

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

- FOR ASSEMBLY, C. R. EARLY, of Elk county. (VACANCY) FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGES, J. D. THOMPSON, of Clearfieldville. JAMES BLOOM, of Bloom Tp. FOR SHERIFF, EDWARD PERKS, of Morris Tp. FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER, JACOB KUNTZ, of Brady Tp. FOR TREASURER, JOSEPH SHAW, of Lawrence Tp. FOR AUDITOR, CHAS. S. WORRELL, of Chest Tp. FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY, ISRAEL TEST, of Clearfield bor. FOR CORONER, J. W. POTTER, of Girard Tp.

Administration vs. Government.

Our friends across the street have worried themselves considerably in last week's issue, to show that there is no difference between a Government and an Administration. They seem to think that a man must support the Administration, or be disloyal and a rebel to the Government. If this be true—and the editors of the Journal evidently think it is—then they have been very disloyal, and the worst of rebels to this Government. For at least eight long years the editors of that paper have labored to break down Administrations. No slander was too vile for publication, if it tended to awaken contempt for the Administration. No denunciation was too bitter—no falsehood too base. The curses of the mob arrayed against the Administration was sweetest music in the ears of the editors of the Journal, and hailed with infinite delight; and even armed resistance to the federal authority was excused on the broad basis that men in this country had a legal right to repel Executive usurpation. The people have been called on and implored to assail every act, and never, for any cause, submit to the least encroachment on their rights. Night and day the press was run to give to the world the "last outrage" perpetrated by the "Pierce" or the "Buchanan dynasty," on a too indulgent people. Strange, now, that a marvellous and happy change has come over these editors! Some men change in a night; but these editors took a day for it; and from being the most abusive assailants of Administrations, they, from the 4th of last March until the present hour, have fallen into the other extreme, and have become the most fulsome flatterers. When a citizen is dragged from his bed at night, charged with no crime, and without information or warrant, thrown into a dungeon, the editors of the Journal shout well done! well done! When from the dungeon he seeks legal relief through the Courts, and asks for that hearing on a writ of habeas corpus which tyrants for almost any crime allow their subjects—when the writ is granted, and executive interference paralyzes its execution, and usurps the powers of Congress, the editors of the Journal respond, bravo! bravo! When private property is used for public purposes without compensation—when the houses and papers of inoffensive citizens are searched, without any reasonable cause—when men, charged with crimes, are denied a speedy trial, and hurried in chains from the district in which their alleged offences were committed—when the Press is muzzled by a mob under executive sanction; in short, when the dearest and most sacred rights of the citizen are invaded, to say nothing of those palpable and alarming infractions of the Constitution—excused on the plea of "public necessity"—acts which even a subservient Senate refused to sanction—amid all these invasions of rights as old and venerable as the common law itself, the Journal bravely defends and justifies the "reign of terror;" and against the protest of freemen jealous of their rights, endeavors to arouse public indignation by the miserable insinuation that men, true men, loyal men, Union-loving, law-abiding men, cannot and must not question the acts of the Administration!—to do so is reasonable, a deliberate attempt to overthrow the Government!!

To pull the wool from the eyes of the legal gentleman that does up the heavy work for the Journal, and to save him from again resolving and rejoicing that "this farce of a GOVERNMENT WILL SOON COME TO AN END," we will give an illustration, which may serve to show him the difference between an Administration and a Government: "Old Abe" said, when on his way to the white house, "that he intended to run the machine as he found it." Now this, tho' a very homely expression, and a very indefinite definition of Government, is yet sufficiently illustrative of the distinction. The Machine "Old Abe" spoke of is the Government, and the running of the Machine is the Administration; so that men may differ greatly as to the best way of running it, and yet find no fault with the Machine. In other words, men may have a great interest in the Government and its preservation, and yet have neither confidence in, or respect for, the Administration; and it is for this very reason that men, while heartily supporting a Govern-

ment, frequently come in contact with the Administration. We have had but one Government in this country from the adoption of the Constitution—but we have had many Administrations, of which the present is likely to prove the most illustrious. Every Administration, from Washington to Buchanan, has had its enemies and violent assailants; yet nobody ever before thought of calling men, on this account, traitors and rebels to the Government, or of treating them as such. The doctrine of veneration for an Administration right or wrong, is the doctrine of Despotism. The Tyrants of the earth allow their slaves to question some of their acts; and must it be said that freemen in this free country, cannot differ from their President, without becoming liable to the pains and penalties of traitors? This is indeed a terrible doctrine! This is running the Machine with a vengeance! This is liberty alarmingly illustrated! We believe the President of the United States is the creature of the people. They placed him where he is, and gave him all the power he possesses. He is their servant, to administer a Government founded on Justice and Equality, before Abraham Lincoln was born. For the faithful execution of this trust he is, and must be, accountable to those to whom he belongs; and any man, and every man, has a right—an inalienable right—a constitutional right—to question, to discuss, to investigate thoroughly, any and every executive act, without being a traitor, or guilty of attempting to break down the Government. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty;" and that man is a slave and a coward who fails to exercise it; and that Ruler is a tyrant that attempts to abridge or destroy this sacred right; and that Press is the advocate of oppression that excuses its abridgment; and that editor is the mere tool of party who sees nothing wrong in the Administration he has helped to bring into power, though all his energies have for years been used to overthrow and break down Administrations, to which he has been politically opposed.

The People have Spoken.

The voice of the Democracy of Clearfield county, at the monster Mass Meeting assembled in this place on the 2nd instant, is now before the public. That this voice is the voice of the Democracy ever was and ever must be—in favor of our country and our whole country, of equal and exact justice to all men, and of a whole-hearted determination to stand by our Union, our Constitution, and the common inheritance bequeathed to us by our forefathers—freedom of Speech, and freedom of the Press—is what might have been expected. To be less, would not be the voice of a Democratic assemblage. Therefore, when any person—be he friend or foe—wants to know where stands the Democracy of Clearfield county in the present crisis, let him be pointed to the proceedings of that meeting. This was the first opportunity offered for the Democracy of this county to express their sentiments since the inauguration of the "irrespressible" Administration—and most valiantly did they respond to the call of the County Committee, and most manfully and explicitly did they declare where they were to be found.

But according to the miserable pie-bald justice that controls the columns of the Journal, the resolutions are not frank and explicit, but of "a general nature" and liable to "many different interpretations and meanings." Well, this one is big enough—indeed it might be called a whopper—but when it is remembered that it is uttered by the same pen, and in the same breath that charges the Clearfield Republican with "expressions of bitter hostility against our government," we hope none of our Democratic friends will take offense at it. The father lies himself cannot give utterance to falsehood with more unblushing effrontery than the graceless hypocrites that now control the editorials of the Journal. If the Republican ever uttered "expressions of hostility against the government," why don't you show it? You have a copy of each number of our paper. If we have used such expressions you are bound to produce them; or else by your silence, acknowledge to your insulted readers that you were just trying to make them believe a—Roubac.

Wm. F. JOHNSON, Esq.—Of all the miserable attempts ever made to escape from a dirty scrape, that of the last Journal to apologize for, or rather to justify, its slanderous attack upon the above named gentleman, caps the climax. Of course, from his close connection with the whole transaction, the public will take it for granted that this is Mr. Swoope's own effort. And what an effort it is! And for a lawyer to make "Shades of Blackstone, Marshall and Story"—what simpatrons are to be found among thy disciples! A man is charged—distinctly and positively—with a heinous offense. He makes his defence, showing the extreme improbability of his guilt. His accusers, not satisfied, but in hot pursuit of his blood—do not, in accordance with the rules of law—and of common sense, too—proceed to prove him guilty—but demand that the public will hold him guilty because he does not prove himself "beyond the possibility of a doubt to be innocent."

This is the sum and substance of the Journal's attempt to escape from this dirty effort to blacken an innocent man's character. In conclusion, Mr. Johnson is advised to say no more about it. Perhaps he will take this advice; and perhaps his traducers may not escape so easily.

Our "irrespressible" Republican friends attempt to make a great ado about the St. Mary's resolutions. They are perfectly horrible! And the Democracy of the whole district must be held to them, as also their candidates, no matter how much all or any part of them may be disapproved. We have said that these resolutions have no binding effect—and that the party of the District, nor of either county thereof, was responsible for them. But perhaps it may be well to refer to a memorable precedent, and one of so recent a date that it cannot have escaped the recollection of our readers. It is as follows: "Resolved, That we hail with pleasure the inauguration of a new era in the affairs of our country, and that the 4th of March next WILL WIND UP THE PRESENT FARCE OF A GOVERNMENT." This resolution appears to have been the unanimous expression of opinion of the Republican Congressional Convention that nominated Gen. Patton for Congress at Ridgway last year, and if the proceedings were correctly reported, Mr. McNally, the present candidate for the Legislature, was a member of the committee that digested the above resolution. Do our Republican friends hold themselves bound by the action of their delegates?—Have the sentiments of that resolution been disavowed since? Does Mr. McNally really believe that "this farce of a government" did end on the 4th of March last, and will he so legislate in case of his election? These are important questions, which the people would like to have answered.

GRIN AND BEAR IT.—It is excessively annoying to our "irrespressible" Black Republican friends, if at the smart trick they planned for the purpose of dividing the Democracy of Clearfield county, has so signally failed. Ever since the issuing of a call for a Mass Meeting of the Democracy in this place on Monday of last week, they have been as crab and cross, as snappish and ill natured, as it is possible for human nature to be. There is actually no living with them; their petulance is unprecedented. They are mad at the Democrats—mad at the soldiers—mad at the Administration, and mad at themselves. "The joy of their heart is ceased; their dance is turned into mourning."

But there is no help for them. They must put up with these things as they are, not as they would have them. The Democracy refused to be divided. They prefer to attend to their own affairs, and will not do the bidding of their enemies. We can, therefore, but say to our "irrespressible" friends that if the Democracy of Clearfield county is determined to act as a unit; and if hosts of good men who have heretofore voted with you have opened their eyes to the fact that your party is completely abolished, and are determined hereafter to cast their political fortunes with that party which needs neither rope nor gallows to convince men of their loyalty—you must grin and bear it, for there is no help for you.

"SOMEbody HURT."—Not less than four or five columns of the last Journal were taken up with abuse of the Democracy, and the Republican and its editors. And all this after having declared—away back in May last—that we were not worth any more "powder." But what of that? These fellows take to falsehood as naturally as a duck does to water—so that their promises are good for nothing. They are perfectly welcome to go ahead and abuse us to their hearts' content. If their patrons think they "get their money back" in this way, well and good.

CORRECTION.—In publishing the rules and regulations of the County Fair, it was stated that "All articles intended for a premium under two dollars, shall pay an entrance fee of twenty five cents." This, we are requested to state, is not the intention of the Society, as no entrance fee will be charged on such articles.

We publish the rules and regulations of the Society this week on our fourth page, omitting the objectionable clause.

We observe by a telegraphic dispatch to the northern papers, that John Covode arrived in Washington on the 6th instant, and prevented a "conflict between the Federal and our State authorities." "Gory to God!!" Covode "ars" a great man. It is well for the people of our State that he has nipped this conflict in the bud, as it might have become "irrespressible," but for his timely interference.

REPUBLICAN NOMINEES.—We learn that J. E. McNally, of this county, and A. I. Wilcox, of Elk county were nominated as the Republican candidates for Assembly, at the District Convention held at Ridgway on Thursday last. They were both formerly Democrats, and both, perhaps, possess merits which their Democratic fellow citizens could not see; or seeing, failed to appreciate.

HENRY WHITEHEAD, Justice of the Peace, Rockton, Union Tp., will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. Sept. 12, 1860. J. D. THOMPSON, Blacksmith, Wagons, &c., &c., Ironed on short notice, and the very best style, at his 11 stand in the borough of Curwensville. ELLIS IRWIN & SONS, At the mouth of Liek Run, five miles from Clearfield, MERCHANTS, and extensive Manufacturers of Lumber, July 25, 1860. DR. J. W. POTTER, Physician and Surgeon, has permanently located at Leconte Mills, Girard township, and offers his professional services to the surrounding community. May 8, 1861. DANIEL GOODLANDER, Justice of the Peace, Luthersburg, Clearfield Co., Pa., will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. March 28, 1860.—J. P. W. HAYS, Justice of the Peace, will attend promptly to collections and other matters in his charge. Address Koresy, Elk Co., Pa. Oct. 3d 1860. J. P.

our unmounted, and one large tent which combined all ready for mounting. I appended the official muster roll of 1300 men, furnished by him, of the 1st and 2nd regiments, and captured by us. The position of the fort is an ascending slope, and is surrounded on all sides by water, and only to be approached by a march of five hundred yards, and is situated on a long neck of land, which half a musket range, and over a causeway a few feet only in width, and which was commanded by two thirty-two pound guns loaded with grape and canister, which were expended in our salute. It has a well protected magazine and bomb-proof, capable of sheltering some three hundred or four hundred men. The parapet was nearly of octagon form, enclosing about two-thirds of an acre of ground, well covered with sufficient traverses and ramps and parapets, upon which our shells had made but little impression. The larger work nearer the inlet was known as Fort Hatters. Fort Clark, which was about seven hundred yards to the north, is a square redoubt, mounting five guns, and two six-pounders. The enemy had spiked those guns, but in a very inefficient manner, upon abandoning the fort the day before. I had all the troops on shore at the time of the surrender of the forts; but re-embarked the regulars and the marines. Finding it impossible without a delay of the fleet, which could not be justified under the state of things at Fortress Monroe, and owing to the threatening appearance of the weather, I disembarked the provisions, medicine, and the provisions captured about five days, rations for the use of the troops. On consultation with Flag Officer Stringham and Commander Stillwagon, I determined to leave the troops and hold the fort because of the strength of the fortification, its importance, and because, if again in possession of the enemy with a sufficient armament, the very great difficulty of its capture, until I could get some further instructions from the government. Com. Stringham directs the steamers Monticello and Pawnee to remain inside, and these, with the men in the forts, are sufficient to hold the position against any force which is likely, or indeed possible, to be sent against it. The importance of the point cannot be overrated.—When the channel is buoyed out any vessel may carry fifteen feet of water over it with ease. Once inside, there is a safe harbor and anchorage in all weathers.—From there the whole coast of Virginia and North Carolina, from Norfolk to Cape Lookout, is within our reach by light draught vessels, which cannot possibly live at sea during the winter months.—From it offensive operations may be made upon the whole coast of North Carolina to Bogue Inlet, extending many miles inland to Washington, Newbern and Beaufort. In the language of the Chief Engineer of the rebels, Col. Thompson in an official report, it is the key of the Albemarle. In my judgement it is a station second in importance only to Fortress Monroe on this coast. As a depot for coal and supplies for the blockading squadron, it is invaluable. As a harbor for our coasting trade, or inlet from the winter's storm, or from pirates, it is of the first importance. By holding it, Hatteras light may again send forth its cheering ray to the storm beaten mariner, of which the worse than vandalism of the rebels, deprives him. It has but one drawback—a want of water—but that a condenser the one now in operation at Fortress Monroe, at a cost of a few hundred dollars, will relieve. I append to this report a tabular statement of the prizes which have been taken into that inlet within a few days, compiled from the official documents captured with the fort. I add hereto an official report of the Chief Engineer of the coast defenses of the rebels. Please find also appended a statement of the arms and munitions of war captured with the fort as nearly as they can be ascertained. While all have done well, I desire to speak in terms of especial commendation, in addition to those before mentioned, of the steadiness and cool courage of Col. Max Weber, who were obliged to leave in command of a detachment of three hundred men on a strange coast, without camp equipment or possibility of aid, in the face of an enemy six hundred strong, on a dark and stormy night; of Lieutenant Colonel Weiss, who conducted a reconnaissance of twenty men; of the daring and prompt efficiency of Captain Nixon, of the coast guard, who, with his men, occupied Fort Clark during the night, although dismantled, in the face of an enemy of unknown numbers. I desire to commend to your attention Captain Jardine, of the New York Ninth, who was left in command of the detachment of his regiment when the unfortunate casualty to the Harriet Lane prevented Col. Hawkins from landing. Permit me to speak of the efficiency of the regulars under Lieutenant Larned, who worked zealously in aiding to land their comrades of the volunteers, over-whelmed with the rolling surf. I desire especially to make acknowledgements to Messrs. Wiegand and Durivage, volunteer aids, who planted the American flag upon Fort Clark on the second morning, to indicate to the fleet its surrender, and to prevent the further wasting of shells upon it—a service of great danger from the fire of their own friends. I make honorable mention of Young Fiske, who risked his life among the breakers, being thrown on shore, to convey my orders to the troops landed, and to apprise them of the movements and intentions of the fleet. Also my thanks for the valuable aid of Captain Hegarty, who was employed in visiting the prizes in the harbor while we were agreeing upon the terms of capitulation. Of the services to the country of the gentlemen of the navy proper I may not speak, for one ought not to praise where he has no right to censure, and they will be appropriately mentioned I doubt not by the commander who is capable to appreciate their good conduct; but I am emboldened to ask permission, if the department shall determine to occupy the point as a permanent post, that its name may be changed by general order from Fort Hatters to Fort Stringham; but of those gentlemen who served under my immediate command I may make honorable mention, as I have before done, of the zealous, intrepid and untiring action of Lieut. Crosby, who took an armed canoe boat, the steaming Fanny, from Fort Monroe to Hatters Inlet, in order that the expedition might have the aid of a steamer of the lightest draft.

Captain Shuttleworth, of the Marine Corps, deserves well for his loyalty and efficiency in his active detachment of militia. Much of the success of the expedition is due to the preparation of the transport service by commander Stillwagon, and the prompt presence of mind with which he took the troops from their berth when the Adelaide touched on the bar, is a rare quality in an officer in danger. Although Captain Farnes, of the revenue service, now in command of the Harriet Lane, was unfortunate enough to get his vessel on one of the numerous sand bars about the inlet, it happened, I believe, in consequence of a determination, creditable to him, to aid me by being near to cover the troops in landing. Captain Lowry, who had the Gen. Peabody in charge, brought in his vessel with safety, with the troops, who were pleased with his care and conduct. He still remains at the inlet. In fine, General, I may congratulate you and the country upon a glorious victory in your department, in which we captured more than seven hundred prisoners, twenty-five pieces of artillery, a thousand stand of arms, a large quantity of ordnance stores, provisions, three valuable prizes, two lightboats and four stands of colors, one of which had been presented within a week by the ladies of Newbern, N. C., to the North Carolina defenders. By the goodness of the Providence which watches over our nation, no one either of the fleet or army was in the least degree injured. The enemy's loss was not officially reported to us, but was ascertained to be twelve or fifteen killed and died of wounds, and thirty-five wounded. I also enclose herewith the official report of the rebels wounded by Dr. Wm. M. King of the U. S. storeship supply. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, BENJ. F. BUTLER, Major General U. S. Army, Commanding Department of Virginia.

Union Meeting in Portland.

In pursuance of public notice, a meeting of the citizens of Portland, Elk county, Pa., without distinction of party was held on Wednesday evening the 4th inst. at the store-room of Breeden & Co., where upon the following officers were chosen: President, Col. A. I. Wilcox, Vice Presidents, L. F. Powers, Wm. H. Bunker, and others. Secretaries, R. P. Saltzman and Hiram Warner.

The object of the meeting having been stated by the President, the following committee on Resolutions was appointed: Wm. Garnett, Hiram Carman, Joseph Tambini, John C. Brown and H. L. Dunmire. Several patriotic speeches were made during the evening, when the following resolutions were presented by the Chairman, and unanimously adopted by the Convention. Resolved, That we cordially endorse Gen. J. C. Fremont's proclamation of martial law in the State of Missouri, believing that in so doing he has shown himself equal to the occasion, and that it will afford security to the persons and property of good and loyal citizens, and to traitors Death and Confiscation. Resolved, That in the struggle to maintain our National existence, we are for supporting the Government and do not stop to ask who administers it—we see no neutral position to occupy, he who is not for his country is against it—and whoever is not prepared to sacrifice party organizations and platforms on the altar of his country does not deserve the support and countenance of honest people. Resolved, That the resolutions passed by the representative convention lately held at St. Mary's, in this county, meet with our unqualified disapproval. They misrepresent not only the people but the party they claim to represent. We therefore repudiate them and clear our skirts of the odium and treason connected with them. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Elk county Advocate and other papers in this Representative district.

A. I. Wilcox, President. R. P. Saltzman, Secretaries. Hiram Warner, Secretary.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS drawn for Sept term, A. D. 1861—commencing Monday the 23d.

- Becerra—Edward Fulkerson. Bell—John McManus, George Parmore. Boggs—David Flegal. Brady—David M. Neams, Wm. L. Horn. Bloom—Gainer bloom. Burnsides—Geo. Atcheson. Covington—Benj. Jury. Chest—Simon Montgomery. Curwensville—Wm. P. Chambers. Ferguson—George Curry. Girard—Anderson Murray. Gulich—H. A. Foreman. Jordan—Peter Patterson. Knox—Isaac Dunlap. Lawrence—Jos. Watson, Wm. Fullerton, Geo. W. Carter, Wm. P. Beck. Morris—Jacob Flanzel. Pike—Danl. Jordan. Woodward—S. P. Shoff.

TRAVERSE JURORS

- Becerra—Dr. G. W. Caldwell, Thos. Groom bell—Philip McGee. Boggs—Edward Albert, M. L. Lumadue, Valentine Gearhart. Bradford—A. H. Lucas. Brady—John P. Beck, T. F. Rishel, Peter Shaffer, Thos. Carson. Burnsides—Peter Breth, James Lamer, Jno. Rummel. Chest—Gilbert Tozer, W. W. Worrall. Covington—Chas. Sehnarra, Geo. Youthers. Clearfield—A. F. Southards. Decatur—Daniel Ayers, Wm. Hughes, Samuel McGuffen. Ferguson—Daniel Kooser, Wm. Wise, T. B. Davis, Philip McCracken. Fox—Judson G. Pandy. Graham—Thomas Force, M. V. French. Girard—George S. Smith. Goshen—William Graham, Jr. Gulich—J. H. Morgan. Huston—Thos. Hewit, F. E. Hewit. Jordan—John D. Miller, John Curry, John Glasgow. Karthaus—Wm. Bridgens, Isaac C. McCloskey. Knox—John Tate. Lawrence—Miles Bead, Andrew Adleman, Daniel Sault, Robert Lawhead. Morris—Leonard Kyler, Jr. Penn—Joseph Davis. Union—Geo. Clesner.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters granted to the undersigned on the estate of NICHOLAS DONEY, late of UNION township, Clearfield county, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement. ELIZABETH DONEY, Adm'r. Aug. 15, 1861. 6t. pd