VETO MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Penn'a.

GENTLEMEN:—Bill No. 264 on the files of the House of Representatives, entitled "An act to incorporate the Phœnixville silver and lead company," has been presented to me for my sanction. This, after much reflection, I feel constrained to withhold, and therefore return it to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, with my reasons for so doing.

This bill proposes that "Sampson James, Jas. T. Dean, and Dendy Sharswood, and their associates, successors and assigns, shall be created and constituted a body politic and corporate, by the name, style and title of the Phœnixville silver and lead company," and under this name and title the corporation thus created is to have perpetual existence. The corporators are to be clothed with all the rights and privileges, and be subjected to all the restrictions of the "Authracite iron company," incorporated on the 27th day of May, 1839; and in addition to the ordinary corporate privileges, are to have the right to hold five hundred acres of land in Chester county, to pursue the "business of mining and smelting ore, *raising and vending* the productions of their lands, mines and manufactories"—to have the capital of one hundred thousand dollars, and to obtain letters patent on the payment of fifteen per cent—with the other usual provisions of the government of corporate bodies.

Thus it will be observed that this bill proposes to create an artificial body, whose existence is to be perpetual. If there were no other objections to it, this alone would be sufficient to induce me to withhold my signature. If Bodies of this kind are to be created at all, they should not, it seems to me, be made so superior to natural bodies as to be entirely exempted from the chances of a termination. The creature should not be so far superior to the creator. Posterity should have the opportunity of limiting the existence of this artificial body, if its operations shold prove injurious to society. Experience has demonstrated the difficulty—in some cases almost the impossibility—of doing this in the manner prescribed by the constitution.

But this bill in my opinion, is liable to other objections, more general in their character and far more difficult to remove.

It proposes to incorporate these individuals for the purpose of holding lands, "raising and vending the productions of these lands," and "mining and manufacturing" to an extent which cannot be easily ascertained from the terms of the bill. That novel feature of the bill which makes these gentlemen a corporation for agricultural purposes, will be looked upon as something new in the history of our State, and may be somewhat alarming to the hardy yeomanry, who are pursuing this business on their individual means, energy and industry, unaided by corporate power or special privileges. The truckman in the vicinity of our great metropolis, as he tills to cultivate his three or five acres, may be startled by the appearance a competition in the shape of an artificial body, with a capital of a hundred thousand dollars and five hundred acres of land, clothed with special privileges and peculiar powers; and he too may feel like coming to the Legislature and asking for some of the peculiar blessings bestowed upon his new rival.

The other privileges poposed by this bill of pursuing the business of mining and smelting ore, raising and vending the products of their mines and manufactures, are clearly not subjects for special acts of incorporation, not being for the purpose of promoting an object of public good, such as cannot be obtained by individual means. The business of mining ores and minerals of different varieties, is now and has long since been successfully carried on by individual enterprise. The products of our bituminous and anthracite coal mines is principally the result of individual efforts, as well also as of mines of iron ore.

The object of these enterprises being for the promotion of private profit and not that of some public good, is beyond the legitimate purpose of a special act of incorporation.

As a whole, this bill demonstrates in a most significant manner the necessity of finding the extent to which the Legislature should go in granting special privileges such as are proposed to be conferred by the provisions of this bill.

I have frequently declared the opinion, not only before the people, but on assuming the duties of my present station, that the usual corporate privileges which only impose a limited liability on the corporators and the balance of the responsibility (on the public should not be granted except to facilitate the accomplishment of some great public purpose, not within the reach of individual means and enterprise—objects, the attainment of which will confer some general and peculiar benefit on the public—which is obviously designed to promote the convenience, prosperity and happiness of society. Of such a character are all our roads, bridges, canals, railroads and other great improvements. For these ends the association of means, under special privileges and limited responsibility, may be properly allowed. But it is my clear conviction, that where the whole motive or probable result is private gain, such special privileges should not be granted. Parties desiring to embark in a particular branch of business, whether it be farming, merchandising, mining, lumbering, manufacturing, or even "smelting ore," should do so without being clothed with corporate powers, or even the guarantee of a perpetual and never-ending existence. As the profits of each business and all its good consequences are to be devoted exclusively to individual use and benefit, so the full risk and responsibilities of such pursuit should fall on those who are to enjoy all its advantages.

The natural enquiry suggested is, why are such corporate privileges sought to facilitate the accomplishment of an end so completely within the reach of individual means as that contemplated in this bill?—There must be some obvious reason for this. Is it because these privileges are to shield the parties engaged in such enterprise for the full consequences of an unsuccessful business? If so, how can such advantages be granted to one citizen and denied to another? Equality of rights is a great distinguishing characteristic of our government. If for "mining and "smelting ore," we are to grant corporate privileges, how shall the Legislature refuse these advantages to the manufacturers of iron, of cotton, of wool, and of boots and shoes. The farmer, raftsman and miller may come to the Legislature for similar rights, and it would be bound by precedent to grant them; and thus we should be forced step by step until the field of personal enterprise would be entirely occupied by privileged classes, and individual efforts be completely prostrated beneath the influence of concentrated wealth and special privilege.

I am confident that there is nothing in the present condition of the past history of our State, to warrant the adoption of such a system. It is not consistent, in my opinion, with the genius of our institutions, or the true interests of the people to adopt such a policy. Individeal efforts have heretofore and will continue to give growth and prosperity to our State. The energy, independence, integrity and purity which ever characterize personal efforts, could not, I fear, be so well maintained by artificial bodies. Ambition, pride and responsibility, the great incentives to action, lose their proper influence over individuals thus associated, ; carelessness, inefficiency and ultimate failure are often the result. There is no evidence that pursuits such as are contemplated by this bill, can be more successfully managed by corporations than by private individuals, whilst there is abundant evidence that individual efforts and experiments are less liable to inflict injury upon society. The great manufacturing and mechanical establishments at Philadelphia, Pittsburg and throughout the State, begun and conducted, as they have been, by individual means and skill, have been characterized by a degree of stability and success in their operations, far surpassing those which have marked the career of incorporated companies.

Corporate privileges, limiting the responsibility of the corporators, too frequently give a credit and confidence which the means of the institution do not justify; by which means, the unwary are frequently made to suffer. Experience has demonstrated the danger of excessive credit in corporate as well as individual cases. A corporation with a nominal capital of $100,000, and $15,000 actually paid in, commences operations—it obtains credit from the ostentatious appearance of its capital; its operations are unwise and unsuccessful—it fails—the actual investment is the only security for the creditors, and the balance of the liabilities unpaid from this source, falls on the public—on innocent parties, who have been misled by this fictitious capital. But an individual engaged in a rival enterprise meets a similar fate, and his creditors gets his property to the last dollar, except what may be exempted for the benefit of the poor debtors from levy or sale, or until they are paid in full. Thus it is clear, that where the motives and result is private gain—and that only, corporate privileges providing for limited responsibility, should not be granted.—Objects of a public nature, requiring large investments, where the purpose and clear tendency is to advance public interests and public convenience, may be properly facilitated by the grant of special privileges.

I cannot refrain from presenting to you the following beautiful paragraphs touching this subject, found in the message of the lamented Shunk, of the 9th of Feb'y., 1847, returning to the Senate a bill to incorporate the 'Pensylvania iron company.' It expresses my sentiments in the most elegant and truthful language. He says, "Individual means, enterprise and talents, have, under the benign protection of equal laws, and with a sacred regard to the inherent and indefeasible rights—secured to all—infused into the great departments of business in the State, agricultural, commercial, mining, manufacturing and mechanical, a degree of energy, enterprise and health, which have carried us onward in prosperity, civilization and refinement. The people who have thus, under Providence, been the instruments of establishing our greatness, who have enjoyed their rights in common with their fellow-citizens, who have prospered under the observance of the declaration of rights, and have been a blessing to themselves and to the country—these are the meritorious men of the Commonwealth, and they are elevated far above the desire to add to their gains, or to seek for security against contingency by suing for special privileges. Relying upon themselves as freemen ought, they cleared out our native forests, built the log cabin and homely shed, which have now given place to abodes of comfort and convenience. The precarious crop, growing amidst deadened timber and trees, and snatched from the hostile Indians, is lost in the general and peaceful cultivation of the earth, that fills the land with plenty.—The spinning wheel, behind which the frugal housewife is wont to ply her evening care, is hushed by the whirl of millions of spindles propelled by the power of steam in the manufactory. The dependent traffic with England is changed for an enlarged and profitable commerce with the world. The mechanid arts, that once furnished only a limited supply of necessaries to a scattered people, now minister in profusion, to the wants, convenience and comfort of a large population. The bowels of the earth have been explored, and its mineral treasures brought out and appropriated to the purposes of general good. And the small obscure furnace and tilting hammer are superseded by the full stacks and extensive rolling mills, by which our limitless mines of iron ore are converted into all possible varieties, to the use of man. These are achievements under the constitution, and sustained by its principles, and I cannot believe that it is either policy, the interest or the right of the government to exchange such solid foundations for a new system of special privileges repugnant to the principles of the government, and in my opinion, the sentiment of the freemen of Pennsylvania.

"The introduction of a class of operators clothed with exclusive privileges to me appears not only contrary to the spirit and meaning of the constitution, but it promises no advantage to either the public or to individuals. This is proved by all attempts that have hitherto been made, in this State, to benefit public or private interests, by means of corporations for purposes within the compass of individual enterprise."

It has been urged, on behalf of incorporations, for the purpose of of promoting certain kinds of business, that the necessary investments for real estate, machinery, &c., are so great as to be beyond the reach of individuals. That an association under a general copartnership, is open to the hazard of a sudden termination, or at least, to other inconvenience by the death or withdrawal of one of its members. That, in many instances, the enterprise is of so hazardous a character that capitalists are unwilling to incur more than a limited responsibility.

The latter of these reasons I regard as neither very forcible or meritorious, because as a general rule that seems, to a considerable extent, to govern in such cases, that kind of business which is most hazardous at the beginning, is best rewarded when the contingencies that make it so, are avoided. A steady and unvarying kind reaps a less reward, because of the security it affords. And again, such ground is without merit, because, in the event of loss, it must fall somewhere, either upon the corporators—who in the case of success realize all the benefit—or upon the public at large, on whose account the business is not conducted, and who may not derive even a remote benefit.

As to the reasons urged growing out of the necessity for extraordinary expenditures, and of the inconvenience resulting from co-partnership associations in case of death or withdrawal, they are certainly entitled to consideration. If a system can be devised so as readily to meet the purpose desired, and at the same time obviate the evils of a fictitious capital, limited responsibility, want of immediate personal interest, and of liability to be influenced by other considerations than those connected with the ultimate success of the business, it would seem to me to be an improvement much to be desired. It cannot be hoped, however that any system that might be suggested, would be entirely successful in producing such desirable results. But I cannot refrain from expressing the opinion, that whatever provisions may be made on this subject, should be general—open to all so that if there be any advantages in it, all (in accordance with the spirit and genius of our institutions) may avail themselves of it. Corporate privileges for great public purposes, various and in many instances peculiar in their respective characters, will perhaps long remain the subject of special legislation. Such, however, as shall be required mainly for the purpose of association and efficient organization and action might be regulated by a general law, which should promote the objects and avoid the evils above suggested.

If experience shall demonstrate the importance of organizations that may hold real estate for mining and other purposes, so as to induce their creation, it is impossible that the objects claimed to be promoted, and the evils already alluded to as incident to corporations imposing but limited responsibility, and possessing but comparatively nominal capital, may be avoided by general legislation to this end.

Without commanding such associations, which I cannot regard as consistent with the true policy of our republican country, it is worthy of consideration, if they are to exist at all, whether a system with proper details might not be devised, authorizing associations who shall hold real estate for the purposes indicated, to be divided into shares among its members; to act through the agency of officers; the interests to be regarded both as to distribution in case of death and attachment for debts, as well as in all other respects as personal estate. All the members of such associations to be made responsible personally for all the liabilities of the same, to the full extent that individual members of co-partnership firms are now liable.

WM. BIGLER.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, March 12, 1852.

RAISING POTATOES.

The following letter from a Vermont farmer, addressed to Governor Bigler, makes some suggestions in regard to the cultivation of potatoes, that may be worthy of a trial:

East Poultney, March 8th, 1852.

To the Governor of the [illegible]e of Penna:

I, Abner Lewis, of Poultney, county of Rutland, and the State of Vermont, think I have found out a new way of raising potatoes, to keep them from rotting or rusting, of a much better quality and abundant crop. Plow and harrow the ground and furrow lightly; plant early; drop the potatoe in the furrow, and put on each hill a handfull of leaves; then cover lightly with dirt; hoe them when quite small; then plaster; and they will soon be fit for hilling.

Please try the above to your full satisfaction, and publish the same throughout the State. If the above proves a real public benefit, the State will please reward the undersigned whatever they see fit.

Yours Res't'y., ABNER LEWIS.

☞Mr. Holmes, in one of his poems, says "I never heard a hearty laugh from out a villain's throat."

A GENERAL MINING LAW.

The following reflections upon the veto of Gov. BIGLER, which we in part publish in another column, are from the Philadelphia *Sun*, a paper wedded in the interests of the opposition:

"We referred yesterday, in a brief paragraph, to an important and very proper veto, which gov. Bigler sent to the Legislature last week, interposed to prevent the passage of an act granting special charter privileges to the Chester Mining Company. This association is a very meritorious one and is doing a vast deal of good in opening the mineral resources, and increasing the value of property in that fine section of the State; but that furnishes no adequate reason why special privileges should be granted to it, at the expense of the time of the Legislature. Gov. Bigler, among the many wise and statesmanlike recommendations contained in his first annual message, or rather his inaugural, called attention to the passage of a general Mining Law, as one of the first of a series of acts for encouraging the further developement of the vast mineral riches of our State.—The legislation of Pennsylvania, unlike that of most of our sister States, in this respect has been unwise and illiberal, retarding the advancement of the commonwealth, and sacrificing the public good to the selfish aims of mercenary individuals. To Gov. Bigler belongs the credit of an initiative movement towards a more wise and liberal policy of legislation for our great mining interests. He recommends a wholesome and much needed reform; and to the legislators will forever attach the shame of neglecting sagacious recommendations.

"Private charters have been El Dorados to incorruptible legislators and borers of the third house. If general laws are passed, their game is up, their sources of money making stopped, and boring will no longer be the lucrative business which has caused a lot of "outsiders," annually to hibernate at Harrisburg. The recommendation of Governor Bigler in favor of a general Mining Law, if followed up by the Legislature, will do much to stop the present disgraceful system of bribery and private bonusses at the State Capital.—Such a law will concentrate the energies of private individuals, and invite a large amount of money from other States to find profitable investments in our own.—We therefore look to the Legislature for redress, and to the people at large for such expressions of opinion as will compel their immediate representatives to act honestly, and remove from our law-makers those temptations which have heretofore made halls of legislation nothing better than a large gambling shop."

BANK PROFITS.

The Bank of North America, at Philadelphia, for instance, on a capital of one million, recently declared a semi annual dividend of ten per cent. On its one million it manages to keep out three million of bills receivable. Within the last four years its dividends are said to have amounted to the very enormous sum of fifty-five per cent., more than half its capital, and its discounts to forty million, and what is not less remarkable, its losses are represented to have not exceeded two thusand dollars. Yet six per cent, is the highest profit it can enjoy, under the panalty of usury.

The Northern Bank of Kantucky and branches have discounted $1,700,000 in notes, while, they have sold $2,800,000 in exchange bills, in this way they realize 44 per cent., while six per cent. is the only legal interest; all above that is usury.

The Bank of Kentucky and branches have discounted $2,460,000 in notes, while they have paid $3,323,000 bills of exchange. They declare a semi-annual dividend of 4½ per cent. and to avoid too much show of usury, have held in reserve $56,000, on which they have divided no profits.

The Bank of Louisville has discounted $556,000 in notes and sold $1,578,000 in exchange, clearing 14 per cent., and holding in reserve $118,000.

The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky, the new institution, has discounted only $231,000 in notes, but has traded in $1,304,000 of exchanges. How much usury it pockets can most readily be imagined.

SWITZERLAND.—The government of the United States of America has resolved to accredit, for the first time, a permanent Charge d'Affaires to the Swiss Confederation. In Swizerland this act of a powerful government of decided non-intervention principles gives the liveliest satisfaction. The Federal Council have resolved to send to America a piece of granite from the valley of Hablern, near Interlacken, to from a part of the intended monument to Washington.

A letter from Vienna, of the 3d inst., says: I understand, from an excellent source, that the government of the United States is about sending a representative to the Swiss Confederation. This is an important step at the present crisis, as it shows a disposition on the part of America to espouse the creed of Kossuth, and intervene in the affairs of Europe.

☞Parson Brownlow says that every Whig candidate for the Presidency, has an especial friend in Congress who can vouch for his orthodoxy on all subjects likely to come into the canvass; and who is authorized to give any pledge in his behalf, suited to any latitude, North or South, East or West, for California or Canada, Hungary or France, Heaven or Hell, and which is to be as binding as if it came from his own lips! Especially is it understood that he is not to be a candidate for re-election, or a second term.

☞If all the money cast away for rum and ruin in this country, in the last two years, were accumulated, it would expel want from every door, and leave a surplus sufficient to pierce the clouds with a monument to Washington.

TREASURER'S SALE OF UNSEATED LANDS

In Clearfield County, for Taxes.

IN pursuance of the 1st section of an Act of Assembly of the 18th of March, 1815, entitled, "An Act to amend an Act providing the manner of selling Unseated Lands for Taxes, and for other purposes," there will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, on the SECOND MONDAY IN JUNE NEXT, at the Court House in the borough of Clearfield, Clearfield co., (and adjourned from day to day until the whole are sold) the following Unseated Lands and town Lots in said county, for the amount of tax set opposite each tract.

No.	Ac's	Ps.		Decvaria Township.	Tax.
	79			E. Brown & P. Barton,	$4 51
	74	120		Solomon Lyons,	4 19
	433	153		William Grey,	13 66
	433	153		John Forney, one year,	6 83
	417			John Teisler,	6 83
	80			Cam. ball & Turner Flannel,	2 92
	80				1 76
	194			Jacob Musserumith, four years.	11 69
	50			James Hall,	2 90
	400			John Allen,	11 70
				Bell Township.	
5765	1000			Henry Beck,	23 50
4266	do			do	23 50
3168	450			John Nicholson,	15 64
5913	191			Nicklin & Griffith,	6 56
4911	180			do	6 72
				Boggs Township.	
	897	80		John Thomas	8 60
	252			John Hall,	6 16
	75			John Hall,	1 70
	410	10		Peter Fogue,	4 70
	125			Barbara Snyder,	4 16
	100			John Kean,	2 96
	125			George Hootman,	2 97
	100			Henry France,	2 96
	100			do. do.	2 96
	78			do. do.	2 89
				Bradford Township.	
	103	85		John Campbell,	5 00
	123			Ashal Carr,	6 94
	400			Aaron Leavy,	30 68
	45			Krantzer, Leadich & Fulton ⅔	1 67
	19			Mathe . Forey,	7 76
	46			Moses Borgshire	2 28
	193			John Nicholson,	6 01
	91			Jane Campbell,	6 69
	354	61		James Dancan,	34 68
	200			John Irwin,	7 85
	200			Blair M'Lenahan,	7 85
	117			Isabella Jordan,	5 71
	169			Cadwalder Evans,	5 81
	410			John S Skyron,	14 70
	397			Thomas P. Cope,	14 52
	437	17		Polly M'Lenahan,	10 67
	300			Martha Houston,	7 50
	414			D. H. Cunningham,	15 44
	109			Jos & William Sansom,	9 73
	483	53		Francis West,	16 06
	100			John Hanna,	4 90
	60			William Sanson,	3 37
	13			do do	5 65
	70			D B Conway,	5 12
	143			Thomas H. Forney,	10 71
	100			J. S. Kyler,	4 90
	100			V B Holt,	7 35
	85			W Graham, jr.,	3 18
	85			John Graham, jr.,	3 18
	110			William Murray,	3 65
				Brady Township.	
	254	250		Jared Ingersoll,	11 00
	844	313		do. do.	13 79
	641	393		John Hart,	8 87
	645	302		do. do.	8 87
	5852	300		Jonathan B Smith,	43 20
	5876	310		Joseph Ferron, four years,	15 11
		115		Samuel Johnston,	5 02
	823	331		John Dunlap,	18 51
	803	50		Roberts and Fox,	2 50
	800	160		James Reed,	4 40
	195	77		Casper Shive,	3 86
	6091	253		Joseph Ferron,	11 53
	5891	125		do do	5 91
		100		George A. Weaver,	3 40
		146		Jesse Lines	5 40
		50		David Dunlap,	2 90
	3174	58		Robert Fox,	1 89
	3577	127		do do,	4 18
	900	144		do, do.	31 14
	3012	117		do. do.	3 76
	3119	300		do. do.	9 8
	3617	333		do. do	10 92
	1194	136		do. do.	18 84
	1509	120		do. do.	5 91
	1937	120		do. do.	3 95
				Burnside Township.	
		193		John Bird,	10 56
		110		Christian Stake,	6 10
				Chest Township.	
		433	153	William Cook,	20 78
		433	153	John Gundecker,	20 78
		92	130	Mitchell & Wood,	8 92
		433	153	John Musser,	20 78
		433	153	Daniel Evans,	20 78
		167		Philip Thomas,	7 22
		131		George Ross,	5 56
		310		Fedrick Kuhn,	14 95
		103		John Cunningham,	7 50
		100		Matthias Slough,	4 60
		99	68	John Graff,	4 50
		170		Paul Lentzinger,	7 82
		109		Peter Getz,	2 61
		316		Henry Musser,	14 49
		223		Jacob Wasserzmith,	10 18
				Covington Township.	
	1938	578		Morris & Stewart,	23 00
	1499	850		do do	40 04
	991	269		do do	40 00
	1911	545		do do	34 49
	991	246		do do	10 68
	1383	1052		do do	37 88
	1890				
	1891	1100		do do	39 60
	1892				
	1891	400		do do	9 0
				Decatur Township.	
		400		Joseph Roper,	17 60
		196		½ Joseph Hutton,	8 47
		340		Ira H Kephart,	15 19
				Ferguson Township.	
		89		John Stinemitz,	18 78
		223	119	John Hambright,	9 78
		453	153	Daniel Torsey,	19 3
		433	153	George Ross,	8 94
		240		John Dougeton,	6 30
		101		P. O'Neinger,	3 12
		100		John Swan,	4 10
		100		Wiley's estate,	3 10
				Fox Township.	
	4273	457		James Wilson,	16 84
	4900	190		do do	29 96
	4182	190		do do	24 63
	4181			do. do do	31 23
	4198			do. do do	32 64
	4.71			do do do	33 63
	4181			do do	33 63
		100		Benjamin Dalel,	4 40
		80		Philetus Clark	3 64
				Girard Township.	
	1890	367	45	Morris & Stewart,	19 26
		300		Thomas Felton, four years,	11 46
	1840	210		Morris & Stewart,	9 66
	1931	549	1.6	do do	12 60
	1935	536		do do	11 88
	1934	173		do do	2 74
	1918	118	16	do do	5 26
	1918	116		do do	5 30
	1927	319	53	do do	7 84
	1930	334	120	do do	8 34
	1931				
	1931	160			4 00
	1937	57	103	do do	3 44
	3647	10		do do	16
				Goshen Township.	
		50		P. P Horizual,	3 93
		700		Joseph Shaw,	13 85
	5325	100		George Mead,	9 20
				Huston Township.	
	5062	990		William Powers,	20 76
		195		David Caldwell,	4 08
	5673	1041		Moore & Delaney,	21 84
	5674	1041	61	do do	21 84
	5067	990		William Powers,	20 76
	5066	990		do do	20 76
	5675	1041		Moore & Delaney	21 84
	4256	990		James Wilson,	9 26
	4903	420		Wilhelm Willink,	8 82
	4889	990		do do	10 36
	4902	55		do do	1 12
	5063	100		William Powers,	3 12
	5061	1113		do do	11 66
	5670	1041	80	Moore & Delaney,	21 84
	5671	1041	80	do do	21 84
	5679	1041	80	do do	21 84
	5672	347	27	do do	7 20
	5064	990		William Powers,	20 76
		200		Wing and Rider,	4 20
	4897	60		Wilhelm Willink,	1 86
	4897	50		do do	1 54
	4209	100		do do	2 10
				Jordan Township.	
		433	153	Richard Peters,	19 73
		do.	do.	Peter Kuhn,	do.
		do.	do.	Fredrick Beates,	do.
		do.	do.	John Dunwoodie,	do.
		216	156	Adam Reigert,	9 92
		197	80	Silas Wilcott,	9 10
		300		William Wilson,	13 80
		600		Geo. & Mary McCormick,	27 60
		200		James McNeal,	8 28
		120		William McKee,	7 38
		218		William Wiley,	15 02
	433	153		Isaac Wampole,	19 73
	433	153		William Hunter,	19 74
	433	153		John Cersey,	19 74
				Karthaus Township.	
	1900	600		Morris and Stewart,	27,00
	1901	778		do do	35 20
	1913	507		do do	22 80
	1093	200		do do	9 40
	1093	79	22	Charles Wilink,	3 52
	1023	88		do do	3 95
	3463	683	147	do do	28 70
	3475				
	1944	513	95	Morris and Stewart,	23 07
				Woodward Township.	
		300		William Parker,	11 10
		58		William Wistar,	2 13
		240		William Drinker,	8 88
		70		Henry Faunce,	2 59
		300		J. Morgan,	11 10
		260		C. & P. Louden,	6 18
		110		Charles Louden,	3 24
		443	77	Samuel Emlin,	16 35
		440	120	Henry Drinke,	00 78
				Morris Township.	
		103	31	John Fry, jr.,	3 58
		427		Philip Wager,	16 20
		421		Jesse Yarnell,	15 96
		345	85	John Andrews,	13 12
		330	125	William A. Smith,	12 50
		409	130	William Smith,	15 36
		166	24	Wm. M. Smith,	6 28
		486	32	do	18 44
		90		John Palmer,	3 42
		407	86	William Smith,	15 48
		300		Peter Yarnell,	11 40
		183		Francis Johnston,	8 42
		248		John Fry, jr.,	7 48
		330		—— Thomas,	10 80
		150		Francis Johnston,	7 12
		183		Stephen Kingston,	8 66
		170		Blair McLenahan,	6 52
		466		Jacob Wetzel,	22 25
		382		Joseph Simons,	14 50
		406	150	John Skyron,	15 44
		218		John Price,	4 26
		200		J. Nicholson, (w. ½)	7 60
		98		Andrew Dunlap	3 50
		102		Jacob Morgan,	3 86
		221		John Morgan,	8 36
		217		Casper Haynes,	8 24
		385		Christopher Baker,	14 62
		38		John Best,	1 74
		217		Casper Haynes,	8 22
				Penn Township.	
	583	200		Andrew Rees,	6 00
	5962	425	14	John Nicholson,	12 77
	"	168		John Nicholson,	6 70
	"	40		G. R. Barrett,	1 20
	5937	90		Catholic congre'tion,	2 46
	"	93		Cochrane Tract, W. Hipburn,	2 80
				Pike Township,	
	5781	950		John Nicholson,	19 02
	5778	1020		do	18 32
		200		A. & W. P. Reed,	8 66
	5777	1020	24	John Nicholson,	31 68
	5780	720	64	do	13 12
		100		Wm. Hartshorn,	2 00
		220		D. & W. Hartsock,	4 62
		268	47	Jno. M'Fenon, & co.,	8 40
				Union Township.	
	2006	475		Roberts & Fox,	17 47
	3587	350		do do	13 08
	3591	300		do do	11 23
	4251	850		Jamss Wilson,	31 83
	3581	276		Roberts & Fox,	11 00
	3588	56		do do	1 83
	3610	75		do do	2 70
	3608	50		do do	1 83
	No.			*Clearfield Borough.*	
		66		John Fleming,	2 00
		106		Hugh Wilson,	1 20
		121		J. Kline,	1 20
		122		J. Burg & Hoffnogle, 4,years,	2 68
		138		Jacob Kline,	1 20
		143		P. Shindle & Shaffner	80
		170		Andrew Brown,	80
		184		Michael Lentz,	80
		185		R. M'Clure,	80
		156		J. Watson,	1 20
		175		Christ. Kaufman,	40
		180		A. Whitmer,	40
		181		H. Barr,	40

F. G. MILLER, Trs'r.

March 5, 1852.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.

CHARLES P. FREEMAN & CO.,
(LATE FREEMAN, HODGES & CO.)
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS.
144 *Broadway, 1st door below Liberty st.*

NEW YORK.

HAVE now on hand, and will receive daily through the season, NEW GOODS, direct from the European manufacturers and CASH AUCTIONS, RICH PASAMONABLE FANCY SILK MILLINERY GOODS. Our stock of HOSIERY RIBBONS comprises every variety of the latest and most beautiful designs imported.

Many of the goods are manufactured expressly to our order, from our own designs and patterns, and stand unrivalled. We offer our goods for NETT CASH, at lower prices than any credit houses in America can afford.

All purchasers will find it greatly to their interest to receive a portion of their money and make selections from our large variety of RICH CHEAP GOODS

Ribbons, rich for Bonnet's, Caps, Sashes and Belts, Bonnet Silks Satins Gauzes, Lisse, and Fancy Ribbons, Embroidered Crapes, Crape Collars, Crape Cloaks, Cambric Collars, Cambric Sets, Cambric Dimitts, Cambric Edgings, Cambric Insertings, Cambric Muslins, Swiss Muslins, Jaconets, Mulls, Nainsooks, Linen Cambrics, Linen Lawns, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Linen Diapers, Linen Damasks, Table Cloths, Napkins, Doylies, Linen Sheetings, Linen Shirtings, Linen Towels, Linen Table Covers, Linen Bosoms, Linen Collars, Linen Cuffs, Linen Sets, Linen Dickies, Linen Bosom Ruffles, Linen Cambric Ruffles, Linen Cambric Dress Patterns, Linen Cambric Robes, Linen Cambric Dresses, Linen Cambric Suits, Linen Cambric Sacques, Linen Cambric Chemisettes, Linen Cambric Capes, Linen Cambric Bathes, Linen Cambric Habits, Linen Cambric Sleeves, Linen Cambric Cuffs, Linen Cambric Engravings, Linen Cambric Insertings, Embroidered Revieres, Laces, and Hemstitch Cambric Handkerchiefs, Blonds, Illusions, and Embroidered Laces for Capes, Honiton, Mechlen, Valenciennes, and Brussels Laces, English and Wove Thread, Smyrna, Lisle Thread and Cotton Laces, Kid, Lisle Thread, Silk and Sewing Silk, Gloves and Mitts, French and American Artificial Flowers, French Lace, English, American and Italian, Straw Bonnets and Trimmings. March 25, 1851.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY VIRTUE of an order of the Orphans' Court of Clearfield county, there will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, at the town of New Washington, on MONDAY the 26th day of APRIL, 1852, at 10 o'clock, A., the following described

REAL ESTATE,

Late the property of Jonathan Pearce, deceased, situate in Bell township, Clearfield county, and known as the ROBABAUGH PLACE, containing

100 Acres,

More or less, adjoining lands of Miller & Crist on the North, of Macmanus on the West, Daniel Snyder on the South, and Snyder on the East, having thereon erected a comfortable

Two-Story Log House, a Large Log Barn, with about 75 acres of Cleared Land in a good state of cultivation, and a good bearing Orchard thereon.

TERMS.

ONE-HALF Cash at the confirmation of these sales, and the balance in one year thereafter, with interest, to be secured by the premises by Bond and Mortgage.

By order of the Court.

JESSE HUTTON,
JOHN BYERS,
SAMUEL WEAVER,
Administrators of Jonathan Pearce, deceased.

March 12, '52.

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

NOTICE

To Justices of the Peace.

THE Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions have appointed me to prosecute on behalf of the Commonwealth in the county of Clearfield. The Justices of the Peace will therefore please make returns 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 B. FRANCE.

Clearfield, Dec. 30, 1851.

TAKE