THE DOLLAR.

Clearfield, Pa., Feb. 15, 1850.

JUSTICES FEE BILLS.—Those who may be elected Justices of the Peace to-day, will take notice that we will have a supply of Fee bills printed by the time they are needed.

Hon. ALFRED GILMORE.

We learn by the *Pennsylvanian* of Saturday last that a writer in a late number of the *Apalachian*, (a paper printed at Blairsville,) takes the above named gentleman severely to task for his late vote in favor of laying on the table a resolution offered by Mr. ROOT, of Ohio, applying the principle of the Wilmot Proviso to the territory acquired from Mexico. We do not exchange with the *Apalachian*, and therefore knew nothing of this attack until it came under our notice as above stated.

We are not now publishing a partizan paper; and in speaking of our representative, and of this vote in particular, shall say as little of a partizan character as possible. This resolution was offered by one of the chief agitators of the country; and it was offered with a full knowledge on the part of every member of Congress, that if it should receive the sanction of the law-making powers of this government, it would almost certainly effect a dissolution of the Union; or at least create a commotion that might lead to civil war and blood shed. A convention, to be composed of delegates from the slaveholding States, has already been appointed to be held in Nashville in June next; and nearly all the Legislatures of those States have instructed their Governors to the effect, that, if Congress shall pass the Wilmot Proviso, or any measure of a kindred nature, then they (the Governors) shall immediately convene their respective Legislatures for the purpose of devising means for separating from the Confederacy. All these movements, we say, were well known to every member of Congress; and thus informed, what was the plain duty of the honest representative? Was it to hasten the destruction of this Union by voting in favor of a measure whose only practical effect is useless, entirely useless agitation! Or was it not rather his duty so to vote as to quell this fatal spirit of commotion, and give peace and quiet to the counry? Certainly it was. And we rejoice, for the honor of the XXIVth Congressional district, that our representative has thus stood up the fast and firm friend of our glorious Union; and we only hope that on every future occasion he may display a similar attachment to the Union, equally regardless of northern fanaticism and southern violence.

About the time Mr. GILMORE gave this vote in the House, Mr. CLAY was delivering a two day's speech in the Senate, in which he devotes a column or two to show that slavery *never can* exist in this very territory, respecting which Mr. ROOT wished to apply the Wilmot Proviso—and all authentic accounts go to confirm this impression. Then why so much agitation about a mere shadow? Is it not perfect nonsense? And were not those who voted against this agitation acting the part of wise men and faithful friends of the Union? Most certainly they were.

We have often been mistaken, and may be mistaken now, but we hazard the opinion that if Mr. Gilmore shall remain *in* Congress as long as he has been *out*, he will never cast his vote on a disputed question that will receive a more hearty response in the breasts of his constituents.—This approbation is not confined to his own party only. But we have heard a number of whigs—good & faithful friends of the Union—endorse this vote. And why not? There were several whigs—calling themselves free soil whigs—voted with Mr. Gilmore, as will be seen by the vote. [The resolution was laid on the table—105 yeas, to 78 nays, and 43 absent. Every Southern man present, as a matter of course, voted in the affirmative.]

It should be remembered that the people of these Southern States feel very different to what many suppose. They all believe that they have as clear r right, under the constitution, to take their slaves into the Territories—as the people of the non-slaveholding States have to take any description of their property, & that it would be no more a violation of the Constitution to prohibit the one than the other. Thus feeling, and thus believing, can we wonder—while we deeply deplore—that they are threatening extreme measures? They are men like the men of the North—deeply jealous of what they *believe* to be their Constitutional rights. If they are wrong, let us, instead of forcing them against their honest convictions, with the strong arm of power, wait calmly until that destiny which has so mysteriously guided our noble ship of State in safety through so many threatening storms shall provide a way, or enable our Southern brethren to see as we see, and feel as we feel.

Let Pennsylvania take her Stand.

We observe that recently a motion was made in our State Legislature by Mr. *Beaumont*, member of the Assembly from Luzerne county, to appoint a committee to declare the position of Pennsylvania on national questions. The resolution was adopted, and the committee appointed.

We hope this committee will take up the subject immediately, and treat it, not as partizans, but as Pennsylvanians.—Whilst we doubt whether there would be found a single citizen within her broad domain who would cast his vote in favor of the institution of slavery, (were the question submitted) we are at the same time confident that nine-tenths of her honest yeomanry are as decidedly opposed to meddling with it where it now exists, and to the useless and dangerous agitation of the subject in our legislative bodies. Let this fact be made known, in an authoritative and authentic manner, and it will do more to cement the bonds of this glorious Union, than any thing that has ever taken place before. Pennsylvania has been made to assume a false position on this question, and now is the time to set her right.

TOWNSHIP ELECTIONS.—The election for township officers takes place throughout this county to-day.

Important to Mill Owners—again.

It will be recollected that some time ago we noticed a decision made by one of the courts of Philadelphia, sustaining the PARKER claim for damages for the use of reaction water-wheels, and warned those interested to be on the alert—intimating in very plain terms that, to our mind, there was a great want of justice in such a construction of the law, on the law itself.—We now see that the same question has come before the courts of the State of Indiana, and that a decision has been there made directly averse to that made in Philadelphia, as will be seen by the following. The question will now be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States and will be finally settled:

The Parker Wheel Patent.

In the Circuit Court of the United States on Monday evening, after a trial of two days duration, the case—Case assignee of Parker vs. Moreland, was submited to the jury. This trial has excited much attention, partly on account of the great interest involved, and partly because the trials heretofore held in Ohio and Pennsylvania, had resulted in favor of the plaintiff. Messrs. O. H. Smith, Albert S. White, and Zebulon Baird were counsel for the plaintiff, and Messrs, Samuel Judah, Randall Crawford and Joseph L. Jarnegan, for the defendant, and probably this array of forensic force added not a little to the interest of the occasion. For the information of those who were interested, we have obtained a statement of the positions which the defendant's counsel in their argument claimed that they had established by sufficient evidence.

They are as follows:

1. The horrizontal shaft with two or more reaction wheels on it was not new when patented by the Parkers.
2. The outer cylinder was not new when patented.
3. The air tight box was not new when patented.
4. The inner Cylinder is useless and injurious.
5. The scroll is useless and injurious.
7. There is no substantial improvement in the buckets described in the specification and plan—it is the reaction bucket in principle.
7. The combination of percussion and reaction in the same wheel, if possible, is injurious, but is in fact impossible.
8. There is no proof that the specification and plan of the patents of 1829 are now followed as to the form of the buckets or as to the proportion of the gate to the issues; on the contrary, it is in proof by the plaintiff's own witnesses that the wheel called Parker's as now used, is entirely a percusssion wheel.

On Tuesday morning the jury returned a verdict for the defendant. A motion for a new trial was made and overruled. A motion in arrest of judgment to the verdict was made and continued until the next term.—*Indiana State Journal.*

Annexation Proscribed by the British Government.

Important Official Document—Despatch from Earl Grey to the Governor General of Canada.

TORONTO, C. W. Feb. 2—P. M.

The following is a copy of an official despatch received by Lord Elgin, from the home government:

DOWNING STREET, LONDON, Jan. 9, 1850.

MY LORD—I have to acknowledge your despatches, of the dates and numbers quoted in the margin. I have laid these despatches before her Majesty, and also the addresses of the warden and counsellor of the Municipal Council of the Gore district, of the Lieutenant Colonel and officers of militia of the First and Eighth battalions of the regiment of Dorchester, of the officers of the Fourth battalion of the regiment of the Kamouraska district, the inhabitants of St, Anne, and the officers of militia and Lieutenant Colonel commanding battalions of the regiment of Quebec, enclosed in the two first of these despatches, which her Majesty has been pleased to receive very graciously.

It has afforded her Majesty great satisfaction to receive these expressions of that loyalty and attachment to the British crown, which she trusts is generally felt by her Canadian subjects.

With regard to the address to the people of Canada, in favor of severing the province from the British dominions, for the purpose of annexation to the United States, which forms the subject of three of these despatches, I have to inform you that her Majesty approves of your having dismissed from her service those who have signed the document, which is scarcely short of treasonable in its character.

Her majesty confidently relies on the loyalty of the great majority of her Canadian subjects, and she has therefore determined to exert all the authority that belongs to her, for the purposs of maintaining the connexion of Canada with this government, being persuaded that the permanence of that connexion is highly advantageous to both.

Your lordship will therefore understand that your are commanded by her majesty to resist, to the utmost of your power, any attempt which may be made to bring about the separation of Canada from the British dominions, and to mark in the strongest manner her majesty's displeasure with all those who may, directly or indirectly, encourage such a design, and, if any attempt of this kind should take such a form that those who are guilty of it may, according to such advice as you may receive from your law advisers, be made responsible for their conduct in a court of justice, you will not fail to take the necessary measures for bringing them to account.

I am, my lord,
Your most obedient servant, GREY.
To the Right Hon. Earl of Elgin.

Another Despatch from Earl Grey.

MONTREAL, Feb. 2, 1850.

The *Herald* publishes a despatch from Earl Grey, approving of the removal of the seat of government to Toronto, and the dismissal of the militia and officers; also commanding Lord Elgin to do all in his power to suppress the annexation movement.

More of the Annexation Movement.

MONTREAL, Feb. 7.

The annexation association have published a protest against Earl Grey's despatch. In their protest they have not used language of menace or sedition, but have conceived Grey not to be the whole people of England, and think that even the Parliament of England cannot pronounce against them till the subject is submitted before that body in regular course by the people of Canada.

They hold free discussions to be the right of all men, and their only safeguard against despotism and rebellion. They ask the people to decide whether the despatch is in accordance with the constitution, and whether Earl Grey's opinion should affect their right to bring any subject before the legislature of the country. They will not be diverted from their legal course, and thus defending the greatest bulwark of their country's liberties.

Important Decision.

The Philadelphia papers report a recent decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in reference to divorces granted by the Legislature. It was had in the case of Jones vs. Jones, in which Judge Coulter delivered the opinion of that tribunal.—The decision establishes that *divorces by the Legislature for causes within the jurisdiction of the Courts, are unconstitutional and null.* The effect of this decision will be to invalidate seven-eights of the divorces granted by the Legislature since 1836. The practice has been very loose, and divorces have been granted in cases where the reasons have been frivolous, and the causes alleged such as were entirely within the jurisdiction of the Courts, if application had been made to them.—The Constitution of the State restricts the powers of the Legislature in divorce cases, to causes not in the jurisdiction of the Courts. These tribunals have authority to grant divorces a *vinculo matrimonii* in cases of impotency, bigamy, adultery, wilful desertion for two years, and cruel and barbarous treatment; and save incompatibility of temper, these are almost the only causes for which a divorce would be sought. The Legislature, however, have divorced parties without regard to the fact whether the Courts have authority to divorce for the alleged causes.

In the case just decided, Mrs. Jones, the wife, applied to the Common Pleas of Bucks County, where she resided, for a divorce, on the ground of cruel treatment. The husband resisted, and upon trial the issue resulted in his favor, and the divorce was refused. Afterwards the wife applied to the Legislature, without the knowledge of the husband as he alleges, and an act divorcing the parties was passed. The wife then brought an act of ejectment against the husband, to recover possession of property which belonged to her, but in which the husband claimed a life estate, by virtue of the marriage. The husband offered to show the Court that the divorce granted by the Legislature for the same cause as was previously adjucated upon in the Court. This evidence was overruled, and the case went to the Supreme Gourt on that point.

Judge Coulter said that the plaintiff invoked interpretation of the constitution, and to reach that it was necessary to leap over an act of Assembly. In England, Parliment granted divorces for adultry.—But that body proceeded with the utmost circumspection, and acted as a court, examining into the proofs and allegations and requiring the fullest testimony. In this state, the Legislature acts as if the granting of divorces was an exercise of Legislative power; but such a doctrine may well be questioned—the amended constitution expressly prohibits the Legislature from granting divorces where the courts have power. It has a limited jurisdiction with an express prohibitation of the limitation. The act in this case merely divorces the parties, and annuls the contract without assigning any reason. The legislature never summons or gives notice to the parties, and acts upon *ex parte* testimony merely as a legislative matter. In proceedings by a Court of limited jurisdiction, it must affirmatively appear that the court had jurisdiction, otherwise it is *coram non judice.* In Kentucky it has been decided that a divorce by the Legislature is a judicial act—The defendant had a right to estsblish his case, and the evidence offered to show the act of the Legislature ought to have been admitted. The Legislature not having on the face of the act expressed the cause upon which it was granted, the matter is thrown open for judicial inquiry, the judgment is reversed.

Judge Burnside gave notice that he dissented from the opinion of the majority of the Court. It will produce incalculable injury, and he dissenting from it entirely, from beginning to end.—*Berks County Press.*

Prices of Flour and Grain.

The following statement will show the prices of Flour and Grain at the several places mentioned at our latest dates.

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
Philadelphia,	$4 75	1 06	58	32
New York,	4 75	1 10	60	32
Boston,	5 50	1 12	63	33
Baltimore,	4 75	1 05	58	23
Pittsburg,	4 50	79	50	33
Clearfield,	6 00	1 25	75	40

CAUTION.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given to all persons not to harbor or trust my wife ELIZA, on any of my family, on my account, as I am determined to pay no more debts of their contracting after this date.

JOSEPH McCULLY.

February 15, 1850

CAUTION.

ALL persons are cautioned against purchasing or intermeddling with the following described property, now in the possession of Samuel Bickel, of Brady township viz:

1 *Yoke of Oxen and Yoke.* 1 *Cow.* 1 *Wagon.* 1 *Clock.* 8 *Acres of Wheat and Rye in the ground, and* 2 *Sleds.*

As the same are my property, purchased at Constable's sale, & are in his possession on loan only.

DAVID IRVIN.

Luthersburg, February 12 1850.

Still something New, and something Newer Still

IS THOMPSON'S PATENT TRUSS, made of malleable steel, with a ratchet at the bulb so that the pressure can be graduated to suit the convenience of the wearer. They can also be arranged to suit either side with a moment's alteration. A good assortment for sale at the sign of the GOLD MORTAR.—A. M. H.

Clearfield Feb. 12, 1850.

Nature's best Remedy, the American Oil.

GOOD for all irritations, either external or internal. For bruises, scalds, burns, chafes and the like, its efficacy is unequalled. To be had at the sign of the

GOLD MORTAR.

Feb. 12, 1859.

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 Henry S Ehrenfeld, in Philipsburg, *on the first Monday in March next*, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock, p. m., to elect Managers for the ensuing year.

By order of the Board,
W. BAGSHAW, Sec'y.

Philipsburg, Feb 6, 1850—pmd.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons holding Policies in the Lycoming County Mutual Insurance Company, that the following resolutions were passed on the 17th January, 1850:

Resolved, That Collectors be directed to inform delinquents that in case their assessments shall remain unpaid after 30 days' notice, that records of their notes will be made immediately in the Prothonotary's office of their proper county, and collection made according to law.

Resolved, That after 30 days' notice, return be made of delinquents, by the Collectors, to the Treasurer.

JOHN L CUTTLE,
Clearfield, Feb 4, 1850.—pd. Collector.

TO COLLECTORS.

THE Commissioners of Clearfield county have given me written orders to issue execution against ALL Collectors of State and County taxes for years previous to 1849, who may be in arrears on 1st April next; and also against all Collectors for 1849, who have not paid over at least one third of their State and County taxes.

ARTHUR BELL, *Treasurer.*

February 13, 1850.

ATTENTION CLEARFIELD GUARDS.

YOU will meet for drill at the court house on Saturday the 23d instant at 2 o'clock p. m. A sample of the Dress Uniform of the Army will be shown at that time, and other arrangements made to have the company organized as soon as possible. All persons wishing to become members will make application at that time.

By order of the Committee,
February 13, 1850.

NEW STORE AND CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscriber has opened a store adjoining David S. Adams, half a mile east of the Clearfield Bridge, where he has on hand a large and well assorted stock of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Queensware, Boots and Shoes, Mill and Cross-cut saws,

and all articles generally kept in a country store, which he is determined to sell at prices to make it an object for purchasers to give him a call. Annexed are the prices of a few articles:

Blue, Black and Mixed Broad cloths from $2 50 a 5 00
Cassimeres at 1 00 a 2 50
Sattinets, 50 a 1 00
Kentucky Jeans, 37½
Bleached muslins, 8 a 16
Unbleached do 6½ a 12½
Calicos, 8 a 18¾
Sugar, Coffee, Spices, Bacon and Ham at corresponding prices.

☞ Lumber and country produce taken in exchange.

MANNING STEVENSON.

East of Clearfield Bridge, Jan. 31, 1850.

70 BUSHELS OHIO DRIED PEACHES, pared and unpared, for sale by

ISAAC SMITH,

Feb. 6, 1850.

SHERIFFS' SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale in the town of Curwensville, at the house of Samuel Evans, on Wednesday the 6th day of March next, at 10 o'clock, a. m. the following property, viz: A House and lot of ground situate in the town of Curwensville, bounded north by the turnpike, east by lot of J Richards, south by an alley and west by lot of John Dale, being 76 feet in front, 180 feet back, with a Tavern House and stabling erected thereon. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Samuel Evans by

ALEX. CALDWELL Sh'ff.

Sheriff's Office, Clearfield Feb. 6, 1850

ESTATE OF JACOB LEONARD, dec'd.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Letters Testamentary have been granted to the subscribers, executors of the last will and testament of Jacob Leonard, late of Beccaria township, Clearfield county, dec'd, all persons having claims or demands against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement, and persons indebted to the same are requested to make payment without delay.

J. W. WRIGHT, JESSE WILLIAMS. } Ex'rs.

February 4, 1850.—pd

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.

DR	
To amount received from owners of Unseated Lands and sales for taxes	$444 46
To amount received from Collectors	4351 36
do do Jury fees	20 00
Fine of John F Williams	20 00
Redemption money on Lands sold to county	12 49
Amount credited from road fund	33 03
do from school fund	15 27
Balance due Treasurer	292 15
	$5188 76

CR	
Jurors' Expenses	$897 35
Election expenses	965 52
Constables' pay	172 32
Commissioners' wages	247 36
Costs	98 24
Costs in L. Allman's case	486 29
Assessors' wages	314 38
Scalps	150 23
Road views	50 00
Bridges	406 50
Jail fees	165 01
Clerks' wages	125 71
Sheriffs' fees	107 08
Repairs	21 72
Fuel and Stationary	63 05
Auditors' wages	45 50
Court cryers' wages	19 50
Prothonotary and clerk of sessions	115 29
Attorney Generals' fees	33 00
Interest paid	66 17
Printing contract	114 00
Balance due late Treasurer	15 00
do due school districts	131 87
Auditing Prothonotary's accounts	6 00
Costs of selling Lands	24 26
Refunds	11 16
Septenial census	11 00
Exonerations	130 19
Interest on State tax paid	34 37
Balance due Tre'r at last settlement	11 64
	5039 72
By Tre's per cent on $9936 36	149 04
	$5188 76

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

			County	State
From owners of Unseated Lands			$3555 54	
From G. Widemeyer	Penn	1840	4 46	
From Daniel Smith	Gibson	do	2 26	14 83
From S J Tozer	Chest	1841	42	
From S Jordan	Jordan	1842	14 72	23 65
From Jno Lamborn	Chest	do	3 92	1 02
From George Tubbs	Ferguson	do	21 44	13 94
From J McQuillian	Burnside	1843		27 23
From Otto Hoyt	Houston	do	23 92	16 27
From C Neff	Burnside	1844	86 05	
From James Wood	Chest	do	38 63	12 29
From J Bloom jr.	Pike	1845	86	
From Alex Irvin	Borough	'46	10 97	
From S Williams	Chest	do	18 50	
From John Royer	Girard	do	6 17	
From Jesse Wilson	Houston	do		88
From B F Sterling	Pike	do	125 81	84
From Wm Mullen	Beccaria	'47	7 01	
From H Waple	Bogg	do	5 27	
From J B Burmoy	Covington	do	6 50	
From James Rea jr	Jordan	do	155 20	67 75
From Wm Hoover	Bradford	'48	7 18	
From R W moore	Brady	do	13 08	
From N Kern	Burnside	do	96 71	
From S Rorrabough	Chest	do	36 60	
From David Carr	Fox	do		12 69
From P Antes	Lawrence	do	77 00	29 69
From Thos Brown	Morris	do	34 21	
From S Spencer	Pike	do	60 81	
From J H Hegarty	Beccaria	1849	154 79	69 58
From Geo Smith	Bell	do	58 96	8 02
From Jos Stites	Bogg	do	94 06	47 48
From David Litz	Borough	do	106 57	51 48
From A Gearhart	Bradford	do	209 71	31 43
From G Ellinger	Brady	do	234 84	71 07
From J McMurray	Burnside	do	224 07	111 73
From M Pearce	Chest	do	130 64	65 19
From D Hugheny	Covington	do	101 46	14 26
From Thos Waring	Decatur	do	78 63	1 91
From L Barrett	Ferguson	do	63 39	22 62
From S C Patchin	Girard	do	65 61	32 94
From R Graham	Goshen	do	7 13	12 60
From A Brown	Huston	do	15 61	3 48
From Wm Wiley	Jordan	do	137 18	75 52
From J Rubley	Karthaus	do	47 47	19 03
From G P Gulich	Lawrence	do	63 37	22 14
From J Showalter	Morris	do	142 88	29 08
From T Fenton	Penn	do	181 15	84 80
From G Smeal	Pike	do	305 38	126 74
From S Whiteside	Woodward	do	61 52	5 17
			$6898 07	$1131 61
Am't of outstanding orders			2015 00	
Balance in favor of county			$4883 07	

Isaac Bloom, jr., in account with townships for Road Tax.

DR	
To bal. at settlement of 1848,	$140 28½

CR	
By am't paid Beccaria	$23 03
do do Boggs,	10 12
do do Brady,	12 60
do do Penn,	7 76
	$53 51
Bal. due road fund for 1846–7,	86 77½

DR	
To am't of tax rec'd for 1848–9,	$576 44

CR	
By am't paid Beccaria,	$106 33
do do Bell,	4 50
do do Boggs,	21
do do Bradford,	55 01
do do Chest,	8 60
do do Covington,	15 90
do do Decatur,	49 64
do do Girard,	33 14
do do Goshen,	29 70
do do Huston,	57 83
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 96
do do Woodward,	77 25
	$528 04
Bal. due road fund for '48–9,	48 40
do do do for '46–7,	86 77
Total balance due roads,	$135 17
CR—By am't paid Arthur Bell,	$135 17

Isaac Bloom, jr., in account with School Fund.

DR	
To am'nt of school tax rec'd including bal. due at last settlem't,	$250 59

CR	
By am't paid Beccaria, including per centage,	$2 85
do do Bell,	2 40
do do Boggs,	14 43
do do Bradford,	26
do do Brady,	1 26
do do Burnside,	3 74
do do Chest,	7 58
do do Covington,	2 89
do do Decatur,	4 39
do do Fox,	22
do do Girard,	18 15
do do Goshen,	35
do do Huston,	20 75
do do Jordan,	1 01
do do Karthaus,	29
do do Lawrence,	1 76
do do Morris,	27 41
do do Penn,	1 82
do do Pike,	2 83
do do Woodward,	19
	$114 58
Total bal. due School Fund,	$136 01
CR—By am't paid A. Bell,	$136 01

WE the undersigned Commissioners of Clearfield county, having examined the accounts of ISAAC BLOOM, jr., Treasurer of said county for the year A. D. 1849, do find them as above stated; and the outstanding debts due the county amount to Six thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight dollars and seven cents.

Witness our hands this tenth day of January, A. D., 1850.

JAMES ELDER,
BENJ. BONSALL,
SAMUEL WAY, } Com'rs.

Attest—H. B. Beissel, Cl'k.

WE the undersigned Auditors of Clearfield county, having examined and revised the accounts of ISAAC BLOOM, jr., Treasurer of said county for the year 1849, do Report that we find them as above stated; and the outstanding debts due the county amount to Six thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight dollars. Witness our hands this tenth day of January, A. D. 1850.

ROB'T WRIGLEY, sr.
WM. WALLACE,
C. KRATZER, } Auditors.

Attest—H. B. Beissel, Cl'k.

Doctor Yourself.

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

GOLD MORTAR.

DAVIS' Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry and Tar, an excellent remedy to allay Bronchial irritation, to quiet coughing, and to cure all pulmonary diseases, may be had at the sign of the

GOLD MORTAR.

ALSO, a fresh supply of Family Medicines, of nearly all kinds, and of the very best quality, which will be sold very low for *Cash* and—nothin' else.

A. M. HILLS.

Nov. 30, 1849.

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 Stationary, and a variety of notions too numerous to mention.

☞ Those who are anxious to secure bargains would do well to call soon at "THE CHEAP CORNER" and examine our stock of goods.

CRANS & BROTHER.

December 8, 1849.

DISSOLUTION

OF partnership. The partnership heretofore existing between A. McClintick and A. J. Draucker, in the Boot & Shoemaking business, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.—Those having claims against said firm will please take notice that A. J. Draucker is authorized to settle all accounts against said firm, and to receive & receipt for all monies due said firm.

A. McCLINTICK.
A. J. DRAUCKER.

Curwensville, Dec. 25, '49.

A. J. DRAUCKER respectfully informs his friends and customers that he still continues the above business at his old stand. All kind of grain and hides taken in exchange for work at the market price, and cash not refused. Dec. 25, '49.

Blacksmithing Business AT LICK RUN.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have established a BLACKSMITHSHOP, at Irwin's lower Mill, at the mouth of Lick Run, where all kinds of Blacksmithing will be done at short notice, in the very best manner, and at as reasonable prices as can be done elsewhere in the county.

OX SHOEING done in the best manner

Prices of Shoeing:

Horses, (all round,) $1 00
Yoke Oxen, do
Rem