

the former addressed by H. B. Swoope, Esq., and the latter by Hon. G. R. Barren. Several Committees were appointed, when the meeting adjourned to meet on Thursday evening. On Thursday a number of the citizens again assembled in the Court House. A full account of their doings will be given in our next.

### PROCEEDINGS OF THE WHIG MEETING.

Pursuant to a published call, a number of the whigs of Clearfield county, assembled in the Court House Tuesday evening 20th instant. Thomas Shea was called to the chair, Peter Rider and Alexander Murray were elected Vice Presidents, and S. J. Nowson Secretary. Wm. Rodebaugh, L. R. Carter, and E. D. Patterson were appointed a Committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. During the absence of the Committee H. Bucher Swoope was called upon and addressed the meeting. The following preamble and resolutions, were reported by the Committee, read, and unanimously adopted.

**Resolved,** That while the Democratic party are divided and split up into discordant factions, some of the opposing and some sustaining the Administration of President Pierce, (its supporters being held together by the "cohesion power of public plunder") we shall still maintain with united and unabating ardor, the great principles of the whig party, which have for their aim the security of our Union and Constitution, and the final triumph of which even in the darkest hours of disaster and defeat, we have never for one moment doubted.

**Resolved,** That the recommendation of President Pierce in his recent message, of a still greater reduction of the present exceedingly low tariff, we regard as prejudicial to the interests of the American manufacturer, the labor and the mechanic, believing that such a specific duty on imported merchandise, capable of being produced or manufactured in this country, as will protect our manufacturer from a competition based on the minimum scale of wages in England and Europe, are indispensable to the growth and prosperity of the body politic.

**Resolved,** That we do yet, and will ever hold the unrestricted use of the veto power to be prejudicial to our liberties and our institutions, believing that it was designed by the framers of our Constitution as a strictly conservative power, to enable the Executive to protect the other departments of the Government against the encroachments of the Legislature.

**Resolved,** That we are in favor of the adjustment of all territorial limits on the plan of conciliation and purchase—a plan in violation of which no nation has ever prospered.

**Resolved,** That we are in favor of the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands to and among the several States, for educational and like purposes.

**Resolved,** That we are in favor of a general scheme of international improvements by the general Government, believing the measure to be clearly constitutional, and calculated to produce benefits which separate State action cannot accomplish.

**Resolved,** That we regard the construction of the great "Southern Atlantic and Pacific Railway," as the only means by which California, New Mexico, Utah and Oregon are to be retained in the confederacy, and the Pacific Ocean subdued to our commerce, by which the trade of Japan, China, and all Asia, will be made tributary to our Treasury.

**Resolved,** That the course of our State Administration, as led and guided by Gov. Bigler, meets with our most unqualified disapprobation, believing that its every act has only been to plunge the Commonwealth still deeper in debt, and thus increase the already onerous liabilities of our tax-burthened citizens.

**Resolved,** That the continued mismanagement of our Public Works, and the outrages perpetrated upon them under the official sanction of the Canal Board, by an organized band of corrupt politicians, combined together by the fraternal bonds of swindling and robbery, who have for years succeeded in controlling the elections of nearly every county in the State, is a disgrace and an evil to our Commonwealth that calls loudly for reform, and that we will continue to raise our voices and our influence against such frauds and corruption until the whole tribe of political officeholders, office-beggars, and corrupt politicians shall be eradicated from our State improvements, by their immediate sale, or some other measure equally effective.

**Resolved,** That we are in favor of the immediate and unconditional sale of the Public Works, that the State may be relieved from the annual burden of two millions two hundred and fifty thousand dollars!

Thomas H. Fulton was elected Senatorial, and Benjamin Hartshorn Representative Delegates.

On motion it was **Resolved,** That the proceedings be published in the papers of the district. The meeting then adjourned.

THOS. SHEA, Pres't.  
S. J. Nowson, Secretary.

A friend of ours in discussing the qualities of the Russian Bear, and Mahomedan Turkey, remarked that if the Lord saw proper to turn all Turkey into gingerbread, the Bear would eat it all up for breakfast, and the young ones cry for more. Don't you think he would prefer Bar meat for a Christmas dinner,

**Native Meeting.**  
Bradford Dec. 19th, 1852.  
At a Native American Meeting held at Peter's Schoolhouse, in Bradford township the 10th inst., Mark Kaylor was chosen President, Leo Turner Secretary, Wm. Hoover and John Peters Vice Presidents. The meeting was addressed by different gentlemen present. Any amount of good feeling existed among those who were present, when at a late hour in the evening, the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted.

**WHEREAS,** We a portion of the citizens of Clearfield county, and of the U. States, believing that great and lasting evil to our country and its institutions, is and will be produced, by the promiscuous right of suffrage, now guaranteed to all foreigners, of every nation, tribe, clime, and language; and whereas, the Constitution of our country requires native citizens to have arrived at twenty-one years of age before they can enjoy the right of suffrage, therefore

**Resolved,** That we are in favor of extending the period of residence in this country to twenty-one years.

**Resolved,** That we regard the right of suffrage, as the dearest franchise purchased by the blood of the revolution, and that upon its legitimate, and intelligent exercise depend the prosperity and the perpetuity of all American institutions.

**Resolved,** That we do not believe that foreigners living in this country living here, totally unaccustomed to a republican form of government, and totally unacquainted with Democratic institutions—speaking a different language, and the most of them ignorant and debased from Oligarchical laws, and tyrannical oppression—are capable after a short residence of five years, to exercise intelligibly this sacred and inviolable right.

**Resolved,** That while we do not regard religion as a party element, but believe and cherish the sacred privilege guaranteed to us by our Constitution—the right of every man to worship God, according to the dictates of his own conscience—we yet believe the bible to be the foundation of our free government, and an attempt by any party, or any sect, to remove it from our public schools, we will consider as a blow aimed at the very existence of our Commonwealth, and our native land.

**Resolved,** That the conduct of Governor BIGLER, in appointing James Campbell, to the post of Attorney General, and subsequently of Franklin Pierce in raising him to a high official station in his cabinet, after he had been repudiated by the free suffrages of a large majority of the people of Pennsylvania, meets with our decided and unqualified disapprobation.

**Resolved,** That we recommend to all men, who wish to protect their rights as American citizens and who prize our present school system to call meetings, and organize under the Banner and principles contained in this resolution, ever remembering that in Union there is strength.

**Resolved,** That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the office of the Clearfield Republican for publication.

MARK KYLAR, Chairman.  
LEE TURNER, Secretary.

The above resolutions came to us accompanied with a threat that if we refused to give them a place in our papers we would then be placed in the hands of the press, that we would be the losers thereby. Do the citizens of Bradford suppose that we can be forced to do that which is contrary to our wishes by such threats—or for fear that a few paltry dollars and cents might elude our grasp we can be induced to prove recreant to our duty? If so they are certainly very much mistaken.

We claim the privilege of exercising our judgment in relation to all articles sent to us for publication, and of publishing and excluding such articles as we think proper, and those who do not see fit to patronize us on these conditions are not bound to do so. The preamble and resolutions adopted at the meeting in this place were certainly of the most rabid and objectionable character—calculated, or at least intended to array one religious denomination against another, and if possible the entire balance of the community against one particular religious sect—attributing effects to improper causes, and making assertions for the purpose, in which we could not see a shadow of truth. These, with other objections, account for their being denied a place in our columns; and were the above equally objectionable, a similar fate would, in all probability, have befallen them. We were not well aware that false reports have been profusely circulated in relation to the press, the threatening manner in which we have been requested to publish the proceedings would of itself, have been sufficient to exclude them from our columns. We give place to them however, and make known that should the proceedings of any other meetings come with such a threat attached, they will certainly meet with a warm reception—that is provided we have a good fire in the stove.

In giving place to the above, we would not wish to be considered as endorsing the sentiments contained therein or approving of the measure. But believing as we do, that giving publicity to their productions will only tend to retard their advancement. We permit the proceeding to pass without further comment at present—believing that the sentiments therein contained are sufficiently ridiculous to condemn themselves in the minds of intelligent, reflecting and unprejudiced persons. When we find more time and room we will again refer to the subject.

In Congress thus far, nothing of Special importance has transpired—the time being mainly occupied in the introduction of bills and reception of petitions, and their reference to appropriate committees.

**Treaty of Alliance of France and England.**  
The New York Herald professes to have received special information, that on the 11th of November a treaty of alliance was signed in London by Count Walewski, on the part of France, and Lord Cardon, on the part of England, in reference to the Turkish question.

The treaty thus concluded between the high contracting parties of England and France was despatched immediately by couriers to Berlin and Vienna, with an intimation that from the day of its arrival at each of these capitals, a period of seven days would be allowed to the cabinets of Prussia and of Austria to determine upon their assent or refusal to enter into the arrangement. If agreed to, well and good; if rejected it was to be understood that France and England would take the Eastern controversy into their own hands.

We further learn, that from the terms of this treaty, Russia will be required forthwith to evacuate the Danubian Principalities, or that, in refusing, she hazards the momentous consequences of an immediate joint declaration of war from England and France. And as the shortest road to peace, when once this declaration is made we may safely assume that the active operations of the allies against Russia will be of the most effective and formidable description, by land and sea. We may count upon the movement of two hundred thousand Frenchmen, in the highest state of equipment and discipline, across the Rhine and the Alps, to compel Austria and Prussia to show their hands. We may also expect a simultaneous movement of the French and English fleets near Constantinople into the Black Sea, and that the extermination of the Russians in those waters will speedily follow; while unless prevented by the freezing of the Baltic, another squadron of the allies will no doubt at the same time set sail for the latitude of St. Petersburg.

**Extracts from the Report of the P. M. Gen'l.**  
Six.—The whole number of Post Offices in the United States at the close of the last official year, June 30, 1853, was 22,320. Of this number 255 are of the highest class, the postmasters at which are appointed by the President. At the present date (1st Dec. 1853,) the total number of post offices is 22,688. During the past year, commencing 1st July, 1852, 1,898 post offices were established; 679 were discontinued; and there were appointed to office during said year, besides the 1,898 postmasters to the newly-established offices aforesaid, 3,850 upon resignation, 225 dead, 182 change of site, 91 where the postmaster had moved away, and 2,321 on removal of prior incumbent; being 8,567 postmasters appointed during the year ending 30th June, 1853.

At the close of the fiscal year, ending on the 30th of June last, there were in operation within the United States, 6,592 mail routes; their aggregate length was 217,743 miles, and 5,533 contractors employed thereon.

The annual transportation of the mails on those routes was 61,892,542 miles; the annual cost thereof, \$4,445,968; being about seven cents two mills per mile.

Of these 61,892,542 miles of annual transportation, 12,986,705 miles are required to be performed on railroads, at a cost of \$1,091,329, being about twelve cents three mills per mile; 6,685,065 miles in steamboats, at a cost of \$692,368, being about nine cents four mills per mile; 21,330,320 miles in coaches, at a cost of \$1,806,958, being about five cents six mills per mile; and 20,890,440 miles in modes not specified, at a cost of \$1,055,313, being about five cents per mile.

The inland service at the close of the last fiscal year, when compared with the service at the close of the preceding year, shows an increase of 3459 miles in the length of the mail routes; of 2,906,814 in the number of miles of annual transportation, and of \$555,997 in the annual cost of transportation.

**The Erie Rail Road Case.**  
In the U. S. Court at Pittsburgh, last week, the petitions for injunctions against the Mayor and the citizens of Erie, to restrain them from tearing up the rails on the Lake Shore Roads, came up before Judge Irwin. The case was argued by Messrs. Shaler, A. W. Loomis, and Stanton for the Plaintiffs, and by Messrs. James Thompson, Elijah Babbit, and Col. S. W. Black, for the Defendants. The matter occupied the whole week and the decision of the Judge was given on Saturday. We are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Burton, Telegraph Operator at this place, for the following news on the subject.

The Judge gave a strong decision against the Franklin Canal Company, declaring its charter void, and refusing an injunction to restrain the citizens from injuring their Road from Erie to the Ohio line. The injunction against the citizens of Erie, restraining them from injuring the E. & N. E. Road was granted, and a rule was also granted upon the Mayor and others for a contempt of Court in not appearing in person. The Company will, therefore, no doubt go on and change the guage and put their road in repair.

A dispatch was received at this place yesterday from Erie, stating that the Mayor and five others were to start at once for New York, to meet Eastern Rail Road men by request, for the purpose of compromising the existing difficulties.

**MARRIED.**—On Thursday the 13th instant, by Wm. Bloom, Esq., Mr. Eimelock Alexander of Woodward township, to Miss Mary L. Miles of Beccaria township, all of this county.

On Thursday the 22d inst., by Martin Nichols, Jr., Esq., Mr. D. W. Ogden of Lawrence township, to Miss Emily Hebs, of Doggs township, all of this county.

**DIED.**—In this place on the 19th inst. child of Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Huxthal, aged about 9 months.

On Saturday, the 17th inst. Mrs. Helen Evans, wife of Samuel Evans of this place, aged about 85 years.

At a special meeting of the I. O. of O. F. of Clearfield, held at their Lodge room, December 19th, 1853, the following proceedings were had.

**WHEREAS,** he has pleased Almighty God in his all wise Providence to remove by death the wife of our well beloved Brother Samuel Evans. Therefore,

**Resolved,** That the members of this Lodge, do cordially extend their warmest sympathies and heart felt sorrow to Brother Evans in this, his time of affliction.

**Resolved,** That in this dispensation of Divine will, Brother Evans has lost a fond and faithful wife, his family, a kind and affectionate Mother, her connections a true and undeviating friend, and society at large a useful and worthy member.

**Resolved,** That the Secretary of the Lodge present a copy of the proceedings of this meeting to Brother Evans, and furnish a copy to the editors of the Republican, with a request for publication.

A. M. HILLS,  
J. H. LARIMORE,  
W. M. RADEBAUGH, } Committee.

**FIT! FITS! FITS!**  
THE VEGETABLE EXTRACT  
**EPELEPTIC PILLS.**  
For the cure of Fits, Spasms, Cramps, and all Nervous and Constitutional Diseases.

Persons who are laboring under the above mentioned diseases, should be careful to procure the EPELEPTIC PILLS, as they are the only medicine ever discovered for curing Epilepsy, or falling sickness, or any other nervous disease, and which will cure the most obstinate cases, in a few days, and without any other medicine, and without any other treatment, than the use of the EPELEPTIC PILLS, and a good diet, and a good regimen.

**Now Advertisements.**  
**WORTHAM'S COURT SALE.**  
Of Valuable Real Estate.

A Valuable Farm for Sale.

**Notice.**

**CAUTION.**

**A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.**

**FOUNTAIN INN.**

**DAGUERRETYPE.**

**BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF CLEARFIELD CO.**

**DR. S. L. COBLE,**  
Physician—residence on the corner of the Court House, Clearfield, Pa. Dec. 20, 1853.

**WAGON MAKER.**—Work done to order on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Dec. 20, 1853.

**WILLIAM BLACKSHAIKE,**  
Cabinet and Chair Maker, and House & Sign Painter, on the corner of the Court House, Clearfield, Pa. April 16, 1852.

**GEORGE WILSON,**  
Physician—May 20 and at his office in LUTHERS BURG, when not absent on professional business. Feb. 20, 1852.

**AUGUSTUS WEITMAN,**  
Carpenter—can be found at his law office in the Court House, Clearfield, Pa. Dec. 20, 1853.

**JOSEPH H. BRETH,**  
Blacksmith, on Third street, between Bank and Walnut streets, Clearfield, Pa. Dec. 20, 1853.

**C. KRATZER,**  
Merchant and Lumber Dealer—Corner of Front and Locust streets—Clearfield, Pa. Dec. 20, 1853.

**JAS. ALEXANDER,**  
Saddler and Harness Maker—has new shop on Market street, near North street, Clearfield, Pa. Dec. 20, 1853.

**JOHN H. HILBURN,**  
Boot and Shoe Maker, except street, nearly opposite B. K. Williams, Clearfield, Pa. Dec. 20, 1853.

**JAMES HOLLENBACH,**  
Blacksmith, on Third street, between Bank and Walnut streets, Clearfield, Pa. Dec. 20, 1853.

**HENRY LORAIN,**  
Physician and Druggist, on Market street, opposite his residence, Clearfield, Pa. Dec. 20, 1853.

**JOHN W. SHUGERT,**  
Wagon Maker, corner of Front and Locust streets, Clearfield, Pa. Dec. 20, 1853.

**GEO. RICHARDS,**  
Fashionable Tailor—West end of Bank street, Clearfield, Pa. Dec. 20, 1853.

**THOMAS SHEA,**  
Fashionable Tailor—In New's Row, on Market street, immediately over the Post Office—Clearfield, Pa. Dec. 20, 1853.

**FREDERICK ARNOLD,**  
Merchant and Produce Dealer, Luthersburg, Pa. Dec. 20, 1853.

**DAVID SACKETT,**  
Cabinet and Chair Maker, Locust st., between Second and Third, Clearfield, Pa. Dec. 20, 1853.

**A. L. SCHNELL,**  
Tailor—Luthersburg, Pa. Dec. 20, 1853.

**THE GLOBE.**  
The Official paper of Congress and Newspaper for the People.

It will be seen by the enclosed statement that a letter of the Washington Daily Globe, dated New York, 17th of March 1853, that the firm of such a paper, as the Globe, is published in the name of the Editor of the Washington Daily Globe, and that the Editor of the Washington Daily Globe, is the Editor of the Washington Daily Globe, and that the Editor of the Washington Daily Globe, is the Editor of the Washington Daily Globe.

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**AUDITOR'S NOTICE.**

**CAUTION.**