

THE RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.

Raftsmen's Journal.



S. B. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., FEB. 16, 1859.

TYRONE & CLEARFIELD RAILROAD.

The friends of this road will doubtless be much gratified to learn that its early completion is now rendered nearly certain. Its importance as a feeder, as well as in other respects, seems at last to have attracted the attention of the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and induced them to take some action in the matter. In their 12th annual report to the stockholders, dated Feb. 7th, 1859, the Board say:—

"Application for aid toward furnishing the iron rails to complete the Tyronne and Clearfield Railroad, twenty-three miles in length, was made by that company, and after maturely considering the subject, your Board of Directors agreed to receive in payment of passenger fares and dues for freight that may accrue for transportation to and from that road, and passing on the Pennsylvania Railroad, sixty per cent. in cash, and forty per cent. in the first mortgage bonds of the said company; provided the amount of the first mortgage, which is not to exceed \$200,000, shall complete the road from Tyronne to Phillipsburg. This road penetrates a region rich in products of the mine and forest, and when brought into use, will doubtless be a valuable tributary to the Pennsylvania Railroad, developing a portion of the State which has hitherto been without the facilities of reaching a market."

This proposition, if we have a correct understanding of it, contemplates that the Pennsylvania Central Company is to furnish \$200,000 in stock and iron rails, put the rails down, erect water-tanks and other conveniences, furnish the running stock for the road, and take a mortgage for the above sum, payable in twenty years, with interest. The ties are to be delivered by the Tyronne & Clearfield Company at convenient points along the line, and whenever they have any tolls for freight or passengers to pay, the Pennsylvania Company will receive 60 per cent. in cash and 40 per cent. in mortgage bonds—or, rather, give credit on those bonds for that amount. The President and a majority of the Directors of the T. & C. road are to be conceded to Philadelphia, in order that the affairs of the road may be attended to with that promptness and dispatch which are essential to success.

Should this proposition of the Pennsylvania company be accepted by the Tyronne & Clearfield, and we have no doubt that it, or another from which mutual advantages will be derived, will be, we may look for the most active operations to commence on the line during the ensuing summer, and a completion of the road in a comparatively short time thereafter.

When the many advantages that are to be derived from the construction of this road—the development of our latent mineral wealth, the enhanced value and importance which the lumber trade of this region must necessarily derive therefrom, the complete revolution that will be effected in the mode of transacting business, the immense trade that would converge at this point, and the large amount of money that would be saved in the cost of transportation—we say, when these advantages are all properly considered, every individual who has the prosperity and advancement of this portion of our State at heart, cannot fail to rejoice at the bright prospects which now surround the enterprise.

BLOWING HOT AND COLD.

On Tuesday of last week, Senator Bigler, who, according to our neighbor of the *Republican*, "can no longer be claimed as exclusively her own" by Clearfield county, but is "one of the Nation's Statesmen" and the property of the whole country, delivered a lengthy speech in the U. S. Senate on the Tariff question, by which he has secured to himself new distinction of that peculiarly problematical species which seems to characterize the greater portion of his political lucubrations. When he moved to bring up the resolution upon which he founded his remarks, one of the Southern "whippers-in," Mason of Virginia, was on hand, ready to perform his task, and accordingly objected on the ground that measures affecting the revenue could alone originate in the House of Representatives. With this view Mr. Bigler coincided, but contended that the resolution in question did not contemplate such an object, being "merely an expression of the opinion of the Senate," and a majority agreeing with him on this point, he obtained the floor. His speech, as remarked before, is long, but its main features are thus briefly summed up by the intelligent correspondent of the *North American*:

"First, that there was no such serious disagreement between the President and the Secretary of the Treasury, in regard to the tariff, as the public supposed. Second, that he was opposed to the principle of 'protection for the sake of protection.' Third, that he was in favor, if nothing better could be done, of raising the duties under the present tariff 'four or five per cent., or returning to the act of 1846.' And, fourth, that the evils under which the country is now suffering were superinduced mainly by an inflation of the currency. These are the leading features of a performance which is at once characteristic of its author and his party. It is neither fish, fowl, nor good hearing. It looks both ways at the same time—to Pennsylvania, by pretended preference; and to the South, which dictates and directs the democratic policy."

Mr. Bigler, it is well known, is a gentleman who indulges in the loftiest kind of aspirations, and, therefore, we do not regard it as a matter of surprise to find him attempting the extraordinary feat of "killing two birds with one stone"—of blowing hot on the north and cold on the south—of trying to keep up, at one and the same time, a show of compliance with the demands for protection to home industry from his own State, and an apparent acquiescence in the policy of the southern politicians who exert such a powerful influence in national affairs. This appears to be the principal object of his speech; for if he is really desirous of securing such a modification of the tariff as would afford adequate protection to our manufacturers, mechanics and laboring men, he should have said so plainly, instead of floundering about as if he were swamped, favoring mixed specific and ad valorem duties, and talking of all tariffs having disappointed their framers—of excessive importations having taken place under relatively high tariffs—of conflicts between diverse sections and classes—of all tariffs being objectionable in one respect or another, and of his lack of sympathy with extreme protectionists and men who talk tariff while they mean party. This is sheer gammon; for who does not know that the "progressive free-trade" plank in the Cincinnati platform was put there to catch votes—that it meant "party," or it would never have been put in that famous structure, upon which he, in common with the so-called Democracy, planted himself in 1857? Nor is his idea that dispensing with the use of all bank paper of a less denomination than \$50, would do more for the manufacturer than any other measure—that it would be a sovereign remedy for all our industrial ills—entitled to any higher consideration. For if that is the real remedy, why do not those States that are under Democratic control apply it at once, and secure a monopoly of manufacturing, no matter under what tariff? Why does not the cotton manufacturer drift away from States that issue small bills almost numberless, to others that issue but comparatively little paper money of any denomination? And why did not the Senator make that the strong point in his argument, and present some well-defined and practicable plan for removing, as soon as possible, what he would have us believe a dangerous disease, which is now preying upon the vitals of American industry?

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

Special correspondence of the Raftsmen's Journal.

FEBRUARY 12, 1859.

S. B. Row, Esq.—Dear Sir:—Thought you had me in a "split stick," eh? Not a bit of it. What I said first I say last. Let us suppose a case. If you were to go to the polls of Clearfield, and cast a vote for me in good faith, would you stop to inquire if the board was legally organized. If it was afterwards proven that the board was illegal, it does not prove your vote so, neither would there be a shadow of justice in disfranchising you, and thereby holding you responsible for the acts of others? Let such a precedent be established, and it opens the door to endless "contesting." I hold with Mr. Proudfoot, that Porter received a majority of the legal votes cast in Cambria county, and that 156 votes polled for him were thrown out, because the election board was not legally constructed.

The formation of the new judicial district came up in the House on Wednesday last, and gave rise to a very exciting debate. Mr. Rose opposed it, because it would give the Governor a chance to appoint a Democratic Judge. Other Republican members, however, declared themselves in favor of the measure, as it was contended that the duties of Judge McCalmont were too onerous. The effort to make a party measure of it failed entirely, and the motion to postpone indefinitely was lost. It was laid over, however, and will most likely be called up again some time during the ensuing week.

The tonnage tax question will soon come up in some shape or other. The petitions and memorials, which are always looked upon as *avant couriers*, are crowding in, and we may look for a lively time when the wise heads handle the subject. The Railroad Company will not test the constitutionality of the tax, until they shall have tried this legislature. I see some of the papers state that the Governor, in his message, spoke against the repeal of the tax. So, I confess that I can not find any passage in that document liable to such a construction. I think if the tax was repealed, the Governor would not hesitate to sign the bill.

A little bill in relation to the Courts in your county went through the Senate a day or two ago, but as I was paying no particular attention at the time, I cannot say what its provisions are. [Most probably a bill to change the time of holding our Courts.—En.]

FROM HARRISBURG.

S. B. Row, Esq.—Dear Sir:—Since I last wrote you, nothing of much importance has been done here. The City Passenger Railroad fight continues to monopolize the largest share of the attention of members of the Legislature. Yesterday, there was quite a discussion in the House on the bill to form a new Judicial District out of the counties of Clearfield, Forrest, Jefferson and Elk. It is impossible to tell what may be the fate of the bill. It has friends and opponents in both Houses.

The Bill for the erection of Pine county was reported to the House unanimously, by the committee. It is now being printed, and as soon as it gets on the file will be acted upon. It will pass the House, but its fate in the Democratic Senate remains to be seen. General Patton is here urging its passage, and has assisted materially in making friends for it. John M. Cummings is also here, for the same purpose.

The removal question has not yet been heard of. Whether it will be attempted, I am unable to say.

The Bill exonerating the tax and costs on the commission of Judge Leonard, for the benefit of the family of the late George Walters, has passed the House.

The interests of our county have found an ardent friend and advocate in Isaac J. Neal, Esq., the member from the tenth Philadelphia District. Mr. Neal is a young American of the true stripe, and one of the most eloquent speakers in the House. His popularity, both in his District and in the House, gives him an unusual degree of influence for so young a man. The Americans of Clearfield will bear him in remembrance.

As our local measures progress, I will notify your readers, and endeavor to keep them booked up. If the Democrats of Clearfield, who boast of their influence, come here and exert it in behalf of Pine county, the bill will pass both Houses.

Measures of public and general interest, have been put off from day to day, and nothing of any consequence has yet been done. Resolutions against the increase of the rates of postage, pending, and a number of bills of importance. The Election Committee reported, to-day, a bill to prevent frauds in elections—in other words, a Registry Law. I hope this Act will pass both Houses. A strong effort will be made to procure its passage, and it should succeed, Locofoco ballot-box stuffers will find some difficulty in carrying on their operations.

I learn, this morning, that Gen. Patton has procured from Gov. Packer a pardon for Ellis Askey, who was convicted, some thirteen months ago, in Luzerne county, for passing counterfeit money. The General has gone to Philadelphia, and intends to take him home to his family, who, as you know, have been in much distress since his imprisonment.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Special correspondence of the Raftsmen's Journal.

FEBRUARY 12, 1859.

Feb. 5.—In the Senate, the vote opposing the Missouri two per cent. Land bill was reconsidered, but the discussion of the bill was deferred. Memorials were presented from New-York, opposing any increase in the rates of postage. Mr. Clay, from the Committee on Commerce, brought in a substitute for the Treasury Secretary's recommendations of economy. Mr. Clay proposes to disperse the services about ten thousand Custom-House officers. In the House no important business was done.

Feb. 7.—In the Senate the Agricultural College bill was taken up, and Mr. Clay of Alabama spoke strongly against it on the ground of its unconstitutionality. Several other Senators continued a debate for a short time, when the bill was passed. Yes, 25; Nays, 22. Mr. Silldell wanted to take up the bill for the acquisition of Cuba, and moved that its provisions be added as an amendment to the Civil Appropriation bill, which Mr. Hunter was trying to get up. Nothing was done with either, however. The Pennsylvania Avenue Railroad bill used up the remainder of the session. In the House, after some unimportant business, the Executive Appropriation bill was taken up in Committee giving some Members an opportunity to explain their views of economy. The Committee rose without coming to any conclusion on the bill. During the evening session a miscellaneous discussion took place. Mr. Bliss of Ohio speaking upon the Federal Judiciary, Mr. Stuart of Maryland in favor of revising the Tariff, and Mr. Vance in favor of specific duties.

Feb. 8.—In the Senate, a resolution was adopted, calling for the correspondence with the alleged Government of Nicaragua in regard to filibustering. A bill was introduced in regard to marine signals, providing for the appointment of a Board to establish a perfect code. The Senate was further exercised on the subject of retrenchment and reform, but no practical result was obtained. The Pennsylvania Avenue Railroad bill was rejected, 22 to 25. Some discussion was had upon the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, when the Senate adjourned. In the House, after some talk about the Indian war expenses in Oregon, the Executive Appropriation bill was taken up in Committee. A bit of sharp talk on Slavery occurred, when the Committee rose and the House adjourned, by the casting vote of the Speaker, in the amendment striking out the appropriation for the *Congressional Globe*; but that vote was reconsidered and the amendment rejected by nine majority.

Feb. 9.—In the Senate the vote defeating the Pennsylvania Avenue Railroad was reconsidered. Mr. Bigler's resolution adverse to public debt and in favor of readjustment of revenues and expenditures was taken up, and Mr. Toombs replied to Mr. B.'s speech, going over the bill by sections in an elaborate speech, when the subject was postponed. The Cuban bill was next taken up. Mr. DeWitt offered as a substitute a bill appropriating \$50,000,000 to establish in Yucatan or Central America a free negro nation. In the House the Executive Appropriation bill was taken up, and the sum of \$200,000 for mileage, \$10,000 for furniture, \$75,000 for the *Congressional Globe*, \$100,000 for the wages of the San Francisco Mail, 22,000 at the New York Assay Office, and \$225,000 for the purpose of a site in New York for Court purposes, were stricken out, and on the other hand \$5,000 were added for deficiencies in printing, after which the bill was passed by 16 majority. A bill was reported to increase the number of Surgeons and Assistant-Surgeons in the Navy. The Thirty Million bill was reported back from the Committee, when Mr. Davis of Mississippi, gave notice that he should move to strike out the word "purchase" as applying to Cuba, and insert "take." The Post Office Appropriation bill was reported. The House then took up the case of the Delegate from San Francisco, which was debated until adjourned.

Feb. 10.—In the Senate, Mr. Bright's Tariff resolution was up, and Mr. Clingman spoke at length in opposition. Mr. Simmons replied, when the subject was postponed until to-morrow. Mr. Hunter having the floor. Mr. Davis moved to get up the Indiana Senators' case, but failed by one vote. The Cuban bill was then taken up, and Mr. Foot moved to amend no payment shall be made until the Treaty shall be ratified by the Senate. Mr. Foot and Mr. Pugh occupied the session, Mr. Benjamin having the floor at adjournment. In the House, the case of the disputed seat of the delegate from Nebraska was laid on the table by six majority. The bill for the admission of Oregon was debated for a short time, and made the special order for Saturday. During the evening session, Mr. Keim spoke in favor of Protection, and Mr. Taylor of Louisiana in favor of the acquisition of Cuba. Mr. Abbott opposed the latter proposition. After the debate upon the Oregon bill, Mr. Taylor of N. Y. made an expose of the enormous sum paid by the United States to acquire the territory of California, and insert "take." The Gov. Seward case, was taken up, and the Indiana Contested Election, but it was laid on the table by the decisive vote of 90 to 21—All the Republicans present, and none others, voting in the minority. Where was Douglas? The Cuba bill was then taken up, and Mr. Benjamin of La. elaborately advocated it. He asserted that Cuba must either be acquired by the United States, or Slavery would die out there, &c. He talked of peaceable acquisition, but evidently spoke to inflame the popular appetite to the stealing point. Nothing else was done. In the House the Oregon Admission bill came up, and was the occasion of miscellaneous debate upon the Oregon, Kansas and other Territorial questions, until there were only a dozen members in the Chamber. Nothing was done with it, and the House adjourned.

WESTERN LUMBER TRADE.—The following paragraph, relative to the Lumber Trade of the Allegheny River, is taken from the *Olean, New York, Advertiser*:—

"The amount of lumber annually run down the Allegheny river and its tributaries, is estimated at from 150,000,000 to 175,000,000 feet. This amount is to be greatly reduced the coming Spring. We doubt if it will exceed 100,000,000 feet, including the amount manufactured and to be manufactured from the logs now on hand. The amount of logs now on hand cannot be greatly increased unless we get snow. Up to this time we have not had more than four or five days sleighing. And though there is time enough for it, the prospect for snow is not very flattering. Eastern logs have been among our manufacturers' stocks, late making purchases, and we hear, have agents now among them, who purchase to almost any amount for export via Genesee Valley canal, the coming season. Good lots of lumber on the dock at Olean, are now worth from \$12 to \$13 per thousand feet, while in Pittsburgh it is worth from \$11 to \$12.50. This fact should, and doubtless will attract the attention of our lumbermen and dealers, who have always heretofore sought a southern market for their lumber."

We trust that the various indications of an improvement in the lumber trade, which are manifesting themselves in different sections of the country at this time, may not prove to have been false, when business opens out the ensuing spring.

Glasses and lasses are brittle ware.

Wheat has this last season been raised for the first time, on the island of Hawaii.

Yours, SPECIAL.

A WAR PANIC.—A Paris correspondent of the *Boston Courier* says:—"The notion of war is swallowing up every other pre-occupation here in people's minds, and since 1848 I have never seen anything like the alarm that reigns throughout society. It seems that the Emperor has been extremely astonished and disappointed at the impression produced by his words to M. de Hulstner on New Year's Day. He fancied that it was always an easy thing to arouse in France the warlike ardor for which some people persist in declaring that the French are invariably ready. The attempt has entirely failed, and such a complete panic, I suppose, was rarely if ever witnessed in any country."

Dr. Livingstone has discovered an immense coal field at Tete, on the Zambesi, Africa. It is of about as much use there as flannel shirts.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Special correspondence of the Raftsmen's Journal.

FEBRUARY 12, 1859.

JUNIATA COUNTY.—The residence of Charles Linthurst, at Perryville, was entered one night last week, and robbed of all the shirts of which the said Charles stood possessed. . . . An attempt was also made to enter the house of David Keno, of Fernanagh township, a few nights since. . . . A small frame and plank building on the Patterson side of the river, and within some ten or fifteen yards of the bridge, was lately fired by an incendiary. . . . While Messrs. Venormer & Yeater, wagon-makers on Main street, Millintown, were absent from their shop for breakfast, the shavings on the floor caught fire from the stove, and before their return the flames had spread so far as to consume two pair of wagon wheels and a small quantity of lumber. . . . On the 28th of January, Mr. John Clegg, of Walker township, killed a hog which weighed, when dressed, 597 pounds. . . . George Adams, a young man employed in the Patterson Machine Shop, had his right shoulder pulled out of joint by being caught in some machinery on the 31st ult. . . . On the 6th, Mrs. McDonald, of Millford township, fell from a wagon, severely injuring herself and dislocating one of her wrists. . . . The roof of a white barn belonging to and occupied by Arnold Smith took fire from a stove pipe running through it, one evening, last week, and if it had not been discovered immediately would have destroyed the entire building. . . . James Anderson, of Tuscarora township, who has been suffering with a protracted and painful disease in one of his feet, was on Wednesday last week put under the influence of chloroform, and the limb amputated. His situation is deemed unpropitious.

INDIANA COUNTY.—Mr. David Lucas met with a serious accident, while skating on the white butchering at Mr. George Lowman's of Armstrong township. One of the men who were aiding him, was cutting off the feet of the hogs, and in doing so, the axe which he was using flew off the handle, and striking Mr. Lucas' foot, cut off the big-toe, and bruised the next one to it considerably. He is moving about. . . . On the night of the 21st, while Mr. Gardner, of Blacklick station was returning from Blairsville, he mistook the way and fell over the rocks at Laurel Point, and broke through the ice into the slack-water. He remained in the water clinging to the edge of the brittle ice for almost half an hour, when he was rescued from the perilous situation. . . . On Saturday night Jan. 29th, some scoundrels effected an entrance into the cellar of Mr. Jacob Harman, of Rayne township, and stole a quantity of pork from a vessel. . . . On the 31st ult., a son of Mr. James Davis, of Blairsville, while skating on the slack-water, the ice gave way and precipitated him into the river. Assistance was at hand and the little fellow was rescued from a watery grave. . . . Some six weeks ago, a child of Hugh Weir, Esq., of Indiana town, happened to have one of its feet scalded. Remedies were promptly applied and the wounded parts are rapidly healing, but the child is now lying in a precarious condition with inflammation of the lungs.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY.—Benjamin Fochler, a citizen of Huntingdon, fell into the cellar of the red brick house, owned by Mr. Geo. A. Steel, situated on the southeast corner of the Diamond, and was injured to such an extent that he died the next morning about nine o'clock. . . . A dog belonging to Henry Foster, of Huntingdon, supposed to be rabid, was killed by Capt. Hiram Johnston on Thursday night last. . . . David Rupert, of Henderson township, was seriously injured on Tuesday while crossing the river, with his team at Shaver's Acqueduct. . . . A man named Neville, a resident of Petersburg, was found lying upon the track of the Pennsylvania Railroad, about four miles west of Huntingdon, on Saturday morning the 6th, frozen to death. More of rum's doings.

BLAIR COUNTY.—Scarlet Fever is prevailing to an alarming extent in Hollidaysburg. Three children have recently died of it. . . . The temperance hall, set in motion in Hollidaysburg, continues to roll ahead. . . . A new born child was found, on the track of the Central Road, near Tyrone City, last week, by a watchman, who humanely took charge of the "little responsibility," and it was provided for. . . . Receipts of the county for 1858, \$14,264 87; expenses \$14,162 45; balance in Treasury, \$102 42. Total outstanding debts 11,475 61. . . . The stable, wood shed and coal house attached to the hotel of C. McConnell, Newry, were wholly destroyed by fire on the evening of the 5th. Loss about \$200.

ARMSTRONG COUNTY.—The house of John McCrea, in Wayne Twp., was burned on the 27th ult. with nearly all its contents. . . . A daughter of Philip Leighey, of Franklin township, on the morning of the 27th ult., undertook to start a fire in the dining room gate by pouring powder from a horn on the live coal. The consequence was an explosion seriously, but not fatally, injuring the foolish girl, and tumbling things about in the house in a wonderful manner. . . . A meeting was held in Kiskimintus Twp., on the 22d ult., which resolutions were adopted declaring the office of Superintendent of Common Schools a failure and asking the Legislature to abolish it.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.—A spirited revival is in progress in the Meadville Baptist Church. . . . A large company is forming in Meadville to leave for Pike's Peak in the spring. . . . A man named Prussia, of Spring township, has been arrested on suspicion of having poisoned his wife. She died about a month ago, declaring to her friends the belief that she had been poisoned. Her husband's subsequent conduct strengthened the suspicion, and the body was exhumed, and the stomach handed to Prof. Williams for analysis. . . . Circulation of Crawford Co. Bank on the 1st inst., \$7,355 90; coin in vault \$8,022 51.

SOMERSET COUNTY.—The receipts and expenditures of the county for the last fiscal year show her finances to be in a very flourishing condition. The receipts exceed the expenditures by \$2,294 09. Besides, there are many outstanding taxes, which when collected, will more than pay the indebtedness of the county.

A recent number of the *London Times* denies the accuracy of certain Roman journals that Romanism is on the increase in England. A few persons, who, by the accident of birth are classed among the nobility, have joined her communion, but Romanism is rapidly losing the slight hold it has had on the people, and in Ireland, Protestantism is gaining from the Romanists, so much as to excite the alarm of the Pope.

The House of Representatives at Washington on Saturday (12th) passed without amendment the Senate bill admitting Oregon as a State of the Union by a vote of 114 yeas to 103 nays. Oregon is the thirty-third State in the Union.

The Cubans propose the Abolition of Slavery as the last resort to save their Island. That will do it effectually.

The Council of Richmond, Va., have ordered 1500 bushels of coke per month for the poor.

Mrs. Partington has bought a horse so spirited that he always goes off in a decenter.

SHOWALTER ESTATE FOR SALE.

The farm or real estate of John Showalter, late of Decatur township, Clearfield county, deceased, is now for sale on reasonable terms. Apply to the subscriber at his residence in said township.

RUSSELL D. SHOWALTER, Decatur township, February 16, 1859-6m.

120 ACRES OF LAND, on the Erie Turnpike, about 7 miles west of Curwensville, and 135 ACRES OF LAND, adjoining the same will be sold on accommodating terms. The land lies well, is all susceptible of cultivation, and is well covered with choice pine, timber suitable for shingles, sawing or square timber. A saw mill near by. Apply to L. J. CRANS, Clearfield.

EXCELSIOR MARBLE YARD.

The undersigned hereby announces to the citizens of Clearfield county, that he is still engaged, at his old stand, in TYRONE CITY, in erecting MONUMENTS and DOLY TABLES. Also Head and Foot Stones of the latest and most approved styles, and on the most reasonable terms. All orders promptly attended to. Address, ISAAC BERLIN, Aug. 25, 1858, dec25-57, Tyrone City.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—The undersigned respectfully informs his customers and the public generally that he has just received from the East, and opened at his establishment in Shaw's Row, Clearfield, Pa., a fine stock of Watches of different qualities, and Jewelry of every variety, from a fall set to a single piece, which he will sell at the most reasonable prices. Cash. All kinds of repairs and alterations, and especially carefully repaired and warranted. A continuance of patronage is solicited. November 16, 1858. H. P. NAUGLE.

FARM FOR SALE OR RENT.—The undersigned offers for sale or rent his farm of 50 acres of land; 25 acres of which is cleared and the balance well timbered with white oak, maple and chestnut; situated in a good house and barn thereon. The property is situated 11 miles from Clearfield town on the Pike leading to Lathersburg. Those desirous of buying or renting will please apply soon, as I am bound to pitch my "wig-wam" in the West, soon. Possession will be given at any time. Apply to C. R. MACUMBER, Lawrence Tp., Clearfield Co., Pa., Jan. 26, 59-6m.

BIBLES.—The Bible Society of Clearfield Co., Pa., hereby gives notice that their books, namely, Bibles and Testaments, are deposited in the office of James Wrigley, Register and Recorder at Clearfield. The books are of various sizes and adapted to supply either private individuals or Sunday Schools at very cheap rates. Very substantial bibles can be had as low as 25 cents apiece, and Testaments as low as 6 cents apiece. The people of the county generally are also invited to leave with Mr. Wrigley any donation they may be pleased to make in aid of the funds of the Society. Signed by order of the Executive Committee, ALEX. McLEOD, President.

TEACHERS, DIRECTORS, AND PATRONS.—The Practical Orthographic Chart, designed to exhibit the Natural and Organic Arrangement of the sounds heard in the English Language; and the Key to the same, containing Punctuation and Poetical Exercises, &c., &c., are now published, and will be sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of the price, being as follows:—One Chart and Key, 50 cents; One Chart in colors and Key, 80 cents; Two Charts and three Keys, \$1. Four Charts and three Keys, \$2. Ten Charts and eight Keys, \$5. Keys, per dozen, 50 cents; Keys, per dozen, \$1.50. Copies of the Key for examination sent on receipt of 12 cents. Directors desiring to supply their districts, will be allowed a reasonable discount on the above prices, more than one dollar may be remitted in postage stamps. Address, JOHN W. FOWLER, Jan. 26, 59, Indiana, Indiana Co., Pa.

LOOK HERE! LOOK HERE!—The undersigned takes this method of informing the public generally that they have entered into partnership in the Blacksmithing business, and can be found at the shop formerly occupied by James Shankweiler, on Third street, in the borough of Clearfield, where they will be pleased to attend to their old customers, and as many new ones as can make it convenient, to give them a call. Bring on your hoes, your spades, and picks. Your log chains and your pulling sticks. Your rods, your shafts, your horse and mare, and your three-year-old steed, shall then be ready. Your spurs will work up then just right. To pruning hoes for every kind. Your swords too, shall then be wrought. To plough-shares such as *Case* we've bought. J. SILVERWELLER, GEORGE W. ORR, Dec. 6, 1858.

CLEARFIELD BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.—A WORD TO ALL.—The subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity, that he has LOCATED himself on MAIN STREET, in the *posse* the *Just*, and is now prepared to wait upon and render general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. He feels confident in saying that never before was there offered to the public of this section, such inducements as he offers. All articles purchased at this establishment will be warranted, and if proven not to be as represented, will be made good without extra charge. His work cannot be surpassed, and he is determined to use only the very best materials of his manufacture. The world and the rest of mankind are requested to call and satisfy themselves of the fact, that his articles are of the best and most durable material. GEORGE SHULTZ, Clearfield, March 17, 1858.

ANSONVILLE IN THE RING.—NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.—H. SWAN announces to the citizens of Ansonville and the surrounding country that he has just returned from the East and is now opening at his store an extensive stock of choice and serviceable Fall and Winter goods, consisting of a general assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, HATS & CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, and a great variety of useful fancy goods, among which may be found the latest styles of Ladies' DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, BONNETS, RIBBONS, LACES, FLOWERS, &c., &c. The undersigned would direct particular attention to his extensive selection of choice Shawls, Stoves, Cook Stoves and fixtures, Stone pipe, &c. Also, a large quantity of Salt. Persons desirous of purchasing any of the articles in my line of business, are invited to call, and examine my stock before buying elsewhere, as I feel persuaded that I can supply them on as reasonable terms for cash as any other store in the county. Lumber of every description, and approved country produce taken in exchange for goods. H. SWAN, Ansonville, November 16, 1858.

GRAHAMTON AHEAD!! Note is the Time for Bargains!! The undersigned has just received from the East and opened at his store in Grahamton, Clearfield county, an extensive and well selected stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, embracing every variety of Dry Goods, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, &c., &c. These goods have been selected with an especial view to supply the wants of this community, and will be sold on the most reasonable terms. They will POSITIVELY be sold as cheap as the cheapest in the county, for CASH. Particular attention is drawn to the selection of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, among which are Plain and Fancy Silks, Plain Barges, Challes, Barge Delaine, Robes, Embroidered collars and sleeves, Kid Gloves; Shawls, a large variety; Mantilla Trimmings; Silk and linen Fringes; Bonnets in latest styles; Bonnet Ribbons and trimmings, &c. Also, Parrots, Hosiery, Gloves, Mitts, Bishop and India Mulls, Jackettes, Domestic and French Ginghams, Lawns, Calicoes, Barred and Checked Muslin, Diapers, Crash, Napkins, Ladies' Gaiters, children's shoes, &c., and there is no doubt that all can be well suited. ALSO, French cloths and cassimeres, American cloths and cassimeres, Marcelline vestings, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and a general assortment of men's and boys' Summer wear. He has also a stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, which he will sell low. The undersigned is determined to sell his goods at the lowest prices for CASH. This is not mere pretence and vain boast—he will do it. H. SWAN, Grahamton, May 26, 1858.