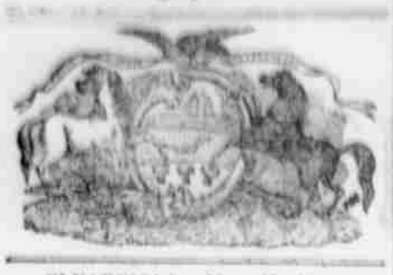
The Republican.



CLEARFIELD, May 11, 1859.

Democratic State Ticket.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT
OF PHILADELPHIA.

SURVEYOR GENERAL,
JOHN ROWE
OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

The News.

The steamship Anglo Saxan, with Liverpool dates to the 27th ult., arrived at Quebec on the 8th.

The crisis in Europe continues, and war seems to be inevitable, although no declaration has yet taken place.

Cotton has declined, and breadstuffs gone up in price.

Austria has given Sardinia fourteen days longer to disarm and disband her volunteers.

It is rumored that France and Rushia, have entered into an alliance offensive and defensive.

The French troops are also said to be entering Sardinia.

The rumored alliance between France and Russia, had caused a panic in the London money market.

The very latest despatch report the Austrian army as being expected to cross the Tinico, (the boundary between Austria and Piedmont,) at any moment.

The French troops are entering Piedmont, and great warlike activity prevailed throughout France. The French contingent of troops for the year is to be raised to 140,000.

France throws all the blame of the war upon Austria.

England, France and Prussia, have each protested against the conduct of Austria towards Sardinia.

A detailed account of the commands of the principal French generals is given, but it is too lengthy for our space.

It is worthy of remark, that the London *Times* says, that the Russo-French alliance "is most startling, changing in a moment the whole aspect of continental affairs."

MEXICO, is still the theatre of civil war without much prospect of a speedy abatement.

CALIFORNIA news to the 15th ult. have been received.

The bill forming the six lower counties of California into a new territory, to be called Colorado, has passed the Legislature and been sent to the Governor for approval.

The market at San Francisco were unchanged.

The dates from Victoria are to the 9th ult. A vessel brought $100,000 in gold dust.

The mining news from the upor Frazer river were encouraging. The laborers from the lower country had all gone to the mines.

The news from New Mexico report the Indians all quiet.

A destructive conflagration took place at Pittsburgh on last Saturday among the steamers, by wich ten were destroyed.—The loss is estimated at $155,000. The flames did not reach the warehouses.

Mr. Bishop of Connecticut, late member of Congress, has been appointed by the President, Commissioner of patents, and Judge Greenwood of Arkansas Commissioner of Indians affairs.

The Forney Junto.

The disappointed office-seekers whom Forney marshalled at Altoona, on the 4th inst., under the name of a State Committee, by their proceedings, remind us not a little of a collection of tom cats on the roof of a wood-shed, which usually results in a great deal of noise, some fur, and a general scamper into the neighboring alleys, garrets, cellars and other obscure feline hiding places.

However, while in session, the caterwauling committee took decided steps towards a redress of their grievances; which may be sumed up in the following preamblo and resolutions, which, although not exactly in the language of the original, contain their entire substance, and are perhaps nearly in the shape they would have been presented to the public, had it not been necessary, after so much sonnd and fury as has been vented by them, to cover their ingnominious, "back out" with a screen of long drawn phrases expressive of doctrines they do not believe, and high sounding declarations of a patriotism they do not feel. This flimsy veil of hypocrisy will be insufficient to shield them from the disgrace they have incurred by their treason and apostacy, and the contempt of all honest men, or to hide the true intent and meaning of the senseless and contradictory jargon of their resolutions and address.

For the benefit of our readers we give the resolutions as condensed as possible, so that they can get the sense without the nonsense.

WHEREAS, "When, in the course of human events," a few disappointed political aspirants are moved to give vent to their feelings of hatred, and execute purposes of revenge, in expressions and deeds of treason and hostility to the organization which had protected and supported them until their demands became too arrogant and unreasonable to be longer acquiesced in, it behooves them when they become convinced of the fruitlessness of their enterprise, and the weakness of their hold upon the sympathies of the people, to get out of their unpleasant predicament as easily and as speedily as possible; therefore be it

Resolved, That we prepare to "fizzle."

Resolved, That we have "fizzled."

As to the final result of the Forney-Lauman movement, there can be but one opinion—they and their adherents, to use the language of the Washington *States*, the organ of Hon. S. A. Douglas, "must fall, by the irresistable force of gravitation, into the arms of the opposition."

They make no nominations, yet they declare their determination to vote in opposition to the candidates of the Democratic party. For whom then are they going to vote? They cannot vote against anybody without voting for somebody else, therefore the irresistable conclusion is forced upon us, that they are heart and hand with the Republican party, and will support the candidates of the coming June Convention, at the next election, as they did at the last. Let them go. Such miserable tricksters are a disgrace and an injury to any party.

POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY.—The Mauch Chunk *Gazette*, a Republican sheet of the most ultra character, in speaking of the Anti-Lecompton men, with whom it claims a close political relationship, thus sneers at the doctrine of popular sovereignty:

"Our Anti-Lecompton Democratic neighbors, whilst they are in spirit, feeling and action, almost confirmed 'Black Republicans,' and must, to be consistent, eventually land in the ranks of the party known by that very popular and intensified name, *continues to harp about their favorite idea* (!)—Popular Sovereignty!"

The Gazette evidently regards this "harping about their favorite idea," as a very great absurdity, and decidedly at variance with their strong tendencies towards the party with the very "popular and intensified name;" and it is not very far wrong in so doing. There is something so supremely ridiculous in the rant and cant of Forney and his crew about "popular sovereignty," when at the very time their voices are loudest in laudation of it, their actions tend directly towards the entire subversion of the principle, that we are not at all surprized that their Republican allies are becoming ashamed and disgusted with such trifling dupticity. But this can all be arranged, when they meet to form a "closer union," as in the case of the clean-handed and pure-hearted American or Know-Nothing party, by just passing over the great cardinal point of their profession, saying nothing about popular sovereignty, and accepting a place on the Republican platform as being sufficiently commodious, narrow as it is, for the accommodation of this valiant body of recruits. But in the mean time caution should be observed about speaking too freely in favor of this doctrine, for fear some of the rank and file, not so deeply in the secret, might not feel bound to march under a new banner without the motto of their old one engraven upon it.

MR. STANTON'S LETTER ON KANSAS AFFAIRS.—The propensity for letter-writing of Mr. F. P. Stanton, whom our readers may remember as at one time Secretaay of State for the Territory of Kansas, last manifested itself in the form of a letter to the editor of the Kansas *Herald of Freedom*,—which however does not reveal anything new or important, though it proves his vindicativeness and hostility to the Administration; a fact which we suppose does not particularly concern any one but himself. The three points in the letter which alone are worthy of notice, are—that, "he concedes the point that Kansas will be a free State;" that her interests will be promoted by the exclusion of slavery; and that the people of Kansas had better not meddle with national politics.

The first point was long since apparent to every body who looked at the true state of the case; the second is the foundation and real cause of the first; and as to the third, the electors in that Territory, who are so soon to take a part in the Presidential contest will doubtless use their own discretion. The announcement of Mr. Stanton that he is not yet prepared to act either with the Democratic or Republican party, will not create any great public uneasiness, or be likely to lead to a modification in the platform of either.

FRIGHTFUL CATASTROPHE ON THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—*A Locomotive Blown to Fragments, and Three Men Killed.*—We learn from the Pittsburgh papers that a catastrophe of the most appalling nature occurred on Monday morning on the Pennsylvania railroad, in the vicinity of Greensburg. It appears that the ballast train was in service as usual, and that while on its way east, and within a short distance of Greensburg, the locomotive exploded with a tremendous report, killing three men and shattering the engine to pieces. John Dodds, the engineer, and Mr. Woods the Conductor, were killed instantly, and Joseph Speelman, engaged as a fireman on the train, injured to such an extent that he died in a few minutes. The engine, as we have stated, was blown to pieces, and so great was the force of the explosion, that parts of it were sent whirling in the air hundreds of feet from the scene of the disaster. *Tyrone Star.*

The Carey Dinner and the Tariff

The late complimentary dinner to Henry C. Carey, Esq., has again revived the fruitful themes of discussion between the advocates of Protection and Free Trade. At that festival Mr. Carey was handsomely complimented for his long and laborious efforts in favor of the Protective system: efforts which we may conscientiously say were worthy of a better cause; efforts which, from the publication of his earliest work down to his latest production, "Principles of Social Science," are bound down and circumscribed within the space of one idea, the exploded, hackneyed, and altogether fallacious one, which bears the name of Protection to Home Industry.

What does it signify for Mr. Carey to stigmatise the policy of the United States Government, "Because it has abandoned the people to the tender mercies of foreign traders and manufacturers! Because its policy looks to the exhaustion of the soil! Because it denies to the people the power of diversifying their employments, and thus limits them to the choice between becoming, on the one hand, mere delves, and on the other, mere traders in the products of other hands and other lands! Because, as a consequence of this, the power of production is steadily declining! Because we are becoming from day to day more colonized!" Can Mr. Carey and the hundred and fifty gentlemen who surrounded him, and who may be held fairly to represent the opinions of the Protective School of Politics, echo these sentiments when they look abroad over our country and see its astonishing development in natural resources? What does it mean, that the population of the United States doubles itself every twenty-five or thirty years—a rate three or four times as great as England, in other respects the most prosperous nation on the earth? What means her networks of railways covering an extent of mileage, greater perhaps than the aggregate of all the other railways in the world? What does it mean, to see the hardy bands of emigrants penetrate the untrodden wilderness and build up, almost by magic flourishing communities? On what ground can it be accounted for, that the country is continually reaching out its long arm, and adding member upon member to the Confederacy, thus stretching its length over the whole extent of the continent? How can these things be? What are they all the signs of? Do they betoken the prosperity of a nation, or its decline? If we look abroad to the history of the world, and mark the decline of nations, what are the signs, which in that condition, they exhibit? Do they show such an extension of empire by the arts of peace? Do they exhibit activity and enterprise among the people at a continually accelerating pace? These are the tokens which display the progress and development of our loved Confederation; and we would ask, in matter of fact terms, if the picture presented by Mr. Carey, exhibits the state of the case in its true colors.

We do not wish to revive here the elaborate arguments which have been used over and over again on this question.—The country and the people know them by heart, and there is no power which can remove from the Protectionists the effects of early training in that school of politics. Before children have had time to inquire into the nature and causes of things, they hear the spacious arguments of Protection to Home Industry rang into their ears; and it is no wonder they cannot afterwards remove the effect of the early prejudices which are thus fastened upon them. But we would say to the people, in tones that they can all understand, close not your eyes to the existence of facts; place these facts before you in a clear light—fortified by the figures, if you please—and then ask yourself if the mournful dirges of the Protectionists are well founded, or whether they do not proceed from the dictations of an inferior minority of manufacturers, who are ever anxious, like the scheming Iago, to put money in their purses—for what was the sole, obvious and inevitable effect of the Protective system, but to tax the million for the benefit of the few? The progress of the American nation has been one of rapid, brilliant and unprecedented success since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, and so it will continue, in spite of all the denunciations of the Restrictive school.

Mr. Carey's late work "Principles of Social Science," may be considered the climax of the arguments which are used by the Protectionists; but while it shows a familiarity with the flimsiest possible theories, with the materialistic and utterly impracticable hypothesis of M. Comte, it exhibits, at the same time, an ignorance of the simplest facts which are visible to the most superficial man of business. Not the least of the peculiarities of Mr. Carey's work is the fact that it conflicts in *every* particular with *all* the principles of political economy since the time of Adam Smith; and the most remarkable of its peculiarities, and one which we were utterly unable to understand on perusing the work, is the fact of his dependence on that great initiator of the system for argument in favor of Protection, when we all know that nearly the whole purpose, and certainly the most important purpose which Smith had in his mind was the destruction of that principle. So strong indeed were his arguments in favor of freedom of commerce that it has been said, by Lord Brougham, we believe, that the "Wealth of Nations" was rather a polemic agninst the protective system, than a treatise on political economy. And upon a perusal of "The Principles of Social Science," we are still more convinced that the prejudices of Mr. Carey, as of all the Protectionists we have ever seen, will not permit him to see through the complications of our foreign relations, of our international exchanges, of the laws which govern the exchange of commodities, to a sufficientiy clear extent to enable him to be competent to form a judgment as to what constitutes, in these respects, the material interests of a nation.

To set, however, the fears of the protectionists at rest, we would say, that a country increases in manufactures according as its population becomes more dense; the denser the population, of course the less room for agricultural pursuits, and the more the necessity of finding some other; and until the population of the United States becomes so great that there will be no outlet for the surplus, it is perfectly in vain to talk of competition in manufacturing with a country where the density of the people, and the consequent great competition of labor reduces wages to the lowest point Would the Protectionists like to see the wages of American laborers reduced to a level with those of England, France and Germany? We know they would not. But such reduction is the inevitable accompaniment of manufacturing pursuits, and it is an error of judgment, and contrary to the course of facts and figures, to suppose otherwise.—*Daily Argus.*

Important Public Bills.

The late Legislature passed important supplements to the Exemption Law and to the license law of the State, which have been approved by the Governor. They are as follows: AN ACT relating to the granting of licenses to hotel, inn or tavern keepers.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That it shall be lawful for the several courts of quarter sessions of this Commonwealth to hear petitions, in addition to that of the applicant, in favor of, and remonstrances against the application of any person applying to either of them for a license to keep a hotel, inn, or tavern and thereupon refuse the same, whenever, in the opinion of the said court, such inn, hotel, or tavern is not necessary for the accommodation of the public and entertainment of strangers or travelers; and so much of the sixth section of the act of Assembly, relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors, passed the twentieth day of April, 1858, as is inconsistent herewith, is hereby repealed: *Provided*, That the several courts of quarter sessions empowered to grant licenses shall have and exercise such discretion, and no other, in regard to the necessity of inns or taverns, as is given to said courts by the act relative to inns or taverns, approved 11th March, 1834: *Provided further*, That nothin this act shall apply to the city of Philadelphia.

W. C. A. LAWRENCE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JNO. CRESSWELL, Jr.
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the fourteenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

WM. F. PACKER.

AN ACT relalative to the expemption of three hundred dollars, and to the widows and children of decedents.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwelth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the widow or children of any decedent entitled to retain three hundred dollars out of such decedent's estate by the law of this Commonwerlth, and every person entitled to the exemption provided for in the act, entitled "An Act to exempt property to the value of three hundred dollars from levy and sale on execution or distress for rent, approved the ninth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine," may elect to retain the same, or any part thereof, out of any bank notes, money, stocks, judgments, or other indebtedness to such person; and that in all cases hereafter, where property shall be set apart for the widow and children of any decedent, the same shall be appraised and set apart to said widow and children by the appraisers of the other personal estate of such decedent.

W. C. A. LAWRENCE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JNO. CRESSWELL, Jr.
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the eighth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

WM. F. PACKER.

A WOMAN AND THREE CHILDREN WALKED BAREFOOT NINETY MILES.—Yesterday forenoon, a woman, apparently about thirty years of age, a girl of four, and a niece of fifteen, were found walking upon the levee, through the drenching rain, their thin and time-worn garments scarce covering their nakedness. Mr. John Baker, the wharf-master, kindly invited them nto the wharf-boat, built up a rousing fire, and made them as comfortable as circumstances would permit. He then learned from the woman that she was from Bracken county, Ky., and was on her way to Pittsburgh, where her parents reside, with her two children and orphan niece. Her husband went to California some years ago, and died there. The woman had struggled on in poverty, until she was at length compelled to return to her former home in rags.

Without shoes to cover their feet, the four walked the entire way to Lexington, a distance of ninety miles. How weary and foot-sore, and faint and hungered, they became, it is useless to describe. At Lexington, they were kindly forwarded by railroad to Louisville, and from that point reached this city by boat, throught he generosity of the commander. When found upon the wharf by Mr. Baker, they were in search of a Pittsburgh boat, in hopes to get passage to that city.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

THE END OF THE CUBA FILIBUSTER EXPEDITION.—The famous Cuba filibuster expedition has turned up at Port au Prince, Hayti, consisting of Don Jose Ellas Hernandez and thirty-two others, all Cubans.—It seems that they agreed with the captain of the brig African to put them into boats within fifteen miles of the port of Fuevas Grandes, in Cuba, for which service he was to receive $1000. When the time came for them to leave the vessel, there was too much sea on or too little courage among them to venture, and so the vessel continued her voyage to Port au Prince. The Captain-General of Cuba has despatched a vessel of war to Port au Prince to demand the expeditionists, and if they have not succeeded in getting on board some vessel to come to the United States, we shall not be surprised to hear that he has strung up some of them, by way of encouraging others, and sent the rest to try the African airs of the Spanish prisons at Ceuta.

☞The Senate of our State Legislature elects one-third of its members each year, two-thirds, or twenty-two, holding over. The politics of those who hold over at this time is as follows: Eleven Democrats, eleven Opposition. Of the retiring Senators, six are Democrats, and five Opposition.

A LONG TERM.—John Lehman has been sentenced to imprisonment for life, at Urbana, Mo., for violating the person of Miss Delilah Wilderman. The prisoner was a day or two afterwards convicted of horse stealing, and sentenced to an *additional* eight years.

THE MIDDLE DIVISION OF THE SUNBURY AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The middle division of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, embracing the backbone of the Alleghenies, was not permanently located until within a few days past. Of course there was much difficulty in ascertaining the best route amidst such a wilderness of lofty mountains. Surveys had been made several years ago, but none of them proved satisfactory, and for the last two or three years there were one or more corps of Engineers on various proposed routes. The road has at length been permanently located, on the Driftwood branch of the Sinnemahoning, by way of St. Mary, in Elk county. This is the line recommended by Capt. JARRETT, who as a scientific and practical Railroad Engineer has no superior. It is no doubt the best, cheapest and shortest practical line, and the most advantageous to the Railroad company generally. (*Clinton Dem.*)

THE MILITARY OF OUR STATE.—The election for all commissioned officers throughout the State, except Maj. General, will take place in June next, in the different volunteer companies. These officers are elected for five years. The Maj. General is elected in July following by the commissioned officers. An oversight existed in the late military law, by which all the Maj. Generals were continued in office for one year succeeding the election of commissioned officers. It being desirable the terms of the Maj Generals and other commissioned officers should be nearly uniform, an amendment to the law was passed by the Legislature a day or two before the close of the session, providing for the election of the Maj. in the month following the election of the commissioned officers.

CAMELS.—Speaking of the Government camels, a Texas paper says:

"On the word of command being given by the native keeper, the huge animal lay down to receive his load, which consisted of hay weighing in the aggregate 1,400 lbs., firmly bound to the panner placed upon the animal's hump. At the word, the camel arose, without any apparent effort, and walked off in a stately manner through the city. We are informed that the same animal had 1600 lbs. placed upon him, with which enormous weight he arose. They are represented as tractable and affectionate. As an example of their affection, Mrs. W. informs us that a pretty white one, which she had petted would always kiss her when within kissing distance, which we think showed good taste on his part, in addition to an affectionate disposition."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUMP MAKING.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Clearfield County, and the public generally that he has resumed the business of making Wooden Pumps and boring pipe-logs, and will be happy to execute any work in his line at the shortest notice and in the best manner, at prices to suit the times. Apply personally at the residence of J. S. Cole in Lawrence township, one and a half miles Southwest of Clearfield borough, by letter at Clearfield P. O.

may 11th 1859. G. H. BALL.
[vol. iv, no. 17.] 6m pd

WANTED.

A Journeyman Cabinet-maker, of industrious and sober habits, and a good workman, can have constant employment by applying soon to the undersigned.—Good wages will be given.

JOHN GUELICH.
Clearfield, Pa., May 11th, 1859.

20 DOLLARS REWARD.—Escaped from the Jail of Clearfield County, Pa. on the night of the 3d May, inst. a young man named Owen McGovern, imprisoned on a charge of burglary. Said McGovern is five feet seven inches high, light built, dark hair, large keen eye, and of rather fair complexion. He had on a pair of dark cattinett pants, domestic gingham shirt, a black hat, a pair of gum shoes, and took with him a red flannel shirt. The above reward will be given for the apprehension of the said McGovern and his delivery to the undersigned in Clearfield borough.

FREDERICK G. MILLER,
Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Clearfield, Pa. May 11, 1859.
[no. 17, vol. iv.]

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. The undersigned hereby give notice that the firm of MERRELL & CARTER, heretofore doing business in the borough of Clearfield, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted by O. B. MERRELL, at the same place, in whose hands the books and accounts remain for collection.

O. B. MERRELL.
L. R. CARTER.
May 6, 1859.—3t. no. 17, vol. iv.

CLEARFIELD GAS COMPANY.—The Commissioners appointed by the act to incerporarate the Clearfield Gas Company,' are requested to meet at the Court House in the Borough of Clearfield, on Saturday next (May 14), at 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of organizing, and making preparations for opening the Books for subscriptions to the stock of said Company. A full attendance is requested.

may 10, 1859.—1t. no. 17, vol. iv.

GROCERY AND CONFECTIONARY.

STEPHEN GRAFF informs his old friends and the public generally, that he has re-opened his Grocery and confectionary at the old stand in the Borough of Curwensville, where he will be prepared to supply all with Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Bacon, &c. Beer, Lemonade, Candies, Fruit Cakes, &c. &c. He respectfully solicits a share of patronage.

N. B. He is also prepared to accommodate the public with all sorts of Cooper Work, and will repair barrels, tubs, &c.

may 11, 1859.—no. 17. vol. iv.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted in the estate of William Weber late of Brady township, all persons having claims against said estate, will present them without delay to

CHARLOTTA WEBER,
Administratrix.
Brady tp. may 10, 1859.—no. 17. vol. iv.

Millinery and Mantumaking.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Curwensville and vicinity, that she has commenced the above business, one door above Thompson's store, where she will be pleased to accommodate all who may favor her with their patronage.

MARGARET MOORHEAD.
May 2, 1859.—no. 16, vol. iv.

BLANK ARTICLES Agreement, legal form for between School, Directors, and Teachers, for sale at the office of the "Clearfield Republican."

All wanting to emigrate to a mild climate, good soil, and fine market, see advertisement of Hammonton Lands.

ONE DAY LATER!!!

The War in Europe carried into Africa, and

ISAAC JOHNSTON just receiving and opening, at his shoe store on the corner of Second and Locust streets (one door above the Post Office,)

A Large and Beautiful Assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS,
BUSKINS, SLIPPERS, TIES, &c. &c.

of every variety of style and material, from the heavy brogan to the fairy slipper.

—ALSO—

Misses', Boys' and Children's
SHOES, GAITERS AND SLIPPERS
OF ALL KINDS.

To which is added a large Stock of

LEATHER,

Such as Sole Leather, Kip, Heavy Morocco, Assorted Linings, &c. &c.

Which he will sell Very Low for Cash.

☞Custom work made to order as usual with promptness, and in the neatest and most durable manner.

My old customers and all others, are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock, and judge for themselves.

ISAAC JOHNSTON.
may 11, 1859.—tf. no. 17, vol. iv.

RIVERS & DERIOUS'
GRAND DRAMATIC
EQUESTRIAN COMPANY
AND
GYMNASTIC,
Acrobatic & Ballet Troupes.

WILL EXHIBIT AT CLEARFIELD FRIDAY MAY 20th.
AFTENOON PERFORMANCE AT 2 O'CLOCK.
EVENING PERFORMANCE AT 7 O'CLOCK.
PRICE OF ADMISSION 25 CENTS.
NO HALF PRICE.

The GRAND PROCESSION will ENTER TOWN at 10 A. M., led by the magnificent Equal Caparisoning Pony's celebrated PHILADELPHIA BRASS BAND, followed by all the Wagons, Vans, Carriers, Ponies, &c., among which will be seen THE FAIRY CHARIOT, drawn by 12 diminutive Shetland Ponies and driven by that celebrated Lilliputian Beauty, Mason Comstock, late Coachman to Gen. Tom Thumb.

SUCCESS BEYOND EXAMPLE
of the new Equestrian, Dramatic and Acrobatic Troupe now attached to this establishment—being unquestionably excellent and versatile in their professional character as well as unimpeachable in their personal.

THE BRILLIANT PERFORMANCES will commence with a Grand Act of *Equitation à la Banche*, by 12 Male and Female Equestrians, followed by the Fairy Wonder, LA PETITE ANNETTE.

An Equestrian Scene from THE SIEGE OF SEVASTOPOL, by CHAS. RIVERS.

Astonishing Exploits by the following Acrobatic Artists:—MONS. LETORT, HERR TRENKLER, Miss MOFFIT, SIG. GIMINO, The GREAT MOTLEY BROTHERS, H. A. J. BORDEAN, The GROTESQUE GYMNASTS, and the world-renowned RIVELLS FAMILY, G. DERIOUS, the Inimitable **Man-Monkey**, and GREAT BARE-BACK Rider backed backward Rider, and MONS. PAULO, the Hercules and Cannon Ball defier.

THE WAR IN INDIA, a beautiful Dramatic Sketch, by several of the Company, in which C. Rivers will personate the character of the brave HAVELOCK.

The Antipodean Scientific Wonder, head down and heels up, by the Great Gymnast, B. RUNNELLS.

Horsemanship of Grace Beauty, and Excellence, by RICHARD RIVERS.

GEMS OF FAIRY LAND!
A series of beautiful Poses and Tableaux, executed by the Juvenile Corps and their Elfin Steeds.

Songs, Dances, Grotesque Feats, Stump Speeches, &c., by the **Legion of Comics**, Messrs. FOSTER, NICOLAS, ROLINO, RIVERS, DAN. ROCKWELL, and the two Kellas, MASTERS WASH and EDDY.—so look out for lots of Fun!

The Pride of the Arena, Mlle. CAMILLE, as the Flying Sylph.—Dash and Dare upon a fiery Charger, MLLE. MARIE.—Evolutions of the Manage by that highly-trained steed Jupiter, ridden by the charming equestrienne Mme. WOODS.—The Three Graces, Miles. MARGUERITE, ANNETTE, and INEZ.

Trick Horses, Performing Ponies, and Comic Shetlands, of extraordinary learning, exhibited by that talented horse breaker, G. F. RIVERS.

Racing & Hurdle Leaping with the fleetest of the stud, backed by *Lightning Riders.*

The great **Pantomimists** Ms. FRANCOIS, JEROME, & ANTOINE, in their mirthful, side-splitting Burlesque Ballet, assisted by the strength of the Company.

The Scenes in the Circle, Gymnastic Wonders, Terpsichorean Entertainments, Vocal and Instrumental delights, with all the other Varieties, never before heard of in one Exhibition, will be further augmented & made still more versatile with the grand concluding scene of the performances, being no less than that superb Dramatic Illustration of Byron's Poetic Legend, **MAZEPPA**, *or the Wild Horse of Tartary.* Characters sustained by a talented Company of Actors, assisted by the Troupe of Equestrians and Pantomimists, in which the celebrated horse Thunderbolt will appear as the fiery, untamed steed.

This company will exhibit at the following places.
Philipsburg, Thursday May 19th.
Luthersburg, Saturday " 21th.
Punxsutawney, Monday " 23rd.
F. COULDOCK, Ag't.

Lindsey's "Blood Searcher"
Has Created a Great Excitement
THROUGHOUT THIS AND OTHER COUNTIES.
From the Numerous Cases of
Scrofula and Cancer
IT IS CURING DAILY,
EVERY FAMILY
SHOULD GET, AND USE IT.

It is for sale by all respectable Druggists and Dealers throughout the United States.

R. M. LEMON, Proprietor.
Hollidaysburg, Blair Co. Pa.
April 15, 1859.—no 16, vol. iv.