The Raftsman's Journal,



S. B. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. CLEARFIELD, PA., NOV. 28, 1860.

WHO ARE THE DISUNIONISTS !

We answer, without fear of successful contradiction : the Breckinridge Democrats in the South, aided and abetted by allies of the same stripe of politics at the North. Has a Republican ever been heard threatening, advocating or justifying Disunion ? We defy any one to point out a single instance anywhere or at any time; and, with very few exceptions, indeed, there are no persons, of any party, outside of the Breckinridge organization, who so declare themselves. The late secession movements in the South are not, as Democratic politicians contend, the direct result of a Republican triumph. The way the U. S. Senate and House of Representatives will be constituted, the Republicans having no majority in either branch. and were he ever so much disposed to do so, Mr. Lincoln is powerless to do harm. His election, therefore, is not the cause, it has only been seized upon as the opportunity for secession. There are hundreds, yea thousands of men in the South who are daily declaring that, of itself, the success of the Republican candidate is no just ground for withdrawing from the Union. The cause can be found elsewhere. Ambitious aspirants, who had been looking to the White House for years, but had long ago foreseen that the census of 1860 would shift the center of political power and entirely destroy their hopes, and who see position, influence and advancement for themselves looming up in this new political El Dorado-a Southern Confederacy-are the leading spirits who control and shape this crusade against the Union. They are cheered by the same ambition which induced Mr. Calhoun, after failing to attain the Presidency, to break with Gen. Jackson, concoct the scheme of nullification, and pursue his fallacious notions of a Southern Government to the end of his life. This so-called crisis, as was admitted recently by a member of the South Carolina Legislature, is a legitimate consequence of twenty years' education in hatred of the Federal Government. The present generation in that State imbibed their treasonable sentiments from the "maternal fount," and have only waited a favorable occasion to make good the threats of rebellion which have heretofore proved impotent, or have been restrained by motives of policy. The same feeling extends to portions of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Florida, whereto South Carolinians have emigrated, and where the theories of their great head were favorably received and carefully nurtured. And now the teachings of John C. Calhoun are exhibiting their first fruits. In the Democratic National Convention at Charleston in last April the Secessionists commenced the present movement. Many went there, it is said, with the avowed purpose of creating dissensions and breaking up that body, so that, through the divisions of the Democratic party, the Republicans could elect their candidate, and give the Disunionists the pretext of "precipitating the Cotton States into revolution." Their scheme only partly succeeded. At Baltimore they carried it out fully ; a bolt was again made there, and the Southern Secedersa "sectional" body-nominated John C. Breckinridge, a Southern man, for the Presidency. After this was witnessed the humiliating spectacle of Northern doughfaces crouching down and crawling on their bellies to their Southern masters-telling them if the Union was dissolved they would go with the South-in order to gain favor in their eyes, and bask in the sunshine of their approbation. Had the Northern Democracy stood up manially to the work-had they disregarded the menaces and spurned the demands of the fire-caters-we would have heard none of this blustering and fuming about Secession, and would have experienced none of the excitement which is now engaging the attention of everybody.

Our Mines, our Herds, our Farmers, our Factories are all doing well; a panic now may save us from one when we should not be half the home of Mr. Lincoln, had an immense so able to stand it." But who is responsible jubilee on the 20th. The city was crowded for these "panics?" The one in New York with strangers from the surrounding States, was raised by Secretary Cobb and other Democratic politicians; and the present one was hands with the President elect. The Widealso doubtless pushed along by unscrupulous partizans But be this as it may, we have no dea that it will last long. It may cause business to move along sluggishly for a while; but it will also induce men to be more cautious in their operations, and thus "good may come out of evil." Time will tell the story.

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

The excitement in the South still continues. Meetings are being held, speeches made, and letters written-some for, and others against secession. Senator Toombs, of Georgia, delivered a speech on the 1st, at Milledgeville, in which he took strong grounds for secession, and asked his friends to give him the sword, for if they did not, as God lives, he would take it himself. The next evening, Hon. A. H. Stevens also delivered a speech, counseling moderation and forbearance, and that the people of Georgia should wait until Mr. Lincoln committed some "unconstitutionol act" before taking any steps towards secession. He compared our country to "the Garden of Eden, the Paradise of the Universe," and said more prosperous, but his apprehensions were that, like our first parents, instead of becoming, as they supposed, gods, the people of the South, like them, will only expose their nakedness, "turn demons, and at no distant day commence cutting one another's throats." The Governor of Alabama has written a let-

ter upon the subject of calling a convention of the people. He regrets that he cannot construe the law as empowering him to call the convention immediately. He will await the election of Lincoln by the Electoral College, and will then issue his proclamation ordering the election for delegates to the convention to take place. The convention will be called to meet on the 7th of January. The Governor urges the selection of candidates at once, with full assurance that the convention will be called. He advises the separate secession of Alabama.

Governor Magoffin, of Kentucky, has written strong letter in oppositian to the scheme of the secessionists. He regards the election of Lincoln as no cause for "secession or rebellion," and alludes to the alleged wrongs sustained by the South at the hands of the North. Governor is evidently reluctant to take this

WHAT THEY MAY EXPECT.

The Republicans of Springfield, Illinois, all of whom made it a point to see and shake Awake procession, in the evening, halted in front of the residence of Mr. Lincoln, and gave cheer after cheer, until "honest old Abe" made his appearance and thanked them for the compliment. An immense concourse then assembled in the Wigwam, and were addressed by Senator Trumbull. As his speech may be looked upon as a foreshadowing of Mr. Lincoln's policy, we are induced to give an abstract of it. After congratulating the Republicans on their victory, and enlogizing Mr. Lincoln, Senator Trumbull proceeded to say :

Mr Lincoln although the candidate of the Republican party, as Chief Magistrate, will neither belong to that or any other party. When inaugurated he will be the President of the country, and the whole country; and I doubt not will be as ready to defend and protect the State in which he has not received a solitary vote, against any encronchment upon its constitutional rights, as the one in which he has received the largest majority. While they, by whose votes he has been disignated as chief Magistrate of this Republic, will expect him to maintath and carry forward the principles on which he was elected, they know, that in doing so, no encroachments will be made on the that out of it we might become greater and reserved rights of any of the States. They know that the Federal Government is one of delegated powers-that it can do nothing except the authority for the act can be found in the instrument which created it, and that all powers not conferred are reserved to the States or the people of the States. When their political opponents have charged the Republicans with Abolitionism, or attributed to them a desire to interfere with slavery in the States or some fanatic has insisted that they ought to do so, the reply has invariably been, that the people who made the Federal Government did not think proper to confer on it such an authority, and it has therefore no right to meddle with Stavery in a State than it has to meddle with serfdom in Russia, nor are the people of non-slaveholding States, in any way responsible for slavery in the States which tolerate it, because on that question they are to each other as independent governments. I have labored in and for the Republicon organiza tion, with entire confidence that whenever it should be in power, each and all of the States would be left in as complete control of their own affairs respectively, and at as perfect liberty to choose and employ their own means of protecting property and preserving peace and order wilhin their respective limits, as they have ever been under any administration. Those who have voted for Mr. Lincoln have expected, and still expect this, and they would not have voted for him, had they expected otherwise. I regard it as extremely fortunate, for Yet he says he is opposed to secession. The the peace of the whole country, that this point upon which the Republicans have been so long and so persistently misrepresented, is now to be brought to a practical test and placed beyond the possibility of a doubt. It should be a matter of rejoicing to all true Republi-Gov. Letcher, of Virginia, has written a cans, that they will now have an opportunity of demonstrating to their political adversaries, and the world, that they are not for interfering with the domestic institutions of any of the States, and are not the advocates of negro equality or amalgamation, with which political demagogues have so often charged them. When this is shown, a reaction will assuredly take place in favor of Republicanism. The Southern mind even will be satisfied. The rights of Northern men will be respected, and the fraternal feeling existing in olden times when men from all parts of the country went forth together to battle for a common cause, against a ommon enemy, will be restored. Disunionists per se, of whom unfortunately there have been a few in the country, for some years, understand this, and are now in hot haste to get out of the Union, precisely because they percieve they cannot much longer maintain an apprehension among the Southern people that their homes and firesides and lives are to be endangered by the action of the Federal Government. With such, now or never is the South Carolina coteries. maxim ; hence they seek to inflame the public mind by misrepresenting the objects and purposes of the Republican party, with the hope of precipitating the Southern States into a position from which they cannot, without dishonor, afterwards recede, well knowing if they delay till after the new Administration is inaugurated and tested, it will furnish no cause for their complaints. Secession is an impractibilily or rather an impossibility. The the month of December." Montgomery i Constitution provides no way by which a State | represented as having "a force of probably five may withdraw from the Union-no way for the dissolution of the Government. It creates | and other material aid, and that from time to the general Government-interferes but little with the individual rights of the citizens, except for protection; it is chiefly felt in its benefits and its blessings, and not in its exactions. If every federal officer in South Caroina were to resign and their offices remain vacant, and its convention declare the State out of the Union, it would all amount to little except to inconvenience to the citizens of that State. So long as the State did not interfere with the collection of revenue, on the sea boards, the people in other portions of the Union would not be in the least inconvenienced. What is the South Carolina army to do when raised ? whom is it to fight ? Manifestly if it commences a war on the U. S. officers engaged in collecting the revenue, it becomes the aggressor. This would be Revolution, and making war without cause, for South Carolina makes no complaint against the present revenue laws. Is she prepared for this? To become the aggressor? The only use I can see for her "minute men" is, that they will enable the people the more readily to suppress any uprisings in their midst, which their misrepresentations of the puposes of the Republicans may have encouraged. She complains that the fugitive tice was given that these lands were open to slave law is not executed in some of the States. This, if true, the whole country knows to be a sham, so far as South Carolina is concerned. She is so situated that no slave can escape from her limits into free states. However much cause the border slave states may have emigration by a large Republican vote at the to complain of the escape of their negroes into the free states, it is clear South Carolina can have no such complaint. In her resolves of those high-handed measures, of which there she professes to be preparing to defend her- are so many in the history of Kansas, was reself against encroachments on her rights. Let her adhere to this policy and not attempt to dictate to other states what they shall do. and no collision will occur, for no encroachment will be made." The speaker expressed the opinion that the disunion feeling is greatly exaggerated, and that not all the supporters of Breckinridge are Disunionists. He asserted emphatically that should the Disunionists succeed in overcoming the Union men of the South, and plunge

SOUTH CABOLINA VERSUS VIRGINIA. From The Charleston, S. C., Mercury.

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE-TOO LATE !- We ee it stated in the papers, that, by the Legislature, which we believe, is summoned to meet in January, Virginia will propose a meeting of the Southern States in conference. This is the measure which South Carolina proposed to Virginia last Winter. It was hooted down, and rejected as a disunion measure. If it had been adopted, an Abolitionist would not, in all probability, have been elected President of the United States, and the sectionalism of the North might have been alarmed. It was an exceedingly conservative proposition, which Virginia was unable to appreciate. The times have now passed beyond it. Virginia may now call, but the South will not answer. She is completely demoralized in the estimation of Slavery ?" tion of the South ; and no Southern State, intent on vindicating her rights and preserving her institutions, would not go into a confer-ence with her. She has placed the Union above the rights and institutions of the South, and will only seek a conference with the COUNTIN Southern States in order to bring them down to the level of her fatal Union policy. Virginia and the other frontier States may as well Adams, Alleghen Armstron

at once understand their position with the Cotton States. They are not expected to aid the cotton States in protecting themselves Beaver. and redeeming their liberties. They will Bedford, practically aid the Northern States in attempt-Berks, ing to obtain in the South an acquiescence in Bradford. the rule of Abolitionists at Washington. The Blair. Southern States, however, will disregard their Bucks. counsels. They want no conference but in Butler, the Convention which will assemble to frame Cambria, the Constitution, and complete the organization Carbon, of a Southern Confederacy. They intend to Centre, secede from the Union, and construct a Union Chester, among themselves, and will be glad to find Clarion, Virginia and the other border States in coun-Clearfield sel with them, after this great revolution. Clinton. But if these value their own dignity, or re-Columbia spect our wishes, let them keep aloot from us Crawford until they are prepared to dissolve their con-Cumberla nection with the present Union, and to unite Dauphin, their destiny with that of the other Southern Delaware States. If they will not be our friends, let Elk. them not be our enemies, by unsolicited and Erie. undesired efforts under whatever amiable pre-Fayette, text-of preserving an abolished Union, to Forest. subject us to the sectional despotism of a con-Franklin solidated government under the control of Fulton, Abolitionists at Washington. The day for Greene, new guaranties is gone. Henceforth we are Hunting two people. Indiana.

From The Alexandria, Virginia, Gazette. Jefferson Juniata, The Charleston Mercury will "take nothing" Lancaste by its impudent allusions to Virginia. Our State, under the advice of the conservative Lawrence Lebanon men of both parties-Democrats and Whigs-Lehigh, and by the resolution of its Legislature, declined, as it had a right to do, and as its best Luzerne. Lycomin interests demanded, the invitation of South Mercer, Carolina on a former occasion to go into a proposed Convention of the Southern States. M'Kean. Mufflin, It declined respectfully. It treated the Com-Montgon missioner of South Carolina with all honor and courtesy and respect. It was an invita-Monroe, Montour. tion from another State to us, produced by Northam the foray of a band of incendiaries, fanatics, and assassins upon our territory and to the in-Northum Perry. jury of our cilizens. Virginia chose to punish Philadelphia. these ruffians under her own laws-which she did to the entire extirpation of the whole band Pike. -and to provide for her own safety without | Potter, troubling other States, or calling upon them to Schuylkill, avenge her wrongs or take up her quarrel. Snyder, That she did well and wisely we have no doubt, Somerset, Sullivan. and all honor and thanks to the patriots in the Susquehanna. Legislature who then directed her counsels and shaped her action in this matter! We Tioga, have now no doubt that had that invitation Union. Venango, been accepted the disunion movement would have commenced then, and Virginia' been ex-Warren, pected to head and lead it on ! Is it the fail-Washington, Wayne. ure to "hitch in" Virginia then which has produced the outbreak of the Mercury and its Wyoming, disunion friends now? Let that be as it may, we repeat that the Mercury will take nothing York. and make nothing by its exposition of the feelings of the South Carolina disunionists Total. towards Virginia and the other border States. On the contrary, its remarks will disgust and turn away from all sympathy with their course thousands of the citizens of Virginia, who,admitting the injuries inflicted upon the South by Northern Legislatures and Northern people, will not suffer patiently the arrogant air, tone, and pretensions now assumed by the

this officer and his emissaries, reduced to ash-es. In the mean time the President refuses to postpone the time of the land-sale in the adjoining Reservation, and there the people are given over, in a time of unusual distress and poverty, to the invasion of the Border Rufflans, who barn and slay, and renew the terrible scenes of the darkest days of Kansas. Such are the measures resorted to by the Federal officeholders, aided by Government authority, to prevent Kansas from becoming a Free State. It is these acts of aggression and tyranny that have prompted Capt. Montgomery and his men once more to fly to their arms to protect their lives, their free homes, and free labor. If we need any more compromises, is it not well to consider whether it is not demanded quite as much on behalf of Liberty as for the protec-

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF 1860. OFFICIAL VOTE OF PENNSTLVANIA.

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berland,	2 422	2.306	97	72
	2,371	1,743	8	38

Seventy-four houses, it is said, have been, by / TO BUILDERS .- Sealed propos ed until Saturday the Sth day of December hes The building is to be 24 by 30 feet in size. plank frame, weatherboarded. &c. Specifications can be seen by calling on Josiah R. Reed. By order of the Board, MARTIN NICHOLS. Jr. November 21, 1880. Secretary

> DROVISION AND GROCERY STORF The undersigned keeps constant on hand at his store room in Philipsbur Centreycounty full stock of Flour, Hams, Shoulders Sides, Cof fee, Tea, Sugar, Rice, Molasses, &c. Also, Li quors of all kinds, Tobacco, Segars, Snuff, &c.; all of which he offers to purchasers on the most ad vantageous terms. Give him a call, and try his seticles. [mar21] ROBERT LLOYD. articles.

> NEW BREWERY .- MORE LAGER. The subscribers would respectfully inform the Tavern keepers and others that they have recently started a new Brewery in the Berough of Clearfield, and that they are now prepared to fur. nish Beer on the most accommodating terms. They have employed an experienced Brewer, from the east, and they feel confident that they can supply a superior article of beer. Give them a trial and udge for yourselves. June 20, '60 CHARLES HAUT & CO.

NEW STONE WARE MANUFACTORY IN CLEARFIELD, PA. . The undersigned takes this method of inform ing the public that he has commenced the mannfacture of Stone-Ware in the Borough of Cleanfield, and that he is now prepared to supply all who may want them with Milk and Cream Crocks Jugs. Jars, &c., at lower prices, than they can be bought claewhere. He solicits a share of patrop-age. FREDERICK LEITZINGER.

age. Clearfield, Pa., Muy 25, 1859-1y. GRIST AND SAW MILL FOR SALE .-. grist and saw mill on Little Clearfield creek, in New Millport, Clearfield county, Pa. The grist mill can be run by either steam or water. or by both at the same time. The machinery is all good

The location is one of the best in the county.

saw mill is in good running order and capable of the good running order and espacie of the every 12 hours. There is also a with the property. For terms, moderate, apply to the subscriber, sawing 400 dwelling which will ew Millport 60-3m. residing MARTIN O. STIRK Aug. LOOK HERE, GENTLEMEN :- WAGON SHOP AHEAD !!!!- The subscriber thankful for past favors, takes this method of informing his old customers and the public in general, that he has removed his shop from the Foundry to the shop formerly occupied by George W. Orr. on Sec-ond street, Clearfield Pa., where he will continue to manufacture Wagons of every description. to order, of good material and in a workmanlike manner. Also, Wheelbarrows, Harrows, Grain cradles, &c., made on short notice, in superior style, and of the best stock. Repairing of every kind done with dispatch. and on reasonable terms June 29, 1859. WILLIAM R. BROWN. NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS H. L. HENDERSON & CO., Have just received and opened at the old stand of Lewis Smith, in Bethlehem, an extensive and well selected assortment of the most fashionable Fall and Winter Goods

Staple and Fancy. The stock consists in part of Prints and Dress Goods of the latest styles, together with Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Drugs, 39,228 21,619 9,274 7,131 Medicines, Fish, Tobacco, Segars, Hats and Cars, Bonnets and Shawls, Boots and Shoes, and a large variety of useful Notions and such articles as are usually kept in a country store. All goods will be sold cheap for cash. Give us a call and see for yourselves, before you buy elsewhere. All the above will be sold cheap for cash or exchanged for approved country produce and lumber. Oct 24, 1860. H. L. HENDERSON & CO.

ANOTHER PANIC.

Panics, it seems, are the order of the day. Some weeks ago, as our readers doubtless remember, Secretary Cobb and the Democratic politicians got one up to affect the New York election, causing a loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars, which fell heavily upon widows and orphans who owned stocks. Last week Philadelphia was also subjected to a money panic, superinduced by the Secession movements of the South, which depreciated of Alabama, and a resumption of all the powtheir bank paper, caused numerous suspensions, and created general distrust. The Philadelphia banks, fearing a "run" would be made upon them, after partaking of the general alarm for a day or two, on Thursday likewise suspended specie payments. This at once checked the excitement, and, as we are informed by a friend, the banks went on discounting and paying out specie as usual, as well as restoring general confidence. Thus the world has had the opportunity of again witnessing a "panic" without a good cause ;

position, and only yields his own personal sentimets to the overwhelming anti-secession sentiment of his State.

letter, in which he says that "if the North will respect and uphold the rights of the States, the Union will be perpetual, our country will continue to grow in power and influence, the people of all sections will have secured to them the blessings of peace, quiet and order, and a prosperity, such as has never been known or appreciated in our past history." He says "the South asks only for the fair and faithful execution of the laws passed for the recovery and protection of her property."

A difference of opinion exists between Mr. Buchanan and a portion of his Cabinet. The President, it is understood, will take ground against the Sesessionists in his forthcoming message, holding that secession is unconstitutional, that it was never contemplated by the framers of the Constitution, but that it was expressly forbidden by their concurrent declarations and the interpretation of the most eminent expounders. This has produced considerable excitement in South Carolina, where, it was feared an outbreak would ensue, notwithstanding all the precautions that had been taken to prevent any rash movement. Secretaries Cobb and Thompson differ with the President and justify the movements in the South, and while consenting to hold their places in the Cabinet, will announce their opinions without reserve.

William L. Yancey, in a recent speech at Montgomery, Ala., on the crisis, said :--"This night two weeks ago, I was asked, while speaking in New York, what course I would advise Alabama to take in the event that Lincoln should be elected President. Acting in perfect good faith to the issues presented by the party, whose cause I advocated, and which issues contemplated a solution of the political question at the ballot box only, within the Union, I declined to give utterance to my individual opinions, which could only tend to embarrass my friends and to encourage their foes, but told the people of New York that I should cheerfully give that advice to my fellow-citizens of Alabama, whenever they should see fit to ask it, [applause,] and I redeem that pledge to-night, by saying that in my opinion the election of Abraham Lincoln to the office of President of the United States by the Black Republican party, taken in connection with his own polilical utterances, and the views and acts of his party in Congress, and in the several Northern States, is an overt act against the Constitution, [applause,] and against the Union [applause,] and as such should be deemed sufficient cause for a withdrawal of the State ers she has granted to the Union, by separate secession." [Prolonged applause.]

The speaker concluded with the following rhetoric :- "As for myself, rather than live on, subject to a government which breaks the compact at will, and places me in a position of inequality-of inferiority to the Northern free negro-though that life might be illustrated by gilded chains-by luxury and by ease-I would, in the cause of my State, gather around me some brave spirits, who, however few in number, would find a grave, which my countrymen, the world, and all future ages, should recognize as a modern Thermopylæ ! [Prolonged applause.]

No. 154. Nassau Street, New York. for, as a city cotemporary says, "the country With this came a new order, for the people of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY PERSONS HANGED. TREMS-\$3 per annum, or 25 cents a number. Upon the receipt of the subscription price, the -The Mobile, Ala., Mercury, of a late date, BOOTS and Shoes of every kind, for Ladies, Gentlemen and children, at the eight-mile strip, on which they had settled never before was so rich and strong as it is now-it is full of Grain, full of Cattle and says: "We saw a gentleman yesterday, diin accordance with the boundaries of the first publishers will mail the work to any part of the rect from Texas. He came from the region of the country into civil war, an overwhelming survey, to abandon their homes and improvesept19 REED, WEAVER & Co's. United States, prepaid. Subscriptions may begin Swine, full of Specie, full of everything. cry that the Union must and shall b and as they still lingered, roluctant to ARPETS. Drugget, Carpot chain, Bags and Bag ervea ith either the urst, or any uent number. some time back. He says the distant public is would arise in all parts of the land and war give up the fruits of three years' toil, expend. The postage of the Atlantic' is Thirty-six cents a Ging, curled Hair, &c., at the store of seption REED. WEAVER There was never before a time when a financial ed because they put faith in an act of the Gov-ernment, the Indian Agent, with fifty dragoons at his back, invaded the settlement, with his own hand put the torch to their dwellings, threw their household goods out of doors, and tornado had less cause than now-consequentnot informed of the extent of the hanging. He would then come home to the traitors. REED. WEAVER A is a member of a vigilant committee, which The speaker concluded by enumerating the ernment, the Indian Agent, with fifty dragoons CALL and examine the Patent it up at 5 ast want for sale by RRED, WEAVER 4 00. ly never before one when it would do less real beneficent measures likely to be accomplished at his back, invaded the settlement, with his has been in correspondence with the commitharm. Our Exports are large beyond precetees of other counties, and estimates that not under a Republican government, and express- own hand put the torch to their dwellings, dent ; Specie has ceased to flow from us, and less than two hundred and fifty persons have ing confidence that it will give peace and well threw their household goods out of doors, and BEST Philadelphia Sugar-Cured Hams at the new store of GRAHAM, BOYNTON & Co. TICKNOR & FIELDS. being to the country. drove them almost naked from their homes. must soon begin to pour heavily in upon us. suffered death at a rope's end." Nov. 28. 135 Washington Street, Boston. GRAHAM, BOYSTON & Co. THE ALL PLACE BELLY BELLY ANTONIA CITALINA

FRESH TROUBLES IN KANSAS.

"The Government at Washington has just been informed," says a despatch of the 21st inst., "that Capt. Montgomery and his company have commenced operations in Kansas a gain by hanging and killing their opponents, and threatening to compel an adjournment of the land sales advertised to take place during hundred men, with plenty of arms, ammunition time warlike supplies have been received by him from the North." Orders will be forthwith dispatched directing the United States troops in Kansas to proceed to such points as may be necessary for the protection of the land officers in the performance of their duty as well as the property menaced. including Fort Scott, which became notorious during the former difficulties in Kansas as being one of the principal Border Ruffian strongholds. Whatever Capt. Montgomery's faults may be, it appears that, when the country was ringing with charges of wholesale robbery, arson and murder, he went to the Federal Governor and surrendered himself for trial, but no grand jury could be induced to find a bill against him It will require probably but a short to know to a certainty whether his course now is as outrageous as represented. In the meantime we give the other side of the story, which we find set forth in the N. Y. Tribune as follows :

"About three years since a survey was made of the Indian lands in the south-western corner of the Territory, and the northern boundary of the Indian Reservation fixed about twelve miles south of Fort Scott. Immediately north of this was the New York Reservation, and nosettlement, as the Indian title would soon be extinguished. Settlers accordingly poured in, lands were taken up on pre-emption, farms made, houses built, and Bourbon county presently gave an indication of the character of the elections. This was not the result contemplated or hoped for by the Government, and one sorted to, to drive these people out. A new survey was made, and the Indian boundary was extended eight miles northward, and the inhabitants, numbering more than fifteen hundred, were ordered to quit the Territory. Trusting that redress would come with delay they lingered until the notice for the land-sale of the New York Reservation was issued.

381 831 521 1,545 4,968 422 7,568 1.678 910 60 1,175 3,218 429 497 4,470 2,518 2 11 4.754 1,277 1,824 812 28 2,680 1.932 6 1,087 2.284 4,724 3,975 2,857 2.618 4.887 13 Westmoreland. 4,796 1.286 1,237 5,128 562 5,497 268,030 178,871 16,677 12,809

Lincoln's maj. over Reading ticket, 89,159 Lincoln's majority over all. 59,673 Total vote of the State, 476,387.

THE PALMETTO COCKADE .- This distinctive badge of the fire-eaters of South Carolina, is thus discribed ;-It is about three inches in diameter, a blue rosette surrounded with slips of the Palmetto form the centre, and the lower part of the circle encloses a veritable brace of twelve rattles of the rattlesnake. The motto is, "When I make a noise, I strike -Death rather than dishonor." The button fastening the cockade has upon it the representation of a Palmetto tree, with the motto, "Animas assibusque parati." If they can find rattlesnakes enough to furnish cockades for all hands, South Carolina must be rather a bleasent country to live in.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Advertisements set in large type, cuts, or out of usual style will be charged double price for space occupied.

TUN-WARE AND COPPER-WARE, an extensive and well selected assortment. COOK & COAL STOVES Stove-Pipe, Collars and Blacking, COAL OIL AND COAL OIL LAMPS, Meat Cutters and Sansage Stuffers, Corn Shellers, Corn Grinders. Cider Mills, Oar-Rings, Quoits, PLOWS & HARROWS, A VARIETY, GLASS, OILS, PAINTS, DOOR-LOCKS, Hinges, Screws, Nails, and other articles used for building purposes, &c., Kept constantly on hand and for sale low, by

JOSEPH L. CURBY, Lumber-City, Clearfield county, Pa.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY .-- Commenement of the Seventh Volume .- The Publishers of The Atlantic Monthly have pleasure in announcing that the new volume, to commence with the number for January, 1861, will contain features of remarkable interest and attractiveness. Among these, may be named, a New Novel, by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, author of "Uncle

Tom's Cabin," and "The Minister's Wooing. A New Novel, by Chas. Reade, author of "Christie Johnstone," "Peg Woffington," etc., etc. New Stories, by Miss Harriet Prescott, author of The Amber Gods," and "Sir Rohan's Ghost."

A new Romance, by the author of "Charles Auchester," and "Counterparts." Also, contributions in Prose and Poetry, by Hen-

y W. Longfellow, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Wendell Holmes, James Russell Lowell, Ralph Waldo Emerson, John G. Whittier, Bayard Taylor, Edwin P. Whipple, Henry Giles, Richard B. Kimball, George S. Hillard, Rose Terry, Rev. Dr. Bellows, Mrs. Fannie Kemble, Charlet E. Norton, Winthrop Sargent, T. W. Higginson, J. T. Tow-bridge, and other distinguished writers.

THE TRIBUNE FOR 1861.-PROSPEC TUS .- The XXth Volume of the Weekly Tribune commenced with the issue of Sept. 1. ing the past year The Tribune has been obliged to devote quite a large proportion of its space to pol-itics, but we shall soon be able to forego Political discussions almost entirely, for months if not for years, and devote nearly all our columns to subects of less intense, but more abiding, interest. Among these, we mean to pay especial attention to I. EDUCATION .- The whole subject of Education. both Popular and General, will be discussed in

our columns throughout the year 1861, and we hope to elicit in that discussion some of the profoundest thinkers and the ablest instructors in our country. It is at once our hope and our resolve that the cause of Education shall receive an impetus from the exertions of The Tribune in its behalf during the year 1861. II. AGRICULTURE .- We have been compelled to

restrict our elucidations of this great interest throughout 1860, and shall endeavor to stone therefor in 1861. Whatever discovery, deduction, de-monstration, is calculated to render the reward of labor devoted to cultivation more ample or more certain, shall receive prompt and full attention.

III. MANUFACTURES, &c .- We hall every invention or enterprise whereby American Capital and Labor are attracted to and advantageously employed in any department of Manufacturing or Mechanical Industry as a real contribution to the Public Woal, insuring ampler, steadier, more convenient, more remunerating markets to the Farmer, with fuller employment and better wager to the Laborer. The progress of Mining, Iron/Ma-king, Steel-Making, Cloth-Weaving, &c., is our country and the world, shall be watched and repor-

ted by us with an earnest and active sympathy IV. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. - We employ the best cot respondents in London, Paris, Turin, Berlin, and other European Capitols, to transmit us early and accurate advices of the great changes there silently but certainly preparing. In spite of the pres-sure of Domestic Polities, our News from the 01d World is now varied and ample ; but we shall have to render it more perfect during the event ful year just before us.

V. Howe NEWS .- We employ regular paid cor respondents in California, at the Isthmus of Darien, in the Rocky Mountain gold region, or wherever else they seem requisite. From the more ac-cessible portions of our own country, we derive our information mainly from the multifarious cor respondents of the Associated Press, from our ex-changes, and the occasional letters of intelligent friends. We aim to print the cheapest general newspaper. with the fullest and most authentic summary of useful intelligence, that is anywhere afforded. Hoping to "make each day a critic on the last," and print a better and better paper from year to year, as cur means are steadily enlarged through the generous co-operation of our many well-wishers, we solicit, and shall labor to de serve, a continuance of public favor.

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Twenty, an extra copy will be sent. For a club of Forty, we send The Daily Tribune gratis one year. Weekly : Three copies for S5 ; Light copies for \$10; and any larger number at the rate of \$1 20 each per annum, the paper to be addressed to each subscriber. To clubs of Twenty, we send an extra copy. Twenty copies to one address for \$20, with one extra to him who sends us the clubs. For each club of One Hundred, The Daily Tribune will

be sent gratis for one year. When drafts can be procured it is much safet than to remit Bank Bills. The name of the Post-Office and State should in all cases be plainly written Payment always in advance. Address. THE TRIBUNE.

4