



CLEARFIELD, PA.

Wednesday Morning, Feb 27, 1861.

Unnecessary Labor.

The editor of the Journal, has labored with great zeal for two weeks to prove a fact, that no one had ever denied—that the Democratic party had changed their policy in reference to the subject of slavery, within the past ten or twelve years.

We are sorry our friend should spend so much time in proving the old saying, "that wise men often change, but fools never." Our neighbor is getting as bold as a sheep, and if he is not secured soon he may but his brains out, against some desperate Locofoco. A reproof for changing comes with a bad grace, from one who changes every year. It is somewhat like Satan reproving sin; and the next we expect to learn is, that Satan has reproved Gabriel for not walking more circumspectly.

We admit that the Democratic party has changed its policy, frequently in reference to local or minor matters in order to come up more fully to the will of the people, but every time a change of this kind was made, it was always for the benefit of the country, and the more gradual extension of genuine democratic principles; no leading principles were sought to be subverted; no inalienable rights were attempted to be overthrown; nothing that in any way interfered with the prescribed rights of an American citizen was ever attempted by the Democratic party. We wonder if the editor of the Journal can say this much for his party? We think not. It is no doubt well remembered by himself and his party, that they made an unholy and a desperate effort to ignore the rights of a large portion of their fellow citizens, not only in the usual way by public conventions and meetings; but at the hour of midnight—the assassins hour—they would congregate in dark sheds, and pig sties and stables, and there, in direct antagonism to our Constitutions, administer to each other blasphemous and illegal oaths, swearing to do that which the Constitution expressly said should not be done. O, shame with your Know-Nothingism! Read your platform of 1854-5 and the teachings of a Buzzard's Feast at Harrisburg. We are well aware that the present Black Republican party is averse to "backing down." So the same men were when they had christened themselves the Know-Nothing party. They resisted "unto blood." The streets of Baltimore, Louisville, Cincinnati, and New Orleans can testify to this fact, from whence the blood of American citizens is still crying for vengeance upon their murderers, and their enemies who attempted a species of subjugation and mental despotism over their foreign born neighbor. What does the locksin of those same men though, under another name, sound for now? "Stand firm," "no backing down," "coercion," and call for war! What did those same fellows do in 1854-5? They committed murder and treason upon the bodies and property of their fellow citizens; and, after all, had to back down. So they will have to do again.

How different the teachings and practice of the Democratic party. It continues to be known the world over, by the same name and principles, and its principles continue to be as heretofore, practicable good will to all our fellow citizens. In 1848-50, it was ascertained that if the "Free Soil" element was allowed to remain and spread within the party it would be broken to pieces, like their opponents, and the consequence was that such men as Wilmot, J. P. Hale, Gov. Chase of Ohio, and a host of lesser lights, who had in a large measure controlled the conventions of our party, by the strong voice of the party, backed by the people they drove these men forth from the party, who at once joined the enemies of the country; and those very men who were driven out of the Democratic party at that time, have led and controlled the opposition ever since, and at this time have well succeeded in destroying and overturning the best government that ever was formed for man.

A few years ago they attempted to undermine and sap the foundation of our government, in attempting to subvert its principles by disfranchising those of their own color and blood—in numerous instances, the son swearing to disfranchise his own father—striving to throw around all foreign born citizens a species of mental slavery—which is the worst kind of slavery known to our race or to the world. Now, since this same party has failed to enslave and belittle their equals in color, and every other particular in this life, they have of late had their sympathies aroused in favor of the Negro; and are now attempting to break up the government, for the purpose of giving liberty to the barbarous African, that unfortunately dwells among us; and if they do not succeed in breaking up the government, or liberating the slaves, they will soon make another raid upon some one branch of the

Christian Church, in order to gather new enthusiasm, and to ride into power in a burst of glory.

It is a fact fully demonstrated that the opposition party has never succeeded except by phrenzy, fanaticism, or some blind hallucination, usually seated in the brain of all demagogues, who with their shark-like appetites, usually devour everything that crosses their path.

Our Exports and Imports.

We have for years heard the language here in the North, "let the South go out of the Union; we are better off without her; then we will have peace."

In order to display the falsity of this reckless assertion, we think it but necessary to submit a few facts, which cannot be controverted or gainsaid by the most egotistical or perverted mind in the country.

The following table goes to show in what the commercial importations into our country consist, which goes to prove, that we annually import about \$130,000,000 worth of superfluities, which never add one dollar to the wealth of the country. The immense amount of silk goods and jewelry, laces, &c., annually imported, is enough to impoverish any nation except ourselves.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Value. Items include Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Watches and Jewelry, Raisins, Oranges, &c., Laces, Embroideries, &c., Molasses, Silk goods, Brandy, Wines, Tobacco, Snuff and Segars, China and Porcelain, Brussels Carpet, Beer, Ale and Porter, Nuts, Almonds, &c.

Total, \$130,202,655. The imports of 1859 amounted to \$338,768,130, and the exports were \$256,789,462; of this amount, however, nearly \$21,000,000 were foreign goods re-exported; leaving the net amount of American exports to be \$335,894,386, and in this amount there is the sum of \$57,502,305 of gold and silver exported during the year, which leaves but the sum of \$278,392,080 as the real exports of the country, and of this amount \$186,716,000 is realized from cotton, tobacco and rice—all Southern productions. If we subtract this amount from the net exports of the country, we have but the small sum of \$92,675,971 as the aggregate amount of the exports of the whole country, to which the Southern States contribute a reasonable share.

The question that now naturally arises is, what is the amount realized from the great Northern staples—wheat, flour, corn and pork? We answer that the amount exported was \$28,068,230, to which the Southern States contributed a large proportion.

We can assure our readers that this is no fancy sketch of ours, in reference to the exports and imports of the country. We have compiled it from the official records of the country.

In order to illustrate the subject still further, we will give the amount of exports and imports of the Northern and Southern States for the same year. The Northern States exported \$150,835,560, of which nearly one third was gold and silver. The Southern States exported \$185,058,825. Showing a large excess of the real production of the country in favor of the South.

The North imports over \$300,000,000, while the imports of the South do not exceed \$35,000,000.

These being the facts in the case, where is our boasted independence here in the North? It must be self evident to every thinking mind that if a separation of our country must be made—a Northern and Southern Confederacy established to satisfy the insane fanaticism of Northern and Southern disunionists—that we in the North must support our national Government by direct taxation, while our neighbors in the South may declare universal free trade; or by levying a few cents upon cotton will always have a full treasury. They will do the exporting and we may do the importing; they will annually realize their millions out of the cotton and tobacco crops, and we may sell our wheat, corn, pork, and beef, too, when it cannot be produced elsewhere. While cotton cannot be produced anywhere else in the world, as cheaply as it is in the Southern States, our Northern staples can be produced as cheaply elsewhere as in the Northern States; consequently the North has no competition for trade everywhere in striving to dispose of her leading productions, while the South meets no one to contend with in disposing her King—Cotton.

It is truly wonderful to see the large number of persons intruding themselves upon the President elect, on his journey eastward—all hoping, we suppose, to find a lodgment in "Abraham's bosom," or to be allowed to associate with "Bob," the "Prince of Rails."

"Winning Ur."—According to the Black Republican Resolution at Ridgway, this ceremony, so far as our "force of a government" is concerned, will take place on next Monday, 4th of March. What part will I. Greely Gordon perform?

The Grand Jury of Richmond Va., have taken the initiatory step to prevent the circulation in that section, of the New York Times, World, and Tribune.

The Recent State Convention.

We publish the resolutions passed by the Democratic Convention held at Harrisburg on the 21st. The entire party of the Commonwealth were looking to its deliberations with anxiety. The result has not disappointed their just hopes.—The resolutions passed breathe the wanted spirit of the pristine days of the party. The proceedings of the Convention were characterized by harmony and good feeling, and in the face of the common danger all former strife has been settled and the party are again ready to act as one man, in defence of the principles of the Constitution, and the Union, and equality of the States.

The resolutions, as will be seen, embody this time-honored doctrine of the democracy; the Union of the States under a Constitution limited in the powers conferred, with the reservation of all other rights to the States and people. The doctrine is also enunciated that within the limits of the powers granted to the Federal Government she is supreme and has all the usual powers of self preservation and protection. By them we are pledged to cling to the Union "as the last prop of freedom, and as the great experiment in self government that is to light the nations of the earth to liberty and independence."

To every democrat who loves his country and his party, and has seen us prosper under the beneficent rule of the Constitution, the fourth resolution comes with heartfelt acceptance. In a Convention composed of near four hundred men, representing every shade of opinion in the party, from a committee thereof composed of leaders of different wings in our unhappy dissensions, we are presented in this resolution with the pledge of better things, and at last we see the dawning of the day when in the face of the enemies of the Constitution the democracy unite as one man to rescue our beloved country from the perils that environ her. May it be the aim of every one of us to aid in furthering the objects in view, and in preserving us from the unfortunate divisions of the past.

The fifth resolution accepts the Dred Scott decision as a finality upon the territorial question until an acceptable compromise be effected by Constitutional amendments. The sixth and seventh resolutions insist upon the repeal of our unconstitutional statutes, and pledge us to the faithful observance of the fugitive slave law. The Crittenden compromise is endorsed and its passage urged; it is commended to all as the plan for the hour, and as calculated to give us peace in the future.

But it was reserved for the sixth resolution to show the zealous accord that actuated the democracy, and to place them upon the record a bond of brothers, pledged "by all proper and legitimate means to oppose, discountenance and prevent any attempt to make aggression upon our sister Southern States. We are honest in our belief that these were the sentiments of the party in Pennsylvania, and we confess that we were pleased that this determined front against coercion, is so unmistakably the feeling of her entire democracy. Upon the reading of this resolution the whole Convention spontaneously rose to their feet, and it was carried with waving of hats and shouts of enthusiasm that shook the very walls of the building in which they met. Two hundred and thirty thousand democrats of our noble old State rise up like a wall of fire between their brethren of the South and the John Brown radicalism of the North that seeks to culminate in war.

The present dignified position and prudent reserve of the Southern border States is commended by the Convention. And the act of Gov. Curtin, in appointing Republicans alone as Commissioners to the Peace Conference, is condemned.

The following are the resolutions: Resolved, That the States of this Union are sovereign and independent over every subject not surrendered to the control of the Federal Government, and they have no right to interfere with each other's domestic institutions, but are bound by the Constitution of the United States to protect and defend them against domestic insurrection as well as foreign invasion.

Resolved, That the Government of the United States, although limited in its authority to the subjects enumerated in the Federal Constitution, possesses within those limits supreme authority, and has the usual and necessary power for preserving itself and enforcing its laws.

Resolved, That the Union of the States was founded by the wisdom of our patriotic ancestors—is sanctioned by the experience of our whole political existence, and has secured to us unexampled prosperity at home and respect abroad. The Democratic party will cling to it as the last hope of freedom, and as the great experiment in self-government, which is to light the nations of the earth to liberty and independence.

Resolved, That the Democratic party possess the recuperative power which nothing but integrity can give, and is determined to sacrifice on the altar of patriotism all individual interests and past dissensions, and unite as a band of brothers to rescue the country from the control of those who are seeking its destruction;—that this country, with the best form of government that ever was devised, is surrounded with dangers and difficulties which threaten its very existence; and yet the Republican party refuse all reasonable terms of compromise, and their leader on his way to take possession of the Government, seemingly satisfied with the disastrous culmination of his "irrepressible conflict," declares "there is nothing going wrong."

Resolved, That the people of the Southern States contributed their exertions and treasure in the acquisition of the territories equally with those of the other

States, and that the principle which recognizes the equal rights of all the States to the same, is founded on the clearest equity and supported by the decision of the highest court in the country. It ought, therefore, to be sustained by every law-abiding citizen, until a satisfactory dividing line can be settled, by an amendment of the Constitution.

Resolved, That every State is bound by the Constitution of the United States to aid in delivering up fugitive slaves to their owners, and all legislation which withholds such aid or throws obstacles in the way, is unconstitutional and should be repealed, and suitable enactments substituted in accordance with the federal duties of the respective States.

Resolved, That the resolutions offered in the United States Senate by the patriotic Senator from Kentucky, and known as the Crittenden plan of compromise, present a satisfactory basis for an adjustment of our difficulties. The measures therein specified are wise, just and honorable—calculated to end the present deplorable agitation and prevent forever its recurrence. We commend this plan or something similar to patriots—men of business—working men—political parties—to the people everywhere; and we call upon all who love their whole country and desire to preserve it, to rally to such a plan of compromise and carry it through.

Resolved, That we will, by all proper and legitimate means, oppose, discountenance and prevent any attempt on the part of the aggression upon the Southern States; especially so long as laws contravening their rights shall remain unrevoked on the statute books of the Northern States, and so long as the just demands of the South shall continue to be unrecognized by the Republican majorities in those States, and unsecured by proper amendatory explanations of the Constitution.

Resolved, That in the dignified and prudent reserve of the Southern border States, and in their conciliating overtures, we recognize the same patriotic purposes which animated the Fathers of the Republic; and that an appeal to the people of Pennsylvania will manifest their hearty concurrence in all reasonable and constitutional measures for the preservation of the Union, consistently with the rights of all the States.

Resolved, That the conduct of the present Governor of Pennsylvania, in confining exclusively his selection of Commissioners to the Peace Conference to the Republican party, and excluding 230,000 freemen of Pennsylvania from any representation in that body, was the act of a partizan, and not a patriot.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the immediate repeal of the 95th and 96th section of the Penal Code of Pennsylvania—except so far as relates to the crime of kidnapping—because said sections stand in the way of a strict enforcement of the fugitive slave law.

Lincoln's Flight to Washington.

By the programme deliberately arranged, Mr. Lincoln was to have left Harrisburg at 9 a. m. of Saturday last, spend an hour or two at Baltimore, and reach Washington in the afternoon, where arrangements were made to receive him in a public manner. But a son of Mr. Seward arrived in Harrisburg on Friday afternoon, bearing certain messages from his father and others, at Washington, requiring Mr. Lincoln's immediate presence there, and, accordingly, Col. Scott, Vice President of the Penn'a Railroad, being present, furnished a special train, and stationed it a short distance below town, to which the President elect was escorted by Gov. Curtin about 6 p. m., when the locomotive started for Phil'a, arriving there in time to connect with the 11 p. m. train for Baltimore, reaching Washington at 6 a. m. on Saturday morning. This was all done without the knowledge of any one except the half dozen or so in the immediate confidence of Mr. Lincoln—and to guard against the possibility of treachery, the telegraph lines from Harrisburg were taken charge of by those in the secret.

Those are the facts in the case. The real cause of this sudden flight, is not so accurately known. Some say, it was to avoid the danger of assassination by the Plug Uglies—those old enemies of the Democracy—of Baltimore. Others, that Mr. Lincoln was wanted at Washington, to help bend the stiff necks of some of the ultra Republican members of Congress and the Peace Convention, in favor of compromise. Either is sufficiently bad.

Great Things.

The two greatest humbugs of the age happened to meet in New York on Wednesday last. We mean P. T. Barnum and "Honest Old Abe." The former is the proprietor of a large Museum in New York, bearing his own name, has succeeded better by way of humbuggery than any other man now alive, and has generally been assigned the name of "the Prince of humbugs."

"Honest old Abe," has arrived in New York with his "Great Western Menagerie," which has been on exhibition at Springfield, Illinois, for the past three months, and has lately been exhibiting with decided success at Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Buffalo, and other towns upon his route to take charge of the remnant of the once great, national affair at Washington.

"Old Abe" has proven himself a capital performer in the farcical drama called "My party first and my Country next," in which he is supported by a capital troupe of performers, well versed in all kinds of legerdemain, from the swallowing of a two edged sword to the destruction of a nation. "Old Abe" is also exhibiting the Prince of "rails," Bob Lincoln, who is the perfect image of his "dad," and of course is a very fascinating young man—a real heart smasher. The Menagerie performed with great success at Harrisburg on the 22d, after which the concern left for Washington, where they will exhibit for the benefit of Black Republicanism generally.

Kellogg's Speech.

As our neighbor down a street has published a number of Democratic Union speeches, in conjunction with ourselves, we had expected he would naturally regard his readers with a Republican Union speech too, but in this we have been disappointed. We are well aware that union Republican speeches are very rare, but we have succeeded in obtaining the outlines of a speech made by Mr. Kellogg, on the 8th instant, and the most remarkable part of the programme is, that heretofore Mr. Kellogg has been an ultra Republican, but seeing his country in danger, like other patriots he, has come to the rescue.

Mr. Kellogg, of Ill., said that if the country is to be saved parties and platforms must be sunk in oblivion. He cared for no party and no platform in the face of the momentous crisis before them, and his principle of action in this dread emergency would be that the Union must and shall be preserved. No matter at what abandonment of party or platform, so long as there would be no abandonment of honor and conscience. The questions at issue were such as might easily be adjusted if they were approached with deliberation and calmness, and with feelings free from the trammels and prejudices of party. Let this be done, and peace and harmony would once more be restored to our distracted country. Revolution, unfortunately, is a fact, and history has recorded it that six States, and perhaps seven, of the outer circle of the States of the confederacy have withdrawn their light and brightness to set—unless they return as legal States—to sit in that darkness forever which disloyalty to truth and freedom must ever engender. The time has come when all men, North and South, must combine to save the Union, sinking out of sight for the time, at least, all abstracts which had hitherto prevented them from clearly seeing the proper course which lay before them. Let them do this, and the sun would not rise and set five times until peace was restored. Harmony would once more spread her wings over this great nation, and still the glorious old stars and stripes will wave as bright and free as ever—not a star faded, not a line tarnished on the brave old flag. (Applause.)

What were the difficulties which prevailed, and from whence did they spring? The real difficulty was not as to the returning of fugitives from labor, for in his State, and in all other States where the question had been tested, every facility had been given for the execution of that law. Mr. Lincoln had declared in one of his speeches that the South was entitled to an efficient Fugitive Slave law. How, then, could they establish any charge upon this? No, it was a mere bagatelle, and had really nothing to do with the present difficulties which threaten the disruption of the Union, as the question was easy of solution. The difficulty has arisen from a conflict of opinion between the people of the North and the South relative to the institution of slavery, some believing that it was a blessing to the slave and a benefit to the master; while the other, the North, were taught to regard it as a moral and political wrong, and this conflict of opinion would continue to exist as long as the government shall last. Fifty years ago it was generally conceded, South as well as North, that slavery was wrong; but since then, education and political training had greatly changed the current of men's feelings with regard to this question, and now the opinions of the people cannot be changed. They might legislate till the tide ebb and flow, and yet the South would believe that slavery was right; they might legislate till the sun grew tired of his course, and yet the Northern mind would retain the belief that slavery was a moral and political evil. This was a subject on which it was useless to legislate. Now, the proposition introduced by him several days ago was to amend the constitution as our fathers have before us. How was the question in 1820 settled? A remedy was at once applied—a line was drawn between the free and slave States, saying that north of this line slavery should not be, but south of it slavery might exist. The result was that peace was restored to the country, an undisturbed peace of thirty years, during which time the country devoted itself to the development of their natural resources. He further explained proposition, believing that it would be the opinion of the American people in six months. He did not talk to politicians, as they are joined to their idols. Let them alone.

THE DIFFERENCE.—Under the Democratic rule, the American Union has stretched itself from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and increased from thirteen to thirty-three States.

Immediately after the first success of the Republican party, and before they have taken the reins of government into their hands—upon the simple assurance that this party was coming into power, seven of those States withdrew from the Union, and eight more threaten to do so unless the offending party renounce the leading principle or "idea," as Mr Lincoln expresses it, upon which they succeeded in the late election.

If this is the effect of the simple fore shadowing of such principles, what may we expect from their practical application?

The editor of the Journal last week produced a second edition of his Chateaubriand, for our special use, and we hope for his own benefit. Before we proceed to answer his questions, we must first know from him what his views are in reference to Divine Revelation? Does the editor of the Journal believe the Bible to be of Divine origin—that it contains the revealed will of God to man? As soon as we get an affirmative answer to this question, we will endeavor to answer as far as we can.

DIXIE'S LAND.—This popular Ethiopian melody has been adopted by the Southern Confederacy, as one of their National airs. It is the composition of a Pennsylvania Yankee, Stephen C. Foster, of Pittsburg.

REDEMPTION OF DEBTORS.—At the last year the number of strongholds in business was large beyond precedent. The hotels were all crowded, changed everything since, and in the of three months Black Republican ascendancy, which it was promised to be attended by unexampled prosperity has brought a blight upon every interest. Our hotels are deserted, losses are heavy, and there is no prospect of improvement. That great hotel, the Girard House, is compelled to close to avoid ruinous losses. The North American, in accordance with the ruinous condition of our hotels, butes it to "the gloomy conditions of the ante-bellum," and says that "there would be many strangers here, and they would be, but for the stagnation of consequent upon the political crisis, has arrested commerce and credit."

These truthful statements of the Republican journals are beautiful monuments upon the assertions of the Free elect, that "there is nothing going on that 'there is nothing that really hurts anybody,' that 'nobody is suffering'."

MARRIED.—In Union township, on the 21st instant, Whitehead, Esq., Mr. EDWARD W. CLARION county, and Miss E. HARTY, of township.

DIED.—In Covington township, John F. aged 84 years, 1 month, and 27 days. He was one of the oldest settlers in the township.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby notified against purchasing or selling three Horses, two Timber Sleds, one Wagon, four Timber Chains, now in the possession of JOHN SHIMMEL, of Graham township, Clearfield county, as the same belongs to us, and with him on loan only. Feb 27-31. HOLT, WILSON & CO.

FLLOUR, BACON, TOBACCO LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS SALT, OILS, PAINTS, & GROCERIES For sale very cheap for Cash, by O. B. MERRELL, in basement of Merrell & Bigler's, Clearfield, Pa.

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be exposed to public sale, at the late residence of J. Reams, deceased, in Lawrence township, Clearfield county, on FRIDAY the 6th day of next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. All kinds of property, including Cows, Hens, Hay, by the ton, Cows, Churn, Bureau, Cupboard, Beds and Bedding. Cook-Stove, and a lot of Household and Furniture, too tedious to enumerate. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, and the terms will be made known. JOHN L. BRADY, GEORGE W. MILLER, Administrators. Feb 27-31.

LOST.—On the road leading from the West to Ellis Irwin's, through Clearfield county, on Monday, the 25th inst., a horse BOOK, containing a Mercantile List of Clearfield county for 1861. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at this office, or to the owner in Goshen. E. R. LIVERSON, Feb. 27-31.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Liens, issued out of the Court of Sessions of Clearfield county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the house, in the borough of Clearfield, on the 15th day of March, 1861, the following described property, viz: A certain tract of land situated in township, Pa., bounded on the east by Kitchen, on the west by lands of H. B. on the south by lands of Nepp and on the north by lands of William Wainwright, containing one hundred acres and less or more, and about thirty five acres (more or less) of house and double log barn (more or less) taken in execution, and sold as the property of John Shimmell. Also—a certain tract of land situated in township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded east by John Holt, north by John Holt, west by Powell, and on the south by the pike; containing four and one-half acres of log cabin house and round log stable thereon. Seized, taken in execution and sold as the property of David Turner. Also—by virtue of a certain writ of A. Facias, A certain tract of land situated in township, Clearfield county, Pa., beginning at the place by Walter Stewart Survey, and perches to a post; thence by residents of 100 perches; thence west 150 perches; thence John Taylor survey, north 100 perches; thence one hundred acres, being the portion of the John Montgomery survey taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John R. Peters. One third the purchase money must be paid at the time the property is taken or it will be rescold; and the balance thereof is acknowledged. F. G. MILLER, Sheriff's Office, Clearfield, Pa., Feb. 27.

LICENSE NOTICES.—THE following named persons have applied to the Office of the Clerk of the Quarter Sessions of Clearfield county, for Licenses to the Act of Assembly of the 1856, entitled "An Act to regulate the intoxicating Liquors," &c.

TAVERN LICENSES.—Henry Goodlander, Brady township; R. W. Moore, Brady tp.; Eli Fry, Brady tp.; J. Haines, Becerra tp.; Henry Waple, Boggs tp.; Edward Albert, Boggs tp.; Valentine Hoffman, Covington tp.; George D. Lanich, Clearfield borough; David Johnson, Clearfield borough; Dan. M. Weaver, Curwensville borough; Benj. Bloom, Curwensville borough; Wm. A. Mason, Curwensville borough; Wm. W. Worrell, Chestnut tp.; John Selfridge, Goshen tp.; John Jordan, Gulich tp.; W. Woodward, Huston tp.; David Smith, Knex tp.; Wm. W. Anderson, Penn tp.; John Sheerer, Union tp.; Jacob Mueck, Morris tp.; Benj. Sawyer, Covington tp.; Lawrence Flood, Covington tp.; Wm. L. Merrell, Morris tp.; George Albert, Bradford tp.; Wm. Reed, Luthersburg.

MERCANTILE LICENSES.—R. Mossop, Clearfield borough.

A very large stock of Spring and Summer clothing of the latest styles for sale at Curwensville, May 16, 1860. E. A. H. A. Large and splendid stock of Dressing, Belts, Head Dresses, Neckties, &c. at R. W. A. Large stock of Men & Boy's clothing received at R. W. A. Carpets, Drugget, carpet chains, Bagging, Curled Hair &c., at R. W. A.