GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE,

To the Honorable the Senate and Members of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—In the abundance of our harvests, the universal health of our people, and the maintenance of peace, and individual and social prosperity, are to be found new motives of gratitude to the Father of Mercies, who holds our destinies in his hands. That grateful homage the acknowledgement of our dependence on his Almighty Will, it becomes us most cheerfully to render.

Never, in the history of the Commonwealth, has there been a period of more prosperous tranquility. The citizens of the State, aside from other sources of contentment, have at last realized that a cause of disquiet, which has for the last twenty-five years oppressed them, is about to be removed. A beginning has been made in the practical liquidation of the public debt.

On the 1st of December 1848 the amount of public debt was $40,842,379 31

On the 1st of Dec. 1851 the am't of public debt was 40,114,236 39

Thus within the last three years, there has been effected a reduction of upwards of seven hundred thousand dollars of indebtedness, without impairing the efficiency of the public works, or retarding any plans of practical benificence, such as the Legislature, according to a wise policy of wise economy, have thought proper to authorise.

I do not hesitate to attribute this important result to the successful operation of the efficient and real sinking fund system, established by the act of the 10th of April, A. D. 1849. The detailed transactions of the commissioners of the fund will appear in their report to be submitted to the Legislature.

This system, copied in its leading features from that which was established in the early years of our history, for the extinguishment of the national debt, has worked admirably. While there can be no precipitate cancellation of public securities, such as would derange and disturb our monetary relations, neither can there be, under the present law, any such accumulation of stocks in the hands of the Commissioners as to tempt or permit the application of the fund, under any accidental emergency, to other purposes than that for for which it is set apart. Pledged to the payment of the public debt, it must be sacredly regarded. The creation of this fund, and the adoption of the system of making no loans, unless provision for their liquidation be made in the laws authorizing them, have already exercised a moral influence on public policy. Like the protective system in national legislation, though by another process, they prevent the representatives of the people from heedlessly incurring new debts; they make the payment of the public debt a part of the fixed policy of the State, which no one will be willing to disavow or disturb; they interfere with no extension of public improvements or expenditures for benificent purposes. The first application of surplus revenue is to pay a proportion of the State debt, the next to extend and maintain such objects of public improvement as will, when completed, increase actual revenue and diffuse the greatest good. To maintain that system of financial policy, which has for its object the gradual and certain extinguishment of the public debt, is as well the duty as it will be doubtless the earnest desire of the General Assembly.

Believing that the revenues of the Commonwealth, if properly guarded, are adequately sufficient for both objects—the payment of the debt and the completion of the public improvements—I again and earnestly press on the Legislature the claims of that great section of the state lying on the North Branch of the Susquehanna.—The north Branch canal ought to be finished without further delay. Its completion would insure increased revenue to the Treasury, and would be a simple act of justice to a large portion of the people interested in its construction.

The propriety of calling upon the National Government for a portion of the public lands in aid of the several great lines of railway communication within our borders, is again suggested and urged upon your favorable consideration.

To the existing and completed internal improvements of the State, or rather to the mode of their administration, I invite special attention. There is in it some radical defects which need reformation. It is wanting in proper checks and the enforcement of proper responsibility; to secure which it is respectfully urged upon the Legislature to make such change as will authorize the election of one Canal Commissioner by the people for a term of three years, to whom shall be entrusted the whole supervision of the system, and the selection by the Legislature of an Engineer, to serve for a similar term, to whom shall be committed the duty of making the necessary examinations and estimates of the propriety and cost of construction and repair of the public works. That a commissioner or agent for payments shall be selected by the Internal Improvement Commissioners, to be charged with the disbursement of the public funds annually appropriated to these purposes. Officers thus selected, owing their appointment to different powers in the Government, would, from that fact, and the nature of their duties, act as checks upon each other, bring responsibility directly to each department of the system, and secure a more active and energetic discharge of duty.

It cannot be doubted that the revenue derived from the public works ought to be very greatly increased. These improvements should now bring a clear revenue to the Treasury. In other States, canals and railways have rarely failed to become sources of such revenue within twenty years from the period of their construction, while with us, from causes heretofore suggested for legislative action, and still within legislative control, the result has been widely different.

Our system of public education is far from that perfection which is desirable.—Defects appear to arise from insufficiency of funds, and the want of proper teachers. It is manifest that competent persons, in sufficient numbers to supply the demand for their services, cannot be had, unless some practical plan is adopted as part of the Common School system, to create professional teachers. The ability to impart knowledge to others, particularly to young minds, is to be obtained only after long and patient study, assisted by all the facilities which science and learning can afford.—The future greatness and happiness of our country depend so much upon the enlightenment of the public mind, that the statesman and patriot cannot devote his time, energy and talents to a more worthy object than its attainment.

The recent agricultural exhibition was so numerously attended and so creditable to our people, in the display of works of skill and home industry, as well as of agricultural impliments and stock, that I am convinced great public good must result from it. The urgent requests of the former Message, believed it to be of value and importance to this great interest, it is hoped will meet favorable action at your hands. These exhibitions should be repeated in other parts of the State, and cherished as the best means of diffusing practical and scientific knowledge of agriculture. The establishment of a State Society for Western Pennsylvania, would be highly advantageous to the people of that portion, deprived as they are by the difficulty of transportation of a full participation in the benefits of the present Society.

Contracts have been made for the publication of the Colonial Records, and of the maps and other documents connected with the Geological Survey of the State. An interesting report from the gentleman charged with the arrangement for publication of the Pennsylvania Archives accompanies this Message. I invite to it and to these important and interesting papers your favorable action. The supervision of the publication of these papers should be entrusted to the gentleman who has arranged them. The labor performed has greatly exceeded the amount contemplated, by the Legislature, and hence demands additional compensation.

The Insane Asylum, as well as other charitable institutions in which the State is directly interested, are in a prosperous condition. The kindly regards of the Assembly are solicited for these institutions

It is a pleasant reflection now, and will be a grateful reminiscence hereafter, that to the promotion of all these interests, the administration of public affairs, while under my control, has faithfully and to some extent effectually directed its labors. It is to be regretted that more was not accomplished, but it is still encouraging to know that so much of practical good has been done.

In the enactment of the revenue laws of the National Government, much injury has resulted to many of the industrial interests of this State. Their alteration in such manner as will protect these interests, all must earnestly desire. I have on former occasions most fully expressed my views on this subject, and have urged upon the Legislature the propriety of such action as would influence favorably the National Congress. The great manufacturing, mining, and agricultural interests of Pennsylvania require and demand a change of the present system of tariff laws. The ill success attending former efforts, furnishes no excuse for an omission again to call attention to the subject. In the confederacy of States, we hold an important position. Pennsylvania, from the numbers of her population, and their acknowledged patriotism, has a right to demand for her industry that kindly legislation which it deserves and should receive. It is not the part of a high-minded people to make bargains for the security of their rights, and it is equally unbecoming tamely to submit to oppression and wrong. A firm and manly demand for the change of policy which is rapidly impoverishing a portion of our citizens, retarding the growth of the State, and preventing the development of its mineral resources, would have the effect of securing from our National Government such modifications of its laws as would protect American labor against the ruinous competition it meets, in our markets, from the labor of foreign countries. It is most sincerely to be hoped, that the present Assembly will determine, in its action on this subject, to be faithful to Pennsylvania.

A communication from the Inspector of the Western Penitentiary has been laid before me. Its statements show that the number of finished cells is inadequate to the accommodation of the convicts. To secure punishment by separate confinement, it is proposed to finish another tier of cells already commenced. Whilst concurring fully in the recommendations of the worthy Inspectors, I desire to call your early attention to their letter hereto annexed.

My attention has been directed, by the occurrence of fearful accidents in the cities of our Commonwealth, to the necessity of precautionary legislation on the subject of the construction of private and public buildings in crowded communities. I respectfully ask your consideration of this matter. It is idle to say that a sense of individual self-interest is a sufficient protection on this subject. All experience shows it is not so; and that in localities where ground is very valuable, space restricted, and competition for position active, everything is lost sight of but temporary advantage. The public is not roused to the sense of impending danger until some frightful casuality, involving the loss of innocent human life, startles it from false security. Legislation in prevention of the recurrence of these casualities is earnestly recommended.

The laws in relation to small notes issued by banks of other States have failed to realize the results intended by the Legislature. In many counties they are entirely disregarded. In a former message reference was made to the evil consequences likely to result to the morals of a community from open disobedience to law.—It is clear that the present law is not, and will not be executed. The circulating medium it proposes to banish, should not be permitted to exist among us, in its present condition. Authority to the banks of the Commonwealth to issue this denomination of money, would speedily drive from circulation this depreciated currency, by the substitution of notes issued by institutions under the control of the Legislature. In relation to this subject as well as to a system of free banking, based upon public securities, the recommendations of a former message are respectfully submitted to your careful consideration.

I would refer you to a report of the Canal Commissioners for a detailed statement of the proceedings on the public works during the past year; and to the reports of the Auditor General, State Treasurer, Surveyor General, Superintendant of Common Schools, and Adjutant General, for information in relation to the operations and condition of these several departments during the same period.

The following estimates of receipts and expenditures for the current year are duly submitted:

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

From Lands,	$20,000
Auction commissions,	22,000
Auction duties,	50,000
Tax on dividends,	222,000
" corporation stocks,	160,000
" real and pers'l. est.	1,350,000
Licenses, Tavern,	100,000
" Retailers',	170,000
" Pedlars',	2,000
" Brokers',	8,000
" Theatre, circus, menagerie,	4,000
" Dist'ry & brew'y,	3,000
" Billiard rooms, &c	3,000
" Eating houses, &c	8,000
" Patent Medicines,	8,000
Pamphlet laws,	500
Militia fines,	9,000
Foreign insurance comp'ies,	3,000
Tax on writs &c.,	45,000
" offices,	18,000
Collateral inheritance	175,000
Canal and railroad tolls,	1,700,000
Canal fines,	1,000
Tax on enrolment of laws,	5,000
Premium on charters,	20,000
Tax on loans,	140,000
Interest on loans,	20,000
Sales of public property,	10,000
Tax on tonnage &c.,	25,000
Dividends from Bridge tolls,	500
Accrued interest,	2,000
Refunded cash,	10,000
Escheats,	1,500
Fees of public officers,	4,000
Miscellaneous,	5,000
	$4,317,500

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES.

Pub. works, supervision & repair,	$900,000
Expenses of government,	240,000
Militia expenses,	5,000
Pensions and gratuities,	15,000
Charitable institutions,	100,000
Common Schools,	200,000
Commissioners of sinking fund,	223,000
Interests on public debt,	2,020,000
Guarantied interests,	30,000
Domestic creditors,	5,000
Damage on public works,	20,000
Special commissions,	500
State Library,	5000
Public grounds and buildings,	10,000
Penitentiaries,	40,000
House of Refuge,	6,000
Nicholson lands,	2,000
Escheats,	1,000
Geological survey,	8,000
Colonial Records,	5,000
Abatement of State tax,	45,000
Relief notes,	2,500
Counsel fees, &c.,	5,000
North Branch Canal,	350,000
Miscellaneous.	10,000
	$4,253,500

An act, entitled "An Act to graduate lands on which money is due and unpaid to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania," passed the 10th day of April, A. D., 1835, expired, by its own limitation, on the 10th day of December last. Its re-enactment would secure to many the advantages of the law, who, from pecuniary inability, or other causes, have been unable to avail themselves of its provisions.

It will devolve upon the present Assembly to make an apportionment of the State, for the election of members of the House of Representatives of the United States.—I feel confident the greatest care will be observed, to give to every portion of the Commonwealth its just claims, and to make the arrangement of the Congressional Districts strictly conformable to those considerations of population and locality which should apply to them.

And now, gentlemen of the General Assembly, as this is the last occasion upon which I shall formally, by message, address you, I beg to present to you, at parting, assurance of my highest esteem and regard. WM. F. JOHNSTON.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, January 5, 1852,

The freight agent on the Western railroad at Chester Village, recently received a box, per railroad, directed to him, which on opening, was found to contain a live baby.

Mr. Chas. L. Brace, who has been spending the last year and a half in Europe and who, it will be recollected, was imprisoned in Hungary by the Austrians, arrived in N. Y. on Sunday.

The pupils of the public schools of Baltimore have had a handsome block of marble prepared for the National Monument. Motto—"Let him who bears the palm merit it."

KOSSUTH IN WASHINGTON.

The following article which we take from the *Pennsylvanian*, of the 8th inst., contains peculiar interest, and which we believe to be from the pen of Mr. FORNEY, its late editor.

"I enjoyed the privilege on Saturday, of a long interview with Governor LOUIS KOSSUTH: an interview participated in by several members of Congress. He is a great man; and is great in small things as well as things of impertance. His common sense is wonderful. He has a rare unselfishness of manner and of matter, that quite captivates you. That he is a well-bred man, his easy bearing, his attention while others are talking, and the subdued tones of his voice, are all so many evidences. He was dressed in a short, close-fitting black velvet frock coat, leaving his slight but graceful figure displayed, and giving to his appearance a dignified character. His face is a rich study for an artist, and his light blue eye kindles to every emotion, and anticipates the thought ready to leap from his tongue. His voice is extremely agreeable; and his gesticulations graceful and feminine. While he listened to us he held in his left hand a half-lighted segar, but when he spoke himself, he laid it down, and took up point, by point, what had been said to him. It is a great blunder to say that he speaks imperfect English. His pronunciation is considerably defective, but its *orientalism* is exceedingly fascinating. He thinks almost rapidly; and when he ponders for a thought, which is seldom, his manner alone is eloquent.—He speaks in axioms. "The People," he said, "are always ahead of the leaders." "I do not complain that my cause is discussed in Congress, because it is so strong that discussion strengthens it still more." "Those who differ from me in Congress are no doubt honest; I find no fault, though I hope for the best." "Republicanism is always misrepresented; and those who oppose it look through various colored spectacles, making it red or green as circumstances require." He was very much affected by the Ohio address, and when we entered, was just making out on the map his intended route to the West, displaying in this, as in all his movemsnts, a rapidity of action and perception, and a shrewd knowledge of men and things, in the highest degree remarkable. He is very temperate and laborious; has his secretaries always about him; and when not engaged in speaking to deputations, or receiving visiters, is directing letters abroad, or answering invitations. The love his associates manifest for him is unbounded. Nothing could be more deferential than their bearing to him—nothing more kind than his conduct to them. Though a man inured to hardships and to danger, and for years the witness of almost incredible suffering on the part of his country, he melts, like a woman, at the story of the wrongs of Hungary. Gen. Cass assured me that he could not restrain his tears while alluding to the past history of that manacled and betrayed Republic. No one calls to see KOSSETH who does not leave him his admirer, or his advocate. Those he cannot convince by his logic, he fascinates by his courtesy, or disarms by his disinterestedness; and many who come to criticise, remain to applaud. Such is the being who is making monarchs quake, and cabinets tremble; whose words fall like bombs among the nobility of the Old World; and whose reasoning exposes the hollow heartedness of European diplomacy. "Oh!" he says "let my bleeding country be but healed again—let my oppressed fellow countrymen be but free again; and you will find in me no Dictator, no deceiver, no imposter like the last NAPOLEON, but a friend, a servant, a brother of the masses; a Democrat, indeed, and in fact." Prouder for his attitude than that of imperial NICHOLAS, with his turbulent nobles and complaining slaves; loftier and grander than that of FRANCES JOSEPH, of Hapsburg Lorraine, who purchases repose at the point of the bayonet. Where he goes, the people go to meet and to sustain him. It is in vain to attempt to arrest his progress, or to diminish his popularity. It is due to Congress, indeed to say that most of those who differ with KOSSUTH, have done so while paying to him the highest commendations. He dines to-day with the clergy, to-morrow with the Senators and Representatives in Congress; and on Thursday with the Democratic Association. On Friday he is to leave Washington for the West, by way of Harrisburg."

Death of Kossuth's Mother.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—The *Constitutionel*, of Bohemia, states that Kossuth's mother, who was lately surprised in the night at her house, by the Austrian officers, died at Pesth on the 16th of Dec.

Kossuth's Visit to Harrisburg.—HARRISBURG, Jan. 9.—The Governor has just received a despatch from Mr. Russel, who went to Washington as the bearer of the invitation of the Legislature to Kossuth, to visit the seat of Government; stating that Kossuth will reach this city on Tuesday next.

Kossuth's Visit to Pittsburg.—PITTSBURG, Jan. 9.—The committee of the city councils appointed to invite Kossuth to visit Pittsburg, have received a letter from him accepting the invitation. He will arrive here on Friday next, the 16th, and will be received with a great civil and military procession.

A movement has been made simultaneously in Georgia, Alabaina and South Carolina, designed to prevent the introduction of slaves within their limits for the purpose of sale.

To FATTEN POULTRY.—Shut them up in the dark—give them a little light two or three times a day, long enough to fill themselves with food, and then shut them up quite dark, and keep them there ten or twelve days at farthest.

CLEARFIELD ACADEMY.

THE TRUSTEES hereby give notice that they have contracted with

DR. CATLIN & WIFE,

To continue in charge of the Academy during another year.

The Academic year is divided into FOUR QUARTERS of TWELVE WEEKS, each, and FIVE DAYS of Teaching in each week.

The next Quarter will commence on MONDAY DEC. 8th, 1851, at the following

Reduced Rates of Tuition:

COMMON ENGLISH BRANCHES—Including Reading, Writing, Spelling, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar and History.....$3 00
ALL HIGHER ENGLISH BRANCHES—Including Latin Grammar.....4 00
CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL DEPARTMENT.....6 00

WEEKLY LECTURES are given to the older pupils on History, and other interesting subjects, without extra charge.

Each of the older pupils is choosen, engage on FRIDAY P. M. of each week in exercises Elocution, Composition and view questions upon their several studies. All others attend to their usual P. M. studies.

The LADIES DEPARTMENT is entirely separate from the other on the part of those who desire it. Two or three classes consist of both sexes, for the purpose of economy in time; but it is optional with the young Ladies whether to join such classes or not.

Tuition is charged from the date of the Scholars commencing to the close of the Term—deduction being made in case of absence caused by sickness, and when a special agreement is made, in advance, with the Principal

MORAL SUASION has hitherto been the chief reliance of the Teachers in securing thorough discipline—and it has been efficient. Corporeal punishment is administered only in the most obdurate and incorrigible cases.

The constant aim of the Teachers is to make the instructions they impart, as well as that of books, Practical, as well as Theoretical.

The strictest attention is given to the Conduct, Habits and Morals of the Pupils, while under the charge of the Teachers.

BOARD can be obtained at reasonable prices.

RICHARD SHAW, President.
WM. L. MOORE, Secretary. Nov. 20, 1851.

PLEASANT HILL

IRON FOUNDRY and MACHINE SHOP,

At Clearfield.

THE undersigned respectfully announces to the people of Clearfield and the adjoining counties that he still continues to carry on the above business at his extensive establishment in the borough of Clearfield, and is now prepared to manufacture all kinds of

Castings used for Grist Mills, Saw-Mills, and all kinds of Machinery.

His Castings are now of a superior quality—equal, if not superior, to any other in the State—as he uses none but the very best material, and employs none but the very best of workmen His

MACHINE SHOP,

With two superior TURNING LATHES, driven by steam, is now in successful operation, and under the management of a practical mechanic—where almost any article of machinery can be FINISHED in the very best style, and on short notice.

He has now on hands a large assortment of Castings, such as STOVES of various sizes and patterns, PLOUGH IRONS, WASH KETTLES, &c., &c., which he offers to sell low for Cash, or on a reasonable credit. He is now casting, from the most approved patterns.

HATHAWAY COOKING-STOVES.

ALSO—Fancy Air Tight Parlor Stoves, Nine Plate and Coal Stoves. Also,

Wiard's celebrated Plough.

And all kinds of HOLLOW-WARE, SLEIGH and SLED SOLES, WAGON BOXES, &c

He intends to sell on reasonable terms, and trusts that the citizens of the county generally will find it to their advantage to give him their custom. CASH will always be preferred—but the highest prices will be allowed for County Produce and OLD MET'LS. As he gives his establishment his personal supervision, all orders for work will receive immediate attention.

DAVID LITZ.

Clearfield, Nov 26, 1851.

NEW STORE
AND
NEW GOODS

AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES FOR CASH OR MERCHANTABLE PRODUCE.

THE subscriber, having remodelled the Store Room TWO DOORS west of "Merrell's Hotel," would respectfully announce to the citizens of Clearfield borough, and vicinity, that he is receiving an ENTIRE NEW AND CAREFULLY SELECTED STOCK OF MERCHANDISE, comprising a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Drugs, Hats, Bonnets, Shawls, &c., &c.

Particular enumeration is deemed unnecessary, THOSE IN WANT OF GOODS, AT LOW PRICES, are solicited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Clearfield Nov. 26, 1851. J. H. HUNTER.

WALLACE & HILLS,

Successors to RICHARD SHAW, Esq.

CLEARFIELD, PA.,

RESPECTFULLY announce to the public, that they have just received and are now opening at the old stand of R. SHAW, Esq., a large and well selected assortment of

Spring and Summer Goods,

Composed in part of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD WARE, QUEENSWARE &c. &c. Also, a large lot of Ladies' and Gentlemen' FANCY DRESS GOODS.

Ready-made Clothing,

And all the articles generally kept in a country store—all of which they are prepared to sell as low FOR CASH as they can be bought in Clearfield county. Nov. 20, 1851.

LAPORT & LEWELLIN,

Coach and Sleigh Makers,

CURWENSVILLE, PA..

RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of Curwensville and vicinity, that they are now prepared to manufacture

Coaches, Carriages, Buggies, Sleighs, &c

of every description, in the most durable and fashionable style. They flatter themselves with the belief that their work cannot be excelled in the State, and as they employ none but the best workmen, and use none but the very best materials, persons in want of any article in their line will do well to deal with them in preference to buying the worthless "rubbish" imported from eastern shops.

Orders will be promptly attended to.

Prices to suit the times, and Country Produce taken in exchange for work on the most accommodating terms.

LEWIS LAPORT.
LINDLEY LEWELLIN.

Curwensville, Dec. 12, 1851.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUABLE
Real Estate.

Clearfield County, ss:

WHEREAS at an Orphans' Court held at Clearfield, in and for the county of Clearfield, on the 4th day of December, 1851, before Honorables ROBERT G. WHITE, President and RICHARD SHAW and JOHN P. HOYT, Associate Justices of said Court, on the petition of G. W. ANDREWS, Administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of THOMAS WILKINS, Esq., late of the borough of Brookville, in the county of Jefferson, and State of Pennsylvania, deceased, at the time of his death, who died intestate, setting forth that said intestate died seized in his demesne of fee, of, in and to the one undivided half part of the following described piece of land lying and being in the township of Brady in said Clearfield county, and bounded by land of Pottorff, land of Fox & Co on the north, and by land of Fox on the east, with a CABIN HOUSE and STABLE thereon, with about TWO acres cleared on the same, containing TWO HUNDRED ACRES Also, setting forth that said Administrator did, on the 9th day of September, A. D. 1851, by petition setting forth that the personal property of said intestate was insufficient for the payment of his debts, as appeared by the account then and there produced, and setting forth that said intestate died seized in his demesne of fee of, in and to the one undivided half part of the above described land lying and being in said Clearfield county—WHEREUPON the Honorable JOSEPH BUFFINGTON, President and J. B. EVANS and R. P. RAUB, his Associates, then and there composing an Orphans' Court in and for the said county of Jefferson, the said Court did

Order and Decree

That the sum of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS be raised from the sale of the land mentioned in said petition.

THE COURT, Therefore, decree a sale of said land in pursuance of said petition. Sale to take place on the TWENTY-NINTH DAY OF JANUARY, A. D., 1852, on the premises.

TERMS—One-Third of the purchase money in hand, and One Third in every SIX MONTHS thereafter until paid, with interest, to be secured by judgment bonds.

By the Court. WM. PORTER, Clerk.

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 Baily Alexander Caldwell, and others, having thereon erected

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.
SARAH FULLERTON,
WILLIAM FULLERTON,
Administrators of the Estate of John Fullerton, dec'd.

Clearfield, December 29, 1851.

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

Court Proclamation.

WHEREAS, The Honorable ROBERT G. WHITE, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the Fourth and 1st District, composed of the counties of Clearfield, Elk, McKean, Potter and Tioga, and the Honorable RICHARD SHAW and JOHN P. HOYT, Associate Judges in Clearfield county, have issued their precept bearing date the SIXTH day of December, 1851, to me directed, for holding a

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, ORPHAN'S 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 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 and 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, agreeably to notice.

GIVEN under my hand at Clearfield, this 20th 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.

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 WM. BELL, late of Bell township, Clearfield county deceased.

WM PORTER, Reg'r.

Register's Office, Clearfield, 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.

SALT! SALT!!

GROUND ALUM, WESTERN and DAIRY SALT for sale by the Sack, Barrel or Bushel by

WALLACE & HILLS.
Successors to SHAW, Clearfield Pa.

NOTICE
To Justices of the Peace.

THE Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions have appointed me to prosecute on behalf of the Commonwealth for the county of Clearfield. The Justices of the Peace will therefore 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.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

A First quality COOK STOVE, Hathaway Pattern. Enquire of T. J. McCULLOUGH.
Clearfield, Nov. 5, 1851.

New Goods.

WALLACE & HILLS respectfully announce to their friends, and the public generally, that they are now receiving and opening at their store in the borough of Clearfield one of the LARGEST AND MOST CAREFULLY SELECTED STOCK OF

FALL and WINTER GOODS

That has ever been brought to the county—consisting in part of

Dry Goods, Groceries,
Queensware, Ready-made Clothing,
Shoes, Hats, Bonnets, &c., &c.

All of which they are confident will compare, both as to CHEAPNESS and QUALITY, with the stock of any establishment in the county.

Give us a call, and look at our GOODS. It will do us good to show them to you even if we don't make a sale.

October 23, 1851.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers at private sale his valuable FARM containing ONE HUNDRED ACRES, and allowance situate in Lawrence township, Clearfield county, adjoining lands of William Morgan, John J. Read and John Powell—

On which there is a substantial HEWED LOG HOUSE AND BARN and about SIXTY ACRES CLEARED. Said Farm is near the public road, about three miles from Curwensville, and six from Clearfield.

For Terms apply to WM. A. WALLACE, Esq., Clearfield, or to the subscriber on the premises.

SAMUEL MADDEY.

October 17, 1851.

WM. NEWELL & SON,

Wholesale Grocers & Commission Merchants,

No. 3, South Water st., Phila.,

HAVE always on hand a LARGE AND WELL SELECTED assortment of GROCERIES, WINES TEAS, &c., to which we invite the attention of COUNTRY MERCHANTS. Oct. 8, 1851.—3m

DR. HARDMAN P. THOMPSON,

HAVING located in Curwensville, offers his professional services to the citizens of that place and the surrounding country. When not professionally engaged, he will be found at the office formerly occupied by Dr. J. C. Richards, or at Scofield's hotel. Calls will be attended to at all hours. ap. 3, '51

MISS MARY JANE FORTH,

MILLINER, DRESS, CLOAK and CAP maker, will attend to all calls and orders in either of the above branches of business on the short st notice, in the best style and on the most reasonable terms. She will be found at the residence of M. A. Frank, where she respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. Dec. 12 1851.

MRS. GLENNAN

VERY RESPECTFULLY informs her friends, and the public, that she intends to accommodate her customers in the most FASHIONABLE DRESS MAKING and on the MOST REASONABLE TERMS, during the ensuing winter. October 8, 1851.

FIRST AND TRUE LOVE.

A true Love Story, GEO. SAND, *author of "Indiana," "Consuelo," "The Countess of Rucolstadt," etc., etc.*

T. B. PETERSON, No. 98, Chestnut street, Philadelphia, publishes this day the above work. It is one of the most charming and interesting works ever published. It is embellished with eleven fine large engravings, illustrative of different scenes in the work, as well as a large portrait of the two heroines of the work, and a beautifully illustrated cover. It has met with an immense sale in Paris, having already passed through several editions in the space of three months. It will have a very large sale, and it is a work no one will be disappointed with. It is said by critics who have perused it, to be "the best work" of the day. It is published complete in one large octavo volume of 288 pages, and printed on the finest white paper. Price FIFTY CENTS a copy.

Single copies of the work will be sent to any one on the receipt of remittances, addressed to the publisher. Published and for sale by T. B. PETERSON,
No. 98, Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

To whom all orders must be addressed, post paid.

Philadelphia, Dec. 31, 1851.

Editors of Newspapers giving the above one or more insertions, (including this notice,) and sending a copy of the paper marked, to the publisher, shall have a complete copy of the work sent them by return of mail.

TRIAL LIST for Feb. term, 1852.

Wm. Iddings	vs Samuel Clark
P. A. Karthaus	vs James Wiggings
do do	vs do do
William Williams	vs D. W. Moore
James Robins	vs James Johnson
Manning Stevenson	vs Joseph Irwin
E. Guillim, use of R. Shaw	vs m. Forrer, com. W. Guillim
Joseph Kylar	vs Goshen township
John M Chase	vs Samuel Ardry
H. Bloom, use of I. Smith	vs Peter Bloom
Joseph McCracken	vs Pellsbarger Bloom
Christian Emigh	vs James Allen & Brothers
Alphonza Lacoste	vs John Patchin, et, al.
Emanuel Deney	vs Lewis Abrd.

WM. PORTER. Proth'y.

December 29, 1851.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post office at CLEARFIELD, on the First day of January, A. D., 1852.

Adams J H	Jackson John
Akeright Abraham—3	Kern John
Baker Esq. O	Kelly Lawrence
Bell Esq. Arthur	Livingston Andrew
Bire Miss Maria	Lucas Henry
Brockway Charles T	Mats Esq. W B
Chadwick Miss Jane Ann	Miller Joseph
Chiles J W	Stone L
Davis Daniel	Shirey I S
Dougherty Jason D	Sorimer David A
Feeny John	Shaffner Samuel
Flennard Elijah	Shearer Samuel
Forrer Matthew	Sloppy Milton N
Goodwin Lewis D.	Selfridge Miss Barbara E
Mammon J W	Smith John L
Hartsock Miss R J	Snyder John
Herber George H	Snyder Thomas G
Holt John	Tate John W
Holt Esq. Thomas	Trude Nathan B—2
Holer Mr.	Wagner Jacob
Hilton Charles W	Wiey John
Irwin Wm T	Worde William
Irwin Wm W	Woodile Miss Jane
Irwin Miss Sophia	

WM. HADEBAUGH, P. M.

TO LUMBERMEN.

THE undersigned has taken a contract to drive Logs from the vicinity of Chest Creek, Clearfield county, to the Boom at Lock Haven, and to avoid all difficulty with persons owning Square Timber along the river, he asks such to give him timely notice, if they have any to be driven, also of its marks, &c.

J. B. WING.

Dec 10, 1851.