individuals, may do wrong, by omitting to do that which is clearly right. And therefore we cannot agree with those who readily admit the justice of Kossuth's appeals, yet forbear to yield to his wishes for fear that future events might prove it to be bad "policy." Such a spirit is too contracted—too selfish—far behind the spirit of the age, and destitute of enlightened philanthropy and christian benevolence. If it is *right* that each nation of the earth shall control its own destiny, without the interference of others, should we fear to assert that right? Practising upon the justice of that right ourselves, not less as a principle than as wise national policy, should we not demand its observance and practice by other nations, and if needs be compel its enforcement to the utmost of our power?

These are weighty considerations and should neither be adopted, nor disregarded, without he most serious reflection; but least of all, let the miserly spirit of selfishness have entire control over the actions of our government. Self-preservation is the first law of nature, and is justly applicable to nations and to individuals. The founders of our government wisely adopted the policy of non-intervention in the affairs of Europe. It was, perhaps, owing to the practical adherence of our government to those wholesome admonitions of Washington, Jefferson, and others, in its earlier and weaker years, that preserved our free institutions in their original purity, and matured our national manhood at this early day. But every American should remember, that if it had not been for the *national* interference and assistance of the French government and people, the struggle for Independence of the American Colonies would, in all human likelihood, have been a failure. Gratitude, therefore, if nothing else, should forbid us being *selfish*. It was not only heartfelt, generous sympathy which France extended to the struggling colonists. She did not only recognize their National Independence, and bid them God speed; but she poured out her coffers, and equipped and sent forth large fleets and armies to their assistance.

There may be great danger in being too selfish. "Do as we would have others do unto us," is the high command. Let it not be too much disregarded, lest we shall be called to an account for our sins of omission.

It is said by those who are opposed to the demands of Kossuth, that the granting of his desires on the part of our government must necessarily produce war with Russia. This may be so, but we view war, in such an event, as a contingency that might happen, rather than as a necessary result. If the monarchies of Europe have combined together for the destruction of republicanism, and liberal principles throughout the world, and the establishment of absolutism in their stead, why then such a course on the part of our government would certainly bring war; and in that case we see no good reason why the thing should be delayed even for a single day. If such a war is to be waged—if such a battle is to be fought, we think it of vast importance to the success of free principles that the great work should begin at once, for our enemy is quite as weak and short of means now as he is likely to be very soon. For this reason, therefore, our government should lose no time in ascertaining that which is just and right in the sight of God, and—*do it.*—But we do not believe that the taking of the stand desired by Kossuth of our government, would result in a war with Russia. There are very few governments of Europe that are prepared to go into an expensive foreign war, and among the least prepared is Russia. When she engages in such a contest, it will be when she cannot help it, and when she has a good and just cause. Would her cause be a good one, if she should declare war against the United States, on the latter's demanding a faithful observance of the inter-national law as applicable to Hungary? Certainly not, for it is a principle that Russia has herself repeatedly insisted upon; and her adherence to its violation would afford her anything but a just pretext for war.

But we have said much more than we intended when we commenced this article. The people have given Kossuth such a reception as he and his cause deserve.—What the government will do depends upon the wisdom and discretion of the people's servants at Washington. We hope nothing will be done rashly; but that what ever may be done, may be the result of the deepest reflection, with an eye single to the honor and glory of the United States, and the success of liberal principles, and of religious and political freedom throughout the world.

BURNING OF THE CAPITOL.—By the account of the late fire in Washington, it will be seen that the National Capitol narrowly escaped destruction on the 24th inst. The loss of so large a portion of the Library is a great national calamity; but had the capitol been destroyed, just at this particular time, there is no estimating the consequences that would have followed.—The desperate effort that would have been made for the removal of the seat of government to a more central point of the nation, would have been among the most trifling difficulties.

THE NEWS FROM FRANCE.—We give a full account of the late sudden revolution in France. There is no use in attempting to speculate upon this affair. Both parties claim to be in favor of the preservation of French liberty, and to find out who is right, and who is wrong, we will just have to wait until the pen of the impartial historian, sometime about the close of the present century, shall write it down.

☞Our cold weather left us all of a sudden on last Sabbath, and we are now down in the mud to the knees. It has rained pretty study since day-light this morning, and the river is rising rapidly—so that we look for a heavy break-up of the ice, and an unprecedented loss of property.

THE FIRE AT WASHINGTON—BURNING OF THE CAPITOL.

From the Washington, D. C. Telegraph.

DESTRUCTION OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.—It is with feelings of profound regret we record this great calamity.

At six o'clock this morning the doors of the Capitol were opened by Mr. John W. Jones, captain of the Capitol police, at which time he believes there was nothing on fire throughout the building. At a quarter before eight o'clock, however, on approaching the door of the Library, he was convinced from the smell of smoke that something was wrong, and he accordingly forced his way in by breaking a panel of the door. The tables, books, shelves, &c., in the northeast end of the room all on fire; but he believes they could have been extinguished at that moment by the use of half a dozen buckets of water. But the opening of the door gave vent to the flames, and they soon ascended to the roof, and spread rapidly throughout the entire room.

The few persons in the building were with difficulty called to render assistance, and when they arrived it was impossible to save the main room or its contents.—The contents of the smaller library room, comprising a great variety of antique works, &c., were saved in a somewhat damaged condition.

A messenger (Mr. Baldwin) was immediately despatched for the city fire companies, who had but just returned from the fire at the Franklin Hotel; but, owing to the improbability of his report, it was not till after considerable delay that he could procure any aid from them. The engines were finally obtained, and carried by the firemen into the rotundo, and upon the eastern portico, from which positions they propelled water to the roof over the Library, thus extinguished the flames.

The Library occupied that portion of the building immediately within the western portico, and was so insolated from the rest of the building as to involve but little injury to other portions. The adjacent committee-rooms, with their papers, are, however, somewhat damaged.

What extent of loss has been sustained, we are at this moment unable to conjecture; but fifty or sixty thousand is probably the number of volumes, and many of them were of rare worth; while the value of the works of art, the collections of ancient coins, medals, and other curiosities, &c., cannot be approached in any estimate

The marble busts of Jefferson, Lafayette, Taylor, &c., the portraits of Washington and J. Q. Adams; a number of old paintings; the files of the "National Intelligencer," &c.—are all gone.

LATER.—We have heard discriminating persons estimate the value of the books that can be replaced at $250,000, and the damage to the edifice at about $20,000.

COUNTING-HOUSE ALMANAC, FOR 1852.

	Sundays	Mondays	Tuesdays	Wednesdays	Thursdays	Fridays	Saturdays
JANUARY,					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
FEBRUARY,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29						
MARCH,		1	2	3	4	5	6
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	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
APRIL,					1	2	3
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	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
MAY,							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
JUNE,		1	2	3	4	5	
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	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
JULY,					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
AUGUST,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
SEPTEMBER,			1	2	3	4	
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OCTORER,					1	2	
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	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
NOVEMBER,		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
DECEMBER,				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER PEPSIN an Artificial Digestive Fluid, or Gastric Juice!—A great Dyspepsia Curer, prepared from Rennet, of the fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiologent Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D., No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia: Pa: "This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation, and Debility, curing after nature's own method, by nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice. See Advertisement in another col.

This Way!

NEW and FASHIONABLE.
CONFECTIONARY and OYSTER SALOON.

MRS. L. DUNLAP

RESPECTFULLY tenders her compliments to her numerous friends in the borough of Clearfield and vicinity, and takes pleasure in announcing to them that she has how received her stock of GOODS, and has them fitted up in good style in her new building on North Second Street, west side, where may be found a general assortment of

CONFECTIONARY, TOYS, &c.

Which she will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. She will also be at all times supplied with CAKES, PIES &c., &c., and

Fresh Oysters.

And those fond of "the FISH" can have them served to their taste on short notice, either FRIED, ROASTED, STEWED, FRITTERED, or SCOLLOPED.

Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate.

BY virtue of an alias writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the court house in the borough of Clearfield, on MONDAY, the 29 day of FEBRUARY, next, the following property, to wit:—A certain tract of Land situate in —— township, Clearfield county, beginning at a maple tree the corner of lot No. 4 91 thence north 23 chains and 90 links to a county, thence west 11 chains to a corner, thence south 4 chains and 50 links to a corner, thence west 5 chains to a corner, south 50 links to a corner, west 16 chains and 25 links west 98 chains and 50 links to a corner on the north side of said lot No. 4 91, thence east 31 chains and 25 links to the place of beginning, containing 115 14 acres and 119 rods, strict measure, which House and Frame Barn, a Grocery and about 80 acres cleared and cleared thereon. Also a Tract adjoining the above containing 75 acres, more or less, being the same tract bought of Peter Klish and Zebulon Wade. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Gardner.

ALSO,

BY virtue of a similar writ issued out of the same court and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the same time and place, a certain tract of land situate in Fox township, Clearfield county, beginning at a corner, thence by lot No. 475 east 174 and nine-tenths perches to a corner, thence on a line parallel with lot No. 4183 320 perches to a corner in line of lot No 4 89, thence by same west 17 and nine tenths perches to a one hemp, thence north, by lot No 4 11 320 perches to place of beginning, containing 380 acres more or less, of Unseated Land, being the westernmost third part of a certain tract of land surveyed in pursuance of warrant No. 4,000. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Henry Foker

ALSO,

BY VIRTUE of a similar writ, issued out of the same court and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the same time and place, a certain tract of Land situate in Lawrence township, Clearfield county, adjoining lands of Robert Owens, heirs of Mitchell and Gould, Isaac Richard, Isaac and others, containing about SIXTY-FIVE acres, more or less. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Robert Wallace

ALSO,

BY VIRTUE of a Plurias Venditioni Exponas issued out of the same court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the same time and place, a certain tract of Land situate in Pike township, Clearfield county, adjoining lands of Thomas H. Davis, John Campbell, and others, containing ONE HUNDRED ACRES, with a Hewed Log House, Blacksmith shop and Frame Barn, and about TWELVE ACRES cleared thereon. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Andrew Davis.

ALSO,

BY VIRTUE of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the same court, and to me directed will be exposed to public sale at the same time and place, SIXTY-SEVEN acres and forty-three perches of land, situate in Woodward township, Clearfield county, known as the Gamble Place, being part of the Richard White head Tract, adjoining land of Patrick Dowlin, Thomas Laford, and others, with a Log House and small Stable thereon erected, and about TWELVE acres cleared. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Logan.

ALSO,

BY virtue of a similar writ, issued out of the same court, and to me directed will be exposed to public sale at the same time and place, A Certain Tract of Land, situate in Pike township, Clearfield county, on the Susquehanna and Waterford turnpike 6½ miles west of Curwensville, being part of Tract No. 4285, warranted in the name of Nicklas Gilbith, and adjoining lands of the Susquehanna and Waterford turnpike company on the east, and land of George Beatty on the east and north, containing FIFTY acres, more or less, with the improvements thereon. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Elliott, by

W. CALDWELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, December 10, 1851.

TRIAL LIST for Dec. term, 1851.

Wm. Iddings	vs Samuel Clark
P. A. Karlinus	vs James Wiggins et al
do	vs do do
William Williams	vs D. W. Moore
Leonard & Moore (assign'e)	vs John Turner
James Robins	vs James Johnson
Manning Stevenson	vs Joseph Irwin
E. Gunn, use of R. Shaw	vs m. Forsyth, exc. W. Guillin
Joseph Kyler	vs Goshen township
John M. Cinde	vs Lennox Andry
H. Bloom, use of I. Smith	vs Peter Bloom
William W. Wilson	vs Wm. Bloom
Joseph McCracken	vs Swisselberger Bloom
Christian Clough	vs James Allison & Brothers
John W. Miller	vs J. Forrest & I. Dean
Alphonzo Lacoste	vs John Patchin, et al
Emanuel Dunn	vs Lewis Aunt.

WM. PORTER, Prothy

December 28, 1851.

Register's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following accounts have been examined and passed by me, and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors, and all others in any other way interested, and will be presented to the next Orphan's court of Clearfield county, to be held at the Court house in the borough of Clearfield on Thursday the 5th day of February next, for confirmation and allowance:

1st. The account of ELLIS IRWIN, Trustee for the Minor children of ANN COLLINS, late of Clearfield county deceased.

2d. The Guardian account of ARTHUR BELL, Guardian of the Minor children of W. BELL, late of Bradford township, Clearfield county deceased.

R. M. PORTER, Reg'r.

Register's Office, Clearfield, Dec 29, 1851.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF Real Estate.

BY VIRTUE of an Order of the Orphan's Court of Clearfield county, granted at December term, 1851, there will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE on MONDAY THE SECOND DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1852. At the Court House, in the borough of Clearfield, the following described

Farm of **126** *Acres of Land,*

Situate in Pike township, Clearfield county, late the estate and residence of JOHN FULLERTON, deceased, adjoining lands of Daniel Dally Alexander Caldwell, and others, mostly cleared and with a

A Two Story Log House, and a large and commodious Barn.

And having about EIGHTY FIVE ACRES OF CLEARED LAND, and a THRIVING ORCHARD thereon.

For further particulars apply to the subscribers at Clearfield.

TERMS.—One-Third of the purchase money to be paid at confirmation of the sale, and the balance in Three equal annual payments, with interest to be secured upon the premises by mortgage and judgment bond.

By order of the Court,
ISAIAH FULLERTON,
WILLIAM FULLERTON,
Administrators of the Estate of John Fullerton, dec'd.

Clearfield, December 18, 1851.

☞The Harrisburg UNION give the above Three Weeks insertions, and forward bill to this office.

Election Notice.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN, To the Stockholders of the Clearfield Academy, that an election for NINE TRUSTEES and THREE AUDITORS will be held at the Academy in the borough of Clearfield, between the hours of TWO and FOUR o'clock, P. M. on the first Monday and 5th day of JANUARY next.

WM. M. MOORE, Sec'y.

December 29, 1851.

GRAND JURORS
For February term, 1852.

Robert Lawhead	Farmer	Lawrence
Ross Read	Farmer	do
Jordan Read	Farmer	do
Jacob Campbell	Farmer	Bell
George W. Elder	Farmer	do
Jacob Millwood	Farmer	Decatur
Daniel Kephart	Farmer	do
Samuel Showalter	Farmer	do
Lane McKee	Farmer	Jordan
James M. Leonard	Farmer	Morris
Jeremiah Miles	Farmer	Brady
John Dunlap	Farmer	Pike
Joseph Hall	Farmer	Woodward
Reefer King	Farmer	Burnside
John Hess	Farmer	do
M. A. Frank	Tailor	Clearfield bor.
Jacob Hubler	Farmer	Bradford
David Hoyt	Clerk	Ferguson
John Ferguson	Farmer	do
John Shackman	Farmer	Girard
William Tucker	Farmer	Chest
David Kirk	Millwright	Penn
John Eiselman	Farmer	Karthaus
George Wilson, jr.	Farmer	Fogg

TRAVIS JURORS
For February term, 1852.

John Mehaffy	Farmer	Burnside
Joseph Neff	do	do
Oliver Westover	do	do
William Atchison	do	do
Joseph Eason	do	do
Samuel Fullerton	Farmer	Lawrence
David Brown	do	do
James Irwin	Farmer	do
Alexander Reed	Sawyer	do
John Gulich	Cabinetmaker	Clearfield
Hugh Leavy	Farmer	do
Isaac Thompson	do	Jordan
John Smith	do	do
Greer Bell	do	Ferguson
James Johnson	Farmer	Penn
George Elinker	Farmer	Brady
Jackson Bonsall	do	do
A. L. Schnell	Tailor	do
John Hollowreter	Farmer	Union
William Taylor	do	Bigler
David Wilson	do	do
Miles Murray	Blacksmith	do
Patrick Cowlin	Farmer	Woodward
Henry H. Hurd	do	Chest
Simon Rumbaugh	do	do
Charles Bloom	Miller	Boggs
Valentine Goodhart	Farmer	do
Thomas Ralston	Carpenter	do
Russell McMurray	Farmer	Bell
John T. Lyter	do	do
Joseph Milwood	do	Decatur
William L. Bloom	do	Pike
John Owens	do	do
Jacob Lydick	do	do
R. S. Humphrey	Miller	do
Amasa Smith	Farmer	Beccaria

NOTICE—
To Justices of the Peace.

THE Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions have appointed me to procure on behalf of the Commonwealth for the county of Clearfield. The Justices of the Peace with their fees, please make return to me of all Commonwealth business by mail or otherwise, as soon after the same comes before them as the nature thereof will admit of.

JOSEPH S. FRANCE.

Clearfield, Dec. 29, 1851.

GOODS!! GOODS!!

NOW opening at the old stand of BIGLER & CO., a Grand and Imposing STOCK OF GOODS, which will be sold for CASH, Lumber, or Produce, CHEAPER than the CHEAPEST—by

RICHARD MOSS P.

Clearfield, Nov 29, 1851.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

The following Cards are published, as we intimated some time ago they would be, without consultation, (except in a few instances,) with those immediately interested. We said then, and now repeat, that we intend to charge from ONE to TWO dollars in each case; but that we shall not insist on payment, but trust to the honor and judgment of our friends. The advertisements are to remain for one year, and all removals, corrections and alterations noted and made without additional charge. It can do no harm to any one. But it may, and doubtless will, be the means of benefitting many. Besides this, it will be a credit to our county abroad—for the circulation of our paper is not confined to the limits of Clearfield county—as showing a proper spirit of enterprise among our citizens.

There are many others whom we should like to notice, but we have no room for more this week—whilst there are many others whose business, or whose place of business, we are ignorant of, and of course cannot insert their Cards until advised. All such will be promptly attended to by giving us notice.

LEONARD & MOORE,
MERCHANTS AND LUMBER DEALERS—Second street, between Market and Locust—Clearfield. Dec 29, 1851.

J. H. JONES,
SHOE & BOOT MAKER—Adjoining his residence on Market, between Third and Fourth streets—Clearfield. Dec. 29, 1851.

JAS. B. GRAHAM,
POST MASTER, MERCHANT and DEALER IN LUMBER—Grahamton, Bradford township. Dec. 29, 1851.

C. KRATZER,
MERCHANT AND LUMBER DEALER—Corner of Pine and Locust streets—Clearfield. Dec 29, 1851.

JAS. ALEXANDER,
SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER—In his new shop on Market street, near Moreen's hotel. Dec. 29, 1851.

WALLACE & HILLS,
RETAILERS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MERCHANDIZE—at Shaw's old stand—Clearfield. Dec 29, 1851.

ISAAC JOHNSON,
BOOT & SHOEMAKER—West end of Shaw's Row on Market street—Clearfield. Dec. 29, 1851.

J. L. HUNTER,
RETAILER OF FOREIGN & DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Market street, two doors west of Merrell's hotel. Dec. 29, 1851.

THOMAS SHEA,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR—In Shaw's Row, on Market street, immediately over the Post Office—Clearfield. Dec 29, 1851.

A. K. WRIGHT,
DEALER AND EXTENSIVE DEALER IN LUMBER—Southwest Corner of the Diamond—Clearfield. Dec 29, 1851.

G. C. PASSMORE,
BLACKSMITH—At the Old Foundry—Curwensville—Prices to suit the times. Dec 29, 1851.

RICHARD MOSSOP,
RETAILER OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MERCHANDIZE & LIQUORS—At Bigler & Co's. old stand. Also, on the westside of 2d street. Dec 29, 1851.

GEO. RICHARDS,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR—West end of Shaw's Row, up stairs—Clearfield. Dec. 29, 1851.

RICHARD GLENNAN,
BOOT & SHOEMAKER—East door in Shaw's Row on Market street—Clearfield. Dec. 29, 1851.

MRS. ELIZA IRVIN,
EXTENSIVE RETAILER OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC Merchandize—East end of State street—Curwensville. Dec 29, 1851.

ISAAC SMITH,
MERCHANT, AND DEALER IN LUMBER AND Country Produce generally—State street, between Cherry and Locust—Curwensville. Dec. 29, 1851.

G. W. TURNER,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR—At the northwest corner of Front and Market streets. Dec. 29 1851

WM. McBRIDE,
RETAILER AND DEALER IN LUMBER—Northeast Corner of State and Locust streets. Dec 29, 1851.

GEO. W. RHEEM,
SADDLER, HARNESS & TRUNK MANUFACTURER—On Third street between Market and Locust. Dec. 29, 1851.

I. L. BARRETT,
MERCHANT LUMBERMAN AND GENERAL PRODUCE DEALER—At Barretts' mills, on Clearfield Creek. Dec 29, 1851.

D. S. PLATTMER,
TAILOR—New Washington, Burnside township, Clearfield county. December 29, 1851.

JOHN FLEGAL,
BLACKSMITH—Luthersburg. Wagons, Buggies, &c. Neatly ironed on the shortest notice Dec 29, 1851

GEO. B. GOODLANDER,
WAGON-MAKER—Luthersburg. Work done to order on short notice, and on good terms Dec 29, 1851.

A. L. SCHNELL,
TAILOR—Luthersburg,—will do his work just as good and as cheap as any other fellow. Dec 29, 1851.

JOHN CARLILE,
BLACKSMITH, & JUSTICE OF THE PEACE—Luthersburg. Dec 29, 1851

PETER SEYLER,
IRON-FOUNDER—Near Luthersburg—where all sorts of Castings are made of the best material, and on reasonable terms. Dec 29, 1851

THOMPSONS, HARTSOCK, & CO.
IRON-FOUNDERS—Curwensville. An extensive assortment of Castings made to order. Dec. 29, 1851

CHAMBERS & KLEPFER.
WHEELWRIGHT & CHAIRMAKERS, &c—Bridgewater, Pike township. Dec 29, 1851

B. F. STERLING,
SADDLE & HARNESS-MAKER, and JUSTICE OF THE PEACE—Curwensville. Dec 29 1851.

ROBERT McNAUL,
TANNER—At the OLD STAND in Curwensville. Dec. 29 1851.

H. P. THOMPSON,
PHYSICIAN—May be found either at his office, or at Scofield's hotel—Curwensville—when not not professionally absent. Dec. 29 1851

SAMUEL WAY,
BOOT and SHOEMAKER—Curwensville. Dec 29 1851.

WM. W. FLEMING,
OYSTER SALOON, EATING-HOUSE and COMMON ORDINARY—Curwensville. Dec. 29, 1851

EDW. B. PATTON,
CABINETMAKER—East end of State street—Curwensville. Dec 29, 1851.

SAMUEL B. TAYLOR,
TANNER and BOOT and SHOE MANUFACTURER—Curwensville. Dec. 29, 1851

WM. P. CHAMBERS,
WHEELWRIGHT, CHAIRMAKER, and HOUSE & SIGN PAINTER—Curwensville. Dec. 29, 1851.

M. E. WOOD,
PHYSICIAN, May always be found at his residence in Curwensville, when not professionally absent. Dec. 29, 1851.

LAPORT & LEWELLIN,
COACH and SLEIGHMAKERS—Curwensville. Dec. 29, 1851.

J. D. THOMPSON,
BLACKSMITH, Wagons, Buggies, &c., &c., ironed on short notice, and the very best style, at his old stand in the borough of Curwensville. Dec. 29, 1851.

JOHN C. RICHARDS,
PHYSICIAN—On the Ridge Road to Chest creek, four miles from Curwensville. Dec. 29, 1851.

O. B. MERRELL,
COPPER, TIN & SHEET IRON WARE MANUFACTURER—At Daniel's old stand, Market street—Clearfield. Dec. 29, 1851.

ROBERT MANLY,
WHEELWRIGHT and CHAIRMAKER, Hughes' old stand. ORNAMENTAL PAINTER—East side Market street—Clearfield. Dec. 29, 1851.

WM. T. GILBERT,
BLACKSMITH—At McGhee's Mills, in Bell township, where all work in his line is done on short notice and on reasonable terms. Dec. 29, 1851.

ISRAEL COOPER,
POSTMASTER at Glen Hope—Retailer of Foreign and Domestic Merchandize, and extensive dealer in Lumber. Dec. 29, 1851.

S. C. PATCHIN,
GLEN HOPE, Retailer of Foreign and Domestic Merchandize, and Lumber Merchant. Dec 29, 1851.

Wheat Wanted.

J. L. HUNTER will receive any quantity of MERCHANTABLE WHEAT that may be offered, at EIGHTY-SEVEN AND A HALF CENTS per bushel, payable in GOODS at the lowest cash prices, at his store in the borough of Clearfield. December 29, 1851.

Temperance Meeting.

THE Washingtonians of Clearfield county will hold their Monthly Meeting on Monday evening, the 5th January 1852 at early candle light, in the court house. The friends of Temperance, and the Ladies in particular, are invited to attend.

An address will be delivered by WILLIAMS CATLIN.

G. P. GULICH, President.

Dec. 30, 1851.

Court Proclamation.

WHEREAS, The Honorable ROBERT G. WHITE, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the Fourth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Clearfield, Elk, McKean, Potter and Tioga, and the Honorables RICHARD SHAW and JOHN P. HOY, Associate Judges in Clearfield county, have issued their precept for the 29th day of December, 1851, to me directed, for holding a

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, ORPHANS' COURT, COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS, AND COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER AND GENERAL JAIL DELIVERY,

At Clearfield, in and for Clearfield county, on the FIRST MONDAY of February next—being the 2d day of the month.

NOTICE IS, THEREFORE, HEREBY GIVEN,

To the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, and Constables of said county of Clearfield, to appear in their proper persons, with Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations and other Remembrances, to do those things which their offices in that behalf appertain to be done, and all witnesses, and all 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 required to be punctual in their attendance at the appointed time, agreeably to notice.

GIVEN under my hand at Clearfield, this 29th day of Dec., in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and Fifty-one, and the Seventy-sixth year of American Independence.

ALEXANDER CALDWELL, Sheriff.

Prospectus of the Washington Union.

THE undersigned having purchased this paper of Thomas Ritchie, esq., it will in future be conducted by A. J. Donelson, according to the principles of the old republican party. The editor enters upon his task with a deep sense of the responsibility he has assumed; but, while he distrusts his qualifications for the arduous duties which the friends of his predecessor have imposed on him, he takes his post with a firm determination that the expectations of his friends shall not be disappointed by any want on his part of energy, candour, courtesy, and a firm adherence to those great principles on which the honor, glory, and prosperity of the country depend. Although unacquainted with the management of a newspaper press, yet he is not without experience in public affairs. He has been persuaded that this experience could be beneficially exerted in rallying union to the democratic party, and in sustaining it in the maintenance of those principles of public policy transmitted from Washington, Jefferson, and Jackson; under whose benign influence the republic has advanced so rapidly to prosperity and greatness.

The UNION will advocate principles, not men; and it will be conducted as to furnish no pretext for the imputation that it will be devoted to the service of any political aspirant, or become the organ of any combination formed for the personal or political advancement of its members contrary to the principles and usages of the democratic party. It will be devoted to the service of the party by rebuking those who would depart from its principles, or mar the beauty of its creed by the introduction of dangerous doctrines. It will seek to Congenial sectional strife; it will oppose the agitation of the question of the rights of the States. In order to accomplish these important ends, a strict construction of the constitution will be observed, as the surest safeguard to exercise doubtful powers most correctly and safely given. Revenue duties and a constitutional currency will be strenuously advocated in opposition to protective tariffs, bank charters, and other similar measures. The wisest and most energizing system of internal improvements by the federal government will be correctly opposed while every effort will be made to expand federal extravagance, and bring back the government to the wholesome principles of economy.

The great object of the UNION is to compass political results; yet its columns will not be devoted exclusively to politics. It will endeavor to keep up with the spirit of the age, and to present all discoveries in science or art, and more especially to chronicle all improvements relative to agriculture, commerce and manufactures which may promote the material and lead to the advancement of the country.

We insert below the terms on which the UNION will be furnished to subscribers; and we will say in conclusion, that we have presented our platform, and appeal to all who approve it to sustain us. The cause in which we have engaged cannot be sustained without a liberal patronage. A daily paper at Washington requires a heavy expenditure; and we therefore appeal to all those who wish success to the measures of the party, to exert their influence to obtain for us a large list of subscribers. Our hopes are based solely on such support, and on the strength of the democratic party of the United States. Money is the sinew of war; and it is necessary to every enterprise which requires thought, as it is which must command labor to obtain its end.

TERMS:

Daily paper by the year, in advance,	10 00
" for less than a year, $1 per month.	
Semi Weekly Paper by the year, in advance,	5 00
" for less than a year, per month,	50
Weekly paper by the year,	2 00
Weekly paper for six months	1 00

Subscribers to the Daily paper for less than two, to the Semi-Weekly, or less than four, or to the Weekly, for less than six months, will not be received.

If not paid within the first six months, the Daily paper will be $2, the Semi-Weekly $3, and the Weekly $2 50 a year.

Subscribers may discontinue their papers at any time by paying for the time they have received them; but not without.

Those who subscribe for a year, and do not at the time of subscribing order a discontinuance at the end of it, will be considered subscribers with they order the paper to be stopped, and pay arrearages.

All payments to be made in advance. Those who have not an opportunity of paying otherwise, may remit by mail, at our risk—postage paid. The postmaster's certificate of such remittance will be a sufficient receipt therefor. The notes of any responsible bank will be received.

No attention will be given to any order unless the money, or transmittance certificate that it has been sent, accompanies it.

Letters to the proprietors, charged with postage, will not be taken out of the postoffice.

A. J. DONELSON.
ROBERT ADGESIRT G.

Washington City, April, 1851.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

A First quality COOK STOVE, Hathaway Pattern. Enquire of T. J. McCULLOUGH.

Clearfield, Nov 3, 1851.

BANK NOTE LIST.

Corrected Weekly from the Philadelphia Papers

Pennsylvania.			
Philad'a b'ks,	par	Bank, Cayuga L.	1
U. S. Bank,	13	Western, Roches.,	30
Chambersburg,	¾	Binghampton,	50
Gettysburg,	¾