

S. B. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., SEPT. 2, 1857.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION .- The Legislature having, at the last two sessions, adopted sundry proposed amendments to the Constitution, the amendments will be submitted to the people at the Cctober election for their approval. If they receive a majority of the votes cast they will thenceforth become a part of our organic law.

The most of these amendments are in the Constitution rather than alterations of it. One mainly to the division of Philadelphia into representative and senatorial districts. The Laucaster Examiner gives the substance of fol-de-rol and gammon to talk about it being the provisions which they embody, and the contrary to "long-established usage" for canpropriety of the changes contemplated, in the didates to canvass the State, when they are tollowing article. The first amendment is a new article, provi-

ding a sinking fund for the extinction of the State debt; prohibiting any increase of the present debt or the borrowing of money for State purposes except upon temporary loans, and then only to the extent of \$750,000; restraining the Legislature from creating any permanent debt by or on behalf of the State ; credit to any individual or corporation, become a stockholder in any corporation, or assume municipal debts, or authorize any municipality to become a stockholder in any corporation or loan its credit thereto. This we regard as a very important constitutional provision. It not only prevents the State from getting into debt, in future, but provides a sure means for the extinction of the present debt, puts an effectual check upon schemes for loaning the credit of the State to Railroad Companies, and stops the practice hitherto so prevaporations. With these salutary restraints upthe present. .

off more than one tenth of the population of any county in the formation of a new county. without the express consent of the people. and also provides that the counties hereafter to be erected shall contain at least four thousand square miles. We regard this as a very valuable addition to the Constitution. The coaditions it presents will prevent the division of old and the formation of new counties except in such cases as will command the general approval of the people interested.

The third amendment relates more particularly to Philadelphia, but contains a general provision regulating the method of future apportionment of representatives in the Legislature. Under the operation of this provision. the city of Pittsburgh, (and probably the city of Allegheny,) will, after the year 1864, be erected into seperate representative districts, and will elect representatives distinct from the county. The city of Philadelphia will also be divided into single senatorial and representative districts, but this division will take place there immediately, it being made the duty of the next Legislature, in case the amendment is adopted, to divide the city into such districts, the division thus made to stand until the apportionment of 1864. At the October election of this year the entire city of Philadelphia votes as one senatorial district, the old city electing four members of the House and the old county thirteen. When divided into single districts there will be less danger than there is now of one party getting the entire delegation. The only objection we have to this amendment is that it does not extend to the whole State. Every county electing more than one member ought to be divided into single districts.

The fourth and last amendment gives to the Legislature the power of revoking, annulling or altering any charter hereafter conferred by or under any general or special law, but in such manner as to work no injustice to the

The Constitution, as it at present exists, provides for the submission to the people of all such proposed amendments, and when there is more than one amendment proposed, such amendments must be submitted separately to the popular vote. The last Legislature passed an act for this purpose; and at the October election the people will vote yea or nay upon each amendment seperately. We have no doubt they will all be approved.

CAUGHT ON THE HORNS OF A DILEMMA. - The Democraic party have a majority in the new Congress, and upon them will devolve the admission of Lansas as a free State, or as a slave State. If they sames Kausas as a slave State, the party in the North will be swallowed up and lost in the Northern anti-slavery reaction

"BACKING OUT."

In an article under this heading, our new neighbors of the Clearfield Republican display considerable acerbity of temper towards the Opposition for the mirth the latter have been indulging in, because of Gen. Packer's refusal to meet Mr. Wilmot before the people to discuss the issues of the campaign, and an attempt is made to excuse the valiant General, by a system of ratiocination generally known as "up-hill pulling." The term "backingout" is objected to as not being expressive of the position of Mr. Packer in this affair; we may, therefore, if it should prove more acceptable, hereafter speak of the "backing-out" as | are stated to be \$7,000,000. Mr. Packer's declination "in pursuance of the advice of the Democratic State Committee," though, by so doing, we do not lay aside our opinion of the applicability of the phrase, especially when not over eight weeks ago it was boastingly asserted in the editorial columns of the Republican that, "immediately upon his nomination Gen. Packer caused it to be announced through his friends that he was ready to meet his competitor, whoever he might be, before the people." We do not find fault with the Democratic papers attempting to excuse Mr. Packer's declination, "by advice," &c.; but still we think they should lay aside sophisform of new sections, being additions to the try and give the true reason-that it was the tear of losing votes, if the candidates discussonly, the third, is an alteration, and that refers | ed | the principles of their respective parties before the people, that superinduced the rejection of Mr. Wilmot's proposition. It is all competent to do so. Johnston and Bigler did it, and, if we are not very much mistaken. Mr. Bigler did so at the request or solicitation, or "advice," if you please, of the Democratic State Committee. At all events, if there is impropriety in "executive candidates appearing at all before popular meetings to solicit votes," as Mr. Buckalew, the chairman of their State Committee, intimates, how does it come and providing that the State shall not loan its | that they are sending out Mr. Packer to make speeches to "popular meetings?" Truly, it is "a tangled web they weave!"

The allegation is also made, though somewhat equivocally, that Mr. Wilmot advocates, what our up-town neighbors term "the monstrons doctrines of abolitionism." We will here, in a few words, state what is Mr. Wilmot's position, as well as that of those who support him at this time, on the question of slavery: 1st. No interference with the justitution of Slavery in the States where it exists. 2d. Opposition to its extension or introduclent, of authorizing cities, towns and counties | tion into the Territories belonging to the Unito lend their credit to railroad and other cor. ted States. Or, in other words, we wish to confine slave labor to its present limits, and on the Legisature the future will be safe from | give the virgin soil of the territories to free. the dangers which the past has bequeathed to white labor. We wish to exclude slave labor from the territories-we want the negroes to troops in Kansas will remain there till after no "abolitionism" about it; it is opposition to the extension of slavery : and common conrtesy should induce men to refrain from attempting to force words into our mouths, and from endeavoring to foist erroneous views upon our candidate or our party. We hope no editor will insult the intelligence of the people by hereafter intimating that Mr. W. is an advocate of "the monstrous doctrines of abolitionism," as it is expressed in the Republican, more particularly if he should have sailing at the mast head of his paper the name of James Thompson, of Erie, who claimed in 1848 to be the originator of the principle of the proviso which has given Mr. Wilmot so much renown.

The objection that Mr. Wilmot was holding an office of high judicial responsibility, has been removed by his resigning the Judgeship, fill the vacancy, is also groundless, for his successor has already been chosen. We can see nothing that this latter presumption argues, a matter of that kind.

The article in the Republican concludes with the following sentences:

"Or even if they [candidates] occupy responible official stations, when they art not candidates for other or higher positions, we hold that while Mr. Wilmot occupies the position he does, (or has until lately,) no honorable man should condescend to meet him in political discussion ately bring reproach upon that exalted body, the Judiciary of Pennsylvania, by voluntarily descending from the Forum of Justice to the political hustings, and announcing from the Bench the appointments of the demagogue, (which Mr. Wilmot has repeatedly done,) deserves only the contempt of every honest and high-minded man."

We wonder if His Honor, Judge Barrett, and other Democratic members of the Juliciary, will feel any way highly complimented by the conclusion which the editors of the Republican have arrived at, that by odescending from the Porum of Justice to the political hostings," or in plain English, by making political speeches, they "bring reproach upon that exalted body;" that they "deserve only the contempt of every honest and high-minded man," and that "no honorable man should condescend to meet" a Judge "in political discussion anywhere."-Really, we think, the editors of the Republican should be more careful of how they "slush" about, for in this instance they seem to have acted upon Pat's advice, when introducing a friend to a Tipperary row, "Wheriver you see a head hit it 12)

DISEASE AMONG CATTLE .- A disease is said to be making fatal work among the cattle about Utica, New York. A correspondent of the Observer says the disease is identical with the one which has, during the past year, carried off in Russia 30,000, Austria 26,442, Gallicia 12,000 and Moravia 9,000 head of cattle. bese are the numbers officially reported. This disease is known as the "cattle plague," "rinder-pest," "bloody murrain," &c. It is universally admitted to be highly contagious, and may be carried by persons visiting the sick, equally as well as by the diseased animal brought within a short distance of the healthy.

On the 24th, in New York city, the Surrogate rendered his decision in the Burdell estate case. He decided that Mrs. Cunningham was not married to Dr. Burdell on the 28th October, 1856, as she alleged, and consequently that she is not entitled to administer his estate, and gives the whole of the property to the blood relatives of the deceased.

Last week they got up a money panic in Wall street, New York, in consequence of several heavy failures. An attachment was issued two millions of dollars. Its entire liabilities

Advices from Florida stafe that Capt. Mickfive Seminoles. The Indians had hoisted the white flag, and hopes were entertained that the war would soon terminate.

The Galveston, Texas, Civilian of the 18th reports a great excitement at Houston, owing to the discovery of a plot, by a gang of thieves, to kill the City Marshal. The ringleader and another of the band had been captured.

The Atlantic Telegraph Cable parted when three hundred and thirty miles from the Irish shore on the 11th inst., and the vessels comprising the fleet have returned to England. The Directors of the Telegraph Company were still sanguine of ultimate success, and a conference was had at London on Saturday, 12th, to determine whether to again proceed with the laying of the cable, or postpone further action till

Telegraphic advices from the Indian mail announce that Delhi had not fallen up to the 27th June. Further mutiny has occurred in the Bengal army, which is considered defunct. The Bombay and Madras armies remain loyal. The Erie Constitution says the ErieCity Bank is hopelessly bankrupt and will not resume business. The Warren Bank has also failed, as well as a number of other banks in New York.

A Deputy Marshal of Alabama, having taken nearly \$5000 from Lovelace, who robbed the U. S. mail in 1856, and refusing to restore the money to the several owners, on the ground that they had not sufficiently identified it, the subject was referred to the Attorney General, who has, after a review of all the facts decided that the marshal must deliver it to the Postmaster General, who, by law, is the trustee for losers in all similar cases.

E. O. Perrin, Esq., Private Secretary of Gov. Walker, arrived at Washington City on 25th of August from Kansas, with despatches. He left the Governor's camp at Lawrence ten days since, and reports that peace and quietness prevailed there, nor was there the least intimation of war or bloodshed. Gov. Walker is using the army as a posse cometatus, where the civil authorities cannot make arests for breaches of peace. The fifteen hundred the October election.

State Department, says that the Sound Dues having been abolished by the exertions of all the Governments interested, the United States having taken the lead, the attention of the commercial public in Germany is now attracted to the removal of the restrictions of the navigation of the German streams, especially

The Postmaster General has established a daily mail between Kansas City and Lecompton, and a tri-weekly mail from Lecompton to Marysville. Other similar improvements are also to be made.

Indian depredations on the Plains, are still the order of the day. Colonel Bonnville's command have had enough to do recently, and their success has been very unexpected. Col. Miles and Capt. Ewell attacked the Caand the conjecture that, if he should fail to be yatara Indians and killed 41 and took 45 priselected Governor, he would be appointed to oners. The corn-fields of the Indians were destroyed and 25 fine horses captured ; in addition, a Mexican captive was recovered. Seven of the troops were wounded, as also Lieuts. unless we are to infer from it that such would Steen and Davis. Thus much for the Gila be the way a modern Democrat would manage expedition. If all the others were as skilfully managed, we would hear less of the troubles attendant upon these visits of the Indians to the several neighborhoods and unprotected

France is about sending a naval expedition to Cochin China, to demand satisfaction for insults to her flag.

It is announced that Russia is equipping in any where. The man who will thus deliber- flotilla for the China seas. The Russia imperial Guard has been reduced 30,000 men.

The official result of the Gubernatorial election in Missouri is reported-Rollins American and Emancipationist, 47,641; Stewart, 47,975; Stewart's majority, 834. Flour was selling at Pittsburgh on Monday

at \$5,37 to \$6,50. This is a decline. Wheat \$1,12 to \$1,20 per bushel; oats 31c. On the afternoon of the 29th of August,

Charles Babcock, of Beverly, R. I., killed his

Walker's deserters, who arrived by the Tensessee last Tuesday, at least all who have not been fortunate enough to start on their way home, gathered again in the park at New York, on Tusday, and occupied themselves as they did the day before, in relating their adventures to the crowd. Several were forwarded, in the evening, by the Albany boats, en roufe to Buffalo, whence they hope to find opportunities of reaching their homes in the West and South.

An orator in a rural district of Ohio thus eld forth on the Fourth of July : "The American Eagle! the American Eagle, gentle that proud bird of our liberties, as she stands—standing—as she stands—standing, with one foot on the Alleghenies and the other on the Rocky Mountains, and stretching her broad wings from the Atlantic to the Pacific, shallretching her broad wings—with one foot on the Rocky Mountains and the other on the Alghenies, shall—shall nown, gentleman and flow citizens, in the glorious freedom of—of-ber Native Ain!"

John Phonix went to the theatre once,

SOME OF PACKER'S ANTECEDENTS. We find these facts in a recent number of

and pondered: Can any good reason be given why, W. F. Packer, being connected with the public works as Canal Commissioner and other offices, should be elevated to the chief seat of honor in the State? The scrutinizing eye of an intelligent public he cannot hope to escape. The three years that Moses Sullivan and others were in the Canal Board, to-wit :- the years 1836, 1837 and 1838-the revenue upon the Portage Railroad was \$454,768,54, and the expenditures against the Ohio Life and Trust Company for | during the same time were \$439,224,90; being an excess of reverue of \$15,538,64.

The three years that Wm. F. Packer was Canal Commissioner, viz :- 1839, 1840 and 1841-the revenue was \$494,030,54, and the lers, of the Florida volunteers, has captured expenditures were \$542,989,67; being an excess of expenditures of \$78,959,03; add the excess of revenue of 1826, 1837 and 1838 to the deficit of the years 1839, 1840 and 1841, and you have the amount of \$91,497,67 as the loss of the Packer administration as compared with the three years of Sullivan's administra-

Then take the three years succeeding Packer's administration: 1842, 1843, and 1844 under Wm. B. Foster and others, and the revenue for those years amounted to \$45,428,92, and the expenditures to the sum of \$488,804,17, being a difference against Packer's administration of \$51,583,78.

May not the people of Pennsylvania say of Wm. F. Packer, give an account of thy stewardship, for thou mayest be no longer steward. Gen. Packer is a talented man, and an ambitious man. He knew well the power of corrupt politicians, and a desire on his part to propitiate their favor was ever in the way of a fearless discharge of duty. He belonged to, and was one of the Cabinet officers of an Administration that was condemned by many of its own party. Many Democratic State Conventions passed no resolutions approving of Governor Porter's Administration; an Administration that, at the end of its first term, and after Governor Porter's re-election, refused to continue Francis R. Shunk as Secretary of the Commonwealth, and Geo. R. Espy as Auditor General, both of whom occupied high positions in their respective stations, as men of capacity and incorruptible integrity. Wm. F. Packet was, after the act passed making the Canal Commissioner elective, appointed by Gover-

nor Porter, Anditor General. Thus he was at once transferred from the Canal Board to the head of the Financial Department, and with Ovid F. Johnston, Attorney General, and George W. Barton, was brains and heart of an administration that was condemned by many of its own party. The very man who was dismissed as unworthy to be Secretary, was, before the close of the administraion, nominated and elected Governor of the State, to the deep mortification of the out going

Twelve years have rolled by, and death has lenced the manly voice of Shunk and Miller, Petriken and Espy; and now Wm. F. Packer is the candidate of the bogus Democracy for the exalted office of Governor of one of the greatest States of the American Confederacy. We much mistake the signs of the times if he is not permitted to retire to private life upon the mere honor of a mere nomination. Certain it is, that if the people properly appreciate their own interests, and our opponents would meet fairly the issue, and discuss the same in an honorable and generous spirit, Wm. F. Packer never could receive a majority of the A letter from Frankfort, received at the free votes of this Commonwealth; for verily "he has been weighed in the balance and found wanting."

> THE CANVASS COMMENCED .- On Monday evening, August 24th, Mr. Wilmot commenced the canvass of the State with a speech in Philadelphia. There was an immense crowd present, and Mr. Wilmot was very frequently interrupted with approval and enthusiastic applause. The Sun of the 29th, says:-

"Great have been the effects produced in Philadelphia by Mr. Wilmot's speech, made here recently. Many of the most influential of the old line Whigs were in attendance, and expressed themselves highly gratified at the sensible and statesmanlike views of that distinguished gentleman. It reminded them forcibly of the good old days of Clay and Webster. when people went to a public meeting for the purpose of receiving instruction, and not to be disgusted at the incoherent ravings of some miserable mountebank, who had the gift of talking by the hour, and saying nothing.

"Mr. Wilmot's exposition of his famous Pro viso was a master piece, and convinced all who heard him that he is indeed one of the giant statesmen of the country. After the conclusion of his speech many came to the conclusion that the Democratic State Committee might be well called a Prudential Committee. from the fact of their positively forbidding General Packer to discuss the political topics of the day with Mr. Wilmot.

"The only good that we can conceive would have arisen from General Packer's presence at the public meetings, would have been to perform an interlude, so as to afford Mr. Wilmot a resting place."

FROM KANSAS .- Lawrence, Aug. 21 .- Gov. Robinson was acquitted yesterday forenoon. The jury were out nine hours. There was an animated debate in the jury room. At first, I learn, they stood ten for a verdict of guilty to two for acquittal. They were all Pro-Slavery men. The judge had distinctly charged them that, if they found that the prisoner, at any time had assumed to be Governor of the State of Kansas, they must find him guilty. The defence had always admitted this fact. The two jurors, however, did not accept such intwo jurors, however, did not accept such in-structions. They refused to believe in the ex-istence of a State in this part of the country.

Term. L. J. CRANS, They came out, after they had discussed the question some time, and asked that the case re-opened for further evidence on that wite with an axe, and then cut his own throat. Point! This very verdant request, of course vas refused. At nine o'clock, therefore, they returned a verdict of not guilty.

good story is told of a young girl who was disappointed in love, and to put an end to her troubles, jumped from the Allegheny bridge into the river. Luckily she was dressed in the breath-not height-of fashion, and by the aid of her hooped skirts, floated down the stream as handsome as a duck, until she was overtaken by some boatmen, who took hold of the edge of the floating crinoline, and towed her towards the shore until she touched bottom, when she waded out of the water and ran home, so much ashamed of herself that she will probably keep out of the water in

The indians of Texas are passing into rapid decay. In 1853 the Indians of Toxas were estimated at 20,000. In 1856, the number, from ffical accounts, did not xecced 12,000 fork of the Brazos, and make good crops ; 8000 semicivilized Creeks, Delawares and Cherokees are in Eastern Texas. In the North, 1000 Washitas and Wacos. There are 3000 Camanches, 1000 Lipans, and 4000 of all other stragglers. From this report it will be seen that in the course of a few years, from the very nature of things, the whole Indian tribes of Texas PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

BLAIR COUNTY .- On the 25th, a German the Butler American. They come from one of the best men in the State. Let them be read driving a team for Mr. E. Patterson, of Gaysport, committed suicide by hanging himself with a strap to the limb of a tree, at a place called Sugar Run, where he was engaged hauling. The cause of the act is said to be cunrequitted love." The object of his affection is said to live in Williamsburg, where he formerly resided. A girl employed at the Tipton Hotel was badly burned on the 23d, in attempting to fill a fluid lamp without extinguishing the flame. The lifeless body of a child was found in a privy vault at Altoona, a few days ago, and suspicion rested at once on a wretched girl named Mary B. Saul, who on being confronted acknowledged the babe to have been hers, but that it was still-born. The coroner held an inquest, and rendered a verdict that "the child was born alive and came to its death by the hands of Mary B. Saul," &c.

WARREN COUNTY .- Thomas Shirley, of Deerfield township, was thrown from a horse near Gormans tavern, on Saturday, Aug., 15th, and so seriously injured that he died in a few hours. . . . On Sunday the 16th, a young man named Kinney came to Westfield on the up train, took a room, went out and got a pistol and shot himself. No cause assigned for the rash act. He had a brother living in westfield. GREEN COUNTY .- A terrific bail storm visited New Freeport, on Saturday the 22d Aug., killing calves, pigs and poultry, and doing considerable damage to tences, &c. Some of the hail were from five to six inches in circumfer-

INDIANA COUNTY .- On Saturday the 15th Aug., Blairsville was visited by a dreadful hail and rain storm. For a quarter of an hour the hall fell so fast that it was impossible to see any object at the distance of 20 feet. The gardens were literally destroyed. Oats, buckwheat, corn, &c., were much injured, and much glass was broken in the houses. . . . A few weeks since, Mr. Samuel Dixon, of Blairsville, took up a horse which he supposed had been stolen, notwithstanding he was claimed. A Mr. Adams, of Stark Co., Ohio, who had lost a horse, was written to, and when he came on, identified the horse as being his.

LYCOMING COUNTY .- On Sunday night, the 23d, Aug., Jersey Shore was visited by a destructive fire, which originated in the livery stable of Brown and Ramsey, destroying it, two other stables and the fine dwelling of Hon. John A. Gamble. The loss is estimated at \$15,-000. A son of Mr. James H. Rothrock, not five years old, was drowned at Williamsport on Monday of last week.

ERIE COUNTY .- A boat hand named named Denuis Sullivan, was pulled out of a canal lock on the 23d, dead and bearing marks of violence on his person, and it is suspected that he foully dealt with. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of suspected parties.

convicted, at Lancaster last week, of kidnapping a colored girl, named Mary Adeline Jane Arrival and Departure of Muils at Clearfield.

LANCASTER COUNTY .- Hannah Brown was

ARRIVES. Eastern, daily, Sundays excepted, at 7 P.M. Smith's Mills, Saturdays, 5 P.M. Sinnamahoning, Wednesd. & Saturd. 8 P.M. Karthans, Saturdays, Kylertown, Mondays & Thursdays, 12 M.

DEPART. Eastern, daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 A.M. Western. Smith's Mills, Fridays. 7 A.M. Sinnamahoning, Tuesdays& Fridays, 6 A.M. Karthaus, Thursdays, Kylertown, Mondays & Thursdays 1 P.M. The Mails will close at 9 o'clock, P. M. N. B. Business men, of town and vicinity,

will please preserve this for future reference. C. D. WATSON, Post Master. Mail arrives at Curwensville from Indiana, via Newman's Mills, Cush, Burnside, New Washington, Chest, Bower and Grampian Hills, Tuesday and Fridays at 114 A. M., and de-

parts same days at 1 P. M. Mail leaves Curwensville for Marron, via New Millport and Lumber City, every Saturday at 6 A. M., and returns same day at 8 p.m.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.-Letters testamentary on the Estate of Joseph Spencer, late of Penn township, Clearfield county, Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES SPENCER, Pike Tp., SAMUEL SPENCER, Penn Tp., Sept. 2, 1857-5t-pd Executor

FARM FOR SALE .- The undersigned offers at private sale his Farm in Burnside township, Clearfield county, joining land of Jas. Galla-her and others, containing 150 acres; about 50 of which are cleared and in good cultivation. It is log barn on it, and a good orehard. The wood land is well timbered, and has a number of first quality spar trees on it, only I miles from the

river near Jas. Murray's. For terms apply to the subscriber. JAMES STEPHENSON. Burnside, Sept. 2, 1857-3t.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY. In the matter of the application of the Curwens ville Methodist Episcopal charch for incorporation. And now, August 21st, 1857, articles of association filed, and on motion of L. J. Crans, Esq., atty.

for petitioners, publication directed, GEO. WALTERS, Proth'y All persons interested will take notice that the Atty. for Applicants.

ORPHANS COURT SALE .- Under and by Orphans' Court of Clearfield county, there will be aposed for sale, on the premises in Penn town-ship, Clearfield county, on Thursday. September 25th, 1857, at 2 o'clock p. m., the following de-scribed real estate, late of Wm. Cleaver, deceased, viz: A certain tract or piece of land, situate in Penn township, Clearfield county, containing about seventy-five acres, bounded as follows: on the north by land of Eliza Russell, east by land of Andrew Moore, south by land of Wm F. Johnson, and west by land of Wm. F. Johnson and Andrew Moore. The farm is in good condition, has a goo house, barn, necessary out-houses and an orchard thereon. Terms, one-half on confirmation of sale, balance in one year. JOHN RUSSELL, MILES J. SPENCER,

Executors. IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF CLEARFIELD In the matter of the application of Thomas W Cleaver for a decree of specific performance of contract for sale of land made between Thomas

W. Cleaver and William Cleaver, deceased.

And now, August 18th, 1857, the Court fix the first day of next term, (Nov. 16th, 1857.) for hear-JAS. WRIGLEY Clk. O. C. To Mrs Louisa Cleaver, widow, John Russell

and Miles Spencer, Executors, and Caleb Way and Isaac Kirk, guardians of minor children of Wm. Cleaver, dec'd, and all others interested. You will please take notice, that the above ap-dication has been made and day fixed for hear-ing, and that testimony to be read on the hearing will be taken before M. A. Frank, Esq., at his of ice in Clearfield Borough, on Monday, September 21st, 1857, between the hours of I o'clock and 7 L. J. CRANS. Atty. for Applicant.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE, 1857-8. The Tribune was first issued as a Daily on the 10th of April, 1841. Its Weekly edition was commenced in September of the same year, its Semi-Weekly in May, 1845. It was the first daily in America to issue a double or eight-page sheet at a low price, and it has kept at least even with the foremost of its rivals in the rapid expansion of Newspaper enterprise, which the great extension of Railroads, and the establishment of the Telegraph system have crowded into these last sixteen eventful years. No larger journal is afforded at so low a price in any quarter of the world, none in America, no matter at what price Issued, pays an equal amount, weekly or monthly, for intelletual labor. It employs correspondents regularly in the leading capitals of Europe, and at the most important points on this continent, with a liberal staff of writers and reporters at home, regarding full, early and accurate information as the first object of a Newspaper, and the timely and thorough elucidation thereof as the chief end of its Editorials. In that spirit, "The Tribune" has been and will be conducted, extending and perfecting its correspondence so fast as the increase of its patronage will justify the expense. Should the cur rent attempt to connect the Old with the NewWorld by the magnetic wire prove successful we shall very soon, at a heavy cost to ourselves and, we trust, a corresponding advantage to our readers publish each morning a synopsis of the preceeding day's occurrences throughout Europe, Northern Africa and Western Asia, with regular reports of the mar-kets, the monetary aspects and harvest prospects of hither Europe. With a good atlas beside him and his daily paper on his fireside table, the A. merican farmer or artisan within a day's ride of the city may then study each evening the doings of the civilized world throughout the day preceding; and it seems hardly possible that any who can read, but especially one who has children to adveate, will longer deny himself the pleasure and profit of a dully journal. The same is true mea-surably of those who live further inland: though where mails are infrequent, a Semi-Weekly, or e-

ven a Weekly, may seem sufficient.

The Tribune deals with questions of Political Economy, Public Policy, Ethics, Material Progress and whatever may affect the Intellectual, Moral, Social and Physical well being of mankind, dog-matic Theology alone excepted. Its leading idea is the honoring of honest useful Work in whatever schere or enpacity, and the consequent elevation of the Laboring class in knowledge, virtue and general esteem. It is necessarily hostile to Slavery under all its aspects, to Intemperance in whatever form or degree with its accessories, to War save in the defense of Country and Liberty against actual invasion, and to every form of Gambling. Desiring to see Production extended and encouraged, while wild Speculation and useless Traffic ire curtailed, it favors the policy of sustaining and diversifying Home Industry by a discriminating l'ariff—a policy which tends to increase the price of Grain to the farmer while diminishing that of Bread to the artisan, by reducing the distance a-cross which their respective products are exchanged and, of course, reducing the cost of their trans for. Regarding Fillibusterism in all its phases, and every form and device of National covetor ices, with unqualified abhorrence as the bane of Republies and in their triumph the grave of Equal Human Rights, we seek by every means to woo and win the attention of our countrymen from projeets of aggrandizement abroad to enterprises of development and beneficence at home, foromost heart of our territory to comect the waters of the Atlantic with those of the Pacific. Believing that the goods of this life are not yet fairly distributed, and that no one ready to work should ever ramish in unwilling idleness, it lends an open car to every suggestion of Social improvement which does not countervail the dictates of eternal Morality nor war upon that natural right of every one to whateover he has fairly produced or honestly se-quired, whose denial must sink mankind into the chaes and night of barbarism and universal squalor. With a prefehnd consciousness that idiers, drunkards, libertines and profligates can never be other (in the main) than needy and wretched, it bears aloft the great truth that Prevention is better than Punishment—that the child trained up in the way he should go, will rarely in after years desert that way for the thorny paths of Vice and Crime—that a true Education—Religious, Morat and Industrial as well as Intellectual—is the most effective temporal antidote to the errors and woes of our race. Recognizing in the most degraded specimen of Humanity a divine spark which should be reverently charished, not ruthlessly tradien out, we have charity for all forms of evil but those which seek personal advantage through the de-basement of our fellow-beings. The champion of basement of our fellow-beings. The champion of no class or caste, the devetee of no sect, we would fain be the interpreter to each other of men's better impulses and aspirations, the harbinger of general concord between Labor and Capital, and among those whom circumstances or misapprehensions have thrown into unnatural antagonism. A cotemporary once observed that he never hard, grasping, niggardly employer who did not hate The Tribune, nor a generous, large-souled, kindly one, willing to live and let live, who did have the tribune of the soule not like it. We ask no higher praise, no warmer

nttestation
The circulation of The Tribune is at this time as follows: Daily, 32,000 copies; Weekly, 175,800 copies; Semi-Weekly, 16,000 copies; California and European, 6,000 copies; Total, 230,800 copies. That of the Semi-Weekly and Weekly we believe to be exceeded by no other newspaper published in the world; that of the Daily falls behind that of some of our cotemporaries. Had our hestility of seme of our cotemporaries. Had our hostility to Haman Slavery and the Liquor Traffic beon more gnarded and politic, our bally issues would now be some (housands heavier and our Advertiing far more lucrative; but of our patronage gen erally we have no reason, no wish, to compl Of late, a concerted effort has been made to di-minish our rural circulation through the influence of the Postmasters, some of whom ombark in it engerly, others under political restraint, while a large number, we are happy, for the sake Human Nature, to state, refuse to be dragooned into it at all. Still, we have been made to feel the heavy, hand of Power, and have doubtless lost thousands of subscribers in cousaquence. Pretexts to which no individual in his private capacity would have stooped have been relied on to justify the stoppage of our papers within reach of their subscribers and rightful owners, and their retention in the Post-Office till their value was destroyed. Postmasters have been schooled by rival journals—several of them living on their self-proclaimed ability to serve as an antidote to The Tribane—as to their political duty to promote at our expense the dis-semmination of gazettes of adverse politics. We shall outlive this warfare, but we do not affect indifference to it. In the open field of discussion, we fear nothing; but in the tens of thousands of rural neighborhoods where the Posmaster can induce many of his quiet neighbors to take the journal herest herest. nal he recommends, we have already lost some trons, and expect to lose more as our subscriptions for this year expire. We appeal, therefore, to the hearty, faithful, fearless advocates of Free Labor and Free Soil throughout the land to take care that this official warfare on our circulation be not prosecuted without counteraction. We employ no travelling agents, for we will not consent to have the public harrassed with the solicitations of stran-gers in our behalf. We strike the name of each subscriber to our Weckly and Semi-Weekly from our books as soon as his term has expired, for we will not haunt our patrons with duns for arrears which they may say they never intended to incur, for papers which perhaps they never read; we rely for the renewal of our subscriptions solely on the volunteered efforts of those who, liking our paper, believe its influence salutary and worthy be extended; and thus far our reliance has bee justified, as we trust it may continue to be, The Pribune is printed on a large imperial sheet, 321 by 44 inches, folded in quarto ferm, and mailed to subscribers at the following

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