



CLEARFIELD, December 1, 1858.

THE MEETING OF CONGRESS.

On next Monday our national Legislature convenes to resume its deliberations on the measures necessary to advance and secure the prosperity, happiness and glory of this great country.

DELEGATE MEETING.

In pursuance of the usages of the party, the Democracy of Clearfield held a meeting in the Court House on Thursday the 18th of November, 1858, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the next 4th of March Convention.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, that we recommend Israel Test Esq. of Clearfield and Wm. P. Jenks Esq. of Jefferson Co. as delegates to the next Democratic State Convention, and Gen. Joseph McDonald of Cambria Co. as Senatorial delegate to said Convention.

The debt of the sum of money which heads the report of their proceedings, as an inducement to the taxpayers, is all very well, and may answer to catch the fancy of the unthinking, but there are many other contingencies dependent upon the removal of the county seat, now so long established, that double the sum would not balance the loss to the taxpayers of the county involved therein.

While we admire the ambition and enterprise of our sister town, we cannot be non-committal upon a question of such vital importance to the interests of our own borough, and to the people at large. We are therefore, decidedly in favor of keeping the county seat where it now is, and of making such improvements, as the wants of the public require.

Hon. T. L. Harris, Member of Congress from Illinois, who took a prominent part in the discussion in the House last winter, died of consumption a few days ago.

BERK COUNTY SPECIAL ELECTION.—Gen. Wm. H. Keim the "independent" Whangdoodle candidate for Congress in Berks co., has been elected by about 400 majority over Joel B. Wanner, Democrat.

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30,000

Can be Saved by the Tax-payers of Clearfield County.

In pursuance of a call, a large number of the citizens of the Borough of Curwensville met in the public school house on Saturday evening, Nov. 27th 1858.

On motion, Thos. Ross Esq. was called to the Chair, and A. M. Montelius was chosen Sec'y. The object of the meeting having been stated briefly by the Pres't, which was to take into consideration the propriety of the removal of the county seat, from Clearfield to Curwensville.

Whereas, the last two Grand Juries, by unanimous agreement having reported to the Court of Quarter Session of Clearfield county that the present court house is unfit to accommodate the people of said county in transacting their business, and that a new one ought to be built, and the said court having given instruction to the commissioners to make arrangements for building the same, and,

Resolved, that a removal of the county seat from Clearfield to Curwensville would give the people of the county a more central location for a county seat; Curwensville being 18 miles from the Centre Co. line on the east, 18 miles from the Jefferson Co. line on the west, 31 miles from the Cherry Tree, and 31 miles from Karthaus, being two points on the river near the line, and also on the main thoroughfare from Tyrone to Erie.

Resolved, that we believe it the interest of the majority of the people of the county to have said county seat removed, and that we will use all honorable means to have a law passed at the next session of the Legislature authorizing the people of the county to vote for, or against the removal of the said county seat from Clearfield to Curwensville.

Resolved, that in the event of the removal of the county seat to Curwensville, we pledge ourselves to erect all public buildings necessary for county purposes at private cost, without asking a dollar from the county treasury.

Resolved, that we request the taxables in the townships favorable to the removal to hold meetings, and appoint delegates, to meet in Curwensville on Friday the 17th day of Dec. next, for further action.

On motion, Wm. McBride, Zach. McNeil and Dr. H. P. Thomson, were appointed a committee on petitions to be presented to the Legislature.

On motion, Jno. Patton, B. Hartshorn, Wm. Irwin Esq. Ab'm. Gates and Jas. Thomson were appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions, for the erection of buildings, in the event of a removal.

On motion, the subscriptions were called for from those present, which were responded to in pledges, amounting to \$21,500. On motion,

Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the "Kraftsman's Journal" and "Clearfield Republican."

On motion, adjourned to meet in Curwensville on Friday evening Dec. 17th, 1858.

THOS. ROSS, Pres't. A. M. MONTELIUS, Sec't.

The Black Republican Programme for 1860.

Senator Seward is the undisputed leader of the Anti-Slavery, Black Republican party of the country. For years he has been recognized as such, and recent events have rather confirmed than disturbed his position. To be sure, there has been at all times a band of ultra Abolitionists, led by Tridlings, Garrison, and such mad, wild fanatics, but they were not an element in the composition of political parties or combinations. They talked and dreamed of some scheme for overthrowing the Union and the Constitution, and of building on the ruins a system of negro equality social as well as political, yet they only talked, they had no power to act.

When the Abolition party has acted as an efficient agent in the political contests of this nation, it has followed in the track pointed out by some cold, calculating demagogue, some man less honest and more crafty than the masses who compose that faction. Such a man is Wm. H. Seward. He has fanned the Anti-Slavery flame for years. Each turn of this agitation has been watched by him with intense interest, for in each he was most deeply and vitally interested. It was his capital, the lever which was to lift him to power and place. Adroitly, too, has he managed this northern element of political power. He has not outrun the tide of sectional prejudice and thus endangered his bloody and dangerous project. First it was the right of petition on the subject of slavery, then the abolition of slavery in the district of Columbia, then opposition to the rendition of fugitives and antagonism to the Fugitive Slave Law, then the contest against the principles on which the Kansas Nebraska bill was based, then the attack upon the practical carrying out of those principles in the Territory of Kansas—Each one of these separate and distinct manifestations of Anti-Slavery feeling, was a step forward towards the full development of the Anti-Slavery fanaticism of the north, upon which Senator Seward relies to make him President either of a Union entire, or the northern portion of one, with the southern States as mere dependencies.

The last net in this Anti-Slavery drama, in which Senator Seward has for years acted the leading part, has been opened by the Rochester speech of the above named gentleman. And what aspect does the subject now present? Undoubtedly that of the total and entire subjugation of the southern States. The programme is thus laid down by Senator Seward:

"Hitherto the two systems—voluntary and involuntary labor—have existed in different States, but side by side, within the American Union. This has happened because the Union is a confederation of States. But in another aspect, the United States constitute only one nation. Increase of population which is filling the States out of their very borders, together with a new and extended network of railroads and other avenues, and an internal commerce which daily becomes more intimate, is rapidly bringing the State into a higher and more perfect social unity or consolidation. Thus these antagonistic systems are continually coming into closer contact, and collision results.

"Shall I tell you what this collision means? They who think that it is accidental, unnecessary, the work of interested and fanatical agitators, and therefore ephemeral, mistake the case altogether. It is an irrepressible conflict between opposing and enduring forces, and it means that the United States must and will, sooner or later, become entirely a slaveholding nation, or entirely a free-labor nation. Either the cotton and rice fields of South Carolina and the sugar plantations of Louisiana will ultimately be tilled by free labor, and Charleston and New Orleans become markets for legitimate merchandise alone, or else the rice and wheat fields of Massachusetts and New York must again be surrendered by their farmers to slave culture, and to the production of slaves, and Boston and New York become once more the market for trade in the bodies and souls of men. It is the failure to apprehend this great truth that induces so many unsuccessful attempts at final compromise between the slave and free States, and it is the existence of this great fact that renders all such pretended compromise, when made, vain and ephemeral."

In this exhibition of the onward movement of the Anti-Slavery party in this country, can we see the real designs of the arch-conspirator who is leading and guiding the whole campaign for his own benefit? The mask is now removed, and the face of the monster revealed in all its hideous deformity. From opposing the introduction of slavery into the Territories, the fight is to be transferred into the States, no matter what Constitutional impediment may exist in the path of such a movement. The position is boldly taken, that the "United States must and will, sooner or later, become entirely a slaveholding nation, or entirely a free labor nation." And how is this to be turned into fact? How is the new and startling programme of Senator Seward to be made to yield its expected fruits? The Constitution protects the property of our Southern brethren. The Constitution guarantees the people of each State the full enjoyment of all rights not ceded to the general Government. The Supreme Court of the United States has judicially interpreted that instrument, and that interpretation protects slave property in the most sacred and solemn manner, even in the Territories, much more in the States. How, then is Senator Seward's programme to be carried into effect? By what agency is this great and radical change to be effected? How is the whole nation to become a "free labor nation"? There is but one mode, and that is force. The north is to be influenced and goaded by such demagogical appeals into an open attack upon the rights of the Southern States, and their property is to be confiscated in the face of justice, altho' to the Constitution and all its sacred memories. This is the meaning of Senator Seward when he talks about the whole nation becoming either slaveholding or free labor. If his words mean any thing they mean this.

But more than this, the arguments used by Senator Seward to fortify his assertion are such as to afford a full exposure of his purposes. He says—"Either the cotton and rice fields of South Carolina, and the sugar plantations of Louisiana, will ultimately be tilled by free labor, or else the rice and wheat fields of Massachusetts and New York must again be surrendered by their farmers to slave culture." Senator Seward is a man of learning and experience. He knew when he uttered the above, and knows at this time that it does

not contain one word of truth. He understands full well that slave labor will never be introduced into the north; that it would be in vain to try to make the experiment. The fact is also well known to Senator Seward that white labor will never master the cotton and rice fields of South Carolina, and the sugar plantations of Louisiana. And for the same reason: it will not pay. Why then this proclamation? The reason is obvious. It is for the purpose of agitation; it is to still further open the breach between the north and the south, so that the wedge of Anti-Slavery can be driven to the head, and either rend the Union asunder or compel one portion of the nation to hold its rights at the mercy of the other. This has been the point to which all the Anti-Slavery movements of the country have been directed by Senator Seward, and now the time has come for a decisive blow and it is given in his Rochester speech.—The majorities in the northern States have warranted the Senator in supposing that the year is ripe. He sees the Presidency in the near foreground, and to reach it has thus untraced his programme and put himself before the nation upon it. That programme is entirely incompatible with the perpetuity of the Union. If carried out, it must sever the nation in twain as with the force of an earthquake. It is opposed to the Constitution, to the rights of the States under that instrument, to the best interests of all its inhabitants. It is the programme of a heartless demagogue, and should be repudiated by all honest, patriotic men.

Telegraphic News.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—There is no truth in the report circulated throughout the South that Secretary Cobb has accepted the position of Minister to France.

The Cabinet was in extraordinary session to-day on matters to be presented to Congress on the opening of the session.

A Kansas letter, from an authentic source, mentions that Montgomery and his associates have been indicted, but are evading the process of the law.

MAUCH CHUNK, Nov. 27.—A fire broke out here at 2 o'clock this afternoon in the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's carpenter shop. The shop was entirely consumed, together with the Company's warehouse at the wharf and a large quantity of goods and lumber, &c. The damage is estimated at from four to five thousand dollars.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 27.—The State Treasurer of Missouri has given notice that the semi-annual interest on the State railway bonds, due on January 1st, will be paid at maturity, at the Bank of Commerce, New York.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 27.—Gen. Walker is reported to be still near mobile. Mr. Foreyth passed through here last night for Washington.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—The mail steamship Illinois with California mails to the 5th inst., has arrived, bringing \$1,800,000 in gold.

The steamship Hermann had arrived at Panama, and sailed on the 11th inst., direct for San Francisco.

The ship Telassar, of Boston had sunk at Aspinwall.

The California news has been anticipated by the arrival of the Quaker City at New Orleans.

The ship Jalapa, wrecked at Aspinwall, had proved a total loss. She had on board 530 tons of coal.

The United States sloop-of-war Decatur was at Realejo.

General Lamar remains at San José.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Valparaiso dates had been received at Panama to October 15th, and Callao the 20th.

A revolution was talked of at Valparaiso. Several arrests of sergeants of regiments of the line had been made, but nothing else of importance had transpired.

A fire had destroyed \$60,000 worth of property in San Juan de Dios street.

A new contract had been made by the Chilean Government with the Pacific Steam Navigation Company for five years, for carrying the mails.

The Ecuadorian Minister to Peru had received his passports and retired from that country.

Costilla had been declared President, and Congress had passed a law authorizing him to raise fifteen thousand men, to supply funds for war and to organize the National Guards and declare war against Ecuador.

General Echiquine was thought to be author of the disturbances, the object being to direct attention to the North, whilst he invaded the South, assisted by Bolivia.

The Ecuadorian Government had received a quantity of American rifles and was rapidly preparing for war.

The latest news from Callao is, that Gen. San Roman had come down from Lima to despatch the Peruvian fleet to blockade the Ecuadorian ports, and that war has been definitely declared.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 30.—The Mobile Mercury of Saturday, says that most of the Nicaraguan emigrants continue to remain in that city, and many of them are growing restless at the detention.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Mr. Forsyth, U. S. Minister to Mexico, arrived here to-day.

Paulding Tatnall also arrived to-day with the new Japan treaty, and despatches from Consul Harris to the State Department.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BLANK ARTICLES. Notices in legal form, for sale at the office of the "Clearfield Republican," Dec. 1, 1858.

PRODUCE WANTED. Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Buckwheat, and Fire Wood, wanted at the office of the "Clearfield Republican" to print, Dec. 1, 1858.

COATS AND BUFFALO ROBES to suit the season, at KRATZER'S.

HEAVY AND DRESS OVER COATS selling very cheap at KRATZER'S.

WINTER SHAWLS, WOOL LONG SHAWLS, SINGLE SHAWLS, ROUND CORNERED SHAWLS, KRATZER'S.

For sale by ROBERT J. WALLACE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Clearfield, Pa., Office in Shaw's Row, opposite the Journal office, Dec. 1, 1858.—11.

Di-solution of Partnership. HAVING sold out the stock of goods on hand, and the outstanding debts due at our Salem City Store, the firm of Barrett & Brother was dissolved by mutual consent on the 31st day of August, A. D. 1858.

P. W. BARRETT, J. C. BARRETT, Nov. 15, 1858.

NOTICE.

I hereby give notice to all that may concern, that I have settled up all the business between Peter Labor and myself, and will not be held responsible for any of his responsibilities contracted after this date.

CHRISTIAN LABOREDE, Union tp., Nov. 29, 1858. 31.pd.

CAUTION.

All persons are hereby cautioned against meddling with a yoke of oxen, a out two years old, now in possession of Jacob Shively of Brady tp., as the said oxen belong to me, and are left with him on loan only.

H. W. KORB, Luthersburg, Nov. 20, 1858. 31.pd.

The Philadelphia Evening Bul etin.

An Independent Daily Newspaper, devoted especially to the interests of Pennsylvania—containing important Telegraphic News, sixteen hours in advance of the morning papers—Original Foreign and Domestic Correspondence, Editorials on all subjects, and full reports of all the news of the day. The Commercial and Financial departments are full, and are carefully attended to. As an advertising medium there is no better paper in the State, the circulation being next to the largest in the city, and among the most intelligent and influential of the population. Terms—\$24 dollars per year in advance.

CUMMINGS & PEACOCK, Proprietors, No. 112, South Third Street, Philadelphia.

THE PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY BULLETIN.

A handsome, well filled, Family Weekly Newspaper—published by the proprietors, cost the following prices until low rates:—1 copy, one year, \$1.00; 6 copies do. \$5.00; 12 copies do. \$10.00; 24 copies do. \$20.00; 36 copies do. \$30.00; 100 copies do. \$90.00.—FURNISH EX-PRESS! The largest club (over 100) will be sent for three years. Address CUMMINGS & PEACOCK, Proprietors, Bulletin Building, No. 112 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

The "Great Republic" Monthly.

TO THE PUBLIC, THE BOOK AND PERIODICAL TRADE, AND THE PRESS.

WE have the honor to announce that we shall issue, on or about the first of December next, so as to be in season to command the early attention of the public and the period of trade, the first number of a new illustrated magazine, to be called the "Great Republic" Monthly. It is intended to make this magazine superior in every respect to anything ever before issued in this country. The general scope of its character can best be understood by its name. It will be thoroughly National—in no wise sectarian or sectional, and wholly Impartial. It will be directed to the writers and thinkers of this Union a common field, where they can meet on the highest ground of contemporary literature. It will aim to gather about it every variety of intellect.

The range of articles will be wide and original, covering, among other grounds, Essays, Sketches, Humorous Tales, Stories, Historical Incidents, Reviews, Critique, Biographies, Scientific Articles, Travels, Table Talk, Dramas, Incidents, Politics, Poems, Ballads, Stanzas, Sonnets, Music, Correspondence, Gossip, etc., etc., etc.

The Magazine will be profusely illustrated in the highest style of wood engraving.

The Literary department will present a greater variety, combined with more thorough excellence, it is believed, than ever before offered to the American public in a single periodical. The following authors and popular writers are included in the list of contributors engaged:—Geo. D. Prentiss, Charles Sumner, Emerson, H. C. Whittier, J. Ingraham, Orville A. Brownson, Geo. P. Morris, Nathaniel Deering, Hon. Chas. Gaynor, Wm. Gilmore Simms, Park Benjamin, Hon. Albert Pike, of Arkansas, Abbe Adrian Romette, Hon. R. T. Conrad, Rev. Ralph Hoyt, Sola Smith, (Jack Downing), J. T. Headley, (etc., comprising a long list of writers among whom are many of the most popular in the country.)

Each number will contain an original piece of music composed expressly for this work.

Of the superior excellence of the Magazine in every respect, and of the certainty of its permanent success, very little more need be said.

The terms and general conditions of the Magazine will be as follows:

TERMS.—There will be two volumes a year, of about 700 royal octavo pages each, commencing in January and July, and ending in June and December, respectively making six numbers to each volume, and twelve numbers to each year. Subscriptions may commence at any time. Single copies, 25 cent; subscription, one copy one year, sent by mail, \$3.00; clubs, two copies one year, \$5.00; clubs, three copies one year, \$7.00; clubs, four copies one year, \$9.00; clubs, five copies one year, \$10.00; and all additional copies, over five, at the rate of \$2.00, if sent to the same club. Clubs may be formed at different post offices. All subscriptions must be paid in advance. Premium Subscriptions—entitling the subscriber for one year, and to their choice of either of our two great steel engravings, entitled

"The Last Supper," and "The City of the Great King." Four Dollars.

The engraving will be sent on rollers by mail, prepaid.

Agents and canvassers can make liberal and satisfactory arrangements upon application, stating the territory required. All postmasters and clerks are authorized to receive subscription which they may forward to us, giving name and address of subscriber, and deducting 25 per cent. for their trouble. The rate of postage will not exceed three cents for each number, to be paid in all cases at the office where it is received. All communications to be entitled to answer, must contain directions to be sent to, and the name of the subscriber. Subscribers must in all cases write Names, Town, County, and State in full, as legibly as possible. There is little risk in sending money by mail. Large sums should be remitted by draft, if possible, or registered letter.

PUBLISHED BY OAKSMITH & CO., Publishers of the "Great Republic" Monthly, 112 and 114, William Street, New York.

BLANK ARTICLES of Agreement, legal form, between School Directors, and Teachers, for sale at the office of the "Clearfield Republican."

THE CONSTELLATION.

A LITERARY AND REVIEWS WEEKLY JOURNAL. PUBLISHED BY GEORGE ROBERTS, 12 and 14, Spruce Street, New York.

"A Constellation is but one, Though 'tis a train of stars."—Byron.

THE publisher has great pleasure in announcing that he has made arrangements to issue on Saturday, January 1, 1859, the largest, best, and most complete Weekly Newspaper ever published. It will be a superb folio, containing twice the size of the New York Ledger, containing also broad columns on each page, 32 in chase in length, and double the quantity of reading matter given by any weekly paper now published; embracing the choicest and freshest material, selected and original, furnished from abroad and at home. It will be in all respects, a Living Journal; containing the productions of the most popular writers in literary quality; Romances, Stories, Essays, Poems, Anecdotes, Sketches, Notices of Amusements, and the Arts, &c., &c., in fine, all things which are new, beautiful, interesting and attractive. Each number will contain not only a carefully condensed synopsis of the General News during each week, but all the very latest information and Telegraphic Dispatches up to the hour of going to press. The Constellation will not be an Illustrated Paper, as the picture sheets are, but it will contain beautiful Designs and Engravings, when they really illustrate and ornament a subject.

The subscriber has already engaged a Corps of Contributors, "a train of Stars," unequalled for genius, brilliancy, and reputation by those of any other journal now published, no matter what may be its pretensions. It is with no slight gratification that he announces his success in engaging, after much persuasion, the able and experienced services of a gentleman, so long and so justly eminent, as Mr. Park Benjamin. Connected for twenty years with the press of New York city, and always successful in his literary enterprises, whether as Editor, Author, or public speaker, the name of Mr. Benjamin is an augury of certain good fortune.

The public may rest assured that no means will be omitted by the publisher to secure a grand and brilliant accomplishment of his effort to establish the largest and best weekly paper ever published—since nothing will be left undone that can be done by talents, capital, experience, learning, and a resolute enterprise.

"The Constellation will amply recommend itself to a cordial and generous support from the very best people by its observance of good and evil, and its advocacy of the rights of the oppressed and perfect family newspaper—giving access to no sect or party—the favorite alike of both sexes—of young and old. The subscriber, having had nearly a quarter of a century's experience in the publication of daily and weekly journals, well known and valuable editorial aid, as he has therein, flatters himself that this new enterprise will not only achieve a popular favor and success unparalleled in newspaper enterprises.

The terms for "The Constellation," will be \$3.00 dollars per annum each, when ten copies are sent in one envelope to one address.

Twenty-eight copies to one address, \$49.00. Five copies do. do. \$12.00. Two copies do. do. \$5.00. One copy do. do. including postage or delivery, \$3.00.

All subscriptions to be invariably in advance. Single copies, Five cents. To Newspaper agents, \$3.50 per 100.

A late Saturday evening edition will be published and left early Saturday mornings at the residences of City subscribers, by regular carriers, employed by the publisher. Those who desire to commence with the first number, should send in their subscriptions and orders as early as possible—since, owing to the immense size of the sheet, only such numbers will be printed as may be ordered.

All orders and letters to be addressed to the undersigned, GEORGE ROBERTS, 12 and 14, Spruce Street, New York, Nov. 17, 1858.

JOSHUA S. JOHNSON.

CABINET MAKER.

HAVING fitted up a shop a few doors east of the "Old City Store," on Market st., desires to inform the community at large, that he keeps on hand a variety of

CABINET WORK.

at his shop, and that he manufactures to order, (of superior finish,) every description of household and kitchen furniture, among which are Centre and Dining Tables—Mahogany and Common bureaux—Common and Fancy Bedsteads—Stools, Safes, Cupboards, Sofas, Lounges, &c., which he is prepared to dispose of at as cheap rates, as they can be purchased at any other establishment of the sort in the country. Persons wishing to buy furniture are invited to come to his shop and examine his articles, and judge for themselves of their quality and finish, before purchasing elsewhere, as he feels confident that he can sell them in price and quality.

N. B. He is also prepared to make COFFINS in order on the shortest notice, and attend funeral with a hearse, when called upon.

All kinds of country produce will be received in payment for work. Nov. 17, 1858.—14.

STOCKER WANTED.

PROPOSALS will be received for the delivery of ONE MILLION FEET of Saw Logs on the banks of the Sinnemahoning, at the mouth of Sugar Camp or Hubner's Run, in Luzerne Co., Pa., to be cut from tract No. 500, on the West Water Powers.—A draft of the land can be seen with I. Cattle, Esq. Stocker to make all roads and improvements. Address, stating price, to John A. Otto, P. M. Barry P. O., Schuylkill Co., Pa. Nov. 15, 1858.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia County, and me directed, there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Clearfield, on Monday, December 5th, 1858, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described real estate, to wit:

The one moiety or undivided half of a certain tract of land situated in the township of Pike, in the county of Clearfield, known as tract number five thousand seven hundred and seventy eight (5778), the whole containing one thousand and twenty acres of land and allowance, being the same undivided half part of which Herman Yeakey and wife by deed dated 24th June, 1861, conveyed to Samuel B. Boudle, Situated, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Samuel B. Boudle.

JOSHUA R. REED, Sheriff. Clearfield, Nov. 17, 1858.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife, Sarah Wedsworth, has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, therefore caution as if I will not pay any debts of her contracting, from and after this date.

JASON WEDSWORTH, Fox tp. Nov. 17, 1858.—31.pd.

SALT.

A LARGE quantity of Salt for Sale at LOW PRICES, at the store of WM. F. IRWIN.

WANTED.

500 Bushels CORN, 200 bushels WHEAT, and 300 bushels RYE, at the store of WM. F. IRWIN.

CUBA HOTEL, JAYNESVILLE, PA.

The above Hotel, having recently been fitted up for a house of entertainment, is now open for the accommodation of the public. Travelers will find this a convenient house. May 19, 1858, JOHN JORDAN.