



S. B. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., APRIL 20, 1857.

AMERICAN REPUBLICAN COUNTY MEETING.

A meeting of the American Republicans of Clearfield county will be held in the COURT HOUSE in Clearfield Borough, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 20th, (Court week.)

Hon. JAMES T. HALE, SAMUEL LINS, Esq., and others, will address the meeting. MANY.

THE PROSPECT.

In looking over our exchanges, we find the most favorable indications manifesting themselves towards the nominees of the American Republican State Convention, in nearly every section of the Commonwealth. Under no circumstances, and at no time, is it to be expected that nominations can be made which will render entire satisfaction to every individual, or even to every county in the State; yet, if we are permitted to judge by the tone of the Press, it is seldom, when all the circumstances are considered, that any nominations have met with a more flattering reception than those referred to. We can hear of but very little dissatisfaction anywhere, and that is limited to a few of the localities in which the "side-door" leaders operated last fall. As a general thing, the Americans give the ticket as hearty support as the Republicans, and one fact in this connection is worthy of special note, namely, that the American State Council, at a meeting held recently at Altoona, ratified the nomination of Wilmot by a very decisive majority.

"BIRDS OF A FEATHER, FLOCK TOGETHER."

We observe that the Locooco papers copy with evident satisfaction, articles from the Daily News, a paper which last fall, whilst avowing, as it now does, hostility to Locoocoism, opposed the Union Electoral Ticket, and is now engaged in bitterly abusing and vilifying the candidates of the American-Republicans. We also observe that the "side-door" leaders have fallen wonderfully in love with the Locooco politicians, in whose company, "check by jowl," they can be found at almost any time, and doubtless in a very short time they will be acting zealously with the Slave-whipping Sham Democracy, who seem to have almost as warm a feeling for these political "whippers-in" as they have for Southern negro drivers. Just mark this, if you please.

THE AMERICAN STATE COUNCIL OF PENNSYLVANIA

held a meeting at Altoona on the 16th April, and, as we see stated, by a vote of 34 yeas to 15 nays, ratified the nomination of Hon. David Wilmot. Those individuals who have all along so strenuously contended that they were bound by the ruling action of the Council, will now either have to support the ticket, or admit that their professions are mere hollow pretence, and that they can only be regarded as allies of the Locoocos and Jesuits.

The Irish carried the day among the Philadelphia Democrats, and nominated a M'Grath and a Logan for the two most important offices at the May Election.

The American-born Democrats don't like it, but can't help themselves, for over half their party in the city are "ould countrymen." The Americans and Republicans of the city have separate nominations—but must unite, or be kept under their present most miserable rulers.

THE SCARLET.—We once more find this welcome quarterly visitor on our table.

The editor had changed its form and printed it monthly for a short time, but has been induced to again change it to its original form. It is a "rich, rare and spicy" periodical, original in every respect, and will delight any one who peruses its pages. It is published by DeWitt & Davenport, New York, at \$1 per annum.

The Fayette Standard says that the Locooco press ought not to make so much fuss about a charge of adultery against Kalko, whom they call a "Black Republican Preacher," so long as Brigham Young is a member in full standing in their party, and Bernheisel, his delegate at Washington, has his Democracy endorsed by being allowed to participate in the inauguration ceremonies at Washington.

THAT'S SO!—The Locooco papers are publishing a letter from "Gerrit Smith, the great abolition apostle," in which they say "he sustains the decision in the Dred Scott case as perfectly sound and logical." Exactly so!

Last fall we contended that the ultra Abolitionists at Washington, and here in an acknowledgment of the fact by themselves.

AN APOLOGY.—We were last week unavoidably prevented from issuing the Journal, our supply of paper having run out entirely and a lot that we had ordered having been delayed on the road until after publication day.

Some of the matter in this issue was intended for last week, but we think can yet be read with interest.

PETNAM'S MONTHLY.—The May No. of this excellent periodical is on our table.

The publishers seem determined to make it the best monthly in the country, and in our opinion are succeeding in their efforts.

Household Words, are also before us, and as interesting and entertaining as usual.

MR. WILMOT ON THE TARIFF.

In Congress, July 1, 1846, Mr. Wilmot made a speech on the Tariff question, in which he advocated the revenue policy generally, but at the same time argued that articles of national necessity, such as iron and coal, were proper objects of protection. As Mr. Wilmot has already been misrepresented on this subject, and as a repetition of the misrepresentation can be expected, we here subjoin that portion of his speech having reference to the particular interests of this State, so that every one may read and judge for himself. He said:—

"I desire, before resuming my seat, to say a few words upon the subject of specific duties, and a duty upon iron. When articles of the same nature and character are widely different in quality and value, specific duties are unequal and unjust. A duty of one dollar a yard upon all woolen cloth, would be highly objectionable, because of their great difference in quality and value. So a duty of so many cents a pound on tea or coffee, would be open to the same serious and well grounded objections; some qualities of these articles being worth twice and three times as much as others. Indeed this difference of quality runs through almost every article of commerce, and therefore ad valorem duties should, as a general rule, alone be resorted to. But when an article, such as iron, is nearly the same in quality, and nearly of the same intrinsic value, I can see no objection to imposing a specific duty upon it; and when the article, notwithstanding its uniformity of quality, is liable to great and sudden fluctuations in price, I think there are substantial and good reasons for preferring the specific to the ad valorem duty."

"Under ad valorem duties, when the price of iron falls abroad, the duty is proportionally reduced; when, if any change were made, it should be increased. So, when the price rises abroad, the duty rises in proportion; when, if changed at all, it ought to be lessened. This leads to sudden and excessive importations at one time, and an entire prohibition at another, it gives uncertainty and instability to the market at home. Under a specific duty, the thing is reversed. As the price rises abroad, the present duty is diminished, and as it falls it is increased. It gives greater stability to the market at home. It helps check excessive importations when iron is low in the foreign market, and does so, readily, in proportion as the price when it is high. For example, when iron was sixty dollars per ton in England, a 30 per cent. duty might entirely prevent its importation, while considerable would come under a specific duty of fifteen dollars per ton. And so, if it should fall to forty-five dollars, a 30 per cent. duty would operate as a feeble check to importations, while a specific duty of fifteen dollars would be more effective for that purpose. The illustrations I have given, show also, I think, that the revenue is more endangered by an ad valorem than a specific duty on iron. For these reasons, while I admit the general propriety of ad valorem duties, I am in favor of a specific duty on iron. I will not undertake to fix upon the amount which should be laid upon its several varieties. If, however, there is a general feeling of the range of American productions, in favor of which the principle of restrictive duties can be tolerated, I confidently claim iron is that interest. It stands upon higher and more national grounds than any other. It is the great element of offensive and defensive warfare.—Large capital, much time and labor are required in its production, it cannot be established in the hour of threatened danger. It is urged that iron being a necessary of life, those who oppose duties on tea and coffee because they are such, cannot consistently support a tariff on iron. I think, sir, I see an obvious distinction between an article of national and individual necessity. I agree, that the ordinary necessities of life should be left as free as is consistent with the wants of the revenue; but an article of national necessity—one absolutely essential to the defence and safety of the whole country, if such there be—ought to be produced in the country. An imposition in any form of tax, or duty, should not be for the benefit of a class, (though it might operate to their advantage), but for the protection and safety of the State. I would place the iron interest of Pennsylvania on these high, these national grounds, and leave it to the patriotism of gentlemen to say, what measure of encouragement should be extended. I would not blend the great interest with the manufacture of pins and brass kettles. I am fully satisfied that if, instead of lending her support to a false principle and uniting her interests with those of minor importance Pennsylvania would even now assume the high and commanding position to which her truly national interest entitles her, she could obtain, at the hands of the Democracy of this House, the full measure of protection that is desired for her iron and coal."

JUDGE TANEY.

This celebrated Judge, who is said to be a firm believer in Witches, Ghosts, and miracles through the power of Roman Catholics, has effectively stultified himself in the late decision delivered by him in the Dred Scott case. It seems by the record, that in 1843 he decided in a similar case that a slave could not sue for his freedom in the Supreme Courts of the U. S. but that he could also establish the fact and gain his case, Judge Taney having himself affirmed the decision of the United States Court in the case of Greenleaf, by which the slave obtained his freedom. But this was before the party had taken its position on the nationality of slavery. "Facts are stubborn things," and it is not only a humiliating consideration, but fraught with danger to our dearest rights, to find our Supreme Judges pandering to the influence of partizan warfare, and we venture to say that this unrighteous decision has detracted more from the high respect entertained for that tribunal, than all the decisions that have ever been pronounced by the Supreme Courts of the United States since the commencement of our national existence.—Montour American.

ELEMENTS OF A PRIEST.—The grand vicar of Meaux, France, recently eloped with one of his fair penitents, Mad'le Vacquerin by name, and one of the most beautiful girls in the place.

What makes the affair so terrible just at this moment, is that it forms one of the accusations upon which Verger based his proofs of the corruption of the clergy. The young lady, who has refused the most brilliant offers of marriage, and who is possessed of a large fortune in her own right, has, by the advice of her paramour, who is supposed to have been her lover ever since she first attended until her coming of age, and the transfer of her money from the hands of her relations into her own, to take this extraordinary and decided step.—The fugitives have landed in England—and the vicar has written to his bishop, threatening, on the first sign of prosecution or annoyance on the part of the ecclesiastical authorities, to issue a public confirmation of all the "horrible calumnies" which were suppressed in Verger's trial.

LETTERS FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, April 17th, 1857.

Ma. Editor of Journal.—As the bill now before the Legislature for the sale of the Main Line of our Internal Improvements is attracting a good deal of attention, and as this subject receives additional importance in our eyes from the fact, that the late American Republican convention has made the sale of the Main Line one of the planks in their platform, it may be well to draw the attention of your readers to this subject.

Much might be said about the corruption connected with the Locooco management of our Internal Improvements; but I shall deal in facts and figures for the present. The Canal Commissioners either have not understood their own reports, or they must have made an attempt to blind the people in relation to the working of our internal improvement system. The Main Line from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, although all the freight of the Pennsylvania Railroad passes over the State road from Columbia, or from Lancaster to Philadelphia, does not sustain itself; but on the contrary the taxes, paid into the State Treasury by the people is in part consumed to keep up this main line.

Table with financial data: Total receipts from the Main Line for the year 1856, Total expenditures upon the same, Loss to the State, or excess of expenditures, in the year 1856, Total receipts for the year 1854, Total expenditures, Excess of expenditures, Total receipts for 1855, Total expenditures, Excess of expenditures, Total receipts for 1856, Total expenditures, Excess of expenditures, Total receipts for 1853-54-55-56, Total expenditures, Excess of expenditures.

You see Mr. Editor, I have given you the actual working of the system. The people have had to pay out of their own pocket, in four years, to keep up the main line of her internal improvements, the enormous sum of two millions one hundred and fifty-four thousand two hundred and eighty-seven dollars and thirteen cents. It is a portion of this sum was to be used to construct the new stage road, &c. \$1,499,697 68, of \$7,228,315 56 expenditures, being taking this off the total, which should not be done, and it leaves a great amount of expenditures above the income.

Now Mr. Editor, our State debt is upwards of forty millions of dollars, and it is only a few hundred thousand less than it was ten years ago. The interest paid into the Treasury on this Commonwealth in the shape of direct taxes upon real and personal estate, in those ten years, is \$14,469,964 11. Now, sir, have we, the people of this State, paid into the Treasury of the State, fourteen millions of dollars towards paying off our debt, and yet that debt undiminished, and the Main Line not only sinking the interest of the money paid for its construction, but also absorbing the direct taxes of the people, also. Shall this state of things last? Will the people continue to pay, year after year, their millions of dollars, to be expended in this way, without diminishing the State debt? Must this political gambling upon the honest peoples money be perpetuated? Are they willing, for the sake of supporting a party, to continue to throw away their money by the millions?

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company are anxious for the sale of the main line, and they wish to become the purchasers, and be relieved of the tonnage tax. There are now five bills before the Legislature for the sale of the Main Line. Many of the leading Democrats seem desirous to make overture of necessity, and go for the sale.

HARRISBURG, April 17th, 1857.

DEAR JOURNAL.—The matter of special interest to your readers, (the log floating,) is not attracting so much of the attention of the Legislature as many of them may wish. That which absorbs the greatest share of attention here, is the proposed bill, the bill for the sale of the "Main Line," the bill for the sale of the Main Line, the bill for the sale of the Main Line.

There is a majority in the Legislature in favor of the Main Line, and they resist all amendments to the bill. One amendment, which should have passed, failed by one vote. It was this: In consideration that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company were about to construct a Railroad along side of the Pennsylvania Canal, the State, in consideration that the Pennsylvania Canal should be sold to the Pennsylvania Canal Company for the less to be sustained by the State from the income of her internal improvements. In consequence of the construction of the Penna Railroad, the Canal from Johnstown, has been a constant expense to the State; the expense of keeping it in repair being much greater than all the tolls received from it.—One section of the bill for the sale of the Main Line provides that in lieu of the tonnage tax, (3 mills per ton of freight passed over the road with some articles excepted,) if the Pennsylvania Railroad Company become the purchaser, they shall give an additional sum of \$1,500,000, above the price at which the works shall be bid in. The amendment referred to, was to give the same privileges to any other company who may be the purchaser, i. e. that the purchasing company should, for one and a half million of dollars, be entitled to receive the tonnage tax from the Penna Railroad Company instead of the State. The Penna Railroad Company wish to purchase. They will then have the carrying trade through the State without a rival; and will have by purchasing the road from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, a continuous road from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh.

There is a bill before the House to incorporate the Bell's Mills and Fallen Timber Turnpike and Plank Road Company. The terminus of this road will be 8 miles above Tyrone. It will be by several miles a nearer route to the Railroad, for the citizens of the south-west part of Clearfield county, than by Tyrone or Tipton. The estimate for this road from Clearfield creek to Gen. Bell's is by one million of dollars. The persons who are at the bottom of this movement have the necessary means and energy to carry it through.

The number of divorces in the city of Philadelphia, within the last nine years, is 1,135.—What an amount of domestic misery there must be! These things are borne while the parties are bearable, in secret. These divorces are principally sued out by wives for desertion and cruel treatment. Who can say how much of that cruel treatment and desertion is caused by drunkenness! Shall we have more stringent laws on this question?

HARRISBURG, April 20th, 1857.

DEAR JOURNAL.—I have just heard of the shooting and death of a Free State man named Martin Kline, at a place between this point and Leavenworth. The murder, being "official," is of course a "Law and Order" transaction. The individual who performed this "National Democratic" service for the Pro-Slavery party, is a man named Merrill Smith. He is, or pretends to be Deputy Sheriff of Leavenworth county. The deceased was arrested last fall on the charge of being at the battle of Hickory Point. Then nothing could be proved against him, and he was discharged. He was not really present at that time. A warrant had been issued against him, on which he was charged with horse stealing. The stealing was alleged to have been done at the time of the Hickory Point affair, but I have no doubt was also true. The probabilities are that some of his Pro-Slavery neighbors dislike him, or want his claim. Deputy Sheriff Smith tried to make the arrest on Sunday. As it still further to show his contempt for everything sacred, he waited until his victim was in attendance on religious services. Being everlastingly bent on mischief, he took a "sposse" with him, who do not doubt felt themselves authorized to disturb the public worship of "Abolitionists." The warrant was read in church. No doubt this is part of the services of the "Democratic" religion professed by the Rev. Martin White.—Mr. Kline refused to go with the Deputy Sheriff, but expressed a willingness to do so on Monday, or on any week day. On his persisting in his refusal Smith drew his revolver and commenced firing at Kline. He discharged every barrel of his pistol. One of his "posses" fired a couple of times. By one or both he was mortally wounded, as he had several severe wounds. He has since died. The house was crowded, and the incident occurred during service. Luckily no other person was shot. As Smith and his band of miscreants were the only persons who appeared to be armed, they made good their retreat. I would commend the claims of this man Smith to the consideration of Mr. Buchanan. Had he merely murdered a Free State man, he might have been entitled to no more than the immunities of carrying on such a pleasant game; but his violation of an "Abolition" sanctuary, his delicate perception of the proper day to make arrests, and the fact of his firing resolutely in among a crowd of unarmed Free State men and women, all point him out as a fit subject for Executive reward. He is almost as meritorious as Emory, and the services of Mayor Murphy pale before him.

There are several bills before the Legislature for the sale of the Main Line. There is little doubt but one will be matured and passed. They have issued proposals at Washington for carrying the mail to California, across the mountains, in stage coaches.

The New York Ledger, one of the first literary papers of the day, some time since copied a part of an article published in your journal, over the signature of J. J. H., on the blunders of the press. I must send you one of the copies. The number for April 16th, has the following:—"A woman was found in front yard of premises near Madison Square, a few evenings since, by a policeman, whose face was horribly gashed, while her garments were covered with blood."

The Ledger means that the woman's face was horribly gashed, not that of the policeman. In your comments on my letter of April 8, you remark: "We must acknowledge the bump of hope in our correspondent is greater than ours." This was said in reference to my remarks on Buchanan's policy towards Kansas. We do not differ in our views with regard to the man himself. Neither of us hope for any good from the man, in relation to Kansas, except what is wrong from him. As a politician, he will be guided only by political motives, not by moral ones. He has given every indication of a disposition to erige to the South. His appointments show who are the purchasers of the President. He is no more a man Buchanan, than next James Polk, but a chat, taylor like the other two-lagged chatters of the South. His appointment of Pickens, of South Carolina, Minister to Spain; his appointment of the most rampant Slavery propagandist to offices at home and abroad, all show that he cannot do as he would, unless his heart has lost all his Pennsylvania love of truth and liberty. My hope is, that Mr. Buchanan's views were founded on the fact, that the policy of making Kansas a slave State would be so crazy and suicidal to the Democratic party, that they would not dare to do it. That hope has fled. "When the gods will destroy they first make mad." There seems now to be a determination on the part of the administration to force Kansas into the confederacy of the States, as a necessary part of the Administration. The State is the active Governor, and will probably be appointed to that office. There is no truth in the rumor that the Government has withdrawn the U. S. troops from the territory, nor do they intend to do it. The administration will make a show of dealing fairly with Kansas, but the truth must not be disguised. The whole policy of the Administration now seems to be (as it was under Pierce), to introduce Kansas as a Slave State. I say this now appears to be their policy. This has been the moving cause of all the tragic scenes, and bloody collisions that have taken place. The future is yet to be revealed, but so far as "coming events cast their shadows before them," it seems to be the policy of the Administration to favor the acts of the existing false legislature, to have an election under the present act, and the present census, and that the convention to meet in next September shall organize a State government with a pro-slavery State constitution, and that when this is done, the State government shall supersede the Territorial, and that Kansas shall present herself to the Union, as a Slave State, organized, claiming as such, admission into the Union. They will plead the case of California as a precedent. They will present this singular phenomenon, if they are not admitted, viz: an acting independent government within the territory of another government. More than this the South will oppose the admission of Minnesota as a free State, unless Kansas shall be admitted along with her as a Slave State, to keep up the balance of power in the Senate. Well, what is to be the reward of Gov. Walker and Secretary Stanton for their dirty work in this affair? Why, they are to be the first elected to the Senate of the United States, from the new pro-slavery State of Kansas. This seems to be the policy of the Administration, to favor the acts of the existing false legislature, to have an election under the present act, and the present census, and that the convention to meet in next September shall organize a State government with a pro-slavery State constitution, and that when this is done, the State government shall supersede the Territorial, and that Kansas shall present herself to the Union, as a Slave State, organized, claiming as such, admission into the Union. They will plead the case of California as a precedent. They will present this singular phenomenon, if they are not admitted, viz: an acting independent government within the territory of another government. More than this the South will oppose the admission of Minnesota as a free State, unless Kansas shall be admitted along with her as a Slave State, to keep up the balance of power in the Senate. Well, what is to be the reward of Gov. Walker and Secretary Stanton for their dirty work in this affair? Why, they are to be the first elected to the Senate of the United States, from the new pro-slavery State of Kansas.

Yours truly, CURTIS.

HARRISBURG, April 25th, 1857.

DEAR JOURNAL.—I last week gave you the action of the House in relation to the sale of the Main Line of our Internal Improvements; and also gave data to show that the Main Line was a source of continued expense to the State. I showed that it would be a wiser act to give it away, than to retain it to eat up the taxes paid by the honest yeomanry of the Commonwealth. Now let us look at the other side of the question.

The American Republican party have made the sale of the public works a part of their platform, and they have always been bitterly opposed the sale, because it was these they fed their retainers, and rewarded their sycophants, and in a great measure controlled the foreign catholic vote. Seeing now that the day of their doom is coming, some of them are making a virtue of necessity, and are going in for the sale of the Main Line. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company are very anxious to get possession of the State road from Columbia to Philadelphia, to complete their line of road from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh. This Company care nothing about the Canal, only, of course, they do not want it there as a rival to their road. The Penna Railroad Company are also very anxious to be relieved of the tonnage tax, which is increasing every year. The tonnage tax which the company now pay is \$250,000, or one quarter of a million of dollars. This is the interest on five millions of dollars at five per cent., the rate at which the company are to pay to the State. For this five millions, or what is its equivalent, the tonnage tax, the company only pay one and a half millions. This is wrong; it is bad policy to get possession of the State road from Columbia to Philadelphia, to complete their line of road from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh. This Company care nothing about the Canal, only, of course, they do not want it there as a rival to their road. The Penna Railroad Company are also very anxious to be relieved of the tonnage tax, which is increasing every year. The tonnage tax which the company now pay is \$250,000, or one quarter of a million of dollars. This is the interest on five millions of dollars at five per cent., the rate at which the company are to pay to the State. For this five millions, or what is its equivalent, the tonnage tax, the company only pay one and a half millions. This is wrong; it is bad policy to get possession of the State road from Columbia to Philadelphia, to complete their line of road from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh.

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Yours truly, CURTIS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOOK HERE!

THE STOCK OF GOODS in the store lately owned by H. D. Patton, has been purchased by the subscriber. The store will be continued at the old stand at the corner in Clearfield, where a variety assortment of Groceries and other Goods may be found. 25th April, 1857. WM. IRVIN.

BACON, FLOUR, and SALT, just received and for sale at the Corner Store. WM. IRVIN.

BAR IRON and CHAIN PUMPS, for sale cheap at the Corner. WM. IRVIN.

A NEW SUPPLY OF COFFEE, TEA, SUGAR, and BEST SYRUP MOLASSES, for sale at the corner. WM. IRVIN.

CAUTION.—All persons are cautioned against meddling with the property of a mulier now in possession of Wm. W. Cathcart, of Pike township, as the same belongs to me and only left with the said Cathcart on loan. WM. W. CATHCART.

Knox township, April 19, 1857—ap29-30p.

STAY HORSE.—The undersigned has in his possession at Franklin, Pa. a stay horse in lay color, and about 17 hands high. The owner is desirous to come forward and prove property, pay charges, and take him away or he will be disposed of according to law. JAMES MULLEN.

STONE WARE POTTERY FOR SALE.—The property belonging to Peter A. Brier in Brady township, near Luthersburg, will be sold low at the owner's contemplation removing westward. The pottery is in good order and has connected with it 60 acres of land, about one half of which is in grass. There is also a good dwelling house and a new two story dwelling and sufficient stables and sheds on the place. Good material for the manufacture of stone ware and abundance of coal available property. For terms apply to J. J. CRANS, Clearfield, Pa. 29p.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of order of the Orphan's Court of Clearfield county, there will be exposed to public sale in the borough of Clearfield, on Tuesday the 19th day of May, (Court week) the following described lots, to wit: Two lots, No 312 and 313, in the borough of Clearfield, having erected thereon a good dwelling house and large shop, a.c. bounded north by Cherry street, east by Third street, south by an alley, west by lot No. — For terms apply to C. B. TURNER, Adams.

Clearfield, April 29, 1857.

NOTICE.—The stockholders of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad are hereby notified that the second instalment of five dollars a share was payable on the first of March last. A third instalment of five dollars a share will be due on the 1st of May next; a fourth instalment of five dollars a share on the 1st of June next; a fifth instalment of five dollars a share on the 1st of July next, according to resolution of the Board of Managers. As the company have a capacity sufficient to hold work, it is absolutely essential to the prosecution of the work that the stock be regularly paid. JAMES T. LEONARD, Treasurer.

SOMETHING NEW!

LEATHER and HIDE STORE, West End of Clearfield, Pa. The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has just opened a Leather and Hide Store at his Tannery establishment in Oakton, where he will keep constantly on hand a variety of the best Leathers, &c. as follows—Oak Tanned Spanish Sole Leather, Hemlock Spanish Sole Leather, French Calfskin, Belton Spanish Oil Tanned Leather, Saddle, Spade, Gun, and Harness Leather, Colfax, Madras, and Best Slave Red, and Pick Livings, Cow Bindings and Gaiter Kid, Tanners Oil, Also: Plastering hair, Copper Trowsers and Breeches, Tanned, Bristles and Wax, and a kind of Paste for the drawing. TO MACHINISTS.—For the convenience of Machinists of all kinds he will keep on hand a good supply of Patent Riveted Stretched Leather Belting Straps from 1 to 24 inches wide, which he will sell at fifty cents.

CASH paid for all kinds of Hides and Skins. The above articles have been carefully selected, and are of the very best quality; but call and examine, and judge for yourselves. THOMAS BURNSIDE, Bellefonte, April 29, 1857-4f.

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The depth of water immediately around and at a great distance from the Pier will be less than at a low stage, is seven feet; so that there is not the slightest danger of becoming fast aground at any time. By running in the usual course to the bridge, and then running out, the Pier can be reached by craft without the necessity of the various markets to which he has access, and he can leave here at any time, and at any stage of water, with his property, if he can do better in another market, either by river, canal, or railroad—for Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, and other markets elsewhere—having his own time in which to do so. GEORGE BOGLE, Superintendent.

Columbia, April 20, 1857.

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