



CLEARFIELD, January 27, 1859.

The Removal Question.

When this subject was first introduced to the public through our columns, we took occasion to express our disapprobation of the measure.

We think the question has now assumed such a position as will enable us, with a very few words, to present it before the people of the county in such a shape as all can fairly understand it, and fully comprehend the responsibility that now rests upon the County Commissioners.

Two successive grand juries having ordered a new court house to be built, and the court having affirmed these proceedings, there is no discretion left for the Commissioners; a new court house must be built.

The citizens of Curwensville offer to erect the new court house, and also all the other necessary county buildings at their own expense, if the county seat is removed to that place, and to this end ask the Legislature to pass a law submitting the question of removal to a vote of the people of the county.

The argument used by the friends of removal is, that if the new court house is erected at Clearfield, that it will require the county tax to be largely increased, and the county to incur a heavy debt, all of which would be saved by the acceptance of the proposition of the citizens of Curwensville.

To counteract their efforts, a number of the citizens of Clearfield file a bond with the Commissioners, in \$30,000, to pay out of their own pockets, whatever sum a new court house would cost over \$15,000.

Bond of the citizens of Clearfield.

Know all men by these presents, that we, Richard Shaw, George L. Reed, Jon. Boynton, William A. Wallace, James B. Graham, J. B. McNally, Jas. T. Leonard, J. F. Weaver, A. K. Wright, Wm. L. Moore, D. W. Moore, C. Kratzer, all of the Borough of Clearfield, are bound and firmly bound unto the County of Clearfield in the sum of thirty thousand dollars lawful money to be paid to the said county, her certain attorney or assigns, to which payment well and truly to be made and done, we do bind ourselves and each of us, our heirs, executors and administrators jointly and severally, firmly by these presents.

Now the condition of this obligation is such, that whereas by law the Commissioners of said county are required to proceed to the erection of a new Court House in Clearfield, and certain parties at Curwensville desire to delay the contracting for said Court House in order that they may agitate for the removal of the county seat, and we, desirous that the same shall be let and contracted according to law forthwith, if the Commissioners of said county shall and do agree upon the plan of a Court House as submitted to them by George Thorn, and shall and do advertise a lot the contract for building the same within one month from this date, and no proposals are received by them properly guaranteed to erect the same for fifteen thousand dollars and the materials of the old court house and offices, that we shall and do pay the amount necessary therefor over and above the said amount; and further that in the event of the funds of the county at the present rate of taxation being found inadequate to meet the expenses of said erection, that we shall and do provide the necessary funds therefor so far as they may be needed, when called upon, and wait for its reimbursement, with interest, out of the funds of the county at the present rate of taxation, then the above obligation to be void, or else to be and remain in full force and virtue.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals the day and year first above written. J. B. McNally, [L.S.] W. A. Wallace, [L.S.] Richard Shaw, [L.S.] Jon. Boynton, [L.S.] Jas. T. Leonard, [L.S.] Jas. B. Graham, [L.S.] J. F. Weaver, [L.S.] A. K. Wright, [L.S.] G. L. Reed, [L.S.] Wm. L. Moore, [L.S.] D. W. Moore, [L.S.] C. Kratzer, [L.S.]

Witness present, I certify that this is a correct copy of the bond filed in the Commissioners' office of Clearfield County. Wm. S. Bradley, Clerk, [L.S.]

It will thus be seen that the above bond gave the Commissioners a perfect guarantee, first, that the new court house should not cost the county over \$15,000; second, that the county tax should not be increased beyond its present rate of six mills; and third, that if the funds of the county were found inadequate to meet the expenses thus increased at that rate, the necessary funds would be furnished at the usual rate of interest. Should the cost of the new court house exceed \$15,000, the excess would be paid by the citizens of Clearfield.

Subsequently to the filing of the above bond the original copies of the following papers (which we published week before last) were obtained. We insert them again, together with the act of assembly, providing for the appointment of Commissioners, &c.

ACT OF ASSEMBLY, passed April 4th, 1855.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, &c. That the Governor be and he is hereby authorized and required to appoint three disinterested commissioners, who do not reside or own any land in the county of Clearfield, which commissioners, or a majority of them, shall meet at the house of Benjamin Patton, in the town of Bellefonte, on the twentieth day of May next, and from thence proceed

to view and determine on the most eligible and proper situation for the seat of justice and public buildings for the said county of Clearfield, and make their report into the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth on or before the first Monday of December next.

Sec. 2. And it is further enacted, &c. That the aforesaid commissioners shall have power, and it shall be their duty, to take assurance by deed, bond, or otherwise, of any lands, lots, houses or other property which hath been or may be offered for the use and benefit of the said county, either for the purpose of erecting public buildings, the support of an Academy or other public use, and for the services aforesaid.

Under this Act, the Governor appointed Roland Curtin, James Smith and John Fleming, commissioners, who filed their report as follows:

REPORT.

Sec. 1. By virtue of an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled an Act authorizing the appointment of Commissioners to fix upon a proper site for the Seat of Justice in Clearfield county;—We, the subscribers, appointed by His Excellency, the Governor, agreeably to the provisions of the above mentioned Act, passed on the fourth day of April, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five—

REPORT, that agreeably to the provisions of the above mentioned Act, we met at the house of Benjamin Patton, in the town of Bellefonte, on the twentieth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and five, and receiving the different proposals made by several persons proceeded to view and determine on the most eligible and proper situation for the Seat of Justice and Public Buildings, for the said county of Clearfield, and to find that the Old Town of Chandelamouse, in the said county (the property of Abraham Witmer, of the township of Lancaster, in the county of Lancaster, and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania) situate on the south side of the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, in the county aforesaid, is the most eligible and proper situation for the Seat of Justice and Public Buildings in the said county; and that we have laid out the said town, a plan whereof is hereto annexed, and we also further report, that we have received from the said Abraham Witmer, his bond (which is also hereto annexed) for the conveyance of certain lots and the payment of certain sums of money at the time and for the purpose therein mentioned.

We are, with respect, your humble servants, ROLAND CURTIN, JOHN FLEMING, JAMES SMITH.

To Thomas McKean Thompson, Secretary of Commonwealth.

A plan of the town of Clearfield laid out by the Commissioners, and approved by them, is filed with their report.

The bond of Abraham Witmer accompanied that report, and is as follows:

KNOW all men by these presents, that I, Abraham Witmer, of Lancaster township in the county of Lancaster and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, am held and firmly bound unto Roland Curtin, John Fleming and James Smith, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, lawful money of the United States, to be paid to the said Roland Curtin, John Fleming and James Smith, or either of them, their or either of their attorney, heirs, executors administrators or assigns, to which payment well and truly to be made, I bind myself, my heirs, executors and administrators, firmly by these presents; sealed with my seal, dated the fifth of November, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five.

WHEREAS, Thomas McKean, Esquire, Governor of Pennsylvania, by letters under the great seal of this Commonwealth, dated at Lancaster, the sixth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five—appointed Roland Curtin, John Fleming and James Smith, or a majority of them, Commissioners for the purpose of viewing and determining on the most eligible and proper situation for the Seat of Justice and Public Buildings in and for the county of Clearfield. And whereas, by an act of General Assembly of this Commonwealth, dated the 4th day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, it is made the duty of the Commissioners so to be appointed "to take assurance by deed, bond or otherwise of any lands, lots, houses or other property, which hath been or may be offered for the use and benefit of the said County either for the purpose of erecting public buildings, the support of an Academy or other public use;" And whereas the aforesaid Commissioners, in pursuance of the power given them for that purpose have determined and fixed on, for the purpose aforesaid, a certain tract or parcel of land, the property of the said Abraham Witmer. And whereas the said Abraham Witmer hath agreed to sell and convey in such manner and to such person or persons as may be hereafter legally appointed for that purpose, one lot in said town for the purpose of having a Court House thereon erected, one for Jail, one for Market House, three for an Academy, and two pieces of ground for the public (as will appear marked on a general plan of said town.) And the said Abraham Witmer further agrees and engages to give his bond, or other security as may be required to such person as may be authorized to receive the same for the payment of three thousand dollars on the first day of May, which will be in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twelve; one half thereof to be applied for the use of an Academy or Public School in said town, and one half for the purpose of erecting public buildings in said town.

Now the condition of the foregoing obligation is such, that if the before bounden Abraham Witmer, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns shall, from time to time, and at all times, do keep and perform the aforesaid undertakings and agreements on his part, then in such case the above obligation to be void and of none effect, otherwise to be and remain in full force and virtue.

ABRAHAM WHITMER, SEAL.

Signed, sealed, and delivered in presence of BENJ. PATTON, ROBERT T. STEWART.

The books in the County Commissioners' office show the payment of \$1950 of this money by Abraham Witmer, as per audit on 6th January, 1816.

For the balance of the money, suit was brought by Roland Curtin, for use, in the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin coun-

ty to No. 129, April term, 1814. Judgment was rendered in the case against the Receiver of Witmer for \$1270 29. That case was taken up to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania by the Executor of Witmer. On the question of the construction of the bond of Witmer, the Supreme Court affirmed the judgment of the Court below, and Witmer's Executor was compelled to pay the money.

These are the facts, as fully proven by the original papers now in this place; and which, it is presumed, definitely settled the question of removal.

From the tenor of these papers, it is alleged that if the county seat is removed, the county will be liable for heavy damages, not only in the amount of the consideration paid by Witmer, (\$3,000) with interest, but also to the assignees of Witmer, and that "nine lots," and the "public ground" mentioned would revert to Witmer's heirs.

Under these circumstances, the Commissioners gave notice to the citizens of Curwensville, that unless they would enter into a sufficient bond to keep the county harmless of all damages, and suits for damages, that may result from a removal, they will accept the bond given by the citizens of Clearfield, and proceed to let the contract in accordance therewith. The following is a copy of their letter to the citizens of Curwensville:

LETTER.

To Gen. John Patton, Wm. Irwin, Esq., and others, of which the citizens of Curwensville will take notice.

JAN. 3, 1859. The Bond of Jona. Boynton, Richard Shaw, and 19 others, citizens of Clearfield, in \$30,000, filed with the commissioners conditioned to pay all over \$15,000 and the old material, that a new Court House will cost, and also to keep down the County tax to 6 mills, as per bond appears; and the commissioners of said county now resolve that the letting of the said new Court House, upon the plan and specifications, of George Thorn, as filed, be advertised to take place on the 29th day of January, 1859, and that the citizens of Curwensville be notified that the same will be let and put under contract unless before the 29th day of January, 1859, they file a bond in a sufficient amount, to the satisfaction of the commissioners, conditioned, 1st, In the event of the removal of the county seat, to build the Court House, Jail, and other necessary buildings, at Curwensville, to the satisfaction of the Court and the Commissioners, also to pay for and convey to the county the necessary lots of ground therefor, free of charge; and also to indemnify the county against all damages or suits by the citizens of Clearfield for Representatives of Ab. in Witmer, deceased, and to pay all damages that may be legally recovered or actually sustained by the county, by the reason of said removal—and 2d, In the event of a failure of the removal of the county seat, to perform all the conditions of the bond filed by the citizens of Clearfield.

By the Commissioners, JOHN IRWIN, GEORGE ERHARD, WM. McCLACKEN, Council.

Attest—R. J. WALLACE, CLK. 13 January, 1859.

This request not being complied with, they advertised for proposals to be received on the 29th inst.

The citizens of Curwensville then got up a remonstrance against the letting on the 29th as follows:

PROTEST.

To John Irwin, George Erhard and William McClacken, Esq's, Commissioners of Clearfield County.

GENTLEMEN:—Understanding that you propose letting a contract, on January 29th, for the erection of a new Court House, we respectfully, but earnestly, protest against such action. You are aware that two projects are now before the people. First, the erection of a new county out of parts of this and adjoining counties, to be called Pine, which, if effected, will cut off a large scope of territory and largely decrease our legal business. And Second, the removal of the seat of Justice from its present site. Large meetings in favor of removal have been held, and petitions circulated and numerous signed; but the friends of which are awaiting legislative action as to Pine county.

We, therefore, protest against a letting at this time, for the following reasons:

1st. If the erection of Pine county has become a fixed fact, as many believe, then the present buildings will be sufficient to accommodate the county with its decreased limits, and there is no necessity of putting the county to the cost of erecting buildings.

2nd. That if the removal is effected after letting, the county will be liable for damages to the contractors for breach of contract.

3rd. That the hardness of the times and high price of provisions at present, must increase the amount at which the buildings will be let; and the same facts should cause you to pause before adding further burthens upon our rate of taxation, instead of fastening, in great haste, a debt upon us which, with the increasing interest, will not be liquidated during the next 20 years.

4th. That too short a time is allowed to enable persons who might want to make proposals, to do so.

Grier Bell, Thos. A. McGhee, H. P. Thompson, Jno. D. Thompson, Daniel Faust, John P. Hoyt, D. Livingston, J. W. Thompson, Wm. P. Chambers, Thos. Campbell, and two hundred and eighty others.

In this dilemma the Commissioners apply to the court (then in session) for instructions. The court very properly declined giving advice in the premises, remarking, however, that they, (the Commissioners) were bound to build a new court house. That was a settled point which no power this side of Harrisburg could avert; and that, as the governors of the county, they were responsible for its financial condition, and as such they would have to exercise their own judgment as to time, as also the various propositions that may be presented to them; and with reference to the bond, the court remarked that he was in the habit of holding people who gave bonds to their conditions, &c. &c.

Here the question rests at present. What the commissioners intend doing we have not learned. Their position was one of great delicacy—standing between two fires, as it were. We are sure they are each governed solely by a desire to adopt that course which will be most advantageous to the people of the county without the slightest partiality for any particular section, and we are equally sure they are each ready to assume any amount of responsibility or any amount of censure that may result from a conscientious discharge of official duty.

The friends of removal allege that the erection of a new court house at Clearfield, will involve the county in a debt that will require the taxes to be doubled, and then not paid for years.

The citizens of Clearfield guarantee that a new court house 60 by 90 feet, offices in beneath and court room above, and finished in the style and after the manner of the new court house at Bellefonte, shall be built without any increase of the taxes.

Resides this, it is alleged—and the allegation is well sustained—that in case of removal the county will be mulcted in heavy damages.

If they let the contract on the 29th, the limit allowed by Messrs. Boynton and others, they will be charged with acting too hastily—with not giving sufficient time, &c., &c.

Should they let this opportunity pass, however, and Pine County be stricken off, as it certainly will be, and the effort to remove the county seat fail—as we are sure it will—not the Commissioners, who are the guardians of the county, be much more censurable?

We have now given all the facts in the case, from which we think no man, who wants to obtain a perfect understanding of the position of the Commissioners, can fail to do so.

COURT HOUSE.

Mr. Editor. "Old Town" (?) the correspondent of the Journal of yesterday, makes some gross mistakes. He says, "The building would not be over 30 or 32 feet to the eave." The specifications adopted by the Commissioners expressly give the height from the ground line to the eave as 38 feet. The walls in the lower story are all brick 6 of them are to be at least 24 inches thick, and the remainder 9 inches. When it is remembered, that the lower story is divided into a hall and 7 rooms, and that the thickness of the outer wall is 22 inches; it will be found that those 9 inch walls are amply strong for their position and service. And no man with any brains, will say that they, as a whole, are not strong enough for their purpose they are to accommodate. The Court room, it is alleged should be 20 to 25 feet in the clear. This is very specific when it is recollected that a foot of mistake, in the height of a room used for public speaking, totally unfit it for that purpose, by reason of the echo produced by the additional height. The Commissioners in the specifications have expressly reserved the right to submit the height of the Court room to an architect. It is said that the lower story should be arranged so as to leave a hall for public purposes therein. The Commissioners are providing for the accommodation of the public officers of the county and endeavoring to arrange room and safety for the public records. They have therefore provided in the lower story, for a Prothonotary's office with a fire proof vault, a Recorder's office and vault, a Commissioner's office and vault, a Treasurer's office, a Sheriff's office, a District Attorney's office and an arbitration or spare Jury room. These are imperatively required for the public weal, and halls for lectures or borough purposes must be provided in some other way than at the expense of the county. The Commissioners throughout, have acted as became their official oath irrespective of Billingsgate and "home-made thunder," and the contractor who offers to do the work according to the plans and specifications adopted, will find that he has undertaken to build a Court house that will be a credit to the county and a substantial and serviceable building.

"Old Town" thinks deviations will be necessary; perhaps they may; and the specifications expressly provide for those deviations; and these are as much a part of the bond as though they were in it.—The signers of that bond are not in the habit of repudiating any of their obligations. The Court house adopted is modeled from the Bellefonte Court house, which cost \$23,000, and "I venture to guess" that if the building described in the plans and specifications, be built for \$15,000, the Court and the tax-payers will approve the action of the Commissioners and the philanthropic sympathy of "Old Town" be "love's labor lost."

CLEARFIELD.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF CHESS, now unquestionably belongs to this country.—Our young countryman, Paul Morphy, as we stated in a former paper, having banquished the last remaining European chess celebrity, Prof. Anderssen, by winning seven games out of eleven played by them. Two having been won by Anderson and two drawn. Mr. Morphy now stands the greatest of living chess players. This is no empty honor. The championship of this great game has been contended for by the greatest intellects at all ages of the world; and it is undoubtedly worthy the study of great minds.

KANSAS AGAIN.

Notwithstanding the complete overthrow of "Jim Lane" and his faction, there seems to be no peace for his unhappy territory. For several months accounts have been reaching us of fresh disturbances and outrages in Kansas, generally ascribed to a man called Montgomery and a gang of associates whom he has collected around him. More recently however these depredations have been assuming a more serious aspect, and have extending beyond the limits of the territory, and the Governor of Missouri has found it necessary to take measures to protect the citizens of his State, and if possible punish these invaders, plunderers and murderers. That this rascalled Montgomery and his band are a set of free-footers—regular highwaymen, there can be no doubt, in fact the whole country unite in agreeing upon that point; and the wonder is that their leader has so long been allowed to harass, plunder and murder the unoffending citizens of Kansas without apparently, either let or hindrance. In any other community he would either have been arrested and punished by the judicial authorities, or caught and hung up without even the form of a trial, or else shot down by the first man who could get within shooting distance of him; and no one would have questioned the perfect justice and propriety of the act. In the weakness of a territorial government it is to be feared the only explanation of the impunity with which these banditti are permitted to pursue their infamous course of plunder and pillage, if Kansas had a state constitution, the career of such men as Montgomery and his kind would be brief indeed. There is no State in the Union which is not sufficiently powerful, and complete in her organization, to punish every man who violates her laws, and Kansas would be no exception. Such lawless proceedings would never take place, if those who engaged in them did not know that they would be sustained in them, by a political party who have sworn perpetual hostility to the territorial government of Kansas, and which claims to be the dominant one in the territory. Let Montgomery and his men once understand that the penalties of the law administered by a state government under the authority of a state constitution, would be enforced and they would disband at once, and either return to the life of peaceful citizens, if permitted, or flee the country to escape the punishment they would be certain would overtake them.

With all these facts before us, it can scarcely be doubted by any candid man that the policy recommended by President Buchanan in his message last winter in regard to this admission of Kansas under the constitution with which she then asked it, was the wisest, and the best calculated to advance the true interest of the territory, of any that could at that time have been devised. Had it been pursued Kansas would now have been a state; and whether under the Lecompton constitution, or any revised or substituted one, her people would have had a common interest in putting down all lawlessness, and no band of robbers would have been tolerated among them. And notwithstanding all the clamor that has been raised, and much of which is still kept up, our venerable President will not need to live very long to see both his policy and his motives vindicated, before the country, upon that as well as every other emergency that he has had to meet since his inauguration.

Clearfield County Agricultural Society. The Clearfield Co. Agricultural Society met in the Court House in Clearfield, Borough, on Wednesday evening January 19, 1859; Jos. Irwin, President in the Chair. The meeting came to order. On motion the Constitution and by-laws were read by the Secretary. On motion the election of Officers was proceeded with, when Ellis Irwin, Esq. was elected President of the society for the ensuing year. On motion the following Vice Presidents, were elected, who were regularly nominated as the several townships were called by the secretary:—Clearfield borough, John E. Cattle—Curwensville, Benj. Harlsborn—Lambert City, John Ferguson—Lawrence tp. Martin Nichols, Pike tp. Z. McNeal. Penn tp. Elah Johnson, Brady tp., Jacob Kuntz. Union tp., Geo. Brobaker, Huston tp., David Tyler, Bell tp., Thomas Campbell, Burnside tp., John McLaughly, Chest tp., Jonathan Westover, Ferguson tp., Hon. J. P. Hoyt, Jordan tp., Maj. David Wise, Necanicin tp., B. B. Wright, Woodward tp., John M. Chase, Boggs tp., Geo. Turner, Decatur tp., Richard Hughes, Bradford tp., W. K. Wrigley, Morris tp., Edward Feels, Karlsruhe tp., Edward Garvey, Covington tp., John Barney, Girard tp., Thos. Leonard, Goshop tp., Jno A. L. Flegal, Fox tp., John J. Bundy, Knox tp., Wm. Sloss, Graham tp., Levi Hubbard.—Being one from every township in the county. G. L. Reed was elected Corresponding Secretary, and Thos. McCullough Recording Secretary for the ensuing year. On motion, the following Executive Committee was elected:—Hon. Richard Shaw, Jonathan Boynton, Esq., Geo. Thorn, Esq., of the borough of Clearfield, Gen. John Patton, of Curwensville, and Josiah R. Reed, Esq., of Lawrence township. On motion, L. R. Carter was elected Treasurer, and Wm. Radebaugh, Esq., Librarian for the ensuing year. On motion it was agreed that all members who had signed the Constitution previous to this meeting should be exonerated from the payment of the fee due upon signing, &c.

On motion the meeting adjourned to meet on Wednesday evening of the May Court, to take into consideration the propriety of holding a County Fair. THOMAS J. McCULLOUGH, Secy. Clearfield, January 19, 1859.

THE NEWS.

Accounts from India have been received, detailing the particulars of the battle of Buxar Ghut, at which 6 or 700 Sepoys were killed.

The bitter and excitement about the President's message still continues among the decayed monarchies of Europe, England is indignant, France ditto, and Spain rampant.

There is little change in the condition of Mexico, except the addition of one or two new Presidents since the last arrivals. Apparently they are as far from peace and order as ever.

The Indian disturbances in New Mexico, Utah, and elsewhere are subsiding.

The Louisiana Legislature, has been halting several days for U. S. Senator, without success. Benjamin and Sandidge are the highest on the list of Candidates. Congress is still occupied with discussions on the tariff, and the reports of the Senate and the House upon the proposed acquisition of Cuba.

Montgomery the Kansas Robber has given himself up to the authorities.

Senators Douglas and Fitch have had a misunderstanding in the Senate. The matter has been referred to the mutual friends of the parties for adjustment.

The miners at Frazer river have been relieved from their difficulties by the opening of the river.

Dear Republican:

In looking over your columns of last week, I see that a certain "Spruce" has been coming down on Rose's Arithmetic about certain questions in the "Single Rule of Three." I agree with "Spruce," if the book is wrong, why tolerate it? But is the book wrong, or is "Spruce" wrong? He says, if I am wrong I want to hear from some of our teachers. It does not require a teacher to let him know that he is wrong. A poor Clockmaker can tell him that. If "Spruce" will take gross weight he will have no difficulty in doing those questions, and getting the book answer too. If "Spruce" had thought once more before he put his pen to paper he would have solved the problem; but if he has any more questions equally blind to his visual organs, let us have them. Trusting that some good may result therefrom we hope to hear from "Spruce" again.

Dated Jan. 24th, 1859. PINEY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

\$10 REWARD.

POCKET-BOOK LOST! WAS LOST by the subscriber, on the road between Clearfield and Curwensville, on Monday evening the 24th inst., a well bound calf skin pocket book, fastened with a strap, containing Ten Dollars in Gold, (two \$5 pieces), together with valuable papers, to the value of three or four thousand dollars, in promissory notes and one bill, payable to the subscriber on various persons residing in Jefferson county, Pa., and elsewhere. Ten Dollars reward will be paid to the finder on leaving the pocket-book at this office, or the hotel of W. A. Mason, Curwensville. JAMES KYLE.

January 26, 1859.

CAUTION.

All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in anywise interfering with the following property, now in the possession of Geo. and L. Doney:—One copy of blank and white oxen; one bay horse supposed to be about 8 years old, and one two-horse wagon—as the aforesaid property has been purchased at constable's sale, and is left with them on loan only, and subject to my order. WM. F. JOHNSON, Union tp., Clearfield County, Pa. Jan. 26, '59.

TAKE NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or book account, are requested to call and settle, on or before the first day of April 1859. Those who do not comply with the above, may expect to pay costs.

Also—the subscriber offers for sale his house, lot, and office, situated in the town of Luthersburg, low for cash, or in payments to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, on the premises. Dr. G. WILSON, Luthersburg, Jan. 21, 1859. [no. 2, v. iv.]

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE undersigned, having been partners in the business of tanning, currying, and boot and shoemaking, at St. Mary's Steam Tannery, have this day by mutual consent dissolved their co-partnership connection. All debts due said firm of G. W. Watson & Co., and all claims against them will be settled by E. C. Schultz, of St. Mary's, who has purchased the interest of the other two partners. G. W. WATSON, THOMAS W. RICHARDS, E. C. SCHULTZ, St. Mary's Steam Tannery, Jan. 12, 1859. [no. 2, v. iv.]

St. Mary's Steam Factory, JANUARY 20TH, 1859.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that Jacob J. Steyer, of Perthamouth New Hampshire, lately of Philadelphia, and E. C. Schultz, have this day entered into Co-Partnership in the business of TANNING, CURRYING, BOOT SHOE AND HARNESS MAKING.

and the business will be carried on by the name of JACOB J. STEYER & CO., at the St. Mary's Steam Tannery, in St. Mary's, Elk County Pennsylvania. They hope by their long experience in business, and their desire to please the public, that they will receive a part of the public patronage. Leathermen and others, who desire a good article of Boots and Shoes, will find it greatly to their advantage to call and get good bargains, as we are determined to sell as low as leather, or boots and shoes can be had in Philadelphia for cash or hides. All orders promptly attended to. JACOB J. STEYER & CO. [no. 2, v. iv.]

THE Highest Price paid for HIDES IN CASH at the St. Mary's Steam Tannery. [no. 2, v. iv.]

1,000 CALF SKINS wanted, for which the highest price in cash will be paid at the St. Mary's Steam Tannery. [no. 2, v. iv.]

A CARD.

A. M. HILLS would inform his patrons that he will be absent from his office during the three first weeks of February, on a professional visit to Elk County, Clearfield, Jan. 19, 1858.