



W. MOORE, Editor.

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PRINCIPLES, not MEN.

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NEW SERIES—VOL. II.—NO 7.

Select Poetry.

TO A FRIEND.

My heart is sad to-night, dear friend, My soul with grief is bowed;

Deep down within the silent grave A shroud of sorrow we've laid;

He's gone, my love, to come no more, This side eternity;

The Duration of Life.

When the world was first created, it was appointed how many years each creature should exist.

When the world was first created, it was appointed how many years each creature should exist. So the Ass came and inquired how long he was to live.

When the world was first created, it was appointed how many years each creature should exist. So the Dog came and inquired how long he was to live.

When the world was first created, it was appointed how many years each creature should exist. So the Monkey came and inquired how long he was to live.

When the world was first created, it was appointed how many years each creature should exist. So the Man came and inquired how long he was to live.

When the world was first created, it was appointed how many years each creature should exist. So the Burial Place came and inquired how long it was to last.

When the world was first created, it was appointed how many years each creature should exist. So the Iowa Crops came and inquired how long they would last.

A Queer People.

Chambers Journal, discussing a recent book of missionary travels in Africa, thus alludes to one of the tribes which are found in that terra incognita.

But the strangest of all are the stories told of the Dokos, who lived among the moist, warm bamboo woods to the south of Kaffa and Sosa.

They do not marry, but live indiscriminative lives of animals, multiplying very rapidly, and with very little maternal instinct.

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Democracy and the War.

We commend to the attentive consideration of our readers of all political parties, the following article from the Albany Atlas and Argus—the leading Democratic journal of New York.

It presents, in a calm and temperate manner, the several phases of the war question, and gives its own views as to the best and most practicable mode of bringing the war to an end.

It opposes separation upon any terms, denounces the attempt to make the war one of slavery emancipation, as directly subversive of the Constitution.

It points out the danger and almost absolute impracticability of holding the rebellious States in subjugation by military power.

It finally advises the restoration of the Union by the exercise of the same spirit of forbearance, conciliation and compromise that inspired our fathers when it was originally formed.

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4. Restoration.

Eight millions of people cannot be conquered. They may be beaten in battle at every point, but the war which seems to be ended to-day will break out at some new point next week or next year.

Rebellion may thus be smothered, but its fires will burn in the bones of successive generations, and flash out anew at every opportunity.

Loyalty cannot be restored in a rebellious people except by concessions of the part of the Government. It never was restored since the world commenced, in any way.

No great revolution was ever effectually crushed out by the iron heel of military power.

An amnesty, a liberal consideration of causes of complaint, generous concessions, have often triumphed where ball and bayonet failed.

Inviting the repetition of rebellion, but adding strength to the Government by bringing willing hearts and strong arms to its support.

In the light of these principles, we think the Union is to be restored by the same spirit of forbearance, conciliation, and compromise, which inspired our fathers in its original formation.

It is our original position, and that a vigorous prosecution of the war should be accompanied by the most liberal profers of peace.

The Democratic Party and the Country.

The old issues that divided the Whig and the Democratic parties, as national organizations, have pretty much become obsolete, and the whole tendency of parties for years past has been towards radicalism, or perhaps we should say, ultraism.

Upon sectional questions—every day narrowing down the differences that formerly divided conservatism, till of late, those who formerly differed most earnestly have found themselves acting together upon an entirely new political basis.

Four months ago found us in a new position, because it found the country launched out upon the untried and untrodden pathway of civil war.

The Democratic party had long predicted that such would be the result of a persistence in slavery agitation by the two sections of the country.

It had proclaimed it from the rostrum, from the press, and in fact, through every avenue by which it could reach the public conscience, but its admonitions were unheeded and the shock came at last like a thunderbolt.

True, still to its instincts, when the shock came, the Democratic party of the north rallied to the support of the government—a government that was then and is now proscribing Democrats for opinion's sake.

Not that they loved the administration, but because they loved their country and the Constitution.

Flushed with political success and infatuated with the idea of sectional subjugation, the party of the administration would tolerate no difference of political sentiment or action.

DEFEAT.

Since the 10th of this month, a great many persons in this county have been sailing under the above caption. Being one of those common personages myself, and not having an opportunity before, of giving my endorsement of the result of the late Primary Election, by your permission, I will do so now, through the columns of your paper.

In locking over the returns, as given last week, I notice that only one hundred and thirty-three, free and independent citizens of this county, wish me to continue as a candidate, while fourteen hundred and thirty-six, (whose voice I intend to heed,) say they prefer Mr. Test.

In view of this fact, gentlemen, you may discontinue the announcement of my name, for I have concluded, after comparing figures with him, not to be a candidate any longer!

It is true, I have been defeated—gloriously, too—but misery, in my case, has plenty of company; for, defeated candidates just now, are not at a premium.

In defeating me, I believe my Democratic friends only did so that they might get a stronger ticket. I think they have done this in the selection which they have made; and one which will be successful, if democrats are properly aroused to the interests of their cause.

I would not wish to crowd myself forward as a candidate, to the injury of our cause; but rather sacrifice my own wishes, and pecuniary interests, for the good of the only political party now worth preserving.

But I think it is due to myself here to say that, considering the nomination of Mr. Test a fixe fact, I made little or no exertion to be nominated, and if I had been allowed to consult my own feelings, I would have withdrawn from the contest long before the election.

The reason I thought the nomination of my opponent so certain was, that he had been a candidate before, and defeated. In that contest he canvassed the county thoroughly, and since then has spared no pains to make his election sure; thus he became acquainted, whilst I was a comparative stranger to most of the citizens of the county.

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