

RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.



S. B. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., DEC. 17, 1856.

BE ON YOUR GUARD!—A contemporary expresses the belief that the small clique of politicians who, by keeping up a division among the forces opposed to Locofocoism, secured this State for Buchanan, and thus elected him, have only partially carried out their purpose—that they will attempt to play off the same game in the approaching gubernatorial contest, at which they succeeded but too well in the late Presidential campaign. These tricksters, it would seem, are now busily engaged finding fault with men, prominent in both the American and Republican ranks, who are likely to be candidates, for what purpose can readily be judged: if they are not preparing excuses to oppose the candidates of the Opposition, no matter who they are—whether they are pure Americans or pure Republicans, or compromise candidates—then we will acknowledge that the conduct of men is sometimes deceptive. At the same time, they are using every means, even of the most unscrupulous character, to generate suspicions among the masses of the party against those who took a more active part in the late contest—casting reflections upon the motives which actuated the latter—impugning the party integrity of all who did not act in accordance with their wishes, and charging supporters of the Union Electoral Ticket with being insincere or corrupt. If the politicians who make these charges were themselves sincere in their pretensions of hostility to the Locofoco party, would they do, as they are doing, all they can to antagonize those who oppose the Democracy? Would they exert themselves to divide our forces? Would they attempt to array one portion against another? Will any sane man pretend to assert that such would be a proper course? We think not—for it is self-evident that union and harmony are essential to success—that a party split up into two, three, or a half dozen factions, will fail. Personal considerations should, therefore, be laid aside—we should contend for principles—we should ally animosities—encourage fraternal feelings—adjust differences—be united among ourselves—pull together like brothers—and act in general with reason and prudence. Any one that advises a contrary course, is not a true man, and should be spurned from our midst as a disorganizer! "A word to the wise is sufficient!"

THE MESSAGE.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Times, says the President has certainly created a sensation by means of his Message, although not one of the most agreeable character. It continues to be denounced in the boldest language by men who stand high as leaders of the Democratic party, and even some members of Pierce's own Cabinet shrug their shoulders ominously when the subject is mentioned. The friends of Mr. Buchanan, who had hoped that the sectional excitement of the last few months would die away before the 4th of March next, are firm in the conviction that Pierce had the deliberate purpose of kicking up a row for the annoyance of his successor. Postmaster Cambell had assured his Pennsylvania friends that the Message would be very soothing in regard to Kansas and Slavery; and calculated to smooth the way for the new Administration. This he honestly supposed; but Jefferson Davis got the President's ear, and put the brimstone into his ink when Campbell and Marcy were away."

SLAVE EXCITEMENT IN KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.—Much excitement has lately been caused in Tennessee and Kentucky by the discovery of a plot for the uprising of the negroes in different sections of those States. In Southern Kentucky an attempt at open rebellion is said to have been made. Several of the ring-leaders had been arrested at Dover and seven executed. The projected insurrection in Tennessee was first discovered in Montgomery county, and it is alleged Christmas night had been fixed on for the rising. One white man and a large number of negroes were arrested, and a collection of arms and ammunition seized. The Church at Louisa Furnace had been undermined and powder placed beneath it to blow it up, when filled with people. The plot is supposed to extend over a wide range of territory. In Perry 10 or 15 negroes have been killed by their owners. At Dover, one white man, found disguised as a negro, had been sentenced to receive 900 lashes, but died before the penalty was fully inflicted. The whites were arming and organizing for defence, as it was believed that a general uprising would take place during the holidays.

KANSAS.—Dates from Kansas to the 2d instant state that the Free State Militia, under Captain Walker, have been disbanded at their own request. Sixteen of the Free State prisoners tried for murder in the first degree, have been acquitted, and nine are still on trial. A large quantity of clothing received by the last boats has been distributed to the destitute. Navigation is entirely closed. On last Saturday, Flour was selling at Pittsburgh at from \$5.50 to \$6.20 per barrel, as per quality: Dried Apples \$1.25 per bushel, and Dried Peaches \$8.60 per bushel.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Washington, Dec. 8.—SENATE.—The Standing Committee were announced. They are, with few exceptions, the same as during the last session.

After electing the Rev. Mr. Hill as Chaplain, the Senate resumed the debate on the motion to print the President's Message and accompanying documents.

Mr. Bigler defended the President against the attacks of the Republicans. In reply to a question by Mr. Wade, relative to Mr. Buchanan's policy, he said that the people of Kansas must determine the question of slavery for themselves; but he had no doubt that Mr. Buchanan, like most Northerners, preferred that she should be admitted into the Union as a free State.

Mr. Trumbull followed in explanation of Mr. Dunn's bill, and replied to Mr. Bigler.—Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The President's Message was read, and Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, moved its reference to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. He strongly condemned the assertions of the President relative to the disloyalty of the Republicans, and charging the Democrats with deception in the conduct of the late Presidential contest, and succeeding by trick and duplicity in regard to the Nebraska bill, those in the North giving it a different interpretation from the Democrats in the South.

Mr. McMullin.—I desire to propound three questions.

Mr. Campbell.—One at a time, if you please.

Mr. McMullin.—First, did not the gentleman's party in the free States charge on the Southern portion of this Confederacy the design to carry slavery into Kansas, and if necessary that they would do it at the point of the bayonet?

Mr. Campbell.—We not only made the charge, but you did it.

A voice from the Republican side—"That's a fact."

Mr. McMullin.—If you take the testimony of your packed Committee, you could prove it. I would now ask—did not the Fremont party represent Mr. Buchanan as a Pro-Slavery man, who, if elected, would favor the establishment of slavery in the free States?

Mr. Campbell.—I can speak for myself. I was actively engaged in the canvass. I did charge Mr. Buchanan with being pro-slavery, and that the platform on which he stood, and sacrificed his individuality, was pro-slavery, and that it looked not merely to the extension of slavery to all the territories through the Nebraska bill, but for the acquisition of slave territory.

Mr. McMullin.—Did not you and your party represent that slaveholders owning five negroes, were entitled to cast three votes?

Mr. Campbell.—I said that under the distribution of political power, five slaves in the South were equal to three votes in the Free States. Does the gentleman deny the proposition?

Mr. McMullin inquired whether free negroes did not vote in Mr. Campbell's district, or something to that effect.

Mr. Campbell.—I believe one negro vote was given in my district. That was cast by a man who was not authorized to do so under the decision of the Court, and he voted for my opponent. [Laughter.]

Mr. Campbell sent to the Clerk's desk a paper which was read, signed by the person just referred to, named Anderson, claiming the right of suffrage, because, among other things, he was three-quarters white, the remainder made of African and Indian blood, and further, his father was a brother of Ex-Gov. Wilson Shannon. [Excessive laughter.]

Mr. Giddings called his colleague to order for casting an imputation on a colored constituent, by representing a brother of Wilson Shannon to be his father. [Renewed merriment.]

Mr. Campbell.—My colleague will excuse me. I was driven to the necessity of referring to this fact by a number of questions propounded. Let the gentlemen on the other side decide whether the Shannons are white men or not. [Laughter.]

Mr. McMullin.—The gentleman had arraigned Mr. Van Buren for having introduced negro testimony. I want to know how the gentleman can exculpate himself by such testimony.

Mr. Campbell.—I know the character of this man Anderson, and with all respect to gentlemen, I would as soon take his word as that of (after a pause) any man on this floor.

Mr. Florence could not see what application these proceedings had to the number of copies of the President's Message to be printed. [Laughter.]

Mr. Sherman followed in a zealous defence of the Republicans, saying that the President's charges were gratuitous, and it was equally untrue that there was any wish or design to change the relative positions of the whites and blacks, or to interfere with slavery in the States where it existed. Adjourned.

Dec. 9.—SENATE.—The Senate resumed the consideration of the motion to print 15,000 extra copies of the Message and accompanying documents. Mr. Collamer having the floor, spoke at length in opposition to the positions of the President, condemning in strong terms, his imputations upon a portion of the citizens of the free States, and regarding the open violation of pledged faith, which marked the repeal of the Missouri Compromise as the sole cause of the past and still existing excitement concerning slavery as a recognized institution. He reviewed the recent election at considerable length, and replied to the arguments of Messrs. Mason, Butler and Bigler. Much of his speech was devoted to an examination of the slavery question, and to show the right of Congress to legislate on that subject for the Territories. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House resumed the consideration of the motion to refer the President's Message to the Committee of the Whole. Mr.

Smith, of Tenn. replied to the argument of Messrs. Campbell and Sherman, saying that he saw in the remarks of the latter gentleman, an effort to unite all the elements of the opposition to the Democracy in the next Presidential election, but he believed the scheme would fail. He proceeded to argue that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was not condemned in the recent canvass, as had been so freely asserted by the gentleman on the other side.

Upon the conclusion of his remarks the vote was taken on the motion to reconsider the vote by which the House refused to allow Mr. Whitefield to be sworn in as delegate from Kansas. The motion to reconsider prevailed, and the resolution to allow the delegate to be sworn in was carried by four majority, yeas, 112, nays, 108.

YEAS.—Messrs. Aiken, Akers, Allen, Berkeley, Bell, Bennett, (Miss.) Bocock, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Brooke, Broom, Burnett, Caldwell, Campbell, (Ky.), Carlisle, Caruthers, Caskey, Clingman, Cobb, (Ala.) Cox, Crawford, Cullen, Davidson, Davis, (Md.), Davis, (Ill.) Denver, Dowdell, Edmundson, Elliott, English, Etheridge, Eustice, Evans, Faulkner, Florence, Foster, Fuller, (Me.) Garnett, Goode, Greenwood, Hall, (Iowa.) Harris, (Md.) Harris, (Ala.) Harris, (Ill.) Harrison, Herbert, Hickman, Hoffman, Houston, Jewett, Jones, (Tenn.) Jones, (Pa.) Keitt, Kelly, Kennett, Kidwell, Lake, Letcher, Lindley, Lumpkin, Alexander, K. Marshall, Humphrey Marshall, Marshall, (Ill.) Maxwell, McMullen, McQueen, Miller, (Ind.) Millson, Moore, Morrison, Oliver, (Mo.) Orr, Packard, Paine, Peck, Phelps, Porter, Powell, Puryear, Quitman, Ready, Ricard, Rivers, Rufin, Rust, Sandidge, Savage, Shorter, Smith, (Tenn.) Smith, (Ta.) Smith, (Ala.) Sneed, Stephens, Swope, Talbot, Taylor, Tripp, Tyson, Underwood, Vail, Vaik, Walker, Watkins, Wells, Wheeler, Whitney, Williams, Winslow, Wright, (Tenn.) and Zollicoffer.

NAYS.—Messrs. Albright, Allison, Ball, Barclay, Barclay, Bennett, (N. Y.) Benson, Billingshurst, Bingham, Bishop, Bliss, Bradshaw, Brenton, Buffington, Burlingame, Campbell, (Penn.) Campbell, (Ohio), Chaffee, Clarke, (N. Y.) Clark, (Conn.) Clawson, Colfax, Comins, Covode, Cragin, Cumback, Dammell, Davis, (Mass.) Day, Dean, DeWitt, Dick, Dodd, Durfee, Edie, Edwards, Emrie, Fieger, Galloway, Giddings, Gilbert, Granger, Grow, Hall, (Mass) Harlan, Haven, Hodges, Holloway, Horton, (N. Y.) Howard, Hughston, Kelsey, King, Knapp, Knight, Knowlton, Kunkel, Leiter, Mace, Matterson, McCarty, Miller, (N. Y.) Millward, Morgan, Morrill, Mott, Murray, Nichols, Norton, Oliver, (N. Y.) Parker, Pearce, Hunt, Pelton, Pennington, Perry, Pettit, Pike, Pringle, Purviance, Ritchie, Robbins, Roberts, Robertson, Sabin, Sapp, Scott, Sherman, Simmons, Spinner, Stanton, Stranahan, Tappan, Thorington, Thurston, Todd, Trafton, Wade, Wakeman, Walbridge, Waldron, Washburne, (N. Y.) Washburne, (Ill.) Washburne, (Me.) Welch, Woodruff and Woodworth.

The oath of office was then administered, and the House adjourned.

[Messrs. Jacob Brown, (Penn.) Henry M. Feller, (Penn.) Job B. Tyson, (Penn.) J. Scott Harrison, (Ohio), Oscar F. Moore, (Ohio), Wm. V. Vaulk, (N. Y.) Thomas R. Whitney, (N. Y.) Americans; and John Hickman, (Penn.) Asa Paeker, (Penn.) John Williams, (N. Y.) and Daniel Wells, (Wis.) Democrats—all of whom voted to eject Whitefield in August last, voted to-day to admit him. Mr. Fuller, of Pa, was absent. Mr. Haven voted to eject. Mr. Dammell, of Mass., though quite feeble, was in his seat for the first time to-day, and voted. Mr. Dickson, of N. Y., continued absent, sick.]

Dec. 10.—SENATE.—The Senate resumed the consideration of the motion to print the Message and accompanying documents.

Mr. Pugh entered into a defence of the President in all the positions and arguments of the Message, and especially that portion of it which denounced the spirit of sectionalism and disunion.

HOUSE.—The question pending being the reference of the President's Message to the Committee of the Whole—

Mr. Washburne, of Maine, spoke at some length, controverting the views of the Executive, and condemning his imputations concerning a large portion of the people of the Free States, with much severity.

Dec. 11.—SENATE.—The Senate resumed the consideration of the motion to print the Message and documents.

Mr. Cass having the floor, vindicated, in an elaborate argument, the general positions of the President, and lauded its patriotism. He reiterated his opinions on popular sovereignty, and discussed the general questions involved in the debate on the President's Message.

Mr. Hale proclaimed the intentions of the Republican party to be to apply the principle of excluding slavery from the territories, and declared his belief that party would be the dominant party in 1860. He exhibited a handbill for a Democratic Free Kansas Meeting, at which Mr. Bigler was promised to appear among the speakers, which produced much merriment.

Mr. Bigler denied that he was a speaker at such a meeting.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Cass, Hale and others, after which the Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.—Mr. Otero presented a petition from citizens of the Gadsden purchase, asking for the erection of a territorial government for that Territory, to be called Arizona.

The motion to refer the President's Message to the Committee of the Whole being then again before the House.

Mr. Humphrey Marshall spoke at considerable length, criticizing the professions and practices of the Democratic party, and showing the difference of opinion between the Northern and Southern Democrats regarding the interpretation of the Nebraska bill.

During his speech, Messrs. Quitman, Keitt and McMullin, (the latter speaking for the Virginia delegation), repudiated squatter sovereignty as explained by Mr. Cass, Mr. Orr also repudiated the doctrine—ad-

mitting that there were differences of opinion among the Democracy regarding it.

Dec. 12.—HOUSE.—Mr. Brown from the Post Office Committee reported a bill authorizing the Postmaster General to make a contract with Cornelius Vanderbilt for carrying the mail between New York and Southampton for \$16,668 the round trip; in the event of not making as quick time at the Cunard steamers \$1000 to be deducted for every 12 hours difference.

Mr. Tappan made an unsuccessful attempt to introduce a bill repealing laws of the so called Kansas legislature. Adjourned.

SPEAKING OUT

The National Vedette, printed at Jersey Shore, Lynceming county, an American paper, which supported Millard Fillmore with zeal, raps the "Daily News" for the knaukles in the following style:—

"THE DAILY NEWS.—We have hitherto refrained from mentioning this vile and degraded sheet, supposing that when the election was over and it had succeeded in electing Buchanan, its editors would pocket the amount received for services rendered the Loco Foco party, and cease its noise. It seems, however, that we have been mistaken, as, judging from its present course, its services have been engaged for the next campaign. There can be no reasonable doubt that the services rendered the Loco Foco party by the News during the late campaign were valuable, as from the position it occupied, one of its editors being chairman of the American Executive Committee, it was able, and did exert more influence in securing the election of Buchanan, than all the Loco Foco papers in Pennsylvania combined. It was enabled to do this, not on account of any superiority in itself, but owing to the confidence reposed in its honesty by the bulk of the American party. This confidence it has basely betrayed. And unfortunately, the treason was not discovered until it was too late to prevent the mischief. If there are any (we believe there are none in this place) who feel inclined to believe in the honesty of the News, or the propriety of its course, we point them to the official returns of the election. It will there be seen at a glance that had the News not opposed the Union Electoral Ticket it would have been beyond doubt elected, which would practically have put Mr. Buchanan out of the field and brought the contest between Fremont and Fillmore in the House of Representatives; then, if it had objections to Fremont and the party that supported him, it could have urged them with all its power. But it is evident that this was not its object. This would not have squared with the 'side door' arrangement of Sanderson and Forney."

The Vedette, after saying that the defeat of Buchanan was the object that should have engaged the attention of the friends of Fillmore, which object could only be gained by supporting the Union Electoral Ticket, says:—

"But what was the course pursued by the News in this case? Why we find it obstinately engaged in sustaining what it was pleased to term the pure Fillmore ticket, and its efforts were seconded by that meanness of journals, (the news excepted,) the Pennsylvania. And while the true opponents of the Democracy, and friends of Fillmore, were laboring throughout the State to promote union and harmony, it was laboring, aided by all the power of the Loco Foco party, to sow discord among those who were opposed to the election of Buchanan. In this effort it succeeded too well. Millard Fillmore is defeated, and Buchanan elected; whether he will acknowledge his obligations to the News and its illustrious editors we know not and perhaps never shall, but we believe from its tone since the election that it has received its pay and engaged for another campaign."

The Vedette then urges a union of the opposition forces, as essential to success; and yet, it continues, "we find this quintessence of meanness who presides over the News, crying out most vehemently against union. Its object must be apparent to all."

It will be remembered that the Vedette was an ardent supporter of Fillmore.

HOLLOWAY'S MEDICINES.—We are not in the habit generally of noticing the thousand and one medicines of the day; but when a really meritorious one is before the public, we think it due to the afflicted that the fact should be made known. We have used Holloway's Pills and Ointment in cases of humours, bruises, and scalds, with beneficial effects, and there are cases within our knowledge of extraordinary cures performed in diseases of long standing. Professor Holloway's Ointment and Pills are among the few preparations which perform all the cures for which they are recommended. We are satisfied that for purifying the blood, regulating the stomach, and curing liver and bilious complaints, no better remedy can be found.—Bangor Democrat.

INEQUALITY OF REPRESENTATION.—The political preponderance of the South in our National Councils is fully explained, from the fact that the State of New York, with only 35 electoral votes, polled at the late Presidential election 595,180 votes, while twelve other States, having together 68 electoral votes, polled 595,972. These States are Florida, Delaware, Arkansas, Alabama, Maryland, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Vermont, New Hampshire and California.

WINTRY POETRY.—We don't know whether Mr. Stillaber wrote "Signs of Fall" for this year, or this latitude, or not, but the following verse has a searching, and we may say thrilling, interest to our housekeepers:—  
The biting airs the shrinking flesh appeal  
By sharp incisions,  
And everything proclaims the approach of Fall,  
Except provisions.

A regimental chaplain, in preaching to his military auditors, spoke of the general deluge. "Who's he?" whispered a soldier, nudging his comrade. "I thought I knew all the great commanders of Europe, but I never heard of General Deluge before."

A SERIOUS CHARGE.—R. R. Sherwood, of Cincinnati, in a communication to the Gazette of that city, of December 1, charges Archbishop Purcell, (Roman Catholic,) of that city, with having advised and assisted in the abduction of the wife and three children of said Sherwood, and their secret conveyance to France, whence, by the aid of the American Ambassador at Paris, Sherwood finally recovered them, and has them again with him at Cincinnati. We know nothing of the merits of the case, beyond what is set forth in Mr. Sherwood's card, from which we make the following extract:—

"Had I not lived in the midst of you some twenty-one years, I might be deterred from making such a public exhibit of my wrongs. But, feeling that my grievances are really matters of public interest, and that those who know me will vouch for the truth of my statements, I cannot consent to sit down quietly under such burden of wrong, and content myself with having at length, and at very heavy pecuniary loss, recovered my stolen little ones again. I do not make such heavy charges against him, who is the head of the Romish religion in your midst, without sufficient proof. I have in my possession written evidence of his agency. I know what I charge upon him is true. His letters induced the Nunneries of Montreal and Paris to lend their powerful aid in concealing my family, and their journeyings from all effort to trace them."

"When I did discover the direction which they had taken, the same powerful and despotic church hedged in my way at every step, making it next to impossible in this country to obtain such passports and proofs as were necessary, without their being advised of my every movement. The French Consul in this city is a Romanist. The clerk in charge of the passport department, at Washington, is a Romanist. Should circumstances of a like nature ever make it necessary for any of you to pursue a like course with myself, all your movements will be watched, and duly reported to those who have desolated your firesides; and your chances of discovering your lost ones will appear like mine, almost hopeless."

"It may, and probably will be asked, why I do not seek redress at the hands of the law? My reply is, that the law gives me no hold upon the individual in question—my only direct evidence of his guilt being the testimony of my wife, and, in the eye of the law, her testimony counts nothing."

NICARAGUA.—The latest advices from Nicaragua are important. Gen. Walker has been completely successful in a series of battles with the combined Central American forces.

On the 10th of November, Gen. Hornsby, with a force of 200 men, attacked and defeated 1100 of the enemy, under the Costa Rican General, Cavas. The enemy's loss was 200 in killed and wounded.

There had been four days hard fighting at Masaya, the battle ending in the entire defeat of the enemy.

Gen. Walker, after the battle of Masaya, returned to Granada, and after giving the inhabitants three days' notice of his intentions, in order to allow time for the removal of all valuables, set fire to the town and destroyed it, even to the last vestige.

Walker then removed all his effects, men, and the inhabitants to Rivas, which will hereafter be the capital of Nicaragua.

A naval battle had taken place between the Nicaraguan war schooner Granada, Capt. Foyoux, and a Costa Rican brig of war of three times her size. The Costa Rican vessel was blown up and destroyed, with all on board.

It is supposed that the enemy has lost 3,000 men in the various battles since October.

ECLOGIC.—The following models of epistolary brevity are not fictions. The "Transcript" vouches for this one, with a simple change of names:—  
Dear Father: I want \$100.  
Yours, &c., SILAS LAMSON, JR.  
The father encloses the \$100 bill, saying:  
Dear Son: What for?  
Yours, &c., SILAS LAMSON, SENIOR.  
Sam Foote's mother was once arrested for debt. Here is the correspondence that ensued:  
Dear Sam: I am in jail.  
To which the son truly replied:  
Dear Mother: So am I.

A young farmer in Devonshire, England, was recently sentenced to one month's imprisonment at hard labor for attempting to catch a hare, on land rented by his father!

Mr. Everett, of Massachusetts, is recommended by the Cincinnati Times as a candidate for the Presidency in 1860.

It is said that General Houston will be a candidate for Governor of Texas at the next canvass.

The population of Cuba is estimated at 1,446,662 souls.

PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—THE BEST PLACE TO GET THEM IS AT EVANS & CO'S GREAT GIFT BOOK SALE, 409 Broadway, New York. Fine Gold Jewelry Given Away to Purchasers of Books.

All Books will be sold as low as can be had at other Stores, many of them for less. New books received daily. A Gift varying in value from 25cts to \$1.00, given with each book at the time it is sold. Having on hand a very large stock of new and valuable books, and as our motto is "Large sales and small profits," we are determined to give our customers better bargains than can be had elsewhere. Any book published in New York or Philadelphia will be promptly sent, gift included, on receipt of publisher's price. Catalogues of Books and Presents, containing full explanations will be sent free to all parts of the country.

The most liberal inducements are offered to Agents. Any person by sending us an order for ten books, with money enclosed, will be entitled to an extra Book and Gift. All orders for books, containing money, (to ensure perfect safety,) should be registered at the Post-office where they are mailed, and directed to Evans & Co., 409 Broadway, New York.

EVANS & CO. Principal Store, 409 Broadway, New York. Branch stores at Philadelphia and at Washington, D. C. Dec 17—3m

New Advertisements.

WANTED—100 BUSHELS WHITE BEANS, for which the highest price will be given by CLEARFIELD, Dec. 17.

REMOVAL.—The undersigned has removed his BOOT AND SHOE SHOP to the room lately occupied by Richard Glenn, where he is now prepared to furnish customers with Boots, Shoes, &c. on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. He respectfully solicits a continuance of a share of public patronage. CLEARFIELD, Dec. 17, 1856. FRANK SHORT

RETURNED.—The subscriber having returned to the town of Glen Hope, offers his professional services in the practice of Medicine to the citizens of this place and the surrounding country. No consulting in the night except in cases of actual necessity. No medicine given out of the office unless accompanied by the cash. Dec 17-3t S. D. RHULE, M. D.

FIRST AND LAST NOTICE.—The Book Accounts, Notes, Judgments and other evidences of debt, of George W. Shoff, have been transferred and assigned to certain of his creditors and are now in my hands for collection for their use. All persons having accounts in said books or being in any way indebted to him, will save costs by calling and settling their accounts. WILLIAM A. WALLACE, CLEARFIELD, Dec 17-56-3t

WILLIAM TINTHOFF—CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER. Informs the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity that he has opened a shop between Peters and Messon's hotels in said borough, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line on the shortest notice and upon the most reasonable terms. He will warrant all his work for one year, and respectfully solicits a share of the patronage. (Clearfield) Dec. 10, 1856-3

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Clearfield county, there will be exposed to public sale at the house of George W. Long, in the town of Luthersburg, on Thursday the 15th day of January, 1857, at 1 o'clock P. M. the following described property: Alfred Carlisle, of the King of Prussia, certain Lots of Ground, situate in the town of Luthersburg, in Brady township, Clearfield county, and having erected thereon a frame house and barn. TERMS.—One third cash on the confirmation of sale; balance in two equal annual payments with interest. SAMUEL ARBOLD, Guardian of said minor. Dec. 17, 1856.

REMOVAL.—JOSHUA S. JOHNSON, CABINET MAKER, has removed his shop to the new building of John Troutman, on Market street, where he will keep on hand or manufacture to order, (of superior finish) every variety of Household and Kitchen

FURNITURE, such as Tables, Bureaus, Safes, Stands, Cupboards, Sofas, Bedsteads, &c., of every style and variety, which he will dispose of at cheap rates as any other establishment in Philadelphia, and will call and examine his furniture, and judge for yourselves of its quality and finish. JOSHUA S. JOHNSON, CLEARFIELD, Pa., December 17, 1856.

TYRONE AND CLEARFIELD RAIL ROAD. Notice is hereby given to the stockholders in this road, that an election will be held at the house of David Johnson in Philadelphia, on the 25th day of January next, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock P. M. to elect a President and twelve directors for the ensuing year.

The stockholders are further notified that all orders of the first meeting of February, 1856, for a share of stock, called in by resolution of the board passed on the 5th May, 1856, are requested to be paid to the Treasurer, on or before the 15th day of January, 1857. By order of the Board, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10, 1856. Secretary.

AT ROBINS' LITERARY DEPOT, Shaw's Row, Clearfield, Pa. CAN ALWAYS BE PROCURED BOOKS OF ALL KINDS, Stationery.

FANCY ARTICLES AND CONFECTIONARIES, Tobacco and Cigars. DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, Chemicals, &c., &c.

Among his stock will be found Histories, Biographies, Sketches, School Books, Poetical, Scientific, Mechanical, Medical and Law works; the latest publications always on hand or procured to order; and the Magazines furnished monthly at publishing prices; fancy and common letter paper; plain and ruled cap paper; perforated paper; note paper; fancy and common envelopes; blank Deeds; great variety of Stationery; common and fine Copiers; Alum, Red Lead, Prussian Blue, Chrome Green and Yellow, Vermillion, Terra de Sienna, and in fact a general assortment.

He has also a fine lot of Ladies' Gold Bracelets, Pins, Ear Drops, Finger Rings, &c., also, Watch Guards and Keys, Penknives, Hair oils, Hair Reading, Fine and Pocket combs, Tooth-picks, Razors and Straps, Saddlers' Silk, Pearl powder, Faney Soap and Perfumery, a great variety of Stationery, also, Prunes, Figs, Raisins, Almonds, Peanuts and Filberts; Candies a general assortment; Cinnamon, Cloves, Pepper, and other spices; Blacking, and Spool Cotton; the most popular Patent Medicines of the day; all of which will be sold at the very cheapest rates.

Call and examine the stock and judge for yourselves. (Dec 17) THOMAS ROBINS.

THE GREAT FAMILY WEEKLY PAPER, The New York Ledger has now attained the extraordinary circulation of One Hundred and Ninety Thousand copies. The Ledger is devoted to Polite Literature, Original Tales, Sketches, Poetry, Essays, Comic and current news, and maintains a high moral tone. It is everywhere acknowledged to be the best family paper in the world! Hence its extraordinary and unparalleled popularity. Mr. Bonner, the proprietor of the Ledger, employs the best talent in the country, and by so doing makes the best paper. Such writers as Fanny Fern, Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., and E. Merson Bennett, are permanently engaged on it, and will write for no other paper hereafter. Mrs. Tigronney also writes constantly for it; so do a host of other popular authors, including Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, Alice Cary, Mrs. Vaughan, Mary W. Stanley Gibson, Clara Sydney, &c. The Ledger is beautifully illustrated every week.

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