



CLEARFIELD, PA.

Wednesday Morning April 17, 1861.

THE DUTY OF DEMOCRATS.

Now that our country is in an actual state of civil war—a fact which we are sure very many of our readers will find it difficult to realize—it is well to inquire what, in such an emergency, is the duty of Democrats? The answer is best furnished by a reference to the past history of the Democratic party, and to the thoroughly national and patriotic principles upon which it is founded; and, although opinions as to what course Democrats should now pursue may vary as much as they ever have upon any other question presented to the American people, yet we apprehend that those who fully comprehend, and properly appreciate, the purposes of its organization, can have no difficulty in deciding what course to pursue.

Every Democrat can console himself with the reflection that neither he nor his party is in any respect responsible for our present troubles. Beginning with 1840, the Democratic party, foreseeing the certain dissolution of the Union in the event of the practical application of the Northern Anti-Slavery sentiment in the Administration of the General Government, was careful to embrace in all its platforms, the plain and clear doctrines of the Constitution, and which were as cordially acceptable in the far South as in the North. Its competitor—the Old Whig party—did the same thing. Between these two parties, therefore, the country, so far as the question of Slavery, or questions of sectional prejudices were concerned, was entirely safe. But, ten years later, the Whig party, finding itself controlled, in a great measure, by the Abolition spirits of both Old and New England, ceased to be a National party, and its speedy dissolution followed—and out of its ruins grew the present sectional Republican party, which is completely under the control of the Abolitionists.

Our present troubles are the legitimate fruits of the success of a party elevated to the control of the Government upon the distinctive doctrine of hostility to the institution of Slavery, and for which, we repeat, the Democracy is in no way responsible—having done all in their power to prevent the success of that party, by warning the people of the consequences that would certainly follow, and which we are now reaping.

But while we are thus clearly blameless, we still have duties to perform, as citizens, and it is well for us carefully to consider what those duties are, and how they shall be performed. What the Future has in store for us, as a nation, time can only unfold. It is the mighty Present with which we are now dealing. We should reflect that we are in imminent danger of losing our nationality; and not only this, but that we are in equal danger of losing this nationality only after long years of intestine war, bloodshed and anarchy.—And what a reflection! What patriot's heart does not shudder at the dreadful thought? Six months ago, the first among the nations of the earth:—now, on the very brink of utter and hopeless ruin!—Shall this be? Can nothing be done to avert this dreadful fate? Is there no possible way of escape? Alas, we can see no hope, and can only rely upon the inscrutable providences of the Great King of Nations for deliverance.

In the meantime, it is our duty to sustain "the powers that be;" and although we emphatically condemn and denounce the policy of the President, yet we are not insensible to the fact that the Government at Washington is entitled to our allegiance. Constitutionally elected, Mr. Lincoln is the Chief Magistrate of the nation, and as such must be sustained by every good citizen. But he is a Constitutional President—not a Dictator—and his duties are as clearly defined, and as nicely restricted, as those of any of his subordinates. Beyond these restrictions he cannot move without authority from Congress. Hence he cannot declare war, nor call out the militia, except in case of invasion. Should he madly attempt the subjugation of the seceded States, and by force of arms undertake to compel them to return to their allegiance to the Union, it would be folly to expect to be sustained, for the plain reason that the common sense of every unprejudiced mind would see that the end desired—the restoration of the Union—cannot possibly be attained in this way. Hence we see the wisdom of our forefathers in so carefully defining the duties of our Chief Magistrate.

The voice of every Democrat in the free States, and we believe in all the States still in the Union, is in favor of a restoration of our once great and powerful Confederacy at the earliest possible moment, and upon such a basis of equality and justice that it may endure forever.—The consummation of this happy result, we think, depends entirely upon the wisdom and discretion of the present Administration. All power is in their hands.—The Democrats, as a party, can do nothing—and it matters not how much we may differ with them as to the policy of

their acts—as long as they are not in open disregard of Constitutional rights—or how much we might desire they should act otherwise, our plain duty is to yield a willing support to and co-operation with those appointed to administer the government and execute the laws—holding them, as the whole civilized world will hold them, to a strict accountability for the manner in which these heavy responsibilities are discharged.

Looking to such restoration, we believe the Democrats from Maine to Texas, tho't the best, safest, and the most honorable course for Mr. Lincoln to have pursued would have been the withdrawal of the United States troops from the Forts within the limits of the so-called Confederate States, and a few days after his inauguration, it was announced, with seeming authority, that such was his determination. At this prospect, the whole country rejoiced. It now seems that either this was a false report, or else that he has changed his mind, as no order for the evacuation of any of these forts has yet been given, but on the contrary, provisions in large quantities were recently sent there by sea, backed by the whole disposable naval force of the government. The Southern authorities, if our last advices are correct, have committed another grave error in resisting the supply of provisions to these Forts, and in thus striking the first blow, must bear the responsibility of inaugurating a state of war. This is the only view we can take of it at present, guided by the meagre despatches that have already reached us. It is quite possible that when the details of these terrible events shall reach us, the facts may bear a different construction.

THE WAR BEGUN.

Bombardment of Fort Sumter. 16 HOURS' FIGHTING.

THE UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER OF FORT SUMTER FULLY CONFIRMED.

The President Calls for 75,000 Militia.

Message from Gov. Curtin.

The News from Charleston.

CHARLESTON, April 11, 1861. A formal demand for the evacuation of Fort Sumter was made at twelve o'clock to-day. No one believes that Major Anderson will accede. Fighting is expected to commence in less than twelve hours. The New York Steamer now being 12 hours overdue, it is believed she has been seized by Northern vessels outside the harbor, and made a cover in which to throw troops into the fort.

CHARLESTON, April 11—P. M. Major Anderson has refused to surrender. His reply is to the effect that to do so would be inconsistent with the duty he owes to his government.

Hundreds of persons have been waiting for hours on the wharves, and other points of observation, to see the beginning of the conflict, among them a great number of ladies.

The people are out on the house tops, watching with feverish interest for the first signal of attack.

The excitement in this city is intense. Every train brings throngs of citizens and soldiers to town. Twenty-two car loads came from Columbia to-night.

There are no signs of the supply ships of the fleet as yet, but it is rumored that the Harriet Lane has been seen by a pilot outside.

A call has been made for three hundred mounted volunteers, as an extra patrol in the city to-night. Over one thousand have responded. The Sixteenth regiment has also been ordered on duty. This embraces all the militia of Charleston not already in the army.

Major Anderson is said to have fired a signal during the morning, for what object has not transpired. He has been busy all day strengthening his position.

The movements at Fort Sumter are plainly visible with a glass.

The State has thoroughly prepared for the event. The supply of ammunition and artillery is adequate to any emergency. The confidence in his ability to do all that is attempted is unlimited.

Five signals are now being in the harbor. Senators Wigfall, Chestnut, ex-Governor Manning, of South Carolina; Hon. W. P. Miles, ex-member of Congress, and Pryor of Virginia are on the staff of General Beauregard, doing duty to-night.

Advices just received state that Georgia has ready fifty thousand men, armed and equipped for service.

Stirring times are at hand. The ball may open at any moment with great slaughter.

There have been no mails from the North for two days. They are supposed to have been stopped at Washington.

An officer just arrived from Sullivan's Island, informs me that three steamers hung off the coast for a long period yesterday. Major Anderson fired a signal gun at 10 A. M.

Business is suspended. The Citadel Cadets are guarding the battery with heavy cannon. Thousands are waiting to see the attack commenced.

One thousand mounted men and two thousand patrols heavily armed are guarding the city.

Ex-Senator Chestnut, the special aid sent with Col. Chisholm, and one of Gen. Beauregard's Staff, have just returned from Fort Sumter with the reply to the order for the unconditional Surrender.—Answer at the present is refused at headquarters. Every man capable of bearing arms is called out.

Absolute secrecy is still observed as to future movements.

The demand for the evacuation of Fort Sumter was made at two o'clock this afternoon, and Messrs. Chestnut, Chisholm and Lee were despatched to carry the message from Gen. Beauregard.

Immense crowds are now at the different newspaper offices eagerly watching for news.

The community are greatly excited, and are expecting an attack to-night, but up to midnight no demonstration has taken place, and probably no attack will be made to-night.

The military in the city are under arms but all is quiet.

Another regiment will arrive here tomorrow.

It is estimated that between 6,000 and 7,000 men are stationed on Morris and Sullivan's Islands and points along the coast.

General Beauregard will leave at midnight for Morris Island.

It is currently reported that negotiations will be opened to-morrow between General Beauregard and Major Anderson, about the surrender of Fort Sumter.

Officers commanding different posts in the harbor and coast are on the alert, expecting an attempt will be made early in the morning to provision and reinforce Fort Sumter.

The Harriet Lane is reported to be off the bar, and signals are displayed by the guard boats and answered by the batteries.

CHARLESTON, April 11—Midnight. Negotiations have been reopened between General Beauregard and Major Anderson. For this reason the expected hostilities have been deferred.

NEWS FROM MONTGOMERY.

MONTGOMERY, April 11, 1861.

The War Department are overwhelmed with applications from regiments, battalions and companies to be taken into service.

Over seven thousand men have been ordered from the border States, exclusive of two thousand warriors from Indians, who desire to co-operate with the Confederate States.

A great number of companies are daily reaching Charleston, Savannah and Pensacola.

VIRGINIA VOLUNTEERS EN ROUTE FOR SOUTH CAROLINA.

WASHINGTON, April 11, 1861.

I learn from a reliable source that several military companies have secretly left Richmond, and other places in Virginia, for South Carolina, within the few days, and that more are ready to follow upon the first sign of hostilities. This is in rather striking dissonance with the pretended peace mission of the Virginia Committee of Inquiry.

The "F. F. V." are getting indignant at the impudence of Ben McCulloch in assuming to lead in Virginia. Several Virginians, in alluding to his course, to-day quoted the following language, uttered by Gen. Randolph in the House of representatives:—"Virginia will always be defended by her true sons, and will never need the help of a renegade."

CHARLESTON, April 12, 1861.

Civil war has at last begun. A terrible fight is at this moment going on between Fort Sumter and the fortifications by which it is surrounded.

In my last despatch I stated that negotiations had been reopened between General Beauregard and Major Anderson.—This was done with a view to prevent an unnecessary effusion of blood.

The issue was submitted to Major Anderson of surrendering as soon as his supplies were exhausted, or of having a fire opened on him within a certain time.

This he refused to do, and accordingly, at twenty-seven minutes past four o'clock this morning Fort Moultrie began the bombardment by firing two guns. To these Major Anderson replied with three of his barbette guns, after which the batteries on Mount Pleasant, Cumming's Point, and the Floating Battery, opened a brisk fire of shot and shell.

Major Anderson did not reply except at long intervals, until between seven and eight o'clock, when he brought into action the two tiers of guns looking towards Fort Moultrie and Stevens' iron battery.

Up to this hour (three o'clock Friday afternoon) they have failed to produce any serious effect.

Major Anderson for the greater part of the day has been directing his fire principally against Fort Moultrie, the Stevens and Floating Battery, these and Fort Johnson being the only five operating against him. The remainder of the batteries are held in reserve.

Some fifteen or eighteen shots have struck the Floating Battery, but made not the slightest impression upon its iron casemates. The Stevens' Battery is also eminently successful, and does terrible execution on Fort Sumter.

Batteries to all appearance, are being made in the several sides exposed to fire. Portions of the parapet have been destroyed, and several of the guns there mounted have been shot away.

Major Anderson is at present using his lower tier of casemate ordnance.

The fight is going on with intense earnestness, and will continue all night.

It is not improbable that the fort will be carried by storm.

The soldiers are perfectly reckless of their lives, and at every shot jump upon the ramparts, observe the effect, and then jump down, cheering.

The excitement in the community is indescribable. With the very first boom of the gun thousands rushed from their beds to the harbor front, and all day every available place has been thronged by ladies and gentlemen, viewing the solemn spectacle through their glasses.—Most of these have relatives in the several fortifications, and many a tearful eye attested the anxious affection of the mother, wife and sister, but not a murmur came from a single individual.

The spirit of patriotism is as sincere as it is universal. Five thousand ladies stand ready to-day to respond to any sacrifice that may be required of them.

The brilliant and patriotic conduct of Major Anderson speaks for itself, and silences the attacks lately made at the North upon his character and patriotism.

Business is entirely suspended. Only those stores are open which are necessary to supply articles required by the army.

Troops are pouring into the town by hundreds, but are held in reserve for the present, the force already on the island being ample. People are also arriving every moment on horseback, and by every other conveyance. Within an area of fifty miles, where the thunder of the artillery can be heard, the scene is magnificently terrible.

CHARLESTON, April 12—6 P. M.

Captain R. S. Parker brings despatches up to this time only two have been wounded on Sullivan's Island. He had to row through Major Anderson's warmest fire in a small boat.

Three ships are visible in the offing, and it is believed an attempt will be made

to-night to throw reinforcements into Fort Sumter in small boats.

It is also thought, from the regular and frequent firing of Major Anderson, that he has a much larger force of men than was supposed. At any rate, he is fighting bravely.

CHARLESTON, April 13—Evening.—Hostilities have for the present ceased and the victory belongs to South Carolina. With the display of the flag of truce on the ramparts of Fort Sumter at half past 1 o'clock, the firing ceased and an unconditional surrender was made. The Carolinians had no idea that the flag staff of Major Anderson was shot away. Colonel Wigfall, the aid of General Beauregard, at his commander's request went to Fort Sumter with a white flag to offer assistance in extinguishing the flames. He approached the burning fortress from Morris' Island, and while the firing was raging on all sides he effected a landing at Sumter. He approached a port-hole and was met by Major Anderson, the commandant at the Fort.

The latter said that he just displayed a white flag, but the firing was kept up nevertheless. Col. Wigfall replied that Major Anderson must hand down the American flag—that no parley would be granted. Surrender or fight was the word. Major Anderson then hauled down his flag and displayed only the flag of truce. All firing instantly ceased, and two others of Beauregard's staff, Ex-Senator Chesnut and Ex-Governor Manning, came over in a boat and stipulated with Major Anderson that his surrender should be unconditional for the present, subject to Gen. Beauregard's terms. Major Anderson was allowed to remove with his men in actual possession of the fort while Messrs. Chesnut and Manning came over to the city accompanied by a member of the Palmetto guards, bearing the colors of his company. These were met at the pier by hundreds of citizens and as they marched up the streets to the general's quarters the crowd was swelled to thousands.

Shouts rent the air, and the wildest joy was manifested on account of the welcome tidings. After the surrender a boat with an officer and men was sent from one of the four ships in the offing, to Gen. Simmons, commanding on Morris' Island, with the request that a merchant ship, or one of the vessels of the United States, be allowed to enter and take off the Commander and garrison of Fort Sumter.—Gen. Simmons replied that if no hostilities were attempted during the night, and no effort was made to re-inforce or retake Fort Sumter, he would give an answer at nine o'clock on Sunday morning. The officer signified that he was satisfied with this, and returned to his vessel.

Your correspondent accompanied the officers of Gen. Beauregard's staff, on a visit to Fort Sumter. None but the officers, however, were allowed to land.—They went down in a steamer, and carried three fire engines for the purpose of putting out the flames. The fire, however, had been previously extinguished by the exertions of Major Anderson and his men.

The visitors reported that Major Anderson surrendered because his quarters and barracks were destroyed and he had no hope of reinforcement as the fleet lay idly by during three hours and either would not or could not help him. Besides this, his men were prostrated from over exertions. There are but five of his men hurt, four badly and one it is thought mortally.

But the rest were worn out, and physically incapable of continuing the fight.—The explosions that were heard and seen from the city, in the morning were caused by the bursting of loaded shells, ignited by the fire, which could not be extinguished quick enough. The fire in the barracks was caused by the quantities of hot shot poured in from Fort Moultrie.—Within Fort Sumter everything but the casemates are in utter ruin. The whole interior looks like a blackened mass of ruins. Many of the guns are dismounted.

Governor's Message.

PENNSYLVANIA EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, April 9, 1861.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania: GENTLEMEN:

As the period fixed for the adjournment of the Legislature is rapidly approaching, I feel constrained by a sense of duty to call your attention to the military organization of the State.

It is scarcely necessary to say more than that the militia system of the State, during a long period distinguished by the pursuits of peaceful industry exclusively, has become wholly inefficient, and the interference of the Legislature is required to remove its defects, and to render it useful and available to the public service.

Many of our volunteer companies do not possess the number of men required by our militia law, and steps should be forthwith taken to supply these deficiencies. There are numerous companies, too, that are without the necessary arms; and are provided with the more modern appliances to render them serviceable.

I recommend, therefore, that the Legislature make immediate provision for these capital defects; that arms be procured and distributed to those of our citizens who may enter into the military service of the State; and that steps be taken to change the guns already distributed, by the adoption of such well known and tried improvements as will render them effective in the event of their employment in actual service.

In this connection I recommend the establishment of a Military Bureau at the capital; and that the militia laws of the Commonwealth be so modified and amended as to impart to the military organization of the State, the vitality and energy essential to its practical value and usefulness.

Precautions, such as I have suggested, are wise and proper at all times, in a Government like ours; but special and momentous considerations, arising from the condition of public affairs outside of the limits, yet of incalculable consequence to the people, and demanding the gravest attention of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, invest the subject to which your action is invited by this communication, with extraordinary interest and importance. We cannot be insensible to the fact that serious jealousies and divisions that distract the public mind, and that, in portions of this Union, the peace of the country, if not the safety of the Government itself, is endangered. Military or-

ganizations of a formidable character, and which seem not to be demanded by any existing public exigency, have been formed in certain of the States. On whatever pretext these extraordinary military preparations may have been made, no purpose that may contemplate resistance to the enforcement of the laws, will meet sympathy or encouragement from the people of this Commonwealth. Pennsylvania yields to no State in her respect for, and her willingness to protect, by all needful guarantees, the constitutional right, and constitutional independence, of her sister States, nor in fidelity to that constitutional Union whose unequalled benefits have been showered alike upon herself and them.

The most exalted public policy and the clearest obligations of true patriotism, therefore, admonish us, in the existing deplorable and dangerous crisis of affairs, that our militia system should receive from the Legislature that prompt attention which public exigencies either of the State or of the Nation, may appear to demand, and that may seem in your wisdom, best adapted to preserve and secure to the people of Pennsylvania and the Union the blessing of peace and the integrity and stability of our unrivaled constitutional government.

The government of this great State is established by its illustrious founder "in deeds of peace" our people have been trained and disciplined in those arts which lead to the promotion of their own moral and physical development and progress, and with the highest regard for the rights of others, have always cultivated fraternal relations with the people of all the States devoted to the Constitution and the Union, and always recognizing the spirit of concession and compromise that underlies the foundation of the government, Pennsylvania offers no counsel, and takes no action in the nature of a menace; her desire is for peace, and her object, the preservation of the political rights of her citizens, of the true sovereignty of States, and the supremacy of law and order.

Animated by these sentiments, and including in an earnest hope of the speedy restoration of those harmonious and friendly relations between the various members of this Confederacy which have brought our beloved country to a condition of unequalled power and prosperity, I commit the grave subject of this communication to your deliberation.

A. G. CURTIN.

The War Policy of the Administration and the Probable Consequences.

Civil war is close at hand. The news that it has been inaugurated in a bloody conflict at Charleston may reach us at any moment. Lieutenant Tabbot, of Fort Sumter, on his return journey to Major Anderson, has been detained at Charleston; so that the instructions which he carries to that officer are out of date. Thus the gallant Major will be left to his own discretion, although, from the signal lights which nightly now he displays from his stronghold, it would appear that he expects relief and is prepared to cooperate with any relieving force that may show itself at the entrance of the harbor.

It also appears that the effort will surely be made, under the flag of the United States to run the gauntlet of the hostile forts and batteries which must be passed to reach Fort Sumter, and it is morally certain that any such attempt will result in a bloody conflict, or in the ignominious retreat of our relieving squadron.

We are not disposed to conjecture that a mere presence of relief to Major Anderson is the policy of Mr. Lincoln. Our warlike republican cotemporaries of this city, especially the terrible Horace Greeley, assure us that the administration is in earnest in this matter, and henceforward abandons the thankless policy of forbearance and indulgence with rebels and traitors. The country has been deceived, Wall street has been overreached, the secessionists themselves have been led astray, by the late pacific manifestations and professions of the government at Washington, and particularly by its doleful confessions of the necessity of evacuating Fort Sumter. With a relieving squadron en route to that point, we are admonished of the necessity of holding that position, and of the duty of relieving it, even at the hazard of war; and we are further advised that this has been the deliberate and inflexible purpose of Mr. Lincoln from beginning.

Anticipating, then, the speedy inauguration of civil war at Charleston, at Pensacola, or in Texas, or, perhaps, at all these places, the inquiry is forced upon us, what will be the probable consequences? We apprehend that they will be: first the secession of Virginia and the other border slave States, and their union with the Confederate States; secondly, the organization of an army for the removal of the United States ensign and authorities from every fortress or public building within the limits of the Confederate States, including the White House, the Capitol, and other public buildings at Washington. After the secession of Virginia from the United States, it is not likely that Maryland can be restrained from the same decisive act. She will follow the fortunes of Virginia, and will undoubtedly claim that, in withdrawing from the United States, the District of Columbia reverts into her possession; under the supreme rights of revolution. Here we have verge and scope enough for a civil war of five, ten or twenty years duration.

What, for? To show that we have a government!—to show that the seceded States are still in our Union, and are still subject to its laws and authorities. This is the fatal mistake of Mr. Lincoln, and his Cabinet, and his party. The simple truth, patent to all the world, is, that the seceded States are out of our Union, and are organized under an independent government of their own. The authority of the United States within the borders of this independent confederacy has been completely superseded, except in a detached fort here and there. We desire to restore this displaced authority of the United States in its full integrity. How is this to be done? By entering into a war with the seceded States for the continued occupation of those detached forts? No. A war will only widen the breach and enlarge and consolidate this Southern Confederacy, on the one hand, while, on the other hand, it will bring ruin upon the commerce, the manufactures, the financial and industrial interests of our Northern cities and States, and may end in an oppressive military despotism.

How then are we to restore these seceded States to the Union? We can do it only by conciliation and compromise. The border slave States still adhering to

the Union are anxious to see the seceded States restored to the Union, in their own way, for many weeks have been faithfully and earnestly to hold the State within the Union as an indispensable base of operations for the recovery of the border slave States. Her Convention driven at length to admit by the pressure of public opinion, has detailed a special commission of three—Messrs. Stuart, Randolph—to sail upon Mr. Lincoln's inquiry whether his Union policy inquired of war. A republican intimates that these distinguished patriots, who have arrived at Washington, will go away no wiser than they came. The next result, then, comprehended is the precipitate evacuation of Virginia, and next the speedy withdrawal of fifty thousand men with a view to warlike operations.

Thus the only means for the restoration of the Union—to wit, forbearance and compromise—apparently been finally discarded at Washington. The Union, we are told, is worth the price of a war, and a war is the only remedy of civil war. Common sense and the experience of mankind revolt at this remedy, a subversive of everything in the pre-existing institutions. Had "Abe Lincoln," as the first measure of administration, issued his call for an extra session of Congress in view of the exigencies of this fearful civil war, and had he provided for the Union, and next the States for the Union, he might have opened the way to North and South, for a happy peace. With the assembling Congress, a message from him to recommend the Crittenden propositions as the basis of a lasting compromise, would have done good work. But the abolitionist rules the republican camp, succeeded in gaining the mastery of the administration. The three war policy thus adopted is the Charter, that a little bloodshed would be a good thing, and blood it is.

We dare say, too, that the secession is more intent upon some stroke of policy which will pierce the sectional fires in the camp, it has come into power, than plan whatever for the restoration of the seceded States to the Union. Our republican war makes a mockery of a lengthened reformatory with the opposing South out of them may be overturned by a partition at the North. Indeed, we hope now against a civil war of duration seems to lie in the open this demoralizing, disorganizing, destructive sectional party, of which "Abe Lincoln" is the plantain.

Let the conservative people of the Nation, of all parties, who have no love or anything to save, in view of this civil war, prepare at once, a useful work of putting down a constructive dominant party.—Herald.

How it is Done.—We have heard the remark lately, that if Democrats have gained two members in Connecticut at the late election, the Republicans have carried the State by a large majority, which, but we need only refer our readers to a contemporary copy upon the case.

This fact need create no concern when it is considered that a rough system prevails in Connecticut, which several townships of 1,000 inhabitants send each as many representatives as New Haven, with a population of 34,628, sends 211 representatives, nearly all Republicans; Haven township, with 49,000 inhabitants sends two, and Hartford with 20,000 sends two more. An equal ratio with Connecticut in proportion to population give to those two Democratic towns 50 Representatives. They actual four!

An extra session of Congress called in the Confederate States met at Montgomery on the 29th.

Twenty-five to Sixty Dollars expenses per month will be paid by Sewing Machine Company to their selling the Erie Sewing Machine. The Machine, and so simple in its construction, can learn to operate it by half instruction. It is equal to any other Machine in use, and they take the fifty and one hundred dollar machines, and sell them for fifteen Dollars. The Company employ Agents in every county in the States. Address, for particulars, to the Machine Co. R. JAMES, General Agent, Ohio.

NEW WASHINGTON BOND FINANCE No. 2.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Board of Council of the Borough of New Washington, that within five months from the date hereof the owners of lots standing along hereinafter named, be required to walk in front of their respective lots, following, viz:

The outside of the walk to be laid out from the line of lot, with good plank, or boards, not less than one and one-half feet wide, laid crosswise on the street, running in the direction of the street, plank, or pine, not less than four by six inches, to be well spiked down; if nailed with ten penny nails—plank or boards to project over six inches from the line of lot.

Sec. 2. Walk to commence at North of H. D. Rose's lot on Main street, and the South side of said street to the corner of said lot.

Sec. 3. Commencing at the West side of Cumming's store house on Main street, and along said street to the Northwest corner of M. Bunn's lot on said street.

Sec. 4. Commencing at the North side of Mrs. Irwin's lot on Front street, and said street to the Southeast corner of Washington street, thence west along Washington street to the Southwest corner of John M. Riddle's lot on said street.

Sec. 5. Commencing at the Southeast corner of James Gallaher's lot on the South side of East side of said street to the line of lot, and in the direction of the street to be laid five feet from line of lot.

Adopted March 19th, 1861.

JOS. H. BRETT, Mayor.

Attest—JACOB A. BREW, Sec.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the 10th of April, 1861, of the estate of GOLD WILSON, late of Hixson field county, deceased, all persons who claim estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against same will present them fully authenticated.

PHILIP BEVINS, Administrator.

APR 10, 1861.