

WEDNESDAY OUT, 2. 1861.

ARTICLE I.— Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; OR ABRIDGING THE FREEDOM OF SPEECH, OR OF THE PRESS; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances. Constitution of United States.

ARTICLE II.— Butcher Brooks, Esq., in his speech at the Black Republican powwow last week, gave our occasion friend of the Jews a sharp rap over the knuckles for publishing a private letter which appeared in his columns a few weeks ago. He stated that the man that would publish and circulate such sentiments should be condemned and despised by all loyal citizens.

Bravo! Butcher, so say we; and we know that you are perfectly competent to judge of such matters, if you do hold revolution ary sentiments, and know nothing about the Constitution.

We must tell the Reverend gentleman, however, that his doctrine of self-preservation" might do where there is no written Constitution or law to govern and regulate both President and citizen. This is the doctrine of the highwaymen when he attempts to escape, or murders the officer of the law, in order to effect his escape. If the government assumes to act by the law of "self-preservation," what becomes of our laws of Congress and our Acts of Assembly? and what is to prevent the government from adopting the same plea?

Presentation of the Grand Jury.

SEPTEMBER SESSIONS, 1861.
To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Clearfield County:

The Grand Jury Inquest would respectfully report, that they have examined the County jail, and found it in fair condition. The jury upon the County property, we believe to be a disgrace to the citizens of the County, and a nuisance to the inhabitants of the town.

We hereby return the Sinnamahoning road leading from Israel Nichols' to the Lawrence township line toward the Sinnamahoning Creek, the same being out of repair, and being as the Grand Inquest believe, under supervision of A. K. Wright, G. L. Reed and David Tyler, Commissioners; it all being in Lawrence township that is out of repair.

We would also present as misdeeds David Smith's dam on the Susquehanna river, John P. Hoyt's dam in Ferguson t.p., and Spencer's dam in same township owned by G. H. Lyte & Co.

We return our sincere thanks to His Honor Judge Linn for his able and patriotic charge to us. We have been informed that there are men in our community who are in the habit of charging men with being traitors and secessionists without the least shadow of evidence to substantiate such facts, merely because the individuals so charged differ in opinion with the individuals making such charges. If such be the case we condemn such action in the most severe terms, and also consider that if any man shall give aid and comfort to the rebels by advancing their cause, or in any other manner, it is the duty of all good citizens to have him brought to justice in accordance with the Constitution and laws of the land.

In case any individual shall wilfully or knowingly perpetrate, by word or deed, any act that shall in any way impede the operations of the General Government in their endeavours to crush this present widespread rebellion, the officers of the law should discharge their duties by bringing such offenders to justice; but at the same time being careful not to abridge the liberty of speech or freedom of the press, more than is absolutely required.

We consider at the duty of every good citizen to support the Government, to crush the rebellion, to disregard all parties for the present, and endeavor to re-establish our glorious Union upon its original basis, even though it may require the expenditure of all the treasure and a vast amount of the blood of the country.

We also would return our thanks to R. J. Wallace, Esq., for his attention to us, and say in his behalf that during his term of office as District Attorney, now about closing, he has shown himself an attentive and efficient officer.

WM. P. CHAMBERS, Foreman.

FROM NEW MEXICO.—Fort Union.—Letters from Fort Union, New Mexico, give the latest intelligence from that quarter since Lind's surrender of U. S. forces to Texans:

The Texans have taken and destroyed Fort Fillmore, Fort Craig and Fort Bliss, Col. Roberts, at Fort Stanton, received orders from headquarters to evacuate and destroy Fort Stanton, which he did last week. Hereat Fort Union they have built an entire new fort within the last ten days, the old fort not being in a position to be defended. The men are in the trenches day and night. The new fort is one mile southeast of the old one and when the fortifications are completed two thousand men can defend it against an attack of five thousand. There must now be at Fort Union over ten millions of dollars' worth of property. There are fifteen hundred men here now, regulars and volunteers. The officers and men are drilling from morning till night. The Mexicans make good soldiers, obedient and orderly.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS OF FOREIGN WAR STEAMERS.—The steamship Matanzas, from Havans and Matanzas, arrived at New York on Tuesday night, with advice from the former place to the 20th instant:

The Times' correspondent states that the French war steamer Laconier left Havans on the 19th, supposed for New Orleans, with the intention of passing the blockade and delivering dispatches to the French Consul there. Should she succeed in passing the United States war vessels, it was to be considered conclusive proof of the ineffectiveness of the blockade. The Spanish gunboat Gen. Lero, it was understood, was to leave for Pass l'Outre in a few days—Captain Laurent, of the New Orleans packet A. Chapman, having volunteered to pilot her up the river. It was conjectured also that the British Commodore, who had recently touched at Havana, had taken the same direction.

A SUBSTANTIAL PRESENT.—A young friend at Grahamton sent us a bushel of the finest Potatoes we ever met with—the contents, let it be noted, of five hills; and not one of them smaller than a goose egg! Can any body beat this? They are called the California Potato.

SEVERO'S ACCIDENT.—We learn that Mrs. Patton, mother of Gen. Patton, fell, a few days ago off a flight of steps at the General's residence, breaking her shoulder-blade, and otherwise injuring herself very seriously.

ESCAPED.—The Frownfield army clothing fraud case came to an abrupt termination at Pittsburgh last week, by the absence of an important witness when the case was called up, and a *volle prossecution* entered. How very convenient! The proper witness may not be absent at the great trial NEXT TUESDAY.

STRAY COW.—Held many in magazines is the following from the New York Times (Republican), when compared with the growing partisan bigotry of some persons, as well as some papers, hereabout:

"It would have been easy, perhaps, for the democratic masses of the free States to have overthrown the government and permanently dismembered the Union, by refusing to support Mr. Lincoln when his inauguration was menaced, and when, later, the supremacy of the constitution was assailed by the practical assertion of the right of secession. But the Democracy did not so read their honor or safety."

They loved their country more than party; and in Mr. Lincoln they saw, not the successful partisan candidate, but the constitutional President of the United States.—And, therefore, they supported—not grudgingly, but heartily—as earnestly and zealously, in fact, as it had been their own party leader in the canvass that preceded his election."

PICKET COURTESIES.—A night or two ago a German picket guard stationed outside of Arlington heard their own language spoken by the rebel scouts opposite them. A few words were interchanged, and the parties on both sides, finding themselves fellow countrymen, proceeded to meet each other in perfect confidence. So well pleased were they with their interview that, after posting a sufficient number of guards along the prescribed lines, the majority returned to the neutral ground, and building a fire, passed the best part of the night together, on the warmest and most amicable terms.—*Wash. Corr. N. Y. Tribune*.

FREMONT.—There is a great deal of discussion going on just now as to the position and conduct of Major Gen. Fremont. If we may judge from all the reports that reach us, Fremont is decidedly out of his element.

Yankee, conceited, and supercilious, he is evidently doing more harm to the cause of the Government than can be produced from any other cause. The fact that a man was once a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, does not fit him to be a military commander, and it is therefore that President Lincoln is doing a very wrong thing when permitting so much responsibility to rest in the hands of a person so injudicious as Mr. Fremont. We hear of very grave charges made against this officer, but we do not care now to inquire into them. It is enough for us to know that he is thoroughly incompetent for the position which he occupies, and if the Government desires success in the West, it should at once remove him. His entire course, since he has been in command of the Missouri forces, shows him not only to be a blockhead, but a popinjay, such men, we take it, are not wanted for these stations at these batteries.

Some days ago Gen. McClellan issued an order forbidding the firing upon pickets. This act was reciprocated by a similar order from the Confederate General—notwithstanding, however, we notice occasional shooting of pickets.

There is nothing to indicate any forward movement at Washington by either army.

The news from Missouri is of the utmost importance. Gen. Fremont has taken the field in person, saying that he hopes to destroy the enemy before or after a junction is formed between Price and McCullough. Gen. Price, leaving part of his force at Lexington, started towards Georgetown with a large force, whilst McCullough was moving towards Kansas. We may expect soon to hear of battle, and signs in Missouri throwing the affair at Lexington entirely in the shade.

In Kentucky affairs are but little better than in Missouri. James B. Clay (son of late Henry Clay) and sixteen others, on their way to join Gen. Zallicoffer, were captured on the 23d by Col. Letcher. John C. Breckinridge was said to have been of the party, but managed to make his escape. A large secession force is organized in Southern Kentucky, making loud threats of marching upon Louisville.

From Western Virginia the news is strangely mystified. One day it is reported that the Federal forces are scattering and driving the enemy in every direction; and perhaps the next day the "critical situation" of this or that command is announced.

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THE CLEARFIELD ACADEMY will be opened for the reception of pupils (males and females) on Monday Sept. 2d, 1861.

TERMS PER SESSION OF ELEVEN WEEKS:

Orthography, Reading, Writing, Primary Arithmetic and Geography, \$2.50

Higher Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography and History, 3.00

Algebra, Geometry, Natural Philosophy, and Book Keeping, 4.00

Latin and Greek Languages, 6.00

To students desirous of acquiring a thorough English Education, and who wish to qualify themselves for Teachers, this Institution offers desirable advantages.

No pupil received for less than half a session, and no deduction made except for protracted sickness.

Tuition to be paid at the close of the term.

C. B. SANDFORD, Principal,

Clearfield, Aug. 7, 1861.—I. Adm't.

A. D. MINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters to the undersigned on the estate of PETER MULLEN, late of Covington township, Clearfield county, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

F. P. COUTURET, Esq.,

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