

Raftsmen's Journal.



CLEARFIELD, PA., OCT. 11, 1857.

THE MONEY PANIC—THE CAUSE AND THE REMEDY.—Since the commencement of the prevailing pressure in monetary affairs throughout the country, many speculations as to the cause which produced it, have been indulged in. One idea is, that the medium of traffic termed currency, is not only coin, bullion, bank-notes, &c., but shares in stock companies, transferable from hand to hand, answer to a great extent the same purpose. If not actually received and paid out as so much money, yet they frequently occupy the same relation to currency that checks do to a bank deposit—that of being capable of being converted into money on short notice. Many of the city merchants, dealers, &c., beside their deposits in banks, have been in the habit of keeping another reserve, bearing interest, in the shape of railroad and other stocks, upon which they relied as a means of raising money in any emergency. Prior to the setting in of the late crisis, the man who owned stocks was in as good a position as the one who had a deposit in a bank, for he could at any time raise money on them by sale of hypothecation. The sudden depreciation of stocks, however, struck at once out of existence an amount of this species of currency, much larger than is supposed by even the business community at large. In this view of the case, it is easy accounting for the failure or suspension of many of the heavy business men of the country—when they were pressed for means, they could not raise them by selling or pledging their reserve stocks, which were of such uncertain value that no one would consider it safe to hold any considerable amount of them. We see it also alleged somewhere that the present monetary difficulties were caused by the New York banks having expanded seven millions in thirty days. There is something plausible in this suggestion. The United States Bank produced a panic, and great stringency in the community by expanding seventeen millions in five months, and then in two months contracting twelve millions. Such immense expansions and sudden contractions may have had something to do in hurrying the crisis upon us; but we think the present difficulties have originated in a different source. The cause of all this financial trouble, say what you will and argue as you may, is excessive importations, induced and stimulated by the tariff of 1846, and the effect is the immense issues of bank paper to supply the place of gold, of which our country is annually drained to pay balances and the interest of foreign debts against us. Our nation may be compared to a family. If the family spend more than they make, they must expect sooner or later to be involved in ruin. And this has been the case with the United States for several years, under the workings of the tariff of 1846. We have not been making as much money as paid for the goods and other articles that have been imported. The gold and silver is all shipped to Europe to pay for these goods. The large products of the California mines have not been sufficient to supply the deficiency—they only kept the crisis back a few years—and now the "evil days are upon us," and there is no disguising the real cause. The remedy for this, we conceive, is simple. Let our own manufacturers be encouraged more—let them be protected sufficiently to enable them to compete with the foreign manufacturer, and thus induce merchants, instead of importing, to buy their goods at home. This will have the effect of keeping in our own country the large sums of gold, which almost every ship that leaves our ports for Europe, is now carrying abroad—it will displace the paper circulation, and render general expansion impracticable. If the present tariff policy is maintained, the drain of gold will continue, involvement in debt will be certain, paper issues will be availed of, and expansion, violent contraction, and bankruptcy will ensue. But let the remedy suggested—a higher tariff, which will reduce importations, and which will as a certain result keep much of our gold at home—be applied, and the entire land will soon be in the enjoyment of "good times."

THE LEGISLATURE.—On Tuesday, at 4 p. m., the Relief Bill passed in the House that morning, was in the hands of a Committee of Conference. It was expected, however, that the Legislature would adjourn without accomplishing anything.

SENSIBLE.—A number of young ladies in Salem, Massachusetts, having considered the state of the money market and determined not to pay ten or twenty dollars for a winter bonnet, have set about making bonnets for themselves.

KANSAS.—The latest advices represent Parrot, the Free State candidate for Delegate to Congress as elected, and that the Republicans have a majority in both branches of the Legislature. Glad enough for one day.

THE BANK SUSPENSIONS throughout the country, continue. Fourteen of the New York City Banks suspended on Tuesday.

THE ELECTION in Pennsylvania has doubtless resulted in favor of Democracy and Republicanism.

FINANCIAL MATTERS look rather unfavorable in the large cities, and all kinds of produce drag heavily in market.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The Ministers of Guatemala, San Salvador and Costa Rica have addressed a note to Gen. Cass informing him that Walker is fitting out a new expedition to Nicaragua, the men of which are to go from the South, and the armament from New York. The expedition is to gather and be put together at the harbor of Bocas del Norte, and then to land at that port. The Ministers request that a vessel of war may be sent to the former harbor, and that the one lying at San Juan del Norte be ordered to prevent the landing. They also desire that the filibusters may be sent back to the United States as transgressors of our laws and disturbers of the peace of friendly nations.

Mr. Ten Broeck's three year old horse "Babylon," was run at the Doncaster races, England, on the 14th of September, and was badly beaten. Ten horses were entered, "Babylon" coming out fifth in the race. Mr. Payne's horse, "Orlando," won the race—prize seventy sovereigns.

The State election in California resulted in the success of the Democratic ticket through the division of the opposition. On the vote for Governor, Weller, Democrat, received 40,000; Stanley, Republican, 27,000; Bowie, American, 27,000.

In Central America a revolution against Carrera, the Indian Dictator of Guatemala, has broken out in that State, where the cholera is also raging.

Damage to the amount of \$100,000 has been caused by an earthquake in the city of Pura, in Peru, which country still suffers under the horrors of civil war.

A despatch from Dubuque, Iowa, says that the steamer Ben Cousin was run into by the steamer Key City, about two o'clock on Sunday morning the 4th, when near La Crosse, on the Mississippi river, and sunk immediately in 15 feet of water. Fifteen of her deck passengers were drowned. The steamer is a total loss.

The Newburyport (Mass.) Herald hears of considerable distress in the shoe manufacturing towns in Essex county. During the last week many hands were discharged in Lynn, and more expected to be this week. "The winter prospects for the poor, hereabouts, are gloomy." We fear the foregoing quotation might be written of many towns in other States beside Massachusetts.

A draft for \$111,000 was forwarded from the Treasury, on Tuesday the 6th, for mail pay to the Collins steamers.

Stocks to the value of \$116,000 were redeemed on Thursday the 8th.

Captain Moore, the Agent in Mexico of the Chihuahua and San Francisco Railroad Company, writes that the Tehuantepec grant is unfavorable to the United States and of but little use to the grantees. He thinks the new constitutional system likely to expire in financial inanition, and says that President Comonfort may, if his ambition is equal to his fortune, make himself dictator for life, or at least, until the next revolution.

The substance of Carey Jones's letter to the State Department is that he has not yet succeeded in finding the Government of Nicaragua, but will prosecute his researches so long as Gen. Cass is willing to pay him \$8 a day. It is stated that ex-Mayor Samuel A. Elliot, of Boston, has become insane, and was taken to the Insane Hospital on Saturday the 3d, in consequence of the loss of his whole estate by the failure of C. H. Hills & Co.

Andrew Johnson, the present Governor of Tennessee, was elected on the 8th as successor to the Hon. James C. Jones in the United States Senate, from that State.

About 4 o'clock on the morning of the 8th, a violent shock of earthquake was felt at St. Louis. Seven minutes later another shock, less severe, was felt. They made the most substantial buildings tremble, and overturned small articles in dwellings. The shocks were also felt at Springfield, Illinois.

Three distinct shocks of earthquake were felt at Centralia, Ill., on the morning of the 8th, about 4 o'clock. The first shock was so violent as to demolish chimneys and awaken citizens.

Letters from Wm. Carey Jones contain reports of his conversations with President Moore, but throw but little light upon the affairs of Nicaragua. Jones has no diplomatic powers, but will suggest terms for a treaty by which to regulate the transit route and matters connected therewith.

Rumors of a division in the Cabinet are increasing. Toney will be thrust out if possible, but the most serious difficulty arises from a disagreement between Secretary Cobb and the President as to Governor Walker's course. If Slavery triumphs in Kansas, things will remain as they are; if not, Southern extremists may force Cobb out and put a full-blooded fire-eater in his shoes.

Late advices from Kansas state that the Democratic majority in Leavenworth county is 100; Atchison 47; Johnson 250; Doniphan about even. The same authority thinks that the Democrats have carried the legislature by a small majority, but a disinterested gentleman just arrived at Boonville from Santa Fe, who passed through the interior counties of Kansas, and a resident of Boonville just arrived from Lawrence, reports that the Republicans have carried the Legislature by a large majority.

Quindaro dates to the 7th state that so far as heard from the election passed off quietly. At several places the polls were kept open till Tuesday evening.

Washington, Oct. 9.—The Southern Mail brings Galveston dates to the 28th. General Twiggs has been compelled to detain a force of 23 men to guard the Government train from attacks by persons in disguise.

The Interior Department has received messages from Col. Nobles, Superintendent of the

party to construct a wagon road in Minnesota, from which it appears that there is now completed from the Big Sioux to the Missouri river, a road over which any train can pass, and that in the course of a month it will be extended to Ft. Ridgely, the eastern terminus on the Missouri river.

Harper Brothers, the extensive publishers, in New York, suspended on the 8th. The house is reported to have a surplus of one million dollars.

Produce is fast accumulating at Detroit.—There is very little going forward on account of the derangement of the currency and the uncertainty of the Eastern markets. The stock of flour on hand is larger than at any previous period at this season. The receipts by railroad yesterday amounted to 3,200 bbls. of flour, 10,000 bushels of wheat.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

The extra session of the Legislature convened at Harrisburg, on Tuesday the 6th, at 12 o'clock, noon. Both branches were called to order by their respective Speakers, soon after which the following message from Gov. Pollock was received and read:—

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met:

Gentlemen:—By virtue of the power conferred upon me by the Constitution, I have deemed it my imperative duty to convene the General Assembly at this time. An extraordinary occasion for so doing, as contemplated by the Constitution, has arisen, and accordingly you have been called together to adopt such measures of relief as the present exigencies may seem in your wisdom to demand.

A sudden and severe financial revulsion has occurred, inducing a suspension of specie payments by the Banks of this Commonwealth and some of our sister States. This result, however much to be regretted and deplored, was unavoidable, having become, from the operation of causes unnecessary now to be enumerated, a stern necessity. Thus circumstanced, the community are suffering from the want of a currency, the destruction of confidence, and the numerous evils consequent on financial embarrassment. Every department of industry has felt and been disastrously affected by the shock, trade and commerce have been paralyzed, the merchant, the manufacturer and the mechanic, have seen their bright prospects suddenly blasted, and many have been involved in a ruin which no ordinary sagacity or foresight could avert. Many of our furnaces, rolling mills and factories have been closed, extensive and valuable coal operations have been suspended or abandoned, and thousands of workmen are out of employment, oppressed with doubt and anxiety, and alarmed with gloomy apprehensions of the future.

It is not my intention to discuss in this communication the causes of the present financial difficulties and commercial embarrassment. The evil is upon us, troubles surround us, and to relieve the community, restore the confidence, and bring back the prosperity lately enjoyed, and which, it is hoped, is but temporarily interrupted, prompt and harmonious action, wise and generous legislation will be required. The present exigency requires, and every consideration of the present and future interests of the Commonwealth and the people, would seem to demand that the Banks should be released from the penalties and forfeitures incurred by the suspension, which should be authorized for such reasonable period as will enable them with safety to resume the payment of their liabilities in specie.

To force the Banks into a too early liquidation would compel them to require immediate payment from their debtors, and would entail upon the community the miseries of widespread bankruptcy and ruin, while, on the other hand, an unreasonable extension of the unnatural state of suspension, would greatly increase the evils of an irredeemable paper currency. The resumption of specie payments should not be postponed longer than is clearly necessary, and the best interests of the community may require.

The general embarrassment and depression of trade and commerce, and the consequent depreciation of the value of real and personal property, if permitted to continue, will seriously affect the revenues of the Commonwealth. The credit of the State, now so well sustained, and so honorable to her character, may be endangered, not by any inability to pay, but from the difficulty, if not the impossibility, of procuring a medium in which payment can be made. The faith of the State must be preserved intact. I therefore recommend that the Banks which may be relieved from the penalties upon such suspension by existing laws, shall be required to make a satisfactory arrangement with the State Treasurer, by which he will be enabled to convert the current funds in the Treasury, and balances remaining to his credit in any of the solvent banks of the Commonwealth, into specie as soon as the same shall become necessary for the payment of the interest on the funded debt. And as a further relief to the community, and as a condition of the release of the penalties and forfeitures incurred, it is respectfully recommended that the solvent Banks of the Commonwealth which paid specie for their liabilities immediately prior to their late general suspension, shall be required (under such limitations and restrictions as may be deemed expedient) to receive the notes of each other continuing solvent, at par, in payment of all debts due, or to become due to them respectively, during their suspension; the bank or banks resuming specie payments to be relieved from this condition. For the relief of the debtors, provision should be made for an extension of time in which execution on judgments may issue, and the period now provided by law for the stay of execution.

The issue of relief or bank notes, of a less denomination than five dollars, should not now be authorized, nor should the Banks, during their suspension, be permitted to declare

dividends exceeding six per cent. per annum. The monied institutions of the Commonwealth, it is believed, are generally in a sound and solvent condition, and if the measures suggested be adopted, the Banks will be enabled to meet all their liabilities, supply a currency adequate to the demands of legitimate trade and the ordinary business of life, regain public confidence, and revive every branch of industry, and save their creditors and the community from the bankruptcy and ruin, inevitably consequent on the intense pressure of the present financial crisis.

The questions submitted for your consideration are important and momentous. They rise far above all partisan or political considerations or calculations. A suffering community, in the hour of their anxiety and peril, expect at your hands, prompt and patriotic action for their relief. Influenced by no other considerations than the public good, prompted by no other than honest and honorable convictions of a public and private duty, may the result of your deliberations meet the expectations, relieve the wants, and harmonize with the true interests of the people.

JAMES POLLOCK.

After the message had been read in the Senate Mr. Jordan submitted a bill to the following effect:

Section 1st suspends the operation of all acts declaring the suspension of specie payments by banks a forfeit of their charter, and remits all penalties for such violations of the charter. It authorizes loans and discounts, and the issue by banks of their own and other notes for a period of—days, and restricts the dividends to six per cent. per annum.

Section 2d requires the publication of quarterly statements of the condition of the banks of the Commonwealth in the newspapers.

Section 3d requires all banks, during their suspension of specie payment, to receive the notes of all other banks in payment for debts which were sound on the 24th of September, under certain regulations.

Section 4th requires that the deposits of the State Treasury in any of the banks shall be paid in specie.

Section 5th authorizes a stay of execution on judgment for one year, in cases where the defendant's estate, in the opinion of the court, is worth the amount of the judgment, or were security be given.

Section 6th requires that the act shall take effect immediately on its passage, and the proviso be accepted by the bank within sixty days.

Mr. Brown also submitted a supplement to the act of 1850 regulating the banks.

Oct. 10.—The House agreed to take up the Relief Bill, passed by the Senate yesterday, which was disposed of by going into committee of the whole, and placed on second reading. A motion fixing the time of resumption on the 3d Monday of January, 1859, and another fixing the first July next, were lost.

In the Senate, the motion leaving the time for resumption indefinite, and leaving the question to the next Legislature, was defeated—also the motion fixing the third Monday in January next. An amendment requiring all banks to pay specie for notes of the denomination of five dollars, was carried.

A NEW SECRET ORDER—THE "MOLLY MAGUIRES."—The "Molly Maguire" is a secret political Democratic organization, composed wholly of Roman Catholic Irishmen, and it is intended to spread the society over the country, in order to control the Democratic nominations and the elections. It is the ruling power in the Democratic party. The late nominating Convention of the party in Philadelphia, was composed principally of the Molly Maguires, who secured nearly all the officers. It is bound by oaths, is strictly organized, with presiding and subordinate officers, pass-words, signs, grips, degrees, &c. Such is the influence of this secret order, that candidates for office find it necessary to secure its favor in order to make sure of their nomination. Some of the Democrats are indignant, and talk of calling a Convention of true Democrats to crush out the "Molly Maguires," who are looked upon as a kind of foreign "know nothing" order. It is alleged to have originated in Boston, and extended thence to New York and all the principal cities of the Union.

A HAND HIT.—The Fremont (Ohio) Journal tells a good story of a nominee for representative in that county, who was addressing some twenty-five or thirty persons in the usual inflated style of politicians, and making the most outrageous charges against his opponents, when he paused suddenly and exclaimed: Now gentlemen, what do you think? Instantly a man rose in the assembly, and with one eye partly closed, modestly, with Scotch brogue, said: "I think, sir, I do indeed, sir, I think that if you and I would stomp the county together, we could tell more lies nor any other two men in the county, sir, and I'd not say a word myself, all the time, sir!"

One of those inconsistent fellows, of whom we have some, even in this duelling region, who think it no sin to abuse a man ever so roundly with their tongues, but a great sin to fight, received a well-merited rebuke, the other day. His old man was up, as it often was, and he wound up his abuse by adding: "I would give you what you need, but you know my hands are tied." "Then," said the other, "you ought to keep your tongue tied." We think so too. A little the meanest man out, is one who pretends to be so religious that he cannot fight; but has not religion enough to restrain him from insulting his neighbor.

A BLUNT CONCLUSION.—The N. Y. Sun declares calmly, but with great calmness:—We are becoming a nation of vain, extravagant fools. From January first to this date, we have imported foreign merchandise to the value of one hundred and seventy-five millions of dollars—about fourteen millions more than our imports amounted to for the same time last year. The value of our exports since Jan. 1st, is about fifty millions of dollars, or four millions of dollars less than our exports for the same time last year. We have run into debt this year alone about one hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars, and by the end of the year our foreign debt for imported goods will be much larger."

MIND LITTLE THINGS.—Mr. Emerson, in his lectures upon New England, relates the following anecdote: An opulent merchant in Boston was called upon by a friend in behalf of charity. At that time he was admonishing his clerk for using whole wafers instead of halves; his friend thought the circumstance was unpropitious, but to his surprise, on listening to the appeal, the merchant subscribed five hundred dollars. The applicant expressed his astonishment that any person who was so particular about half a wafer should present five hundred dollars to a charity—but the merchant said: "It is by saving half wafers, and attending to such little things, that I have now something to give."

Late advices from Leavenworth, Kansas, state that Leavenworth county is the only one heard from giving thus far a Democratic majority. The troops voted at the instance of Gov. Walker. Parrots, the Free State candidate for Delegate to Congress, is reported to have from 5000 to 8000 majority. It is estimated that the Republicans have a large majority in the Legislature.

New Advertisements.

BAR IRON—assorted sizes, on hand and for sale at the "corner store," Clearfield, Pa., Oct. 14, 1857. WM. IRWIN.

SPANISH SOLE LEATHER, for sale at the "corner store," Clearfield, Pa., Oct. 14, 1857. WM. IRWIN.

FOR SALE—One yoke of working oxen good for logging. Apply to SMITH, RHODES & SMITH, Sterling Mills, Burnside township, Pa., Oct. 16, 1857. pd.

CAUTION—I hereby caution all persons against meddling with a set of Blacksmith Tools, now in possession of John Wood, of Chest Township, as the same belongs to me and are only loaned to said John Wood. L. J. HUID, Newburgh, October 16th, 1857.

CAUTION—All persons are hereby cautioned against buying or in any way meddling with a Cook Stove, now in possession of John Klinger, of Chest Township, as said stove belongs to me and has only been loaned to said Klinger. SAMUEL MCNEIL, M.D., October 16, 1857.

REGISTER'S NOTICE—Notice is hereby given, that the following accounts have been examined and passed by me, and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors and all others in any other way interested, and will be presented to the next Orphans' Court of Clearfield County, to be held at the Court House in the Borough of Clearfield, commencing on the third Monday of November, 1857, for confirmation and allowance:—

The Administration account of James Stott, Administrator of the estate of Matthew Stott late of the township of Boggs, Clearfield county, dec'd. The testamentary account of H. H. Hurd, one of the Executors of the last Will and Testament of Thomas Wilcox, late of Chest township, Clearfield county, deceased.

JAMES WRIGLEY, Register. Clearfield, Pa., Oct. 16, 1857.

COURT PROCLAMATION—WHEREAS President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the twenty-eighth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Clearfield, Centre and Clinton—and the Honorable William L. Moore and Benj. Russell, Associate Judges of said county, have issued their precept, to be directed for the holding of a Court of Common Pleas, Orphans' Court, Court of Quarter Sessions, Court of Oyer and Terminer, and Court of General Jail Delivery, at Clearfield, in and for Clearfield county, on the Third Monday of November next, being the 16th day of the month.

NOTICE IS THEREFORE HEREBY GIVEN, to the Coroners, Justices of the Peace, and Constables, in and for the county of Clearfield, to appear in their own proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices, and in their behalf, pertain to be done, and Jurors and Witnesses are requested to be then and there attending, and not to depart without leave, at their peril.

GIVEN under my hand, at Clearfield, this 16th day of Oct., in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and the eighth year of American Independence.

JOSHUA R. REED, Sheriff. Clearfield, Oct. 16, 1857.

TO MECHANICS, INVENTORS AND MANUFACTURERS—In announcing the 13th annual volume of the *Scientific American*, the Publishers desire to inform the public that in order to increase and stimulate the publication of this, they propose to offer ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN CASH PREMIUMS for the fifteen best and most valuable inventions submitted by the 1st of January, 1858, said premiums to be distributed as follows:—

For the largest list, \$300; 2d, \$250; 3d, \$200; 4th, \$150; 5th, \$100; 6th, \$80; 7th, \$50; 8th, \$30; 9th, \$20; 10th, \$15; 11th, \$10; 12th, \$5; 13th, \$3; 14th, \$2; 15th, \$1.

Names of subscribers can be sent at different times and from different post offices. The cash will be paid to the orders of the successful competitors immediately after the 1st of January, 1858. Southern, Western and Canada money will be taken for subscriptions.

Terms of Subscription—Two Dollars a year, or One Dollar for six months.

Club Rates—Five copies for six months, \$4; five copies for twelve months, \$8; Ten copies for six months, \$8; ten copies for 12 months, \$15; Twenty copies for twelve months, \$28.

For all clubs the light of Clearfield county, on the Third Monday of November next, being the 16th day of the month.

The new volume will be printed upon fine paper with new type.

The general character of the *Scientific American* is well known, and as heretofore, it will be chiefly devoted to the promulgation of information relating to the various Mechanical and Chemical Arts, Manufactures, Agriculture, Patents, Inventions, Engineering, Mill Work, and all interested to advance. It is issued weekly, in form for binding; it contains annually from 400 to 600 finely executed Engravings, and Notices of American and European Improvements, together with a weekly in advance of all other papers.

It is the aim of the editors of the *Scientific American* to present all subjects discussed in its columns in a practical and popular form. They will also endeavor to maintain a candid fearlessness in combating and exposing false theories and unscientific and mechanical matters, and thus preserve the character of the *Scientific American* as a reliable Encyclopedia of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge.

Specimen copies will be sent gratis to any part of the country.

MUNN & CO., Publishers and Patent Agents, No. 125 Fulton street, New York.

CLEARFIELD COUNTY, SS.—In the Orphans' Court of said County.—In the matter of the estate of the said John Wood, dec'd. On the 17th day of August, 1857, on motion of J. B. McEnelly, Attorney for Michael Meyer, one of the heirs, a decree was granted upon all the heirs and legal representatives of the said John Wood, to be and appear at the Orphans' Court, to be held at the Court House in Clearfield, in said County, on the third Monday of November, A. D. 1857, then and there to accept or refuse the estate of said dec'd, at the valuation thereof; and in case they all accept or refuse to take the same, then to show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be sold according to law. By the Court.

JAMES WRIGLEY, Clerk of the Orphans' Court &c. Oct. 7, 1857-58.

AMBIOTYPES—P. C. PURVIANCE, Professor of Photographic Chemistry, Gallery at his residence on 2d Street, one door South of Merrill & Carter's Tin-ware establishment, Clearfield, Pa. Days of operation: Friday and Saturday of each week. June 1856.

EATING SALOON—The undersigned keeps constantly on hand at his Saloon in Shaw's Row, a few choice select of the Mansion House, Fruits, Confectionaries, Tobaccos and Sweets of every description, and other Articles usually kept in an establishment of this kind. He will furnish articles to persons in large quantities at the most reasonable prices. R. B. TAYLOR, Sept. 30.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!! The lowest of good food, and can procure at all times THE BEST BALTIMORE OYSTERS, at the saloon of the undersigned, in Shaw's Row, Clearfield, Pa., where he will be happy to serve all who may favor him with their custom. He will supply persons with oysters as desired, at Baltimore prices, with the addition of the expense of bringing them here. R. B. TAYLOR, Clearfield, Pa., Sept. 30, 1857.

FARMERS LOOK AT THIS! The undersigned, agent for the sale of WILSON'S FRESHING MACHINES, gives notice that he is prepared to supply the Farmers of Clearfield County, with the shorter good, with TWO, THREE or FOUR HORSE MACHINES, at the most reasonable prices. These machines are not surpassed by any in the United States, and will thresh in one day, if properly attended, from 100 to 100 bushels. Repairing done on order. Clearfield, August 12, 1857-3m. pd. J. JACKMAN.

FOR SALE—The undersigned offers for sale, on reasonable terms, his entire interest in that valuable Saw-mill property, situated on Little Anderson's creek, one and a half miles below Moore's Mill, on the road leading from Pennville to Clearfield, Pa. There is in connection with the saw-mill, a good frame house, bank barn, spring house and other out-buildings on the premises. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, residing in Penn township, one mile south-east of Pennville, Clearfield county. SAMUEL WIDEMIRE, Aug. 5/57-3m.

NOTICE—All persons indebted to Samuel Biss, by note, bond or book account, are requested to make immediate payment, and persons with unsettled accounts will call and settle before the 15th of November, and save costs. Bids will be taken in payment at the highest market price. SAMUEL BISS, New Washington, Aug. 20, 1857-3m.

VALUABLE FARM AND SAW-MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE—The subscriber offers for sale, on reasonable terms, a property situated 2 miles above Clearfield on the Susquehanna river, comprising 270 acres of land, of which 70 acres are cleared and under fence, having thereon two orchards, a good frame house, dwelling house, also another smaller dwelling house, an excellent bank barn 60 feet by 18 feet; also, a Saw and Lath Mill with good water power. The balance of the land is woodland, of which a considerable portion is well timbered. Apply to J. B. McEnelly, at Clearfield, or to the subscriber on the premises. PHILIP ANTES, Sept. 3-5m.

NEWS FOR BAREFOOTED FOLKS—THE SUBSCRIBERS WISH TO INFORM THEIR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY, that they have bought a Frank Short of the "SHORT SHOE SHOP."

In Shaw's Row, and mean to continue the BOOT and SHOE making business, as heretofore. Customers wishing to be supplied with substantial work, if they will give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, will find it to their advantage. All kinds of ready-made shoes, and made to order, on short notice. Repairing done on order, likewise. All work sent out from our establishment is warranted not to be superseded by any in the country, be they Yankee or any body else. GEORGE NEWSON, Clearfield, Pa., August 26, 1857.

TO THE PEOPLE OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

A NEW MARBLE WORKS IN BELLEFONTE, PA.

S. A. GIBSON & CO., are now fully prepared to furnish the People of Clearfield county, with all kinds of Marble work, at a much lower rate than can be bought at any other establishment in this part of Pennsylvania, and of a FAR SUPERIOR STYLE OF WORKMANSHIP.

MICHAEL GALLAGHER, one of the firm, may be found at the Court, for the trial of the new orders, and will also pass every few weeks through all the different parts of the county.

Persons in want of work, will do well to retain their orders until called upon, or send them by mail.

The work will be delivered at any part of the county, free of freight. Address: S. A. GIBSON & CO., Bellefonte, Pa.

May 13, 1857-6m. Merrell & Carter, Clearfield, and Levi Spence, Clearfield, authorized agents for this county, will all orders promptly.

ROBIN'S EXPECTORANT

AND COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY.

For the cure of Bronchial affections, Coughs, Colds, Pleurisy, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all other diseases of the throat and lungs, except Consumption. This invaluable remedy is no quack nostrum, but is prepared from the recipe of a regular physician, who during a practice of twenty years, has used it with unsurpassed success. It is a combination of expectorant remedies, simple in their character and used by every educated physician. It is easily taken, produces no bad or other disagreeable effects, and gives almost immediate relief. It is a refreshing elixir, whose coughs and colds so frequently end in consumption and death, no family should be without this CERTAIN CURE.

It would be easy to follow the track of the vendors of patent medicine, and multiply certificates got up for the occasion, of miraculous cures, but no such advertisements are necessary in introducing this preparation to the public. Its real value, and never failing success, in accomplishing all promised for it, cannot but give it a wide circulation, and recommend it to all those afflicted with diseases for which it is a remedy. Price 35 Cents per Bottle. Prepared exclusively by THOMAS ROBIN, Druggist, Clearfield, Pa.

March 4, 1857-4m.

CAUTION—Stolen from the subscriber, on or about the first of September, a Dun-Bird, on which Andrew Moore, in favor of James Crook, giving for \$20.00. All persons are hereby cautioned against receiving, or taking any assignment of the same. Lumber City, Sept. 10, 1857-sept-23-3m.

HOUSE OCCUPIED BY J. H. LARIMER FOR SALE—The house occupied by J. H. Larimer, on Clearfield, on the road from Clearfield to Curwensville, near Welch's saw mill, will be sold very low. It is suitable for a store and dwelling. For terms apply to sep9 Clearfield, Pa. L. J. CRANE.