

We allude to the same gentlemen who wrote a letter some time last summer, and concerning which many of our readers have heard so loudly abused, as it was told them that we positively refused to publish said letter, yet that an editor of the *Clearfield Republican* had not only published it, but had also written an editorial article in its favor. We are sorry to say that these lies have been so widely circulated, that we have been obliged to publish a notice in our issue of the 27th inst. to clear up the matter. We are sorry to say that these lies have been so widely circulated, that we have been obliged to publish a notice in our issue of the 27th inst. to clear up the matter.

Our readers will not be found this with the report of the Congressional investigating committee of which Mr. Van Wyck of N. Y., was chairman. That showed frauds enough, the dear knows; and compelled the President to remove Fremont, who was responsible for these numerous corruptions, from that command. This commission was since appointed, and have discovered frauds which they justly characterize as disgraceful. In the meantime the politicians managed to force Mr. Lincoln to give Mr. Fremont another Department. It remains to be seen whether the proofs of his unfitness here produced will be winked at or not.

But now when the other ox is gored, a tremendous howl is set up by these sainted hypocrites. The arrest of the Winnebago chief has opened the eyes of the Jacobins, and they find that arrest can be made in mere ways than by Telegraph.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune attended the Bethel (colored) Church, the morning after the President had signed the Emancipation bill, and says: "The black clergyman preached a very good sermon from the text, 'If God be for us who can be against us?'"

He states that intense excitement prevailed throughout the congregation during the sermon, with shouts of "Glory to God!" "Hallelujah!" "Amen!" &c. While the preacher was shouting "Glory to God!" the congregation shouted "Glory to Lovejoy!" but the speaker instantly checked them by saying "I tell you glory to God!" thus continuing the correspondent "refusing to give either the President or Congress even a moiety of praise."

These ungrateful soundrels should at once be sent to a Bastille! and as Abraham said when he wanted the Declaration of Independence torn to pieces, "who is bold enough to do it?"

ANOTHER CLEARFIELD SOLDIER DEAD.—A member of the Litchell Cavalry, Col. Williams, now at Nashville, Tenn., writes, "I am sorry to say we lost by death, on the 15th of this month, two as fine men as we have in our company, by fever in the hospital in this city. Charles Perks, a young man from Spruce Creek, a brave soldier and always ready for duty. The other, Frances Schoening, a married man from Ansonville, Clearfield county, a fine and good soldier."

"UNTO SENTIMENTS.—The city of Dayton, Ohio, the home of that traitor, Vallandigham, has just elected the Ohio Democratic ticket by about 150 majority—making a gain for the Democrats of the Vallandigham school, of over 600 since last year.

The Democratic majority in Chicago is over 1400. This is a neat little gain to the Democrats of over 3000 in the Republican stronghold of the Northwest.

Three weeks ago the force in the Journal establishment shot an arm off for Beauregard, the next week they killed him stone dead, and last week they were torturing him with a sore throat. What punishment he will receive from them this week we of course cannot tell. Probably they will make him drunk.

Henry Clay's Method of Treating the Abolition Question.—An Interesting Document for the Crisis
The following letter from Henry Clay is written to the Rev. Mr. Collier, one of Mr. Clay's warmest political and personal friends, and may be found in Collier's *Life of Henry Clay*. The letter speaks for itself.

AMEN, Sept. 23, 1848
My Dear Sir:—Allow me to select a subject for one of your tracts, which, treated in your popular and condensed way, I think would be attended with great and good effect. I mean Abolition.

It is manifest that the allies of that party are extremely mischievous, and I see nothing in the country to furnish encouragement. They are not to be conciliated by the Whigs. Engrossed with a single idea, they care for nothing else.

And yet they would see the Administration of the Government precipitate the nation into absolute ruin before they would lend a helping hand to arrest its career. They treat us as if we were men who treat them best, who so far as they are concerned, as to admit slavery to be an evil. Witness their conduct toward Mr. Briggs and Mr. Adams in Massachusetts, and towards me.

I will give you an outline of the manner in which I would handle it. Show the origin of slavery. Trace its introduction to the British Government. Show how it is disposed of by the Federal Constitution; that it is left exclusively to the States, except in regard to fugitives, direct taxes and representation. Show that the agitation of the question in the free States will first destroy all harmony, and finally lead to disunion, poverty, and perpetual war, the extermination of the African race—ultimate military despotism.

But the great aim and object of your tract should be to arouse the laboring classes of the free States against Abolition. Do not engage in a mere abstract discussion. The laboring man, who is the backbone of the nation, will not enter into competition with the free laborer—the American, the Irish, the German—rather his wages be confined with him, and affect his moral and social standing. And as the object of Abolition is to destroy the laboring man, and to reduce the white laboring man to the degraded and degraded condition of the black man.

I would show their opposition to God's ordinance. Show its humane, religious, and patriotic aim. That they are those whom God has separated. Why do Abolitionists oppose Colonization? To keep and amalgamate together, two races in violation of God's will, and keep the blacks here, that they may interfere with, degrade and abuse the laboring whites! Show that the British Government is co-operating with the Abolitionists for the purpose of dissolving the Union. I am perfectly satisfied that it will do great good. Let me hear from you on this subject.

"HENRY CLAY."
It used to be fun for the Abolitionists to hear of a Breckinridge "traitor" being arrested without warrant or any other legal process, and hurried off to some fort.

But now when the other ox is gored, a tremendous howl is set up by these sainted hypocrites. The arrest of the Winnebago chief has opened the eyes of the Jacobins, and they find that arrest can be made in mere ways than by Telegraph.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune attended the Bethel (colored) Church, the morning after the President had signed the Emancipation bill, and says: "The black clergyman preached a very good sermon from the text, 'If God be for us who can be against us?'"

A SLANDERER NAILED

On the 24th, in the House of Representatives, the following took place:
Mr. Vallandigham, (top.) of Ohio, said, in a speech delivered in this city the other day, not in this House, certainly not in the Senate, for no such speech would have been tolerated there, the following appeared:—

I accuse them, the democratic party, of a deliberate purpose to assist, through the judicial tribunals, and through the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, and everywhere else, and to incense, intimidate and trample under foot, if they can, the men who hold by stand forth in defence of their country, now impeded by this gigantic rebellion. I have watched long. I have seen it in secret. I have seen its movements ever since that party got together with a colleague of mine in the other House, as Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions—a man who never had any sympathy with this Republic, but whose every breath is devoted to destruction, just as far as his heart dare permit him to go."

I am here in my place in this House, and as a representative, I denounce, and I speak it advisedly, the author of that speech as a liar—a scoundrel and a coward. His name is Benjamin F. Wade.

A resolution was then offered setting forth that Mr. Vallandigham deserved the censure of the House, &c. and after a sharp controversy between Mr. V. and Mr. Blake, of Ohio, the House adjourned without action thereon.

At last accounts all was quiet along the "lines of Vallandigham and Wade"—no demonstrations having been made by the latter.

The Negro at Home—What One Who Saw for Himself has to Say.
Colonel Tilton, of the forty ninth Ohio, recently wrote a letter from Tennessee, which is attracting some notice. Colonel Tilton will be remembered as the Republican successor to Breckinridge as State Treasurer. He writes thus about the condition of the slaves, as observed by himself.—
"Waynes Co. (Ohio) Dec."

"In this region every one owns one or more slaves. Here, as elsewhere, where I have been, the slaves are well treated and well provided for. They appear happier and certainly live and dress better than the poor whites or free negroes of Ohio or the North. They all suppose we were about to liberate them. This has been trumpeted in the South, and hundreds of honest people, aside from slaves, believed it. But the negro here instinctively dreads the North. They love the South, and are devoted to their masters.

I have witnessed some touching scenes between exiled masters, returned to their homes, and their faithful slaves. It is strange how few try to escape or run away. I doubt if twenty have come to the army with which I have been connected since last September.

About the farm houses and in the city the white children and black play together like brothers and sisters. It is my deliberate opinion that, in their present state of ignorance, the slave rather fears than desires emancipation. They rely on their masters and comfort. They are well housed, well dressed and well fed. They appear to want no more. These facts constituted no excuse show that statesmen had better let the "nigger" alone at present, and address themselves to suppressing this great rebellion.

The President's late resolution and message, as to aiding emancipation, is regarded here as unworthy of his position. It contains propositions which are not only untenable, but weak in the extreme.

ADMIRATOR'S NOTICE.
A notice given that letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of H. L. ASKEY, late of Pike township deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement to me.

ADMIRATOR'S NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of WILLIAM MERRELL, late of Lawrence township, Clearfield county, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned—to whom all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present these duly authenticated for settlement.

REIZENSTEIN BROS. & CO.
Clearfield, Pa., April 9, 1862.

MARRIED.
On the 24th inst., by Rev. S. Craighead, Mr. J. G. Goshart and Miss Maria Rotz, of Bradford township, Clearfield county.

DIED.
In Curveville, on Tuesday evening, 22d inst., Isaac Chambers, aged about 65 years.

DIED.
The deceased, we believe, was a native of Centre county, and located in this county about the year 1825.

BRIDGEPORT WOOLEN FACTORY.
THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his customers and the public generally that he intends to continue the business at the well known stand in BRIDGEPORT near Curveville, Clearfield county, where he intends to manufacture all kinds of WOOLEN GOODS, especially kept in a Factory. Such as Blankets, Flannels, Cloths, Sateenets, Cassimeres, Kentucky Jean, Carpets, Linen, Stocking Yarn, &c.

ADVERTISEMENTS.
LADIES!—H. W. SMITH & CO. are respectfully invited to call and examine their assortment. Also the other sex.

CAUTION.
All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or trading for certain promissory Note dated September 15th, 1860, due May 1862, drawn in favor of Wm. L. Mann, of Jordan township, in a calling for \$1000, as I am determined not to pay said note unless compelled by due course of law, as I never received value for the same.

ROBERT JOHNSTON.
Jordan township, April 20, 1862.

ADMIRATOR'S NOTICE.
A notice given that letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of THOMAS BRACKERS, late of Lawrence township deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement to me.

H. W. SMITH & CO'S!
—OF THE—
Largest and Most Fashionable Goods!!

SUPERIOR STOCK OF
Bareges, Corals, Alpaca, Billinaes, Law's robes, Cashmere, Fur, Checks, H's Ribbeds, Halls do, Hicky stripes, Gent's superior, Chambers, Cord Drills, Neck ties, Lawes, Reg De Loines, Black silk, Milliners, Balconies, Handkerchiefs, Ken's Jeans, Mousambique, Hoop skirts, Fancy Cartrio, Lace Mitts, Dogies.

MEN AWAKE!
Don't throw away your means when by going to H. W. S. & Co's, you can get a real good article of a KIP Boot for \$5.— Call and see also our men's extra heavy Plough Shoe.

DR. A. N. HOLLS desires to inform his patients, and those who may desire his professional services, that owing to the press of business in his office in Clearfield, he will be unable to visit his local place any more; but may always be found at home in the city of York, Pa., April 19—21.

BRIDGEPORT WOOLEN FACTORY.
THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his customers and the public generally that he intends to continue the business at the well known stand in BRIDGEPORT near Curveville, Clearfield county, where he intends to manufacture all kinds of WOOLEN GOODS, especially kept in a Factory. Such as Blankets, Flannels, Cloths, Sateenets, Cassimeres, Kentucky Jean, Carpets, Linen, Stocking Yarn, &c.

ADVERTISEMENTS.
LADIES!—H. W. SMITH & CO. are respectfully invited to call and examine their assortment. Also the other sex.

CAUTION.
All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or trading for certain promissory Note dated September 15th, 1860, due May 1862, drawn in favor of Wm. L. Mann, of Jordan township, in a calling for \$1000, as I am determined not to pay said note unless compelled by due course of law, as I never received value for the same.

ROBERT JOHNSTON.
Jordan township, April 20, 1862.

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE
RHEUMATISM.

During the past year we have introduced to the notice of the medical profession of this country the Elixir Propylamine of the Propylamine of the Elixir Propylamine.

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL
and with MARKED SUCCESS. It will appear from the published accounts in the medical journals that it is carefully put up ready for immediate use, with full directions, and can be obtained from all the druggists at 75 cents per bottle, and at wholesale of HULLOCK & CRESHAW.

CHAIRMAN OF ALL KINDS.
The subscriber respectfully informs his customers and the public generally that he intends to continue the business at the well known stand in BRIDGEPORT near Curveville, Clearfield county, where he intends to manufacture all kinds of WOOLEN GOODS, especially kept in a Factory. Such as Blankets, Flannels, Cloths, Sateenets, Cassimeres, Kentucky Jean, Carpets, Linen, Stocking Yarn, &c.

ADVERTISEMENTS.
LADIES!—H. W. SMITH & CO. are respectfully invited to call and examine their assortment. Also the other sex.

CAUTION.
All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or trading for certain promissory Note dated September 15th, 1860, due May 1862, drawn in favor of Wm. L. Mann, of Jordan township, in a calling for \$1000, as I am determined not to pay said note unless compelled by due course of law, as I never received value for the same.

ROBERT JOHNSTON.
Jordan township, April 20, 1862.

ROBERT JOHNSTON.
Jordan township, April 20, 1862.

ROBERT JOHNSTON.
Jordan township, April 20, 1862.

ROBERT JOHNSTON.
Jordan township, April 20, 1862.