



S. B. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., AUG. 3, 1859.

PEOPLE'S STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL, THOMAS E. COCHRAN, of York.

FOR SERVANT GENERAL, WILLIAM H. KEIM, of Berks.

PEOPLE'S COUNTY CONVENTION.

Some weeks since we announced in our paper that it was designed to hold a People's Convention, during September court, to nominate a County Ticket. The County Committee, however, at a meeting held last Saturday, finding that the time mentioned would be entirely too late, and thinking it best to call it as early a day as possible, fixed upon Tuesday the 16th day of August for the meeting of the Convention. We trust that day will suit the convenience of our friends; and as, according to the plan adopted at the meeting held last Court week, every member of our party can come to the Convention and be a delegate, it is to be hoped that the attendance will be large. We take this occasion to urge all who can do so, to be present on the 16th, and assist in nominating a ticket that will be a credit and honor to the party. Let care be taken to select, as candidates, men of intelligence, of worth, and of unimpeachable integrity, so that no objections on that score, or in regard to their fitness and qualifications, can be made against them. Let personal preferences or prejudices, if any should exist, be laid aside, and a lively desire to benefit the cause and the party, by a straightforward course and honorable means, alone actuate the individual members, and we have no doubt that a gratifying result will follow.

WHAT HE THINKS OF THEM.—Senator Brown

of Mississippi, a regular fire-eating Democrat of the South, is represented as a fearless, plain-spoken, impulsive man, and when warmed up in making a speech is apt to blurt out truths which a more wary politician would carefully conceal. Last winter, for instance, he declared that he favored the acquisition of parts of Mexico and Central America, solely that the South might plant slavery there; and to supply the market with the requisite amount of nigger flesh, he would re-open the African slave-trade. His constitutional want of caution makes him careless about involving his friends or his party in a fight among themselves in the presence of their foes; and, being valiant himself, he does not see why, if there is to be scurrilage at all, it shouldn't begin at once, and accordingly pitches into anybody and anything that doesn't please him. Thus feeling, and his long service in both branches of Congress having given him opportunities for forming a correct estimate of the character of the Northern Allies of the Southern Democracy, he proposed, in a speech to his constituents not long ago, to dispose of matters at the Charleston Convention in a rather summary manner. He said:—

"The only hope of the Southern Democracy is to make a fight in the Charleston Convention; to go there determined to have their views incorporated in the creed of the party, or break up the concern in a row. I have no doubt, as the South has heretofore controlled the party on all great questions, that the Northern Free-Soil element will again yield in graceful submission. If they do not, why then apply the torch to the great temple of Democracy, and blow the concern to flinders. Rather than see the party destroyed, the North, which doesn't care for principle, will allow anything to be incorporated into the creed."

From this it would seem that Senator Brown has a very exalted opinion of the Northern Democracy. Such a certificate of character should be highly esteemed, and the faithful to whom it is addressed, though they "don't care for principle," should pocket it, and bowing in "graceful submission" to the Mississippi Senator, say, "Thank ye, Massa Brown!"

It is stated that the account between the Overland Mail Company and the Post Office Department will stand thus at the close of the six months:—Expenditures of the Department, \$3,900,000; receipts \$60,000; showing a clear loss from the route of \$3,610,000.

If this be correct, and we suppose it is or it would have been contradicted by the administration editors ere this, it exhibits one of the small leaks, which Mr. Buchanan and his Post Master General cannot see, or regard of too trifling importance to stop. Here is a loss of over three and a half millions of dollars in one route, and not a word do we hear about curtailing the cost there—oh, no. Because, forsooth, some favorites have a hand in it, they don't attempt it; but, instead, go to cutting down the mail service in the Northern States, where the receipts more than pay the expenses. Let honest-minded men look at this fact, and then draw their own conclusions.

The Sunday Travel Question is just now exciting much interest in the cities. Judge Thompson of the Supreme Court having delivered an opinion to the effect that the running of passenger cars in Philadelphia is a breach of the peace, meetings are being held for the purpose of adopting measures to have all laws, restricting public travel on Sunday, repealed.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Europa's advice give some additional information, though not so much as was hoped, respecting the treaty of peace. Sardinia's new boundary is the line of the Mincio, Austria retaining the quadrangle. The princes of Tuscany and Modena returning to their respective States, and a universal amnesty is granted. But we have no further light on the nature of the Italian Confederation and the new powers of the Pope, who had according to a letter from Rome, written Napoleon on the 8th that he should demand of the Catholic Powers armed intervention. It was rumored that Cardinal Antonelli would be dismissed. Count Cavour and his associates in office had resigned, and a new Sardinian ministry, Count Arce at its head, had been formed. This step shows the feeling in Italy, as do reports of troubles in Venetia and Tuscany, disaffection in Milan, and a purpose on the part of Garibaldi to continue the contest. The Parisian populace murmured at the terms of the peace, but it is probable that the triumphant entry of Napoleon into the capital at the head of the army of Italy will quiet them. The Federal Council of Switzerland have disbanded the troops called out during the war, and will propose severe measures to prevent Swiss entering foreign military service. Orders had been transmitted to the Prussian troops on the march to halt where they were, and the proposal made to the Federal Diet had been withdrawn. Further accounts of the mutiny of some Swiss troops at Naples, affirm that in its suppression, seventy-five of the malcontents were killed and two hundred and thirty-three wounded.

An important fact, now first made certain, is that Austria retains all four of the great fortresses, the Mincio being made the western boundary of her territories. Thus she still holds the key to Northern Italy, and can take advantage of any favorable emergency to regain what she has now had to abandon. This fact alone shows how utterly unfounded is Napoleon's pretense that he has virtually accomplished his purpose of driving Austria out of Italy. Indeed, it is not too much to say that if he has beaten Austria in the war, she has decidedly beaten him in concluding the peace. She has resigned simply what had been conquered from her, nothing more. France, at an expense of some hundred millions of dollars and the lives of some fifty thousand of her sons, has gained the control of Sardinia, much glory for her soldiers, and the renown of a very lucky and moderately successful General for her Emperor. For him it is much; for France, which has borne all the expense and suffered all the losses, it is little; and it is not surprising that there should be discontent in Paris.

Several days later intelligence has been received by the arrival of the Ocean Queen and the Anglo-Saxon. It is announced that Napoleon had arrived at St. Cloud. A conference between Austria, France, and Sardinia, to settle the details of the treaty, which is now regarded by all parties, according to report, as, in its present form, "impracticable," was to take place, but where or when was not known. The treaty was received with great dissatisfaction throughout Italy. In Sardinia the popular discontent showed itself in a negative rather than a positive manner, but in Tuscany, Modena, and Parma, the people and the Provisional Governments, in their name, declared it a betrayal of their rights, to which they would never submit, and in the Papal States there were many symptoms of trouble. The Austrian army was to remain where it was posted at the time of the Emperor's interview at Villafranca; but the Imperial Guard and detachments from other corps of the French army, were to march to Paris to receive an ovation. A Paris correspondent states that the greatest activity is manifest all along the French coast, which is being fortified in the most formidable manner. A new Ministry had been formed at Turin, with General Della Marmora as Minister of War and President of the Council.

THE MICHIGAN WHEAT-CROP.—The Detroit Advertiser of the 20th July says:—In 1859, Ohio raised, according to the United States census, 14,487,000 bushels of wheat, and Michigan in the same year 4,928,000. The crop of the present season in Ohio is estimated at 26,000,000 bushels, which would give Michigan about 9,000,000 bushels, at the same ratio of increase. Considering that Ohio suffered much more severely by the late frosts than Michigan did, these figures cannot be an over-estimate. The reason of our taking Ohio as the standard of comparison is, that besides joining Michigan and greatly resembling it in many respects, in that State the operations of their statistical bureau furnish better data for estimates than any other. Calling the population of Michigan 800,000, and allowing five bushels to each individual and 500,000 bushels for seed, we shall still have a surplus of 4,500,000 bushels for export.

One of the merriest jokes of the season was the Pittsburgh Post's formal nomination of James Buchanan for the Presidency in 1860. The administration editors were puzzled to know how to treat it—whether to take it up seriously, or simply say that J. B. is a great man, the tallest kind of a President, and that he deserves the honor, but—a hem—as he has repeatedly said he would not be a candidate, the country will have to submit, however reluctantly, to the necessity of not having him for its President another term. Just at this ticklish juncture, J. B. believes they by having it announced that he will not be a candidate for re-nomination, and hence we may repeat the soft-soaping operation will soon be commenced by the aforesaid editors.

A driver of a street freight car in Philadelphia, told a boy who had climbed up, to get down as it was dangerous, where he was; the boy refused, and the driver cut him with his whip following him half a square. The boy's father, a rich merchant, enquired out the facts, saw the driver and giving him ten dollars in gold, told him to double the dose if his boy ever repeated the experiment.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

PREPARED FOR THE "RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL."

INDIANA COUNTY.—On the 20th July, Mrs. Getty of Indiana, a Miss Thompson residing near the Stone House, and a lady and gentleman from St. Louis started to visit Saltsburg, and when descending a hill beyond Indiana town, one of the horses to run off. The buggy to which he was attached struck the wheel of one ahead, and threw Mrs. Getty out, breaking her nose, and bruising one of Miss Thompson's arms. . . . On the 19th, a number of persons, employed at the brick yard of Mr. Jacob Shank near Indiana borough, during the prevalence of a storm took shelter under one of the brick sheds, when the lightning struck a post, shattering it to pieces. Eleven persons were prostrated by the electricity, whilst Frank Wisinger had his neck cut severely with a splitter, and Mr. Charles Roberts had one of his arms considerably burnt. . . . On the 15th, the barn of Mr. Daniel Altimus, in Centre township, was struck by lightning and completely shattered. A very fine mare belonging to Mr. John Peddicord, of the same township, was killed by the electricity, whilst a young colt standing close by her side was not in the least injured. . . . Mr. Joseph Henderson, of Indiana borough, was struck on the back by the fast line locomotive at the Blairsville Intersection, on the 20th, and instantly killed. His back was broken, one leg was cut off at the ankle and above the knee, the lower jaw was split at the chin, the back of his head terribly crushed, and his body otherwise bruised. Mr. H., at the time the accident occurred, was standing between the two tracks and was about stepping on the emigrant train going east, when the fast line from the east came along and struck him. . . . The fearcy is prevailing among the horses in various sections of the county. On the 13th, Mr. Solomon Earhart, of Indiana borough lost a valuable black horse by the disease.

CAMBERGIA COUNTY.—On the 23d, a Mrs. Frank was thrown from a horse in Conemaugh borough, and her foot sticking in the stirrup, she was dragged some distance over a rough and stony road. Her right leg was severely lacerated, her head much bruised, and her body greatly shocked and jarred. . . . An elderly lady named Ream, residing near the old tunnel above Johnstown, in attempting to cross a fence, fell and broke one of her arms, the night of the 23d, James Mullen fell down a pair of stairs in the dark, in Conemaugh borough, and broke one of his arms between the elbow and wrist. . . . A couple weeks ago an aged man named Daniel McGolgin, of Conemaugh borough, was injured by a box of goods falling upon him, from the effects of which he died on the 25th. . . . On the morning of the 21st, at Johnstown, an Irishman, was found lying near the railroad bridge at Johnstown, in an insensible condition, and badly cut and bruised about the head, face and body. A couple of his ribs were broken. He was taken care of, and as soon as he was able to talk he stated that while returning home the night previous he was met by two men near the railroad bridge, who seized him, knocked him down and abused him as stated, when probably thinking they had killed him they carried him to the railroad so that it might appear that he had been killed by the cars. . . . The blacksmith shop of C. Dever in Munster was struck by lightning on the 14th. Mr. D., who was shoeing a horse at the time, was knocked down and considerably stunned. The wife of Mr. William Duke of Allegheny township was found dead in her bed on the morning of the 25th of July. The evening previous when she retired, she was in perfect health, and the cause of her death is not ascertained.

DAUPHIN COUNTY.—On Sunday the 24th July, a woman named Haag, the wife of a respectable laboring man in Washington township, left home to visit an aunt, but was not seen until Tuesday, when she was found dead at the foot of the mountain, near the Lykens Valley Railroad, sitting on a log, with a black ribbon around her neck, to which was attached a calico string, and this led to the limb of a tree, and the eyes of the woman were closed, that section is that she was outraged by some infernal scoundrel, murdered, and then tied to a tree, in order to create the impression that she had hung herself. The affair has caused intense excitement in the vicinity where it occurred, and every effort is being made to unravel the mystery, and detect the perpetrators of the horrid crime. . . . As Mr. Clark's mill was recently pitching oats in the shed to the left of the barn on Mr. John Eschauer's farm in Lower Swatara township, the fork in Brooks' hands was accidentally run through the side of a son of Mr. Thomas Montgomery, aged about 14 years, making a fearful wound. . . . John Till of Harrisburg was robbed of \$20 in money and a watch containing \$100, while returning from Philadelphia in his canal boat. . . . A lad named George Waggoner, whose parents reside at Duncannon, was recently drowned at the mouth of Sherman's creek while bathing. His body was found in the river half a mile below.

BLAIR COUNTY.—David H. Hoiles, Esq., a member of the Hollidaysburg Bar, died suddenly on the 25th July. He had been in court in the afternoon, and came from there to the steps of the Exchange Hotel, where he enquired of a friend about the news of a boat, while his friend was reading, death came upon him and before he could be taken into the parlor, the vital spark took its flight forever. . . . On the night of the 23d, some malicious scoundrel entered the stable of Mr. David Irvin near Hollidaysburg, and cut several sets of his wagon harness to pieces. . . . A camp meeting is to be held near the residence of Thomas Irvin, in Logan township, commencing on the 20th August, and another is to commence on the 12th near Williamsburg.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY.—Daniel Hall, a resident of Shirelburg, lost his life week before last by imprudently descending into a well at Mr. Cyrus Alexander's in Union county. He had descended but a short distance when the foul vapor overpowered him and he fell into the water and was drowned before assistance could be rendered. . . . Three head of cattle belonging to John Webb in Harts Log Valley, were killed by lightning on the 15th of July. They were in an open field at the time.

LYCOMING COUNTY.—On the 15th July, a young lady residing at the house of Mr. John Scherer in Jersey Shore, fell down the cellar stairway, and bruised her head and injured her back so severely that for a while her life was considered in danger, but it is now thought she will recover. . . . A boy named Binehart fell a distance of 20 to 25 feet from the barn of J. H. McKinney, on the 14th, and was much bruised.

LEBANON COUNTY.—Theodore Franklin, a son of Mr. Henry Fellenberg, of Lebanon, aged about four years, while playing on the bank of the Union Canal at that place, a few days since, accidentally fell into the water and was drowned. His body was recovered half an hour afterwards. . . . Lead of a very pure quality has been found on the farm of Judge Runk, in Swatara township.

CLINTON COUNTY.—Mr. John Bressler, residing near Flemington, was bitten in the hand by a rattlesnake on the 25th July while gathering whortleberries on the mountain, and is said to be in a precarious condition. Hon. Richard Rush died in Philadelphia, on Saturday morning, aged seventy-nine.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

VIEWS OF SAM HOUSTON.—General Sam Houston is the Opposition candidate for Governor of Texas. He recently wrote a letter in which he stated that he had not known of the existence of the Know Nothing Order, or any disposition to revive it, since 1855. He has very correctly and truly added that there are other isms of a more dangerous character which threaten the general safety; and we are happy to find that he has given the weight of his patriotic mind to a denunciation of the principal of these new fangled political devices. The absurd doctrines of Nullification, Secession and Disunion, he says, are urged on by demagogues, who, in the confusion of the times, hope to secure places of profit and distinction. Among these men are those who advocate the re-opening of the Slave Trade, "than which no greater evil is to be apprehended to the South." Gen. Houston then adds that if the Slave Trade were reopened that the South would be overrun with African barbarians, and society would be subjected to innumerable evils, and that the only sure reliance of the country is on the Constitution and the Union.

A Los Angeles correspondent of the Philadelphia Bulletin states "that a California paper started a canard to the effect that Horace Greeley, of the Tribune, was on his way to California to take command of all the various rag and botball filibusters to be found there; and that the whole horde, under the supreme command of the aforesaid Greeley, would invade Mexico and usurp the government of that Republic. A copy of this paper fell into the hands of the commander at Mazatlan, and he at once issued a proclamation informing the people that 'One Horace Greeley, a most diabolical, bloodthirsty and unmerciful man—worse than the infamous Walker, or even the minions of Miramon—a man whose very name struck dread to the hearts of thousands in the United States, so many were his crimes, and so terrible was his conduct—is now at the head of the most extensive band of filibusters ever collected, and on his way to Mexico.' He then exhorts the people to prepare themselves for instant action, and concludes thus:—'This dangerous man (chambre piccolo) is not of the common school of filibusters; they wish to plunder, he for blood and murderous deeds.' Just imagine, says the correspondent, the mild and amiable philosopher of the Tribune converted into the hardened fiend this bright greaser makes him."

A GREAT CANAL PROJECT.—The London Illustrated News states that the Bay of Biscay and the Mediterranean are to be united, and 1,200 miles to be saved, by a great canal thro' the interior of Spain. The project has received the sanction of the government of Spain, and the Queen, by her royal proclamation of March 25, 1859, has granted to its projector, Mr. Charles Boyd, of Barnes, Surrey, the right to take out a temporary capital, and the necessary preparations for carrying it into effect. This gigantic work, which is designed for the purpose of shortening the passage of shipping to and from the Mediterranean and the ports of Northern Europe by more than 1,000 miles, will be 285 miles in length, 340 feet wide, and 30 feet deep—available for vessels of the largest and most unprecedented dimensions. It will commence at Bilbao, on the coast of Biscay, and proceeding through the Cantabrian mountains and the valley of the Ebro, and passing by Saragossa and Estella, will fall into the Mediterranean at the Bay of Altagues, in Catalonia. The cost of this enterprise has not yet been ascertained, but it is almost certain that a large portion of the expenses will be borne by the Spanish government.

POTTER COUNTY, Pa.—During a heavy rain on the 14th, two clouds met, burst and fell with perfect torrents of water in Hebron township, near Coudersport. An eye witness says that a 14 quart pail, standing in the open air, was rained full in 25 minutes. Logs two feet in diameter, laying out of usual water courses, were carried off, so rapidly did the water rise. The dam of Mr. Clark's mill was carried away by the sudden flood, and the steam saw-mill of Mr. Wm. H. Metzger, on another stream, a milk house was carried away, and a large amount of driftwood floated into the mill, so that several days will be required to get the mill in running order. The crops in the neighborhood are said to have been very little injured.

The frozen well at Brandon, Vermont, has attracted crowds of savans to that place this season. Scientific persons in that vicinity ascribe the phenomena to an iceberg, and that originally, or at some remote period in the long past, that part of America was the head of the sea. This hypothesis is sustained by the fact that several years ago, in building a railroad between Claremont and White River junction, the terminus of the Sullivan Railroad, the bones of an Arctic Whale were found on one of the highest points of land. All the land near the well is frozen at a depth of a few feet below the surface. An interesting scientific report on the subject is understood to be forthcoming.

CRINOLINE was originally the name of a Parisian modiste—one Madame Crinoline, who kept a set of dressing-rooms in the Rue de la Paix. It eventually came into use to denote the article most in repute at her establishment. She it was who, by the invention of horse-hair woven into a sort of cloth and manufactured into petticoats, enabled the fair sex to dispense with that clumsy abomination which always placed them, in a heaving, hunching, certainly in—a bustle. The name of the petticoat was given from that of the inventor, as has frequently happened; the crinoline, the petticoat, was derived from Crinoline, the dressmaker.

CROSSING THE HUDSON IN WASH TUBS.—We see by the papers that an exciting race for \$25 a side, recently came off at the Poughkeepsie ferry dock, across to the Paliz Landing, in wash tubs, four feet in diameter, without oars; the vessels were paddled by hand. The river was smooth, and at three o'clock in the afternoon the contestants started. Both men struck out manfully, until two-thirds of the distance had been passed, when one had to give up from exhaustion; the other, having more hot blood, came in an easy winner, in two hours and fifty-five minutes. The vanquished man was towed ashore.

Mr. John Tyson, of Wrightsville, York Co., Pa., woke up the other morning to find that he had for a bed-fellow a house-snake, 18 inches long, which was lying between himself and child. He immediately dispatched his snakeship. . . . A child of Mr. Rice, fell into the Susquehanna canal, about 5 miles below Wrightsville, on the 26th July, and before assistance could be rendered, was drowned.

A firm of car builders at Springfield, Mass., has just received an order from the Pasha of Egypt, for \$50,000 worth of passenger cars, 180 of which are to be furnished in Oriental style, for the Pasha himself.

STIRRING THE SOIL.

Jethro Tull, an English farmer, 150 years ago, advocated the frequent pulverization of the soil as a substitute for manure. He thought that the earth and the earth alone, did everything for vegetation, and so he says in his work entitled Horse-Hoe Husbandry, "too much nitre corrodes a plant, too much water drowns it, too much air dries the roots, and too much heat burns it; but too much earth a plant never can have." His theory was that all the arable soils in the world were nearly alike, and the difference in their fertility arose from the coarseness of their particles. With this no soil could be too fine, and no plant could have too easy or free a passage from its roots, through its mellow bed. Manures were discarded because of the taste they imparted to esculent roots and plants, and wonder was expressed that delicate palates could relish vegetables fattened upon the filth of animals. He undertook, practically, to demonstrate his theory upon the poorest soils and through his did not prove all he attempted, he taught the farmers that a smaller quantity of manure would suffice on lands deeply and thoroughly pulverized, than on those tilled shallow and on old methods. Like some reformers, Jethro Tull was in advance of his age. He discovered a great truth, and elated with success he over-wrought the subject with bold and original conceptions. He invented ploughs, hoes, and drills far superior to any before known, and thus fairly won his great title, "the father of drill and horse-hoe husbandry." The doctrine of stirring the soil is one which modern farmers would do well to heed. It produces cleanliness, breaks up the crust formed by rain and subsequent sun admits the nourishment of air to vegetation, and prevents the deleterious effects of a temporary capricious cultivation is the price of large agricultural success. Stir, stir, stir, then the soil; keep the hoe, the cultivator and the plow bright by frequent use, for iron rust is poisonous to farming.

The Kansas Constitutional Convention has adjourned. The constitution is thoroughly anti-slavery, and was adopted by a vote of 24 to 13, every Democrat voting Nay. Topeka was selected as the temporary capital of the State. "The Democracy" will probably do their best to defeat the Constitution before the people.

The Wheeling papers make mention of a woman from Jefferson county, Pa., being there on a hunt, for her runaway husband, who is following strange idols. No names are given.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

P. C. PURVANCE, Amblyplst, corner of 2nd and Cherry streets, Clearfield, Pa. Aug. 3, 1859.

NOTICE.—The undersigned, having given a note, dated Jan. 20th, 1859, payable on the 20th of May, 1859, to Ephraim Haught, and having received no value for the same, gives notice that he will not pay the amount unless compelled by due course of law. JACOB HADAM.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of John Louis Lutz, of Clearfield county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement. J. H. BOOZE, Union tp., June 8, 1859. Administrator.

LABE.—A new channel to Farmers and Builders.—The undersigned, at a great expense, has erected a regular draw kiln, on the road leading from the town of Clearfield to Clearfield Bridge, about two miles from the former place, where he is prepared to burn any kind of wood in any quantity, at the lowest rates. I do not intend using a small half bushel, nor mix clay in the lime. All kinds of trade taken in exchange; so back up your wagons. Aug. 3, 1859-31. ROBT. W. DALLAS.

DICKINSON SEMINARY.—For both sexes.—WILLIAMSPORT, LYCOMING CO., PA. Faculty:—Principal, Moral Philosophy and Belle Lettres.

Rev. J. W. FERRELL, A. M., Mathematics. C. R. Z. CHILDS, A. M., Ancient and Modern Languages. GEORGE W. JONES, A. B., Natural Science. Wm. LEIGHTON, Instrumental and Vocal Music. Miss MARY R. CUSHMAN, Preceptor. Miss LUCY M. VAN NESS, Painting and Drawing. Rev. J. D. WALKER, Preceptor, Department. Miss EMMA MALIN, Assistant Preceptor. S. M. GIBBS, Penmanship and Book-keeping. D. SNOWDEN, Steward and Treasurer.

The Seminary year is divided into three unequal terms. Pupils received at any time, on equal terms. Absence is made on recommendation of the Faculty to the Treasurer. Fall Term will begin, August 18th, 1859, and end December 31st. 12 weeks. Winter Term will begin January 5th, 1860, and end March 30th. 12 weeks. Summer Term will begin, March 31st, and end July 21st. 12 weeks. Board, washing, and furnished room, \$2 50 per week, or \$96 70 pr. yr. Gas and fixtures, 15 cts. per week, or 6 30 pr. yr. Tuition, 12 weeks, Preparatory Department, \$5 00. Tuition, 12 weeks, Preparatory Department, 6 00. Tuition, 12 weeks, Scientific Department, 7 00 25 50. Tuition, Classical department, 8 00. Incidental charges—Heating and Cleaning Public Rooms, Ac., 2 50 cents per 12 weeks.

Total charge per year, \$132 30. Music, Drawing, Painting and Modern Languages, Book-keeping, Ornamental Penmanship, and Wax-Fruit, extra. No student admitted to recitation until all bills are settled or arranged with the Treasurer. Bills payable in advance. Pupils must bring their own napkins and bedding. These and their clothing should be well marked. This School has many advantages; the location is beautiful and healthy, and the discipline is excellent, twice a day, with Baltimore, New York and Philadelphia. The terms are cheaper than in the majority of schools. The buildings are spacious, lighted with gas, and well supplied with school and boarding requisites. Night Watch, Brothers and sisters may be educated together. Studies are liberally arranged to suit preferences or industry. Daily prayers, with singing and the reading of God's Word in the Chapel. Aug. 3, 1859-41.

FARMERS, READ THIS!—"The Farmer's Own Paper"—THE GENEESE FARMER—A Monthly Journal of Agriculture and Horticulture, established in 1831. Published for twenty-eight years in one of the finest wheat and fruit sections of America, it has attained an unrivalled circulation, and has able and experienced correspondents in every State in the Union and in the British Provinces. Each volume contains Three Hundred and Eighty-four Pages, and is profusely illustrated with expensive wood cuts. It is sent to any address for FIFTY CENTS A YEAR!

In order to introduce the Farmer into districts where it has few readers, we will take subscriptions to the coming half volume (July-December inclusive) at the following rates: Single subscribers, 25 cents; five copies for \$1, and a copy of our beautiful 32-cent book the Rural Annual and Horticultural Directory, prepared by mail, to each volume, contains Three Hundred and Eighty-four Pages, and is profusely illustrated with expensive wood cuts. It is sent to any address for FIFTY CENTS A YEAR! We also make a liberal offer of each premium as a still greater inducement to new clubs. Full particulars will be found in the paper and every one interested in the cultivation of the soil is invited to send for a copy. If pleased with the paper, to act as agent. Specimen copies sent free to all applicants. Address: JOSEPH HARRIS, Publisher, Clearfield, N. Y.

A CAMP MEETING IN GOSHEN.—There will be a Camp-meeting, commencing August 19th, in Goshen, to be held in a pleasant grove on the farm of Bro. Jacob Flegal. A large gathering of the tribes of God's Israel is anticipated. Preachers and people are cordially invited and earnestly requested to give meeting with the following accommodations will be provided for the comfort and wants of the people. D. SHEPPER.

UNITED STATES HOTEL.—The undersigned announces to his Clearfield friends, and the public in general, that he has taken the above named house, located at the Railroad, in Harrisburg, Pa. He will endeavor to make this house one of the most desirable stopping places in the State Capital by accommodating all who may favor him with their custom in the best manner possible. [July 11.] BEN HARTSHORN.

FLOUR! FLOUR!!—The undersigned having made arrangements with a large manufacturing establishment to supply him with Flour, he gives notice to the public that he is prepared to furnish all who want a good article, at the very lowest price, in as large or small quantities as may be desired. He also keeps on hand constantly large quantities of all kinds, which will sell wholesale or retail. JAS. H. GALEL, Tyrone City, Pa. July 11th, 1859.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Thomas McKee, late of Harrisburg township, Clearfield county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned; all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement. JOHN M'KEE, JOSEPH M'KEE, Executors. July 6th, 1859-6tp.

A T AN ORPHANS' COURT for the County of Clearfield, held at Clearfield on the 27th U. S. day of June, A. D. 1859: In the matter of the Estate of Abraham Hess, deceased. On motion of H. J. Cranstetter, administrator of the said Court grant a rule directed to the heirs of said Abraham Hess, deceased, to wit: Mary Hess, the widow, Sarah London, Isaac Hess, George Hess, Alexander Hess, Martha London, Rebecca Haney, Sarah Askew, A. C. Tate, guardian of Sarah Hess, minor child of Abr. Hess, J. C. de C., and Robert Butler, guardian of Abraham L. Hess and Rosanna Hess, minor children of Abraham Hess, deceased, heirs and persons interested in said estate, and all persons claiming to be heirs of the said Abraham Hess, the Honorable the Judges of the said Court, at a Court to be held at Clearfield on Monday the 25th day of September, A. D. 1859, at 10 o'clock, A. M., then and there to accept or refuse the real estate of said deceased, and to execute and ratify what upon it by the request duly returned. By the Court, JAMES WRIGLEY, Clerk.

TO Mary Hess, the widow, Sarah London, Isaac Hess, George Hess, Alexander Hess, Martha London, Rebecca Haney, Sarah Askew, A. C. Tate, guardian of Sarah Hess, minor child of Abraham Hess, J. C. de C., and Robert Butler, guardian of Abr. L. Hess and Rosanna Hess, minor children of Abraham Hess, deceased, you will please take notice of the entry of a new rule and that you are required to appear and accept or refuse the premises at the valuation. L. J. CRANES, July 6, 1859. Atty for petitioner.

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MACKEREL AND HERRING, of best quality, just received and for sale cheap. WM. F. IRWIN, Apr. 27, 1859.

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FLOUR GOOD 2-HORSE WAGONS, for sale very cheap by JOHN PATTON, Curwensville, June 22, 1859.

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