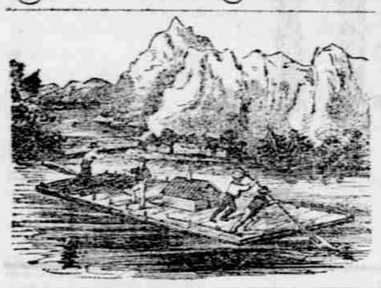
Raftsman's Journal.



S. B. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., NOV. 9, 1859.

DARE THEY DO IT?

As a cotemporary truly remarks, this business of imputing to prominent Republicans complicity in Old Brown's mad raid at Harper's Ferry has been carried quite too far to be allowed to drop where it is. If the charges made against Messrs. Seward, Hale, Giddings and others, of having guilty knowledge of Old Brown's plot to incite a slave insurrection, thus involving them in treason against the United States, be true, why don't those who make them have the guilty parties indicted, arrested and tried? If the editors of the Lecompton papers are honest in what they say, and are half as good, peace-loving, law-abiding, Union-saving citizens as they would have us believe, how can they evade the responsibility of doing so? Gentlemen, we want to see you "come up to the scratch" in this matter. Don't dodge behind Gov. Wise and try to get up a question of jurisdiction and the duty of surrendering them, for, though the act you charge on residents of New York, Ohio or New Hampshire may not be treason against Virginia, it will be treason against the United States, and you can indict them in Washington City or wherever you see fit, and your Marshals can arrest and hold them anywhere within our National limits. Dare you, then, indict them, or some of them, and have your charges sifted to the bottom? You must either do it, and prove your allegations true, or stand before the world as a pack of base and malignant liars! This is the position you are in. No dodging now. The eyes of the country are upon you! The people are waiting to see whether you will come up to the work!

LATE FROM EUROPE.—The steamer America, which arrived on the 4th, brought intelligence up to the 23d Oct. The departure of the mammoth steamer Great Eastern for this country has been postponed indefinitely. It is now said that the only Powers to be represented in the Congress, beside the great ones, will be Piedmont, and the Pope and Naples, under certain conditions. The Congress will probably be held in Brussels. The Prince Napoleon, after visiting various English cities, left in his steamer for parts unknown. The projected French-China expedition would not leave till the end of the year. It will number 18,000 men. It is said that the French troops in Cochin China are worn out with fatigue and disease. They were preparing to abandon Tourain. It was thought necessary that the Duchies should be occupied by the French to prevent civil war breaking out. The Peace Treaty made at Zurich appears to be merely an amplification of the Villafranca agreement. It seems to be as unsatisfactory as was the basis of the cessation of hostilities. Spain is much dissatisfied with the terms offered by Morocco, and evinces a disposition to declare war. Indeed, it is thought that war is imminent. The Sardinian Government has issued a decree for a loan of 100,000,000 francs. Piedmont is greatly dissatisfied with the Zurich Treaty. The Council of Milan has voted 100,000 francs toward Garibaldi's subscription for the purchase of muskets. A revolution in Palermo is reported, by which 150 rebels were killed. This lacks confirmation, however. Two hundred and three lives were lost by the wreck of a vessel, on the Turkish coast, with Circassian emigrants on board. Flour is dull.

INCREASE OF THE ARMY.—Since Old John Brown and his sixteen white men and five negroes took the town of Harper's Ferry, and held it for two days, together with the public buildings, some of the newspapers suggest the importance of a large increase of the army, and call upon the President to make such request in his next message to Congress, in order that our forts may be properly manned and the people protected. The fears of our Southern friends on this subject provoke many a smile among our Northern people, and we wouldn't be surprised if in less than three months, when the excitement shall have subsided, many a laugh would also be heard on the other side of Mason & Dixon's line. If any one should have an increase of the army seriously at heart, we will advise him to "keep cool"—there is too much patriotism and good sense among the masses in the North to do anything less than condemn, and if it is necessary, to turn out and assist in suppressing any insurrection which would endanger the lives or property of citizens of any section, or the permanency of the government.

At the election in Baltimore on Wednesday last, an unusual amount of violence, even for that rowdy-ridden city, was displayed. A vigorous effort had been made by the Reformers, (whose political cast we don't fully understand, but believe they embrace men of all parties,) to insure a peaceable exercise of the right of suffrage, but it was unsuccessful. They were beaten back from the polls in nearly every ward, and compelled to abandon the contest. A number of persons were killed and wounded. Such rowdyism is outrageous and disgraceful, and the perpetrators, we care not to what party they belong, should be punished to the utmost extent the law will allow.

Robt. Wells, ascended in a balloon at Charleston, S. C., on Tuesday a-week, and "landed" plump in the river, near Drum Island.

THE VIRGINIA INSURRECTION.

We last week gave a brief account of the trial of Old John Brown at Charlestown Va., up to the close of the testimony. On Monday, the 31st, the Court room was densely crowded. Mr. Griswold made the opening speech for the defense. He claimed that Brown could not be guilty of treason, as he had never sworn allegiance to Virginia. Neither did the evidence show that he had levied war against the State. He admitted that the prisoner had come there to run off slaves, and was amenable to the laws of the State against such an act. As to conspiracy to incite an insurrection, there was a difference between running off slaves and causing an uprising among them. He was followed by Mr. Hunter for the prosecution, who closed his argument, and Mr. Chilton asked the Court to instruct the Jury, that if they believed Brown was not a citizen of Virginia, they could not convict him on a count of treason. The Court declined, and Mr. C. asked that the Jury should be instructed that they must be satisfied that the offense was committed within Jefferson County. This was granted. After a recess, the Jury came in with a verdict of guilty of treason, advising and conspiring with slaves and others to rebel, and for murder in the first degree. Mr. Chilton moved for an arrest of judgment, both on account of errors in the indictment and errors in the verdict. On Tuesday, the Jury in the case of Coppie was sworn, and testimony taken. Cook waived an examination before the Magistrate's Court. On the 2d, Brown was brought into Court, and the Court overruling the objections made, he was asked whether he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced, when he remarked:

"I have, may it please the Court, a few words to say. In the first place, I deny everything but what I have all along admitted. The design, on my part, was to free the slaves. I intended certainly to have made a clean thing of that matter, as I did last winter when I went into Missouri, and there took the slaves without the snapping of a gun on either side. I moved them through the country, and finally left them in Canada. I designed to have done the same thing again on a larger scale. That was all I intended. I never did intend to commit murder or treason, or to destroy property, or to excite, or to incite the slaves to rebellion, and to make an insurrection. I have another objection, and that is, it is unjust I should suffer such a penalty, had I interfered in the manner, and which I admit has been fairly proved, for I admire the truthfulness and candor of the greater portion of the witnesses who have testified in this case. Had I so interfered in behalf of the rich, the powerful, the intelligent, the so called great, or in behalf of their friends, either father, mother, brother, sister, wife or children, or any of that class, and sacrificed what I have in this interference, it would have been all right. Every man in this court would have deemed it an act worthy of reward rather than punishment. This court acknowledges, as I suppose, the validity of the law of God. I see a book kissed here which I suppose to be the Bible, or least the New Testament, that teaches me that all things whatsoever I would that men should do to me I should do even so to them; it teaches me further to remember them that are in bonds as bound with them. I endeavored to act up to that instruction. I say I am yet too young to understand that God is any respector of persons. I believe that to have interfered as I have done, as I have always freely admitted I have done in behalf of his despised poor, was no wrong, but right. Now if it is deemed necessary that I should mingle my blood further with the blood of my children and with the blood of millions in this country, whose rights are disregarded by wicked, cruel and unjust enactments; I submit; so let it be done. Let me say one word further; I feel entirely satisfied with the treatment I have received on my trial. Considering all the circumstances, it has been more generous than I expected, but I feel no consciousness of guilt; I have stated from the first what was my intention, and was not. I never had any design against the life of any person, nor any disposition to commit treason or excite the slaves to rebel, or make any general insurrection; I never encouraged any man to do so, but always discouraged any idea of that kind. Let me say, also, in regard to the statements made by some of those connected with me; I hear it has been stated by some of them that I have induced them to join me, but the contrary is true. I dont say this to injure them, but as regretting their weakness; not one joined me but of his own accord, and the greater part at their own expense; a number of them I never saw, and never had a word of conversation with till the day they came to me, and that was for the purpose I have stated. Now I have done."

While Brown was speaking perfect quiet prevailed. When he had finished, the Court proceeded to pronounce the sentence, after a few preliminary remarks. He said no reasonable doubt could exist as to the prisoner's guilt. He sentenced him to be hung, in public, on Friday the 2d of December. Brown received the sentence with composure. The only demonstration made was the clapping of hands by one man in the crowd, who is not a resident of Jefferson Co. This was promptly suppressed, and much regret was expressed by citizens at its occurrence.

The verdict in Coppee's case is guilty on all the counts of the indictment. Shields Green, one of the negro prisoners, was put on trial on the 4th. Copeland is next for trial, and on Monday it is expected that the wounded man Stevens will be brought up. It is almost certain that Cook will plead guilty, first submitting a written confession or statement of his connection with Brown. His brother-in-law, Gov. Willard, of Indiana, is still there.

The capture of the arsenal at Harper's Ferry was not 'unprecedented' except in the folly of the enterprise. On the 4th Dec. 1853, Captain Leonard, of the U. S. army, had charge of the United States arsenal at Liberty, Missouri. Judge James V. Thompson, of that State, asked the Captain for permission to see the arsenal, and while there a party of Missourians, numbering more than Brown's tatterdemalion force, surprised the place, took Capt. L. prisoner, forced open the arsenal, took cannon, guns and powder, and then let Leonard go. Those arms were used in the attack upon and burning of Lawrence, Kansas, by the "law and order" men. We have yet to hear that either the State or Federal authority was exerted to apprehend and punish the ruffians.

A SOUTHERN VIEW OF IT.—The Baltimore *American*, after saying that "it is difficult to decide whether the Harper's Ferry outbreak should be called a ludicrous tragedy, or a solemn farce," thus decidedly condemns the efforts of the Democratic journals to make political capital out of it:—"It is perfectly idle, to say the least, to turn such an event into political capital. No party would dream of endorsing these or similar atrocities; and it is a poor and unworthy class of tactics that would seek to fasten the responsibility anywhere else than upon the misguided actors themselves. Whatever may be the tendency of their avowed principles, no organization, worthy of the name, has ever counseled violent resistance of the law in the slave territory."

Gerritt Smith did not, as has been stated, vote for Fremont in 1856. He contradicts the statement over his name in a card to the editor of the N. Y. *Tribune*.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

PREPARED FOR THE "RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL."

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.—Rev. T. L. Keesey, Minister of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ residing in Greensburg, having a wife and five children, left home on the 19th of October to fill an appointment for the Rev. W. R. Dick, in Altoona, on the following Sabbath. He also intended to stop on his way, in Johnstown, several days. On inquiry, it was ascertained that he had not been at either place, nor can any trace of his whereabouts be ascertained. Any information concerning him will be gladly received by his wife.... Some weeks since, Dr. Hartman, a traveling Dentist, and Mrs. Bennett, a widow lady, whose father resides near Latrobe, left for the west, taking with them the lady's only child, a boy aged about three years. The family of the lady is highly respectable, and greatly distressed by her thoughtless and criminal conduct. It is said that Hartman has a wife living.... On Saturday morning, 22d ult., Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Casper Klingensmith, of Hempfield township, had been out playing in the snow, and in the absence of its mother, at the spring house, went into the house to warm its hands, approached the grate too close, its clothes took fire, burning it so severely, that it died on Saturday night, after suffering extreme pain. She was nearly five years of age.... Some weeks since, John Snyder, and James H. Jones, of Donegal township, while out hunting bee trees, came across a den of rattlesnakes, and killed 32, some of them measuring 3½ feet in length.... On Sunday the 30th of Oct., a small child of Mr. Jeremiah Kimmell, of Hempfield township, was severely scalded by pulling a kettle of boiling water upon itself. At last accounts it was not expected to recover.... A couple weeks since, two Englishmen, residing near Irwin's Station, went out hunting, having a shot-gun between them, which they could not discharge, so they conceived the brilliant idea of putting in a second charge. As this did not help matters, one of them said he was not afraid to let the gun be fired at him, and his companion taking him at his word, drew the trigger, when unfortunately the gun went off, knocking down the holder and discharging the contents into his friend, and injuring him severely.

CHESTER COUNTY.—A young man, sixteen years of age, was brought to the prison of Chester county, on Thursday week, charged with the murder of a young girl aged nine years. The child was found in Octoraro Creek, in West Nottingham township, with her head mashed in the most horrible manner. The young man arrested is a resident of West Nottingham, and was engaged in ploughing in an adjacent field. Some blood was found on his clothes—which he accounted for by stating that the plough handle had struck him in the face, causing his nose to bleed. His name is Reyburn. The girl was dragged one hundred yards to the creek, near the field in which Reyburn was working. Reyburn alleges that he saw two black men on the 25th near the place where the murder was committed. The supposition is that an attempt had been made to perpetrate a rape upon the body of the child. The name of the young girl was Susan Emma Kimble, daughter of Larew Kimble, of Lower Oxford.

LAWRENCE COUNTY.—The *Journal* is responsible for the following: "On Monday night, Oct. 17, Mr. Biddle, the necromancer and ventriloquist, gave an exhibition to a mixed audience of gentlemen and ladies, at Hillsville. About the close of the entertainment, a general muss was got up by some rowdies, exhibiting their skill in pugilism, which very much alarmed the more peaceable and gentle portion of the audience. After the affair was over and the people had dispersed, a gentleman, who had lost his pocket-book, was searching for it, when to his surprise he discovered on the floor a small infant, dead. It has not been ascertained from whence it came. Undoubtedly it has been lost."

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—A boy, eight or nine years old, at Valley Forge, on the 25th ult., went to a neighbor's house, while the older members of the family were absent, and with a gun deliberately shot down a girl about twelve years of age, killing her instantly. The boy, upon being questioned, first said the gun had fallen accidentally and shot her. He subsequently stated that he was mad at her, and had killed her. They had attended school together and had quarreled. The boy had threatened to shoot the girl, and took this occasion to carry out his threat. The occurrence took place in Montgomery county, a short distance across the Chester county line from Valley Forge.

ARMSTRONG COUNTY.—This county has the honor of discovering what is declared to be a natural production of soap—a soap mine, in fact. The Kittanning *Democrat* tells the story of the finding of the substance "in the sand pit of Capt. Nulton's brickyard," in that place, twenty-five feet below the surface. The substance, that paper declares, was in the form of a half crescent, with a length of seven or eight feet, and a greatest diameter of eight inches at one end. It was in consistency like Messrs. Sawyer's "chemical erasive," and not only looked but washed like good white soap. The only thing to be regretted is that the placer is already exhausted.

WARREN COUNTY.—The barn and sheds of the widow Hall, near Sugar Grove, were burned on the morning of the 18th Oct., together with their entire contents, hay, grain, two cows and other stock.... Mr. Samuel Hall, father of Chapin Hall, member of Congress from this District, died on the 22d, from the effects of a severe wound received by being thrown upon a scythe a couple weeks before. He was 77 years of age.... The county jail is now without inmates, the last prisoners—two men and two women—having recently escaped from the rickety concern.

CENTRE COUNTY.—Bears are plenty in the neighborhood of Buffalo Run, and cornfields have suffered much in consequence of their attacks upon them. One of the "varmints" was killed there recently by Mr. John G. Robison.... The celebrated Miss Kate Dean gave a concert in Bellefonte last week.... The public house of John Bowers, in Burnside township, was destroyed by fire week before last.

CAMBRIA COUNTY.—On the 28th Oct., a large bear was shot by Mr. Samuel Tibbott about 2½ miles south of Ebensburg.... A man named Godfrey Garman, on the 1st inst., in attempting to jump on the freight train at Wilmore Station whilst under rapid headway, fell parallel with the track and the car striking his head he was instantly killed.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.—A German, in a state of intoxication, fell from a flat boat, on the 26th ult., near the Meadville aqueduct, and was drowned.... Some of the students of Allegheny College turned out on the night of the 25th, carried off all the benches in the institution, and made a bonfire of them.

CLARION COUNTY.—The house of Mr. Paul Hugus, of Beaver township, was recently destroyed by fire. The fire originated from a defect in the chimney. Some of the household goods were burnt. No insurance. Loss perhaps six or seven hundred dollars.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—On the 4th inst., the barn of Mr. William Matchett, in Hampden township, was destroyed by fire, together with six cows, a number of hogs, his entire crop of grain and hay, and a large number of farming implements.

MARYLAND ELECTION.

The Maryland Election has resulted in the choice of Wm. H. Purnell, American, as Controller, with a Legislature which is Democratic in both branches, and the following delegation to Congress:—1st Dist., James A. Stewart, Dem.; 2d, Edward H. Webster, Op.; 3d, J. M. Harris, Op.; 4th, Henry Winter Davis, Op.; 5th, J. M. Kunkel, Dem.; 6th, Geo. W. Hughes, Dem. So the delegation stands the same as in the last Congress—three Democrats and three Opposition.

About forty of the oldest citizens of Dunfermline, County Fife, Scotland, recently dined together, the youngest of whom was seventy and the oldest ninety-three, the average age being seventy-five, and the aggregate being more than three thousand years. Songs and anecdotes of the olden time were given, and seldom anywhere has a more successful reunion taken place. It is proposed to make the celebration annual, all natives of the town who shall have reached the age of seventy, being admissible.

Whilst those having Capt. Cook, one of the insurrectionists, in charge, were waiting at Hagerstown for a carriage to convey him to Charlestown, as we learn by the Baltimore *Clipper*, Geo. Freaner and Wm. Motler, two Locofoco candidates, questioned him concerning his politics, &c. The Captain said politics had nothing to do with the Harper's Ferry affair, and though he had not voted for several years, he was in politics a Democrat. No further inquiries were made by those candidates.

On Wednesday the 2d, a party of five prisoners escaped from the jail at New Castle, Delaware, by knocking down the keeper. Their names are, Alexander Robinson, Jos. Hayes, John Hughes, Champion Stillwell, and Robt. McElheny. Two of the persons named were under sentence of death, having been convicted of rape. Four of the party were re-arrested in Philadelphia.

A destructive fire is telegraphed from New Orleans. It extended seven squares. Loss, $250,000. Sixty dwellings were destroyed. The firemen could not get water enough. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

The Rev. Dr. John M. Forbes, whose conversion to the Church of Rome, some years since, caused an excitement in religious circles, has had enough of Romanism and has made a public recantation.

Thousands of wagons are now on the route from Missouri, destined for Grayson, Collin, and the adjoining counties of Texas.

☞The amount of gold produced during the last ten years by the mines of California and Australia is said to be $1,400,000,000.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements set up with large type or out of usual style will be charged double price for space occupied.

FOR SALE—a good mare, to be paid in hauling from Tyrone to this place.
Nov. 9, 1859. RICHARD MOSSOP.

CLEARFIELD RESTAURANT!!!—The subscriber would respectfully inform his old patrons and the public generally, that he still continues to keep, at the old stand on Second St., in the basement of Merrell & Bigler's Iron Store, recently occupied by Radebaugh & Flanigan, everything in the way of refreshments, such as OYSTERS, CLAMS, LOBSTERS, SARDINES, *the best Pittsburg Ale, Lager Beer, Tobacco and Segars, all kinds of Confectionary, etc., etc.*, which he will sell at retail or by the quantity. Oysters furnished by the can or half can at a very small advance. A. C. FLANIGAN.
Clearfield, Pa., November 9, 1859.

LATEST NEWS FROM HARPER'S FERRY.—*Brown, the leader of the Insurrection, found guilty of Murder and Treason in the First degree.*—The above named 'insurrection' caused a great deal of gas to be let off by leading politicians and the political press of this great country, and in fact, the majority of the people of all parties, were more or less excited on reading the first account of the insurrection—some of the papers trying to make political capital out of the affair and others making light of the matter. But if it had been an Italian strike for Freedom against their lawful sovereign, led on by Mazzini or Garibaldi, the Press of this country, with but one exception, would call meetings and pass resolutions and solicit subscriptions to aid them in their so called patriotic work; but amidst all this inconsistency there is one man that is not the least interested in the fate of Brown or his companions, and that one is Frank Short of the Short Shoe Shop on Second street, where he will be found at all times ready and willing to wait upon persons calling on him for anything in the Boot, Shoe or Gaiter line. Thankful for past favors he only asks a continuance of the same, and will sell as cheap for cash or hides as any other man in the county. Six cents cash paid per pound for beef hides, and 10 cents cash for calf hides. Roll in your hides, boys, and get your money from
November 9, 1859. FRANK SHORT.

NEW GOODS.—Having just returned from the East, we are now opening a fresh stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, at the old stand on Second street, Clearfield, Pa. The stock consists of a general assortment of *Dry Goods*, such as *Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Tweeds, Muslins, Calicoes, Flannels, Ginghams, and a variety of Ladies' Dress Goods, &c., &c.* Also, *Groceries, Hardware, Queensware*, and a usual assortment of such articles as are wanted by the community at large, all of which will be sold at reasonable rates for cash, or exchanged for approved country produce. Give us a call.
Nov. 2, 1859. REED & WEAVER.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS!!
A FULL ASSORTMENT, AT THE
CHEAP CASH STORE, CLEARFIELD.
The undersigned informs his friends and customers that he has received at his store on Market street, Clearfield, a full and general assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD-WARE, QUEENS-WARE, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, WILLOW-WARE, TUBS, &C., which he will dispose of at the most reasonable rates for cash, or exchange for every description of approved country produce. Buyers should at all times consult their own interest, and procure their goods wherever they can purchase the most for their money. The "cheap cash store," it is believed, has this desirable feature of economy, and therefore should be sought by those who wish to procure goods at the lowest cash prices.
Nov. 2, 1859. WM F. IRWIN.

IRON! IRON!! IRON!!!—We, the undersigned, would respectfully inform the public that having lately repaired the works commonly known as the "Old Alleghany Forge," near Philipsburg, we are prepared to manufacture all kinds of *hammered* iron, such as *Sledge Moulds, Crow Bars, Horse-shoe Bars, Saw-mill Bars, Wagon Tire of all sizes, Scolip Iron, Shovel Plow-shares, Forge and Furnace Tools, &c.* We will also manufacture Iron for machinery, which, for strength and durability, commands a high standing in the estimation of all good machinists. Persons wishing any of the above iron can be accommodated on short notice. It is unnecessary to dwell on the superior qualities the hammered iron possesses over rolled iron, as persons using both are soon convinced of the superiority of the former. The people of Clearfield will find it to their advantage to use the hammered iron, both for strength and durability. Country produce and scrap iron of every size and description taken in exchange for hammered iron. All orders will be promptly attended to by addressing the firm of
H. HETHERLIN & CO.,
Sept. 14, '59-6m. Philipsburg, Centre co., Pa.

CEDAR AND WILLOW WARE, received at the "cheap cash store," and for sale by
Apr 27, 1859. WM. F. IRWIN.

DANIEL GOODLANDER, BOOT & SHOE Maker, keeps constantly on hand for sale at his shop, near Luthersburg, Clearfield county, Pa, BOOTS & SHOES, SOLE & UPPER LEATHER, Kip and Calf Skins, (French and American;) and a variety of Linings, Bindings, Shoe Pegs, Nails and Thread, Boot Webbing, Blacking, &c.; in fact, everything usually kept in a shoe-finding establishment. He has also *Flour, Sugar, Coffee*, Tea, Rice, Soda, Syrup, Tobacco, Segars, Nails, Glass, &c., all of which can be had cheap for cash.
Luthersburg, November 2, 1859-1yp.

NEW OYSTER SALOON.—The undersigned would inform the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity, that he has recently fitted up a SALOON adjoining his Bakery, where he is prepared to serve all customers who may call with choice BALTIMORE OYSTERS, SARDINES, *and all the attendent "fixins" that may be desired.* ALSO, CAKES, NUTS, APPLES, &C., on hand and for sale at reasonable rates for cash. Persons wishing anything in this line are requested to give me a call, and I am confident that you will be pleased with the quality of the edibles, as well as with the arrangement of the room. Remember the place, the "Old Jew Store," on Market street, Clearfield.
Nov. 2, 1859 WENDLIN ENTRES.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.—The Tribune—now more than eighteen years old, and having over Two Hundred Thousand subscribers, or constant purchasers, diffused through every State and Territory of our Union—will continue in essence what it has been—the earnest champion of Liberty, Progress, and whatever will conduce to our national growth in Virtue, Industry, Knowledge, and Prosperity. It will continue to urge the emancipation not only of the Black laborer from chattelism and legal impotence, but of the White likewise from Land Monopoly, Intemperance, Ignorance, and that dependence on remote Markets which paralyzes exertion by denying to Toil any adequate and morally certain reward. Believing that the chief evil of our time is the inordinate multiplication and disproportion of Non-Producers, it will continue to war against whatever tends to degrade Manuel Labor or deprive it of its just and full recompense. It will inflexibly commend the policy of winning hither from Europe the Useful Arts, and, wherever they may be needed, the Artisans as well, for whose products our country is now running recklessly into debt, while our laborers roam in fruitless quest of employment, leaving their children in want of bread, though the farmer is too often compelled to sell his crops at most inadequate prices. In short, while battling against Fillibusterism and every other manifestation of that evil spirit which seeks thro' the spoliation of other countries that aggrandizement which is to be truly attained only through the due development and cultivation of our internal resources, it will urgently advocate a more effectively discriminating Tariff, the Freedom of the Public Lands, the construction of a Railroad from the navigable waters of the Mississippi to those of the Pacific, and every other measure which seems to us calculated to enhance the dignity or the recompense of Labor and promote the well-being of Mankind.

The "irrepressible conflict" between Darkness and Light, Inertia and Progress, Slavery and Freedom, moves steadily onward. Isolated acts of folly and madness may for the moment give a seeming advantage to Wrong; but God still reigns, and the Ages are true to Humanity and Right. The year 1860 must witness a memorable conflict between these irreconcilable antagonists. The question—"Shall Human Slavery be further strengthened and diffused by the power and under the flag of the Federal Union?" is now to receive a momentous if not conclusive answer. "Land for the Landless, versus Negroes for the Negroless" is the battle-cry of the embodied Millions who, having just swept Pennsylvania, Ohio and the North-west, appear in the new Congress, backed by nearly every Free State, to demand a recognition of every man's right to cultivate and improve a modicum of the earth's surface wherever he has not been anticipated by the State's cession to another. Free Homes, and the consecration of the virgin soil of the Territories to Free Labor—two requirements, but one policy—must largely absorb the attention of Congress through the ensuing session, as of the People in the succeeding Presidential canvass; and, whatever the immediate issue, we cannot doubt that the ultimate verdict will be in accord at once with the dictates of impartial Philanthropy and the inalienable Rights of Man.

Having made arrangements for fuller and more graphic reports of the doings of Congress, and of whatever else transpiring at the Federal Metropolis shall seem worthy of public regard, and having extended both our Foreign and Domestic Correspondence and strengthened our Editorial staff, we believe *The Tribune* may safely challenge a comparison with any rival, whether as an exponent of principles or as a reliable mirror of the passing world. We purpose not to be surpassed nor anticipated in the collection or presentation of intelligence, though we eschew that reputation for enterprise which is acquired by bribing messengers and clerks in public offices to connive at the premature publication of treaties or other official documents. We prize accuracy of statement quite as highly as promptitude, but endeavor not to sacrifice the latter while securing the former. Essentially, *The Tribune* will be what it has been, while we shall constantly study to improve its every feature, and "make each day a critic on the last." The general verdict of the Press and the Public has affirmed the success of our past labors, and those of the future shall be by equal earnestness and assiduity. We ask those who believe the general influence of our journal to be salutary to aid us in extending that influence through an increase of our subscriptions.

The New-York Daily Tribune is printed on a large imperial sheet, and published every morning and evening (Sundays excepted.) It contains Editorials on the topics of the times, employing a large corps of the best newspaper writers of the day; Domestic and Foreign Correspondence; Proceedings of Congress; Reports of Lectures; City News; Cattle, Horse, and Produce Markets; Reviews of Books; Literary Intelligence; Papers on Mechanics and the Arts, &c., &c. We strive to make *The Tribune a newspaper* to meet the wants of the public—its Telegraphic news alone costing over $15,000 per annum.

TERMS;—*The Daily Tribune* is mailed to subscribers at $6 a year, in advance; $3 for 6 months.

The New-York Semi-Weekly Tribune is published every Tuesday and Friday, and contains all the Editorials of the Daily, with the Cattle, Horse, and General Markets, reliably reported expressly for *The Tribune*; Foreign and Domestic Correspondence; and during the sessions of Congress it contains a summary of Congressional doings, with the more important speeches. We shall, as heretofore, make *The Semi-Weekly Tribune* a Literary, as well as a political newspaper, and we are determined that it shall remain in the front rank of family papers.

One copy, 1 year, $3; Two copies, 1 year, $5; Five copies, one year, $11 25; Ten copies, *to one address*, $20 00. Ten copies, or over, *to address of each subscriber*, $2 20 each.

Any person sending us a club of twenty, or over, will be entitled to an extra copy. For a club of fifty, we will send the "Daily Tribune", one year. *The Semi-Weekly Tribune* is sent to Clergymen at $2 per annum.

The New-York Weekly Tribune, a large eight-page paper for the country, is published every Saturday, and contains editorials on the important topics of the times, the news of the week, interesting correspondence from all parts of the world; the New-York Cattle, Horse, and Produce Markets; interesting and reliable Political, Mechanical and Agricultural articles, &c., &c.

We shall, during this year, as hitherto constantly labor to improve the quality of the instructive entertainment afforded by *The Weekly Tribune*, which, we intend, shall continue to be the best Family Weekly Newspaper published in the World. We consider the Cattle Market Reports alone richly worth to cattle raisers a year's subscription price.

TERMS:—One copy, 1 year, $2; Three copies, 1 year, $5; Five copies, 1 year, $8; Ten copies, 1 year, $12. Twenty copies, *to one address*, $20, or any larger number, $1 each. Twenty copies, *to address of each subscriber*, $24, and any larger number at $1.20 each.

Any person sending us a club of Twenty, or more, will be entitled to an extra copy. For a club of fifty, we will send the Semi-Weekly Tribune; and for a club of one hundred the Daily Tribune will be sent gratis. We continue to send *The Weekly Tribune* to Clergymen for $1. Subscriptions may commence at any time. Terms always cash in advance. All letters to be addressed to HORACE GREELEY & CO.,
Tribune Buildings, Nassau-st., New-York.

CLEARFIELD RIFLE COMPANY—You will meet for parade drill, in full uniform, with your arms and equipments in good order, at Shawsville, on Saturday, November 12th, 1859, at 10 o'clock, A. M. By order of the Captain,
Oct26. S. ALEX. FULTON, 1st Serg't.

PLASTERING.—The subscriber having located himself in the Borough of Clearfield, would inform the public that he is prepared to do work in the above line, from plain to ornamental of any description, in a workmanlike style. Also whitewashing and repairing done in a neat manner, and on reasonable terms.
April 7, 1858. EDWIN COOPER.

TO BUILDERS.—Sealed proposals for building a Church in Pennsville will be received by the undersigned building committee, until the 10th of December. Plans and specifications can be seen at Joseph G. Russell's at any time prior to that date. ABRAHAM SPENCER,
JOS. G. RUSSELL. CHARLES M. GOFF,
GEO. FULLERTON, ELISHA FENTON,
Pennsville, Oct 24, '59. Building Com.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with a lot of Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn and Buckwheat in the barn, and 2 Calves, 5 Hogs and 1 Log Sled, now in possession of Jacob Waggnors of Morris township, as the same belong to me and have been left in said Waggnors care, subject to my order only. VALENTINE HOFFMAN.
Frenchville, October 26, 1859-3t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of John S. Curry, late of Pike township, Clearfield county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned; all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement. WM. A. BLOOM.
Pike tp., Oct. 26, 1859. Administrator.

HALL'S PATENT STUMP PULLER, Is now being exhibited in Clearfield county. It is a new thing, is admirably adapted to stump pulling, and is capable of raising from 40 to 100 tons, according to the size of the machine. Some of the prominent men of the county have purchased machines and farm rights, and find that they are all that they are represented. The machine is of simple construction, and two men can by it raise from 30 to 50 stumps of ordinary size in a day. For particulars in regard to prices, &c., inquire at the "Raftsman's Journal" office, Clearfield, Pa., or of W. S. HAWKINS,
October 19, 1859. Agent.

LAGER BEER BREWERY.—The subscribers would inform the citizens of Clearfield county, and elsewhere, that they have just erected a Brewery in the East part of the Borough of Clearfield, and that they are now prepared to supply Tavern-keepers and Eating-Saloons, with a superior article of Lager Beer. The quality of their Beer is equal to any manufactured in the State, and as they are determined to sell at the most reasonable rates they flatter themselves, that they will be liberally patronized in their new enterprise. Give them a call and satisfy yourselves of the superior quality of their Lager.
JACOB HESSENDELLER,
Oct. 19, 1859. CHARLES HAUT.

BELLEFONTE MARBLE WORKS!—The undersigned adopts this method of informing the public and the patrons of the late firm of S. A. Gibson & Co., that he designs carrying on the MARBLE BUSINESS in Bellefonte, in all its various branches, and will hold himself always in readiness to furnish those who call upon him, with all kinds of *Cemetery Work*, of the latest classical designs, and superior workmanship, such as *Monuments, Box Tombs, Cradle Tombs, Spires, Obelisks, Grecian Tombs, Table Tombs, Head Stones, Carved, Sculptured or Plain*, as cheap, if not cheaper, than they can be had at any other establishment in the country. Thankful for past favors, the undersigned solicits an increase of patronage. WM. GAHAGAN.
Bellefonte, Pa., March 23, 1859-tf.

JOSHUA S. JOHNSON, CABINET MAKER, having fitted up a shop a few doors east of the "Old Jew Store," on Market street, desires to inform the community at large, that he keeps on hand a variety of *CABINET WORK*, at his shop, and that he manufactures to order, (of superior finish) every description of Household and Kitchen furniture, among which are Centre, and Dining Tables; Mahogany and Common Bureaus; Common and Fancy Bedsteads, Stands, Safes, Cupboards, Sofas, Lounges, &c., which he is determined to dispose of at as cheap rates, for cash, as they can be purchased at any other establishment of the sort in the county. Persons wishing to buy furniture are invited to come to his shop and examine his articles, and judge for themselves of its quality and finish, before purchasing elsewhere, as he feels confident that he can suit them in price and quality. *Country produce* will be taken in payment for furniture. November 10, 1858.
N. B. He is also prepared to make COFFINS to order on the shortest notice, and attend funerals with a hearse, when called upon. J. S. J.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.—The undersigned, having become sole owner of the store of Eliza Irvin & Sons, in Curwensville, Pa., would respectfully inform the public, and the old customers of the establishment, that he has just received from the East, a large and extensive assortment of SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, which he will dispose of at the lowest prices.

He desires to call particular attention to the great variety of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, which have been selected with an express view to meet the wants of the community. He has also Cloths and Cassimeres of the latest styles, and a large stock of Ready-made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Ladies' Bonnets of the latest fashion; Mackerel and Herring; Sugar, Tea and Molasses; Hardware, Queensware, &c., &c., all of which he will sell at prices to suit the times.

Lumber and country produce of all kinds, taken in exchange for Goods.

He invites purchasers to give him a call before supplying themselves elsewhere
JOHN IRVIN.
Curwensville, Pa., May 18, 1859.

ON HIS OWN HOOK!—JOHN GUELICH, CABINET MAKER.—The subscriber wishes to inform his old friends and customers, that he is now carrying on the Cabinet Making business on "his own hook," at his old shop on Market Street, nearly opposite the "old Jew Store," where he keeps on hand, and is prepared to manufacture to order, every description of Cabinet-Ware, that may be wanted in this section of country; consisting of Sofas, Lounges, Mahogany and Common Bureaus, Writing and Wash Stands; Centre, Dining and Breakfast Tables; Mahogany and Common Bedsteads; Sewing Stands, &c., &c. He will also repair furniture and chairs, in good style, cheap for cash. House Painting done on short notice, and easy terms. Now is the time to buy at reasonable prices, as I intend to sell every thing in my line of business at the cheapest cash rates. Walk in and examine the articles on hand, and judge for yourselves, of the quality and finish.
Country produce received in payment.
April 13, 1859 JOHN GUELICH.
N B Coffins made to order on short notice, and funerals attended with a neat hearse, and appropriate accompanyments, when desired. J. G.

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 Parlor and Coal Stoves, Cook Stoves and fixtures, Stove 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 10, 1858.

CLOCKS AND LOOKING GLASSES, of various kinds, just received and for sale