

Raftsmen's Journal

COME AND TAKE ME.—DUNN.

VOL. 1.

CLEARFIELD, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1854.

NO. 16.

THE RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.



CLEARFIELD, PA.
Wednesday, October 18, 1854.

Notice.

An erroneous impression has got abroad that H. BUCKER SWOFF, Esq. has abandoned the legal profession, and is now devoting his whole time to the editorial chair of this paper. The Journal occupies but a small portion of his attention, and all those who have professional business with him, will find him ready and willing to attend to it, by calling at his office two doors East of the Journal office, up stairs, in Graham's Row.

The absence of the Publisher, together with a very natural desire to rest a little after the labors of an exciting political contest, must be our excuse for issuing a half-sheet, this week. Hereafter we shall issue our paper as usual, only giving more than the usual variety of interesting matter.

TO THOSE INTERESTED.

We understand that the impression has got abroad that the Journal was only intended to last during the late campaign, and that it is about to be stopped. We beg leave to assure our friends that such is not the case, and we have no doubt the report has been circulated for the purpose of injuring the paper, by preventing persons from subscribing. The Journal was purchased, and started by a joint stock company who are fully able to keep it up, and there need be no fears whatever of its discontinuance. We intend to exert ourselves more than ever to publish a first rate paper, and should we receive the necessary encouragement, we will, ere long, enlarge it to seven or eight columns. No exertions will be spared to make it one of the best county papers in the State.

THE OFFICIAL RETURNS.

It seems there is a discrepancy between the official returns of this county as certified to Harrisburg, and as they stand upon the Record. Bigler's majority as certified is 240, as it stands here it is 260. From the representations made we presume the latter is correct, and therefore, we so publish it. His former majority was 736, making a difference of 476. This, in his own county, is a most triumphant victory for the friends of Pollock, and we have no doubt, had we been fighting against a citizen of some other portion of the State, we would have carried the county by a large majority. A large number voted for Gov. Bigler through personal motives alone. In fact, this was the manner in which the leaders here sought to conduct the campaign. They avoided principles, and used all their power to get up a personal feeling, and wherever they went, claimed the support of the people of the county for Gov. Bigler, as one of their fellow citizens, representing the honor Clearfield was to receive from having furnished a Governor two successive terms, with other arguments of equal calibre. We congratulate our fellow-citizens, on the triumphant success, in Clearfield, of AMERICAN PRINCIPLES.

The News.

The news from Europe are far from exciting. The expedition to the Crimea had succeeded in landing, and the transports returned to Yarna to bring up 14000 additional troops, which, when landed, would make the total number in the Crimea 72000. They have marched on towards Sebastopol. The affair is slowly approaching a crisis.

The batteries of Odessa are reported to have been bombarded, but with what success is not known. The French fleet in the Baltic has been ordered to return to France. The allies have decided that neither Sweaburg nor Cronstadt shall be attacked this winter.

The splendid iron steam ship, City of Philadelphia, which sailed from Liverpool on the 29th ult, on her first trip, with six hundred passengers on board, struck on a rock off Cape Race, and soon became a total wreck. The passengers escaped. The catastrophe is attributed to the disarrangement of the compasses. Of the six on board, no two agreed, owing to the attraction of the material of which the vessel was composed.

The magnificent steam ship Arctic, came in collision with a propeller boat, supposed to be the 'Charity' of Montreal and sprung a leak, which soon caused her to 'go down.' The passengers and crew took to the boats, and a raft which had been constructed. A large number of passengers were drowned, and the fate of some is yet uncertain. A number of vessels have been sent to the scene of the disaster, in the hope of picking up passengers afloat on portions of the wreck.

THE RECENT ELECTION.

The Loco-foco papers are filled with long windy, and labored articles, attempting to account for their recent unparalleled defeat.—They attribute it almost unanimously, to the "Know-Nothings," now as ever, attempting to disguise and conceal the real issues involved in the contest. It is perhaps true that the "Know-Nothings," as they are called, voted for Judge Pollock, yet it is equally true, as is shown by the vote of Mr. BRARD, that of themselves it would have been impossible to elect him.

There were many and various considerations to influence those who cast their votes for Judge Pollock, prominent among which was the design to rebuke the National Administration, not only for its wanton and unholy violation of a sacred covenant between sister States, by which the source of the bitterest sectional agitation that ever has or will disturb the harmony of our republic, was re-opened, but also for its utter impolicy and corruption, and its truckling to sectarian bigotry and intolerance, as manifested by the appointment of McKeon, Campbell, and consuls and ministers ad infinitum. In addition to this, there was the desire to decrease the public debt, and diminish the burthen of taxation by procuring the sale of the Public Works, and introducing into the Government a more economical management of the State finances.

The large increase of the public debt under Gov. Bigler's administration, and the fact, more apparent now than ever, that the Public Works are annually sinking thousands upon thousands of dollars, justly alarmed the tax-payers of the Commonwealth, and roused them to a sense of their own interests. To these may also be added the strong determination, manifested by all portions of our people to utter a distinct and positive declaration of hostility to a division of the Common School Fund for sectarian purposes.

But still stronger than all these was the deep rooted American sentiment that pervades the hearts of our people, and which will ever speak in thunder tones against any party that bids for a sectarian and foreign vote. The issue was most distinctly made by the Democratic party themselves. They boldly charged the Whigs with being in alliance with a "secret, anti-bound society" whose object was a gross invasion of the constitutional privileges of a certain sect or class. They charged them with attempting to disfranchise naturalized American citizens, without a shadow of necessity or reason. They raised this hue and cry for the express purpose of concealing the real and vital issues involved, and of securing for their candidates the support to be derived from this degrading appeal to prejudice and bigotry,—to the "baser passions of the heart," to the "superstition &c., engendered in the minds of the ignorant, the weak, and the timid." Having thus rested their cause upon this issue, and this issue alone, it had the effect to array the members of a particular sect, and the adopted citizens, against the Americans at the polls, and to engender a feeling of resistance which otherwise would never have existed, or at least would only have existed to a limited extent.

The defeat of the Loco-foco party, then, upon this issue, clearly demonstrates that any attempt to introduce a foreign element, as such, into the party politics of this country, will ever be met with the stern, unyielding, and unanimous opposition of native born Americans. While we are perfectly willing to give to foreigners all the civil and religious rights guaranteed to them by our Constitution and laws, we are yet jealous of our American institutions, and can never consent to place adopted citizens in improper relations to the government, be their prejudices and opinions what they may. The result of the late election demonstrates the belief of a large majority of our people in the sentiment, that "Americans born, should rule America."

But it is over—the contest is decided, the people have again asserted their sovereignty over their servants, through the ballot-box, by vindicating their American sentiments, and the great conservative principles of their government. There is, indeed, something truly grand and imposing in a whole people exercising the right of suffrage, and the minority bowing without a murmur to the will of the majority. The shadow of our glorious Republic looms large over the earth. It has sprung from the mighty forests of the New World, as the warrior goddess of antiquity sprung armed from the earth, to throw a gloom over crumbling dynasties, and in the evening of their day, to point to the sun-rising of a glorious tomorrow.

ALEXANDER CALDWELL.

We are not yet able to say whether Mr. CALDWELL is elected or not. There is a strong probability, however, that he is successful. If the report is true that he has 157 majority in Elk, it secures his election beyond all doubt. We sincerely hope it may be so. Whether he is defeated or not, it is an eternal death blow to Loco-foco Know Nothingism in this county.

LEFT THE PARTY.—Col. REAR FRAZER, the Lancaster Democratic "War Horse," made a speech at the Whig Jubilee, in that city, congratulating his fellow-citizens on the defeat of Governor Bigler.

"The Result in this County."

"If we compare the result in this county with that of the rest of the Democratic counties in the State, and particularly those immediately adjoining us, we certainly have great reason to rejoice. With the 182 'Natives,' who voted for Bradford, and could never have been induced to vote for Bigler, we have cut down the Democratic majority, in their candidate's own county, from seven hundred and thirty-six to fifty-eight; and this too when they claimed, before the election, one thousand!"

In looking back over the campaign, we have the proud gratification that no member of our party "stooped to conquer." Not a single act presents itself to cause a feeling of regret, but the whole contest was conducted, on the part of the friends of Judge Pollock, with a high regard for the character of his opponent, and of our fellow citizens, and in a manner that reflects credit upon those interested. No advantage was taken or sought, no documents were circulated, no money was used, nothing was done unfairly to defeat Gov. Bigler. His official acts were canvassed, and his principles discussed, and if his friends saw proper to leave these undefended, while they directed their entire attention to an imaginary foe, it was their fault, not ours.

The causes of Gov. Bigler's repudiation by his own county, are manifest. It is not the effect of "Know Nothingism," as our democratic friends are so ready to believe. Apart from the great principles involved in the contest, and the measures of State policy, there were local questions which will, in a great measure, account for the result in Clearfield County. The people believed that Gov. Bigler had failed to fulfill promises made by him, and for him three years ago. It was then faithfully promised that if he should be elected, the raftsmen of the West Branch should receive an appropriation to clear out and remove the obstacles from the bed of their river. But not only was no appropriation ever obtained, but no effort was ever made by the Governor to accomplish it. If it was not within his power, the promise should never have been made, and so the people regarded it, in all portions of the County.

Another question which affected him, in the upper end of the county, was his failing to fulfill the promise made for him three years ago, that he would obtain for the people of that region a new county, to be called Pine. It was most unequivocally promised, in New Washington, three years ago, that if Gov. Bigler should be elected, they should have Pine County. We may trace the cause here, notin "Know Nothingism," why Judge Pollock had a gain of 107 votes in Burnside township. These are some of the reasons why Gov. Bigler "received the unkindest cut of all" from the people of his own County, and though he may be "a great and good man, one whose conduct through life is without spot or blemish," he has been cut down, not through "misrepresentation, treachery, and the defection of trusted friends," but because he failed to fulfill his promises, because he stood upon a platform of principles antagonistic to pure Americanism, and because he endorsed a measure loathsome to the heart and mind of every freeman. He was "cut down" because he was the candidate of a party, the leaders of which truckled to sectarianism and foreign influence, because his appointments were made in the very teeth of the majority of his fellow citizens, and because AMERICANS HAVE RESOLVED TO RULE AMERICA!

CONGRESSMEN ELECTED.

- 1 Dist. T. B. Florence, Democrat.
- 2 " Job. R. Tyson, Whig.
- 3 " Wm. Milward, Whig.
- 4 " Jacob Broome, American.
- 5 " Nathan L. Jones, Whig.
- 6 " J. Hickman, American Dem.
- 7 " Wm. C. Bradshaw, Am. Whig.
- 8 " J. Glancy Jones, Democrat.
- 9 " A. E. Roberts, Am. Whig.
- 10 " J. C. Kunkel, Am. Whig.
- 11 " J. H. Campbell, Whig.
- 12 " H. M. Fuller, Am. Whig.
- 13 " Asa Packer, Democrat.
- 14 " G. A. Grow, Free Soil Dem.
- 15 " J. J. Pearce, American Dem.
- 16 " Lemuel Todd, American Dem.
- 17 " D. F. Robinson, Am. Whig.
- 18 " John R. Edie, Am. Whig.
- 19 " John Cavode, Am. Whig.
- 20 " John Knight, Am. Whig.
- 21 " David Ritchie, Am. Whig.
- 22 " S. A. Purviance, Am. Whig.
- 23 " John Allison, Am. Whig.
- 24 " David Barclay, Am. Dem.
- 25 " John Dick, Whig.

Anti-Nebraska Men.

Whigs 4 Democrats 2
American Whigs 12 American Democrats 4
American 1 Nebraska Democrats 4

Prohibitory Liquor Law.

We are unable to tell, from the returns we have received, whether the Prohibitory Law is defeated or victorious. We have still reason to hope it has been carried, though the returns from some of the counties look gloomy. We will be able to give the official vote in our next.

ORIO.

We have carried Ohio by 60,000, and Indiana ditto.

STATE VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

COUNTIES.	1851.	1854.
Adams	2472	1945
Allegheny	8797	5985
Armstrong	2181	2472
Beaver	1952	1996
Bedford	2279	2202
Berks	4721	4186
Blair	2295	1704
Bucks	5208	5483
Butler	2782	2536
Cambria	3650	3987
Carbon	1229	1468
Centre	587	1374
Chesler	1885	2374
Chester	6309	5550
Cleburne	1201	1468
Clearfield	962	1698
Clinton	951	1296
Columbia	1021	2041
Crawford	2953	3422
Cumberland	2908	3441
Dauphin	3699	2890
Delaware	2147	1891
Elk	154	465
Erry	3510	2110
Fayette	292	319
Franklin	3782	3235
Fulton	705	849
Gettysburg	1272	2250
Hanover	2455	2241
Indiana	2510	1752
Juniata	1092	1240
Lancaster	1443	1351
Lawrence	6226	1614
Lebanon	2137	1919
Lehigh	2024	1919
Luzerne	3015	3392
Mercer	2471	1009
Montgomery	2067	2175
Morgan	409	488
Mifflin	2673	2760
Monroe	1443	675
Morris	425	2107
Nichols	494	400
Northampton	494	400
Northumberland	2827	4100
Northwestern	1825	2029
Ohio	1312	1638
Philadelphia	21760	22091
Pike	169	836
Potter	621	571
Schuylkill	4099	4746
Snyder	2759	1096
Susquehanna	2123	2315
Tioga	227	458
Township	1463	2326
Union	2817	1949
Warren	1132	1638
Washington	1137	1242
Wayne	3042	2915
Westmoreland	1019	2182
Westwood	913	578
York	4725	5149
Total	178,034	188,499
Pollock's Majority		4434
Bedford, Potter, Forrest, Venango, and Warren yet to hear from. Will make the majority at the old vote, about 32517.		10973

Our Jubilee.

The friends of Judge POLLOCK, resolved on Friday night last to have a sort of "jollification," over our triumphant victory, and accordingly assembled early in the evening in front of the Journal office, which was brightly illuminated in honor of the occasion. When the crowd got together a handsome transparency was lighted, bearing on one side the inscription "JAMES POLLOCK AND OUR OWN COUNTRY," and on the other "No division of the School Fund, and the Sale of the Public Works, America Forever!" The transparency accompanied with appropriate martial music, by G. W. RUEHM JR., ALEX. SOUTHARD, and JOHN S. RADBAUGH, was borne to the lower end of town, where the procession was formed under the marshaling of that veteran whig, TOM SNEY, and proceeded through the different streets, followed by the juvenile Whigs, bearing lighted torches. We must not forget here to notice the beautiful flags, for which we were indebted to the ladies, and which reflected great credit on their taste and enthusiasm.

When the procession returned to the Journal office, a motion was made that the crowd be addressed by J. B. GORDEN Esq. who made a most eloquent and appropriate speech. He was followed by—ourselves in a few remarks, after which the crowd adjourned to GEORGE LANICH's to witness a display of fireworks.—After the lighting of some Roman candles &c., a large fire was kindled in the street, and the fun was kept up till a late hour, with music reading the returns, cheering for the successful candidates, &c. &c.

An opposition fire was kindled by the Loco-focos, who, of course, had no more manners than to interfere on such an occasion, but like their sham democracy, it was short lived, and the Whig boys, determined not to be beat, procured a barrel of tar, which with other combustibles, soon made such a blaze that it got too hot for the "trundle-bed democracy" and they "abstained."

The whole affair passed off in the most pleasant and harmonious manner. There was no quarrelling or fighting, but everything contributed to add to the pleasure usually derived by a successful party, in such "jollifications."

FIRST TRAIN FOR SALT RIVER.

For the convenience of dissatisfied Loco-focos this new and splendid train of cars will leave Tyrone Station, for the other side of Jordan, on Saturday next, at 10 o'clock A.M. BARRETT, Conductor. MOORE, Engineer. THE CORPORAL, Fireman.

Pencil Notes.

Coming—Winter.
Above par—Americanism.
Sore—the Loco-focos over their defeat.
Bad habit—running about at night.
Fashionable—overcoats and hot stoves.
Glorious—the Jubilee on Friday night.
Badly physical—the Clearfield "Clique."
On our side—the ladies on Friday evening.
The question—What's become of our Railroad?
Growing out of date—white hats. Getting too cold.
"Necessity knows no Law."—Ditto a great many lawyers.
Second hand goods—Widows and auction furniture.
Plenty—Apple parings, butter boilings, quiltings, log rollings, wood choppings, &c. &c.
A dandy—one fourth walking stick, and the rest kid gloves and hair's grease.
Can't quit—the politicians talking on the corners. Its got to be a sort of second nature.
Did they?—We suppose they felt good—even upon bad liquor.—"Democratic Paper."
How did you know it was bad, did you try it?
To be here.—The Rt. Rev. Bishop POTTER, will preach in the Episcopal Church of this place, on Friday evening next.
The Greytown Navy—Two fishing smacks, and the latter with a hen-coop.
Bad Signs—to see a fellow lie down in the gutter thinking it his bed, and commence calling a poor innocent hog all sorts of hard names, mistaking it for his wife.
Sound on the fifth—our young friend Geo. W. RUEHM JR. He is entitled to the thanks of all those who were enlightened by the martial music on Friday, and Tuesday evening.
Peaches.—Mrs. A. IRVIN will accept our thanks for her present of delicious peaches. They were a luxury which a set of poor mortals cooped up in a Printing Office don't often enjoy.
Spirit Rappings.—A full 'medium' received the following dignified communication recently from the Spirit of Daniel Webster: "I am sickled to death with Pollock's Election."
News.—A Western editor, being scarce of news recently published an entire chapter from the Bible, adding that he had no doubt it would be new to most of his readers!
Wanted.—A kitchen with a soft tongue, and a half pint of cream, for a couple of young squirts who have commenced to run after the girls before their beards are long enough.
A Swag.—Mr. JAMES INWIS has presented us with a cigar about a foot long of his own growth and manufacture. It is an excellent article of tobacco, and very neatly put up.
Come off with flying colors.—The Corporal in Brady, His "Dutch Speech" must have took well. His know-nothingism did at all events, as evinced by the large vote for Backus. The Corporal's sound on the goose question.
Another Jubilee—in the neighborhood of our friend Allen Mitchell's, on Monday evening. We learn that those present had a jovial time, and every thing passed off harmoniously and in good order. Allen can't be beat.
Encourage your own.—He who would prosper himself should labor to advance the prosperity of those around him. Therefore we say encourage your own—your own mechanics, lawyers, doctors, and printers. Help one another, pull together and you and we shall be happy.
A Swag.—It is claimed in their jubilee speeches to be altogether a Whig victory.
Democratic paper!—We don't know whether you were among the blackguards that kept up such an infernal howling on the other side of the street, or whether it was the effect of that "bad liquor," but from some cause your "long ears" didn't serve you right, as it was and is most distinctly claimed as an American Anti Nebraska Victory.

ANOTHER "JOLLIFICATION."

A large delegation of the friends of POLLOCK, CALDWELL, and BARCLAY, the American Candidates, came from Curwensville last evening, and entered town in procession with music, flags, banners, &c., among which was a neat Transparency, with the inscription—"Curwensville gave 27 majority for POLLOCK.—An American victory!"
After parading through some of the streets, and giving the Journal office three cheers, (which compliment we are pleased to acknowledge,) they adjourned to the Whig headquarters, GEORGE LANICH's, where we made them a brief speech. They enjoyed themselves during the remainder of the evening by throwing fire balls, building a large bon-fire in the street &c. &c.

The whole affair passed off with great credit to all concerned. Nothing unpleasant occurred to mar the harmony of the occasion, and when the delegation left, it was with the respect and good opinion of all classes of the community. The disreputable attempt of some of the "trundle-bed democracy," for a few days past, to create a false impression, and to bring about an insulting and disgraceful scene in our streets, by their threats, jeers, and contemptible insinuations, proved abortive. Nothing of the kind was ever intended and the Americans of both Curwensville and Clearfield, have too much regard for their own characters, and for the feelings of others, to follow the example of the Loco-focos, who three years ago went from this place to Curwensville, and gave three groans in front of the house of an esteemed private citizen of that village, because he saw proper to take a bold stand in opposition to Gov. Bigler.

Letter From the Hon. John M. Clayton Delaware.

A copy of the following highly interesting correspondence has been placed in our hands for publication. It will be read with more than ordinary avidity.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3d, 1854.

HON. JNO. M. CLAYTON.—My Dear Sir:—Many of your fellow citizens, deeply impressed with the importance of having all the offices under the Government of this State Government filled with able and intelligent men, free from the prejudice and ignorance of our institutions, which foreign birth, education, and influence is so apt to produce, and also feeling a high respect for your personal character, and admiring the ability displayed by you in conducting the affairs of the nation, whilst filling a station but little inferior in responsibility to that of the President of the United States himself, are encouraged to hope, from some of your late speeches and votes in the Senate of the United States, that you coincide with them in sentiment, and that you will endeavor to carry out their views, by consenting to be their candidate for the highest office within their gift. But the more fully to ascertain your views, you will confer a favor by stating, whether, if elected, you will pledge yourself to exclude from all civil offices, persons who do not possess the requisite constitutional qualifications for filling the offices of President and Vice President of the United States; except in the case of foreign, diplomatic, or commercial agencies, or otherwise, where the services of persons possessing the above mentioned qualifications, cannot be commanded, without detriment to the public interest. The opinions freely expressed by you in debating the question now prominently before the people, have made us fully acquainted with your views in regard to them.

I will merely add that neither myself nor those for whom I act are in any way connected with any secret society or organization, but are simply actuated by a desire to introduce what we consider to be a very salutary and necessary reform, into every department of our government. I am, very respectfully, your friend,

D. ROSEY KING.

WASHINGTON, August 8, 1853.

D. ROSEY KING, Esq.—My dear Sir:—Protracted and severe sickness since the receipt of your letter of the 3d ultimo, has prevented me from keeping up my correspondence. Let me begin then by replying to your principal question. I respond to that by declaring frankly that I never was, am not now, and never shall be a candidate for the Presidency. I have seen enough of it to form a decided opinion that for me there is no position in this kind less desirable. I shall be content with the seat in the U. S. Senate, which the kind partiality of friends in my native State has assigned me. Indeed, I would not exchange it for any under the government.

The year 1857 must decide a momentous issue in this country. Are the American people prepared to share with aliens the right of governing this nation, at the ballot box, as soon as these aliens can make a declaration of intention? They may, and often do make such a declaration, within a week, or even a day, after landing on our soil. Again are the American people prepared to share, with aliens, every blessing and benefit conferred upon them as American citizens, and even to give them a share of the public domain? By the Nebraska bill, Congress has conferred upon them the right of voting, and by the Homestead bill, which is still pending, and to be decided upon next winter, they are to have an equal share of the public domain, on the same terms with native and naturalized citizens. Again, the American people must decide whether, other circumstances being equal, the native citizen is or is not fairly entitled to a preference in the distribution of honors and offices, in the country which gave them birth.

The state of my health will not permit me to discuss these questions in a letter. Our naturalization laws are unquestionably defective, or our alms houses would not now be filled with paupers. Of the 134,000 paupers in the United States, 68,000 are foreigners and 66,000 natives.—The annals of crime have swelled as the jails up Europe have poured their contents into the country, and the felon convict, reeking from a murder in Europe, or who has had the fortune to escape punishment for any other crime abroad, easily gains naturalization here, by spending a part of five years within the limits of the United States. Our country has become a Botany Bay, into which Europe annually discharges her criminals of every description.

I have no prejudice against the honest foreigner, who comes here to seek an asylum from the tyranny of rulers abroad. All my sympathies are with them, and when they become naturalized, I will defend them, as American citizens, in their rights, as fully as those born on the soil. I would ineluctate and practice religious toleration, in its broadest sense, but I would see to it that no man of any sect whose creed teaches them to deny religious toleration to me and my countrymen should ever hold office here, or power of any kind to persecute us for our religious opinions. No man who acknowledges allegiance to any foreign potentate or power, or who holds himself under obligations to obey the edicts of any such potentate or power, shall be by my vote placed in any post or office under the American government. I would defend the rights of men of all religions to the full extent to which those rights are guaranteed by the American Constitution. But while I would advise every American citizen to defend the religious rights of all others, even at the hazard of his life, I would at the same time advise him to perill his life, not less freely in defence of his own.

I do not undertake to enter into the subject how far foreigners, who are not naturalized in this country should be permitted to hold office. You will find that you can lay down no general rule upon this subject, to which there will not necessarily be exceptions. It is sufficient for my purpose, standing as I do, without the power, and without the wish, to have the power, to confer offices upon others, to say that, in my judgement, a native American citizen, under equal circumstances of qualifications and merit, is better entitled to the honors and offices of the country than a foreigner, whether naturalized or not. And now, seeking no office from you or your friends, or anybody else, I have the honor to subscribe myself, Very sincerely and respectfully, your friend,

D. ROSEY KING, Esq., Philadelphia.