

## Raftsmen's Journal.



S. B. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., DEC. 5, 1860.

## CABINET MAKING.

The newspapers of all parties have for some weeks been busy at work fixing up a Cabinet for Mr. Lincoln. All, as a matter of course, is mere conjecture. "Old Abe" keeps his lips closed about such matters, and it is not at all likely that any considerable number of persons will know who are to be the favored ones, except those immediately interested. One thing seems, however, to be conceded, which is, that Pennsylvania will be represented in the Cabinet. This point being determined, it seems to be the general sentiment throughout the State that Hon. SIMON CAMERON should be made the Postmaster General. We are not aware that he seeks or cares anything about the position. But that, we think, is no good reason why he should not accept it, if it is tendered to him. We believe he is just the man who is needed in that Department. We know that he is a prompt, active, persevering, decisive business man, with more than sufficient ability to arrange and manage the complicated and extensive machinery connected with that branch of the Federal Government, and, if he can do so without too great a sacrifice, Gen. Cameron should lay aside personal considerations, and lend his efforts and his influence to strengthen and carry through successfully an Administration, the head of which is in no small degree indebted to him for his nomination and triumphant election.

**THE DISUNION MOVEMENT.**—There seems to be little doubt in the minds of well-informed persons that South Carolina is about to secede from the Union—that her Convention which is to assemble on the 17th of December will assume formally to dissolve her connection with the Federal Government, most, if not all, of the delegates being avowed Secessionists. The rest of the Cotton States—Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Arkansas—she expects confidently will follow. Should any of them do so, it will only be after a desperate struggle. There are ardent Union men in all these States—among them is Sam Houston, of Texas, who refuses to call an extra session of the Legislature, as some of the other Governors have done, to take action on the pending crisis. If South Carolina shall be left to stand alone, it is very probable that she must ultimately recede; but if the Cotton States generally unite with her in seceding, the result may be different, and, though the movement is revolutionary, many of our shrewdest men think no effort should be made to prevent their going out, as it would be folly to attempt to subdue some two or three millions of people. On the other hand it is argued that they should not be permitted to withdraw, and take with them territory to the purchase of which the entire Nation contributed, viz:—\$15,000,000 for Louisiana, \$5,000,000 for Florida, and \$10,000,000 to Texas. And it is also contended that peaceful secession could not prevent war, as the Great West would not submit to have herself cut off from the Gulf, when the whole country had paid a heavy price to secure the undisputed possession of the Mississippi River.

**U. S. SENATOR.**—One of the most important pieces of business which the Legislature of Pennsylvania will be called to act upon this winter, is that of electing a successor to Mr. Bigler in the United States Senate. Amongst the many persons who are named in connection with this responsible post, is Edgar Cowan, Esq., of Westmoreland county. We are well acquainted with him, and know him to be a man of decided ability and of the most sterling integrity. He is naturally modest and unassuming, but is an eloquent speaker, a sound reasoner, entertains broad and liberal views, expresses his opinions freely and fearlessly, has nothing old-foggy about him, but is active, energetic, true as steel, and has almost any quantity of that highly essential ingredient—"back-bone." His election would send a thrill of satisfaction through thousands of warm and patriotic hearts in Western Pennsylvania, and the laboring men in every section of our glorious old Commonwealth would have another advocate in the councils of the Nation upon whom they could rely at all times, having himself sprung from that class, and being "native and to the manor born."

**PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.**—This sterling Republican paper has just completed its 74th volume. It was established in 1786, and is therefore older than the National Constitution. It was printed and published three years before the first President of the Republic was elected, and has lived and prospered through the administrations of fourteen of his successors. From Washington to Buchanan—what a transition! It has of course seen many ups and downs, but it never exhibited greater evidence of vitality than it does at the present time. It is one of the best exchanges we have on our list, and if any of our friends want a Pittsburgh paper, they should by all means subscribe for the Gazette. Terms—daily \$6; weekly \$2; ten copies sent to one address for \$10.

Maryland, although she cast her vote for Breckinridge at the late election, will unquestionably resist the Disunionists. All the Baltimore journals, except the Sun, are opposed to the doctrine of Secession.

## THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

A number of citizens of Maryland have applied to Governor Hicks, of that State, to call together the State Legislature, to consider the disunion question, he replies by refusing the request. The Governor is willing to go as far as possible in defence of Southern rights; but he is unwilling to place Maryland in the position of seeming to entertain treasonable designs against the Government and the Union.

A large meeting of the people, irrespective of party, took place in Essex county, Virginia, on Monday a-week, headed by Hon. M. R. H. Garnett, at which resolutions were unanimously passed appealing to South Carolina and other States to forbear until Virginia could be heard, and calling on all the States to meet in Convention, and to make one more effort honorably to preserve the Union and the guarantees under the Constitution.

The Hon. Herschel V. Johnson, late candidate for Vice President on the Douglas ticket, has written a letter to the people of Georgia taking the ground of Mr. Stephens, deprecating secession movements in advance of aggressions under Mr. Lincoln's Administration, and advocating the policy of standing upon the Georgia platform of 1850.

The last number of the Raleigh, North Carolina, Standard, for many years the able exponent of the Democratic party of North Carolina, contains several articles in which the editor announces his determination to resist the Disunionists to the death. His conservative and fearless conduct lost him the position of State printer, but he defies his enemies with equal eloquence and spirit.

At Louisville, Kentucky, on Monday night, the 26th November, a mass meeting was held, composed of men of all parties, at which resolutions were adopted declaring that Kentucky does not despair of justice with the Union, and appealing to the South not to desert the common cause.

Senator Douglas, in a recent speech made by him at Vicksburg, Miss., declared that he was in favor of the maintenance of the Union under the Constitution, and said the Administration of Lincoln was powerless, as both Houses of Congress were opposed to his policy, and if the South kept her members in their seats he would be unable to carry out a single measure of Republicanism. He was repeatedly cheered by the crowd, and the Senator remarked that he considered it a good omen that Union sentiments were still appreciated at the most important point in Mississippi.

Gov. Gist, of South Carolina, sent a message to the Legislature of that State, on the 27th November, in which he says that in view of the proposed secession, it becomes doubly important upon that State to have a direct trade with Europe, and advises that enterprises for such purposes be fostered by guarantees of say 5 per cent. The Governor is authorized to say that, in the event of secession, the Postmaster at Charleston will sever his connection with the Federal Government, and this, with the resignation of postmasters generally, will enable the State to establish postal arrangements for herself. The use of Adams' Express is suggested as a temporary expedient to carry the mails, and also an arrangement with the Federal authorities until the other States secede and the Southern Confederacy is formed. In order to force the border Slave States to join the new Confederacy, he counsels the prohibition of the introduction of Slaves into South Carolina from States that are not members of the same. [This would also serve as an excuse to re-open the African Slave Trade.] The Governor advises the most stringent laws against Abolition incendiaries, in order to supersede the necessity of the lynching process now in use. Referring to the failure to obtain co-operation for a conference except from Mississippi and Alabama, he says but one course is left to South Carolina, consistently with her honor, her interest, and her safety, and that is to back neither to the right nor to the left, but to go straight-forward to the consummation of her purpose. It is too late to receive proposals for a general conference and South Carolina would be wanting in self-respect if she should entertain a proposition looking to her continuance in the Union. The Governor thinks that Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Texas and Arkansas will follow the example of his State, and eventually the other Southern States will complete the galaxy. He says he cannot believe that in the madness of passion an attempt will be made by the next administration to correct South Carolina after her secession by refusing to surrender the harbor defenses, or interfering with her imports and exports; but if mistaken they must accept the issue, and meet it as becomes men and freemen, who infinitely prefer annihilation to disgrace.

No intelligent man doubts now that the Secessionists have seized upon Lincoln's election as an opportunity, not as a cause, for the present movement. Their treasonable scheme was concocted years ago. This is admitted by some of their prominent men. Mr. McGowan, a member of the House of Representatives of South Carolina, and a recognized leader in the State, said in the course of a debate in the House on the 9th of November: "We have long been satisfied as to the causes of dissolution. We avail ourselves of the election of Lincoln, but it is not with us the only cause of complaint. We have remained in the Union for the purpose of obtaining the co-operation of our Southern sisters—to arrange the time when, and the manner how, and for nothing else."

Can any reasonable man doubt, after such an acknowledgment, that the Disunionists would long since have broken up the Union, if they could possibly have succeeded in doing so?

The income to the French government from tobacco—nearly one-half of which is from the United States and Cuba—last year was about \$26,000,000. What have the advocates of Free Trade to say to that?

The Continentals, a military company at Cumberland, Maryland, are to attend Lincoln's inauguration on the 4th of March.

## FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

The Democratic papers have recently been saying a great deal about several of the Northern States, including Pennsylvania, having laws to obstruct the Fugitive Slave Act. The following extract from an exchange will perhaps enlighten some folks about the design and nature of the Pennsylvania law:

In 1826, the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed the act "to give effect to the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, relative to fugitives from labor, for the protection of people of color, and to prevent kidnapping." Under this act a person, named Edward Prigg, was indicted by the Grand Jury of York county for having carried off a negro woman from the State, with intent to sell, and dispose of her as a slave. The negro was shown and admitted to have been a slave who had escaped from Maryland. The defendant, Prigg, was agent of her owner, who had obtained a warrant from a magistrate, in accordance with the act of 1826, on which the negro was arrested and brought before the magistrate, who then refused to have anything to do with the case. Prigg then took the slave back to Maryland without complying with the provisions of that act, requiring him to establish his claim before a magistrate. And for this he was indicted under the act. The defendant was found guilty, and the case was carried up on appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, which gave a *pro forma* judgment against the defendant, and thence to the Supreme Court of the United States. On the argument before the latter tribunal the cause was conducted on the footing of an amicable suit between Pennsylvania and Maryland, which had become a party in interest; and the good faith of Pennsylvania in passing the act of 1826 was admitted by the counsel for the defendant. The Supreme Court decided that that part of the act of 1826 under which the defendant had been indicted and convicted for kidnapping, was unconstitutional; because under the clause of the Constitution, the owner of a fugitive slave had the right of recapture, provided he can do it without any breach of the peace or illegal violence. And the court went further and decided, though with some dissenting voices, that the whole of the portion of the act which provided the mode in which the recapture of fugitives from labor should be conducted was unconstitutional, because Congress has exclusive jurisdiction over the subject. The court further decided that the constitutionality of the power conferred upon State magistrates by the act of Congress of 1793 was doubtful, although such magistrates might, if they choose, exercise that authority, unless forbidden by the State Legislature. The case was decided in 1842, and the act against kidnapping being held to be unconstitutional, the act of persons were left without any protection from abduction; since, if the negro slave could only escape with his victim to a slave State, he would be able to dispose of him beyond recall. Accordingly, the Legislature of this State, in 1847, passed an act on this subject, which is still in force, except a single section repealed in 1852 forbidding the use of the State and county prisons for the detention of fugitive slaves. This act is in substance, as follows:—The first and second sections against kidnapping are almost identical with those of the act of 1826, except that the words "negro or mulatto" are used instead of "freeman or mulatto." These sections have since been held constitutional. The third section prohibits judges and other magistrates of the State from exercising any jurisdiction in fugitive slave cases. This section is predicated upon the principle recognized by the United States Supreme Court, that the States have a right to prohibit their magistrates from acting under the fugitive slave law of 1793. The admission of the court that a State might prohibit her magistrates from acting under a Congressional law, did not require that every State should proceed to do so. Now, however, the present fugitive slave law, by implication, takes away the power to act under it from all State judges and magistrates, and confides these powers exclusively to the United States commissioners and judges. The fourth section of the act of 1847 prohibits the owner of the fugitive from retaking him in a violent and tumultuous manner, so as to disturb or endanger the public peace, and imposes a penalty or fine, of not more than one thousand dollars, and imprisonment for not more than three months, on conviction. The limitation to the right of recapture, indicated by the Supreme Court, was that the owner must exercise it without any breach of the peace or illegal violence. The fifth section of the act of 1847 reserves the right of the State judges to issue writs of habeas corpus in all cases of arrest and imprisonment. This act has been repeatedly in the penal code, passed at the last session of the Legislature, with an additional section, prohibiting, under a penalty of five hundred dollars, any attempt to enforce a sale made within this State of a fugitive slave who is within this State at the time of the sale.

**THE NEXT APPOINTMENT.**—Under the next appointment, which will give one member of Congress to about 125,000 population, the West will gain thirteen members. But Ohio will lose a member, and Michigan gain two; Wisconsin gain three, doubling her present number; Iowa, with two at present, will have five members, if not six; Indiana may gain one; Illinois will have thirteen at present; Missouri will have nine at present; Minnesota will lose one of her present members, and continue till 1872 with but one Representative on the floor of the House.

**CONGRESS.**—Both Houses of Congress met on Monday and were regularly organized. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Bigler, Mason and Collamer was appointed by the Senate, and another, consisting of Messrs. Moorhead, Boeck and Adams of Ky., by the House, to wait on the President and inform him that a quorum in both branches was present and ready to receive any communication he might have to make; after which they adjourned. The message was to be delivered yesterday.

**THE PHILADELPHIA PRESS.** says nothing of its political sentiments and course, but speaking of it as a newspaper, is second to none in the "City of Brotherly Love." It has always the latest and most reliable domestic and foreign intelligence, satisfactory market reports, &c., and displays a vigor and vivacity throughout its columns which are rare in a Philadelphia journal. Terms—Daily \$6; Tri-weekly \$3; Weekly \$2 a year. To clubs at lower rates.

Daniel Ramsey, a citizen of Chester county, Pa., who voted for Breckinridge in November, was notified, a few days since, to leave Savannah, Georgia, where he was on a visit. Daniel took the hint, and returned to his home. Wonder if he will support a Disunionist for President at a future period of his life.

It is stated that the French army now in Italy kill horses, unfit for further service, by injecting air into an opened vein, which produces instantaneous and painless death.

## OUTRAGES UPON NORTHERN MEN.

The steamer Alabama from Savannah, Georgia, reached New York a few days since, having among her passengers Mr. James Sinclair, a native and lifetime resident of that City. Mr. Sinclair says, that, being out of employment at home, he went to Savannah about the 1st of November intending to go on to Augusta, where he had a brother, in the hope of obtaining work in his regular line of business. He took up temporary lodging at the City Hotel in Savannah. Numerous inquiries were made as to himself and business, which not being satisfactorily answered, eventuated in an order from the Vigilance Committee commanding his immediate departure. Not complying instantly with the order, he was called upon by a man who asked a few minutes private conversation. On stepping on the sidewalk Mr. Sinclair was immediately seized by about 30 men, who dragged him along the street, brandishing all the while revolvers and bowie-knives, using blasphemous and obscene epithets, and throwing quids of tobacco in his eyes, accompanied by blows from the butt of a pistol and threats of instant death. On reaching the City Park, he was completely stripped, compelled to prostrate himself with his face to the ground, and amidst vain appeals to the police, was lashed brutally with a cat-of-nine-tails, interlarding the flesh in a frightful manner. After this he was told that he must run for his life, which he did, and leaping a fence, evaded his pursuers. He managed to slip back to the hotel, where he staid over night but was told it would not be safe for him to remain, or for the landlord to keep him there. The fitted man applied to the Captain of the Alabama, who refused to take him on board; but after remaining secreted until sunset, he escaped by a back passage, and concealed himself below and to keep him until the vessel got out to sea. To corroborate his statement, Mr. Sinclair exhibited the yet unhealed sores on his back made by the lash, the boots and pistol of the Vigilance Committee. Another victim of these outrages, who was arrested at the same time and treated in the same inhuman manner, also escaped with his life, and reached the home of his widowed mother in New York on the 27th.

Mr. Wm. T. Reynolds, the son of a respectable New York merchant, states that, while boarding at the City Hotel in Savannah, he received, on the 28th Nov., notice that he was suspected of being an "Abolitionist," and that he must "leave town on or before Tuesday noon, or else suffer the consequences." Mr. Reynolds, with a Savannah gentleman, called upon the Mayor, who told him to pay no attention to the notice and to defend himself if attacked. On Thursday the 22d, the Vigilance Committee waited on him and told him that he must give up his residence as a "right jacket." The next day he presented the following "pass," which saved his life:—

"This is to state that, so far as my knowledge of Mr. Reynolds is concerned, (and probably I have seen as much of him as any man in the City of Savannah,) he has always conducted himself as a gentleman, and that of a good and orderly citizen, and never, in my hearing or to my knowledge, has he uttered one word derogatory to Southern institutions or Southern rights."

Savannah, Nov. 28, 1860.  
Endorsed by P. G. Thomas and G. W. Lawton.

After being discharged from custody on the strength of the above "pass," he was assured by the President and officers of this Vigilance Committee that hereafter he could consider himself "their brother." Two hours afterward he learned that they were in search for him, having determined to hang him. Mr. R. T. Sherman of New York City, and recently clerk of the Pulaski House, Savannah, and one of the Minute Men of that city, gives the following account of the brutal treatment and subsequent death of a respectable grocer of Savannah whose crime consists of being a native of the State of New York:—"The Vigilance Committee, which is composed of wealthy and respectable members of society, having learned that Mr. John Byler, a grocer in West Broad street, was a native of New York, determined to get rid of him. An accusation of tampering with slaves, and of allowing them to sit at his table, was trumped up against him, and he was ordered to leave the city. He did not obey. Consequently, on Saturday, the 17th of November, the Committee came to his house, took him at some little distance from the city, stripped him, and then applied a coating of hot tar and cold cotton. They then started him on a run, and he fearing that his life depended upon his legs, ran to so good purpose that he had nearly reached, tired and exhausted, a place of safety, when a brutal policeman struck him heavily upon the back of the head with his pistol, fracturing his skull and forcing him upon the ground. This was on the 17th of November, and on Saturday, the 24th, he was buried."

**A KANSAS ITEM.**—We are informed by an intelligent gentleman from Southern Kansas, who in no way sympathizes with Montgomery and his recent acts, that one of the prominent disturbing elements leading to the late outbreak, was the act of the State of Arkansas expatriating her free colored population. Our readers will remember that something more than a year ago the Legislature of that State enacted a law requiring all free persons of color, who should remain within its limits after a certain date, to choose masters and enter into the blessings of slavery. Many of the pariahs, thus cruelly smitten by the hand of power, fled to the Canadas. Others went to Ohio, and others to the State of New York. A considerable number, residing in the Western and Northwestern counties, migrated to the Cherokee country and southern Kansas. Hardly had they become settled in the latter region when a gang of kidnappers, having their headquarters in Missouri, commenced stealing and selling them to traders for the Southern slave markets. Among these Russell Hinds was particularly prominent and especially offensive. His arrest and execution by Jennison and his men, was the first act of the recent outbreak. —*Chic Press.*

It is supreme folly for Administration papers to attack Hannibal Hamlin, the newly elected Vice President of the United States. We perceive that even Mr. Yancey has descended to the point of saying that Mr. Hamlin is a mulatto. Mr. Yancey and the Administration papers should remember that Mr. Hamlin never was called a mulatto until he became a Republican. Our own knowledge and estimate of the man is that he is an upright, fearless, and conscientious statesman. He could never have won his way in the Democratic party first and in the Republican party second, without being a person of very considerable abilities. —*Phil. Press.*

The present famine in Kansas is exciting the sympathy of the people of the West. Gov. Randall, of Wisconsin, has issued a proclamation calling upon the citizens of that State to contribute money, provisions and clothing for the relief of the starving population of Kansas. Counterfeit \$20 bills on the Bank of North America are out. The vignette upon the bills are: In the centre the head of Washington; on the right a woman with a sheaf of wheat, and on the left a sailor.

## PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

**PREPARED FOR THE RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.**  
**CHERRY COUNTY.**—On Saturday night, Nov. 24th, Lewis Sherman, Eminger Rudy and Levi Miller made their escape from the Bellefonte jail. It is evident that the doors were unlocked by persons on the outside, with false keys. The day previous six young men reached Bellefonte in the Lock Haven stage, and judging from the fact that they were missing the next morning, and other circumstances, it is evident they were accomplices, of Sherman, who is doubtless connected with a gang of burglars who have robbed persons so frequently in different sections of the county. About eight years ago, Sherman made his first appearance at Boalsburg, where he won the affections and married an accomplished and beautiful lady. Afterwards he went to Bellefonte. There he induced a young girl to leave her home and go with him to Philadelphia, where he deserted her. A warrant was issued for his arrest, but he escaped to Illinois. Robbing a bank in that State, he was sent to the penitentiary, from which he escaped and returned to the western part of Cherry county again. The story of Mr. Hahn of Boalsburg having been robbed in July, he was traced to Stone Valley, and on his arrest a few weeks since, some of Mr. Hahn's goods were found secreted in the attic of the house, to which access was had through an opening in the ceiling, that was by mere chance observed by the persons who made the search. . . . An attempt was made one day last week to break into the house of James Hamilton, who resides on the Lewistown road about 3 miles east of Bellefonte, and some valuable property, including the second-story away before they had accomplished their purpose.

**POTTER COUNTY.**—On Saturday the 17th Nov., Eli Rees, Esq., Treasurer of the County, was instantly killed, by the accidental explosion of a gun in the hands of a young man named Daniel Reed, of Roulet township. The two men had started to look after some lands in McKean county. They lost their way in the woods, but finally came out on the road leading from Port Allegheny to Shippen, at a small run that led to the land they were looking for. On their return they stopped at a coal mine, and were about starting away from it, when, young Reed, hastily picked up a gun, which he had with him, when a twig caught the hammer and caused an explosion, the ball entering Mr. Rees' back immediately under the left shoulder blade, causing death in a few minutes. Mr. Reed hastened to Grimes', a distance of over 3 miles, and informed them of the accident, when several persons accompanied him to the place where the dead man was lying, and assisted to convey him to Goudersport, where his wife, four sons and a daughter reside.

**CLARION COUNTY.**—On Saturday the 10th Nov., as John A. Humphrey, James O. Null and Amos M. Mullin, with two horses and a wagon, were crossing the bridge over Red Bank, near M'Elroy's mill, and when near the middle of the structure, it gave way and precipitated the whole party into the current, which was very high at the time. They all floated down the stream about a mile and a half, and were taken up near Anthony's. The horses were almost exhausted. Humphrey's skull is badly fractured, and has been trepanned by Mr. James Stewart, of Greenville, taking out four pieces of bone, the smallest size of a new cent piece—case doubtful. Null's collar bone is broken and injured in the back, and is now doing well. M. Mullin was but slightly hurt.

**WASHINGTON COUNTY.**—A little daughter of Mr. Martin Lowry, of Independence township, was so badly burned, on the 15th Nov., by her clothes taking fire, that she died in about 12 hours after. Her parents had left the room but a few minutes, when the child's clothes came in contact with the grate fire, and before the flames could be extinguished, the entire surface of her body was burned to a crisp. . . . On the 23d, the dwelling house of Samuel Jamison, in the same township, with all its contents, was destroyed by fire, which broke out late at night. It was with difficulty that the family escaped. . . . A child of Mr. Welsh, of Washington borough, was so badly burned, by its clothes taking fire at a grate, on the 27th, that its recovery is considered doubtful.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements set at large type, cuts, or out of usual style will be charged double price for space occupied.

**BUTTER! BUTTER!**—A large quantity of good roll Butter, for sale at the store of WM. F. IRWIN.

**CHRISTMAS TIMES!!**

**MOSSOP HAS**

Raisins, best layer, in 61; 121; and 25 lb. boxes, at 16 cents per pound.

**FIGS, IN 4-LB. DRUMS, AT 12 CENTS PER POUND.**

Currents, superior fresh, at 12 cents per pound.

**DATES, AT 10 CTS. PER LB.**

Prunes, an elegant article, at 12 cents per pound.

—A L S O—

Oranges and Lemons, at low prices.

**REGISTER'S NOTICE.**—Notice is hereby given, that the following accounts have been examined and passed by me, and remain 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 "Orphans' Court" of Clearfield county, to be held at the Court House, in the Borough of Clearfield, commencing on the Second Monday of January, 1861, for confirmation and allowance: The first account of John A. Monahan, Administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels, rights and credits which were of George Johnston, Jr., late of Bell tp., Clearfield county, dec'd. The partial account of Thomas Davis, Administrator of the estate of Thomas C. Davis, late of the Borough of Lumber City, deceased.

JAMES WRIGLEY, Register.  
Clearfield, Pa., December 5, 1860.

**FALL! THE FIRST ARRIVAL (WINTER 1860.)**

**Fall and Winter Goods,**

AT THE OLD STAND OF

**REED, WEAVER & CO.,**

Market St., 2 doors North of the Court House.

WHERE they are just opening an unusually large and well selected stock of goods suited to the wants of the community for the Fall and Winter Trade, which they offer in large or small quantities on the most reasonable terms. Call and examine for yourselves. Their assortment of DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS is very large and complete, embracing almost every article beta of fashion and service. Especial attention has been paid to the selection of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, which are of every variety and the very latest styles; Silks, Delaines, Plaids, C-charge, Merinos, Poppins, Alpaca, Cashmeres, 1 Inch South and Domestic Gringhams, Prints, Swisses, Cambrics, Brilliant, Figured and Plain Bobbinets, Veil, Batiste, Irish Linen and Cloths, Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Satinets, Tweeds, Corduroys, Hickory Stripes, Tickings, Crash, Drills, Beached and Unbleached Muslins and Drills, Red, Grey, White and Colored Linens, &c. Also, a large stock of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Shawls, Double and Single Stellas and Chineries, Black and Drab Cloth, Capes of the very latest fashion.

**TO BUILDERS.**—Sealed proposals for the building of a School House, will be received until Saturday the 8th day of December. The building is to be 24 by 30 feet in size, frame, weatherboarded, &c. Specifications may be seen by calling on Josiah B. Reed, at the office of the Board.  
November 21, 1860. Secretary.

**PROVISION AND GROCERY STORE.**  
The undersigned keeps constantly on hand a full stock of Flour, Hams, Shoulders, Sides, Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Rice, Molassee, &c. Also, all kinds of Groceries, Tobacco, Segars, Snuff, &c., all of which he offers to purchasers on the most advantageous terms. Give him a call, and you will be satisfied.  
[Signatures] ROBERT LLOYD.

**NEW BREWERY.—MORE LAGER.**  
The subscribers and respectfully inform the Tavern keepers and others that they have recently started a new Brewery in the Borough of Clearfield, and that they are now prepared to furnish Beer on the most accommodating terms. They have employed an experienced brewer, from the east, and they feel confident that they can supply a superior article of Beer. Give them a trial and judge for yourselves.  
June 20, '60. CHARLES HAUT & CO.

**NEW STONE WARE MANUFACTORY**  
IN CLEARFIELD, PA.  
The undersigned takes this method of informing the public that he has commenced the manufacture of Stone Ware in the Borough of Clearfield, and that he is now prepared to supply all who may want them with Milk and Cream Jugs, Jars, &c., at lower prices, than they can be bought elsewhere. He solicits a share of patronage.  
Clearfield, Pa., May 25, 1859-ly. FREDERICK LEITZINGER.

**GRIST AND SAW MILL FOR SALE.**  
The undersigned will sell at private sale a grist and saw mill on Little Clearfield creek, New Millport, Clearfield county, Pa. The grist mill can be run by either steam or water, and both at the same time. The machinery is all good. The location is one of the best in the county. The saw mill is in good running order and capable of sawing 1000 feet every 12 hours. There is also a dwelling house with the property. For terms, which will be moderate, apply to the subscriber residing in New Millport.  
Aug. 15, 1860-3m. MARTIN O. STIRK.

**LOOK HERE, GENTLEMEN!—WAGON SHOP AHEAD!!**—The subscriber thanks for past favors this method of informing his old customers and the public in general, that he has now opened a new shop for the repair of wagons, formerly occupied by George W. Orr, on Second street, Clearfield, Pa., where he will continue to manufacture Wagons of every description, to order, of good material and in a workmanlike manner. Also, Wheelbarrows, Harrows, Grain Drills, &c. made to order, in superior style, and of the best stock. Repairing of every kind done with dispatch and on reasonable terms.  
June 29, 1859. WILLIAM R. FROWN.

**NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS**  
H. L. HENDERSON & CO.

Have just received and opened at the old stand of Lewis Smith, in Bethlehem, an extensive and well selected assortment of the most fashionable

**Fall and Winter Goods.**

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Oct 21, 1860. H. L. HENDERSON & CO.

**THE TRIBUNE FOR 1861.**—The 24th Volume of the Weekly Tribune commenced with the issue of Sept. 1. During the past year The Tribune has been obliged to devote quite a large proportion of its space to politics, but we shall soon be able to devote more space to discussions almost entirely for months if not for years, and devote nearly all our columns to topics of less interest, but more abiding interest. Among these, we mean to pay special attention to the Education of the People. The Tribune is both Popular and General, will be discussed in our columns throughout the year 1861, and we hope to elicit in that discussion some of the profoundest thinkers and the ablest instructors in our country. It is at once our hope and our resolve that the cause of Education shall receive the benefit from the exertions of The Tribune in its half during the year 1861.

**II. AGRICULTURE.**—We have been compelled to restrict our elucidations of this great interest in our country to our columns, and in 1861, whatever discovery, deduction, or demonstration is calculated to render the reward labor devoted to cultivation more ample or more certain, shall receive prompt and full attention in our columns. We have every confidence that the farmer and the laborer are attracted to and advantageously employed in any department of Manufacturing or Mechanical Industry as a real contribution to the public wealth, and in the most profitable and convenient, more remunerative markets to the farmer, with fuller employment and better wages to the laborer. The progress of Mining, Iron-Making, Steel-Making, Cloth-Weaving, &c., in our country and the world, shall be watched and reported by us with care and active sympathy.

**IV. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.**—We employ the best correspondents in London, Paris, Berlin, and other European Capitals, to transmit us early and accurate advices of the great changes there silently passing, and to give us the latest and the most reliable of Domestic Politics, our News from the Old World is now varied and ample; but we shall have to render it more perfect during the eventful year just before us.

**V. HOME NEWS.**—We employ regular paid correspondents in California, at the Isthmus of Darien, in the Rocky Mountain gold region, or wherever else they seem requisite. From the more accessible portions of our own country, we derive our information mainly from the multifarious correspondents. Twenty copies of the Tribune are sent to each subscriber, and the occasional letters of intelligent friends. We aim to print the cheapest general newspaper, with the fullest and most authentic summary of useful intelligence, that is anywhere published. We intend to make each copy of the last, and print a better and better paper from year to year, as our means are steadily enlarged through the generous co-operation of our many well-wishers, we solicit, and shall labor to deserve, a continuance of public favor.

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