The Republican.

CLEARFIELD, Sept 26, 1860.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.
JNO C. BRECKINRIDGE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON.
GEN. JOSEPH LANE.

GOVERNOR.

HENRY D. FOSTER.

OF WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS.

HON. JAMES K. KERR.
of Venango county.

FOR ASSEMBLY.

A. M. BENTON, ESQ.,
of M'Kean county.

MAJ. E. R. BRADY.
of Jefferson county.

COMMISSIONER,

S. C. THOMPSON,
of Morris tp

AUDITOR.

B. C. BOWMAN.
of Decatur tp.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

Senatorial Electors.

Richard Vaux, Geo. M. Keim.

District	*Electors.*
1—Fred A. Server.	14—Isaac Reckhow.
2—W. E. Patterson.	15—Geo. D. Jackson
3—Jos. Crockett, jr.	16—John Ahl.
4—Jno. G. Brenner.	17—Joel B. Danner.
5—G. W. Jacoby.	18—J. R. Crawford.
6—Chas. Kelley.	19—H. N. Lee.
7—Oliver P. James	20—Josh. B. Howell.
8—David Schall.	21—N. B. Fetterman.
9—Joel Lighter.	22—Saml. Marshall.
0—S. S. Barbour.	23—Wm. Book.
1—T. H. Walker.	24—B. D. Hamlin.
2—S. Winches er.	25—Gaylord Church.
13—Jos. Laubach.	

RESOLUTION OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Resolved, That the Democratic Electoral Ticket be headed with the name of Stephen A. Douglas or John C. Breckenridge, as an Elector at Large, and in the event of the success of said Ticket, if the greater number of votes shall have been cast for Stephen A. Douglas, then the vote of the Electoral College of the State shall be cast for Stephen A. Douglas and Herschell V. Johnson for President and Vice President, but if for John C. Breckenridge, John C. Breckenridge and Jos. Lane for the same offices. If the vote of Pennsylvania cannot elect the candidates for whom the majority of votes are cast, and it can elect any man running for the office of President of the United States, claiming to be a Democrat, then the vote of the Electoral College shall be cast for that candidate. If it will not elect either of the Democrats for whom it is cast, or any of the Democrats who are voted for in the States, then the votes shall be cast for the candidate who has the majority of the votes of the State; and that the Chairman of this Committee be instructed to obtain from the gentlemen on the Democratic Electoral ticket of this State their several and distinct pledges of acquiescence in the foregoing resolution, and to report the result of his action in the premises at the next meeting of the Committee.

Appointments.

Democratic meetings will be held in the following places.

E. Williams, Ferguson tp., Thursday 20th of September at 7 o'clock P. M.

Ardrey's School house Lawrence tp., on Friday the 21st of Sept at 7 o'clock P. M.

Shawsville,	Friday,	21st	7, P. M.
Grahamton,	Saturday,	22d	" " "
E. Alberts, Boggs tp.,	"	do.	do. do.
Bloomington,	Friday,	28th,	do. do.
Ansonville,	Saturday,	29th,	do. do.
Mulsonburg,	Monday	1st Oct.	do do.
Shirey's Brad. tp,	Tues.	2nd	do. do do,
Pennville	do.	do.	do do.
Bowman's Decatur tp	Wedn.	3rd	do do.
New Millport	Thursday	4th,	do do.
Jeffries, Woodward,	do	do	do do.
Penfield Hous. tp,	Wedn.	3rd	do do.
Philipsburg,	Friday	5th	do do.
Newburg	do	5th	do do.
Campbell's Boil tp,	Satur'y	6th	do do.
Kylertown	do	6th	do do.
Bloom's Bloom tp	Monday	8th	do do.
Rockton, Union tp	do	do	do do.

Able speakers will be present to address each of these meetings.

Sound Republican Doctrine.

Cassius M. Clay, one of the leading Republicans of the United States, recently addressed a Republican meeting at Tiffin, Ohio; in the course of his remarks he said:

"They [the Democrats] tell you we are for liberating the blacks—for setting the negroes free. SO WE ARE! We believe as you do, that in 1776 'all men were created free and equal; endowed with certain inalienable rights.' * * They meant just what they said and they repeatedly spoke of negroes as men, and as persons. THEY MEANT THE NEGROES WERE EQUAL WITH THE WHITE MAN!"

This is pure, unalloyed Republicanism, *White* men of Pennsylvania how do you like it?

The Prospect Brightens.

However unpleasant and discouraging may be the present aspect of affairs of the approaching Presidential election, to the Democracy, and to all conservative men, we rejoice in the fact that as far as the October election is concerned, the prospect was never brighter. This we say to our friends without any wish to raise hopes we do not entertain ourselves.—Our party is perfectly united upon Gen. Foster, our candidate for Governor. The same may be said of all the Congressional and Legislative districts. The question of Lecompton or anti-Lecompton—Administration or anti-Administration—Breckenridge or Douglas—is not asked by any man who does not prefer the election of a Black Republican. Besides this, the friends of Bell and Everett have as much to gain in the election of Foster and the defeat of the Republicans, as the Democrats. Hence, where they have no candidates of their own, they can only vote for the Democrats. Thus the whole conservative strength of the State will be united against the Republicans at the October election, which must result in a decisive victory.

We are well aware of the paralyzing effort of division in a political party. And even now we sometimes hear a discouraged friend say: "O, there is no use in trying to do anything—we are divided, and there is no hope of success."

But this is a mistake. So far as the October election is concerned *there is no division*. This, every Democrat should bear in mind. We are not only perfectly united, but are strengthened by the accession of a large conservative vote that has heretofore been against us. And the result of the October election, we hope, will be such as to convince all conservative men of the absolute necessity of united action in November.

We therefore say to our Democratic fellow citizens of Clearfield county, that all is well—that victory is certain—and that they should *go to work* as if there was no other election this fall except that of October. What matters it to you or to us whether our candidates prefer Douglas or Breckenridge—whether they were for Lecompton or against Lecompton? Is it not enough that we believe them to be qualified for a proper discharge of the duties assigned them, and that we know them to be opposed to the dangerous and destructive doctrines of the Republican Abolitionists? *Their* success will be a Republican defeat, and a Republican defeat will be a national blessing. Then, Democrats, go to work in good earnest, and roll up an old fashioned majority for FOSTER, for Governor; KERR for Congress; BENTON and BRADY for Assembly; THOMPSON for Commissioner, and BOWMAN for Auditor.

HYPOCRISY.

The last *Raftmans Journal* was somewhat "riled" at us for having given some extracts from speeches made by a *Red* Republican by the name of Carl Shurz a German Revolutionist who is in this Country for no good purpose.

The followirg is an extract from a speech he made at a Lincoln meeting, for which rounds of applause were given by the Black and Red Spirits.

"There is your Declaration of Independence, a diplomatic dodge, adopted merely for the purpose of excusing the rebellious colonies in the eyes of civilized mankind. There is your Declation of Independence, no longer the sacred code of the rights of man, but a hypocritical piece of special pleading, drawn by a batch of artful pettifoggers, who, when speaking of the rights of man, meant but the privileges of a set of aristocratic slaveholders, but styled it the rights of man, in order to throw dust into the eyes of the world, and to inveigle noble hearted fellows into lending them aid and assistance. [Applause.] These are your boasted revolutionary sires, no longer heroes and sages, but accomplished humbuggers and hypocrits who said one thing and meant another; who passed counterfeit sentiments as genuine, and obtained arms and money and assistance and sympathy on false pretences, There is your great American Revolution no longer the great champion of universal principles, but a mean Yankee trick, (bursts of applause and laughter,) a wooden nutmeg, (renewed cheers,) —the most impudent imposition ever practiced upon the whole world!—[Terrific applause.]

We would like to know if Brother Row approves of these Red Republican sentiments—Jefferson, Adams, Franklin, Hancock, and the rest of the signers of the Declaration of American Independence "Artful pettifoggers," "boasters," "humbuggers," and "hypocrits." Shame? upon any man or set of men giving aid and countenance to the Blasphemer of our American Patriots and Statesman.—We will never defend any man who utters such outrageous sentiments against our country and Statesman, whether Foreign or native born. The *Journal* seems to forget that Foreigners play the fool nearly as often as the Natives do.

The Farmer Boy.

The last *Journal* devotes nearly a whole column to the vain effort to get up a sympathy for Gen PATTON because he was a "clerk in a country store," and seems to think *therefore* that he should be elected to Congress.

This is all very well, Gen PATTON deserves credit for his personal standing and deportment. But he is no prodigy even in this respect. His humble beginning is the brighest feather in his cap, and neither he nor his friends show their good sense by getting offended when told of it.

But how is it with Mr KERR, Gen PATTON's competitor? Here we find an example such as to make us proud of the ennobling institutions of our country Mr K, was born and raised on a farm on Oil Creek, and worked as hard and constantly as farmers' boys generally do, until he arrived nearly to the years of manhood, when an affliction seized him, which rendered him unfit for physical labor. He then commenced teaching school, at which he was employed for several years, in the meantime devoting every spare moment to the fitting of himself for the legal profession—of which he is now one of the brightest ornaments in this section of the State.

Talk about your self-made men, and the extraordinary business qualifications of Gen. *Patton*! They are all very fine, and we honor him therefor. But they bear no comparison to those of Mr. *Kerr*, whose opportunities were not half so favorable.

A New Court House.

The City Commissioners of Philadelphia a few weeks ago invited proposals for the erection of a new Court House in that city. On Saturday last the proposals were opened—seven offers having been made—the highest amounting to 1,611,500,00 and the lowest $1,075,000 00.

The building is to be constructed of Pennsylvania marble of the same color and quality of the Merchants Exchange.

We have no doubt but that this will outtop our Court House.

Mr. Mc Arthur had the contract awarded to him for the sum of $1,187,600,00.

Democratic Rally!

A meeting of the Democracy of Graham township, was held at the school house one-half mile east of Grahamton, on Saturday evening the 22d inst.

The meeting was called to order by C. W. Kyler Esq., being chosen President; Jacob Hubler and Moses Evans, Vice Presidents; and P. Curley and T. H. Forcey, Secretaries, After which W. A. Wallace and Israel Test Esqrs., successively addressed the meeting, in able and entertaining speeches, which kept the audience in a continual roar of laughter until a late hour. Upon adjourning, three hearty cheers were given for the speakers, and the candidates of our party.

C. W. KYLER, PRES'T.

The Democracy of Graham, may be safely regarded as all right for Foster, Kerr, the Legislatrve and the county ticket.

☞ Charles Weeks alias Wentworth the notorious actor who turned preacher during the great religious revival, and who, finding himself in danger of starvation, after having abused the profession roundly, is now a resident in Indianapolis, Indiana, and is connected with some newspaper in that city.

DEATH OF MRS. GEN. HARNEY.—Mrs. Harney, wife of Gen. Harney, of the United States Army, died in Paris on the 27th ult. The funeral service over her remains took place at the Church of St. Phillipe, Faubourg St. Honore, with all the solemn and imposing ceremonials of the Catholic Church, of which she was a member. Amongst those who did honor to her remains were her son, son-in-law and nephew; Mr. Faulkner, the American Minister; Mr. Calhoun, a planter from Louisiana; Col. Stewart, son of Com. Stewart, and many others.

MONSTER MEETING!!

THE MASSES IN MOTION.

It is no exaggeration to say that the Democratic meeting held here last night, was the largest and most imposing political demonstration ever held in the county

Delegations with banners and music, came pouring in all afternoon from all parts of the county, until our town was perfectly alive with *live* Democrats

W. A. Wallace, Esq. called the meeting to order, by moving that Hon. JAMES T. LEONARD act as President.

Upon taking the chair Judge Leonard briefly returned his thanks for the honor conferred, remarking, that we have met here this evening as democrats, upon a common ground. I'm, as I hope you all are, for a Union of the Democracy against the common enemy.

Jacob Pearce, John P. Dale, T. Holt, Peter H. Booz, Peter Bloom, Jacob Campbell, C. Baker, John Brisel, George Dixon, George R Dilton, David Tyler, John Young, Jacob Breth, T. Sheppard, Jacob Kuntz, W. F. Johnson, J. W Shugart, Geo. Lanich jr., C Hartline, Thos. Forcey, F. Shoff, H. Rowles, James M'Clelland, C. Howe, Capt. M Ogden, Clark Brown, John Daugherty, James Stranford, Benjamine Bloom, John Selfridge, John Macmanus, and Jacob Hoover, *Vice Presidents.*

Daniel Faust, Dr. D. Fetzer, Dr. J. W Potter, A. H. Shaw, and C. Lanich, *Secretaries.*

On motion of Israel Test, Esq., the following gentlemen were selected as Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

Speeches — convincing, eloquent and spirit-stirring—were delivered by Hon. R. Vanx of Philadelphia, Jas. K. Kerr, our candidate for Congress, Hon. Wm. Bigler, Israel Test, and W. A. Wallace, Esq'rs.

But one object was aimed at that of the success of the Democratic candidates at the October election. And for this purpose the most perfect unity, and most unexampled zeal was manifested—settling the question to the entire satisfacton, even of our Republican friends, that so far as old Clearfield is concerned, a regular old fashioned Democratic majority will be given.

The proceedings will be given at length in our next.

GOSHEN WINS THE BANNER.—It is said that the Delegation from Goshen, to the meeting last night, embraced every Democrat in the township except four, and who were only detained by sickness!—We guess the "Wide Awakes" must have been howling about in that region.

Obituary.

In Bell tp., on the 10th of Sept. 1860, Greenwood Bell, Esq., in his 75th year.

The deceased was a son of the second white settler who removed into Clearfield county in 1797, with the intention of making a home for himself and family.—During his long and useful life, he filled the positions of Commissioner, Sheriff and member of the Legislature, besides other miscellaneous civil and military positions with honor to himself and satisfaction to the people of the county. In early manhood he was celebrated for his energy and powers of endurance, under hardships and fatigue, but for upwards of thirty years he has been a victim to rheumatism, which has been the means of confining him to his house, save on occasions of pressing business, and few of this generation save a few of his immediate neighbors knew of his suffering condition. During the last sixty years, he has resided on the same farm on which his father Arthur Bell, first settled, and during the last year he has resided with his son Arthur Bell in the same township, where he breathed his "last of earth," surrounded by a sorrowing family. He was followed to his last resting-place by a large concourse of friends and neighbors, he was interred in the burying ground at Mr Chase's, where many of the pioneers who laid the foundation of the present prosperity of Clearfield county, are laid. He was the 'oldest inhabitant' in the county after the death of Major Matthew Ogden, Sr.,—Peace to his ashes. COM.

Pardons.

Pardons, restoration to citizenship, remissions of fines, and forfeited recognizances granted during the administrations of Governors William F. Johnson, William Bigler, James Pollock, and William F. Packer.

Administration of W. F. Johnson during 1849-50-51 Pardons 338, Restorations 27, Remissions &c., 30.

Administration of Wm. Bigler during 1852-53-54. Pardons 272 Restorations, 48, Remissions &c., 27,

Administration of James Pollock during 1855-56-57. Pardons 143 Restoration 45 Remissions &c, 8,

Administration of Wm. F. Packer to 17th Sept. 1860 Pardons 170 Restorations, 52, Remissions &c., 14.

It will be observed by this statement that the Executive clemency is frequently exercised by the Governors of Pennsylvania; however some of the Governors in our Sister States exercise it much oftener, but we hope to see the day when it shall cease to be exercised at all: except in extreme cases, a sure and faithful execution of the law is the preventative of crime.

HEROES IT UP.—The *Journal* says—"It is very evident that somebody is bound to be *cheated* by Mr KERR. Either the Breckenridge faction or the Douglas party will be deceived—regularly 'sold!'"

Of course Mr. KERR cannot "cheat" anybody unless he is elected to Congress, and we therefore thank our neighbor for thus giving up the contest so early.

But our neighbor should calm his fears, Mr. KERR will deceive no man. He is known to be death on Black Republicanism, John Brown-Blake Resolutionism, and hence will be supported by every conservative man in the district, which must elect him.

Black Republicanism and Negro Equality.

In Massachusetts the Republicans have enfranchised negroes and disfranchised all foreign born citizens—that is, they extend to the negro the right to vote after a residence of six months in the State, whereas they compel *a foreign white man* to remain there *two years after he has been naturalized* before they allow him to vote.

In New York the Republicans have given Negroes the right of suffrage under a property qualification. If a negro is worth $250 or over, he is equal to a white Republican; if he is worth only $249,99 he isn't.

In Ohio a mulatto is allowed to vote, and is accounted "a white citizen," under a decision of the Republican Supreme Court of that State,

The Democrats in the Ohio Legislature proposed an amendment to their Constitution, last winter, which would effectually prohibit negro suffrage, but the Republicans defeated the measure.

In Cleveland the Republican Board of Education compel white children to sit with negroes in the public schools—one of the members of the Board declared that "he would rather his child should sit beside a negro than beside a frizzle-headed Irish or a bare-headed Dutch one."

Sixty Republican members of Congress "cordially endorsed," the following sentiment in Helper's book: "Not to be an abolitionist is to be a wilful and diabolical instrument of the devil."

The Freeport *Journal* (Rep.) says: "We believe that the negro is human—that he has a soul—and so far as his rights are concerned he should enjoy all the social and political rights of the white man."

When John Brown was convicted of murder, and hung for his crimes, the Republicans held sympathy meetings in all their strongholds, and tolled bells, and passed resolutions that John Brown was a christian martyr, and the gallows upon which he was hung more glorious than the cross of Christ.

SHOCKING MURDER.—An unknown man was shot dead in the streets of the 19th Ward of Philadelphia, on the night of the 21st inst. The gun-shot was heard by the neighbors, and two men were seen running from the spot—but nothing further is known of the affair.

GENERAL WALKER SHOT.—By the arrival of the steamer Francisco, at New Orleans, the report is furnished that General Walker and Colonel Rualer have been shot by the Honduras government.—Walker's men were allowed to depart unmolested.

Letter from Huston.

PENFIELD, Sept. 13th 1860.

MESSRS. EDITORS:

Having been present recently at a Black Republican meeting in this region, I thought I would give you a brief account of the manner of conducting a "pow-wow" in one of the little wigwams.

This immense gathering of John Brownites, took place at Brown's school house on the evening of the 7th inst., of which notice had been circulated two weeks previous, together with the announcement that "distinguished speakers" would be present to address the meeting on that occasion. The time came and with it the "distinguished speakers" and the immense crowd to hear them. Indeed, they came pouring in by the wagon load from all parts of Huston and Jay townships, until every woolly head was on the ground. On counting all present I found the audience to number fifty-six men and boys.—Of the voters twenty-five were Democrats of the true stamp, whom curiosity to hear the "distinguished speakers" had brought from their homes in the vicinity.

After they were brought to order, the first speaker called was C. H. Powers a young man of considerable "gab" and a tolerable speaker. He talked a long time about the tariff, which subject he seemed to understand about as well as a horse does Hebrew; stating that the Democrats opposed it. Forgetting, however, to mention that the Republicans did the same thing. The negro next came in for a large share of his attention. He mourned them as a down trodden race, and *almost* shed crocodile tears over their oppressed condition in the South, where they are in slavery—but forgot to mention that it was worse in the North where they enjoyed freedom. He seemed to be in great tribulation about the *extension of slavery into the Territories was free.*—He said if the South could get one State in the North or Northwest, then they could manufacture the same articles that we can; but as it is now we can manufacture articles that they cannot—therefore all they want is to get one more State North to enable them to compete with us! Then they will control us in spite of ourselves; whence he argued that our policy was *to keep them where they are!* This luminous idea was enlarged upon at great length by the speaker, much to the edification of the audience, who soon became convinced that he was almost as learned upon the subject of slavery as he was upon the tariff. The next object of his fears, against which he warned his hearers, was Cuba. And here his wail was loud and long, beseeching them to beware, and not let the Democratic party elect their President or they would have Cuba: as "Old Buck" as he called him, had offered two millions or two hundred millions of dollars for it (he had forgotten which,) he argued that if they, (the Democrats, I suppose, as he was speaking of that party) get the Island, they will cut it up into slave States and that negroes would have to be furnished for them, and that the slave trade would have to be opened!—With a sublime perornation on the tenor of slavery this speaker concluded by introducing M. A. Frank to the audience, who proceeded to sing pretty much the same song as the previous speaker, with some very artistic variations, which showed this gentleman to be a complete adept in drilling an audience according to the most approved system of Republican tactics. After repeating much of the same stale twaddle about the Democratic party, and the corruption of the present Administration, to which he added the information that they had sent *seven dollars* of gold and silver out of the country, he proceeded to pitch the tune upon the negro, and here the sublimity of his subject carried him to heights of soaring eloquence and startling revelation that must have made him apear to his audience as if inspired. He doubtless made many of them tremble in their boots when he made the startling declaration, that if Breckenridge or Douglas were elected President that he and they and all of us will have to be slaves, that Pennsylvania must have slaves—that Huston township must have slaves, that we must have slavery on Sinnemahoning, that we will all be driven away and slaves put in our places—that we must work by the side of the lousy, greasy negro. It was wonderful how his hearers survived the terrors of that fearful though rather inconsistent and contradictory picture so skillfully drawn by the speaker, but I learn that all reached their homes in safety after the meeting, though some of them were greatly perturbed in spirit.

The next exercise of his profound wisdom was to declare that if the people on Sinnemahoning had been compelled to manufacture their logs into lumber, before they run them, the Tyrone & Clearfield railroad would have been completed long before this through the entire country. He then begged us to vote for Gen. Patton for Congress, as he was a Clearfield man, and he thought every man ought to vote for him on that account, that he would do so independent of party. Yet where the exercise of any independence in his voting for the Republican candidate existed, I could not exactly discover.—I have listened to a great many Speakers on various subjects during my experience, but never yet met one who drew so largely on the credulity of his hearers as this doughty squire. And I must say in all candor, although with all due respect to the Speakers and the audience, that this meeting was the greatest "flat out" I ever witnessed, the greatest amount of cry for the least wool. The latter, however, was the genuine article and no mistake.

Yours, G.

New Advertisements.

CLEARFIELD AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

The Fair ground is one of the most beautifully located in the State, and of convenient access to visitors, being located on the bank of the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, less than one-half mile from the Borough of Clearfield, where ample accommodations can be had by all. The ground is enclosed by a substantial board fence, 8 feet high, and suitable buildings will be erected for the protection of all articles on examination.

Premiums and diplomas will be paid on and after the first Wednesday of November and until the 1st day of January, 1861, after which time all money premiums unclaimed will be considered a donation to the Society. The officers of the Society and members of the Committee of arrangements will wear a badge designating their office, and it will be their duty as well as pleasure to attend to the expressed wishes and wants of exhibitors and others, if it is in their power so to do. A select police force will be in constant attendance for the preservation of order and protection of property.

The trotting course is level, well graded, and one-third of a mile in circuit. Ample arrangements will be made for the convenience of exhibitors.

Rules of Admission.—Members with wives, and children under sixteen years of age, if dues are paid up, to be admitted free; single tickets, 25 cents; 6 tickets for $1; family tickets for the Fair $1—children under ten years of age not admitted unless accompanied by their parents or guardians. Life members and family, free. Tickets to be given up at the door, except annual or free tickets, which persons after showing to the door keeper, will retain.

Every person wishing to be enrolled as a member of this Society must apply on or before the first day of the fair, and on the payment of one dollar to the Treasurer shall receive a certificate of membership containing the name of the applicant and endorsed by the Secretary.

Every person becoming a member as above shall on the presentation of his certificate, receive a ticket which will admit him free during the fair. Any person complying with the above regulations and paying $10, shall become a life member and shall be exempt from all contributions and shall annually receive from the Secretary a free family ticket.

All persons must be provided with tickets which can be had from the Executive Committee, Treasurer or Secretary or at the door. Persons acting as judges are expected to become members of the Society. Persons from other counties can become members by complying with the above rules. Ladies can become members by making application as above and paying into the Treasury fifty cents when they will receive a ticket to admit them free.

Exhibition of Ladys and gentlemen's horsemanship will take place on Tuesday and Wednesday evening at 3 o'clock, fast riding will not be allowed; those violating this rule will be excluded from competition. Plowing match will take place on Tuesday at 10 o'clock A. M. The address will be delivered at 2 o'clock on Thursday the 18th October, and immediately after to address the reports of the judges will be read and the premiums awarded.

All articles for which a premium of two dollars and upwards is offered, shall pay fifty cents entrance fee except horses for trotting, which shall pay two dollars, All articles entered for a premium under two dollars shall pay twenty-five cents. Horses entered for amusement shall pay twenty five cents. All articles, except horses, for which no money premium is offered, free of charge.

Exhibitors must become members of the Society and have their animals and articles entered on the Secretary's books on or before the 10th day of October; and all animals and articles except horses, must be brought within the enclosure as early as Tuesday noon; and all persons entering animals and articles for exhibition will procure cards from the Secretary with the class and number of entry of said articles, previous to placing said articles on the ground. Hay and straw will be furnished gratis for all animals entered for premiums, and grain will be furnished at cost for those who desire to.

No horse shall be entered or allowed a premium unless he is free from disease. Horses will be received until Wednesday noon, but must be entered previously. All persons who intend to exhibit horses, cattle, sheep or swine, or who intend to offer stock or any other article for sale should notify the Secretary of such intention on or before the 10th of October, and have with him a list and full description of the same.

Persons intending to exhibit blood stock must produce authentic pedigrees, and are earnestly requested to furnish the Secretary, by the 10th Oct. with a list of their stock and the pedigree of each, this will facilitate the preparations of entries and in case of deficient pedigrees will afford the owner time to correct the same.

Instructions to Judges.—No animal to receive an award it more than one class.

Judges are expressly required not to award premiums to over-fed animals. No premiums are to be awarded to bulls, cows or heifers, which shall appear to have been fattened, *only* in the class of fat cattle, the object of the society being to have superior animals of this description for breeding.

No person shall be allowed to interfere with judges during their adjudications. The judges if not satisfied as to the regularities of entries, in their respective classes, will apply to the Secretary for information, and should there be any doubts after examination of their coming within the regulations, or if any animal is of such a character as not to be entitled to exhibition in competition, they will report to the Executive committee, that such a course may be adopted as the case may require.

Fat Cattle.—The judges on fat cattle will give particular attention to the animals submitted for examination. It is believed all other things being equal those are the best cattle that have the greatest weight over the smallest superficies.—The judges will require all in this class to be weighed, and will take measures to give the superficies of each, and publish the result with their reports. They will also, before awarding any premiums, require of the competitors full statements as to the manner and cost of feeding as required by the regulations of the premium list.

When there is but one exhibitor, although he may show several animals in one class, only one premium will be awarded, that to the first, or otherwise as the merits of the animal may be judged.

Discretionary Premiums.—No viewing committee shall award any discretionary premiums. When, however, articles of merit, superior in their character, are presented, and which are entitled to special commendations, the judges are desired to notice them particularly and refer them to the consideration of the Executive committee at a subsequent meeting.

The Superintendent will take every precaution in his power, for the safety of stock and articles on exhibition after their arrival, and arrangements on the grounds, but will not be responsible for any loss or damage that may occur. The society desires exhibitors to give personal attention to their animals and articles and at the close of the fair to attend to their removal as the society cannot take further care of them.

Rules of Plowing.—The name of the plowman must be given as well as the kind of plow to be used, at the time of entry.

The quantity of ground to be plowed by each team to be ¼ acre.

The time allowed to do the work will be two hours. The width of furrow to be ten inches or over and the depth not less than six inches.—The furrow slice in all cases to be lapped. The teams to start at the same time and each plowman to do his work without a driver or other assistance.

The premiums offered by the Society will be awarded to the individuals, who, in the judgment of the committee, shall do their work in the best manner, providing the work is done in the time allowed for its performance.

Each plowman to strike his own land, and plow entirely independent of the adjoining land. Within the one-fourth of an acre plowed, each plowman will be required to strike two back furrowed lands, and finish with the dead furrow in the middle.

Any information desired in regard to matters of the Society can be gained by addressing the Executive Committee or the Secretary, who will be pleased to give any information in their power at any time.

STRIKING TIMES IN PHILADELPHIA!—*Tremendous Excitement among the Masses!!!*—EXCITING FOOT RACE between the Philadelphia Police and the notorious Forger and counterfeiter, James Buchanan Cross!!!! Cross Recaptured!!!!—It seems to be the general opinion in Clearfield, that if Cross had worn a pair of Frank Short's French calf Boots, that he would not be taken yet. However, Shorty is not much put out at missing his custom; but would announce to all *Breckinridge, Douglas, Lincoln and Bell men*, and women and children in Clearfield, and Sinnemahoning in particular, that he is prepared to furnish them with Boots, Shoes and Gaiters of any style or pattern, stitched, sewed or pegged, (and as he is a short fellow) on short notice.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange, and cash not refused. Repairing done in the neatest manner and charges moderate, at the Short Shoe Shop on Second Street, opposite Reed, Weaver & Co's store. FRANK SHORT.

N. B. Findings for sale. Sept. 26, 1860.