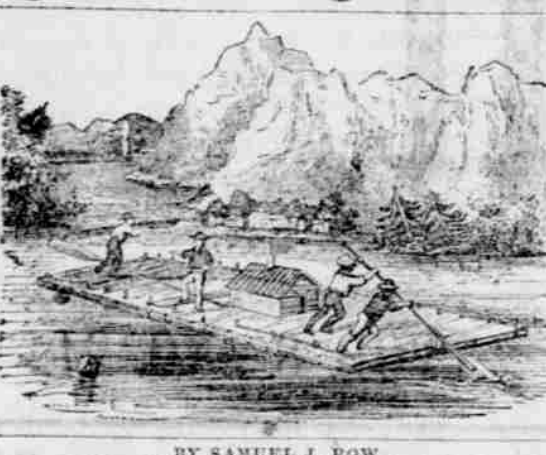


Driftsman's Journal.



BY SAMUEL J. BOW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., FEB. 12, 1862.

EXPULSION OF SENATOR BRIGHT.

Last Wednesday, January 6th, the U. S. Senate, by a vote of 32 yeas to 14 nays, expelled Jesse D. Bright, U. S. Senator from the State of Indiana, for disloyal conduct. Viewed in its personal aspects, it is said to have been one of the most solemn and affecting scenes ever witnessed in the Senate Chamber. Every eye of the concourse of spectators was fixed on the man, who, after serving seventeen years in the capacity of Senator, was to be expelled for encouraging, if not being guilty of, one of the most heinous offences known to the laws. The expulsion of Mr. Bright must, however, be looked upon as amounting to a conviction of treason, as was contended by some of those who were opposed to the resolution. The simple question was, whether Jesse D. Bright, after writing the letter he did to Jeff. Davis, was a fit person to perform the duties devolving upon him in his representative capacity, as a Senator of a loyal State? The body, of which he was a member, thought not. By its course, the Senate regarded him, as Mr. Sumner expressed it, in the light of a trustee, whose fidelity, as trustee, was drawn into question, and as no one is allowed to continue in that capacity whose character is not above suspicion, the case of the Senator should obviously be remanded to the State for which he assumed to act.

But, now, what did he write? Nearly two months after the Rebels and traitors had fired on the Star of the West, and when one of Jeff. Davis' commanders had batteries planted all about Fort Sumpter, Mr. Bright wrote the following note for a "friend":

"WASHINGTON, March 1, 1861.
"My Dear Sir:—Allow me to introduce to your acquaintance my friend Thomas B. Lincoln, of Texas. He visits your capital mainly to dispose of what he regards a great improvement in fire-arms. I recommend him to your favorable consideration as a gentleman of the first respectability, and reliable in every respect."
Jesse D. Bright.

"To His Excellency, Jefferson Davis,
"President of the Confederate States."
It will be observed that Bright addresses Davis as "President of the Confederate States," thus recognizing his treason and usurpation. He sends his "friend" to Davis's "Capital," thus recognizing the disruption of the Union. The object of his friends visit is stated to be the disposal of a "great improvement in fire-arms," which are much needed by the traitors; and endorses his "friend" as reliable in every respect."

We believe every thinking reader will admit, that no man, whose heart was not with the enemies of his country, would write such a letter, and every true patriot will commend the U. S. Senate for not shrinking from its plain duty, unpleasant as it may have been.

We append the vote on the resolution to expel Mr. Bright:

- YEAS.
- H. B. Anthony, Republican, Rhode Island.
 - O. H. Browning, Republican, Illinois.
 - Zach. Chandler, Republican, Michigan.
 - Daniel Clark, Republican, New Hampshire.
 - Jacob Collier, Republican, Vermont.
 - Garrett Davis, Union, Kentucky.
 - James Dixon, Republican, Connecticut.
 - James R. Doolittle, Republican, Wisconsin.
 - W. Pitt Fessenden, Republican, Maine.
 - Solomon Foote, Republican, Vermont.
 - Lafayette S. Foster, Republican, Connecticut.
 - James W. Grimes, Republican, Iowa.
 - John P. Hale, Republican, New Hampshire.
 - James Harlan, Republican, Iowa.
 - Henderson, Union, Missouri.
 - Wm. A. Howard, Republican, Michigan.
 - Timothy O. Howe, Republican, Wisconsin.
 - Andrew Johnson, Democrat, Tennessee.
 - Preston King, Republican, New York.
 - Henry S. Lane, Republican, Indiana.
 - James A. McDougall, Democrat, California.
 - Lot M. Morrill, Republican, Maine.
 - Samuel C. Pomeroy, Republican, Kansas.
 - John Sherman, Republican, Ohio.
 - James S. Simmons, Republican, Rhode Island.
 - Charles Sumner, Republican, Massachusetts.
 - Lyman Trumbull, Republican, Illinois.
 - Benjamin F. Wade, Republican, Ohio.
 - Morton S. Wilkinson, Republican, Minnesota.
 - David Willmot, Republican, Pennsylvania.
 - Henry Wilson, Republican, Massachusetts.
 - Wilson, Union, Missouri.

- NAYS.
- James A. Bayard, Democrat, Delaware.
 - John S. Carlile, Union, Virginia.
 - Edgar Cowan, Republican, Pennsylvania.
 - Ira Harris, Republican, New York.
 - Anthony Kennedy, American, Maryland.
 - Milton S. Latham, Democrat, California.
 - George W. Nesmith, Democrat, Oregon.
 - James A. Pearce, Democrat, Maryland.
 - Lazarus W. Powell, Democrat, Kentucky.
 - Henry M. Rice, Democrat, Minnesota.
 - Willard Saulsbury, Democrat, Delaware.
 - John C. Ten Eyck, Republican, New Jersey.
 - John R. Thynck, Democrat, New Jersey.
 - Waltman T. Willey, Union, Virginia.

THE CRAY OF DESPAIR.—If anything were wanting to show that the Rebels are in the extremity of despair, the "Address to the people of Georgia," which will be found elsewhere, will, we think, supply the deficiency. Men who had the slightest support would not insist that "every woman should have a torch," and "every child a fire-brand" to apply to destroy their own homes, and to make "the fields of their heritage desolate," rather than they should fall into the hands of the patriotic men of the North. Every sober man must feel that the cause must be accursed which deals in such style with the strongest and best of human sensibilities.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

The House of Representatives, has at length done something for the national Treasury and the public credit. Mr. Stevens' substitute for the Treasury note bill of the Committee of Ways and Means, was passed on the 6th by the decisive vote of 92 to 59. It authorizes the issue of demand Treasury notes, without interest, to the amount of \$150,000,000, of which \$50,000,000 are to be in lieu of the notes issued under the act of July 17th, 1861, which are to be taken up as rapidly as possible. The notes are to be a legal tender for all purposes. The bill also authorizes the issue of 6 per centum coupon bonds to the amount of \$500,000,000, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after twenty years from date, the interest to be paid semi-annually. At no time except one of extreme danger, when the necessity was most urgent, could the passage of such a bill be urged. But every motive of patriotism and safety makes us rejoice over the work of Thursday last, and we trust that the Senate may act upon the bill as decidedly and rapidly as the House. Its passage will strengthen the Government for the work it is engaged in, will restore confidence among business men, and will ensure to the country a currency that will not be liable to fluctuations according to the caprices of the banks and speculators. The theory of a hard currency if it could be carried out to the letter may be very good, but as every one must now admit its utter impracticability, a currency of notes well secured by the taxes and real property of this great people is the only alternative, and will answer every conceivable purpose for which it is required. It is not as has been said, an effort to make paper gold, but to make it for the purposes of exchange equal to gold; and those who have studied the business currency of the country which we have had heretofore, and can believe that the United States cannot make as good a one, must surely be wanting in some faculty necessary to constitute a sound mind, and those who attempt to defeat the legal tender clause by drawing comparisons between notes for which the property and faith of this nation is pledged, and French assignats, Continental money, or Confederate shipplasters, are either void of common sense or wish to outrage the self-respect of the community.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

President Lincoln and Hon. Simon Cameron.

[From the Harrisburg Telegraph.]

The following correspondence will be recognized by the American people as a portion of that great material that will hereafter be used in making up the history of the struggle in which the American people are now engaged for the permanency of the Union and the success of Constitutional liberty. The fact now first divulged to the public at large by this correspondence, although known to the intimate personal friends of the distinguished gentleman whom it so closely concerns and so highly interests, was nevertheless confidentially withheld from the nation, in the certainty that it would at some future date, be laid before the people of the country in its present shape, subserve the end of that justice and honorable vindication which it now so completely achieves and establishes. The letter of the President of the United States will be hailed by the friends of the Hon. Simon Cameron as the realization of their faith and confidence in the ex-Secretary of War. It is an official announcement of a fact which has been perverted and misconstrued as much for the injury and destruction of the Union, as it was hoped it would malign and defame an object alike of their hatred and fear; and when the people, whose confidence has been so much abused by the assaults on the character and reputation of General Cameron, have read and pondered the letter of President Lincoln, they will renew their confidence and esteem for the man thus assailed, and, with the Telegraph, accept the testimony of the President of the United States as to the noblest vindication which an honorable man and upright public servant could desire or even demand.

Although, as it will be seen, this correspondence is marked private, its publication was rendered absolutely necessary, as well to maintain the truth of history as to serve the ends of justice. This must explain its appearance in the columns of the Telegraph. The letter of the President, in his own hand writing, reads as follows:

[Private.] "EXECUTIVE MANSION,

Washington, Jan. 11, 1862.

"DEAR SIR:—Though I have said nothing hitherto in response to your wish, expressed long since, to resign your seat in the Cabinet, I have not been unmindful of it. I have been only unwilling to consent to a change at a time, and under circumstances which might give occasion to misconception, and unable, till now, to see how such misconception could be avoided.

"But the desire of Mr. Clay to return home and to offer his services to his country in the field, enables me now to gratify your wish, and at the same time evince my personal regard for you, and my confidence in your ability, patriotism, and fidelity to public trust.

"I therefore tender to your acceptance, if you still desire to resign your present position, the post of Minister to Russia. Should you accept it, you will bear with you the assurance of my undiminished confidence, of my affectionate esteem, and of my sure expectation that, near the great Sovereign whose personal and hereditary friendship for the United States so much endears him to Americans, you will be able to render services to your country not less important than those you could render at home.

THE RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.

their personal and official intercourse and the reluctance with which he had first accepted a position in his administration. Such confessions and acknowledgements, emanating from such men, cannot fail in eliciting the profound respect of the country. Nor will the tender by the President of another important position to General Cameron, while he accepts his resignation as Secretary of War, fail to increase the respect and confidence of the people for both Gen. Cameron and the President, as the evidence of the former's strength and character as a Statesman, and the fact of the discernment and discretion of the latter as an Executive officer. Altogether, this correspondence must form a chapter of remarkable interest in the history of the National Administration, at once fraught with noble vindication, frankly expressed confidence, and manly reciprocity both of personal and official respect and esteem.

Gen. Cameron's reply to the President is as follows:

"WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, January 11, 1862.

"My Dear Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge your favor of this date, and to thank you, with profound respect, for its kind and generous tone. When you were elected President, a result to which I contributed my best exertions, I had no thought of leaving the Senate of the United States, or of accepting any position within your gift. But when you invited me to Springfield, Illinois, and presented me the choice of one of two named places in the list of your constitutional advisers, I could not, for grave public reasons, and after great reflection, refuse a trust so trying and laborious. My life had been one of constant labor and excitement. I looked to the future with confidence, and in the life, in which to serve my country and my State. It was only when I realized that I might be of service to the general cause in the darkly foreshadowed future, that I ventured to undertake the manifold and various responsibilities of the War Department. I felt when I saw the traitors leaving their seats in Congress, and when the Star of the West was fired upon in Charleston harbor, that a bloody conflict was inevitable.

"I had indeed, and myself without interruption to my official duties, and have given to them all my energies. I have done my best. It was impossible, in the direction of operations so extensive, but that some mistakes should have happened, and some complications and complaints should have arisen. In view of such considerations I thank you for the expression of your confidence in my ability, patriotism and fidelity to public trust. Thus my own conscientious sense of doing my duty by the Executive and by my country, is approved by the acknowledged head of the Government himself.

"When I became a member of your administration I avowed my purpose to retire from the Cabinet as soon as my duty to my country would allow me to do so. In your letter of this day's date, so illustrative of your just and upright character, you revive the fact that I sometime ago expressed the same purpose to you, and in examining me of this you profit for my acceptance one of the highest diplomatic positions at your bestowal, as an additional mark of your confidence and esteem.

"In retiring from the War Department, I feel that the mighty army of the United States is ready to do battle for the Constitution; that it is marshalled by gallant and experienced leaders; that it is animated with the greatest enthusiasm for the good cause, and also that my successor in this Department is my personal friend, who unites to wonderful intellect and vigor, the grand essential of being in earnest in the present struggle, and of being resolved upon a speedy and overwhelming triumph of our arms. I therefore frankly accept the new distinction you have tendered me, and as soon as an important and long neglected private business can be arranged, I will enter upon the important duties of the mission which you have assigned me.

"I have the honor to be, my dear sir,

"Your obedient and humble servant,

"SIMON CAMERON."

"Abraham Lincoln, President."

SHOCKING CASUALTY FROM ROCK OIL.—On Thursday morning 30th January, near Cory station, on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, a woman named Costello, when kindling the fire in the morning, dipped a handful of shavings into a bucket of crude petroleum and then set fire to them, causing such a great flame that she upset the bucket and fired the inflammable oil by dropping the shavings into it. The flames were so great that she was bed in the same room. Her screams attracted the attention of people outside, who dared not venture into the fire, and they called upon her to come out. She replied that she would not come without her children, and seizing one of them—the eldest, aged two years—in her arms, she attempted to make her escape, but by this time was overcome by strangulation, and had to remain and be burned with the building, which was soon in ruins. The husband somehow managed to escape, but so badly burned in his efforts to save his family that he cannot survive. The mother was taken from the ruins a blackened, charred mass, with the remains of the child still in her arms, both bodies burned to the bone, the cooked flesh quivering in detached portions from the trunks, the extremities almost entirely consumed. The younger child, aged one year, was burned to a cinder-like mass, with scarcely the resemblance of the human being left.

SLAVERY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE REBELLION.

The New York Commercial Advertiser, one of the most conservative sheets published in New York, but thoroughly loyal, has the following candid admission with regard to the cause of the great rebellion:

"If there is any fact more obvious than another, in connection with the present revolt, it is that its *fons et origo* was slavery—an institution which long since attempted to choke down free discussion at the North as well as at the South; which had been revolutionary precisely in proportion to the per centage of black bondsmen to free white men in the several Southern States. Wherever less than ten per cent. of the population is enslaved, the district is loyal at heart; wherever more than twenty-five per cent. the ruling element is in close sympathy with rebellion, if not in open insurrection. The 'idea' of slavery is as truly responsible for this war as that of freedom for the revolution of 1776. People hitherto the most conservative admit this, or if they do not openly avow their convictions, they feel it in their hearts."

VERY LACONIC.—An amusing sword presentation was made on the 17th, by the officers of the Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania to their Colonel, William Sirwell. The presentation speech of Captain Gillespie, was: Here we are, and here it is. This is a bully sword, and it is a bully manner. Take it, and use it in a bully manner. Colonel Sirwell's reply, was: "Captain that was a bully speech. Let us take a bully drink."

IMPORTANT SOUTHERN MANIFESTO.

Address of Howell Cobb, Toombs, Crawford and T. R. Cobb.

To the people of Georgia.

Fellow Citizens:—In a few days the provisional government of the Confederate States will live only in history. With it we shall deliver up the trust we have endeavored to use for your benefit, to those more directly selected by yourselves. The public record of our acts is familiar to you, and requires no further explanation at our hands. Of those matters which policy has required to be secret, it would be improper now to speak. This address therefore will have no personal reference. We are well assured that there exists no necessity for us to arouse your patriotism, nor to inspire your confidence. We rely on the unanimity of our State, in its resolution and its hopes. And we are proud with you that Georgia has been "illustrated," and we do not will be illustrated again by her sons in our holy struggle. The first campaign is over; each party rests in place, while the winter's snow declares an armistice from on high. The results in the field are familiar to you, and will not recount them. To some important facts we call your attention:

First.—The moderate men of our own Government and the fanatical madness of our enemies have dispersed all differences of opinion among our people, and united them forever in the war of Independence. In a few Border States a waning opposition is giving way before the stern logic of developing facts. The world's history does not give a parallel instance of a revolution based upon such unanimity among the people.

Second.—Our enemy has exhibited an energy, a perseverance and an amount of resources which we had hardly expected, and a disregard of constitution and laws which we can hardly credit. The result of both, however, is that power, which is the characteristic element of despotism, and renders it as formidable to its enemies as it is destructive to its subjects.

Third.—An immense army has been organized for our destruction, which is being disciplined to the unthinking stolidity of regulars. With the exclusive possession of the shores of every State the march of an army, and the threat is made, and doubtless the attempt will follow in early spring to crush us with a giant's grasp by a simultaneous movement along our entire borders.

Fourth.—With whatever alacrity our people may rush to arms, and with whatever energy our Government may use its resources, we cannot expect to cope with our enemy either in numbers, equipments or armaments of war. To provide against these odds we must look to desperate courage, unflinching daring and universal self-sacrifice.

Fifth.—The prospect of foreign interference is at least a remote one, and should not be relied on. If it comes, let it be only auxiliary to our own preparation for freedom. To our God and ourselves alone we should look.

These are stern facts, perhaps some of them are unpalatable. But we are deceived in you if you would not see the necessity of them in order to deceive you. The only question for us and for you is, as a nation and individually, what have we to do? We answer:—

First.—As a nation we should be united, forbearing to one another, crowning upon all factions opposition and censorious criticisms, and giving a trustful and generous confidence to those selected as our leaders in the camp and the council chamber.

Second.—We should excite every nerve and strain every muscle of the body politic to maintain our financial and military healthfulness, and, by rapid aggressive action, make our enemies feel, at their own firesides, the horrors of a war brought on by themselves.

The most important matter for you, however, is your individual duty. What can you do? The cost of the oppressor is on the soil of Georgia. He comes with lust in his eye, he comes a robber and a murderer. How shall you meet him? With the sword, at the threshold! With death for him or for yourself! But more than this—let every woman have a torch, every child a firebrand—let the loved homes of youth be made ashes, and the fields of our heritage be made desolate. Let blackness and ruin mark your departing steps in the departing sunset, and let a desert more terrible than Sahara welcome the Vanish. Let every city be levelled by the flame, and every village be lost in ashes. Let your faithful slaves share your fortune and your crust. Trust wife and children to the sure refuge and protection of God—preferring even for these loved ones the charnel house as a home than loathsome vassalage to a nation already sunk below the contempt of the civilized world.

Among its attributes will be found, in an early number, a "New Series of American Life," by Richard Kimball, Esq., the very popular author of "The Revelations of Wall Street," "St. Ledger," &c. A series of papers by Hon. Horace Greeley, embodying the distinguished statesman's observations on the growth and development of the Great West. A series of articles by the author of "Through the Cotton States," containing the result of an extended tour in the seashore Slave States, just prior to the breaking out of the war, and presenting a startling and truthful picture of the real condition of that region. No pains will be spared to render the literary attractions of the CONTINENTAL both brilliant and substantial. The literary and descriptive talents of the most eminent writers have been promised to its pages; and nothing will be admitted which will not be distinguished by marked energy, originality, and solid strength. Avoiding every influence or association partaking of eliqueness or coterie, it will be open to all contributions of real merit, from writers differing materially in their views; the only limitations required being that of devotion to the Union, and the only standard of acceptance that of intrinsic excellence.

The Editor and Publisher will embrace, in addition to vigorous and genial gossip, with the reader on all current topics, and also devote abundant space to those rare specimens of American wit and humor, without which there can be no perfect exposition of our national character and condition, who will contribute regularly to this department may be mentioned the name of Charles F. Browne (Artemus Ward), from whom we shall present in the March number, the first of an entirely new and original series of "Sketches of Western Life."

The CONTINENTAL will be liberal and progressive, without yielding to chimeras and hopes beyond the grasp of the age; and it will endeavor to reflect the feelings and interests of the American people, and to illustrate both their serious and humorous peculiarities. In short, no pains will be spared to make it the Representative Magazine of the time.

TERMS.—Three dollars per year, in advance (postage paid by the Publishers). Two copies for \$5; three copies for \$8; postage unpaid. Single copies for \$20 (postage unpaid). Single numbers can be procured from any News-dealer in the United States. The Knickerbocker Magazine and the Continental Monthly will be furnished for one year at \$4.

Appreciating the importance of literature to the soldier on duty, the publishers will send the CONTINENTAL, gratis, to any regiment in active service, on application being made by its Colonel or Chaplain; he will also receive subscriptions from those desiring to furnish it to soldiers in the ranks at half the regular price; but in such cases it must be mailed from the office of publication.

J. K. GILMORE, 110 Tremont St., Boston.
Charles T. Evans, at G. P. Putnam's, 522 Broadway, New York, is authorized to receive subscriptions in that city.

A QUALIFICATION.—A merchant, lately advertising for a clerk, "who could bear confinement," received an answer from one who had been ten years in the state prison!

A despatch from Indianapolis to a Cincinnati paper states that the expulsion of Bright gave great joy in that city.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

To insure attention, the CASH must accompany notices, as follows:—All Cautions with \$1, Strays, \$1; Auditors' notices, \$1.50; Administrators' and Executors' notices, \$1.50, each; and all other transient notices at the same rates.

PHILIPSBURG AND SUSQUEHANNA TURNPIKE ROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders in this Road, that an election will be held at the house of Wm. Myers, in Philipsburg, on the 1st Monday of March next, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, P. M., to elect Managers for the ensuing year.

E. F. LLOYD, Secretary.

Philipsburg, Feb. 12, 1862.—L.P.D.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Alex. McKay, late of Harnside township, Clearfield county, Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

NEIL MCKAY.

Feb. 12, 1862.—6tp.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders in this Road, that an election will be held at the house of Wm. Myers, in Philipsburg, on the 1st Monday of March next, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, P. M., to elect Managers for the ensuing year.

E. F. LLOYD, Secretary.

Philipsburg, Feb. 12, 1862.—L.P.D.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Alex. McKay, late of Harnside township, Clearfield county, Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

NEIL MCKAY.

Feb. 12, 1862.—6tp.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders in this Road, that an election will be held at the house of Wm. Myers, in Philipsburg, on the 1st Monday of March next, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, P. M., to elect Managers for the ensuing year.

E. F. LLOYD, Secretary.

Philipsburg, Feb. 12, 1862.—L.P.D.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Alex. McKay, late of Harnside township, Clearfield county, Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

NEIL MCKAY.

Feb. 12, 1862.—6tp.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders in this Road, that an election will be held at the house of Wm. Myers, in Philipsburg, on the 1st Monday of March next, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, P. M., to elect Managers for the ensuing year.

E. F. LLOYD, Secretary.

Philipsburg, Feb. 12, 1862.—L.P.D.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Alex. McKay, late of Harnside township, Clearfield county, Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

NEIL MCKAY.

Feb. 12, 1862.—6tp.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders in this Road, that an election will be held at the house of Wm. Myers, in Philipsburg, on the 1st Monday of March next, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, P. M., to elect Managers for the ensuing year.

E. F. LLOYD, Secretary.

Philipsburg, Feb. 12, 1862.—L.P.D.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Alex. McKay, late of Harnside township, Clearfield county, Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

NEIL MCKAY.

Feb. 12, 1862.—6tp.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders in this Road, that an election will be held at the house of Wm. Myers, in Philipsburg, on the 1st Monday of March next, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, P. M., to elect Managers for the ensuing year.

E. F. LLOYD, Secretary.

Philipsburg, Feb. 12, 1862.—L.P.D.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Alex. McKay, late of Harnside township, Clearfield county, Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

NEIL MCKAY.

Feb. 12, 1862.—6tp.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders in this Road, that an election will be held at the house of Wm. Myers, in Philipsburg, on the 1st Monday of March next, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, P. M., to elect Managers for the ensuing year.

E. F. LLOYD, Secretary.

Philipsburg, Feb. 12, 1862.—L.P.D.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Alex. McKay, late of Harnside township, Clearfield county, Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

NEIL MCKAY.

Feb. 12, 1862.—6tp.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders in this Road, that an election will be held at the house of Wm. Myers, in Philipsburg, on the 1st Monday of March next, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, P. M., to elect Managers for the ensuing year.

E. F. LLOYD, Secretary.

Philipsburg, Feb. 12, 1862.—L.P.D.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Alex. McKay, late of Harnside township, Clearfield county, Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

NEIL MCKAY.

Feb. 12, 1862.—6tp.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders in this Road, that an election will be held at the house of Wm. Myers, in Philipsburg, on the 1st Monday of March next, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, P. M., to elect Managers for the ensuing year.

E. F. LLOYD, Secretary.

Philipsburg, Feb. 12, 1862.—L.P.D.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Alex. McKay, late of Harnside township, Clearfield county, Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

NEIL MCKAY.

Feb. 12, 1862.—6tp.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders in this Road, that an election will be held at the house of Wm. Myers, in Philipsburg, on the 1st Monday of March next, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, P. M., to elect Managers for the ensuing year.

E. F. LLOYD, Secretary.

Philipsburg, Feb. 12, 1862.—L.P.D.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Alex. McKay, late of Harnside township, Clearfield county, Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

NEIL MCKAY.

Feb. 12, 1862.—6tp.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders in this Road, that an election will be held at the house of Wm. Myers, in Philipsburg, on the 1st Monday of March next, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, P. M., to elect Managers for the ensuing year.

E. F. LLOYD, Secretary.

Philipsburg, Feb. 12, 1862.—L.P.D.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Alex. McKay, late of Harnside township, Clearfield county, Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

NEIL MCKAY.

Feb. 12, 1862.—6tp.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders in this Road, that an election will be held at the house of Wm. Myers, in Philipsburg, on the 1st Monday of March next, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, P. M., to elect Managers for the ensuing year.

E. F. LLOYD, Secretary.