and prevented by the policy and incapacity of our rulers.

Beside the revision of our domestic policy and the restoration of constitutional principles therein, the great objects to which we look, are, the conclusion of the war and the just determination of the questions connected therewith. The burden of this contest has become intolerable. Patience has been exhibited by the people of the United States to the utmost extent of forbearance. They were told the war would last but sixty days; they were told the South was not united; they have been deluded throughout the contest, now more than three years in duration, by promises of speedy success; they have been told to trust and applaud military chieftains who were afterwards retired from service, and denounced and calumniated by those who had inculcated their praise; they have seen a variety of enterprises, both by land and water, miscarry outright, or fail in securing the objects for which they were undertaken; they have seen the prices of all the necessaries and comforts of life go up to enormous rates, beyond the ability of all who are not rich, or favored by Government patronage; they have undergone domestic bereavement and bitter sorrow in all their homes, from losses incurred in the war; they have been constantly supplied with false information about current events, and have still offered them promises of speedy and complete success quite unwarranted by the past achievements of their rulers, and which ignore all the real, indubitable difficulties, original and created, which attend the struggle. But one thing they have not been told—one great and important fact has not been disseminated under Government censorship nor appeared anywhere in official documents—to wit, that success in the war and the speedy return of peace, have been all this time prevented hereafter, by the evil and odious policy and the incapacity of the Administration itself! These, have united the South; these, have nerved the arms of Southern soldiers in the field and inspired them to united, earnest, determined resistance to our arms; these, in the darkest moments of the contest, have rendered their submission impossible. They, and the populations they represent, have seen before them the alternative of complete independence on the one hand, as the possible result to be achieved by valor, skill and endurance, and on the other as the rusult of submission, confiscation, emancipation, disgrace, and the iron rule of the conqueror; and viewing their position as presenting only a choice between these results, they have girded themselves up to herculean and desperate efforts and still stand defiant and unbroken.

It is dot for us to foretell the future, but it is possible to conceive its dangers, and to make reasonable provision against them. Certainly, it is possible for the people of the United States, by selecting new rulers, to put their public affairs, incldding this business of the war, upon a new footing—to remove the main obstacle to peace and reunion, which has impeded their great efforts hitherto, and rendered their sufferings and sacrifices unavailing for the object for which they were incurred. This is the great and necessary work to be done by them in regaining the road of safety, and to its performance they are earnestly invited.

When the Administration are removed from power, and patriotic and just men are made to fill their places, the people of the adhering sections of the country will have done their part in removing the cause of war and the obstacles to peace, and will be represented by men competent alike to conduct war and to secure peace, who will call into existence, for the redemption and reunion of the country, moral influences more potent than physical force, and who will achieve their mission before exhaustion and intolerable suffering have been incurred.

[Conclusion next week.]

The People will Find a Way.

[From the Boston Post, Dem.]

The mass of the people, South and North, and East and West, *want peace on the basis of the Union and the Constitution. What this people want, so generally, they will find out a way to have.* In God's name, shall a ONE-MAN power, or a mere *party* power, in this republican land, defeat so noble and holy a purpose? * * * * *

What is this barrier? Simply the dogma that there cannot be a unity of slave states and free states! An old electioneering pretext! Put forth, too, when President Lincoln is called on, by every consideration of humanity and duty, to rise above party and serve the *whole country*. His course ought to be considered long and well. He puts as the base of peace "*the abandonment of slavery.*" On other points he is flexible, On this point he is rigid. The condition, involves the radical change by states of a million of white population of their social system. It involves a new Union. It is revolution. It involves eternal war! This is the solemn truth for the people to consider. *What authority has Mr. Lincoln to make such a condition an ultimatum?*

☞The Democratic Congressional nomination in this district is beginning to be the subject of some attention. We hear the names of a number of able and prominent gentlemen mentioned in that connection, among them ex-Governor Bigler, and Hon. Wm. A. Wallace, of Clearfield county; Judge Brown and B. W. Lacy, Esq., of Warren; Wm. A. Gailbraith, Esq., Col. Grant, and Judge Marvin, of this county. Either of these persons would make a strong candidate. Our choice is the man who is likely to make the best run, and we care not from what portion of the district he hails.—*Erie Observer.*

☞A Washington shoddy editor calls upon the inventive genious of the country to construct some sort of portable defensive works that will enable our men to march straight up to the enemy's works, instead of resorting to flanking operations. Scribolerus suggests that the better plan would be for this brilliant genius to induce the rebels to fire blank cartridges. This would save the cost of transporting his "portable" fortifications.

☞A party composed of five young ladies and three young gentlemen were enjoying a boat-ride by moonlight, at Dunkirk, New York, on Tuesday evening last, when it was discovered that the boat was filling with water and sinking. One of the young men started to swim ashore for another boat, when the whole party jumped overboard, and three of the young ladies were drowned.

☞Governor Seymour is a man of queer notions. He has ordered a lot of onions for the soldiers and a pickle for General Dix.

The Clearfield Republican.

WEDNESDAY MORNING,::::::::AUGUST 3.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
JACOB A. FAUST, of Curwensville.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
CONRAD BAKER, of Knox twp.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
W. M. McCULLOUGH, of Clearfield.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR,
M. L. C. EVANS, of Pike township.

FOR CORONOR,
HENRY W. FARKE, of Clearfield.

OUR COUNTY TICKET.

The want of space has heretofore forbid any reference to the nominations made at the Primary Election held on the 9th ult., further than the simple announcement of the result.

To those who are not personally acquainted with the several gentlemen thus nominated, it may be interesting for them to know that they all belong to the younger class of men—at least that each one of them is young enough to be a candidate for a place in Lincoln's army of conscripts to wage the present war until the South shall agree to an "abandonment of slavery." We say they are not too old for such service; but we are not to be understood as intimating the slightest inclination or willingness, under any circumstances, on their part, to enter such service. On the contrary, it is our deliberate opinion that they are all too patriotic, and have too much veneration for the great work of their forefathers, to take a hand in any such work of national suicide. But to the men.

Dr. BOYER is too well and favorably known to require a word from us. The fact that he is now the choice of the Democracy of this county for the fourth or fifth time—and generally without opposition—attests the estimation in which he is held by his fellow citizens. It is a distinction that no other man can boast of. Should he receive the District nomination he will be supported with similar unanimity at the October election, and will no doubt fill it as well and discharge his duties at Harrisburg as he has done heretofore.

JACOB A. FAUST, the nominee for Sheriff, is a gentlemen of excellent capacity, of correct and well-established moral habits, and of the soundest political faith. Should he be elected, (of which there cannot be a rational doubt,) he will be no discredit to any of his "illustrious predecessors"—and the Democracy of Clearfield will be proud of their choice. He is a hard-working, industrious, and intelligent mechanic.

WM. M. McCULLOUGH, the nominee for District Attorney, is well known as a gentleman of rare ability, of strict integrity, and an ardent Democrat. Although among the youngest members, he ranks well at the Bar, and as the Commonwealth's attorney and advocate, will acquit himself in a manner that will be both creditable and advantageous to the public.

For County Commissioner, in CONRAD BAKER, of Knox township, as the candidate, the Democracy presents a gentleman worthy of the highest confidence. The office of County Commissioner has suddenly grown to be one of the most important connected with county affairs, requiring business capacity, but more especially integrity and firmness. Taxes are unprecedentedly high already—all caused by the war to compel the South to "abandon slavery"—but unless the people are specially careful in the selection of their financial agents, their condition will very soon be hopeless. Mr. BAKER is the man for the occasion. He is one of our most industrious and enterprising farmers, and has a just appreciation of the importance of the duties that will devolve upon him, and will devote his best energies to a faithful discharge of them.

For County Auditor, we have M. L. C. EVANS, of Pike township, who is also a farmer, and is highly qualfied for the very important office for which he has been selected. Mr. EVANS is yet a young man; but he is well qualified in every respect, and a Democrat in the strictest sense of the word.

H. W. FARK, of the borough of Clearfield, the nominee for Coroner, is one of our most industrious, intelligent, and highly respected mechanics; and whose Democracy is of the purest water.

A more unexceptionable ticket was never presented to the people of the county. And in saying this we cast no reflection upon the unsuccessful candidates. Had the nominations fallen upon any other six of the candidates before the people, the truth would permit us to say just as much.

That they will all be triumphantly elected, is as certain as that the election takes place, and their lives are spared. The Democracy were never better satisfied with this part of their work.

☞The Armstrong *Democrat*, published at Kittaning, has been sold, and now appears as a full fledged Abolition paper.

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

Enough is now known of the peace movement at Niagra, to show that it was one of the graves significance, although the *personnel* of it was not so commanding as it might have been. It is clear that Mr. Clay and Mr. Holcombe came to Niagra as representatives of the Confederate Government, clothed with authority to initiate negotiations for the termination of the war and the restoration of permanent peace. Mr. Lincoln, through Mr. Greeley, with seeming eagerness and sincerity, met this advance on the part of the rebels, and promised the commission a safe conduct to Washington in order that he and they might talk the matter over face to face. But, unhappily at this point, for some reason or other, Mr. Lincoln changed his policy, and in fact, changed his minister, for he dispatched Mr. Hay, his private secretary, to Niagra with a message addressed "To whom it may concern," which was certain to terminate, and was undoubtedly intended to terminate, all negotiation; for Mr. Lincoln knew perfectly well that there could be no commission at Niagra authorized to promise the 'abandonment of slavery"—or in other words the abandonment of *the right of the States to choose their own domestic institutions.* He knew that the so-called Confederate Government at Richmond pretended to no such authority—but hold, and has uniformly held, that the abolition of slavery was a question for the States in which it is found, and not a question for the governments at Washington or Richmond. Mr. Lincoln enunciated the same sentiment in his Inaugural, and scores of times since. It is clear, then, that he deliberately determined to arrest the very initiation of settlement—to nip it in the bud—and hence his communication addressed "To whom it may concern," in which he makes the overthrow of slavery a condition precedent to the reception of any communication on the subject of settlement—any settlement, however honorable or advantageous.—What there is in the present aspect of the struggle to warrant Mr. Lincoln in assuming such an imperious attitude, we are at a loss to discover. Had he just heard that the immediate future was pregnant with some mighty event that was to establish the wisdom of his policy—the sufficiency of his material power—not only that the war was to end in "sixty days," *the Union* be restored; but that slavery was also to be abandoned everywhere! His call for 500,000 recruits is a sufficient answer on this point. He saw no bright spot, and no hope in the future; but was impelled by that same spirit of fanaticism about slavery that has beclouded his judgment throughout, to take the last and most unwise step of all—to throw away the golden opportunity of making a name for himself among the benefactors of mankind, and of healing the wounds of his bleeding country, and of spreading joy and gladness in the midst of countless families, of all grades of society, who are living in daily terror of his inexorable and cruel conscription.

But he would not. He has deliberately arrested negotiation to re-establish the Union, and demanded that the war shall go on, thereby declaring that the sentiment in his Inaugural, "If you go to war you cannot fight always, and after much loss on both sides, and no gain on either, the identical qustions of intercourse and settlement will be upon you," was intended as a delusion and a fraud; for no sane man will say there has not been much loss on both sides, or that this is not the time anticipated by Mr. Lincoln—if the time is ever to come—when the war should give way to negotiation.

But this is not all, nor the worst: Mr. Lincoln not only refuses to entertain propositions for settlement and peace, but he goes further, and puts the war on ground utterly untenable and unlawful. He makes the overthrow of slavery, (a State institution), a *sine quo non.* We are to have no peace, and no Union until this edict is acknowledged. Henceforth the war must acknowledgedly be for the overthrow of a State institution, and not to assert the authority of the Federal laws within the States.

But according to Mr. Lincoln, if resistance to that authority ceased to-morrow, the war would still go on till the slaves were all set free. The 500,000 recruits must be forthcoming, not to establish the Union, but to subvert one of its essential principles—the right of a State to choose and enjoy its own domestic institutions.

It tries one's patience to inquire into Mr. Lincoln's right to do these things, so flagrant is the usurpation, so preposterous the pretention. Mr. Lincoln, as the President, is sworn to see the laws executed, and all he has a right to do, is to enforce their execution: and when that is accomplished, his right to make war ceases. For instance, when resistance to the Federal authority ceases within a State that may at one time have been in revolt, the war must cease in that State; and more: such State must be allowed to resume its functions as a State in the Union, on the terms of the Constitution. Mr. Lincoln has no right to make new conditions; he has no more right to prescribe the overthrow of slavery in one State, than he has the establishment of it in another; no more right to make the overthrow of slavery in the South a condition precedent to peace, than he has to make the establishment of it in the North such condition. He has no more right to call men into the military service of the country to change one feature of the Constitution, than he has to change another; and no more right to ask them to help him to change any feature, than he has to their aid in establishing a monarchy. The reltions between the States, or the institutions of the States, cannot be changed by the President, nor by Congress and the President united, nor by the Governments at Washington and Richmond combined. The States, and the States only, have the right to do these things. Mr. Lincoln, in assuming the attitude he has, as an ultimatum, has been guilty of a palpable usurpation of authority. His position is utterly unlawful and revolutionary, and if adhered to, cannot fail to lead to the most disastrous results to the country.

Had the President assumed doubtful ground, in the line of a wise policy, which step could not be approved, there would be much to extenuate the error. But in the present infstance, the impolicy of the step is no less manifest than the absence of rightful authority to take it. This *ultimatum*—the overthrow of slavery—will go through the South, operating like a panacea to all their ills. It will strengthen the weak and confirm the doubting; and transfuse a new spirit of resistance amongst all classes, old and young, male and female. It is but another of the many follies of this kind Mr. Lincoln has practiced with his foolish messages and proclamations. Whenever the Southern cause has seemed to sink and lag, Mr. Lincoln has come along with one of his invigorating doses to give it new life. This late act is equal to one hundred thousand men added to Lee's army. Jeff. Davis and his Cabinet had not the power to do so good a thing for the rebel cause. And then, how will it affect the North? How many recruits will it send to Grant's army? Not one man. But its direct and inevitable tendency will be to keep thousands away. A few, and only a few, of Mr. Lincoln's former supporters endorse his new position, and they are the most fanatical of the Abolitionists, who take good care to do all their fighting at home. But the effect upon the mass of the people of all parties is too obvious to be misunderstood. They are discussing this subject on the high-ways and by-ways, on the corners of the streets and at the cross-roads. They utterly deny the right of the President to use the law to drag them into an unlawful war. Outside of the law he has no more power than they have. That he has so placed himself, is conceded by all candid men; and having so placed himself, he has forfeited all claim to their confidence, obedience, or support. Their [illegible] that Mr. Lincoln shall retrace his steps, and accept THE UNION as the object and the ONLY object of the war, else he never can have their aid and support. Had Mr. Lincoln designed to inaugurate insubordination and resistance in the North, he could not have taken a step better calculated to accomplish the end than the one he has adopted. On the other hand, had he intended to aid the rebel cause, he could not have adopted a more efficient means. For these great wrongs he must answer at the bar of the country.

THE NEGRO AHEAD.—The late law of Congress increasing the pay of the Army did not place the white and the black troops upon an equality. It gave the negroes decided advantages. For the *white* troops the increased pay commenced on the 1st of May, 1864; for the *blacks* on the 1st of January, 1864—thus giving the negroes more pay than the white soldiers for the period of four months. The Pennsylvania Reserves were mustered out of the service about the middle of June last. They did not receive this increased pay. They went through Gen. Grant's campaign from the Rapidan to Bathesda Church, at the old price. The difference beteen the services rendered by that Division to Gen. Grant and the Government, and those of the negroes in the same army, during that campaign, will be duly recorded in history; the difference in their pay will be found below:

	Pa. Reserve.	*The Negro.*
First Sergeant - -	$20	$24
Sergeant - - -	17	20
Corporal - - -	13	18
Private - - -	13	16

THE LAST SCARE.—The Abolition papers are making a great blow about the discovery of a tremendous scheme of conspiracy and treason, looking to the establishment of a Northwestern Confederacy, through the agency of a secret organization known as the "Order of American Knights." The disclosures go on to state that New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and other Eastern States are to be included, proclaiming a war policy in these States, whilst a peace policy is to be advocated in the Western States. The developments further declare that Mr. Vallandigham is the Commander-in-Chief in the loyal States, and that he was so appointed and sworn while in Richmond. The real object of this organization is declared to be "to embarrass the Government in the conduct of the war, and to overthrow the Government." Now, if there is any truth in all this, or if anybody really suspects there is any such conspiracy on foot, and that Mr. Vallandigham, or any body else, has any hand in it, why do they not arrest him? There is quite sufficient cause. All they want is *faith* in the story. Mr. Vallandigham will make no resistance. He so declared himself on his return from Canada. But as no such arrest is made, nor likely to be made, why the people had just as well make up their minds that this hubbub is started by the Abolitions in the hope of thus warding off the effects of the "Old Joker's" proclamation "to whom it may concern."

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE.—Gov. Curtin has issued a proclamation convening the Legislature two weeks earlier than the day to which they had adjourned—for the purpose of providing for the better protection of the State from invasion.

More About the Late Peace Movement.

The following article from the pen of Horace Greeley, appeared in the *Independent* (Beecher's paper) of the 28th July.

Some time since, it was announced by telegraph, from Halifax that Messrs. C. C. Clay, of Alabama, Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi, (ex-U. S. Senators,) Prof. J. P. Holcombe, of the University of Virginia, and George N. Sanders, of Kentucky, had reached that city from Dixie, *via* Bermuda, on important business; and all of these but Mr. Thompson (who is in Toronto) were soon quartered at the Clifton on the Canada side of Niagara Falls. I heard soon after of confidential interviews between some or all of these gentlemen and leading Democrats from our own and neighboring states, and there were telegraphic whispers of overtures for "reconstruction," and conditions were set forth as those on which the Confederates would consent to reunion. (I cannot say that any of these reports were authentic.) At length, after several less direct intimations, I received a private letter from Mr. Sanders, stating that Messrs. Clay, Holcombe, himself, and another, desired to visit Washington, "upon complete and unqualified protection being given by the President or the Secretary of War."

As I saw no reason why the opposition should be the sole recipients, of these gentlemen's overtures, if such there were (and it is stated that Mr. Clay aforesaid is preparing or to prepare an important letter to the Chicago Convention,) I wrote the President, urging him to invite the rebel gentlemen to Washington, there to open the budget. I stated expressly that I knew not what they would propose if so invited, but I could imagine no offer that might be made by them which would not conduce, in one way or another, to a restoration of the integrity and just authority of the Union.

The President ultimately acquiesced in this view so far as to consent that the rebel agents should visit Washington, but directed that I should proceed to Niagara, and accompany them thence to the capital. This service I most reluctantly undertook, feeling deeply, and observing almost any one else might better have been sent on this errand. But time seemed precious, and I immediately started.

Arrived on this side of the Falls, I wrote across to Messrs. Clay & Co., stating that, on the understanding that they had the needful powers from the authorities at Richmond, I was authorized to give them a safe conduct to Washington, they responded that, though in the confidential employment of their government, and fully conversant with its views and purposes, they had not the spacific powers, I required, but would get them, if permitted, and desired in order to save time—to proceed at once to Washington, and be permitted thence to communicate with Richmond for the purpose. Not feeling at liberty to concede this, I telegraphed to Washington for further constructions, and was duly informed that Major Hay, the President's private secretary, would soon be on his way to me. He reached the Falls on the 20th, and we soon crossed over to the Clifton, where Major Hay, after mutual introductions, handed Prof. Holcomb the following paper, in the handwriting of the President:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, July 18. 1864.

To whom it may concern:

Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union, and the abandonment of slavery, and which comes by and with an authority that can control the armies now at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the executive government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms on substantial and collateral points; and the bearer thereof shall have safe conduct both ways. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

I left the Falls by the next train, leaving Major Hay to receive any respone to the President's proffer should any be made; but there was none. Messrs. Clay and Holcombe addressed a letter of sharp criticism on the President's proffer above quoted, which I first read in the columns of the daily journals of this city. And here the matter closed, despite all rumors of further or other negotiations. Messrs. Clay, Holcomb, and Sanders remain at the Falls, or at the adjacent watering-place of St. Catherine's and are still in the receipt of many visits from Democratic politicians, who cross the border on purpose.

I heartily approve the President's bases of negotiation, and think them calculated to exert a salutary influence at the South; and yet I think it would have been wiser to have interposed *no* conditions, but asked the confederates to perfect and verify their credentials, and then make their proposition. For, thus brought to book, what *could* they have proffered that would not have strengthened the upholders of the the Union cause? It looks to me as tho' a rare opportunity was lost for compelling either the Democracy of the loyal states or the despots of Europe to forego further manifestations of sympathy with the rebels in their desperate struggle. I may be mistaken in this, but I cannot be in my conviction that every indication of a desire on our part to arrest bloodshed and restore amity, tends to disabuse and conciliate the great perverted mass of those now fighting to divide and destroy their and our country.

DIED—At the residence of her grand-parents, at Glen Hope, July 22d, Fanny R. Cooper, daughter of Edwin and Isabel R. Cooper, of this place, aged 12 years 9 months and 22 days.

New Advertisements.

Teachers' Institute.

THE next Annual meeting of the Clearfield County Teachers' Institute will be held in the borough of Clearfield, commencing on Tuesday, August 23, 1864, at 10 o'clock, a. m., and continuing in session FOUR DAYS. A full attendance of Teachers, and friends of education, is earnestly desired.

Aug. 3, 1864. C. B. SANDFORD, Co. Sup't.

Orphan's Court Sale OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY VIRTUE of an order of the Orphan's Court of Clearfield county, at June term, there will be exposed at PUBLIC SALE in Kylertown, on

Saturday, the 27th day of August, at 2 o'clock P. M., the following REAL ESTATE, viz: TWENTY ACRES of land, situate in Bigler township, late the estate of Daniel Will, deceased, and described as follows: Beginning at a post, thence by lands of Ardery & Phillips, north one and a half degrees east, one hundred perches to a white oak, thence by Daniel B. Will, south thirty-two degrees, west one hundred and sixteen perches to a post, thence by Jno. Will, south fifty-nine perches to the place of beginning, containing twenty acres, more or less.

TERMS: One-half the purchase money at the confirmation of the sale, the balance in one year thereafter, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. JOSEPH H. JONES, Administrator.

Kylertown, Aug. 3, 1864.

Chop! Chop! Chop!

20,000 Bushels superior RYE CHOP just received and for sale at $3 75 per hundred.

JAMES TEE.

Philipsburg, Aug. 3, 1864.—pd.

GARDNER & HEMMINGS'

GREAT AMERICAN CIRCUS

GARDNER, HEMMINGS & Co - - Proprietors
DAN GARDNER - - - - - - - MANAGER

The Management that planned and is announcing that for the season of 1864, they are enabled to present many new and startling novelties, among which may be mentioned; A

Troupe of Real Arabs
Consisting of
5 Male and Female Contortionists,
ACROBATS,
And Jugglers
Of the most extraordinary description, foremost among which is

ZARA,
The Beutiful Arab Girl
THE ONLY FEMALE CONTORTIONIST IN THE WORLD, whose feats are of so wonderful a character that they have been a source of conversation wherever she appeared.

ALI HASSAN,
PREMIER GYMNAST of the World. The great original single Trapeze Performer. This young Gymnast, during his engagement, by Act, HANGS BY THE HEELS on the Fragile Bars of the Trapeze and while thus suspended, performs GRAND MARCH upon the Tight Rope. This Son of the Desert performs many other new and startling feats totally unlike anything before seen in this country.

Ben Mahommed,
the Man of Strength.

ZELA,
the Female Gymnastic Wonder.

Ali Mahommed,
the astonishing Aerial Gymnast, forms the other member of the troupe, who all appear in the PYRAMIDE, Dance Introducing Illustrating Gymnastic sports of the Great Desert of the Old World.

The Manager would call attention to the

MAGNIFICENT BAND CHARIOT,
Constructed expressly for the season at the cost of $3000 by Fielding Brothers, the celebrated Coach Builders, New York City. The design of this Band is the most unique and most elaborate description. The prevailing colors are gold, red and blue, and when it comes out upon the morning of exhibition from its gaily painted and ornamented Chariot, it presents such a combination of imposing richness and grandeur as to be entirely new and was manufactured expressly for this Season, at a cost of $3000 by Mr. Henry Fielding, of South St., New York. The CARRIAGES, HORSE CARAVANS, PROPERTIES and APPOINTMENTS are rich and tasteful in the extreme. The STRING HORSES, FANCY MULES are of the finest and best trained animals in the world. The Troupe of Performers compose the Elite of the Profession. Look at the Names;

DAN GARDNER,
the People's Favorite Clown.
Richard Hemmings,
Equestrian and Tight Rope Performer.
JOHN RIVERS,
Punster and Comic Vocalist.
Frank Carpenter,
the Celebrated Equestrian.
Signor De Louis,
the Best Gymnast of the World.
Frank Whittaker,
the accomplished Master of Ceremonies.
GEORGE BROWN,
the Great American Tumbler.
Miss Eliza Gardner,
the Pride of the Arena.
MME. CAMILLA,
the Famed Parisian Equestrienne.
La Petit Camilla,
the Infant Prodigy.
YOUNG DAN,
the Pocket Clown.
Also Messrs. Dobson, Velande, Hyatt, Bolino, Bowers, Nuda, Cooper, &c.
together with numerous well selected Auxiliaries. The above Talented Artists will appear in each Exhibition, in conjunction with

The Arab Troupe,
in every variety of Gymnastic Feats, Tricks, Risings, Groupes, Acrobatic Exercises, Balancing, Dancing, Somersaults, &c.

THE BAND,
or Grand Orchestra,
is composed of many musicians of celebrities, headed by the renowned Maestro, FRITZ HARTMAN.

The Grand Procession
will be of the most elaborate character, headed by the Band in their Chariot, and will enter the town between 9 and 10 o'clock, A. M.

Two Exhibitions each day,
Afternoon and Evening.
Doors Open at 2 and 7 P. M.
Performance to commence one hour later.

ADMISSION 50 and 25 Cents.

Don't forget the Day and Date. Don't wait for the Big Show and the Real Troupe of Arabs. Don't confound this with any other establishment. We defy competition and defy equality.

WILL EXHIBIT
IN CURWENSVILLE
On Monday, August 15,
IN PHILIPSBURG,
On Tuesday, August 16.

aug3-2t W. H. GARDNER, Agt.

F. M. McKIERNAN, Dentist, respectfully informs the citizens of Glen Hope, Jamestown and vicinity, that he has located in Jamestown, where he is prepared to wait upon all who may desire his professional services. ☞Calls from other parts of the county will be promptly attended to.

F. M. McKIERNAN.

may 11,'64-3m-pd.

ROBERT J. WALLACE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Clearfield, Pa., Office in Shaw's Row, opposite the Journal office.

dec. 1, 1863.—tf