



CLEARFIELD, Oct. 24, 1860.

"The Constitution and the equality of the States! these are symbols of everlasting union. Let these be the rallying cries of the people."

J.C. Breckinridge

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

Senatorial Electors.

- Richard Vaux, Geo. M. Keim. District Electors. -Fred A. Server, 14-Isaac Reekhow, 2-W. C. 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. Fette rman, 9-Joel Lighter, 22-Saml. Marshall, 10-S. S. Barbour, 23-Wm. Book, 11-T. H. Walker, 24-B. D. Hamlin, 12-S. Winches et., 25-Gaylord Church, 13-Jos. Laubach.

The Strait out Douglas ticket withdrawn. The Democracy again United.

The regular Democratic State Central Committee met on the 12th inst. at Reading and rescinded all former action had by them in regard to the electoral ticket, and recommended that the Democracy should unite upon the regular ticket formed at Reading in March last, and we are now pleased to announce that the Roundfort Committee otherwise called the strait Douglas Committee, met in Philadelphia on Thursday last, and have withdrawn the strait Douglas ticket, and recommended the friends of Judge Douglas to concur in the recommendation of the regular Committee and support the Reading Electoral ticket, and thus we have the Democratic party united, upon a single electoral ticket. We do not intend now to discuss the reasons assigned by the Roundfort Committee for their recent action, such discussion could be productive of no good, that action itself, without the reasons assigned, is sufficient for us, and we do not hesitate to say, it is the most sensible as well as the most patriotic thing the Roundfort Committee has ever done. With united vigorous action we may succeed, and if we must fall, there is a bright future for a compact and powerful minority. We do not by any means abandon our hopes of success, there are abundant grounds for hope of victory in November next.

It was alleged before the October election that Gen Foster could not obtain more than from one-fourth to one-third of the Bell vote, such has been the result; whilst there were but about 10,000 Bell and Everett votes cast for Gen Foster, they claimed to have 50,000 in the State; if this be true, and there be now cast for their own ticket, the vote for Mr. Lincoln will be 40,000 less than that received by Col Curtin.

All will remember that Mayor Henry of Philadelphia, the most influential Bell and Everett man in the State, sustained Col Curtin with all his power, influence, and patronage, whilst now his whole energy is devoted to the Bell ticket.

This is an example of the condition of affairs in the City of Philadelphia, and we find the same fact to exist in other parts of the State, in our own vicinity, gentlemen of influence who were active for Col Curtin are now warm supporters of Bell and Everett. An analysis of the vote for Governor, demonstrates that in certain localities many of the more rabid Douglas men, fearing that the election of Foster would aid Breckinridge, have voted for Curtin, we cannot doubt that all these, under the recent action of their Committee, will vote for the Reading ticket and to that extent swell the Democratic vote.

With these to aid us now, it only remains for us to do our utmost to get out the entire vote of the Democracy on the 6th of November, and to this work all true friends of the party should devote themselves with unceasing activity. Let every Democrat exert himself for an united democracy and the Reading ticket.

Democrats! to the Polls.

We hope no Democrat will be discouraged by our recent defeat, every man should feel that now is the hour to show his zeal for his party and her principles. The darkest hour is just before daylight. The tide of adversity tries the metal of the true soldier, and he who follows the flag of his party only in victory, is without true courage.

The storm of popular prejudice has borne us down before, we fell at our posts in defence of the Constitution, and our principles have been sustained. So it will be now; let every Democrat come to the polls, stand by your principles; the result will take care of itself. When you have done this; if adversity comes, a bright future awaits you.

In the Union there is Strength.

The Democratic Executive Committee have withdrawn all resolutions adopted by them in reference to the Electoral Ticket, and recommended the party to vote for the Electors as nominated at Reading, without requiring any pledges from them.

The Resolution was passed unanimously, and reads as follows:

Resolved, That this Committee do hereby rescind its action at Philadelphia on the 23d July, and at Cresson on the 9th of August last, and that we recommend to the Democratic party of Pennsylvania to stand by the Electoral ticket made by the Democratic State Convention at Reading on the 1st of March, 1860.

The Douglas State Committee, have, in like manner withdrawn their Straight-out Electoral Ticket, and recommended all friends of Douglas to support the Reading Electors.

We give the resolution as passed by the Roundfort Committee as follows:

Resolved, That we deem it proper under existing circumstances, for the harmony of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, to recommend to the united Democracy of the State the electoral ticket as it was originally formed at Reading in March last—now wholly free from questionable pledges and commitments.

Thus the Democracy are once more a united party, and can go into the contest in November next with some show of strength, and a fair hope of victory.—Had this plan been adopted two or three months ago, instead of trailing in the dust, our banner would now be crowned with a glorious victory.

No man who desires the defeat of Lincoln, can hesitate a moment to cast his vote for the Reading ticket. It is composed of 27 Democrats, selected from their respective Congressional districts. They are all men of character, and of intelligence, and if elected, will so discharge their important trusts as will be entirely satisfactory to every man who dreads the triumph of abolitionism. It is understood that these 27 men are about equally divided, in their personal preference between Douglas and Breckinridge, but should they be elected, we are perfectly willing to trust them to vote, as a unit, either for Mr Douglas or for Breckinridge, if by voting they can elect either, or even, if they can defeat Lincoln, and prevent the election from going into the House, we are willing they shall vote for Mr. Bell, upon this platform in the present highly perilous condition of our beloved country, we think every man who desires the defeat of the Black Republicans can stand.

We believe that both wings of the party will sanction this action of their respective Committees, with great cordiality, and that of vigorous effort will be made to carry the State in November. There are enough friends of the Union and the Constitution in Pennsylvania, to do this if they will only unite their efforts and pull together. Shall this be done? Or will we quietly permit the triumph of the enemies of the Constitution. It is for the people to decide.

The late Election.

The late election shows some strange voting in several of the counties—everything seems to be out of joint, which is indeed a good omen for the Democracy in the future.

We have under adverse circumstances gallantly, "met the enemy," and we are their victors, but this is only for a short time, we will "pick our flints and fire again."

The Democracy have gained three members of Congress in this State—T. B. Cooper in the 7th district, S. E. Ancona in the 8th (Berks) district, and Joseph Bailey in the 16th district. With the gains in Ohio and Iowa the Democrats, and south Americans will have a majority in the next Congress. Thus securing to the country that branch of the general Government in which the "Irrepressibles" can do the most harm.

The state Legislature is as dark as Egypt, the Republican majority on joint ballot is only 61, the Democrats having lost the Senator in the 13th and in the 23d districts, which was unexpected to both parties.

The two houses will stand as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Senate, House, and counts for Dem. and Rep. parties.

Republican maj. on joint ballot 61

Already the flame of discord is being kindled among the aspirants for the U. S. Senatorship, and we may expect a rich tragedy to come off about the time a Senator is to be elected—another "Bazaar Feast" will no doubt take place similar to the one in 1854.

In Dauphin county, where Col. Curtin had 1253 majority over Gen. Foster, the Democrats elected, Heck Dem. to the Assembly.

In Warren county, where Col. Curtin had 940 maj., Brown the Democratic nominee for President John had a majority of 4 votes, over S. P. Johnson, both candidates residing in Warren.

In Armstrong county, where Col. Curtin had 776 maj, the Democrats elected their candidates for Prothonotary and Register & Recorder.

That sterling Democrat so well known to our Lumberman, Bob Hanna, has been elected Sheriff of Clinton county.

lature, the Father in 1836-7 and 1854, and the Doctor from this county in 1858.

David P. another brother received the nomination of his party in Lebanon county in 1854, but was defeated by the Know Nothings.

The Future of Republicanism.

Our Black Republican friends are jubilant in their anticipations of victory in November. They think the battle is won, while the skirmishing has but commenced. For the present, let us suppose them successful, what must be the inevitable result? With the election of Lincoln, comes to him the solemn oath of office, and his sworn duty to the government. Upon the one hand, he has a plain duty to perform: to conduct the government according to the clear letter of the Constitution; upon the other, he has a rabid, infatuated and fanatical party pressing upon him, their dogmas of negro equality and the higher law.

He is the man who will first realize the "irrepressible conflict" in action. If he obey the teachings of the Constitution and perform his sworn duty, his mad partisans will turn upon him. If he carry out their insane doctrines, the sober second thought of the conservative masses will crush him at the first election.

We venture the prediction, that should Lincoln be elected, Black Republicanism will be ground to powder within two years, by the vigorous energies of a re-united democracy—mark the prediction.

Hamlin's Tariff Record.

We call the attention of our readers, especially of those who have heretofore placed implicit confidence in the representations made by the Black Republican papers, that Mr. Hamlin, the Republican candidate for Vice President is a protective tariff man, to the following, which will decide the question:

Congressional Globe, Vol. 13, pp. 99, Jan. 3, 1844. The following resolution was offered by Mr. Black, of Georgia, (so-called Southern Loco Foco Free Trader,) for which Mr. Hamlin voted. Was lost.

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to report a bill, as soon as practicable revising the present tariff, and imposing duties on imports on the principle of revenue only.

Mr. Hamlin voted for a similar resolution on the next day, see page 102. Was defeated again.

April 9, see page 495, dodges a vote on the tariff question.

April 10, see page 503, dodges again on the tariff question.

April 15, see Vol. 13, (Appendix) page 506. In a speech he declared the tariff "had well been called a black tariff," and the manner in which it operated "was as black as midnight."

April 22d, see page 513, and again you find him dodging a vote on the tariff.

May 10, see page 591. On this day there are five votes recorded on the subject of the tariff, and Mr. Hamlin's five votes are with the so-called Southern Loco Foco Free Traders. The bill was laid upon the table, despite the votes of Mr. Hamlin.

Vol. 15, page 1165, July 29, 1846. The first two votes on the tariff Mr. Hamlin dodged. Four additional votes were taken Hamlin always voting with the so-called Southern Loco Foco Free Traders. The last of these votes decided the fate of the Tariff of 1842—it was repealed—Hamlin voting for its repeal.

Vol. 17, page 56, Dec. 21, 1846. Mr. Brodhead moved to suspend the rules, to enable him to offer a resolution, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report to the House on what articles the duties embraced in the Tariff Act of 1846 might be increased beyond the then existing rates. Mr. Hamlin was too much of a so-called Free Trader to vote even for this proposition—he voted No!

Vol. 30, page 790, Feb. 17 1855. The bill granting railroad companies three years in which to pay the duties on all iron rails, spikes, bolts, fastenings, &c., being under consideration, Mr. Hamlin declared as follows: "I am a good deal of a free trade man and the probability is that I shall vote for this bill."

Page 793. An amendment to the bill was offered: "That on the railroads benefited by this act, the mails of the United States be transported at such compensation as shall be prescribed by law." Hamlin voted against this proviso and the amendment was defeated.

Page 885. Mr. Seward offered an amendment, to give to railroad companies using American iron granted by the bill to those using foreign iron. Against this amendment Mr. Hamlin voted. Page 886, Mr. Hamlin voted for the final passage of the bill.

Page 1088, March 2d 1855. Mr. Hamlin dodged a vote on the revision of the tariff.

Mr. Hamlin formally withdrew from the Democratic party, June 12, 1859—See Vol. 32, Part 2, page 1396.

Vol. 34, page 247, June 6, 1857. The Speaker of the House stated that the special order for this day would be the tariff. Mark Mr Hamlin's smartness next day in the Senate, [see same page.] Mr Hamlin resigns his seat, and is consequently no longer a Senator. Our readers will naturally wonder why this resignation should just then happen. Don't they see why, most assuredly to escape taking part in the discussions and to dodge the vote on the tariff, which the Black Republican party in the House had determined should be reduced. Now follow us to page 704, and you will then discover that Mr. Hamlin has completely outdone the cute exploit of the 7th of January. He managed to have himself re-elected, although he had just about 6 weeks previously resigned his seat. The proceedings are as follows: "Feb. 15, 1857, Mr. Fessenden presented the credentials of the Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, elected a Senator by the Legislature of the State of Maine, for six years, commencing on the 4th of March, 1857."

Mr Hamlin was shrewd enough to know that the rendition of the tariff of 1846 would be accomplished during that session, as it would end March 3d, 1857. He felt quite safe in having himself re-elected because he could not be called upon to perform the duties of Senator until after the passage of the act, which happened March 2d. From the 7th of January to

the 4th of March, 1857, Mr Hamlin was not a Senator, so that by his cuteness he escaped showing his hand on the tariff of 1857.

Vol 36 Part I, page 203, Jan. 6, 1857.—Mr Crittenden's resolutions favoring a material increase of duties on home valuation &c., were laid upon the table; but not a word came from the lips of Mr Hamlin, although as the record shows he was in his seat. See page 205

Vol 38 Part I, page 878, Feb. 8, 1859.—Mr. Hamlin voted to proceed to the consideration of a resolution offered by Mr Bigler, which declared that the creation of a large public debt in time of peace is inconsistent with the true policy of the United States, and as the present revenues are insufficient to meet the unavoidable expenses of the Government, Congress should proceed without delay to so readjust the revenue laws, as not only to meet the deficit in the current expenses, but to pay off the present debt so far as it may be liable to immediate cancellation.

Probably the Black Republican party will decide that the above is a protective tariff vote. This will not answer, however, as not less than seven so-called Southern Loco Foco Free Traders voted for the same resolution, together with a number of other Democrats. "Yes, says an opponent, "when Mr Hamlin voted and spoke against the tariff he was a Democrat, but he has left the Democrats and is now a protective tariff man!" Let us examine this matter, Mr Hamlin left the Democratic party on the 12th of June, 1855, according to his own declaration, but not one word did he say that he differed with the Democratic party on the tariff question. The negro was first with him. He had a more exalted opinion of the negro than the Democratic party has; and the truth is, that while he professed to be a Democrat he could not conceal his sympathies for the negro. He esteemed the colored population to such a degree that he finally became estranged from the Democratic party and joined the Black Republican, whose feelings are all in that direction. That is the only reason why Mr Hamlin left the Democratic party. If he has changed his opinions on the tariff question, why did he not express himself to that effect? From the 31st January to the 13th February, 1859, during the discussion of Mr. Bigler's tariff resolution, he remained as silent as death. He was perfectly mum on the tariff question, and he had, therefore, a right to conclude that he did not think it of much importance. "And yet we are told, "O, yes! He is a protective tariff man!" The 17 Senators who took part in the discussions on that occasion, desired the continuity to know their sentiments on the tariff. Not so, however, with Mr Hamlin. And yet he is the candidate of the so-called protective tariff men. Out upon such humbuggery.

Horrors of the Druse Massacre. May God grant I may never again see such a sight as I witnessed three days ago Deir el Kamar! and such would be the prayer of any man who has been in that town since the massacre. Although the place was under the special government of the Sultan, no effort has been made to bury the dead, even at this date of two months and a half after the tragedy.—What has been done to hasten the disappearance of human bodies has been effected by the dogs, and wolves, and jackals of the surrounding districts. It was a fearful scene. Here stood, ninety days ago, a thriving town of 8,000 souls and upwards, and when the troubles in Lebanon broke out, nearly two thousand Christians sought refuge here. Where are now those images of God? Where are the comfortable homes, the thriving trades, the rich silk crops, the produce of grapes and of olives, the hundreds of working silk looms that this population employed? Where are the wives and daughters of these traders and landowners; where the happy children, the hearty welcome which all strangers received, the wealth in dress and jewels with which the matrons were adorned?

The men of the place—ay, and some of the women too, for I counted no less than a dozen in one spot—the men are here, these corrupting masses of putrid skulls are all that remain of them; their homes are all burnt or pulled down; their property all plundered or destroyed; their women beggars in the streets of Beirut; their male children hacked to pieces by the knives of the Druses. Amongst so many horrors it was difficult to select one place more fearful than another, but the Maronite church and the Turkish Governor's divan, or receiving room, exceeded all I could have believed possible. The former is surrounded by a court yard, the door of which was shut. When we opened it, the stench was hardly conceivable.

On the pavement in front of the church to which a large portion of the inhabitants fled for shelter, the dead bodies lay literally heaped in dozens one upon another as they had been murdered and flung down. The steps up to the church are white, and down them was a broad purple mark of twenty or thirty feet long, from the interior of the altar rails out far beyond the door, which told but too plainly the tale of murder. The body of the church is about the size of the Lock Chapel, in the Harrow road, the Court yard is broader, but about half its length. But in no part of that church, in no one inch of that court, could he step, put he his steps over so nicely, walk without putting his foot on some part or other of a dead man's body.

The skeletons are, with few exceptions, perfectly naked, for every survivor of the massacre that I have questioned—and more than a hundred have related the same, all to various parties in Beirut—say so cold-blooded were the murderous Druses that, before butchering a man whose clothes were at all good, they made him first undress himself, and then hacked him to pieces with their long knives, thus preserving his garments uncut and un-

stained with blood. For some reason or other, however, they appear not to have taken the Maronite priests' clothing, as I observed many of the corpses still clad in the black coarse gown of the monks. The church and court-yard were strewn with torn church books and broken church ornaments; but here, as everywhere else, all that could be turned to the slightest use, even to the wooden lintels of the doors and the frames of the windows, had been taken away by the marauding hordes of murderers.

But even more than by the sight of the Maronite church was I astonished and sickened on going into the Turkish Governor's in the far interior of the Serai.—Here the great slaughter seems to have taken place. Here—two and a half months after these murders—the ground of the room was still discolored with fat and human blood. Here still lay about fragments of torn dresses and clothing, bearing marks of many fearful deeds of blood. And here below the large window of the room, lay heap upon heap, and pile upon pile, of corrupting human bodies, a seething mass of advanced putrefaction. Here, too, were torn mass books and also a well printed edition of "Fenelon's life," in French, showing that in this the government house, no doubt some of the better educated Christian community had sought a refuge but had found a grave. My very heart sickened at all I had seen, and otherwise would, had I remained to see everything that bore witness to the blood-thirstiness of the Druses, or the iniquitous treachery of the Turks. On both may the sentence come of "Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed."

The Fair.

According to notice, our first Agricultural fair was held in this county on last week, the 16th, 17th, and 18th insts. The first day we had excellent weather, but the balance of the time was very disagreeable indeed.

On Wednesday it is estimated that there were 5000 persons upon the ground, and we are certain, if it had been a political gathering, it would have answered to say that 10,000 persons were present. Great praise is due to the officers of the Society, who have labored in season and out of season, to discharge their respective duties. We had frequently heard it said by persons that the fair would prove a fizzle; hence the diligence and labor of the Society—notwithstanding their whole heart was enlisted in the success of the Society, and this prejudice which had gained some ground had to be ever come; and most nobly did they overcome all obstacles that appeared in the way, a greater success never crowned the efforts of any set of men.

The "Rabicon" is passed; the "CLEARFIELD COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY," is an established fact—a complete success, and we congratulate the Farmers and Mechanics of Clearfield county in the building up, and permanent establishment of an "Agricultural Society" among them.

They were most fortunate in selecting the right men for the right place, which they did most effectually in choosing their officers, Executive Committee, and Committee of Arrangements.

The address of Judge Barrett, was a fine production.

The awards and premiums of the Society will be found in another column.

We learn that the Society will be able to meet every dollar of their liabilities, and have a little left to pull stumps with.

This is almost unheard of in the establishment of Agricultural Societies.

In some of our sister counties, it has taken them from three to five years to get out of debt; yet in this instance every thing is promptly met and discharged, this will enable the Society next year to offer larger premiums for everything necessary and useful.

Assembly District.

In the table below we give the vote for Assembly in this district, showing the election of Isaac G. Gordon and Samuel M. Lawrence, Republicans. The vote is about 3300 larger than last year.

Table with 4 columns: Counties, Bounton, Brady, Gordon, Lawrence.

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Maj. 344 449

THE 24TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The following table shows the official result in the counties composing this Congressional district.

Table with 4 columns: Clearfield County, Clarion, Elk, Forest, Jefferson, McKean, Venango, Warren.

Majority for Patton, 1,580

The extensive Coal oil works of Messrs. Helmer & Co, in the 24th ward of Philadelphia, was consumed by fire one day last week, together with 2500 gallons of oil. Everything about the premises was entirely destroyed.

New Advertisements.

"Why stand ye all the day Idle?" ANY LADY or Gentlemen in the United States, possessing from \$3 to \$7, can enter into an easy and respectable business, by which from \$3 to \$10 per day can be realized. For particulars, address (with stamp) W. R. ACTION & CO., Oct 24, 1860—2m. North 8th street, Phila.

NOTICE

All persons will please take notice that the "Stud" book of James Wall is left in my hands for collection, and all persons are required to make immediate payment to me. Call soon and save costs. H. W. KOBB, Oct. 23th 1860 3t pd.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been this day granted to the undersigned on the estate of William Blanton, late of Decatur tp., Clearfield county Pa. dec'd., all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement. ELIJAH ZEEBE, Admr., Oct 24, 1860—1t

Madame Schwend's

Infalible Vegetable Powders. For the speedy and effectual Cure of all Inflammations, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, and Liver Complaint and all Acute and Chronic Diseases of Adults and Children.—Send 3 cent Stamp to her Agent, G. B. JONES, Hundreds of testimonials Box 2070 Phila. P. O. Agency S. W. Cor. Third & Arch Sts. Oct 24, 1860—10t.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between J. P. Mulson and John Briel in the Blacksmithing business at Mulsonburg, has this day been dissolved by the mutual consent of the parties. J. P. MULSON, JOHN BRIEL, Oct 24, 1860—3t.

TEACHERS WANTED.—The School Directors of Jordan township wish to employ three competent teachers for the term of four months liberal wages will be given, applicants will please attend the Examination at Ansonville on the 22d day of October, apply to Robert Liddle Pres't of D. W. Wise Soc'y. By order of the Board. D. W. WISE, Sec'y. Oct. 9, 1860. 3t. pd.

To Persons out of Employment. AGENTS WANTED.

In every County of the United States, To engage in the sale of some of the best and most elegantly illustrated Works published. Our publications are of the most interesting character, a large class of the Family, Mechanic and Merchant; they are published in the best style and bound in the most substantial manner, and are worthy a place in the Library of every Household in the Land. To men of enterprise and industrious habits, this business offers an opportunity for profitable employment seldom to be met with. Persons desiring to act as agents will receive promptly by mail full particulars, terms, &c., by addressing LEARY, GETZ & Co., Publishers, No. 224 North street, Philadelphia. Oct 24, 1860—1y.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of Ven. Ven. En issued out of the court of Common Pleas in Cambria and Lycoming counties, and to be directed, will be exposed to public sale at the court house in the borough of Clearfield, on Monday the 12th day of November, 1860. The following describes property, viz:

All the right, title and interest of Benjamin Yingling—sold, in and to 300 acres of land bounded by Shepard, Jacob Yingling, on the east by Wm. Brothers, south by John Patchen, with log house, log barn, saw mill in good running order, and about fifty acres cleared thereon.—Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Benjamin Yingling.

Also—210 acres of land situate in Morris tp., bounded as follows; on the north by lands of Snyder, on the south, by lands of Schwartz and Bowers, and on the east and west by lands of Blanchard, Craig and others, and about 30 acres cleared, plan house, log barn, and other out house thereon erected. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Peter Schwartz.

F. G. Miller, Sheriff, Oct. 24, 1860. Sheriff's Office, Clearfield Pa.

RUSSELL'S IMPROVED FLEXIBLE HARROW, Patented Jan. 17, '60.

"We need an improvement in Harrows," is a remark not unfrequently heard among farmers. Among the few improvements which have heretofore been made in this important and useful, we might say indispensable implement of husbandry, is the one which we have the honor to present to you. It is the result of the most fully met the wants of the Agriculturalist. Some are too heavy, some too complicated and costly, and all are liable to the objection that they are only adapted to certain kinds of ground, for while it is easy to get up a harrow that will work well on smooth, clear and level ground, it is not so easy to find one that will answer a good purpose in rough ground, among stumps or on a hilly and undulating surface, but when you get one of the latter class, you may rest assured that it will also give satisfaction on a smooth surface. The undersigned confidently believe that this object is fully attained in this improvement, and would call the attention of Practical and Scientific agriculturists to the following important features which characterize it. First, its simplicity; secondly, its strength and durability, and lastly its adaptability to any and all kinds of surface. The following named practical Farmers, of Clearfield County, who have used it this season, testify to it.

We the undersigned farmers of Penn tp., Clearfield co., and State of Pennsylvania, having used Russell's Improved Flexible Harrow, have no hesitation in saying that it has given entire satisfaction and that from its simplicity and cheapness it should speedily come into general use. GEO. FULLERTON, T. W. BRIDGES, S. DERRICK, B. WRIGLESWORTH, T. DOUGHERTY, JOHN W. DERRICK, JOHN A. MURPHY, WM. A. MOORE, JOSEPH G. RUSSELL.

The "Scientific American," a paper which the scientific world is well acquainted with, thus in reference to it: "The harrow is one of the most important agricultural implements, as much depends upon the top pulverizing or dressing of the soil, both before and after the seed is sown, for the success of the future crop." After describing it, it continues: "This combination harrow is so simple, that it is superfluous to extend for Harrowing either well cleared or rough ground."

The undersigned, have purchased the right to make, sell, use and transfer their right to the same, within the county of Clearfield, and are now prepared to furnish the article to all who wish to purchase, on reasonable terms. They will also sell individual rights to make and use the same. MERRELL & BIGLER, Clearfield, Oct 24, 1860.

cedar and Willow ware at R. W. & CO'S, Sept. 19, 1860.