

LIBRARY MEETING.

The Members of this Association will take notice that a meeting is to be held in the Prothonotary's office, on Monday evening, the 29th inst. All persons having books belonging to the institution in their possession, will return them at that time.

By order of THE PRESIDENT.

Dec. 9th 1847.

S. of T. Meeting.

A public meeting of the Son's of Temperance will be held in the Court-house, on Tuesday evening next. Several addresses will be delivered.

A Good Book.—We owe many thanks to the Hon. SIMON CAMERON, of the United States Senate, for placing in our possession a copy of the CONSTITUTION, by W. HICKRY. This work contains the Constitution, with an Alphabetical Analysis, —The Declaration of Independence; The prominent political acts of George Washington; Electoral Votes for all the Presidents and Vice Presidents; The High Authorities, & Civil Officers of Government, from March 4, 1789, to March 4, 1847; Chronological Narrative of the several States, and other interesting matter, with a descriptive account of the State Papers, Public Documents, and other sources of Political and Statistical information at the seat of Government—making a book of 497 pages, handsomely printed and bound.—No editor nor citizen of the Republic should be without it.

The first session of the thirtieth Congress met on Monday last. We expect to receive the President's Message to-morrow, and will lay it before our readers at full length in our next paper, if it is no longer than his last annual message.

Mr. Clay's Speech.

We publish the resolutions offered by Mr. Clay, at Lexington, which formed the ground-work of his great speech on that occasion. From the resolutions, the reader can readily infer the character of the speech, which is very eloquent and flowery, but it is entirely too long for us to think of publishing.

Mr. Clay charges the Annexation of Texas as the primary cause of the war, and the marching of our troops to the Rio Grande, as the immediate cause. He does not say that Texas was not an independent nation, nor that there was any violation of national rights, in her annexation to our Union. But Mr. Webster, in his late to-day speech, in Massachusetts, says in so many words, that the "Annexation of Texas was no cause of offence to Mexico." This, however, is a settled question, Texas was an independent nation, and had a right to do with herself as she pleased, just as other independent nations; and if she chose to join the American Union Mexico had no more right to growl about it than Mehemit Ail.

And now for Mr. Clay's "immediate" cause of the war, the marching of our troops to the Rio Grande. Let us present our argument by way of a comparison: suppose that England occupied the position of Mexico, and that the Canadas occupied the position of Texas: That she, (the Canadas) had declared her separation from the mother country, fought her battles of independence on some hallowed San Jacinto, and there taken prisoner the Chief Magistrate of Great Britain and his army: That she had formed a Republican government similar to our own—made treaties, established commerce, and was acknowledged as an independent nation by all other governments, and that for a period of nine years a hostile force was not allowed to find rest upon her soil: That she then, under the impression that she would improve her own condition and benefit the human race, would ask permission to join the American Union—be accepted—all the items and conditions arranged, and her territory constituting part of our Union by every requirement of justice and legality: That while the arrangements for annexation were progressing, the British Minister at Washington should notify us that his Government would look upon annexation as a cause of war, and that as soon as the Union of the two republics had been effected the British Government should declare that "a state of war existed between the two countries," and would proceed forthwith to organize and concentrate a military force on our borders, say at Nova Scotia: What would be said of the President that would refuse or neglect to order an opposing force to any point in this annexed territory that would afford the most effectual means of repelling the threatened invasion? Would he not be execrated and loathed as the author of his country's dishonor? Now this is the history of the annexation of Texas. Change

the names and the picture is perfect. And yet Mr. Polk, for doing in the one case what Mr. Clay nor no other man would dare to condemn if applied to the other, is denounced for violating the Constitution and involving his country in a foreign war.—Should we not be governed by the same rules in our intercourse with weak nations that should control our intercourse with strong ones? If we should, then how shamefully erroneous is the charge of Mr. Clay!

We had intended to say much more, but our limits again admonish us to withhold.

Is there no Remedy?

Our papers that go in the Western mail were deposited in the Post Office last Friday morning, and remained there until yesterday. We ask is there no remedy for this?

We used to have three or four different mail routes from, or passing through our town; but through the spirit of retrenchment, the Post Office Department abolished all but one, and on this we presume the contractor receives his pay for delivering us a daily mail (East and West alternately.) The contract requires the mail to be brought here from the East, by way of the Snow-shoe & Packerville turnpike three times a week. The excuse for violating the contract doubtless will be the want of a bridge across Clearfield creek. This will not avail, however, as arrangements were made by which the mail, and if needs be, the coach, also, could be ferried across, with perfect safety, and very little delay, unless the water is extraordinarily high. However, we believe it is the duty of the contractor to forward the mail until some insurmountable obstruction presents itself, and if, in order to have the mail delivered, it is found necessary to leave the coach behind, it should be done.

Our community have patiently borne with this apparent neglect too long. We are determined to lay our complaints before the proper tribunal, and respectfully ask to be relieved from such treatment in future.

GOING AHEAD.—The effort on behalf of the country press to have the law restored, allowing newspapers a free circulation within thirty miles of their place of publication, is progressing in fine style. Every country paper has spoken out plainly and in tones that denote the necessity of the measure. The act of Congress repealing that law, whether so designed or not, was a most fatal stroke to the country press, while it was a real god-send to the monopolizing mammoth city sheets.

The Harrisburg Union of the 20th inst., says that the injury done to the Canal by the late freshet, is not of serious consequence.

The Washington Union states that United States treasury notes are at a premium of 8 per cent, in Mexico.

TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT—BURNING OF THE PROPELLER PHOENIX ON LAKE MICHIGAN—TWO HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

The Daily News has received the following telegraphic despatch from Pittsburgh:

News has just reached here, by way of the Lakes, of a sad catastrophe which happened on Lake Michigan, by which nearly two hundred human beings have been hurried into an untimely grave.

On Sunday morning last, the Propeller Phoenix, bound up the Lakes, was discovered to be on fire, when within 19 miles of Sheboygan. The fire broke out under the deck, and a fresh wind prevailing, spread with a fearful rapidity. The utmost consternation prevailed among the passengers, and it was impossible, amidst the excitement which followed, to make the proper efforts to stay the flames and save the boat.

There were over two hundred passengers on board, and the scene was heart-rending in the extreme. Mothers crying in frantic madness for their children—wives clinging to their husbands, and crying aloud for mercy from above. Some in desperation plunged into the Lake—others in their wild delirium rushed headlong into the flames.

It was a harrowing spectacle, and humanity shudders at the recital of it. Most of the passengers succeeded in escaping in the boats, and the rest either perished in the flames, or were drowned.

Capt. Sweet, who was lying on a bed of sickness, was saved in one of the boats.

Those who so miraculously escaped in the boats, were shortly after picked up by the steamer Delaware, which have in sight just in time to witness the dreadful fate of those on board the ill-starred Phoenix, but too late to render them any earthly assistance. Every attention was paid to the survivors by the officers and crew of the Delaware. One hundred and fifty of the passengers were German emigrants. The Phoenix was owned by Peas & Allen, of Cleveland, and insured for \$15,000.

Mr. Clay's Resolutions.

The following are the resolutions offered by Mr. Clay at the late Federal meeting at Lexington, Ky. We publish them as a matter of record:

I have embodied Mr. President and fellow-citizens, the sentiments and opinions which I have endeavored to explain and enforce in a series of resolutions, which I beg now to submit to your consideration and judgment. They are the following: 1. Resolved, As the opinion of this meeting, that the primary cause of the present unhappy war, existing between the United States of America and the United States of the republic of Mexico, was the annexation of Texas to the former; and that the immediate occasion of hostilities between the two republics arose out of the order of the President of the United States for the removal of the army under the command of General Taylor, from its position at Corpus Christi to a point opposite Matamoros, on the east bank of the Rio Bravo, within territory claimed by both republics, but then under the jurisdiction of that of Mexico, and inhabited by its citizens; and that the order of the President for the removal of the army to that point was injudicious and unconstitutional, it being without the concurrence of Congress, or even any consultation with it, although it was in session; but that Congress having, by subsequent acts, recognized the war thus brought into existence without its previous authority or consent, the prosecution of it become thereby national.

2. Resolved, That in the absence of any formal and public declaration by Congress, of the objects for which the war ought to be prosecuted, the President of the United States, as Chief Magistrate, and as commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, is left to the guidance of his own judgment to prosecute it for such purposes as he may deem the honor and interest of the nation to require.

3. Resolved, That by the constitution of the United States, Congress, being invested with the power to declare war, and grant letters of marque and reprisal, to make rules concerning captures on land and water, to raise and support armies, to provide and maintain a navy, and to make rules for the government of the land and naval forces, has the full and complete war-making power of the United States; and so possessing it, has a right to determine upon the motives, causes, and objects of any war, when it commences, or at any time during the progress of its existence.

4. Resolved, As the further opinion of this meeting, that it is the right and duty of Congress to declare, by some authentic act, for what purposes and objects the existing war ought to be further prosecuted; that it is the duty of the President, in his official conduct, to conform to such a declaration of Congress; and that if, after such a declaration, the President should decline or refuse to endeavor, by all the means civil, diplomatic, and military, in his power, to execute the announced will of Congress, and in defiance of its authority, should continue to prosecute the war for purposes and objects other than those declared by that body, it would become the right and duty of Congress to adopt the most efficacious measures to arrest the further progress of the war, taking care to make ample provision for the honor, the safety, and security of our armies in Mexico, in every contingency. And, if Mexico should decline or refuse to conclude a treaty with us, stipulating for the purposes and objects so declared by Congress, it would be the duty of the government to prosecute the war with the utmost vigor, until they were attained by a treaty of peace.

5. Resolved, That we view with serious alarm, and are utterly opposed to any purpose of annexing Mexico to the United States in any mode, and especially by conquest; that we believe the two nations could not be happily governed by one common authority, owing to their great differences of race, law, language, and religion, and the vast extent of their respective territories, and large amount of their respective populations; that such a union, against the consent of the exasperated Mexican people, could only be effected by large standing armies, and the constant application of military force—in other words, by despotic sway exercised over the Mexican people in the first instance, but which, in process of time, be extended over the people of the United States; that we deprecate, therefore, such a union as wholly incompatible with the genius of our government, and with the character of free and liberal institutions; and we anxiously hope that each nation may be left in the undisturbed possession of its own laws, language, cherished religion and territory, to pursue its own happiness according to what it may deem best for itself.

6. Resolved, That, considering the series of splendid and brilliant victories achieved by our brave armies and their gallant commanders during the war with Mexico, unattended by a single reverse, the United States, without any danger of their honor suffering the slightest tarnish, can practice the virtues of moderation; and magnanimity towards their discomfited foe. We have no desire for the dismemberment of the United States of the Republic of Mexico, but wish only a just and proper fixation of the limits of Texas.

7. Resolved, That we do positively and emphatically disclaim and disavow any wish or desire, on our part, to acquire any foreign territory whatever for the purpose of propagating slavery, or of introducing slaves from the United States into such foreign territory.

8. Resolved, That we invite our fellow citizens of the United States, who are anxious for the restoration of the blessings of peace, or, if the present war shall continue to be prosecuted, are desirous that its purposes and objects shall be defined and known; who are anxious to avert present and future perils and dangers with which it may be fraught; and who are also anxious to produce contentment and satisfaction at home, and to elevate the national character abroad, to assemble together in their respective communities, and to express their views, feelings, and opinions.

SANTA ANNA TRIED FOR STEALING.

A letter from Mexico, dated the 20th of October, and published in the Tampico Sentinel, states that Santa Anna has taken up his residence in Tehuacan, whence he intends to defend himself against the charges brought against him. It is not only alleged against him that he abandoned the city on the night of the 13th of September last, with his army, in the most cowardly manner, leaving the city without protection, but that previous to his leaving he robbed the treasury department of all bonds and every other species of available means. And to cast off all suspicion from himself, he then ordered that the prison of the Acordada be opened and its convicts let loose upon the community. The hall of the House of Representatives was entered by them, its chandeliers broken into a thousand pieces, the rich tapestry torn from the windows and strewn about the floor, and the residue of the splendid hall mutilated, if not entirely destroyed.

WE SPIT UPON THE ENGLISH CHARITY.—Cordially, eagerly, thankfully, we agree with the English Times in this one respect.—There ought to be no alms for Ireland.—It is an impudent proposal, and ought to be rejected with scorn and con-

tumely. We are sick of this eternal begging. If but one voice in Ireland should be raised against it, that voice shall be ours. To-morrow, to-morrow, over broad England, Scotland and Wales, the people who devour our substance from year to year are to offer up their canting thanksgivings for our 'abundant harvest,' and to fling us certain crumbs and crusts of it for charity. Now, if any church-going Englishman will hearken to us; if we may be supposed, in any degree, to speak for our countrymen, we put up our petition thus: Keep your alms, ye canting robbers—but don't put your pockets upon the Irish plunder that is in them—and let the begging-box pass on. Neither as loans nor as alms will we take that which is our own. We spit upon the benevolence that robs us of a pound and flings back a penny in charity. Contribute now if you will—these will be your thanks.—Dublin Nation.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN MEXICO.—The following from the Matamoros Flag, is all the account we have seen of the late earthquake in Mexico, as announced by Telegraph. It appears to have occurred on the 31 of October, the day on which the shock was felt in the city of Mexico, as described by Kendall:—Penn'n.

"A paper printed at Guadalajara, dated the 5th ult. of October a. d., gives the particulars of the destruction of an entire city, (Ocuilan,) in the State of Atlixco, by an earthquake, on the 31 ult. We could not get the article translated, but gather from it that the city, a very considerable one, was entirely destroyed—not a house left standing, and nearly the whole population buried in the ruins. The extent of the disaster was not known at the time the article was written, but the scene presented is described as awful. The earthquake was not confined to this one city; its effects were felt over a considerable portion of the surrounding country, and caused serious injury to several monasteries and small villages."

SPITTING OF BLOOD.—It should be remembered, when the stream of life is encumbered with morbid humors, that its volume or quantity is increased, the blood-vessels are filled to overflowing; hence a rupturing of those which terminate in the lungs, and spitting of blood, consumption, and other dreadful complaints. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are certain to put an immediate stop to spitting of blood; because they take out of the circulation those useless and corrupt humors which are the cause not only of the burning of blood-vessels, but also of every malady incident to man. From three to six of said Indian Vegetable Pills taken at night on going to bed, will in all cases give immediate relief, and if repeated a few times, will most assuredly restore the body to a state of sound health.

Beware of Counterfeits of all kinds. Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble in outward appearance the original medicine. The safe course is, to purchase of the regular agents only, one or more of which may be found in every village or town in the State.

The genuine for sale in Clearfield, by R. Shaw. For other agencies see advertisement in another column.

Principal Office, 163 Race Street, Phila.

By Divine permission, there will be preaching in the Presbyterian church in this place, on the first (next) Sabbath, by Rev. J. FLEMING, and on the first Sabbath in Feb. '48, by Rev. JAS. LINN. In Pike township, on the 2d Sabbath in Dec. by Rev. J. FLEMING, and on the 4th Sabbath in Feb. '48, by Rev. S. COOPER.

Meeting of County Commrs.

PERSONS having business to transact with the Board of Commissioners of Clearfield county, will take notice, that said Board will be in session at their office, in the borough of Clearfield, on Thursday the 30th of Dec., (next), at 10 o'clock, a. m. Attest—H. P. THOMPSON, Clk. Comm's Office, 8th December, 1847.

TO RENT.

THE Tavern House and appurtenances, now occupied by Robert Ross, near Curwensville. Possession given on the first of April, or on the first of March if required. There is also, a BLACK-SMITH SHOP, near the said Tavern, which will be for rent.

Apply to the subscriber. Wm. IRVIN. Pike township, } Nov. 8, 1847.

Stray Heifer.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber residing in Lawrence township, about the middle of July, a White and Red Heifer, marked with tar, and supposed to be two years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of according to law. AMOS REED, sen. Lawrence, tp. Nov. 24, '47.

TEACHERS WANTED.

SEVEN School teachers wanted in Pike township, of good moral characters, and otherwise well qualified to teach the Common Schools, and to commence in two weeks, or as soon as teachers can be procured. The Board will meet at Curwensville, on Saturday, the 11th Dec. at 1 o'clock P. M., at which time those making application will be expected to attend. By order of the Board of Directors, Curwensville, Nov. 24, 1847.

CAUTION

IS hereby given to all persons not to harbor or trust on my account, a certain boy named George Barret, who absconded from me. Said boy is about 17 years of age, and was indentured to me until he attained the age of 21 years. Wm. IRVIN. Pike tp, Nov. 5, 1847.

WANTED.

A PERSON or persons to cut one hundred cords of WOOD, for which a reasonable price will be paid in CASH. Wm. IRVIN. Curwensville, Nov. 8, 1847.

TANNERY.

SAMUEL B. TAYLOR, RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Clearfield county that he has leased the well known Tannery of William Hartshorne in Curwensville, and that he is prepared to carry on the business in all its branches. Orders can be supplied at the shortest notice, for Country or Spanish Sole Leather, Upper and Calf-skin, at lower prices than ever offered before in the county, for cash. An assortment of ready made BOOTS and SHOES will be kept constantly on hand. Hides and country produce taken in exchange for work. Please give us a call. S. B. T. Curwensville, Sept. 9, 1847.—pl

New Fall and Winter GOODS.

CRANS & BROTHER, Curwensville, Pennsylvania, HAVE, and will keep constantly on hand, a large assortment of Dry-Goods, Hardware, Queens-ware, Groceries, Drugs and Dye-Stuffs, Tin-ware, Books & Stationary, Hats, Caps and Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, Tobacco and Segars, Umbrellas, Carpet and Carpet and Cotton Yarn, Collectories, Paints, Oils, Teas, &c. &c.,

All of which they are prepared to sell on the most reasonable terms. CRANS & BROTHER are the Agents for the sale of Dr. Jaynes' celebrated family medicines. Goods exchanged for Lumber, Produce and Furs, for which the highest prices will be given. December, 2, '47.—tl

Estate of James Moore Dec'd.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the subscribers on the estate of the above deceased, late of Penn township, Clearfield county, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately, and those having demands against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ANDREW MOORE, JANE MOORE, ELISHA FENTON, Penn tp, Sept. 1, 1847.

LANDS belonging to the Estate of Samuel Cochran!

THE County of Common Pleas of Chester County having appointed P. F. Smith, Trustee to sell and convey the lands belonging to the Estate of Samuel Cochran, deceased, late of Chester county. All persons wishing to purchase any portion of the lands in Brady township, will apply to the subscriber, and all those who are indebted for purchases from the former Trustee, are requested to come forward and make payment.

JOSIAH W. SMITH, Atty for P. F. Smith, Trustee. Borough of Clearfield, } Sept. 30, 1847.—paid.

Estate of Morris Webb, dec'd.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION having been granted to the subscriber, on the Estate of Morris Webb, late of Jay township, Elk county, therefore all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are required to make payment immediately, and those having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement. CHAS. WEBB, Adm'r. Jay township, Elk county. 25th Sept. 1847.

DR. JAYNE MEDICINES.

KRATZER & BARRETT'S, Clearfield, Pa.—and I. L. BARRETT & Co., Clearfield Bridge, Are the regularly authorized agents for the sale of the above valuable medicines, and have on hand a very large supply.—They also intend keeping constantly on hand a full supply. June 10, 47.

G. W. HECKER, Attorney at Law,

CLEARFIELD, PENN'A. July, 20, '47.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the P. O. at Clearfield, Oct. 1, 1847. Bunting Rebecca S. Bundy Miss Lovins; Billings Lorenzo or Edward Roberts; Crusan John; Dean Rev. Jas. F.—2; Holt John; Harshbarger A.; Howland Alonzo; Irwin James; King Chas. Dr.—2; M'Kenney A.; Mapes Wm.—2; Orr Constable; Fatchin John; Robison Samuel; Robison Miss Sarah; Reams Miss Mary J.; Scofield Alexander; Widrow Thomas; Winn John. WM. L. MOORE, P. M.