an occasional social glass, with the appe-
te perfectly under your control, I admit
there would be comparatively little reason
for urging you to sign the total abstinence
pledge. But inasmuch as all experience
has proved the fallacy, the treachery of
this self-confidence, it is right to infer that
it always will. Young men, be not de-
ceived. Thousands, once as buoyant
with hope, as strong in their self-confi-
dence as you can be, would to-day tell you
that treason lurks in the social glass;—
treason to your best interests—that ere
you are aware, it will, inspite of your good
resolutions, sap the foundations of your
prosperity, however deep and broad they
may be laid.

"Touch not, taste not, handle not" the
intoxicating draught, is your only safe and
sure motto.

Were I your worst enemy, were there
deadly hostility rankling in my breast to-
ward you, no stronger wish could I in-
dulge for the satisfaction of that fiendish
malice, than that you habituate yourselves
in the indulgence of the social glass.

While pursuing my studies, at the age
of eighteen, it was my lot for some four
months to be associated with a class of 8
or 10 young men, whom for their suavity
and honor I shall ever remember with es-
teem. We indulged in the social glass.—
We, too, had our examples, as indeed, you
have at the present day.

Several evenings of each week, we might
be found at one of the first class hotels.—
We had no idea of becoming drunkards.
Our ideas were limited to genteel and re-
spectable drinking—so genteel, that even
at such an hotel, we could drink only in
our private room.

Two of these young men were saved by
a timely removal beyond the reach of
temptation. Twelve years had not pass-
ed, when the others were sleeping, "the
green turf under." Each fills the grave
of an inebriate, and his death was directly
or indirectly induced by his debauchery.

But, young gentlemen, when I claim to
advise you as your friend, my every act
has proved the profession sincere.

I say, then, as you value the peace, good
order and harmony of society—as you
praise all that is noble, distinguished, and
of good report, in your characters—as
you would cherish the fond hopes of kind-
red and friends—above all, as you desire
to make Heaven your blissful home when
you have "passed the bourne from whence
no traveller returns,"—by all these con-
siderations and ten thousand more,—by
all that makes life desirable and death tri-
umphant, *shun the social glass!* Avoid
the initiatory step in vice; assume total
abstinence from alcoholic drinks for your
motto, and live agreeably to its dictates;
be man enough to frown the tempter from
your presence; let him know that you
have respect of character, and firmness
enough to resist his damnable fascination.

Ladies, your influence in advancing the
cause of temperance, though peaceful,
calm and noiseless, is mighty; and as in
every other instance, so in this, it must
prevail. We are rejoiced that in this, as
in every other good work, we are blessed
with your patronage, influence and aid.—
Yet, why should we not have it? Alas!
what source of bitter grief for your sex has
been so prolific as the intoxicating draught?
Who can estimate the amount of sorrow
and anguish which women have experi-
enced in consequence of alcoholic drinks?
Indeed, ladies, in this enlightened land, is
it not the only bane that is left to you?—
Is it not the only barrier (I had almost
said) against your perfect happiness? No
wonder, then, that you are with us. No
wonder, young lady, that you refuse to ad-
vertise for a drunken husband, by associ-
ating with young men who, in this day, are
found to frequent the saloon and take the
social glass.

Finally, Mr. President, as I have climb-
ed your wild and picturesque hills, and
coursed my way through your quiet val-
ley—both more captivating by their na
tive rudeness; as I have witnessed the in-
dications of thrift and progress in your
busy streets, I have rejoiced to witness so
much indicating the predominance of vir-
tue, temperance, and correct principles.—
It is not, however, for me to compare the
present and the past. Those longer ac-
quainted are qualified for the task. If I
believe them, I confess I should find little
ground of encouragement, and there is
nothing in my brief observation among
you, to warrant me in disbelieving them.
I very well know that the temperance cause
has times of apparent decline and also of
advance. Such is the depraved appetite
of men that decline is to be expected, un-
less its vigor is sustained by the constant
vigilance of its friends.

May such be the vigor of your society,
sir, and of all the temperance associations
of the place, that soon intemperance shall
be known among you only as a legend of
the past.

DISASTERS ON WESTERN RIVERS.—The St. Louis *Intelligencer* publishes a list of the most serious steamboat accidents on the Western waters during the past year.—The whole number is 48. Of these, 25 were caused by striking snags and other obstructions in the river, 8 were the result of explosion, 6 of collisions, 5 of fire, and the remaining 3 were boats sunk in a storm. The aggregate loss of life is computed at 227. 68 were the result of collision, and 148 of explosions. The greatest loss of life in any single instance was at the time of the explosion of the Oregon, in March last, when from 45 to 50 souls perished. The destruction of property cannot fall short of a million of dollars.

Activity in the Navy Yard.

Washington, Jan. 14.—There is some-
thing extraordinary going on. The Navy
Department is actively engaged in order-
ing vessels to prepare for sea, and in col-
lecting supplies and munitions of war.—
Among other things, the Mediterranean
squadron is to be strengthened by two ad-
ditional vessels.

From the Washington Republic.

CONGRESS.

On Tuesday, the 6th inst., in the Senate
the resolution of Mr. Bright was taken up,
directing the Committee on Printing to
contract with Messrs. Donelson and Arm-
strong for Printing the returns of the Cen-
sus. Mr. Rorland proposed an amend-
ment, substituting for the Committee on
Printing the Secretary of the Senate and
the Clerk of the House; and the day was
chiefly occupied with the discussion of this
amendment. Mr. Cass, Mr. Gwin, Mr.
Bright, and Mr. Dodge, of Iowa, spoke in
opposition to it, and it was finally with-
drawn by the mover. In the course of the
debate the system of contracting for the
public printing with the lowest bidder was
almost universally condemned. We be-
lieve Mr. Underwood thought that, if it
were strictly enforced, it might be made
to answer, but the opinion seemed to be
peculiar to the honorable Senator from
Kentucky. It was stated by Senators,
and not denied, that the present contactor
was every day violating his agreement,
and furnishing inferior work; and it was
shown to be by law the duty of the Print-
ing Committee, under such circumstances,
to abrogate the contract, and to make new
arrangements for the public work.

It was also stated, and not denied, that dur-
ing the whole period for which the lowest-
bidder system has been pursued, the work
of Congress has been badly printed and
badly bound, and executed under circum-
stances which render it of no use either to
Congress or the country. The only an-
swer to this is, that, though Congress may
get illegible printing, bad paper, bad type,
bad ink and bad binding, they get all these
things at half price, and that the lowest-bid-
der system is, at all events, the "cheap"
system. There is great force in this argu-
ment. We are a poor country, have no
money in the treasury, and, if we can
save a little by cutting down the wages of
journeymen printers, and similar candle-
end economy, it is very desirable, in our
destitute financial condition; and the gentle-
men who are disposed to figure in the ca-
pacity of Treasury save-alls will entitle
themselves to the gratitude of the country.

Seriously, we think that the "persecu-
tion" of the typographic art has been car-
ried about far enough. It is unworthy
enlightened and liberal legislation to per-
sist in a policy which has confessedly fail-
ed to answer the purposes for which it was
intended. We agree entirely with the
honorable Senator from North Carolina,
Mr. Badger, in the sentiment that he has
repeatedly expressed on the floor of the
Senate, that it would be as well to throw
the money into the sea that is now expend-
ed for the public printing, under the sys-
tem of compulsory contract with the low-
est bidder. Indeed, there is little or no
difference that we can find in the publish-
ed views of Senators on this subject; and
the only wonder is that a system which all
condemn is permitted to continue.

There is one view of this "cheap" sys-
tem which appears to have been overlook-
ed, but which merits attention. It is the
constitutional duty of the President to
make certain recommendations to Con-
gress; and he is frequently called upon to
furnish documents in explanation or vin-
dication of his policy. By the "cheap"
plan it happens, in five cases out ten, that
the papers necessary to explain the re-
commendations of the President, or vin-
dicate his policy, are not furnished to the
country till months after they have been
communicated to Congress. Is this just
to the Adminstration? Is this just to the
constituency?

In the House of Representatives, among
other business, various reports were made
from the several standing committees. The
House in Committee of the whole on the
state of the Union, had under consideration
the bill providing for the payment of the
last instalment to Mexico under the treaty
of Guadaluпe Hidalgo; but the suject was
not finally disposed of when the adjurnment
took place.

On the 7th, in the Senate, a debate took
place on a memorial praying that flogg-
ing be restored in the naval discipline, in
which Messrs. Stockton and Badger took
part.

In the House of Representatives various
bills were introduced and appropriately re-
ferred; among them one by Mr. Bayly,
of Virginia, for the relief of the Ameri-
cans who were engaged in the Cuban ex-
pedition and pardoned by the Queen of
Spain.

At one o'clock M. Kossuth was intro-
duced; and the house adjourned until Fri-
day.

On the 9th the Senate were engaged in
the consideration of private bills, several
of which were ordered to a third reading.

The House of Representatives consider-
ed and passed thirteen private bills; and
sundry Executive communications were
referred to the appropriate committee.

On the 10th, in the Senate, the resolu-
tion declaring the Compromise measures a
definite settlement of the questions growing
out of the subject of domestic slavery, was
debated by Mr. Downs.

The House of Representatives was not
in session.

On the 12th in the Senate, the joint res-
olution providing for printing the returns
of the Seventh Census was discussed by
Mr. Smith.

The House of Representatives among
other business, was engaged in discussing
the report of the committee on Printing,
that six thousand extra copies of the re-
port of the Superintendent of the Coast
Survey be printed—five thousand for the
use of the House, and one thousand for the
use of the Superintendent. The report of
the committee was finally adopted.

Fatal Affray at Columbia.

Columbia, S. C., Jan. 12.—Yesterday
evening, about 11 o'clock, a most tragical
occurence took place here. John Sloan,
an omnibus driver, was stabbed in the
breast by a man named J. E. Sharpe, cau-
sing his death almost instantly.

Correspondence of the Pennsylvanian.

RECEPTION OF KOSSUTH AT HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, Jan 14.

The special train provided to convey
Gov. Kossuth and suite and the Committee
of the Pennsylvania Legislature, to
Harrisburg, left the depot on Calvert street,
Baltimore, this morning, shortly after nine
o'clock, but owing to unavoidable detention
in consequence of the breaking of a
wheel of one of the cars, the train did not
arrive here until about three o'clock.—
The committee and the distinguished guest
were received at the depot by the members
of both Houses of the Legislature and a
very large concourse of citizens. The
party was conducted in sleighs, each drawn
by four horses, and the procession formed
entirely of individuals in sleighs, after mo-
ving through the principle streets in the
borough, amid much enthusiasm and many
demonstrations of welcome on the part of
the citizens, finally drew up at Herr's
Hotel, where apartments had been provid-
ed for Gov. Kossuth and his suite. The
utmos enthusiasm was manifested through-
out. The party retired for a few minutes,
after a few introductions, and immedintely
after dinner proceeded to the State House,
where Gov. Kossuth was presented to the
two houses of the Legislature.

The House met at 4 o'clock. About
noon, large numbers of ladies began to fill
the Hall of the House of Representatives,
and long before the time for the meeting of
the House, all the seats of members on
the floor were occupied, notwithstanding
the rules which had been adopted by the
Committee. The rotunda of the Capitol,
and especially the entrance to the Hall of
the House, presented a scene of the utmost
confusion and excitement, the dense crowd
struggling for admission, and lavishing
imprecations upon the officers on duty.—
The speaker repeatedly and loudly called
upon the House to come to order, but
without avail. The Speaker of the Se-
ate also appealed to the crowd, entreating
them to clear the rotunda, and allow the
Senators to pass into the Hall of the House;
but his appeal was disregarded by the
mob, which shouted and hooted all the
more, and indulged in the most disgrace-
ful exhibition of rowdyism. Mr. Speaker
Rhey, of the House, plied his gavel in
vain, and finally gave up the task.

In the midst of the confusion Judge Gil-
lis attempted to address the Chair. He
had understood that the Legislature of
Pennsylvania was to receive the illustrious
Kossuth, but the seats of the members
were occupied by strangers. He hoped
that Kossuth would not be received in a
way that would disgrace the State, and
moved that the Convention adjourn until
10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Mr. Frailey, of Schuylkill, rose to re-
ply, but his voice was drowned amid the
shouts of the mob. Every body rose to
their feet. The Speaker called to order,
and asked members to be seated, if possi-
ble.

Judge Gillis said that if the Speaker
would order the officers of the House to
clear the Hall of the persons who occupied
the places of members, he would take his
seat.

Mr. Frailey hoped the Convention would
not adjourn.

Mr. James said it was a burning dis-
grace that the proceedings of the Legisla-
ture of Pennsylvania, on an occasion like
this, should be interrupted by a noisy rab-
ble.

Judge Gillis insisted upon his motion to
adjourn.

The Speaker finally put the question,
and the motion to adjourn was voted down
almost unanimously, but whether by mem-
bers or strangers it was impossible to tell.

The military having been sent for soon
after the opening of the House, with a view
to disperse the mob, the National Guards,
of Harrisburg, Captain John R. Garland,
arrived at 10 minutes to five o'clock, and
marching into the Rotunda, took posses-
sion of the doors. Several attempted to
resist, and a number of arrests were made.

At 5 o'clock the Governor and Heads
of Departments were announced and en-
tered the Hall. The confusion was then
again renewed in the Rotunda, in the midst
of which the Sergeant-at-Arms announced
the joint committee of the Senate and
House of Representatives, who entered,
Messrs. Kunkle, of the Senate, and Bou-
ham, of the House, escorting the distin-
guished guest, Louis Kossuth.

The Chairman of the Committee, Mr.
Kunkel, then introduced Gov. Kossuth to
the House, and he took his seat beside
Gov. Johnston, on the Speaker's stand.

The noise, confusion and cheering here
became so great that the ceremonies of re-
ception were, for a time, suspended, and
the Speaker ordered the doors to be closed;
but this was found impossible, the mob
having again acquired the ascendency in
their vicinity.

Gov. Kossuth sat calmly looking on,
not a feature of his face disturbed. The
military finally marched through the Hall,
and passing out at the back windows, filed
round to the front of the capitol, with a
view of again entering the Rotunda, and
clearing it of the mob. The attempt, how-
ever, was futile.

In the midst of the confusion, Gov.
Johnston arose and commenced his ad-
dress of welcome to Gov. Kossuth, not a
word of which was heard beyond the
Clerk's desk, if even there.

When Gov. Johnston had concluded,
Gov. Kossuth remained standing silent for
some time, until the doors being closed,
he commenced his reply, amid the now
deadened shouts of the crowd outside.—
His speech was listened to with breathless
attention by those inside the Hall, and fre-
quently interrupted by shouts of applause.

Gov. Kossuth spoke for about fifteen
minutes, and when he had finished the
Convention was adjourned, and then, and
not until, was the scene of rowdyism ended.

During the evening, at his apartments,
he was introduced to many members of
the Legislature, and a large number of cit-
zens who called upon him.

A Fearful Winter in Germany.

The following paragraph threatens a
fearful winter for the mass of the people
of Germany. Hungar and destitution and
oppression will form a burthen hard to be
borne, and we should not be surprised any
day to hear of violent efforts being made
by the suffering population to better their
condition, worse it can scarcely be.

An Austrian paper says:—It is much
to be feared that this will prove a very
disastrous winter, as the lower-classes in
most of the provinces are in a sad state of
destitution. Transylvania, Croatia, Styria,
Carinthia, Carneola, and parts of Lom-
bardy and the Tyrol, have suffered terri-
bly by inundations; and, even at this
early season, the quicksilver in Fahren-
heit's thermometer has been as low as four-
teen degrees below freezing point. The
prices of corn, meat and fuel rise, while
the value of paper currency falls. We
have heart rending accounts from Carin-
tha. The damage done by water is esti-
mated in that province alone at some mil-
lions of florins, and numbers of people are
not only without a home, but are literally
reduced to beggary, their crops having
been carried away, and their fields spoilt
for years to come by the sands and stones
which the rivers brought with them when
they quitted their beds. One of the em-
peror's adjutants is now travelling through
the districts which have suffered most, and
the imperial bounty has not been wanting,
but much more must be done if the poor
creatures are to be preserved from pes-
tilence and famine. The snow has fallen
in such masses that we are almost cut off
from the rest of the world. The mails from
the North have been waiting these two
days, and things are not much better from
the South. By advice from Agram, we
learn that the city is almost snowed in; at
least the streets are impassable for car-
riages.

Philadelphia Famale Medical College.

The first public commencement of the
Female Medical College of Philadelphia,
took place on the 30th ult., at Musical Fund
hall, Philadelphia. The novel and interest-
ing occasion drew a large audience, about
one-third of which was composed of ladies.
There was a numerous attendance of the
young men belonging to different schools
of medicine in that city, a very small minor-
ity of whom evinced a slight disposition to
indulge in merriment and ridicule at the ex-
pense of the ladies present; but they were
soon shamed into propriety by the good
sense of an overwhelming majority.—
A few were inclined to be boisterous, but
they were prevented from annoying the
assemblage by the presence of a detail of
the Marshal's police, under Lieut Watking.
The platform was occupied by the officers
and patrons, and patronesses of the insti-
tution, together with pupils of the College.
The graduating class were seated upon a
front settee to the left of the speaker's
stand. Their names were called by pro-
fessor Mosely, the Dean, when the presi-
dent, William J. Mullen, conferred upon
them severally the degree of Doctor of
Medicine. The graduates are Hannah E.
Longshore, Philadelphia; Anna M. Long-
shore, Bucks county, Pa.; Angenette A.
Hunt, N. Y.; Mrs. Martha M. Suwin, Bos-
ton, Mass.; Ann Preston, Phebe Way,
Susannah H. Ellis, Chester county, Pa.;
Mrs. Francis G. Mitchell, Philadelphia, late
of England—Total, 8. Mrs. Hunt is the
lady of Dr. Hunt. The two ladies Long-
shore are relatives of Professor Longshore.
The valedictory was given by Professor
Longshore, and was an exceedingly fine ad-
dress. The religious services were con-
ducted by the Rev. Messrs. Brainerd and
Gillette. An excellent band of music fil-
led the orchestra, and enlivened the exer-
cises by a number of capital airs. The
class now attending the College is compos-
ed of ladies principally from Pennsylvania.
There are three or four, however, from
New England, three from New York, two
from New Jersey, one from Virginia, and
one from Ohio.

Interview between Kossuth and the Indians.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.

The numerous calls upon Gov. Kossuth
continue to occupy much of his time. A
number of Indians from five different tribes
of the Sioux nation, visited him this morn-
ing, dressed in the fantastic style of their
race. Gov. Kossuth expressed himself
highly gratified to see them and shake
hands with them, and hoped God would
bless them and their tribes. He then beg-
ged them kindly to accept some medals,
which some kind friends in the U. States
had made, in memory of his being here,
by which they might remember him when
they returned to their homes. They were
of no value he said, but were intended on-
ly as tokens of remembrance of a poor ex-
ile. His remarks were interpreted to the
Indians, and Mr. Hajak distributed the
medals, one to each of them, and they
were accepted with marked gratification.

The Indian agent explained to them that
Kossuth was an exile, come to visit the
President, who had taken him by the hand,
and shown him all the people of this great
nation, who were all glad to see him.
Kossuth, he said, had the same principles
about how a nation ought to live, which
this country acknowledged, and which fact
made him welcome out here.

From the Magnetic Telegraph:e despatches to the Pennsylvanian.

Another Hulsemann Letter.

Washington, Jan. 14.—Mr. Webster
is preparing a response to the recent letter
of Chevalier Hulsemann, drawn forth by
Mr. Webster's speech at the Kossuth din-
ner. Its tenor has not transpired, but it is
not improbable that the Austrian Charge
may have his passport tendered him.

The number of new buildings erected in
Philadelphia during 1851 was 665, an in-
crease of 22 over the previous year. The
aggregate number in nineteen years has
been 8,366.

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.

Such of the older pupils as choose, 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 hand 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 Country Produce and OLD METAL. As he gives his establishment his personal supervision, all orders for work will receive prompt attention.

DAVID LITZ.

Clearfield, Nov 28, 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 "Merrill'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. 20, 1851. J. B. 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, HARDWARE, 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,
Curwensville, Dec 12, 1851. LINDLEY LEWELLIN.

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 6th 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 Pottmiff, 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 8th day of September, A. D. 1851, by petition setting forth that the personal propsity 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 HUFFINGTON, President and J. B. EVANS and R. P. BARR, 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 16 Acres of Land,

Situate in Pike township, Clearfield county, late the estate and residence of JOHN FULLERTON, deceased, adjoining lands of Daniel Bailey, 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,
ISAIAH FULLERTON,
WILLIAM FULLERTON,
Administrators of the Estate of John Fullerton, dec'd.
Clearfield, December 19, 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 Judicial District, composed of the counties of Clearfield, Elk, McKean, Potter and Tioga, and the Honorables 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 in their behalf appertain to be done, and all witnesses, 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.

I. L. HUNTER will receive any quantity of MERCHANTABLE WHEAT that may be offered, at Ellis TYSON'S AND ASHALE 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. 30, 1851.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

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

Clearfield, Nov. 2, 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 29, 1851.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers at private sale his valuable FARM containing ONE HUNDRED ACRES, and situate in Lawrence township, Clearfield county, adjoining lands of Williams 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. 4, 1851—3m

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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

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 heroine 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 228 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	vs do do
William Williams	vs D. W. Moore
James Robins	vs James Johnson
Manning Stevenson	vs Joseph Irwin
E. Gulihm, use of R. Shaw	vs m. Forcey, com. W. Gallagher
Joseph Kelar	vs Goshen township
John M Chase	vs Samuel Kelly
H. Bloom, use of I. Smith	vs Peter Bloom
Joseph McCracken	vs Seidelberger Bloom
Christian Enlich	vs James Albert & Brothers
Alphonzo Laconte	vs John Patchin, et. al.
Emanuel Denny	vs Lewis Auld.

WM. PORTER, Prot'y.

December 23, 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
Akright Abraham—3	Kem John
Baker Esq. C	Kelly Lawrence
Bell Esq. Arthur	Livingston Andrew
Bire Miss Maria	Lucas Henry
Brockway Charles T	Metz Esq. W B
Chadwick Miss Jane Ann	Miller Joseph
Chilcs J W	Stone L
Davis Daniel	Shirey I B
Dougherty Jason D	Swinner David A
Feeny John	Shaffner Samuel
Fennard Elijah	Shuster Samuel
Forney Matthew	Stoppy Milton N
Goodwin Lewis D.	Selfridge Miss Barbara E.
Hammon J W	Smith John L
Hancock 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.	Weaner Jacob
Hilton Charles W	Wiey John
Irwin Wm F	Woods William
Irwin Wm W	Woodle Miss Jane
Irwin Miss Sophia	

WM. HADDEAUGH, P. M.

TO LUMBERMEN.

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

Dec 30, 1851.

SLEIGH FOR SALE.

A GOOD SUBSTANTIAL SLEIGH for sale. Enquire at HUNTER'S STORE, Clearfield.

Jan. 15, 1852.

Estate of Isaac Bailey, dec'd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That Letters of Administration of the estate of Isaac Bailey, late of Pike township, Clearfield county, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment—and all who have claims against said estate are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

DANIEL BAILEY,
WM. ADDLEMAN, Adm'rs.

January 15, 1852.