

FROM EUROPE.

Further Foreign News—Arrival of the Niagara at Boston.

From the Pennsylvanian.

Boston, Jan. 26.

[The steamship Niagara reached Boston at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and we received the following additional intelligence at 11 o'clock last night.—Reporter.]

FRANCE.

An Aid-de-camp of Gen. Bugey de Hilliers has just reached Paris with important despatches—the nature of which has, in part, transpired. It would seem that there is little likelihood of an understanding being come to between the gallant General and the government of the Cardinals, owing to the manifest jealousy of French influence, entertained by the latter, while the Cardinals are for placing the Pope under the protection of a mixed garrison of Austrians and Italians. Gen. De Hilliers insists upon having a French force of 12,000 men in the city of Rome. This proposition has been met by the Cardinals with a decided refusal, and affairs are as far as ever from being arranged.

AUSTRIA.

The Breslau Gazette, of the 6th, says that the public mind in Vienna is much taken up with reports of a coup d'etat—reports which are even current in military circles. The day named for putting it into effect, was the 6th or 7th instant. The military measures are really formidable. Within a circle of six miles around Vienna, the houses are full of soldiers.—There are at least 50,000 men in Vienna, and 50,000 more could be poured in by the railways in the course of three or four days.

The reply of the Austrian Cabinet to a note from Prussia, on the subject of the Erfurt Assembly, is as follows:

The Austrian Cabinet is sorry to find that its former communications, instead of producing the desired effect upon Prussia, have elicited replies which, though evasive, are full of signification. In its former remonstrances, the Austrian Cabinet fully stated its view of the question, and of the step which Prussia was taking.

Since these remonstrances were unheeded, Austria will not condescend to wage a war of words with the Prussian Cabinet, but, reserving all her objections, protests, and rights till a further opportunity, she wishes it to be understood that her silence is not to be construed into an acquiescence with the Prussian project, nor with a dereliction of her rights.

Gen. Count Urina, who commanded the imperialists when they were defeated at Raab by the Hungarians, has committed suicide at Verona.

The typhus fever was raging fearfully at Verona, on the 20th ult. No less than thirty medical men had been seized with it from visiting their patients.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Jan. 7.—It is understood that the ministerial crisis was over, and that on this day the Chambers would receive a Royal message, proposing the oath to be taken to the Constitution, and accepting the same, with some slight amendments.

TURKEY.

The Hungarian and Polish Refugees.—The correspondent of the London Times, under date of Dec. 19th, says: A courier has arrived here from St. Petersburg, with the Emperor's answer to the last communication made to his Imperial Highness, by the Sublime Porte, with regard to the question of the Polish and Hungarian refugees.

In a former letter I told you that the Turkish ministers were willing to consent to the expulsion of the Poles who had been concerned in the late Hungarian insurrection, but that they objected to the expulsion of the Polish Refugees who were resident in Turkey previously to that event, and who were provided with French and other passports.

The Czar has agreed to the terms proposed by the Porte, and Dembinski and the other Poles who served in Hungary are to be expelled. Their countrymen resident in Turkey, who were not concerned in that insurrection are to remain unmolested.

If, however, any one, without reference to the country under whose protection he may be, shall, whilst resident in the Ottoman Empire, be guilty of any act hostile to the government of the Emperor Nicholas, he shall, at the demand of the Russian Envoy, be expelled from the Sultan's dominions.

Kossuth and the Hungarian refugees are to be confined in a fortified tower in the interior. They are not to be close prisoners; but their place of residence will be under the constant surveillance of the Turkish authorities.

The correspondent of the Morning Herald, however, writing on the same day, asserts that the Emperor of Russia has refused to accept the Sultan's guaranty for the conduct of the Poles, and that the matter is as far from being settled as ever.

Lady Miners in California.—A young man from Maine, writing to his friends from California, says his party found, near the Sacramento, and almost thirty miles from any other diggings, two intelligent and beautiful young ladies, with no attendant except an old grey-headed negro, whom they had enticed to accompany them, and who is the servant of the father.

The eldest of these girls is excited by the gold fever, and they are excited by the gold fever.

Whipping a Wife to Death.—The Toronto (Canada) Globe has a tolerably full report of the trial of one Jacob Nell, for the murder of his wife Maria, in November. The testimony is quite deficient in fullness and precision; though abundant establish the main fact, that the man killed the woman. Nell was a teamster, living in York; the wife, a young woman of 25; they had been married six years, and had no children. Both set out with

the day, and received their visitors hospitably. They expressed no fear of being molested or robbed, and said that they should leave for home when they had accumulated \$10,000; they had already gathered \$7,000. They were from Florida, and the youngest ran away from school to enter upon the expedition.

Frightful and Mysterious Murder at Patterson New Jersey.

The murder of two persons living at the Goffle, within two or three miles of Patterson, has thrown that community into a state of intense excitement. The victims are John S. Van Winkle and his wife, an aged couple, & long residents of the county. The atrocious deed was accomplished as there appears no doubt, by one John Johnson, a laboring farmer, who—two or three years since—worked for his victim, and who, at the time, was employed in the same capacity. So far as we have been able to gather the particulars, it would seem that Johnson effected an entrance into the house thro' an upper window, by means of a ladder, and descending to the bed-room of his victims below, accomplished his murderous purpose by first attacking his wife, who slept in front, then the husband, and again the wife. The second attack appears to have immediately deprived the wife of life; the husband is still living, but his death is momentarily expected by the attending physicians, such is the extent of his wounds. The chief instrument used, appears to have been a knife, though the husband bears one or more marks of a hatchet. Each received several stabs in different parts of the body, including the abdomen, and the sight which the bodies presented, when discovered, was a most harrowing one, the bowels of the husband, especially, protruding and lying by his side. The floor and bed were saturated with blood, as may be supposed, from the number and nature of the wounds. A boy only slept in the same dwelling.—Aroused by the noise in the room below, and ascertaining, on descending and softly opening the door, the butchery going on within, he silently left the house and alarmed the neighbors, but the bloody murderer made his escape before they arrived. The fresh snow, however, enabled his pursuers to track him, who soon succeeded in finding and arresting him.—He had in his possession some of the clothes of Mr. V. W., and bore about him unmistakable marks of guilt. He is now in our jail. His object was, doubtless, money—which, however, he seems not to have obtained. Mr. V. W. is known to possess great wealth, probably amounting to \$100,000, though a plain, unostentatious farmer. It is gratifying that the human wretch has been arrested, but the punishment, which is sure to await him, cannot atone for the deed itself. It cannot restore the harmless wife to life, nor save the husband from a speedy death.—It is proper to say, that Johnson has borne a good character when sober, but when drunk, he is little better than a madman, as we are informed by those who have long known him.—Paterson Guardian.

Further Particulars. PATERSON, Jan. 9, 1850.—Judge Van Winkle—long a Judge of the Common Pleas, and a man of worth and wealth—was able to articulate sufficient to describe the murderous attack. He states that he was aroused from sleep between two and three o'clock this morning, by the screaming of his wife, who lay in the front side of the bed, and putting his hand upon her, it came in contact with the head of a man. On rising up in the bed, he was struck with a hatchet on the head, but he jumped out and ran to a door leading to a servants' apartments, crying murder. Before he could proceed in opening the door, however, he was attacked by the murderer, and in the scuffle his bowels were ripped open by a large butcher-knife, which caused him to sink insensible on the floor. After this he must have been cut, for his face is horribly mutilated, apparently by a hatchet. He described the man as a small one, having on seemingly a woolen shirt over his clothes. The servants came down, after the escape of the murderer, and alarmed the neighborhood. Parties set out in all directions. A ladder, taken from the mill, was found standing by one of the garret windows. Tracks were seen at its foot, and one party set out upon this track. Mr. Ackerman started for the depot of the Ramapo railroad, where, in a few minutes, he saw a small man approaching with a woolen shirt over his clothes, and a bag. He proved to be John Johnson, an Englishman. On coming up, he asked the road to Hackensack. Mr. A. informed him it was the best way to take the railroad track part of the way, and said he was going there himself, and proposed to go into the depot house to warm before starting. Both entered, but Mr. A. went out immediately, and returned with a rope and an assistant. They seized & bound him forthwith. He had, by this time, taken off his woolen shirt, which was wet with blood, and put it in the bag—which proved to be Judge Van Winkle's. Johnson's left arm was bloody, and spots of blood were on his face. He alleged he had got bloody carrying in logs the day before. The hatchet and knife were left in the bloody chamber. A coroner's inquest was found that Mrs. Van Winkle was murdered by Johnson, who is now in jail. He worked for Judge V. W. about two years ago, and was at his house some three weeks ago, for a few minutes.—Newark Advertiser.

Whipping a Wife to Death.—The Toronto (Canada) Globe has a tolerably full report of the trial of one Jacob Nell, for the murder of his wife Maria, in November. The testimony is quite deficient in fullness and precision; though abundant establish the main fact, that the man killed the woman. Nell was a teamster, living in York; the wife, a young woman of 25; they had been married six years, and had no children. Both set out with

the team for Toronto, early in the morning; at night the man appeared at a tavern, on the road back of Toronto, the next morning, by the road side, terribly bruised and mangled. Nell had been sent to provide himself with a long whip, and heard to say that he would "whip the devil out of her." The details could not be ascertained, but there is reason to believe that he flogged her to death using both lash and handle. He was in the habit of drinking freely. He was found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged on the 7th of February.

Deeply Afflicting Occurrence.

Never perhaps did we sit down to record a more painful, a more deeply distressing, and in this community a more generally deplored accident, than occurred on Saturday last, in Plymouth township. Miss ELEN, aged 15 years eldest daughter of Hon George W. Woodward, Miss ANN, aged 20 years, daughter of Mr. Wm. B. Butler, and who from her childhood had resided in the family of Judge Woodward, and Miss BENNER, aged about 17 years, a young lady from Center county, a visitor at Judge Woodward's, went out for recreation, and while amusing themselves by sliding on ice formed upon a pool on the flats near Judge Woodward's residence, the ice breaking—they were all drowned. A child who witnessed the sad catastrophe, gave the alarm, and persons hastening to the spot, found and took from the water the dead bodies, all having sunk through one aperture in the ice.—Judge W. was in Wilkesbarre at the time, and on receiving the sad intelligence, hastened to the place, where the sorrowful evidence of the dread reality only increased, if possible, the agony of his bosom.

The young ladies were all highly esteemed, as generally as known, and their melancholy deaths are most deeply deplored. It is too faint an expression to say most deeply do we, in common with the neighborhood, sympathize, and mingle feelings of sorrow, with those thus bereaved of relatives. If sincere and deep sorrow of heart, and the most lively sympathies of the community in general, had power to assuage grief—sure we are there would be some mitigation of the grief of the relatives of the deceased. But it is not the province of the sorrows and sympathies of other bosoms, to relieve those more nearly allied to the lost ones. From a higher power alone could relief come.—To him alone with whom are the issues of life and death can they look for succor.

What a heart rending catastrophe!—what a melancholy spectacle! The bodies of three amiable females, who had just before left the same house—all sprightliness and loveliness—and who in buoyancy and cheerfulness of spirit were innocently amusing themselves—now all taken from the watery element, lifeless and inanimate. How strongly illustrative of the Scripture truth, that in the midst of life we are in death. And Oh! how keen the pang to a fond parent's heart. We repeat, could community relieve that pang, as one would they gladly rush to the pleasant task.

After penning the foregoing, we were informed that the young ladies were accompanied in their excursion by a Miss Totten, and two younger daughters of Judge Woodward. Miss Benner first broke through the ice, and was instantly out of sight. Miss Totten hastened to their rescue, and breaking in where the water was not so deep, was enabled to get out.—Miss Butler ran to the rescue, and instantly sunk. Miss Woodward succeeded in getting hold of one of the bodies, herself sinking to her shoulders. In this situation, and holding on to the body, with great presence of mind, she directed those on land to run for help, saying she thought she could endure her position for fifteen or twenty minutes. Soon however she sank. The younger sisters, under the excitement and consternation of the moment, begged that they might go and help Ellen.—But were restrained by Miss Totten. Provisionally there was one present to deter them, or still more sad might have been the catastrophe. In their safety, having been so exposed to danger, relatives have much to console them in their deep affliction.

Miss Butler and Miss Woodward had some time previous sought salvation through their Saviour, and united with the Church of God on earth. Miss Benner is represented, like the others, as having been amiable and conscientious and of exemplary deportment, and probably was also a pious member of the Church Militant.—A comforting hope in their deaths, must be a source of great comfort to their afflicted relatives.

The remains of Miss Benner have been sent to her widowed, and now doubly bereaved mother, in Bellefonte, Centre co. On Monday, the remains of Miss Butler and Miss Woodward were carried to the old burying ground in this borough, followed by an immense sorrowing multitude. Their bodies there rest, while doubtless their spirits are mingling with those of a purer and a peaceful abode, enjoying the gain of departed saints.—Wilkesbarre Advocate.

Inventive Genius.—It is stated, as an illustration of the influence which inventive genius exercises upon manufactures, that some gentleman in Boston, a short time since, employed an ingenious American machinist to devote some study to a mode of cleaning and separating into different qualities the wool from the River of Plate. The attempt was successful.—The machine was produced. The wool was thrown into it and thoroughly cleaned and divided into three kinds, good, better, and best, and is thus turned out assorted and cleaned and ready for market or manufacture. The wool cost six cents a pound, and the first sort procured from it is worth forty cents a pound.

Common School Convention. One of the most able, interesting and important Conventions has been sitting in our borough for the last three days, that has assembled in Pennsylvania for a long period of time. This was a Convention called for the purpose of advancing the cause of Common School education within this Commonwealth. The members of this body were generally men well versed in the subject, of the highest order of intelligence; and their suggestions and recommendations are entitled to the very highest consideration at the hands of the people themselves. Various committees were appointed to report upon the different topics, the Convention adopted reports and resolutions embracing the following proposed changes in our school system: 1st. That a department of education be established, the head which shall devote himself exclusively to this important subject, visiting the various School districts occasionally, by way of stimulating them in charge of them to greater exertions in the cause of education. 2d. That a State Common School Journal be established, as a means of communication between the department and the schools, school directors and teachers. 3d. That two Normal schools be established for the preparation of teachers to impart knowledge to the youths of the Commonwealth, in the most improved manner. 4th. That it be recommended to the various school districts to form associations of directors and teachers, for the purposes of meeting and consulting in regard to the best means of imparting instruction and advancing the cause of education. 5th. That it be recommended to the different districts to appoint county superintendents. 6th. That a uniformity of school books be recommended in the different counties. These were the principal recommendations of the Convention, and we trust they will receive the favorable consideration of the Legislature at an early day. It was acknowledged by every one in the Convention, that our school system was not inferior to that of any other State in the Union, and all that was wanting was to give it efficiency, and carry it out according to the design of its founders, with such improvements as were suggested by the experience of the age. The addresses delivered by Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, Hon. J. M. Porter, president of the Convention, Edward A. Pennington, of Philadelphia, Mr. M. Cartney, of Easton, Prof. Hamilton of Carlisle, and other gentlemen, were calculated to awaken a spirit of inquiry on this vital question, which must lead to the most beneficial results.—Harrisburg Union.

Artificial Wants and Plagues of Life.

We find the beings of our species hurrying and bustling about; sometimes jostling against or running over each other; at other times stubbing their toes, and falling headlong by their own scrambling haste. If we follow them to their houses, we shall often find their meals devoured in haste, and dispatched without a relish—their rooms bedrope with restless anxiety. Expectation and hope are often at fever heat; fear and apprehension, in another hour, shake the whole nervous system; and the next hour is devoted to sad disappointment and bitter despondency. Thus men fume, and fret, and fever, and push their lives away, many dropping into the grave before middle age; while a few like shattered barks, after a furious storm they labor and break like strained bulks and dismantled rigging, till they sink in the boundless ocean of eternity. One chief cause of unreal or imaginary wants, is the silly, childish pride, almost universal among mankind. One cannot bear to have his neighbor outvie him in what are called the elegancies of life. Wealth is principally sought for the sake of display of some kind or other, according to men's various tastes; and the aspirant for the notoriety and fame arising from wealth, is mortified and rendered unhappy, if his neighbor hangs out more gilded symbols of substance than himself. Like the child who will throw away his rattle-box, to seize another more gorgeous in the hands of his playmate, so the great baby of half a century, will throw by his bauble, procured at immense cost, to obtain a more brilliant one than that of his neighbor, that he shall not be out-done in appearance.—Add to this, it is a general weakness of human nature, that the acquisition of anything beyond the bare necessities of life, renders it at once valueless to the possessor. The thing which the man sought with ardent zeal and toilsome labor, when once obtained, is laid aside as useless to his happiness; and he immediately starts upon a new enterprise, and summons up another every faculty of soul and body to chase down another shadow, which, when overtaken, will be trampled under foot, like the bauble that preceded it. Thus, the whole race of our species are unhappy for the present, from a longing after something they have not got; and that longing, like eternity itself, has no limit or end.

Getting Rich in a Hurry.—Some time ago a young man named Fisher left Schuylkill county for California, under an attack of the Gold fever. He died in San Francisco, and the intelligence came to his widowed mother that he had left her some property. Another of her sons started out to settle the estate and collect the property. He reports that the deceased brother had owned 11 lots in San Francisco, one of which he had lately sold for \$6,000. He thinks the property which his brother had acquired may be worth \$21,000, and sends a remittance of \$500 to his mother. She was poor heretofore, but it is said that she is getting quite a number of complimentary friends lately. Shouldn't wonder.

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ROBERT MANLEY, CABINET AND CHAIR MAKER. THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Clearfield county, that he has commenced the above named business, in the shop formerly occupied by J. L. Gattie, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. He desires himself that he can furnish work to all persons who may be pleased to call, to their entire satisfaction. He will keep on hand Cabinet-work and Windsor Chairs of every description. Upholstered chairs made to order. ALSO, Dentist, Invalid, and Chamber Chairs—Chair Beds and Bed Chairs. The Bed Chair can be converted from the Arm chair to a complete bed in two minutes and also will fold to the small compass that can be carried in the arm. It is particularly suitable for Military, Officers and Professional gentlemen. N. B.—Coffins made in the neatest manner and on the shortest notice. ROBERT MANLEY, Clearfield, July 23, 1849—6m

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES Of Clearfield County For 1849. ISAAC BLOOM, jr., Treasurer of Clearfield county, in account with said county from the 5th day of January, A. D., 1849, to the 10th day of January, A. D., 1850, inclusive.

Outstanding debts due County from owners of Unseated Lands, and from Collectors. County State

Register's Office. NOTICE is hereby given, that the following Accounts have been examined and passed by me, and returned filed for record in this office, in pursuance of an act of the Legislature, passed at the session of the Legislature, held at Harrisburg, on the 21st day of February, 1849, and in pursuance of an act of the Legislature, passed at the session of the Legislature, held at Harrisburg, on the 21st day of February, 1849, and in pursuance of an act of the Legislature, passed at the session of the Legislature, held at Harrisburg, on the 21st day of February, 1849.

DR. DAVIS' HORSE LINIMENT. THE best medicine for curing Spavin, Windgalls, Strains or Bruises, that has yet been offered to the public, for sale at the sign of the GOLD MORTAR.

DR. DAVIS' Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry and Turpentine. An excellent remedy for all kinds of Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all kinds of pulmonary diseases, may be had at the sign of the GOLD MORTAR.

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS. THE subscribers are now receiving at their store in Curwensville, a large and well assorted selection of goods suitable for the season consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Drugs and Dye-Stuffs, Hardware, Queensware, Hats, caps and Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, Books and Stationery, and a variety of notions too numerous to mention.

do do Goshen, 20 70 do do Huston, 57 89 do do Jordan, 12 87 do do Karthaus, 18 68 do do Lawrence, 13 60 do do Morris, 15 39 do do Penn, 3 03 do do Pike, 4 06 do do Woodward, 77 25

Total balance due roads, \$135 17 CR—By amt paid Arthur Bell, \$135 17 Isaac Bloom, jr., in account with School Fund. Total amt of school tax rec'd including bal. due at last settlement, \$250 59 CR

Total bal. due School Fund, \$138 01 CR—By amt paid A. Bell, \$138 01 WE the undersigned Clerks of Clearfield County, having examined the accounts of ISAAC BLOOM, jr., Treasurer of said county for the year 1849, do find that he has received and accounted for the sum of \$2,500 59, and the outstanding debts due the county amount to \$2,500 59, and that he has received and accounted for the sum of \$2,500 59, and that he has received and accounted for the sum of \$2,500 59.

Court Proclamation. WHEREAS the Hon. George W. Woodward, Prothonotary of the County of Clearfield, in pursuance of an act of the Legislature, passed at the session of the Legislature, held at Harrisburg, on the 21st day of February, 1849, and in pursuance of an act of the Legislature, passed at the session of the Legislature, held at Harrisburg, on the 21st day of February, 1849, and in pursuance of an act of the Legislature, passed at the session of the Legislature, held at Harrisburg, on the 21st day of February, 1849.

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