only 78 succeeded in reaching Buenos Ayres, and some 60 odd escaped into the pampas.

To return to the battle. In this position the conflict commenced, and the whole of both lines was soon engaged in a hand-to-hand struggle, which lasted several hours and ended in Rosas' front being broken, and giving way in every direction leaving Urquiza master of the field. Rosas, who was thought to have been killed, but who was never actually in the field of battle, is now on board an English steamer, which was to take him to Pernambuco, where he would, if possible, join the steamer *Teviot*, and proceed to London.

The foreign agents in Buenos Ayres, at the request of General Mancilla, Governor of the city of Buenos Ayres, waited upon General Urquiza, at Palermo—late the country seat of Rosas—to intercede for a suspension of hostilities, on the ground that the city was prepared to surrender.—Urquiza replied to these gentlemen that "the people of Buenos Ayres had nothing to fear from the victors, because they came to destroy the system of terror, and to re-establish the dominion of the laws, and respect the rights of the people."

The moral of this answer conveys a rebuke as severe as it is well merited to those two foreign powers, who by their miserable and inefficacious intervention, have prolonged the miseries of these fine countries.

Amongst the people of note who are going from this city to the River Plate by the *Prince*, is General Paz, who is at last about to assume the position which his honorable character justly merits, in the new era now commencing for his much-loved country, the Argentine Republic.

The foreign legionaries in Montevideo have laid down their arms, and deposited them in the hands of the government authorities. These bravo fellows have returned to their work and their professions with a vast deal more eagerness than they quitted them some years ago, to defend the city which gave them its hospitality.

Gen. Urquiza promptly followed up his victory by investing the city of Buenos Ayres. Deprived of the presence of its Gov'r., and of its army, it could not make any prolonged defence; steps were being taken by the conquerors to call together a Representative Assembly of all the States of the Argentine Confederation, for the purpose of forming that federal constitution to which, for twenty years, Rosas had been the great obstacle. And thus occupied, the news leaves them.

The effect of this event in England was to cause *an advance of twenty-two per cent, in the market value of the Buenos Ayrean bonds.*

KOSSUTH'S ELOQUENCE.

On the 15th of March, when Kossuth was in St. Louis, he delivered a speech commencing as follows. As a specimen of the imaginative it is, perhaps, unsurpassed in prose in the English language:

"Ladies and Gentlemen:—To day is the fourth anniversary of the Revolution in Hungary. Anniversaries of Revolutions are almost always connected with the recollections of some patriots, death-fallen on that day, like the Spartans at Thermopylæ, martyrs of devotion to their fatherland. Almost in every country there is some proud catafalk, or some proud tombstone, adorned on such a day by a garland of evergreen, the pious offering of patriotic tenderness.

"I passed the last night in a sleepless dream. And my soul wandered on the magnetic wings of the past, home to my beloved bleeding land, and I saw in the dead of the night, dark veiled shapes with the paleness of eternal grief upon their sad brows, but terrible in the tearless silence of that grief, gliding over the church-yards of Hungary, and kneeling down at the head of the *graves*, and after a short prayer rising with *clenched* fists, and *gnashing* teeth, and then stealing away—becaus the blood-hounds of my country's murderers lurked from every corner on that night, and on this day, and lead to prison those who dare to show a pious remembrance to the beloved. To day a smile on the lips of a Magyar is taken for a crime of defiance to tyranny, and a tear in his eye equivalent to a revolt. And yet I have seen with the eye of my home-wandering soul, thousands performing the work of patriotic virtue.

"And I saw more. When the pious officers have stolen away, I saw the honored dead, half risen from their tombs, looking to the offerings, and whispering gloomily, "still a cypress, and still no flower of joy! Is there still the chill of winter and the gloom of night over thee, Fatherland? Are we not yet revenged?" and the sky of the east reddened suddenly, and boiled with bloody flames, and from the far, far west, a lightning flashed like a stare-spangled stripe, and within its light a young eagle mounted and soared towards the bloody flames of the east, and as he draw near, upon, his approching, the bloody flames changed into a radiant morning sun and a voice from above was heard in answer to the question of the dead:

"'Sleep yet a short while—mine is the revenge! I will make the stars of the west the sun of east!—and when you next awak, ye will find the flower of joy upon your cold bed."

"And the dead took the twig of cypress, the sign of resurrection, into their bony hands and lay down."

☞ To draw a ton upon an ordinary country road, requires a "pull" of one hundred and forty seven pounds; upon a Macadamized road sixty-five pounds; upon a Russ pavement, thirty-three pounds; upon plank roads, only twenty-three pounds."

Don't moralize with a man when he is on his back. Help him up, set him firmly on his feet, and then give him advice and means.

VETO MESSAGE.

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

GENTLEMEN:—Bill No. 590, on the files of the Senate, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Meadville Bank," with a capital of $100,000, has been presented for my consideration, together with others, providing for the establishment of sundry new banks, to be located as follows, to wit: one at Pittsburg, with a capital of 300,000, another at Allentown Lehigh county, with a capital of $150,000, another at Erie with a capital of $150,000, another at Carlisle, with a capital of $100,000 another at New Castle Lawrence county, with a capital of $100,000, another at Tamaqua, Schuylkill county, with a capital of $100,000, another at Mauch Chunk, Carbon county, with a capital of $100,000, another at Phœnixville, Chester county, with capital of $200,000, another at Monongahela city, Washington county, with a capital of $100,000, also, another, to add $150,000 to the capital stock of the Southwark Bank in the county of Philadelphia.

Since the General Assembly has thus indicated to me their views on the subject of increasing the banking capital of the State, I have given the question, in all its bearings, my most anxious consideration; have contemplated the probable effects of this proposed measure upon the interests of the whole people of the State—upon the laborer, mechanic, farmer, merchant, and manufacturer, and bringing to the aid of my judgment, the lights furnished by the past experience of the country, I have arrived at the conclusion that it is my solemn duty, however unpleasant, to differ with you on this subject. To dissent from the wishes of the representatives of the people, on a question of public policy, is painful to me in the extreme, but to shrink from the responsibility of performing a conscious duty, would be cowardly and criminal.

In returning so large a number of bank bills, without my sanction, for the reconsideration of the General Assembly, I deem it right that I should present my reasons for so doing at length, in one message, and have reference to this as applicable to these measures severally.

On assuming the duties of the Executive office, I distinctly announced, "that, in my opinion, no pretext can justify the creation of a superabundant amount of paper money, and that it was with painful alarm I have witnessed a growing disposition in the entire country to increase the use of this medium on a small specie basis, regardless of the inevitable effects of the large accession of coin which California is furnishing to this country and the world. Every people should have a circulating medium as a matter of convenience, and should have whatever amount the transaction of wholesome business affairs may demand; but unfortunately we are too unwilling to stopat the proper point in the creation of this medium. That as coin becomes abundant it should supplant and render unnecessary the use of paper, is to my mind the plainest teaching of common sense. Such practical effect is demanded by the true interests of the people."

The sentiments thus announced, I have long entertained; and their correctness is the more confirmed by every day's experience and reflection. I should, by assenting to these bills, agree practically to reverse this doctrine and maintain that as coin becomes abundant, the paper medium should be increased. This position would be so manifestly unsound that argument is not necessary to refute it.

The proposed new banks would add to the present banking capital of the State an aggregate sum of $1,550,000, or over ten per cent. on the active capital now in use, and thus swell the present amount of our paper circulation to the extent of four or five millions.

Whilst I am not prepared to say, that at the proper time, a bank might not be useful, if properly managed, at some of the points named, I have had no difficulty whatever in satisfying my mind that there is, at this time, no real necessity for such an extensive increase of paper money, nor that if such increase were permitted, the effect would be prejudicial to the true interests of the mass of the people, and that it would exercise a demoralizing influence upon the business affairs of the State.—The immediate effect would be, I have no doubt, to enhance the nominal prices of all kinds of goods and property, by the depreciation of bank paper, stimulating thereby a spirit of wild and fanciful speculation, begetting prodigality and idleness; the legitimate fruits of an inflated currency. All violent movements on this subject are unwise and especially injurious to the unwary citizen. Experience has demonstrated that all sudden expansions and contractions of a paper currency, exercise a prejudicial influence on the real prosperity of the country. Such sudden convulsions, it is true, are sometimes turned to the advantage of the shrewd capitalists, but the unsuspecting farmer or mechanic, enticed from his safe pursuit by the fair promises of the expansion, is crushed in his new experiment, by the violence of the contraction.

If it be true that "experience teaches wisdom"—and none will doubt this—the people af Pennsylvania should be wise on this subject, and a mere reference to that experiment, it seems to me, should be sufficient to awaken them to the danger of the measure in question.

The consequences of a similar policy, adopted in 1814, regardless of the admonitions of the sagacious Snyder, are still remembered by some who participated in the scenes of those days, and are known to all of us as a dark page in the history of the State. Let no man flatter himself with the belief that the same cause will not produce the same effect in the future that it has done in the past. The country, it is true, is now inhabited by a new generation, but the nature of man has undergone no change since the days of Snyder—his impulses and objects are the same, and the laws of trade are unaltered; and assuredly, if we rush into the errors of that day, we may justly anticipate a similar retribution. Nor is this the only practical demonstration of the danger of the proposed policy, to be found in our history. Who does not remember something of the condition of affairs that existed throughout the whole extent of our vast country during the years 1834–'35–'36. Who has forgotten the warning voice of the patriotic Jackson, admonishing the people against the consequences of an inflated currency and an unstrained system of credit, which then pervaded our business circles, and affected deeply domestic arrangements.—But his warning was not heeded until it was too late to arrest the evil. The great bank expansion of that period engendered a spirit of desperate speculation and habits of prodigality which distinguished alike the career of States, corporations and individuals. And who can contemplate, without regret and shame, the disgrace and misery which followed as a legitimate consequence. The imaginary fortunes of individuals were dispelled as fog before the rising sun, and the meshes of the speculator were rent asunder as cobwebs before the torrent of revulsion that ensued. States, corporations and individuals were prostrated beneath its weight—their plighted faith become a by-word and scoff, and their credit was hawked about in the market and offerded for a mere fraction of its nominal value. Whilst the unwary citizen who had been misled by this artificial state of affairs including widows and orphans, whose means, under the force of the delusion, had been invested schemes purely speculative, found themselves houseless and penniless upon the charity of the public. Nor is this all. The effect of extending the banking capital of the State, in 1836, by the charter of the United States and other banks, from a little over fourteen to exceeding fifty millions was scarcely less disastrous. The consequences to our state credit, to the trade and commerce of our metropolis, to the interests of all classes of our people, and the honor of the Commonwealth abroad, are topics too unpleasant to be discussed at this day, and I only allude to them as so many admonitions against the tendency of the effort now making to increase the amount of banking capital, evidently calculated to produce a somewhat similar state of affairs.

These expansions are delusive and unprofitable, and as shown by their past history, clearly inimical to the rights and interest of labor. From an able report made to Congress on this subject in 1840, I have gathered some very interesting facts, which speak a language that cannot be misunderstood. They are to the effect that, from 1834 to 1836, the increase of paper currency in the United States was near 48 per cent.—that the advance in the price of that kind of real estate, which was constantly in the market, was over one hundred per cent.—in stocks, real and fancy, aboot one hundred and twenty per cent.—in flour, pork, corn, &c., about sixty per cent., and in the price of labor, the source of all wealth, but a little over sixteen per cent. But not so when the contraction comes, for then labor bears the first shock, and depreciates most severely. In every view, therefore, is a fluctuating currency prejudicial to the interests of the laborer. Labor is the last thing to raise in price, and does so least, with an inflation of the currency, but suffers first and most severely under the contraction. Besides during the times of such inflation, the laborer is forced to receive his wages at the standard price of a sound currency, in that which is depreciated, and purchase his necessaries at the high prices consequent upon such depression. Such expansions, in addition are adverse to the real prosperity of the country—retard rather than advance it. The artificial growth produced by the expansion is more than counteracted by the paralysing influence of the contraction, and the aggregate prosperity is less than it would be were the country left to its steady natural advance.

But how clearly impoverishing is the effect of an inflated currency upon all our State and National interests, now closely pressed by foreign competition. It virtually opens ous ports to invite such rivalry against all these pursuits, and no rate of tariff that the wisdom of Congress can devise within any reasonable limit, can counteract its influence. It greatly enhances the nominal prices of goods and commodities in this, above what they will bear in other countries, whilst at the same time it retards rathers than fecilitates their production. It thus gives the foreign producer the opportunity of manufacturing at the low rates of his own country, and selling at the inflated prices of ours; for he receives his pay not in our depreciated paper but in gold and silver. It is this state of the currency, more than any other feature in the policy of this country, that enables the foreign manufacturer to compete, if not to undersell, the American producer in our own markets.

But where is the evidence that so large an increase of the banking capital is required and why authorize such an increase all at one time? During the official service of my two last predecessors, covering a period of nine years, but four new banks of issue were created; and when has Pennsylvania been more prosperous than during that time? When, since first burthened by her heavy debt, did her credit stand higher? And when did the labor of her citizens reap a better reward? She has, during the whole time, stood erect, maintained her faith; and by the proper exercise of her own inherent elements of wealth, has been steadily extricating herself from the embarrasments brought upon her by a spirit of prodigality, transfused throughout the whole country as the consequence of the expansions of paper money to which I have already referred.

There is nineteen millions of banking capital in the State, of which about four and a half millions of dollars are invested in stocks, bonds, &c., a business not necessarily connected with banking, nor contemplated in the creation of banks. This fact furnishes some evidence that at times there had been more banking capital than the legitimate business of these institutions seemed to require, and certainly there is nothing in the present condition of the country to justify so larg an accession to our paper medium.

The present period is one distinguished for the great abundance of coin. The mines of California and Australia have reacently been contributing to swell inordinately the usual supply which other parts of the world still continue unabatedly to furnish. Money is unnsually plenty in this country and has not been so much so, nor so cheap in Europe, for many years The bank of England now contains the enormous sum of near ninety millions of gold and silver, whilst in France and Holland there is an evident excess above the demands of busines. In the United States we have a full supply, which is now being rapidly augmented by new receipts:—These receipts, as I learn from reliable, though unofficial sources, by importaiton and coinage, for the months of January' February and March, amounted to over thirteen millions and a half, leaving in this country, after deducting all exports of specie, for the same period, a balance of near seven millions of dollars. This ratio of increase would soon double and treble the whole capital of the country. And it is worthy of remark that this great increase of gold coinage is beginning to awaken the inquiry as to what is to be the effect upon this great standard of value, as compared with other coins or circulating mediums. The effect of this superabundance of money on the business affairs of the country is already being made manifest. The signs of the times, it seems to me, indicate very clearly that we are approaching a period of more than natural prosperity resulting from this excess of money. The mania which prevails for all kinds of business and projects of improvement, which require the investment of large sums of money, is the evidence of such a tendency in our monetary affairs. If then, we are to take counsel from the past, and the indications of the present, we must believe that this abundance of currency will, of itself, produce an inflation of prices and lead to speculation and prodigality. But such artificial prosperity will be of short duration. The re-action will as certainly come as that the sun will continue to rise in the east and set in the west; and, unfortunately, when it does come, the innocent and unwary who have made least in this game, are forced to suffer most. It is wise then, in full view of such unmistakable indications, to hasten this state of affairs, and aggravate the evil by an improvident increace of paper money? Shall we so far forget the severe lessons which have been heretofore inflicted on this noble State? I trust not. I do not say that it may not be proper at some future time to charter new banks at some of the points in the State, where it is now proposed to locate them; bnt I most sincerely believe, and I express this belief with the utmost deference to the views of the General Assembly, that the present is not a propitious period for an increase of banking capital. Let us first see what is to be the effect of the increase of gold coinage and the abundance of money to which I have already alluded. It is prudent, at least, to remain on the safe side of the question. There is no danger of the real prosperity of the State being retarded for the want of paper money, and I have never known the people to suffer from such cause. Our currency is now as sound as at any other period in the history of the Commonwealth, and her prosperity and growth resulting from the energy, industry and enterprise of her people, equal to that of any of her sister States. Artificial means to improve this condition, might readily produce the reverse result.

I think the aggregate banking capital of the State large enough, and that of the whole country too large—much too large for the welfare of those pursuits closely pressed by foreign competition. But the great monetary movement, which, at this time, would seem wise and necessary, is not within the control of a single State. If this were so, and Pennsylvania were that State, I have no hesitation in saying, that I should not, during my official career, sanction the charter or re-charter of any bank. It should be my purpose to reduce rather than increase the paper circulation. But a single member of this confederacy can do but little more than show a good example and invite immitation on the part of sister States. Situated as we are, therefore, we can only make the best of the circumstances which surround us—restrain the evil and promote the good, so far as the influence of the State may go.

I have not been insensible to the force of the reasoning in favor of establishing banks in particular localities, as a medium through which to conduct heavy business transactions, and I should not object to institutions for this purpose with all the attributes of a bank except the right to create paper money. It is urged also, that certain localities need what are called banking facilities, that are now without such accommodations, and that some, or all of these bills are only intended to afford to such places that which has already been extended to others. I am free to anmit that there are localities thus situated, and that it is intended, by the bills in question, to supply some of these, and were it practicable to afford to them these facilities, without increasing the present amount of paper money, or in other words, if this end could be accomplished by taking from localities that now manifestly have too much the evils of an increase of banking capital which I have suggested, could not apply. But cannot, to my mind, be justified, tha any inconvenience suffered by certain localities, should be regarded as paramoun to the important considerations that seem clearly, at this time, to weigh against any increase of the paper medium of the State. This complaint may be gradually set at rest hereafter, should the considerations against an increase of capital continue, by refusing to re-charter banks in localities where there is an excess of such facilities and distributing them in other quarters.—But in this, the utmost care will be necessary, for we have learned by sad experience that it is a dangerous policy to locate these institutions in a region of country greatly deficient in capital. I need not call to mind the numerous instances in which banks, thus located, have misled the business community, by their promises to pay, without a dollar in their vaults, and then exploded to the vast injury of the people. They are so many arguments to sustain the truthfulness of this position, and nothing but my unwillingness to excite unpleasant recollections, restrains me from pointing out the particulars of some of these occurrences. But I trust they may not, on that account, escape your reflection. A bank created for the use only of those who desire to become borrowers, cannot answer. The mere corporate franchises cannot give it all the elements of a good bank. The patrons of such an institution must put money into its vaults, before they can draw any out. In other language, if a particular locality be poor, it will not be made rich by the possession of a bank, possessing no better qualities than the right to make paper money. There must be not only a necessity for such an institution, but legitimate business and wealth in such locality to sustain it, or the probabilities are that the result will be disastrous. It is not always a good argument in favor of locating a bank at a given point, to say that it is difficult to get money at such a place. That may be the very reason why public interest and safety would forbid such location. Besides, it is to this difficulty, to a great extent, that this commodity is indebted for its value. I am quite sure that if it were made sufficiently abundant to answer the views of some political economists, it would neither be valuable nor useful. The advantages resulting to the particular localities in which these institutions are found, are as a general principle, greatly overrated. I can bring to review in my mind a vast district of the State, embracing some eighteen contiguous counties, all flourishing and prosperous, in which there is not to be found a single bank issue, and yet I do not see that these are less prosperous than counties favored with many banks. A number of the counties, within the range to which I refer, were at one time favored with banks, but these institutions have failed and gone out of existence, and I cannot perceive that such counties are less flourishing than they were when their respective banks were in full operation. This seclusion from banks, it should be remembered, is not without its advantages. The people of such regions are perhaps fully rewarded for what they suffer in inconvenience, by the protection they thus enjoy from the force of commercial revulsions. What they loose at the time of a bank expansion is more than made good to them by their escape from the full force of the contraction. A little reflection on the occurrences, during the periods to which I have repeatedly made reference, will satisfy any one that this is no mere fanciful idea but a clear practical truth.

I have thus, gentlemen, performed what I regard as an imperative duty. Should subsequent events demonstrate that I have erred, I shall at least have the consolation to know that such error is of the head and not of the heart.

WM. BIGLER.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, April 20, 1852.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.

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

HAVE now on hand, and will receive daily through the season, NEW GOODS, direct from the European manufacturers an CASH AUCTIONS, RICH PASAIONABLE FANCY SILK MILLINERY GOODS. Our stock of RICH RIBBONS comonses 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 house in America can afford.

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

Ribbons rich for Bonnets, Caps, Sashes and Belts,
Bonnet Silks, Satins, Crapes, Lisses and Tarletons.
Embroideries, Collars, Chemisettes, Capes, Berthas.
Habits, Sleeves, Cuffs, Engravings, and Insertings.
Embroidered Revlers, Lace, and Hemstitch Cambric Hdkfs,
Blonds, Illusions, and Embroidered Laces for Caps.
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, 1849.

Millinery and Mantua Making.

MISS FORD & MISS HUNTER,

RESPECTFULLY announce to the ladies of Clearfield and vicinity, that they have commenced the business of Making, Reparing, and Coloring Bonnets Black, Making Dresses, Caps, &c.,

and may be found in the shop adjoining the residence of Wm. J Hemphill, on Front street.

They hope to be favored with a liberal share of public patronage, as their work will be done to please and on the most reasonable terms. April 16, 1852.

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

MARY ANN HICKS, vs. JOHN HICKS, } In the Common Pleas of Clearfield co., No. 38 May Term 1852. Alias subpoena for divorce.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Defendant, that the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county have granted an alias subpoena for divorce, returnable on the THIRD DAY OF MAY NEXT, commanding the said Defendant to be and appear before said Court, at the return of said writ, to shew cause, if any he has, why the Plaintiff should not have a Decree in Divorce in her favor. Of all which he will take notice.

ALEX. CALDWELL, Sh'ff.
Sheriff's office, Clearfield, April 7, 1852.

Notice to Tax-Payers.

ALL PERSONS who pay to the Collectors of their respective townships, the whole amount of their STATE TAX on or before the first day of JULY next, shall have an abatement of FIVE PER CENT allowed to them by the Collectors of their respective townships. By order of the Commissioners.

Attest, G. H. GOODLANDER, Cl'k.
Commissioners Off'ce, Feb. 6th, 1852.

List of Retailers

Of Foreign and Domestic Merchandise in Clearfield County, for the year 1852.

BELL TOWNSHIP.			
Thomas McGhee & Co.,	no liquor.	14	do
John S. Kelley,	do	14	do
D. Stewart & Co.	do	14	do
Thomas Bateson,	liquor.	14	do
BURNSIDE TOWNSHIP.			
Dowler & Ake,	no liquor.	14	do
Cummings & Mahaffy,	do	14	do
James McIlvain,	do	14	do
John Patchin, & Sons.	do	14	do
BECCARIA TOWNSHIP.			
Patchin & Swan,	Liquor.	14	do
Carter & Hancock,	do	14	do
Israel Cooper,	no liquor	14	do
Boynton & Nevlin,	do	14	do
Isaiah Warrick,	do	14	do
BRADFORD TOWNSHIP.			
James B. Graham,	no liquor.	13	do
Hurathall & Bro.	do	13	do
BOGGS TOWNSHIP.			
R. M. Stevenson & Co.	no liquor.	14	do
I. L. Barrett,	do	14	do
BRADY TOWNSHIP.			
P. W. Barrett,	no liquor.	14	do
Joseph Liggett,	do	14	do
Samuel Arnold,	do	14	do
R. H. Moore,	do	14	do
Frederick Arnold.	do	14	do
CHEST TOWNSHIP.			
Brady & Rorabaugh,	no liquor.	14	do
Nathaniel Hughes	do	14	do
H. Pennington,	liquor.	14	do
COVINGTON TOWNSHIP.			
Francis Condriet,	liquor.	14	do
John H. Harmons,	do	14	do
J. P. Riter,	do	14	do
Levi Lutes	no liquor.	13	do
CLEARFIELD BOROUGH.			
A. K. Wright,	no liquor.	14	do
Leonard & Moore,	do	13	do
Wallace & Hills,	do	13	do
J. L. Hunter,	do	13	do
R. M. Moore,	do	14	do
C. Kratzer,	do	14	do
David Winternitz,	do	14	do
R. Mason,	liquor,	13	do
OYSTER SALOON.—R. Smith,		6	do
CURWENSVILLE BOROUGH.			
William M'Bride,	no liquor	13	do
William H. Bloom,	liquor.	13	do
Isaac Smith,	do	13	do
DECATUR TOWNSHIP.			
J. G & G. H. Steiner,	no liquor.	14	do
FERGUSON TOWNSHIP.			
Wm. G. Butler,	no liquor.	14	do
John P. Hoyt.	do	14	do
GIRARD TOWNSHIP.			
T. H. Fulton, & Co.	no liquor	13	do
J. Patchin & Sons	do	14	do
Augustus Leonard,	liquor.	14	do
GOSHEN TP.—E. Irwin & Sons	no Liquor.	14	do
HUSTON TP.—T. B. Wise.	do do	14	do
JORDAN TP.—Jno M. Chase.	do do	14	do
KARTHAUS TOWNSHIP.			
Rose & Freeman,	no liquor	14	do
B. D. Hall & Co.	do	14	do
Edward McGarvey	do	14	do
LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP.			
Wm. Addleman, jr., & Co.	no liquor	14	do
James Forrest	no liquor	14	do
MORRIS TOWNSHIP.			
J. R. Wing,	no liquor,	14	do
E. W. Hale, & Co.	do	14	do
T. J. Hoover,	do	14	do
Geo & McKean,	do	14	do
Moore & Bro.	do	14	do
James M. Leonard,	liquor.	14	do
PENN TOWNSHIP.			
Robins & Mendenhall,	no liquor.	14	do
Isaac Smith,	liquor	14	do
PIKE TOWNSHIP.			
Eliza Irvin,	no liquor.	13	do
John & H. D. Patton,	do	13	do
George Beatty,	liquor.	14	do
PATENT MEDICINES.—J. & H. D. Patton		4	do
UNION TOWNSHIP.			
R. W. Moore,	no liquor.	14	do
Henry Whitebread,	do	14	do
WOODWARD TOWNSHIP.			
Lytle & Hoover,	no liquor.	14	do
Joseph Kemp,	do	14	do

I do hereby certify the above to be a correct list of the retailers of Foreign and Domestic Merchandise in Clearfield county for the year 1852. JOHN. L. CURTIN, Mer. Appraiser.

Clearfield March 19, 1852.

☞ An Appeal will be held at the Commissioner's Office, in the Borough of Clearfield on Monday the 5th of May next.

PENN IRON FOUNDRY;

Machine, Pattern and Blacksmith Shop,
Clarion, Pa.

THE undersigned would announce to the citizens of Clearfield, and adjoining counties, that he has opened a room on Second street, in the borough of Clearfield, near the store of Leonard & Moore, where he intends keeping a GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF CASTINGS, warranted to be made of the best material, and at prices that cannot fail to please. The following comprises part of the stock on hand:

FULTON'S HOT-AIR COOKING STOVE, for either Wood or Coal. This Stove has proved half the fuel used by the introduction of any other form of stoves. It has superseded almost every county, the well known Hathaway and Lyons stoves. It is easily understood, and the flues being so arranged that all can be cleaned without any trouble. The peculiar form and construction is such as to render it the most durable of all stoves. Numerous testimonials could be added, but it is deemed unnecessary.

IMPROVED PREMIUM COOKING STOVES—at from $18 to $30
PARLOR STOVES—for either wood or coal.
AIR-TIGHT do
SALAMANDER do a beautiful Coal Stove.
VASE do
EGG do
NINE & TEN PLATE Stoves—very cheap.
MANTLE GRATES, with summer pieces. A large variety and superior finished Grates from 15 to 28 inches.
COMMON GRATES, all sizes.
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL RAILING; HOLLOW WARE; OVEN MOUTHS; GRID IRONS, WAFFLE do SCALE BEAMS WAGON BOXES, SLEIGH SHOE & BOB SOLES, OAR RINGS for the ROAD SCRAPERS, a new article. CORN SHELLERS, CORN AND COB MILLS, warranted to grind 15 Bus Ears per hour. BLACKSMITH TUYERES, the best in use; do, MAN DRILLS and TIRE BENDERS;

Together with the usual variety of articles kept at Foundry Establishments.

Also, Made to Order,

GRIST and SAW-MILL GEARING—having decidedly the largest stock, and best variety of patterns of any establishment in western Pennsylvania; MILL DOGS, SHAFTING—large and small, front or wrought iron, HANGERS, DRUMS and PULLIES; Iron and other spoked Water WHEELS; WOOD and IRON GATHES; MANDRILLS for Circular Saws, WOOD BORING MACHINES.

Constantly on hand and for sale,

FANNING MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, PENNOCK'S CELEBRATED GRAIN DRILLS, &c. &c.

Screw-Cutting.

Any sized Screw, with any desired number of threads to the inch, either square or V thread.

Brass, Copper, and Babbett's Metal Castings made to order.

NATHAN MYERS.

March 4, 1852.—1y.

To Mill Owners.

THE undersigned has appointed L. H. CARTER, of Clearfield, his agent for the sale of Castings, who will receive bills for all kinds of Mill Gearing, and other machinery. Persons desirous to contract will do well to call and examine the catalogue of Patterns, and specimens of the work, before making engagements elsewhere. Castings will be delivered, if desired, at Clearfield, and warranted to be made of good material, and finished in a workmanlike manner. Having in running order FIVE superior Lathes, and other machinery in the same proportion, employing none but the best workmen, using the very best Pig iron and Coal, with many other advantages, he flatters himself that his work will be done as well as in the best city shops, and on the shortest notice.

For particulars, call on Mr. CARTER, Agent.

NATHAN MYERS.

March 4, 1852.—1y

MACKEREL,
SHAD, CODFISH,
SALMON,
HERRINGS,
PORK,
HAMS AND SIDES,
LARD AND CHEESE.

Constantly on hand and for sale by
J. PALMER & Co.,
Market Street Wharf,
PHILADELPHIA.
March 11, 1852.—3m

New Store.

FRANCIS COUDRIET,
FRENCHVILLE, Clearfield Co., Pa.,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Clearfield county, that he has opened a NEW STORE, in the stand formerly occupied by Mr. Lamotte, where he has on hand every variety of GOODS usually kept in a retail store, all of which will be sold CHEAP for CASH or exchanged for country produce of all kinds.

F. COUDRIET.
Frenchville, March 18, 1852.

ADJOURNED ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF Real Estate.

BY VIRTUE of an order of the Orphans' Court of Clearfield county, granted at December term, 1851, there will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE on MONDAY THE THIRD DAY OF MAY NEXT, 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 either of the undersigned residents near Clearfield.

TERMS:—One-Third of the purchase money, to be paid on the 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.

DAVID FULLERTON,
Clearfield, April 1, 1852. WM. FULLERTON, Ad'm'r.