

THE RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.

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S. B. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
CLEARFIELD, PA., DEC. 30, 1857.

SENATOR BIGLER.

This gentleman has gained some notoriety, though little fame, by his course on the Kansas Question, and by his polemical encounters with Mr. Douglas, who put him through a regular "course of sprouts." The position of Mr. Bigler is little refreshed by a large proportion of the Democracy; in fact, there are many avowedly adverse to it. The *Globe*, a Democratic paper in Huntingdon county, which is not willing to comply with the new demands of the Slave Power as made in the Lecompton Constitution, is quite severe on him. It publishes, among other things, the following extract, italics and all, from Bigler's speech at Huntingdon last summer, in answer to one from Judge Wilmot:

"We claimed that the Democracy were more the friends of 'Free Kansas,' because they wished to have her people perfectly free to select all their domestic institutions." Upon which the *Globe* comments thus: "We regret that Hon. Wm. Bigler, who not four months ago pledged the Democracy of this State as being earnestly the friends of 'Free Kansas,' should so soon assume the leadership of the enemies of 'Free Kansas.' His position and past influence may lead astray a few who do not think for themselves, and others who are 'spoils' Democrats only, but the masses, the honest men of our party in the State, will remain firm, and demand that the people of Kansas be left perfectly free to select all their domestic institutions. The Democratic party will neither be led or driven into the support of minority rule in Kansas."

This, be it remembered, is the language of a Democratic paper. The paragraph is worthy of close consideration. It discloses the fact that a leading man of that party is guilty of practicing gross duplicity, though the editor should not, we think, be surprised at any sudden turn the Honorable gentleman alluded to may make, as consistency seems never to have troubled him very much. It is well-known that in 1847, Mr. Bigler introduced resolutions into the State Senate, of which he then was a member, endorsing the Wilmot Proviso, and made at the time a speech in their favor, and voted for their passage; and yet, during the past summer, he repudiated that act as having been done in haste and without due consideration, and that he did not at all approve of the Proviso.

The paragraph contains some other admissions, which it is not our purpose to allude to now, but which every one can ponder over for his own edification.

KANSAS.—The *St. Louis Democrat* of Dec. 24, publishes a Kansas letter in which it is said that on the evening of the 16th a battle occurred at Fort Scott between the Pro-Slavery and Free-State men. Five of the former were killed, among them Blake Little, a member of the Lecompton Convention. Several were wounded on both sides, and twenty Free-State men were taken prisoners and confined in the Fort. The Missourians were assembled in strong force on the border, and more fighting was apprehended. The difficulties grew out of the fact that Clark, notorious as the murderer of Barber, two years since, went about, accompanied by a Deputy Sheriff, collecting taxes, and seizing their property in default of payment, making prosecution under the rebellion law. The Territorial Executive Committee had issued a call for the re-assembling of the Delegate Convention, held at Lawrence on the 24th inst., to take into consideration the best course to pursue in consequence of the Legislature having failed to submit the Topeka Constitution to the people with the Lecompton instrument.

A NEW POLITICAL MOVEMENT.—The *N. Y. Express* states that a movement to form another political party, which is to supersede the American and Republican parties and unite the opposition to the Administration, has been commenced in that State. The platform sustains the Union of the States above all other considerations—demands Protection to American Industry—asks for Internal Improvements by the General Government—sustains Popular Sovereignty, and denounces any attempt to deny the people of every Territory the right directly to form their own Constitution, as unjust, illegal and anti-republican—calls for a uniform National Currency; and asks for a Registry Law.

JOURNAL OF INDUSTRY.—is the title of a weekly publication devoted to the advocacy of a policy of the government which will establish an American System that will foster American interests and protect American industry against the pauper labor of Europe, containing valuable statistics of the Agricultural, Manufacturing, Mechanical, Commercial and Laboring Interests of the Country. Edited by J. P. Sanderson; published by Samuel Lloyd, Philadelphia, at \$8 per annum; sent to clubs of 10 at \$2.50 per copy, and to clubs of 20 at \$2.

GOV. PACKER'S CABINET.—The *Reading Gazette* announces that the Governor elect has formally tendered the office of Secretary of the Commonwealth to the Hon. Wm. M. Hiestler, and that Mr. Hiestler has signified his acceptance of the appointment.

During the late season of navigation on the lakes, the disasters have resulted in a loss of 221 lives and \$2,000,000 of property.

A GOOD HIT.

During the debate in the House on the passage of the "Democratic" Treasury note bill, otherwise known as the "shin-plaster" bill of a hard-money administration, Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, brother of the murdered Lovejoy of Alton, one of the first martyrs in the anti-slavery cause, said:

This was a deceptive bill, but he would characterize it as fraudulent in the legal sense of the term. The bill proposed what is called a loan, but in reality it designs to convert the government into a great "shin-plaster" machine to fill the country with irredeemable paper money, which has always professedly been distasteful to the democracy. The generous soul of democracy has left that carcass and has entered and now animates the true Jeffersonian democracy—the Republican party.—*The supposed plates for the Treasury notes had already been prepared, with the likeness of the President on one end, and that of the Secretary of the Treasury on the other, with the motto, 'Thanks to the Sub-Treasury, the Government has not failed.'* (Laughter.)

He wanted to know where the money is to come from, and whether any part of it is to be used to force infamous laws and a despotism on the people of Kansas, and enforce the Lecompton constitution at the point of the bayonet. Mr. Letcher inquired whether Mr. Lovejoy was aware that the people of Kansas were to vote to-day? therefore the money could not be used for that purpose. Mr. Lovejoy replied, that the party there had played such fantastic tricks as made Heaven blush—and the other place rejoice.—(Laughter.) Tyrants always want money, and he could only compare this administration to that of Philip the Second. He charged on the sham democracy, and warned the people of the fact, that an attempt was now made by it to convert the country into a despotism, and the Treasury department into a great national bank. The President is gradually sliding into it, and when he fully succeeds, the democracy will swear they always favored a bank.

AMERICANISM.—General Jackson was right—we need to be more Americanized." This is what the country wants to give it the characteristic of nationality. No more conservative proposition has ever been brought to the country than the American system, proposed by Henry Clay. It is lamentably true, and we say it with regret, that the country has drifted past the landmarks set up by our earlier statesmen, and although little is to be hoped from the doings of the present Congress, it may be that a returning sense of patriotism will arouse some intelligent orator to ask why the opinions and sentiments of such statesmen as Clay and Jackson, should not pass into the law of the country. We have an American name, and an American form of government, but it is too true, that these things exist in name and form only. Our rapid prosperity seems to have contented us, and closed our eyes to the necessity of self-preservation. We do not appear to realize the importance of a Nationality. There seems to be, under the dominion of the self-styled "Democratic" party, no probability of alarming the country to the excessive immigration that is flowing in on us, and yet there is, perhaps, no one representative of the people unconscious of the evil, and of the necessity of a change.

EUROPE.—The Persia arrived on the 25th at New York, with English dates to the 12th. The Indian news is rather gloomy. There is a force of 70,000 around Lucknow, and it was doubtful if the Garrison could hold out until the arrival of Sir Colin Campbell. Sir James Outram's force had been seriously reduced. The chronic rebellion in Oude is more troublesome than ever. Dates from China are to the 30th of October at which time preparations were making for an assault on Canton. It is said that the Chinese Government had demanded the withdrawal of the Russians from the Amoor. The English news is not important; the Bank and commercial questions occupied Parliament. The Indemnity act had passed the Commons. Very little progress had been made in the launching of the Leviathan; she is about half launched, at an expense thus far of \$250,000. *The Times* severely censures Mr. Brunel for this result, or rather lack of result.

UTAH EXPEDITION.—St. Louis dates of the 25th state that an express, recently arrived at Leavenworth, K. T., from the Utah expedition brings information that the whole force, with the exception of Col. Cook and his command, had concentrated at Black's Fork, and were moving towards Fort Bridger. Their progress was very slow, sometimes making only two or three miles per day. The animals were giving out hourly, and it was thought that all would perish during the winter. The supply train, with all the military stores and provisions, were abundant. The report that two companies of Infantry had met with reverses on the route to Utah, was without foundation. Five companies of Col. Sumner's regiment, and the first Cavalry, had recently taken winter quarters at Fort Riley.

SPDRARY of the Tyrone Herald complains of the hard times and of the poor support he receives at home, and threatens to "pull up stakes" and go elsewhere, unless the citizens give him a "raise" pretty soon. Clearfield is just now a splendid opening for an editor who has a fancy for indulging in the very quaintness of "hard times," and may wish to try the experiment of living on promises, pine knots, buckwheat cakes and "hog gravity"—the latter two being rare luxuries—or to give a practical illustration of "spontaneous combustion."

A REVELATION.—The public are indebted to Mr. Bigler for his revelation, in the debate of Wednesday, of the fact that the omission in Mr. Toombs's Kansas bill of the last Congress of any provision for a submission to the people of the Constitution proposed to be formed under it, was a matter of design and concert among the Democratic politicians who conferred upon it. The Republicans suspected the design at the time, and charged it, but were met by indignant denial. It is now said by Mr. Bigler that the framers of the Toombs bill intended that there should be no submission to the people of the constitution to be formed under it.—*Republic.*

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

DECEMBER 21.—In the Senate, Mr. Bigler had the temerity a second time to defend the Lecompton swindle, arraign Senator Douglas for inconsistency, and insinuate that he was carrying favor with the Republicans. Mr. Douglas replied in such a wise that in the running debate which followed, Mr. Bigler was bro't to his marrow-bones more than once. Mr. Bigler had said that he knew the Lecompton fraud to be an Administration measure, from the Message and from "other sources of information." When pressed to say what those "other sources" were, he as good as backed out from his original position. He was forced to disclaim any intentions to read Mr. Douglas out of the party, and finally he declined to protract the discussion. Mr. Bigler will hardly care to tackle the "Little Giant" again. Mr. Stuart of Michigan will continue the debate to-day. The House resolution for the payment of arrearsages to Members of Congress at the commencement, instead of at the end of the session, and a joint resolution providing that when the two Houses adjourn to-morrow it be till the 4th of January, were passed. The House spent the day in discussing the Treasury Note bill—the principal speakers thereon being Messrs. Letcher of Va., Banks of Mass., Lovejoy of Ill. and Campbell of Ohio. Various substitutes and modifications of the measure were suggested, but no action was taken. A resolution was passed limiting the debate to two hours to-day, with the view, it is to be presumed, of rushing the bill through before the recess. Leave was asked, but not obtained, to introduce a resolution of inquiry into the propriety of excluding Mr. Bernhisel, the Delegate from Utah, from his seat.

DECEMBER 22.—The Senate referred bills to secure to actual settlers the alternate sections of the public lands reserved in the grants to the States for railroad purposes, and to grant every head of a family who is a citizen of the United States a homestead of 160 acres of land, on condition of its occupancy and cultivation. On the President's Message, Mr. Fitch took the floor. He did not desire to read Mr. Douglas out of the party, pointed him to the fate of such as had taken position outside of the pale, instancing Mr. Van Buren as a frightful example. Mr. F. was for admitting Kansas with whatever Constitution she might present. Mr. Douglas replied, showing Mr. Fitch to be heterodox on one point at least. He (Mr. D.) had not become the mere servile tool of any President. If the President wanted Democratic harmony, let him stand by the Cincinnati platform. Mr. D. spoke with confidence in the strength of his position, and in a tone of defiance to those who denounced his course. Mr. Clay mixed in, but said nothing of importance. In the House the Treasury Note bill was discussed. Mr. Snow opposed the sending forth of an irredeemable paper currency; there being nothing in the Treasury to redeem the issue, it would but add to the evils which now prevail. He favored a loan which would bring forth the twenty millions of coin now in secret recesses unemployed, and waiting for a safe investment. Mr. Smith of Va. considered that the notes would not be of the character of bank paper; that the bill in effect only proposed a loan. After a political tilt between Messrs. Smith and Grover, Mr. Morris of Pa. congratulated the President on his stand upon the old Whig National Bank platform. Mr. Glancy Jones supported the bill. Mr. Banks moved to amend so as to raise \$20,000,000 on stock redeemable in one year, which was lost, 78 to 103. The Senate bill was then passed without amendment, 118 to 86.

DECEMBER 23.—In the Senate, after referring various portions of the President's Message, Mr. Stuart took up the Kansas question. He agreed with Attorney-General Butler that the power of Congress in the admission of new States was plenary. Congress is to determine whether the State shall be admitted at all, and if so, how. Enabling acts are not indispensable to the admission of new States. These principles he applied to the case of Kansas. Was the form of Government republican, were the people satisfied, and did they ask admission under it? Congress had power to admit, but not to coerce. As half of the people of Kansas had not an opportunity to vote for Delegates to the Convention, how should they abide by the decision in which their voices had not been heard? The Convention was a trick and a fraud, and he would never vote to sanction that fraud, the most enormous ever attempted upon the people under the form of law. If this (the Lecompton) Constitution was forced upon the people of Kansas, those who did it would light the torch of civil discord throughout the Union. They might cry "peace, peace, but there would be no peace." Mr. Brodick agreed with Messrs. Douglas and Stuart in most of their remarks; but when Walker went to Kansas he found insurrection, and with great labor restored peace. The President and Cabinet were alone responsible for the recent outbreak. It was the first time that he had known the President to descend from his high position to coerce peaceable citizens to the will of party men. He had rendered as much service in the election of Buchanan as any man on the floor, and he was sorry to disagree with his party. He was astonished at the forbearance of the people of Kansas toward the Delegates to the Convention. If they had fogged them, cut off their ears, and sent them out of the Territory, he would have applauded them for it. If the Lecompton Constitution should ever be presented to the Senate, he should have something to say about it. He was no Free-Soiler; in his own State his most bitter opponents were Republicans. When he was in the party councils in New-York there was a Democratic State Convention, of which Messrs. Doolittle and Preston King were members, and at that Convention a proposition was made to the effect that if one wing of the party should consent to endorse the Wilmot Proviso, they might have all the offices, but he refused to enter into any such agreement. Mr. Doolittle an-

swered that he was in that Convention, and such a resolution was submitted; but no proposition of the kind ever came from him. Mr. Brodick said it was Mr. King who made the proposition. Mr. King did not recollect it. He thought there could be no other motive for citizens residing in Free-States opposing such a resolution, except the hope of office. Mr. Doolittle said that when the Wilmot Proviso was before the Senate and was expected to pass, Mr. Cass expressed his anxiety again and again to record his vote in its favor. It failed, because John Davis talked it to death, but to get the Southern nomination for President, Mr. Cass subsequently wrote the Nicholson letter. Mr. Brown gave notice that he should hereafter express his views; but if the recent election in Kansas was a fair one, he stood upon the record in favor of admission; and if she should ask to come in as a Slave State, he hoped his friends on the other side would admit her. The Senate then adjourned to the 4th day of January. In the House Mr. Warren asked that the Committee on Territories be instructed to report as to the propriety of excluding the delegate from Utah from a seat, on account of the rebellion of Brigham Young. Messrs. Banks, Bocoek, Humphrey, Marshall, Morris of Illinois, Davis of Maryland, Curtis, Warren, Boyce, Colfax, Stephens, and others, joined in a general debate on the affairs of Utah. Mr. Keitt moved to table the resolution, which was lost. The resolution did not come to a vote. That part of the President's Message referring to Utah was sent to the Committee on Territories. Mr. Pettit announced the death of Mr. Brenton, and Mr. Niblack the death of Mr. Lockhart, and after the delivery of eulogies upon them, the House adjourned to the 14th day of January.—*Tribune.*

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.
LANCASTER COUNTY.—Sim, Williams, charged with having robbed and set fire to the store of the Messrs. Paxton, in Little Britton tp., has been arrested and lodged in prison. . . . An unknown person entered a cellar in Lancaster, on the night of the 21st, and stole a pair of ducks and a pair of chickens therefrom. . . . On the 16th, Jacob Stauffer who was driving along the road near Millersville, was stopped by two men, who demanded his money. Mr. S. drew a revolver, seeing which the scamps fled. . . . On the 19th, the house of John Inhoff, of Petersburg, was entered by a thief, but hearing some noise fled, without obtaining any valuable booty. . . . On the 18th, a quantity of land and sausages were stolen from Jacob Rhoads, who resides on the Manor turnpike. . . . On the night of the 20th, Wm. Sheler, was robbed of about 30 dollars. . . . On the night of the 18th, the house of Jacob Hiestand, in Landisville was entered by two scoundrels, who dragged Mrs. H. from her bed, and at the same time caught Mr. H. by the throat, who, springing to his feet, ward off a blow aimed at him by one of the robbers with a knife. Mr. H. seized a chair, struck one of the men, a scuffle ensued, but the robbers succeeded in making their escape. . . . Two negroes were arrested at Columbia, on the 18th, charged with having knocked down a man, searched his pockets, and then stole his shoes. . . . Two negroes being seen in the street, near where the late murder was committed, were ordered to leave, and were chased more than a half mile, by a party of neighbors. . . . A man named George M. Drepper, was severely injured in Lancaster on the 20th, by being knocked down by a horse, which was driven furiously by two lust young men. . . . On the 19th, a house was entered near Marietta, and a quantity of clothing and a small amount of money taken by some unknown thief. . . . Mr. G. T. Salm, of Lancaster, has an egg, which one of his hens laid, that measures 7 by 8 inches in circumference.

MIFLIN COUNTY.—On Sunday night, the 20th inst. the jewelry store of G. W. Gibson, of Lewistown, was entered by taking out the transom above the door, and about \$700 worth of jewelry and watches carried off. The thieves are still at large. . . . On Friday night, J. L. Porter's grocery was entered, and some candies and other articles taken. . . . Ike Williams, a negro, was lodged in jail in Lewistown for stealing a pair of boots. . . . A lot of poultry was stolen from A. Klme, of Dry Valley, last week. . . . J. Stanbarger cut himself badly by an axe, last week, while running through the woods with it on his shoulder. . . . Beckwith, who escaped from jail a short time since, was retaken at Newton Hamilton.

CARON COUNTY.—Mr. William Riegel, of Sauecon, met with a very serious accident a few days ago. He was returning home with a four horse team, when about a mile below the Zinc Works the saddle horse stumbled and fell, and Mr. R. got under him and received a break of the leg. The horse springing to his feet and Mr. R. had barely time enough to crawl to one side, and but for this the wagon would have passed over him.

DUPHIN COUNTY.—A few days since, a person in Middletown picked up a revolver which was loaded, and while he was examining it, accidentally pressed on the trigger, and discharged the pistol, the contents of which lodged in the legs of two gentlemen opposite the supposed harmless revolver. The wounds were but slight, as the revolvers had but a small load of shot in it at the time.

CENTRE COUNTY.—On the 22nd, two lads named Loneberger and Allison, were in the woods near Bellefonte with a gun which would not go off when they attempted to shoot. Loneberger undertook to examine the cap, and in raising the cock it slipped, the gun went off, discharging the contents into the face of Allison. The wound is a severe one, but it is thought, will not prove fatal.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.—On Sunday evening, two weeks, the house of Wm. Fry, near Bethlehem, was entered, whilst absent at church, and a large quantity of wearing apparel, &c., stolen therefrom. Wm. Rath, was suspected to be the thief and was arrested and lodged in Easton jail, to answer the charge.

CLARION COUNTY.—On the night of the 22nd inst., two prisoners, named John Kitchin and James Saxton, broke out of the Clarion jail and escaped. They removed a stone under the sill of a window—made a rope of their bed clothing and descended from the second story.

LEHIGH COUNTY.—Evan Cook, of Hometown, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a pistol, two weeks since. . . . Six \$10 counterfeit bills, of the Gettysburg bank, were passed by a fellow, in Allentown, last week.

VENANGO COUNTY.—Cicero Dempsy was killed on Friday evening 11th of December, about 1/2 mile from his residence, by falling or jumping from his wagon—dislocating his neck and fracturing his skull, dying instantly.

LUZERNE COUNTY.—The small pox have been raging at Beach Haven—several have died.

DUNHAM, of the Look Haven Watchman, prosecuted the Philadelphia *Daily News* for libel, arising out of the publication of a list of papers that should have been bought by the Republicans during the Presidential contest, and among which the *Watchman* was named. The suit was to have been tried in the late Clinton county Sessions, but we learn from the *Watchman* that the editors of the *News* failed to appear and forfeited their recognizance, \$500.00. They did the same in regard to the suit brought against them by the editor of the *Adams Sentinel*. The *News* men, by the various prosecutions, will be mulcted in a very handsome bill of costs. Verily, "the way of the transgressor is hard."

HORRIBLE MURDER.—The wife and children of Albert Stoube, were found on the morning of the 23d, murdered in their house, at West field, Mass. The children were in bed with their throats cut, and Mrs. Stoube was lying on the floor with her throat cut. They are supposed to be murdered a week ago Monday night. Mr. Stoube's clothes were found covered with blood. He was seen to leave the house last Tuesday, since which time nothing has been heard of him. The neighbors suspecting something wrong had occurred, climbed up to the bedroom window, and discovered the murder. Stoube is a native of Switzerland, and a cigar maker by trade.

RAILROAD CONNECTION.—The Mayor of Pittsburgh, has addressed a letter to the President of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, forbidding the laying of tracks along the streets of the city, to form a junction with the Pennsylvania Railroad. The President replies, claiming the right under the act of the Legislature and the decision of the Supreme Court, and intimating that, in the absence of a compromise, the company will have no alternative but to complete their track at once.

FILLIBUSTER WALKER, with 150 of his men, was brought to New York on the 27th, having been captured at Punta Arenas, Nicaragua, by Com. Paulding, as pirates and outlaws. The men have been taken to Norfolk, and Walker is to be handed over to the Federal authorities.

THE DIFFERENCE.—About a year ago, the Democracy were troubled to know what to do with the large surplus in the National Treasury. Now Mr. Buchanan wants to borrow money to keep things moving.

New Advertisements.

ATTENTION FARMERS AND LUMBERMEN.—COLEMAN'S FARM MILL.—The best and most durable Farm Mill for grinding Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, and also Corn in the ear, into FINE or coarse meal, as desired, for feeding stock or for home use. To attach to Water, Steam or Horse Power—will grind from 8 to 12 bushels per Hour. Price only \$40. Descriptive circulars sent by addressing W. T. BOYER & CO., dec30 No. 1140 Market st., Philadelphia.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY.—In the matter of the application of the United Brethren in Christ Church, in Burnside township, for incorporation.
And now, Nov. 21, 1857, articles of association filed, whereupon publication as required by the Act of Assembly, was directed by the Court.
Geo. W. Walters, Prothy.
All persons interested are hereby notified that the above application has been made, and that action will be taken thereon at January Term, A. D. 1858, in the said court.
L. J. CHANE, dec30 Atty. for Applicants.

TRIAL LIST, FOR JANUARY TERM, 1858.

- (commencing 31 Monday, 18th day.)
Adams, vs. Fisher et al.
M'Manus, vs. Fisher et al.
Rider, vs. Irvin
Michelella McHaffey, vs. Woods
Ritter, vs. Huxkhal & Bro
Hinde, vs. Mason
Dranker, vs. Hartshorn
Wilson's Executors, vs. Mahaffey et al.
Carson, vs. Thorn & Barto Ex'rs
Michelella McHaffey, vs. Washington
Bilington, vs. Goss
Reed, vs. Martin
Reed, vs. Young
England, vs. Powther & Galer
Sabin, vs. Matthee et al.
Irvin's Heirs, vs. McMasters
Davis, vs. McCracken & Bloom
McKee, vs. Bloom
Chase, vs. A. Cathert
Conford, vs. Ploitz
Jones, vs. Bartles
Askey, vs. Stevenson
Curtin, vs. Karbus
Graham, vs. Housler & Bauder
Carson, vs. Hurd
Taggart, vs. Michaels & Worrell
Lutz, vs. Snyder
Green, vs. Preece et al.
Scheiler, vs. Roskey
Patehen, vs. Kearn
Logan, vs. Goodfellow
Dec23 GEO. WALTERS, Prothy.

LIST OF JURORS,

For January Term, commencing on the 18th Monday, the 18th day of the month.

- GRAND JURORS.**
Knox—John Fox, Isaac Dunlap.
Clearfield—G. L. Reed, John Toot.
Penn.—S. C. Hepburn, H. W. Spencer, William C. Foley.
Girard—William Carr, Philip Antes.
Lawrence—James Irwin, Jr., Wm. Wallace.
Boggs—David Askey.
Bradford—August Gill, Francis Pearce.
Ferguson—J. M. Cummings, Robt. Michael.
Covington—Francis Condrict.
Goshen—J. L. Reams.
Beccaria—Eli Baker-tram.
Woodward—Samuel Hagartry.
Pike—Samuel Fullerton.
TRAVESER JURORS.
Union—Wm. Lines, Horace Courtney, Joseph Cuttle.
Burnside—Edward Kirk, Andrew Smith.
Lawrence—W. P. Fulton, A. P. Moore, Clark Brown, Henry Irwin, Aaron Hartman, A. H. Shaw, Mitchell Reed, Richard Shaw Jr., Goshen—G. S. Tizer, W. Worrell, Israel Wood.
Chest—A. B. Shaw.
Morris—Edward Perks, David Dale, James M. Leonard, John Davis.
Bradford—Adam Gearhart, Thomas Holt, Jr., V. B. Holt.
Brady—Daniel Rishel, P. W. Barrette, G. W. Long, James Ziegler.
Graham—Levi Hubler, James P. Nelson, John Holt.
Govington—John Manrer.
Pike—John Norris, Alfred Long.
Ferguson—Daniel Koozer.
Bell—Robert McHaffey.
Penn.—John H. Ferguson, D. S. Moore.
Fox—A. H. Hoith.
Kathums—Ed. McCarvey.
Curwensville—Daniel Faust.
Huston—D. Tyler, S. Bundy, Aust. Brown.
Girard—Mordecai Livergood.
Decatur—John Crane, Joseph Goss.
Beccaria—Arthur Crawford.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

The subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has just received a fresh supply of GOODS, as his old stand, embracing everything necessary for the season—the wants of families, or the business of the people.
All who want to buy right, can have either made up CLOTHING, HATS and CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, or anything else, on terms most liberal, and for CASH better than they can be bought elsewhere. Call and see.
WM. L. MOORE.
Clearfield, December 23, 1857.

MARBLE YARD.

ISAAC BERLIN, would inform the citizens of Clearfield, of his extensive and well assorted stock of MARBLE WORK of all kinds, such as Monuments, Box-Tombs, Tomb-tables, Head Stones, and all kinds of Grave Yard work, on the shortest notice, neat styles, and cheapest rates. ALSO, building work, such as Marble Lintels and Door Steps, Brown-stone Platforms, Base Courses, Window Sills and Caps, door steps, &c. Head stones of all kinds and patterns. Work delivered to all parts of the county. ISAAC BERLIN.
Tyrone City, Dec. 23, 1857.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that the following accounts have been examined and passed by me, and a list of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors, and all others in any way interested, and will be presented to the next Orleans' Court of Clearfield County, to be held at the Court House, in the Borough of Clearfield, commencing on the third Monday of January, 1858, for confirmation and allowance.—
The partial account of Elizabeth Burns and John Little, Administrators of the estate of Alexander Stone, late of the township of Union, &c.
The final account of George Turner, one of the Executors and testamentary Guardians of the last will and testament of Alexander Stone, late of Boggs township, deceased.
The final account of James T. Leonard, Administrator of the estate of David Hoover, late of Lawrence township, deceased.
The partial account of Mrs. Eliza Irvin, Administratrix of the estate of John Irvin, late of the borough of Curwensville, &c.
JAMES WRIGLEY, Register.
Clearfield, Pa., Dec. 23, 1857.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of *Venditio Executio* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield County, and now directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in the borough of Clearfield, on MONDAY THE 18TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1858, the following described real estate, to wit:
A certain tract of land, situated in Chest township, bounded by lands of Frederick Fisher, James Curry and others, containing 65 acres, with a hewed log house thereon, and about 3 acres cleared. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of George Pentecost.
Also—A certain tract of land, situated in Boggs township, Clearfield county, bounded east by P. Smeal, north by J. Smeal and S. Flegal, and south by Eric Turpike, and containing 100 acres, with a frame tavern house and barn thereon, and about one acre cleared. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of David Frazer.
Also—A certain tract of land, situated in Chest township, bounded by Wilson T. Wood and others, lying on Wilson's Run, containing about 400 acres. Also, one lot in Newburg, bounded by T. Wilson, Chest creek and the road leading to New Washington, with 100 acres cleared, and about one acre cleared. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of David Mitchell.
Also—A certain tract of land, situated in Pike township, Clearfield county, containing 1100 acres, being No. 375 under the name of land and lots, and rents or profits. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Thomas F. Vallette and Thomas G. Vallette.
Also—A certain lot of land, situated in Melanburg, Covington township, Clearfield county, containing 102 1/2 perches, bounded west by John Brief's lot, east by lot of Levi Lutz, south by Clearfield road, and north by Lutz and Mulsin, with a two-story frame house and barn thereon, and about one acre cleared, and to be sold as the property of Amundis Maurer.
Also—A certain tract of land, situated in Burnside township, containing 114 acres, with 135 perches, bounded by lands of Armstrong Currie, Frederick Fisher, J. & J. Snyder and others, with 20 acres cleared, and log-house and barn thereon. Also, one other tract of land in Burnside township, containing 38 acres, bounded by lands of George Pentecost. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jacob Pentecost.
Also—A certain tract of land, situated in Covington township, bounded on the east by land of Karbus, west by land of Wm. Wallace, and bounded by Walsaner, containing 100 acres, with about 50 acres cleared, a frame house and frame barn, stable and blacksmith shop thereon. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Solomon Hauder.
Also—A certain tract of land, situated in Becaria township, Clearfield county, part of survey in name of John Bauman, beginning at a post, corner of the lot, bounded by lands of Frederick Fisher, Frederick Steinman and John Bowman, thence north 160 perches to dogwood, thence west 100 perches to post, S. 160 to stone heap, east 100 perches to place of Charles Squire, thence south 40 acres cleared, with log house and barn, and one acre cleared, and to be sold as the property of Joseph M. Smith.
Also—A certain tract of land, situated in Jordan township, containing about 100 acres, bounded by lands of Thos. Strong, John T. Jones, Henry Swan & Johnston, and others, with a house, barn and other outbuildings thereon erected, and—acres cleared. Also, a lot of land in Jordan township, bounded by lands of the Glen Hope turnpike, adjoining lot of Peter Bloom and lands of Henry Swan, known as lot No. — and being one-foot front and one-foot deep, with a plank floor house thereon erected. Also, 200 acres of land in Jordan township, being the southerly half of tract surveyed on warrant to George Ashton, and being the same premises bought by debt from Rematur Crum, with a cabin house, stable and 15 acres cleared thereon. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of R. B. McCullough.
Also—All that two-story frame house or building, situated in Becaria township, on a lot or piece of land appurtenant, adjoining lands of Henry Wright, Wm. Newland, Jonathan Boynton, west by Clearfield Coal and Lumber Company, containing 70 acres, more or less, said house being 25 by 36 feet, containing 3 rooms in each story, and a hall 8 feet wide. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Wm. Neveling.
Also—By virtue of a writ of *Ex. Rec.*—150 acres of land in Morris township, bounded north by lands of S. & J. Hoover, east by lands of A. K. Wright, south by lands of Joseph Potter, west by lands of Wright & Thompson, having about 80 acres cleared, house and barn, young orchard, &c.; thereon, being same premises bought by debt from J. Cratz et al. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of James M. Leonard.
Also—A certain tract of land, situated in Jordan township, known as the Basin tract, surveyed on warrant to — Smith, being same premises bought from J. & J. Little. Also, a lot of land in Kyles-town, Morris township, adjoining Wright on the east, street on the north, Hopson on the west, alley on the south, with a house and stable thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of James M. Leonard.
Clearfield, December 23, 1857.
J. R. REED, Sheriff.

SALE.

A large quantity of fine and coarse Salt recently received and for sale at the store of

WM. F. IRWIN.