

AT IS TO BE DONE !

ave a united opposition to Loco oShall ennsylvania at the next Gover-Focoism ? Or are we to have that opponor's Ele and split up into two, three or sition di rganizations? If so, there might four disti contest, because Loco Focoism as well b se, triumph under such circummust, of gh against a united opposition it stances self in a large minority. would to be done to avoid throwing away

"Who be done to a of the Loco Foco the St in, unsophisticated, common sense party ermitted, soon answer the inquiry, wouldall doubts. Let there be a union for and of the Union. Let each faction or agree to drop, for the time being, so fragits peculiar creed as is objectionable er, and unite as best they can in one opposition to the Loco Focos. Let lone, and success will be certain. we not hope for some joint effort of ad from the opposition members at Har-Let them set their wits to work, and try to bring about a State organization all opposed to the Locofoco party can istently unite. It is worth at least a trial, we look, with confidence, for the initiation of such a movement by them."

We clip the above from the Philadelphia Daily News, and cannot retrain from reiterating the hope that a union of all the opponents of the present National Administration may be speedily effected ; and to this end a spirit of conciliation should be exercised, not by a Portion, but by all. There seems, at present. e a good feeling among the mass of those opposed to the Pierce dynasty, which requires only proper encouragement to result in their concentration upon one common platform; yet, at the same time, there are those who, having points of their own to gain, are preventing, unwittingly it may be, a union of forces by their pertinacious adherence to the particular attitude which they may have heretofore assumed, though its relinquishment would by no means compromise general principles. We trust, however, that they will become im-

THE PROTECTIVE PRINCIPLE.

The protection of our mechanical and manufacturing interests, is a subject that has attracted much attention at different periods in our Republican existence. Practical experience has taught us to a demonstration, that at no time has our country been in a more prosperous and flourishing condition than when our artisans were enabled, by means of adeand fifty eight shall be eligible to vote at quate duties, to compete with those of foreign countries; and, on the other hand, it has been alike apparent, that when duties were low, monetary pressures ensued, business stagnated, and ruin stared the "bone and sinew" of the nation in the face-though true it may have been that the National Treasury was well replenished, which, seemingly, is the only thing, in the opinion of those who batten at the public crib, that requires special attention.

It is a fact that cannot be successfully refuted, that the Tariff of 1842 was the means, at that time, of placing the business interests of the country upon a stable and reliable footing, and during its continuance every branch of industry flourished, manufacturies sprang up by scores, the coal and iron business prospered, labor commanded remunerating prices, the products of the farm found a ready sale, and general prosperity prevailed. After its repeal these interests lanquished, though, since then, an almost unbroken concatenation of fortuitous circumstances have enabled them to eke out their existence to the present time-such. for example, as famine abroad, the discovery of gold in California, (which has supplied us with the means of liquidating foreign indebteduess and meeting the demands which the surplus of trade against us has created.) and more recently, the failure of our own crops and a heavy demand from Europe in consequence of the prevalence of the Eastern war, which has given unusual activity to the produce market and increased exports of all kinds. Our importers and dealers being thus enabled to meet their engagements, for several years past attention was somewhat withdrawn from

the subject ; lately, however, it has been again attracting considerable notice, not alone on account of the singular turn that politics have taken, but from the fact which has forced itself upon the public mind, that enterprise only meets its full and just reward where the manufacturing and mechanical interests are festered and sustained in connection with the agricultural and commercial. In order to sa. tisfactorily illustrate the latter fact, we need but refer to the condition of the Southern States, which, possessing equally as good facilities for manufacturing as their Northern sisters, have made but little progress in this way. and are therefore regarded as unsafe localities in which to invest capital, which is there com-

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION. Mr. Crabb recently submitted to the Senste several amendments to the Constitution of Pennsylvania. The first provides that "no person born in a foreign land, or who may owe allegiance to, or is a subject or citizen of a foreign power or government, and who shall be naturalized on or after the fourth day of July, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred

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any political or public election in this Commonwealth, until he shall have resided under the government of the United States a period of at least twenty-one years." The second, that there shall be an addition-

al article, to the effect that "the aggregate amount of debt which may hereafter be contracted by the Commonwealth, shall not exceed the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, except in the event of war or invasion by a foreign power, or domestic insurrection, or the intended liquidation of the whole or a portion of the present indebtedness of the Commonwealth, and the money obtained on the credit of the Commonwealth, by virtue of any act of Assembly, shall be applied to defraying the expenses incurred by such war, invasion or insurrection, or the liquidation of such indebtedness, and to no other purpose whatever."

The third, that "to pay the present debt of the Commonwealth, and any debts which may hereafter be contracted in the event of war, hostile invasion, domestic insurrection, or otherwise, the legislature shall, at its next session after the adoption of this section by the people, provide by law for the creation of a sinking fund which shall continue until said debt or debts shall be paid : said fund shall be made from the annual income from the canals and railroads belonging to the Commonwealth, or the proceeds of the sale thereof, and from dividends on or sales of stock or other property owned by the Commonwealth; the money composing said sinking fund shall be invested by the Governor, in behalf of the State, in the loans contracted by the Commonwealth, which loans shall be cancelled from time to time, in such manner as shall be provided for by law, and no portion of said sinking fund shall ever be applied to any other than one or more of the purposes hereinbefore mentioned."

It is further provided by this last article, "that the credit of the Commonwealth shall not, in any manner or event, be pledged or loaned to any individual, company, corporation or association, nor shall the Common wealth hereafter become a stockholder in any company, association or corporation." Also, that, "the Commonwealth shall not assume the debt, or any part thereof, of any county, city, borough, or township, or of any corporation or association, unless such debt shall have been contracted to enable the State to repel

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. HARRIBURG, Jan. 23, 1856.

In the Senate, the joint resolution from the House, tendering the thanks of the Legislature to Dr. E. K. Kane, for his discoveries in the Arctic seas, was then taken up.

Mr. Price, in a brief speech, commended the propriety of the resolution. It was a compliment highly deserved. Dr. Kane knew nothing of the intention to pass the resolution and it would be more grateful to him than an appropriation from the treasury, or anything that could be done. He related some of the

sufferings and hardships endured by the expedition, and thought the achievments of Dr. Kane more extraordinary and heroic than those of any other man now living .-- The resolution still pending, the Senate adjourned. House .- Mr. Morris offered a joint resolution relative to the expedition of Dr. E. K. Kane to the Arctic seas, representing that the explorations and discoveries of Dr. Kane in those regions, and the energy, intrepidity and perseverence displayed by him in conducting the recent expedition, have made valuable additions to human knowledge, and attested the benevolence which prompted and the skill which guided said expedition, in such a manner as to call forth the official acknowledg-

ment and honorable mention from foreign governments.

The resolution recognizes the services rendered by the recent expedition, and the gallant conduct displayed in its management, and tenders the thanks of the Legislature to Dr. Kane and the officers and crew under his command, at the same time concurring with the Secretary of the Navy in commending the results of these expeditions as worthy the attention and patronage of the Government. The resolutions further request the Governor to transmit copies thereof to Dr. Kane, and also to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States. Mr. Morris made a finished speech in sup-

port of the resolutions, and was followed by Mr. Wright, of Luzerne, also in their advocacy. The resolutions were then adopted by a unanimous vote-yeas 98, navs 0.

The bill to repeal the 48th and 49th sections of the General Banking law (the sections for prohibiting the circulation of notes under five dollars) was reported back with a negative recommendation.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill to repeal the restraining liquor law. The question being on an indefinite postponement of the bill, Messrs. Wright, of Luz., McComb, Morris, McCalmont, Lott and Montgomery, continued the debate at some length. The previous question was finally called, vote of yeas 62, nays 31.

AN INTERESTING DAY IN CONGRESS. WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, 1856.

SENATE .- Mr. Clayton presented a commudication, which had been received from the President in Executive session, and from which the injunction of secrecy had been removed, transmitting a copy of the letter of Lord John Russell to Mr. Crampton, dated January 19th, 1853, in which it is declared that the British Government intends to adhere strictly to the treaty of Washington, of the 10th of April, 1850, and not assume any sovereignty, direct or indirect, in Central America. Mr. Clayton moved that the letter be transferred from the Executive to the Legislative Journal and printed.

Mr. Clayton then expatiated on the usurpations of Great Britain, and the tortuous diplomacy of her Ministry, stigmatising it as monstrous and disgraceful.

Mr. Cass desired to speak, but, not being vell, yielded the floor to Mr. Mason, who thought that debate now was not exactly proper, either from the condition of the question or that of the country, and before definite action by the Executive. So far as he had read the documents, they show a purpose on the part of Great Britain to disregard the treaty tipulations of this country. When the ques ion shall be presented to the Senate or to Congress in a tangible form by the Executive, there would be no difference of opinion as to the incumbent duty of this government .-England will be held to a strict performance of her treaty obligations.

Mr. Seward agreed with Mr. Mason that debate ought not to be indulged in until the House is organized ; still he thought there ought to be no unnecessary delay in the setlement of this controversy with England .-Innecessary delay is indecision, and indeciion often loses a good cause, while decision s often wins bad ones.

Mr. Cass saw no reason why this subject should not be fully discussed before the American people. He moved to postpone the further consideration of the subject till Monlay next, which was agreed to.

A message was received from the President of the United States, in which he says that circumstances have occurred to disturb the course of the Government of Kansas, producing a condition of things which renders it incumbent on him to call the attention of Congress to it and urgently recommends the adopion of such measures as the exigency seems to require. He alludes eulogistically to the principles embraced in the Kansas Nebraska Act, and the system of government and laws passed to put it into operation. While Neoraska has been successfully organized, the organization of Kansas had been long delayed,

attended by serious difficulties and embarrssments, partly from local mal-administration and partly from unjustifiable interference from the inhabitants of some of the States, with views foreign to the interests and rights of the erritory. Gov. Reeder, instead of constant igilance in the exercise of his duties, allowed is attention to be diverted from his officia obligations by other objects, himself setting an example of violation of law and duty, which impelled the President to remove him. He alludes to the misdirected zeal of the propagandist emigration, and the clashing of the slavery and anti-slavery interests as the cause and the main question ordered to be put by a of the mischief, and as emphatically comdemns the effort to anticipate or force the determin-

Speaker, with the following result : Baiks 96 Orr 68, Fuller 12, Ricaud 18, Campbellet 6. 3, and Messrs. Edie, Haven, Pennington, Mil ler (of Ind.,) Kennett and Wilcox, each one Necessary to a choice, 102.

While the Clerk was calling the roll for the election of Speaker, the Doorkeeper annou d a Message from the President of the U.S.

Mr. Campbell, of O., objected to its reception. A sudden excitement sprang up all over the Hall, various gentlemen demanding to

know the character of the communication. The Clerk vainly endeavored to enforce or ler .- Amid the turbulence the voice of Mr. Orr was heard, expressing the hope that the President's private Secretary might be pernitted to state his errand.

Cries of "go on with the election," and orden, order."

Mr. Craige claimed a right to be heard, de lairing that he represented a district in North Carolina, which was the first to proclaim independence from Great Britain.

What he further said was lost in the confuion, and cries of "Go on, Craige," "Hez: him," and "order," nearly all the members eing on their feet.

Mr. Craige would let gentlemen know that e was not be put down by their noises. Mr. Paine-In the name of God and my

ountry, I am ashamed of these proceedings Mr. Craige-And I am ashamed to have a olleague who objects to the exercise of my rights.

Renewed vociferations of "Order," "Ual he roll," and intense excitement.

The Clerk essaved to speak.

Mr. Giddings-Hear him, Hear him, Mr. Craige, quiet being partially restore made his point. We have a right to know wh the Messenger is, and what is his busin Renewed cries of 'order,' 'down in fr Mr. Campbell, of O., made his print. ng is in order excepting the lect

Speaker. Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, mod t message be received, and demand th vious question.

Mr. H. Marshall-That's right. see Messrs. Craige and Campbell wire oints, the latter declaring that hi

tained his objections. The motion of Mr. Stephen greed to by 38 majority. The result of the vote for Spe

nounced as follows : Banks 95, (9, Ricaud 5, Campbell, of O., Necessary to a choice, 101. The Private Secretary of the P announced a Message in writing t sident, if it please the House to Mr. Craige-It is the pleasure The reading of the Message wa 22 majority.

The Message is the same as the Senate on Kansas affairs. After having been read, it w table, and the House adjourned.

MARKETS .- Phila., Jan. 25 .ing from \$8 50 to \$9 50 per 1 mon retailing to extra and fancy f Corn meal and Ryc flour are goi at \$6 for the former and \$3 651 the latter. Southern Red Whea cents; good Pennsylvania 195 c

pressed with the necessity of doing so without delay. We are not able to say whether the eoguisant of the fact or not, that wa joint effort" was made by "the opposition members at Harrisburg," but such, it would scem, is the case. The American and Republican members, at their caucus meeting for selecting a candidate for U. S. Senator, adopted the following as a basis of operations :---

"Ist. That we are opposed to the admission of any new Slave States into this Uniontherefore.

"2nd. That Kansas and Nebraska should onthe admitted into the sisterhood as Free States.

"Srd. That we are opposed to political Romanism, or the interference of any foreign ecclesiastical establishment with the political affairs of our country.

44th. That the naturalization laws ought to be so modified as to correct the evils which the present system entails on the country, and that rigid measures should be taken to prevent the importation of foreign paupers and convicts."

Public sentiment is converging to a point, and the indications are that it will settle upon something like the above. The position taken by the President in his last annual, as well as his recent special message, (the substance of which latter will be found in another portion of to-day's paper,) will do much to facilitate a union of the opposition in the Free & invetator, upon such a basis.

> HAVE & RAILROAD AMONG US ?question. Six thousand dollars Id and fifteen hundred from Phil-Il that is yet required from this untry to secure the charter of the learfield Railroad. And shall the Il for lack of this comparatively at? Is there not sufficient public

> > e capitalists and heavy land-

from the sum asked of them ? is now thsible citizen of Philfounded upon the subject last started 40 rs. started 40 years ago, athe defi-The Democrat at Washington

first Mond

the Nation

nnti.

Duri

returns. If a proper feeling would manifest itself in our Southern States, and they could be induced to lay aside their free trade views. and instead of depending wholly upon their Slave labor, engage in manufacturing, a feeling of amity would soon grow up between them and the North, which would result in much good to the country at large, and go far to strengthen the bonds of the Union-besides

paratively worthless, and renders but small

which their cotton would find a ready market at home, their capital would be at work in their midst, employment would be given to hundreds of laborers, American Industry would be encouraged, and instead of first exporting the raw material and then importing the manufactured article from England, it would be converted into goods and cloths, at a reduced cost, in our own country. Thus would a le gitimate taste be engendered, which would "give to American labor the privilege of doing American work," and the benefits which are to be derived from manufacturing, instead of finding their way into the pockets of English capitalists, would be reaped by our own coun-

-We find the following letter from a member of Congress from North Carolina, in the Washington Organ of the 24th ult. :

trymen.

House of Rep., Dec. 21, 1855. Dear Sir-I see in your paper of the 22nd inst., a statement concerning the appointment of a Postmaster in my district, at Madison. Rockingham county, North Carolina, which I desire to correct. The conversation to which you allude was between Mr. Horatio King, Ist Assistant Postmaster General, as is stated in your article. With this exception, the statement is correct, as far as it goes, but it does not embrace all that occurred between Mr. King and myself on that occasion.

When I made the application for the appointment, Mr. King asked me if the applithe Observer in New York, the Know Nothing would be an objection r in the Sarded as a hazardons enterprise plied, "Yes, I am acting under orders not to plied, "Yes, I am acting under orders not to turn out did not know whether he was or not; and ask-Sarded as a hazardous enterprise. It's int any Know Nothing, and to turn out owing to the Order." I ed him if it were possible that his being a er, sacceeded, and other denominations, for the Northing, and to turn out owing its example, have established in the prim if a native-born citizen and owing its example, have established papers of sufficient and the native-born citizen and morality of the editor says ethe relies. their own. The editor says the religion and $T_{RIPARfor}$ the appointment, on instantion of the Observer are the religion and $T_{RIPARfor}$ the appointment, on instantion of the Observer are the religion of the observer are the

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naturalization for intentions. Interests below zero. Since then, the cold direct binding been finally consummate Acting the the formation. Interests than selected, and snow has fallen in consid-there intention. It was degreeded, and snow has fallen in consid-tor interests, particular to send into the field from the time of the formation of the field from the spring, here is the spring, here is the spring of the sprin

invasion, suppress domestic insurrection, defend itself in time of war, or to assist the gatived-yeas 23, nava 69. State in the discharge of any portion of its

present indebtedness." Also, that the Legislature shall not authorize any county, city, borough or township, by virtue of a vote of its citizens or otherwise, to become a stockholder in any company, association or corporation, or to obtain money for, or loan its credit to any corporation, institution or party."

DOES FOREIGN INFLUENCE PERVERT JUSTICE? -A correspondent of the Newark Mercury diects attention to a remarkable contrast exhibited in two recent trials there. In the first, Killingor and Welsh, and was still pending Gardanelli, an Italian, stabbed an officer, an American, with a knife, to the heart, while carrying him to prison on a commitment for drunkenness, which though informal, the officer could not well disobey. He was drunk at the time. There was evidence that there was an altercation and a scuffle between them, and blows were alleged to have been passed, but no other proof was given. There was some evidence of lying in wait-a witness alleging that on their way up to jail, a long distance PROSCRIPTION OF PROTESTANTS AND NATIVES. from the place of the homicide, the prisoner carried in his hand something which the witness thought a knife-but the correctness of this evidence was earnestly questioned. The

jury under the charge of the Court convicted the defendant of murder in the second degree, and he was sentenced to eight years in the State prison. In the second, McKinney, an American, in a drunken brawl, in or immediately after a scuffle, in one part of which he was, by the State's evidence, in great danger of bodily harm by falling over the bannisters, stabs a German keeper of a lager beer srloon, not in a vital part, he being at the time exceedingly intoxicated, with a knife, drawn while actually engaged in the scuffle, and when in imminent danger of injury from the fall. The man dies from loss of blood. The jury, cant were a Know Nothing ! I replied that I after a patient and fair trial, found him guilty of manslaughter. The Court sentence him to the utmost limit of the law-\$1000 fine and TEN years imprisonment.

Some people, when they write give melancholy evidence of desiring merely effect-irrespective of cost to truth. The following from the Pittsburgh Catholic for Jan. 12th,

The Weight of the field from the fie the mercury in the flat last Saturday morning two degrees below zero. Since then, the cold set than 3; derated, and snow has fallen in consid-interests, particulty poly consummation of the Bible, as interpreted by private the interests, particulty poly consummation of the field from the bible, as interpreted by private the the Bible, as interpreted by private the bible, as interpreted by private the the Bible, as interpreted by private the bible, as interpreted by private the the Bible, as interpreted by private the bible, artical. In Gineinnati, lately, Miss Anna Piento Sas artical to Robert Ark. A contemporary thinks the event promises a new edition of two Mathemat. total to total t

The amendment of Mr. Pholps was then ne-

The bill then passed second reading-yeas 70, nays 27. All the Philadelphia members voted in the affirmative excepting Messrs. Dock and Morris.

The bill will come up on its final passage tomorrow. The House then adjourned.

SENATE .- Jan. 24 .- The bill from the House to repeal the restraining liquor law was received, Mr. Buckalew moved its reference to a special committee, which was debated at length, and with considerable warmth by Messrs. Ingram, Buckalew, Browne, Price, Willkins, when the Senate adjourned.

House .- The House took up on the third reading of the bill to repeal the liquor law. Mr. Hill moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole, for the purpose of adding a proviso that whatever licenses shall be granted under the law in reference thereto this Legislature may hereafter enact.

Mr. Hill briefly explained the proposition, and it was then negatived-yeas 41, nays 53. The bill then passed finally-yeas 69, nays 25. The House refused by a vote of yeas 30, nays 65, to take up the joint resolution of instruction to our Senators, &c., to vote for the repeal of the Kansas Nebraska act.

Mr. Moorhead offered a resolution, directing he Committee on the Judiciary to inquire if further legislation be not necessary to protect the personal liberties of citizens of this State from the arbitrary proceedings of the Judges of the United States exercising jurisdiction within this Commonwealth ; which was twice read and negatived-yeas 51, nays 62.

The bill for the better protection of life and property on railroads, passed Committee of the Whole, and was pending on second reading, when the House adjourned.

SENATE .- Jan. 25 .- The Judiciary Committee reported a bill to authorize the American and distribute its assets.

The bill to repeal the Restaining Liquor law was made the order of the day for Thursday President's message. next. The Senate then adjourned till Tuesday. HOUSE .- The joint resolution of instruction to our Senators, &c., in Congress, relative to the protection of American citizens in the enjoyment of the rights of conscience and religious practices in foreign countries, after being briefly debated, was negatived-yeas 41, nays 46. The bill to increase the pay of jurors and witnesses, was taken up and postponed for the

fice who has not been fourteen years a resident ed, and the unifocen treated, and expres

ation of that question in this inchoate state. The first Legislative assembly, whatever may have been the informalities in the election of members, was, for all practical purposes, a lawful body ; and in this connection the President reviews Gov. Reeder's conduct regarding the removal of the seat of government, and

his refusal to sign the bill passed by that body. The ill-feeling in that territory has now reached such a point that it threatens the peace.

not only of Kansas, but of the Union. Relalive to the recent Convention which formed a Free State Constitution, he says it was by a party, and not the people who thus acted conrary to the principles of public law, the pracice under the Constitution of the United States, and the rule of right and common sense, The movement in opposition to the Constitutional authorities of Kansas, was revolutionary in its character, and if it shall reach a point of organized resistance, it will be a treasonable insurrection, and it will become the duty of the Federal Government to suppress it. It is not for the President to define the duties of the States or the Territories, or to decide whether law is wise or unwise, just or unjust. It is his duty to cause it to be executed .-The great popular prerogative of self-govern-

ment must be respected. The President says, it is his duty to preserve order in the territory, and to vindicate the laws, whether federal or local, and to protect the people in the full enjoyment of selfgovernment from all encroachments from without, although serious and threatening. The disturbances announced to him by Governor Shannon, in December last, were quieted with-

out the effusion of blood. There is reason now, however, to apprehend renewed disorders there, unless decided measures be forthwith taken to prevent them. He concludes by saying that if the inhabitants of Kansas shall desire a State formation, and be of sufficient numbers, the proper course would be a convention of delegates to prepare a constitution, and recommends the enactment of a law to that offect in order for its admission into the Union in a lawful and proper manner, and that a

special appropriation be made to defray any expenses which may become requisite in the execution of the laws, or in maintaining public order in that territory.

Mr. Seward differed from the President; under the present state of our foreign relations e would forego argument on that matter now. but when in the judgment of the majority of Steampship Company to wind up its affairs the Senate, the time shall have come for action on the subject, he would endeavor to make good his opposition to the policy, the position and

the sentiments which are contained in the Mr. Mason moved the reference of the mes

sage to the Committee of the Judiciary. Mr. Clayton thought it better to organize select committee of thirteen.

Mr. Seward suggested that on the Committee of the Judiciary there were no opponents of the administration, while on the Committee on Territories there was only one. He thought it would be generous and fair to let the minority have a hearing, but would not in-After further debate the Message was refer-

red to the Committee on Territories, and they south House .--- The proceedings were opened w

Includence, Jacobert Ark. A contemporary atriket to robert Ark. A contemporary atriket to robe Mr. Fuller said it had been his desire weeks to withdraw as a candidate for Speal and he had so expressed himself to his frier But as they had considered his name as un their control and not his own, he had poot ted its use without making any public have tion. He wished now to withdretered his a so distinctly understood. But he had recei knowledgments for the indness and courter

White is quoted at \$2 10 a 2 15; at \$1 20 per bu.; Corn is dull, P is selling at 77 a 78 cents, and O at 43 a 44 cents,-Cloverseed ra

TERMS. The JOURNAL is published are at Ose Dollar and Firty Cents per an advance, or Two Dollars within the year Advertisements inserted at fifty conta per for the first, and twenty-five cents for ea tional insertion. A liberal deduction r those who advertise by the quarter, or yes The 'Terms' will be strictly adhered to. No paper discontinued without paymen rearages, unless at the option of the publi

Dem Advertisemente

CLEARFIELD ACADEMY STOCI ERS are notified to meet at the office McEnally in Clearfield, on Saturday the 9 February 1856, at 3 o'clock p m., for the of electing Directors and officers for the RICHARD SHAW, J. B. MCENALLY, Sec'y .- Jan. 30, 1856.

A TTENTION REGULARS!-You dered to meet for parade on Friday, I 22d, at 10 o'clock A. M. Each member vide himself with five rounds of blank c Business of importance to all the member company will be transacted.

By order of the Car Jan. 30, 1856. GEO, W 324

BOOKS! BOOKS! Mathematical Work nearly all the Schools. the United States, and a led in point of merit, wants of our schools; and best examples to i The attention of life. tors and Teachers is works before introduc other kind as the law In be had wholesale. re Books when introdu WATSON'S Drug an Clearfield, Jan, 3

SHERIFF'S S writs of Fieri of Common Pleas lirected, will be expe House in the borough Three certain track or pie Decatur township Georgied THE 18th DAY OF FEBROA

taining 8. acres, mo parhart, James or Hort Lever and the thereon a sa ban/barn and all hn Gearbar cleared containin

ited July 27, 1792 and deeded to th W. Smith. Seize the sold as the propert ue of a similar write a horough of Clear ti sixty feet on Mark hundred feet to Soth by said Market . on the North by atio. 134; said lot

thein the plan of the inos Hollenback.

