

which at that date, \$24,910,717.66. To this will be added \$10,000,000, making the present amount \$34,910,717.66. The remaining half of the loan of \$20,000,000 not yet negotiated.

The rapid increase of the public debt, and the necessity which exists for a modification of the tariff, to meet even the ordinary expenses of the Government, ought to admonish us all, in our respective spheres of duty, to the practice of rigid economy. The object of expenditure should be limited in number, as far as this may be practicable, and the appropriations necessary to carry them into effect ought to be disbursed under the strictest accountability. Enlightened economy does not consist in the refusal to appropriate money for constitutional purposes, essential to the defence, progress and prosperity of the Republic, but in taking care that none of this money shall be wasted by mismanagement, in its application to the objects designated by law.

Comparisons between the annual expenditures at the present time, and what it was ten or twenty years ago, are altogether fallacious. The rapid increase of our country in extent and population, renders a corresponding increase of expenditure, to some extent, unavoidable. This is constantly creating new objects of expenditure, and augmenting the amount required for the old.

The true questions then are, have these objects been unnecessarily multiplied? or has the amount expended upon any or all of them, been larger than comports with due economy? In accordance with these principles, the heads of the different executive departments of the Government have been instructed to reduce their estimates for the next fiscal year to the lowest standard consistent with the efficiency of the service, and this duty they have performed in a spirit of just economy. The estimates of the Treasury, War, Navy, and Interior Departments, have each been in some degree reduced, and unless a sudden and unforeseen emergency should arise, it is not anticipated that a deficiency will exist either within the present or next fiscal year. The Post Office Department is placed in a peculiar position, different from the other departments, and to this I shall hereafter refer.

I invite Congress to institute a rigid scrutiny to ascertain whether the expenses in all the departments cannot be still further reduced; and I promise them all the aid in my power in pursuing the investigation.

I transmit herewith the reports made to me by the Secretaries of War, of the Navy, of the Interior, and of the Postmaster General. They each contain valuable information and important recommendations, to which I invite the attention of Congress.

In my last annual message I took occasion to recommend the immediate construction of ten small steamers of light draught, for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the Navy. Congress responded to the recommendation by authorizing the construction of eight of them. The progress which has been made in executing this authority is stated in the report of the Secretary of the Navy. I concur with him in the opinion that a greater number of this class of vessels is necessary for the purpose of protecting in a more efficient manner the persons and property of American citizens on the high seas, and in foreign countries, as well as in guarding more effectually our own coasts. I accordingly recommend the passage of an act for this purpose.

The suggestions contained in the Report of the Secretary of the Interior, especially those in regard to the disposition of the public domain. The pension and bounty land system, the policy towards the Indians, and the amendment of our patent laws, are worthy of the serious consideration of Congress.

The Post Office Department occupies a position very different from that of the other departments. For many years it was the policy of the Government to render this a self-sustaining department; and if this cannot now be accomplished in the present condition of the country, we ought to make as near an approach to it as practicable.

The Postmaster General is placed in a most embarrassing position by the existing laws. He is obliged to carry these into effect. He has no other alternative. He finds however that this cannot be done without heavy demands upon the Treasury over and above what is received for postage; and these have been progressively increasing from year to year, until they amounted for the last fiscal year, ending on the 30th June, 1858, to more than \$4,500,000, while it is estimated that for the present fiscal year they will amount to \$6,200,000. These sums are exclusive of the annual appropriation of \$700,000 for "compensation for the mail service," performed for the two houses of Congress and the other Departments and officers of the Government in the transportation of free matter.

The cause of these large deficits is mainly attributable to the increased expense of transporting the mails. In 1852 the sum paid for this service was but a fraction above \$1,250,000. Since that year it has annually increased, until in 1858, it has reached more than \$8,250,000, and for the service of 1859, it is estimated that it will amount to more than \$10,000,000.

The receipts of the Post Office Department can be made to approach or to equal its expenditure only by means of the legislation of Congress. In applying any remedy care should be taken that the people should not be deprived of the advantages which they are fairly entitled to enjoy from the Post Office Department. The principal remedies recommended to the consideration of Congress by the Postmaster General are to restore the former rate of postage upon single letters to five cents; to substitute for the franking privilege the delivery to those now entitled to enjoy it, of Post Office stamps for their correspondence; and to direct the department, in making contracts for the transportation of the mail, to confine itself to the payment of the sum necessary for this single purpose, without requiring it to be transported in post coaches or carriages of any particular description. Under the present system the expense to the Government is greatly increased, by requiring that the mail shall be carried in such vehicles as will accommodate passengers. This will be done without pay from the Department, over all roads where the travel will remunerate the contractors. These recommendations deserve the grave consideration of Congress.

I would call your attention to the construction of a Pacific Railroad. Time and reflection have but served to confirm me in the truth and justice of the observations which I made on this subject in my

last annual message, to which I beg leave respectfully to refer.

It is freely admitted that it would be inexpedient for this Government to exercise the power of constructing the Pacific Railroad by its own immediate agents. Such a policy would increase the patronage of a Executive to a dangerous extent, and introduce a system of jobbing and corruption which no vigilance on the part of Federal officials could either prevent or detect. This can only be done by the keen eye and active and careful supervision of individual and private interest. The construction of the road ought, therefore, to be committed to companies incorporated by the States, or other agencies whose pecuniary interests would be directly involved. Congress must assist them in the work by grants of land or money, or both, under such conditions and restrictions as would secure the transportation of troops and munitions of war free of any charge, and that of the United States mail at fair and reasonable prices.

The progress of events since the commencement of your last session has shown how soon difficulties disappear before a firm and determined resolution. At that time such a road was deemed by wise and patriotic men to be a visionary project. The great distance to be overcome, the intervening mountains and deserts in the way, were objects which in the opinion of many, could not be surmounted. Now after the lapse of but a single year, these obstacles, it has been discovered, are far less formidable than they were supposed to be; and mail stages with passengers now pass and re-pass twice in each week, by a common wagon road, between San Francisco and St. Louis and Memphis, in less than twenty-five days. The service has been as regularly performed as it was in former years between New York and this city.

While disclaiming all authority to appropriate money for the construction of this road, except that derived from the war-making power of the Constitution, there are important collateral considerations urging us to undertake the work as speedily as possible.

The first and most momentous of these is that such a road would be a powerful bond of union between the States east and west of the Rocky Mountains. This is so self-evident as to require no illustration.

But again, in a commercial point of view, I consider this the great question of the day. With the eastern frontier of our republic stretching along the Atlantic, and its western front along the Pacific, if all the parts should be united by a safe, easy and rapid communication, we must necessarily command a very large proportion of the trade both of Europe and of Asia. Our recent treaties with China and Japan, will open these rich and populous empires to our commerce; and the history of the world proves that the nation which has gained possession of the trade with eastern Asia has always become wealthy and powerful. The peculiar geographical condition of California and our Pacific possessions invites American capital and enterprise into this fruitful field. To reap the rich harvest, however, it is an indispensable prerequisite that we shall first have a railroad to convey and circulate its products through every portion of the Union. Besides such a railroad through our temperate latitude, which would not be impeded by the frosts and snows of winter, nor by the tropical heats of summer, would attract to itself much of the travel and the trade of all nations passing between Europe and Asia.

On the 21st of August last, Lieut. J. N. Maffitt, of the United States brig Dolphin, captured the slave ECHO, (formerly the PUDAM of N. Orleans,) near Key-Verde on the coast of Cuba, with more than three hundred African negroes on board. The prize, under the command of Lieutenant Bradford of the United States Navy, arrived at Charleston on the 27th of August; when the negroes, 306 in number, were delivered into the custody of the United States Marshal for the District of South Carolina. They were first placed in Fort Pinckney, and afterwards in Castle Sumpter for safe keeping, and were retained there till the 19th of September, when the survivors, 271 in number, were delivered on board the U. States Steamer Niagara to be transported to the coast of Africa, under the charge of the agent of the United States, pursuant to the provisions of the act of the 3d of March, 1819, in addition to the acts prohibiting the slave trade. Under the second section of this act, the President is authorized to make such regulations and arrangements as he may deem expedient for the safe keeping, support and removal beyond the limits of the United States, of all such negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color captured by vessels of the United States, as may be delivered to the Marshal of the District into which they are brought, and to appoint a proper person or persons residing upon the coast of Africa as agent or agents for receiving the negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color delivered from on board vessels seized in the prosecution of the slave trade by commanders of the United States vessels.

A doubt immediately arose as to the true construction of this act. It is quite clear from its terms that the President was authorized to provide for the safe keeping, support, and removal of these negroes up till the time of the delivery to the agent on the coast of Africa; but no express provision was made for their protection and support after they had reached the place of their destination. Still an agent was to be appointed to receive them in Africa; and it could not have been supposed that Congress intended he should desert them at the moment they were received, and turn them loose on this inhospitable coast to perish for want of food, or to become again the victims of the slave trade. Had this been the intention of Congress, the employment of an agent to receive them, who is required to reside on the coast, was unnecessary, and they might have been landed by our vessels anywhere in Africa, and left exposed to the sufferings and the fate which would certainly await them.

Mr. Monroe in his special Message of 17th of December, 1819, the first session after the act was passed, announced to Congress what in his opinion, was its true construction. He believed it to be his duty to follow these unfortunates into Africa, and make provision for them there, until they should be able to provide for themselves. In communicating this interpretation of the act of Congress he stated that some doubt had been entertained as to its true intent and meaning, and he submitted the question to them, so that they might should it be deemed advisable, amend the same before further proceedings are had under it. Nothing was done by Congress to explain the act, and Mr. Monroe proceeded to carry it into execu-

tion according to his own interpretation. When the Africans from on board the ECHO were delivered to the Marshal at Charleston, it became my duty to consider what disposition ought to be made of them under the law. For many reasons it was expedient to remove them from that locality as speedily as possible. Although the authorities and citizens of Charleston, in giving countenance to the execution of the law, as just what might have been expected from their high character, yet a prolonged continuance of three hundred Africans in the immediate vicinity of that city, could not have failed to become a source of inconvenience and anxiety to its inhabitants. Where to send them was the question. There was no portion of the coast of Africa to which they could be removed with any regard to humanity except to Liberia. Under these circumstances, an agreement was entered into with the Colonization Society on the 7th of September last, (a copy of which is herewith transmitted,) under which the Society engaged for the consideration of \$45,000 to receive these Africans in Liberia from the agent of the United States, and furnish them during the period of one year thereafter with comfortable shelter, clothing, provision and medical attendance, causing the children to receive schooling; and all, whether children or adults to be instructed in the arts of civilized life suitable to their condition. This aggregate of \$45,000 was based upon an allowance of \$150 for each individual, and as there had been considerable mortality among them, and may be more before they reach Africa, the Society have agreed, in an equitable spirit, to make such a reduction from the amount as under the circumstances may appear just and reasonable. This cannot be fixed until we shall ascertain the actual number which shall become a charge to the Society.

It was also distinctly agreed, that under no circumstances, shall this Government be called upon for any additional expenses.

The agents of the Society manifested a laudable desire to conform to the wishes of the Government throughout the transaction. They assured me that after a careful calculation they would be required to spend the sum of \$150 on each individual in complying with the agreement, and they would have nothing left to remunerate them for their care, trouble and responsibility. At all events, I could make no better arrangement, and there was no other alternative. During the period when the Government itself, through its own agents, undertook the task of providing for captured negroes in Africa, the cost per head was very much greater.

There having been no outstanding appropriation applicable to this purpose, I could not advance any money on the agreement. I therefore recommend that an appropriation be made of the amount necessary to carry it into effect.

Other captures of a similar character may, and probably will be made by our naval forces; and I earnestly recommend that Congress may amend the second section of the act of March, 1819, so as to free its construction from the ambiguity which has so long existed, and render the duty of the President plain in executing its provisions.

I recommend to your favorable regard, the local interests of the District of Columbia. As the residence of Congress and the Executive Departments of the Government, we cannot fail to feel a deep concern in its welfare. This is heightened by the high character and the peaceful and orderly conduct of its resident inhabitants.

I cannot conclude without performing the agreeable duty of expressing my gratification that Congress so kindly responded to the recommendation of my last Annual Message by affording me sufficient time before the close of their late session for the examination of all the bills presented to me for approval. This change in the practice of Congress has proved to be a wholesome reform. It exerted a beneficial influence on the transactions of legislative business, and elicited the general approbation of the country. It enabled Congress to adjourn with that dignity and deliberation so becoming to the representatives of this great Republic, without having crowded into general approbation bills provisions foreign to their nature, and of doubtful constitutionality and expediency. Let me warmly and strongly commend this precedent established by themselves, as a guide to their proceedings during the present session.

JAMES BUCHANAN,
Washington City, Dec. 6, 1858.

Frightful Fall and Death.

The neighborhood of Clifton, England, was recently thrown into a most painful excitement, in consequence of the death of a young lady, under circumstances of the most appalling description. The young lady in question, Miss Mary Richmond, was about eighteen years of age, and is understood to be a grand-daughter of the Rev. Leigh Richmond. Miss Richmond was on a visit to a connexion of her family, residing near Richmond Park, Clifton. On Friday she was observed to wander to a cliff called 'the Lion's-head Cliff,' which stands at an elevation of upwards of three hundred feet from the road below, and from which are obtained magnificent views of the Avon, the Hotwells, the Leigh Woods, Ashton, and the surrounding scenery. From this tremendous height the unhappy lady fell. The precise circumstances which led to the terrible accident are differently stated but that it was an accident, and not, as at first stated, a suicide, there can be no reasonable doubt. According to one statement, Miss Richmond was absorbed in the perusal of a book, and she unconsciously walked over the edge of the precipice; another account states that she was endeavoring to gather one of the rock plants, which grow in the crevices of the limestone formation, and that in her efforts to reach it she overbalanced herself, and so fell. In her descent she was observed to beat against the projecting points of the cliff, and finally to pitch on her head on the winding road which skirts the river. Assistance was at once afforded, but the unfortunate young lady, having been dashed almost literally to pieces. This is the fourth or fifth accident of the kind which, during the last twenty-four years has occurred from the same cliff.

The oldest piece of furniture in the multiplication table. It was constructed more than two thousand years ago, and is yet as good as new.

Robert M. Biddle, editor of the Pittsburgh Journal, died on the 18th inst.



CLEARFIELD, December 23, 1858.

"The Press" and its "Gang."

"The Press, in the outset of its career, professed to be Democratic, and to be a supporter of the administration of the friend and patron of its editor; and upon such false pretences, obtained favorable notices from the Democratic press generally, of its advent into the newspaper world. But this hypocritical friendship for the Democratic party and the administration established by it, lasted only until an opportunity presented itself for the disappointed aspirant for Senatorial and Cabinet honors, who controlled it, to discharge the concentrated venom of his nature, which ever since his discomfiture, had been rankling in his diabolical heart, upon all those who had in any way interfered with, or failed to recognize his pretensions to being one of the rulers of the nation. Since that time, his hostility to Mr. Buchanan and the Democratic party has been not only unremitting, but like the festering gangrene, each day deepening and spreading.

To enable him to carry out his unworthy designs, he has called to his aid, talents, equally prostituted, and much superior in this avocation to his own; and now possesses, in the real editor of "The Press," a "man Friday," who while he is marked by all the servility necessary to do his master's bidding, has the capacity to "out Herod Herod" himself, in the spirit of his abuse. While Forney vilifies the administration and its friends in the common style of blunt blackguardism to be seen in the letters of "Occasional," the "man Friday" does it with the classic elegance which prevades an article recently found in "The Press," entitled "Bigger and his Boswell," to which we intend more particularly to allude.

This article seems to have been called forth by a few remarks in this paper upon the departure of Senator Bigler from the seat of government, which we had not the vanity to suppose would elicit even a passing notice from much less aristocratic and autocratic papers than "the Press." We were therefore somewhat surprised that it should be made the subject of a long paragraph in the last letter of "Occasional" from Washington; but judge of our astonishment when our eyes first fell upon the elegant essay of the "man Friday" upon the same subject, which followed in "The Press," after many days.

Happy Friday! to have been the parent of such a ranting! And with what gusto did he parade it for two days in the columns of "The Press." First as inside editorial, and next as a classic effusion on the outside. Truly he gave the subject all the importance it demanded; and we trust his readers have been duly edified thereby. No wonder so much time had to be devoted to this elegant essay, and that it appeared so long after the article upon which it was founded. "The mountain was in labor," and a lengthened period of parturition was necessary to perfect this wonderful production.

But poor "Friday" evidently over shot the mark. He sets up an enormous image of straw, and then nearly annihilates himself in attempting to demolish it. The article upon which his strictures are made deserves no such flattering criticism as he has taken so much pains to bestow upon it; and the veil which covers his real design, is too transparent to deceive even the most superficial or obtuse reader. Even the hostility to Senator Bigler which pervades every line of his essay, is not the only object of the "man Friday" and his master, in this weak attempt at ridiculing that gentleman, because he happens to be a man from among the people, and chooses to mingle with the people, instead of associating with upstart aristocratic snobs—of course we do not mean like the "man Friday" and his master. That there is an ulterior design design in all this, is not hard to perceive. Forney who has to regret that it has not been his fortune to be either "born great, or to have greatness thrust upon him," has determined that he will be "great" at all hazards, in spite of his utter lack of all the essentials of greatness. And although the people of Pennsylvania though their representatives failed to recognize his claims to greatness in 1857, by refusing to elect him U. S. Senator; and although he failed to obtain from Mr. Buchanan the post in the National Councils that his ambition coveted, yet he has not given over his determination to force himself into place and power, no matter how much it may be against the will of the people. But he will find that however much he may rely upon the means he uses to ensure success, the day is yet far distant when he will be regarded by the people of Pennsylvania, either as a pure patriot, a profound statesman, or a high minded gentleman. And even should the pitiful insinuation against a re-election of Senator Bigler to the position he now holds, be verified, John W. Forney is perhaps the last man in Pennsylvania that her honest yeomanry would select to fill his place;—

or else they will reverse their past actions. The history of his recent attempt to bully the members of the Legislature into his support, and his threats of vengeance upon those who opposed or competed with him for election to the United States Senate, is by nothing of his more recent treachery towards his friend and former idol, Mr. Buchanan, are too fresh in the minds of the people to admit of their regarding him as anything else than a political depraved.

Those who have been so unfortunate, (we would rather say fortunate,) as to fall under the ban of his displeasure, be it either Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Bigler or any other democrat, because he has not forsaken the old landmarks of his faith, are infinitely better off with the enmity of a man whose friendship never rises above apocrypha—who can only censure those above him, his own position being too low to allow him an object in the contrary direction—who only condemns as Satan, not because the object of his dislike is not virtuous, but because he hopes that by temptation he can be brought to sin. The malignity of his denunciation would add lustre to any reputation, while the slime of his praise would bedim the brightest fame.

But Forney seems to be one of those pestiferous visitations to which the world has always been periodically subjected—America has had her Arnold, Hungary her George, and the Democratic party—should not complain at a much inferior calamity. As for the "man Friday" we have only to say, that a "weakness of the knees," would be a minor misfortune to the weakness of head that could employ itself in the concoction of such a miserable hash of misapplied and hackneyed quotations, however beautiful they may be in their own pages, as is contained in the article we have herein alluded to. So for the present we dismiss "The press and its 'gang.'"

The Reply.—At the request of a number of our subscribers we publish this week the reply to the memorial of the citizens of Clearfield by the signature of "Curwensville." Some mistake seems to exist as to the reason why we did not publish it simultaneously with the Journal. No copy of it was furnished us, and no request to publish it was made until late on last Monday evening, at least one day later than it should have been done, to enable us to issue our paper as early as we had intended, and the consequence is we are again a day behind time.

As to the arguments of the "reply" we have nothing to say. It certainly advances no reasons for removal, and seems to have been only designed as a criticism upon the manner in which the memorial was worded, and a wish to have a "fling" at somebody the writer did not like.

SARAZ. We have long supposed this celebrated drug had come to be an exploded humbug, but we were assured by those skilled in the healing art, that not the Sarsaparilla itself is to be blamed for this conclusion, but the miserable worthless preparations of it, that have been palmed off upon the community—preparations which contain about as much of its virtues as they do of gold dust. It is a commercial fact that almost all the Sarsaparilla gathered in the world, is consumed in the old countries of Europe, where the science of medicine, has reached its highest perfection, and where they know the best what to employ for the mastery of disease. Hence we are glad to find that we are now to have a compound of this excellent alternative, which can be relied on, and our community will not need to be assured, that anything DOCT. AYER makes, is worthy of their confidence. He has been for years engaged in eliminating this remedy (see adv'g cols.) designing to make it his "chef d'oeuvre" which should add the crowing glory to his already enviable reputation. [American City, New York.]

CURWENSVILLE MEETING.

In pursuance of previous notice, a large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Clearfield county, in favor of the removal of the county seat from Clearfield to Curwensville, met in the Methodist church in Curwensville Dec. 17th 1858. Was called to order and organized by the appointment of Wm. E. Johnston of Union tp. Pres't.—assisted by the following Vice Presidents: Wm. Sloss, Knox tp., Nicholas McCracken, Bell tp., Maj. D. W. Wis Jordan tp., Jno. D. Thompson, Curwensville tp., W. P. Barrett Esq. Brady tp., David Adams, Boggs tp., David T. Sharp, Esq. Penn tp., Andrew Davis Ferguson tp., Wm. B. Dickinson, Becawla tp., Wm. P. Reed, Lawrence tp., Maj. Jas. Room Pike tp., David Dresler, Union tp., and Dr. H. P. Thompson, Curwensville, and John Russell Penn tp. Sec't.

The object of the meeting having been briefly stated by the President. On motion a committee was appointed to draft a preamble and resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, consisting of the following named delegates: Pike tp., Wm. A. Bloom Esq., Jno. Welch, Curwensville, Wm. M. B. J. Thompson, Brady tp., George J. Yoss, Wm. Swen, Penn tp., Wm. C. Foley, Asaph Kirk, Bell tp., David McCracken, Rolt, Elder, Ferguson tp., Luther Barrett, Martin Wall, Becawla tp., Porter Johnston, A. I. Thompson, Lawrence tp., Josiah W. Thompson, Jno. J. Reed, Boggs tp., Wm. H. Robinson, David Adams Jr., Jordan tp., Jno. Jwan, Peter Bloom, Knox tp., Wm. M. Kee Esq., Martin Stick, Lumber City T. C. Davis, Harrison Spencer, Union tp., Wm. Hooge.

removal the subscriptions amounting to \$25,000 for the erection of the county buildings by bonds or otherwise.

The committee after retiring a short time, reported the following preamble and resolutions; which were unanimously adopted.

Whereas a question of great importance is now before the people of Clearfield county, for their approval or rejection; namely the removal of the county seat from its present location to Curwensville. Be it

Resolved, that the question of removal is one which affect all the citizens of Clearfield county, and its decision must have an abiding effect on the future prosperity of the county.

Resolved, that the present location is inconvenient and burdens the people of the county with taxes and other expenses which could be saved by the removal.

Resolved, that when a county seat is not so located as to afford the greatest facility to the majority of the people to attend court and transact necessary business, it should be changed.

Resolved, that Curwensville is more central as to location, population and business; that it is on the great thoroughfare of the county; that it is in the heart of the agricultural district, and in every respect the most desirable point for a county seat.

Resolved, that the removal of the county seat to Curwensville will save the people of this county over three thousand dollars per annum in taxes and other expenses incident to attendance to county business.

Resolved, that the proposition of the citizens of Curwensville and vicinity, to erect the county buildings at private cost, will save the tax-payers at least \$40,000.

Resolved, that three fourths of those who transact business at the county seat would be better accommodated by removal.

Resolved, that for these reasons we are in favor of removal to Curwensville, and will use every honorable means to effect that purpose by asking the Legislature to submit the question to a vote of the people of county.

On motion, a committee of thirteen was appointed by the President to present facts to the Legislature, consisting of the following named gentlemen: Thomas Ross Esq., Dr. H. P. Thompson, Jno. Russell, Wm. C. Foley, Zach. M'Naul, Eli Bloom, Hon. J. P. Hoyt, Hon. T. B. Davis, David Bell, Jas. Elder, Esq., David C. Dale, D. S. Moore and Wm. M'Kride.

On motion, a committee of correspondents was appointed, consisting of the following named gentlemen: L. Jackson Crans Esq., B. Hartshorn, Wm. Irwin Esq., Dr. Geo. Wilson, Dr. D. O. Crouch, Dan. Faust and Isaac Bloom Esq.

On motion, the following gentlemen were named as a committee to obtain signatures to petitions, to be presented to the Legislature: Danl. Bailly, Wm. M. Bloom Esq., Wm. P. Reed, J. W. Thompson, David McCracken, Rolt, Elder, Wm. McGaughey, Martin Strick, Henry Swan, Maj. D. W. Wise, L. W. Teneyck, James Wiley, Reuben Wall, George W. Long, Jacob Koons, P. W. Barrett, D. Brubaker, B. B. Wright, Wm. Dickinson, Henry Hagerty, Wm. H. Robinson, C. M. Caldwell, J. H. Jones, Thomas Snyder, Moses Ewins, Jacob Hubler, Elijah Burns, Wm. Michaels, Jno. Irvin Jr., Wm. A. Mason and Col. Wm. Teneyck.

On motion, it was ordered that the gentlemen having charge of petitions, forward them to Saml. Way Esq., Curwensville, when they have obtained signatures.

On motion, Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the "Raftsmans Journal" and "Clearfield Republican."

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

Wm. E. JOHNSTON, Pres't.
H. P. THOMPSON, Sec't.
Jno. Russell, } Sec'ts.

Pennville Meeting.

In accordance with previous notice, a large number of the citizens of Penn by met at the public school house in Pennville on Thursday evening, December 16th 1858. On motion, D. E. Sharp Esq. was chosen President, and D. S. Moore Sec't.

The object of the meeting was briefly stated by the President—which was to take into consideration, the propriety of the removal of the county seat, from its present location to Curwensville.

The proceedings of the public meeting held at Curwensville on the evening of the 27th ult. was then read, after which the following resolutions were presented and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, that we are heartily in favor of removing the county seat from Clearfield to Curwensville.

Resolved, that Curwensville is a more central location than Clearfield being situated on the main thoroughfare, leading from Erie to the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Resolved, that as the citizens of Curwensville have pledged themselves to erect the public buildings at private cost, in case of a removal, that we will cooperate with them in the use of all honorable means, to effect a removal of the county seat from Clearfield to Curwensville.

On motion, Jos. Wriglesworth, Wm. C. Foley, Geo. Fullerton and a number of other citizens were appointed delegates to attend the meeting to be held in Curwensville on Friday evening Dec. 17th.

On motion, Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the "Clearfield Republican" and "Raftsmans Journal."

On motion, the meeting adjourned to meet at Curwensville on Friday evening Dec. 17th 1858.

D. E. SHARP, Pres't.
D. S. MOORE, Sec't.

Published by request.

CURWENSVILLE vs. CLEARFIELD.

Mr. Row.—My attention has been called to a "Memorial to the Citizens of Clearfield County," on the subject of the proposed removal of the county seat, published in the last number of the "Clearfield Republican." I am informed it was written by a gentleman "learned in the law," and that he was engaged in its composition for two consecutive days! After hearing that its travail had been so great, you may imagine my surprise when I discovered, on its perusal, that he had brought forth a paltry abortion. Methinks a more transparent effort at special pleading, or weaker tissue of sophisms, was never concocted to deceive and mislead the public. I fear should its learned author fail by his brilliant forensic efforts to perpetuate his fame, it will scarcely be safe for him to rely upon the classic style, grammatical accuracy, mournful pathos, or irrefragable arguments of this splendid composition, to transmit his name to an admiring posterity.