



CLEARFIELD, May 27, 1859.

Democratic State Ticket.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT
 OF PHILADELPHIA.
 SURVEYOR GENERAL,
JOHN ROWE
 OF ITANGLIN COUNTY.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The delegates elected last fall to revise and modify the "Crawford County System," are requested to meet for that purpose in the Court House, in Clearfield, on Tuesday evening 21st June, 1859. Those townships that failed to elect delegates at the time appointed, will call a meeting and appoint them, as a general representation is required. By order of Com. JAS. H. LARRIMER, Ch'n.

THE INGRATE AND APOSTATE.—The Pennsylvania of the 9th inst., reviews in an able article the character, past history, and attitude of JOHN W. FORNEY, whose course for the past eighteen months has been more like that of a madman acting under the ungovernable impulses of a frenzied imagination, than a man obeying the dictates of a rational intellect, influenced by the ordinary motives of prudence and common honesty. This man, who in character so vulnerable himself, has not hesitated to assail, with the vilest vituperation, the friend of his early manhood and the patron of his fortunes, using the position for which he is indebted to that friendship and patronage, to give greater force to his puerile enmity. Of the meanness of such conduct it is useless to speak; and certainly this man must be degraded below the reach of human imagination, or more insane than vile, if his own feelings are not the heaviest punishment that could be inflicted upon him for his base ingratitude; and more galling still to his malignant heart must be the consciousness of the contempt with which he is regarded by the man in whose praise he once exhausted the entire vocabulary of laudatory language, and seemed to regret his inability to coin new phrases by which to extol him still more. It must indeed be wormwood to his soul to be compelled to confess that throughout the year and a half in which his Journal has teemed daily, and his oral addresses upon every opportunity, with the most malignant abuse of the President he has never succeeded in eliciting a syllable of reproof, or even an evidence, that it had attracted his notice, unless indeed it may have been an expression of pity for the miserable creature who could descend so far below the scale of humanity. The Pennsylvania says:

"For twenty years no praise of the present Chief Magistrate was eulogy, no devotion to his interests too sacrificial, no service too unselfish. His own political associates were worthy, patriotic and truthful men, and whether in or out of office, he claimed their support, often obtained it, and he was grateful.

But notwithstanding all this, where stands he now? Upon the battlements, defending the citadel which he assisted to rear? Is he the advocate of his former friends and associates? No! He now builds the Trojan horse for the introduction of treacherous enemies into the citadel. He is the public reviler of former friends—the public misrepresenter of their motives, principles and conduct—he is arrayed against the President, the Cabinet, the party majority in Congress, primary and State Conventions, their resolutions and nominees. He is the organ of dissension, the leader of faction, the blatant representative of disappointed men throughout the Commonwealth.

Have the people of Pennsylvania asked themselves these questions: Who has changed—this Politician—Editor or all his former friends? Who has the responsibility of the Government before the world—the Politician—Editor or the President of the United States? Who represents the dignity, honor, power and interests of this nation—JAMES BUCHANAN, the chosen head of the nation, with his Cabinet, or John W. Forney? Who is in the line of Democratic precedent, and which of the two have personal interests to subvert and private revenge to gratify? Who falsifies the record of his past life? Which of the two must say "If my bark sink, 'tis to another sea." When these questions are answered, as they must be, then the just and patriotic men of our State will see that treason has been flourishing in their midst—that misrepresentation and calumny have been supported and countenanced—that men have been allowed to assail the honor and weaken the power of our Government for bad purposes,—that there is no cause for dissension, and it is not for patriotism or principle—not for any real or threatened danger to our liberties, our happiness, or prosperity, that men of Pennsylvania are invoked by a small band of their fellow citizens, to be disloyal to the Government of this Union."

AN EXPLANATION.—We regret that by an oversight which may occur with any one, we failed to furnish a copy of the Mercantile Appraiser's List to the "Journal" office, as requested by Mr. Long, the Appraiser. We were under the impression we had done so until the statement in the Journal informed us of the contrary. The fault is our own, and we have no hesitation in shouldering the responsibility and exonerating Mr. Long from all blame in the transaction. In justice to him, therefore, we make this statement and apology.

Treaties.

Treaties, between nations, like contracts between individuals, are intended for their peace and protection—to set forth the policy one must pursue toward the other to avoid strife and collision—to describe what each must bear, and define what each may claim, and be on terms of friendship with the other. Indeed treaties are those *status quo* which the petty squabbles of ambitious men should be sacrificed for the peace of nations—the great walls of mutual defense, which should be the strongest protectors of a civilized people—which should avert war by silencing the cannon, and sheathing the sword. Such was, and such we would fain believe is still, the purpose for which treaties are formed, and yet what a sad refutation of this does history disclose. What a miserable mockery of all this is illustrated every year by those European bruisers, in which treaties instead of adjusting the difficulties, are the very germs of contention. With what diligence do the warring monarchs of Europe, search the musty parchments of other days, to discover a pretext to justify an invasion.—How they treasure and venerate a treaty, the broad stipulations of which, leave ample room for a fight. With what consummate readiness do they pervert the plainest language and trample on treaties today, to which their signatures and seals yesterday, gave sacredness, and to which their hearts dissented, as their hands signed the brazen libel of their intentions.

Enduring.—The large number of students in attendance at the Iron City College has made it necessary for the managers of that popular institution to open separate rooms for the several departments of the College. One Hall, capable of seating two hundred and fifty students, is now appropriated exclusively to those engaged in book-keeping; another, with a capacity for one hundred and fifty, is devoted to the writing department; a third, with accommodations for two hundred, is occupied by those engaged in mathematical studies, while the fourth, used as a lecture room, is occupied from four to six hours each day, by some of the Professors with their classes. The present capabilities of the College are ample for the accommodation of six hundred students; but should its patronage increase for the year to come, as it has during the past, the College-rooms will be far too limited for those seeking admission.

POLITICS IN CALIFORNIA.—A late California letter says:—A lively time is expected during the next few months. A United States Senator is to be elected by the Legislature next to be chosen, and nominations for that body, as well as for Congress and the gubernatorial chair, will all be made with special reference to the Senatorial fight. Gov. Weller is a candidate for re-election, and Gen. Denver, (late of Kansas), and the Hon. Milton S. Latham, are also understood to be in the field. Each of these, too, is a prospective candidate for the United States Senate. Should Denver not be nominated for Governor, he will be likely to run for Congress in place of McKibben, and be elected.—Calhoun Benham contests the other Congressional nomination with C. L. Scott, late member, but the latter has the inside track, and will be apt to win. John Nugent says he will run for something, but if so, he will probably run alone.

THE FORAY UPON CHIHUAHUA AND SONORA.—Our correspondent from Leavenworth City, says the St. Louis Republican, "confirms the views which we have heretofore expressed, in regard to a foray upon Chihuahua and Sonora, in the event of the failure of the Pike's Peak gold adventure. That agents have been at work in getting up an expedition, which is to be concentrated in Chihuahua and Sonora, does not admit of doubt; and the condition of the men who have gone out to the gold region—the destitution of many of them even when leaving our frontier, and the probability that hundreds and thousands will be in a state of absolute starvation and therefore ready for anything, soon after arrival—all these things warrant the belief that an inroad, peaceable or otherwise, will be made into the Mexican States which we have named. All that is wanted to give a successful issue to such an expedition, is money—money to pay for the provisions for the use of the men. This has been the main difficulty in the way of an earlier organization, and may yet prevent an efficient force from being set in motion. The country will look with much interest to the future movements of the filibusters on the Western Plains."

NEW IRON FURNACES.—During the past two months, active operations have been in progress at Westham, on the line of the James River and Kanawha canal, five miles above Richmond, Va. in the erection of extensive iron works, for the purpose of smelting the iron ores of the James River, with coal from the Richmond field. The Richmond Dispatch says: Many new and valuable deposits of rich and valuable ores have been developed in Fluvanna, Buckingham, Amherst, Bedford, Rockford, Rockbridge and other counties on the water line, all of which can be taken to the city, or those furnaces in the most available manner. A contract has been entered into with Gen. J. J. Worth, agent of the Carbon Hill Coal Mines, for 500 tons of coal per week, on the most liberal terms.

MESSRS. JORDAN, WINN & CO., expect to blow in their first furnace in October next, and propose to make a considerable quantity of iron this year, at the rate of 200 tons per week. Westham was the site of the old State arsenal or magazine, which was destroyed by the traitor Arnold in 1781, together with a large number of cannon and other munition of war.

A GREAT ARMY.—There is said to be at this time four millions of soldiers under arms in Europe, and this without counting sailors, or civil or national guards, or militia of any kind of this immense army. France has 671,000; England 229,000; Austria, 670,000; Russia, 1,067,500; Spain, 75,000; Prussia, 525,000; Sardinia, 50,000; Tuscany, 16,000; and the German States, a Federal army of 260,000.

Military Position of Austria in Italy—Her Lines of Communication.

In a previous article we have described the different routes by which the French army entered Sardinia, and the triangle formed by the fortresses of Alessandria, Valenza and Casale, within which the Sardinian army had taken up its position, to await the savor of their French allies, and the attack by the Austrians. We now propose to point out the principal lines of communication between Austria proper and her possessions in Italy, and the fortresses which constitute her military strength there.

Until Napoleon III. succeeded in controlling the Cabinet at Turin, the influence of Austria prevailed there, and from 1815 to a quite recent date all the strategic works of Sardinia were directed against the contingency of a French invasion of Italy. The Alpine routes between Switzerland and Sardinia were not only not improved, but purposely neglected,—no repairs were undertaken, so that portions of some of them had become impracticable, while on the Piedmont side of the Alps, the forts of Fenestrelles, Vinadio, Exilles and others, were erected to guard and protect the defiles of the Mont Cenis and Mont Genevre routes and the coast-line. These forts were intended to prevent a surprise or impede any invasion by the French, and to enable the Sardinians to intercept their march, and cut up their corps as they disgorged from the defiles. But under the present circumstances of the French and Sardinian alliances, they have, of course, no strategical importance. They are significant only in so far as they show the traditional efforts of Austria to transfer the scene of conflict with France as far as possible from her own Italian territories. In pursuance of this same policy she has assumed the offensive, crossed the Ticino, and though this movement must be regarded under the present altered relations as merely preliminary to the real campaign, it is nevertheless possible and probable that a grand battle will be fought on Sardinian soil which, if lost by the Austrians, would be the signal of their retreat to the plains of Lombardy, where the decisive encounter must take place.

In Lombardy and the province of Venice, the position of the Austrians is very strong. In the rear it is covered by the Alps of Tyrol, an ancient Austrian province, while in the South it is protected by the river Po, which is broad and difficult for armies to pass. In the heart of these territories is a grand quadrangle of fortresses, comprising Verona, Treviso, the Lac di Garda, Mantua, Venice, etc., with the fortresses of Milan and Pavia forming, as it were, mighty advanced works upon the extreme western wing of this position, while South of the Po, Bologna guards the approaches to that river. Bologna is connected by railroad with Verona and the central group of fortresses. Any flank marches which the French may undertake from Spezia, one of their ports of debarkation, or from the South generally, it is probably in the plan of the Austrians to intercept from Bologna. These flank marches which would lead through the passes and defiles of the Apennines would not be without their great risks and danger.

The advance of the allied French and Sardinians upon the central plains of Lombardy from the west, is interrupted by numerous rivers, such as the Ticino, the Adda, the Oglio and others, coming down from the Alps and coving in a southern direction into the Po, all of which are deep and broad enough to render a passage under resistance liable to perplexities and losses. Then, finally, there is the river Adige, which also coming from the Alps protects Verona and the strong places east of Verona, and winding in a semi-circle around them, flows a few miles north of the embouchures of the Po, into the Adriatic. Austria calculating upon the interference of England, collected many steamers and crafts upon the rivers, which in that case would have afforded excellent means for provisioning the army, but as there is no immediate prospect of the British opposing any French operations in the Adriatic, these lines of communication, and the water communication between Trieste and the mouth of the Po, must be regarded as lost to Austria. But there is an important railroad from Vienna over Venice into Lombardy. The line runs over the Somering, one of the prominent points of the Western Alps, Graets, Mahrburg, Laybach, Trieste to Venice, and thence to Verona. This line, however, winding, as it does, round the coast of the Adriatic, is liable to be destroyed by the French, who will, no doubt, bombard Venice and Ancona, to establish a position on the northern coast of the Adriatic. There is, however, a railroad branching off from this line at Mahrburg, leading over Klagenfurt and Bozen to Verona, which is not exposed to such contingencies. But Austria has, besides this, another line of communication with the seat of war, which she controls beyond all danger of interception. It is the old route from Vienna, over Linz, Salzburg, Innsbruck, Bozen, and Trento, through the mountain passes, and deep gorges of the Tyrol, to Verona. This is the historical route which the German Kaisers traveled in olden times with their armies, whenever their presence was required in troublesome Italy. Should the road over Venice be intercepted, the provisioning and reinforcing of the army in Lombardy would have to take place by the Tyrol route; which route is covered with iron-track most of the way, or is perhaps, by this time, completed as a continuous railroad.

The fact that the French command with their powerful navy the Adriatic, invests them with such enormous advantages for the offensive in Lombardy, that strong as the position of Austria is, the conclusion seems justified that unless Great Britain interfere in her behalf, or that Austria possesses great superiority of generalship, she cannot maintain it in a protracted war.—*Pennsylvania.*

POURTRAIT OF ROBERT BONNER.—The New York Weekly.—This popular story paper, of April 23, contains an accurate (and the only) likeness ever published of Robert Bonner, the proprietor of the New York Ledger. The New York Weekly is without exception the best story paper published. Its list of regular contributors is preceded with the names of the most sparkling writers of the day. In the present number we perceive that the opening chapters of an exciting Revolutionary Romance are given. It is from the pen of Dr. J. H. Robinson, author of "Nick Whiffles," etc., and is entitled "ONE-EYED SAUL; or the Tory League of Seven; A Tale of South Carolina."

Good—Geo. Rheem's cigars.

Communication.

Little, Lancaster County, Pa.,
 May 26th, 1859.

Mr. Editor:—If you will excuse a school boy's mistakes upon his first attempt at writing for the paper, and give this a place in your columns, I will give you a short description of my present place of sojourn.

Little is situated eight miles north of Lancaster city, with which place it is connected by a line of daily stages running upon a beautiful turnpike. It is a small Moravian village containing about five hundred inhabitants including the inmates of the male and female seminaries. Its public places consists of the seminaries alluded to, one for male and one for female students, a hotel, a couple of stores, and a couple of confectionary establishments, very indispensable institutions where there are congregated so many of the rising generation, to whose enjoyment nuts and candies are as essential at their time of life as a more infantile luxury at a period a few years earlier in their existence. The hotel is a very fine and commodious building and is capable of accommodating about two hundred guests, and is a delightful place to spend a summer. A magnificent spring from which flows a fine stream of limestone water, clear as crystal, furnishes nature's delicious and refreshing beverage to the town and hotel. These waters in addition to their fine qualities as a beverage, possess medicinal properties highly beneficial to some classes of invalids. Yours, FRANK.

Gallant act of a Pittsburgher.

Lieut. Gillis, of the United States Navy, who formerly resided in this city, is reported by recent advices from Buenos Ayres, to have performed a most heroic act in conjunction with several American sailors in the port of Montevideo. A schooner set sail from that port on the 27th of Feb. but was compelled by a violent storm to anchor outside. The storm increased, and she foundered next morning in full sight of hundreds of people who could do nothing to save the crew.—Three of the latter were seen clinging to the rigging, with the waves continually washing over them. Two others leaped into the sea, one was drowned, the other thrown ashore. These circumstances were reported by some sailors to Lieut. Gillis, on board the store-ship Supply, to which he is attached. He immediately volunteered to go to the rescue, if ten volunteers could be found to accompany him. The number was at once made up. The Montevideo Republican says:

"The Silomene foundered at half-past eight, p. m. Before ten o'clock, Lieut. Gillis and his gallant companions had taken from the wreck the three sailors who clung to the rigging, among them Domingo Filiberto, the Captain of the schooner. At half-past eleven they all disembarked at the Victoria mole, in the presence of a crowd of over three thousand people, who received them with open arms, and transported with joy, gave the gallant sailors a thorough going triumph. Lieut. Gillis, who was dripping with water, and much exhausted by his energetic struggle against the furious tempest, was carried off in the arms of his friends, who took care that he should want for no comfort after his heroic act. The rescued sailors, half dead with fatigue and hunger, were carried to the hospital, where they were carefully treated. The Republican concludes a long account of the exclamation—"Hurrah!" an hundred cheers for the North American sailors!"

We suspect that this gallant action of Lieut. Gillis and his companions has done more to warm the hearts of the Oriental people towards us than the famous interview that Mr. Commissioner Bowlin had with the "cold and distant" President Pedreira—the assassin of Quinteros.

The Young Man's Leisure.

Young man, after the duties of the day are over how do you spend your evenings? When business is dull and leaves at your disposal many unoccupied hours, what disposition do you make of them? I have known and now know many young men, who, if they devoted to scientific or literary or professional pursuits, the time they spend in games of chance and lounging in bed, might rise to eminence. You have all read of the sexton's son who became a fine astronomer by spending a short time every evening in gazing at the stars, after ringing a bell for nine o'clock. Sir William Phillips, who at the age of 45, had attained the order of a knighthood, and the office of High Sheriff of New England, and Governor of Massachusetts, learned to read and write after his eighteenth year, of a ship-carpenter in Boston. William Gifford the great editor of the Quarterly, was an apprentice to a shoemaker, and spent his leisure hours in study, and because he had neither pen nor paper, slate nor pencil, he wrought out his problems on leather with a blunt awl.

David Rittenhouse, the American astronomer, when a plow boy, was observed to have covered his plow and fences with problems. James Ferguson the Scotch astronomer, learned to read by himself and mastered the elements of astronomy while a shepherd's boy in the fields, by night. And perhaps it is not too much to say that if the hours wasted in idle company, in vain conversation at the tavern, were only spent in the pursuit of knowledge, the dulllest apprentice in any of our shops might become an intelligent member of society, and a fit person for any of our civil offices. By such a course the rough covering of many a youth is laid aside; and their ideas instead of being confined to local subjects and technicalities, might range the wide fields of creation; and other stars among the young men of this city, might be added to the list of worthies that are gilding our country with bright mellow light.—*Rev. Dr. Murray.*

THE COFFEE TRADE OF THE WORLD.—The consumption of coffee increases in a greater ratio than the increase of population.—In 1833, 334,000,000 lbs. were used; in 1858, the consumption had increased to 654,000,000 lbs., nearly double. The greatest consumer is the United States, which uses 97,000 tons. Germany follows with 75,000 tons, France consumes 28,000 tons, Belgium 21,000 tons, Austria 19,000 tons, and England 15,000.

Telegraphic News.

New York, May 23.—The steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool on the 13th inst., arrived at this port, at 8 o'clock, this morning. A summary of her advices were obtained off Cape Race, but the papers furnish the following additional intelligence:

The number of volunteers to the English navy, offered at Woolwich, was 200 daily.

It was stated confidentially in the London Clubs, that immediately on the meeting of Parliament, Lord Palmerston will move, and Mr. Russell will second, a vote of censure on the ministers for having dissolved Parliament under the critical circumstances of the times.

The *Monitor Belge* gives notice to Belgian subjects who may attempt privateering, or act contrary to the duties of neutrality, that they will be treated as pirates abroad, and be liable to prosecution by the Belgian tribunals.

Outrages by the Returning Pike's Peak Emigrants.

St. Louis, May 23.—A private letter dated Pacific City, Iowa, states that a report had just reached that place that a party of starving Pike's Peak emigrants attacked and captured an outward bound train near O'Fallon's Bluffs. During the melee D. C. Oaks, the conductor, was killed, and Mr. Griffith, the newly appointed Postmaster for Aurora, was en route to take charge of his post, was hung by the desperadoes.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLEARFIELD COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE.

This Institution is pleasantly located in the town of Clearfield, Clearfield county, Pa., and will be open for the reception of students, on and after June 1st, 1859. The course of study will embrace Double and Single Entry, Book-keeping, and the other collateral branches in the science of accounts. The student will be taught to conduct on systematic principles. Merchants, Mechanics, and Manufacturers' Books of every description, either individual partnership or stock company's wholesale, retail, shipping, importing, commission, or exchange. Commercial calculations, plain and ornamental business penmanship and card-marking. Terms: Full course term unlimited. \$25.

W. H. METCALF, Prof. of Book-keeping
 W. B. THOMAS,
 Prof. of Penmanship & Com. cal.

Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.
 O S the estate of John Sturgat, late of Penn. township, Clearfield county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having business or dealings with the said estate are requested to make immediate settlement.
 AMOS HILL, Adm'r.
 Lumber City, May 25th, 1859.

Pike's Peak Outdone.

NEW DRUG, STATIONERY AND VARIETY STORE!

I would respectfully inform my friends and the public generally, that I keep constantly on hand, at my new store on Market street, nearly opposite the jail, one of the largest and best assortment of Drugs, Medicine, Stationery, Tobacco and Cigars, Fancy Goods &c., to be found in the county.

It embraces in the drug line, a general stock of drugs of the freshest and best quality. Also the popular patent medicines of the day, such as, *Lindsay's Blood Searcher Louden & Co's Expectorant, Sanative Pills, Pile Remedy, and Elder Italian Balm, Ayer's Cherry & Eucalypti, Wright's Pills, Coleman's Lotion, Corbin's Pills, Robin's Expectorant, Fickard's Cattle Powders, &c. &c.*

In the Stationery line, can be found an excellent assortment of Writing Note and Letter-paper, such as

Silver Lake Note, Parsons Congress, Legal Cap, for the use of Justice, Lawyers &c., Valley Forge Mills &c. Also a fine article of Port Folio, especially adapted to the use of Ladies, Pen Rocks, Maudslayi, Steel pens, Lead Pencils, Blank Books, &c.

In short every thing kept in a general Stationary store.

My stock of Tobacco and Cigars is the choicest ever brought to the place, having been selected by one who uses and appreciates the weed. The Tobacco consists of Natural Leaf, Connecticut, Fig. Leaf, the twist, Rough and Ready &c. Of Cigars, the varieties are choice, such as the Don Quixote, El Sol, Mary Lizzy, Henry Clay's, Siles and Half Spanish, &c. Rappe and Scotch snuffs, Smoking Tobacco, fancy and common pipes and stems, &c. The fancy goods comprise such articles as

Ribbons, Hosiery, Combs, spectacles, Perfumery, Fancy Hair Oils, Soap; a large lot of Genuine Bears Oil, Tooth Brushes, Port Monies and an endless variety of articles of that nature.

In connection with my other stock, I have established a News Office, for the sale of Weekly Literary papers and monthly Periodicals. I will receive every week, Harper's Weekly, Frank Leslie, American Union, N. Y. Picayune, Flag of our Union, Ballou's Pictorial, Gleason's Line of Battle Ship, &c. &c. Among the Monthlies may be found, Harpers, Godey, Graham, Yankes Nations, Frank Leslie, Ballou, &c. &c. I will sell low for cash.

Remember the place on Market street nearly opposite the jail.

GEORGE W. RHEEM, Dealer.

Clearfield May 25th, 1859.

CLEARFIELD GAS COMPANY.

A preliminary meeting for the organization of the Clearfield Gas Company will be held at the Court House in Clearfield on Saturday the 1st day of June 1859, at 5 o'clock P. M. All citizens friendly to the project are desired to be in attendance, as several offers for the erection of the works have been had, and important business will be transacted.

JOHNATHAN BOYNTON,
 SAMUEL MITCHELL, } Com.
 WM. A. WALLACE.
 May 25th, 1859.

NOTICE.

Forbid any person or persons from purchasing or in any way meddling with a promissory note given to William Washburn for one hundred and twenty dollars on the 13th of April 1858, or some time there about, as I have not received value for the same, and will not pay it unless compelled by law.

JESSE STONE.
 May 25th, 1859.

REGISTERS' NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following persons have been examined and passed by me, and remain listed as voters in this office for the inspection of lists, legacies, credits, &c. all others in any other way interested, and will be presented to the next Orphan's Court of Clearfield County, to be held at the Court House, in the borough of Clearfield, commencing on the 1st Monday of June, 1859, for confirmation and allowance.

The final account of William K. Whigley, Administrator of the estate of Robert Whigley sen. late of Bradford township, Clearfield county, deceased.

The testamentary account of Henry Kephart acting Executor of the last will and testament of Abraham Goss, the elder late of Decatur township in the county of Clearfield, deceased.

The Administration account of John Owens and John Norris, Administrators of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Levi Owens late of Pike township, Clearfield county deceased.

JAMES WRIGLEY, Register.
 May 16th, 1859.

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 Woodens Pumps and boring water wells, and will be happy to execute any work in his line at the shortest notice and in the best manner, at prices not 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. HALL.
 [Vol. IV, no. 17.] 6m p4

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 eyes, and of rather fair complexion. He had on a pair of dark sattinet 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.
 [Vol. IV, no. 17.]

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
 The undersigned hereby give notice that the firm of MERRELL & CARTER, heretofore doing business in the borough of Clearfield, this day being 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.—[Vol. IV, no. 17, vol. IV.]

CLEARFIELD GAS COMPANY.—The Commissioners appointed by the act to incorporate 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.—[Vol. IV, 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. Deer, Lemons, Apples, 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.—[Vol. IV, no. 17, vol. IV.]

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted, a sale of 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.—[Vol. IV, 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, on 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.—[Vol. IV, no. 16, vol. IV.]

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

ONE DAY LATE!!!
 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 "Republican Office.")

A Large and Beautiful Assortment of Italian and Gentlemen's

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS,

BUSKINS, SLIPPERS, TIES, &c. &c.

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

—ALSO—

Misses', Boys' and Children's

SHOES, GAITERS AND SLIPPERS,

OF ALL KINDS.

To which is added a Large Stock of

BEAUFORT.

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, as I judge for themselves.

ISAAC JOHNSTON.

may 11, 1859.—[Vol. IV, no. 17, vol. IV.]

To all waiting Farms, see advertisement of

Hammonton Lands.

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

Job Printing neatly executed here.