

S. B. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

### CLEARFIELD, PA., JAN. 23, 1861.

#### HIGH TREASON.

It looks now as if some of our Northern fellow-citizens, who have been selling arms and ammunition to the traitors in the South, have thereby worked themselves into an unpleasant predicament. Judge Smalley, of New York, on Monday of last week, charged the United States Grand Jury on the crime of high treason, and defined that offence with great minuteness: after which, he instructed the Grand Jury to inquire into the business of certain parties in that city and to indict and present for trial all persons who had in any way assisted the South Carolinians by supplying them with arms, ammunition, or other materials of war, or by otherwise giving them aid and comfort in their armed resistance to the Government of the United States. He says that the act of taking up arms, and by force and intimidation preventing the execution of the constitutional laws of the Government, seizing forts and other public property, and firing upon vessels bearing the United States flag, constitute high treason; and that furnishing munitions of war to the traitors, with a knowledge that they are intended to be used for such traitorous purposes, is also an act of treason, it being immaterial whether it is done through sympathy with the rebellion, hostility to the Government, or a desire for gain. The New York Tribune, of the 18th, refers to the subject thus :-

"We learn that the attention which has re-

cently been directed toward the traitors among us, who are buying and selling arms and ammunition to be used against the Government, has thrown them into a state of great consternation. The fact is, the indifference of our citizens had so emboldened these people that they allowed themselves to exercise much less discretion than formerly in their treasonable dealings. But the charge of Judge Smalley has awakened them to a consciousness of their guilt, and a just dread of the condign consequences which must follow. Our personal reference to some of these gentry has greatly terrified them, and by the early trains on Wednesday a number of them left for the South. Among these conscience-smitten fellows was Gen. R. T. Thom, an agent for the State of Alabama, who ran away so fast that he forgot to provide for the forwarding of his contraband purchases, till he had put himself beyond the limits of the State, when he stopped and telegraphed to the New-York house, telling them how to ship them. We learn that the merchants are not a little puzzled how to act, not wishing to break a profitable bargain, nor thinking it altogether safe to trust their necks within reach of the law. Railroad, Steamship and Express Companies are also becoming very cautious about receiving unlawful freights, lest the Grand Jury should take them in hand. A Hartford banker and an arms manufacturer from Chicopee are, we bear, very much afraid that their conduct (the former in making advances for the purchase of arms, and the latter for selling them to rebellious States) will be made the subject of judicial inquiry; for, from the extent of their operations, they would unquestionably fare badly."

Has it ever occurred to those Democratic politicians who are complaining, perhaps erroneously, that the Republicans will make no "concessions" to the Disunionists, that something may also be due from the South to the North? Have those who are endeavoring to break up the Union, manifested the slightest desire to have the difficulty adjusted? Have they offered any fair, honorable, reasonable terms of settlement? On the other hand, is it not true that, besides spurning all propositions and ballying the Federal Government. their sympathizers in Congress have been studiously keeping back measures, the passage of which would, beyond all doubt, have a soothing effect upon Northern Senators and Representatives, and tend to bring about a speedy arrangement of all matters in dispute? For instance, there are upon the files of the U.S. Senate the following important bills, in which not only the Free States, but the people of the entire Union, are greatly interested:

First. The Morrill Tariff Bill;

Second. The Homestead Bill; Third. The Pacific Railroad Bill;

Fourth. The Bill to admit Kansas as a State. Here are four measures, not one of which is "sectional," and yet all are kept back by those who say that they are animated by just and honorable motives, and that no "concessions" will be made by the Republicans? If our Southern brothren, and the Demogracy generaliv, are as anxious for a "compromise" as they pretend to be, why don't they set the example, and offer to give with a liberality that will nearly correspond with the extravagance of their demands? The passage of the Tariff and Homestead bills could not fail to produce the best effects in Pennsylvania, which has been a heavy sufferer under the "progressive tree-trade" policy of Ex-Secretary Cobb.

AN IMPORTANT MEASURE .- The Hon. John H. Reynolds, from the Albany district, a member of the Select Committee of five to which the President's last special message was referred, is preparing a bill which, it is said, will receive the vote of every member of that committee, providing that, whenever the President is convinced that he cannot succeed in executing the laws, and in collecting the rev. several per centum lower than the last. enne in a seceding State, he may abolish all them, so as to prevent them from carrying on any trade. This plan, it is said, meets the hearty concurrence of Mr. Lincoln, and will Administration,

SUMMARY OF NEWS. SOUTH CAROLINA'S ULTIMATUM. - The Seces-

Hayne, their last messenger, who succeeded they represent, trading with Charleston, as-Talbott, was intended to intimidate the Pres- serts the broad principle that no clearances ident by informing him that, unless the Amer- issued by any other authorities than officers of at every hazard. They made the same demand of Major Anderson, who responded by telling them that he would defend the flag to the nttermost, and perish before he surrendered the his superiors reside. The President peremptorily refused this demand, but, in order that | ing the main shis channel. no misapprehension might occur, requested Col. Hayne to present his suggestions in writing. Col. Hayne has therefore wisely concluded to reduce his demand for the abandonment of Fort Sumter to a respectful suggestion to that effect, which is not likely to produce much impression. This change of position was brought about mainly after conference with leading Southern men, who could not sustain such an application after the President had already refused it, and his Cabinet were known to be unanimous against the concession. The same influences have endeavored in every way to prevent a collision at Charleston, and to effect such intercourse and relations between Fort Sumter and the city as will restore the forms, if not the feelings, of amity. They begin to discover that war, thus wilfully inaugurated, must, sooner or later, be followed by fearful retalliation. Thus far South Carolina has put herself entirely in the wrong, in the estimation of even those who sympa-

CONDITION OF FLORIDA. - The Hon. James A. Peden, formerly United States Charge at Buenos Ayres, arrived on Thursday from Florida, of which State he has been a citizen ever since it became a State. He is a thorough Union man. He declares emphatically that immediate Secession is not the sentiment of the people, as was clearly confessed by the refusal of the Legislature to submit the ordinance of Secession to the people for their ratification. He says the whole move is one of a set of trading politicians, who are using the Secession project for their own selfish purposes. Having control of the Legislature, they used it as an instrument for their own mischievous ends. He states further that the treasury is absolutely empty, and the revenues of the State exceedingly limited. To raise the first thousand dollars for Secession purposes, a direct tax must be laid. This would speedily effect a reaction and bring the masses to the work of overthrowing the Disunionists; but to avoid such a result the leaders design to levy the tax on negroes and other property, so that its weight shall not fall upon the poor masses, who are relied upon to sustain the Secession movement. This, of course, will make the burdens upon the property-holders ruinous, and tend to the speedy destruction of every material interest of the State.

THE VOYAGE OF THE BROOKLYN .- It is now asserted that the object of the Government in sending the Brooklyn to Charleston was not to help the Star of the West to deliver reinforcements and supplies to Major Anderson, but to direct her to return to Hampton Roads, and there await further orders. A correspondent of the N. Y. Times says that her officers were commanded "to proceed direct to Charleston harbor, but not to go over the bar, nor come to anchor, but lay under steam outside and ascertain if the Star of the West had landed her troops; if not, to countermand her orders, and order her, with the troops, to Hampton Roads; and also to gain any information they could as to the existing state of affairs there, and then to return immediately to Hampton Roads." The captain, on arriving off the harbor, spoke the schooner Edith, and learned that the Star of the West attempted to enter the harbor, but was fired into and put to sea again, when he concluded that his mission at Charleston was virtually at an end, and therefore returned: but, as may be well imagined, there was no little regret and indignation among the crew that, at a time when the gallant commander of Fort Sumter was in a particularly unpleasant and restrained position, they could do so little to relieve him.

BIGLER'S PROPOSITION .- Mr. Bigler of Pennsylvania, on the 14th introduced resolutions calling upon the people of the United States to hold an election throughout the country on February 12th, and vote for the acceptance and rejection of amendments to the Constitution, said amendments proposing to divide all present and future territory between Freedom and Slavery by a line on the parallel of 36 30, and not only to permit Slavery to extend itself unchecked South of that line, but to guarantee and protect it there by constitutional sanctions. He also proposes to deprive Congress of the power to abolish Slavery in places under its exclusive jurisdiction, and to make the United States pay for fugitive slaves. These clauses he proposes to make perpetual, never to be amended or stricken out.

BALTIMORE AND THE INAUGURATION .- Word has been forwarded to Gen. Scott from Baltimore that 2,000 young men are fully organized and ready to come on from that city at the shortest notice to assist in the defense of the District and the Federal Capital. These Baltimoreans are well drilled and so thoroughly organized that they can act in almost any mil-

THE TREASURY NOTES .- Since the Cabinet has become a unit, and there is some evidence of concert and determination to maintain the Government, capitalists are more inclined to sustain it with their means and influence. It is said that the five million loan will be taken

the ports of entry of such State, and blockade the Port of Charleston has been arrested by lies along close in shore by Sullivan's Island, intended to order. the authorities of South Carolina, on a charge directly under Moultrie's guns, and the guns of treason. His treason consists in having of several batteries scattered along the beach written to the President that he had cleared for several miles, so that any hostile ship atbe a prominent feature in his forthcoming vessels in the name of the United States, and tempting to enter would be compelled to run Island, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Ne that he would continue to do so. a terrible guantlet.

CHARLESTON CLEARANCES .- Judge Black's ican flag was removed from Fort Sumter, and the United States will be recognized, and that the fort itself surrendered, they would take it any payment of duties on importations, except to such officers, will be regarded as mispayments, for which the parties will be held respensible to our Government. The practical effect of this doctrine will be to exclude the

THE ABSTRACTED BONDS .- The select committee of the House, engaged in investigating the enormous fraud committed by the abstraction, from the Interior Department, of the bonds belonging to the Indian trust fund, are busily at work, and will probably be ready to report during this week. The examination of William H. Russell, who has been before the tablish diplomatic or commercial relations. committee several times within the past week, The idea of England and France extending was concluded on Friday. This investigation will develop a chapter of crime in the history | suggested from the necessity of obtaining cotof this Administration, before which other start- ton, is openly ridiculed. ling frauds committed by it, and already made public, will sink into utter insignificance.

THE PROGRAMME ARRANGED .- The programme for the Louisiana secession has been agreed upon by the leading members of the Convention. Arrangements are making with the seceding States to hold a General Convention at Montgomery, on the 20th of February, for the purpose of devising a plan for the new Confederacy, adopt the Federal Constitution, claim the title of a Republic, and ask recognition by the European Powers. The United States forts at the mouth of the Mississippi will be largely reinforced, and it is contemplated to fit out privateers, if corecion is attempted by the North.

Wisconsin .- In his message to the Legislature of Wisconsin, Governor Randall denies the right of a State to secede, declares that under the Constitution, slavery cannot go into free territory, and expresses the opinion that timent which is being threatened there and personal liberty bills should be among the statutes of every State. He adds, however, that should the Legislature of Wisconsin think that the personal liberty law conflicts with the Constitution of the United States, it should be made to conform therewith; but no fear or break down the walls of their protection.

SEIZING OF A MAN-OF-WAR .- Florida may be put down as the first seceding State to seize a man-of-war. The U.S. steamer Fulton is in her hands. The Crusader had left, and the Wyandotte was also, it is said, out of harm's way. It would take more time, and cost more money, to refit the Fulton, whose miraculous escape from destruction off the coast will be remembered by all, than she would be worth. The marines, sailors, and artillery soldiers, at Pensacola, have telegraphed for instructions, and it is supposed they will all go to

PAY OF RUSSELL, MAJORS AND WADDELL .- It is established before the Investigating Committee that Messrs. Russell, Majors & Waddell received their pay for transportation as the service wrs performed, and there was not a dollar due them, authorizing the acceptances which Mr. Floyd issued. Their contract stipulated the mode of payment, which was made through the Quarter Master at St. Louis. The pretense that these acceptances were to be protected by unfulfilled or future service, was only a part of the monstrous fraud.

EXPECTED PIRACY AT THE SOUTH .- Suspicions have been excited, and inquiries addressed to Washington, in regard to sending ships to the ports of seceding States for cargoes. Apprehensions are felt that those States will attempt to extemporize some sort of a provisional naval force by seizing upon merchantmen found in their ports. Referring to the lawless proceedings in that quarter, and the action of South Carolina in the case of the steamship Marion, the advice has been given that ship owners cannot be too cautious.

MARYLAND .- Powerful efforts are making to arrest the secession movement in Maryland, and the prospect now looks encouraging. Se cession is ruin to Maryland, and ruin to Baltimore. The people of the State seem wakening up to the momentous fact, and rousing ens, it was expected, would surrender. themselves to resist the machinations of desperate politicians and madmen. Baltimore is thoroughly roused and fierce in her determination to roll back the flood that threateens to engulf all her interests and all her prosperity in a common destruction.

WHERE IS JOHN BROWN, JR.?-A question has arisen in Washington as to the whereabouts of that schooner which left Boston some time since, with a party of Redpaths and other John Brown's sons was on board. Surmises are entertained that the vessel may be lurking about | ered to appoint a day for its meeting. some of the unprotected Southern inlets or harbors, awaiting a favorable opportunity for a descent upon the plantations and the liberation of slaves.

THE CHARLESTON CUSTOM HOUSE .- By the statistics accompanying the last report of the Secretary of the Treasury, it appears that the custom house at Charleston, S. C., has already cost the National Government more than \$2,-000,000, although it is still unfinished, and \$15,000 a day, but no complaint is heard on more than \$500,000 would be required to complete it. This is one of the buildings which | who have advanced large sums, and will, no the Seceders seized upon at the outset of doubt, advance still larger sums, if they are their movement, and the Palmetto flag now waves over it in triumpl ..

ARRESTED FOR TREASON. - The Collector of eighteen feet of water, is unobstructed. This

THE DISUNION SENATORS .- It is remarkable answer to Lord Lyons and Messrs. Tassard and to observe in the Senate the Disunion Senasionists in South Carolina are resolved to push | Schleiden, as to the liability of vessels owned | tors, who have told the country so often that matters to the extreme. The visit of Colonel by subjects or citizens of the Governments before the next ides of March they would no longer belong to the United States, taking so much interest in small legislative matters, which do not even concern their States in the least. They make long speeches, and quarrel over them, as if the Union was in no danger, and would last for centuries to come. Thus it is with the Pacific railroad. If they go out of the Union, they will lose nothing if the remaining States conclude to build it, but yet castle. He referred them to Washington where foreign trade entirely, that had not already they oppose it, and, therefore, it seems that been done by Governor Pickens in obstruct- they themselves, at least inwardly, do not they now attack it.

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT .- Every foreign Government, and every foreign Minister at Washington, are distinctly opposed to the Secession scheme, and will not hesitate to make their views known if an attempt should be made by any of the absconding States to escountenance to the movement, as has been

THE STAR OF THE WEST .- Before the Star of the West sailed, Buchanan had been repeatedly telegraphed that if re-enforcements were sent, they should be sent in an armed vessel, as she would unquestionably be fired upon; These dispatches never reached the seat of Government, and the inference is that they were suppressed by the authorities of South Carolina. If the errand of the steamer had been known, she would have been protected

WESTERN VIRGINIA AND MARYLAND .- The seizure of the United States property in the Southern States and the rash and intemperate counsels of South Carolina are producing tremendous effect in Western Virginia and all through Maryland. A number of the newspapers in both States have declared for the Union, and the Secessionists are greatly alarmed at the complete revolution of public sen-

NORTH CAROLINA FORTS .-- Gov. Ellis of N. Carolina has written to the President informing him that the forts which were recently seized without authority will be promptly restored to the custody of the Government, achope of reward should induce a free people to companied by a becoming expression of his condemnation of the lawless act. This conduct stands out in marked contrast with the revolutionary proceedings elsewhere.

THE TREASURY .- Gen. Dix took charge the Treasury Department on the 15th. His first official act was to return the requisition for \$119,000 in favor of De Groot, which the Secretary of War canceled. That swindle is, therefore, stifled for the present, but Congress ought to repeal the law, and Senator Wilson should see that his recent movement obtains

THE ALABAMA SENATORS .- The Alabama Senators were notified on the 17th by telegraph from the President of the State Convention, not to leave their seats until further informed. The trouble is in the refusal of the delegates from North Alabama to sign the ordinance of secession, unless the time is postponed for secession until the 4th of March-

Georgia.-Tha Georgia Convention has declared it to be the right and duty of the State to secede, by a vote of 165 Year to 120 Nays. There is evidently a strong opposition there to Secession, and if the friends of the Union could obtain the powerful support of the Federal Government, the traitors might be baffled yet, and the State saved.

THE SOUTH .- The last intelligence from the cotton States is to the effect that a great Union party is rallying in every one except South Carolina, and in that State the prospect of an immense debt, and of the certain inability to meet the expense consequent upon her rash experiment, will soon create a large party a gainst the conspirators.

THE FLORIDA FORTS .- Fears are entertained that Fort Pickens at Pensacola, Florida, if not already, will soon be taken by the rebels. Three hundred men were on their way from Mississippi. The Florida forces number nearly a thousand, and have 25 heavy guns mountad. Lieut. Slimmer, commanding Fort Pick-

THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT .- The Postoffice Department is making up the accounts of the mail contractors in South Carolina for the fourth quarter of 1860. Some seventy thousand dollars of balance will be due contractors, for which it is proposed to give orders on the Sub-Treasury of Charleston.

ARKANSAS .- The Arkansas Legislature has unanimously passed a bill submitting the question of a State Convention directly to the peo-Brown followers on board, purporting to be | pie, who are to vote on it on the 18th of Feb bound for some port in Hayti. One of John ruary. If a majority is found to favor a calling of a Convention, the Governor is empow-

> MR. LOVEJOY .- Mr. Lovejoy is going to make one of his characteristic speeches, though many of his Republican colleagues do not wish him to speak at all at this critical moment as such speeches will rather widen than fill up the chasm now existing between the North and the South.

> WHAT IT COSTS SOUTH CAROLINA.-The expenses of the Government are estimated at the part of the rich planters and citizens,

REFUSED PICKENS' PROVISIONS .- Maj. An-CHARLESTON HARBOR .- Four vessels have derson, on the 20th, courteously refused to been sunk in the main channel over the bar. receive a supply of fresh provisions sent to held, and Mr. Ambrose received summary no-The Beach Channel, which has some fifteen or Fort Sumter by Gov. Pickens, until he knew tice to "quit," for no other reason that what course the Government at Washington

> There are but seven States in the Union in which the post office receipts exceed the expenditures. They are Massachusetts, Rhode York, Deleware and Pennsylvania.

A SPRINGFIELD MAN IN GEORGIA.

From the Springfield, Massachusetts, Republican. Mr. John D. McKnight of Tilly, Haynes & Co's. great clothing house in this city, returned a few days since after a two weeks absence, having been to Georgia on business. He was in Georgia, at Savanah and Macon, for only a week, and although confining himself to these principal towns, he says no one who has not been there can imagine the strict espionage that exists over all strangers, no matter how quietly they deport themselves. His name was registered as from New York, that being safer than to acknowledge a residence in Massachusetts, and yet the crowd would gather, even in the leading hotel of Savanah, to discuss together over his name, to scrutinize him and point him out, and to express, as well in words as looks, their deep hostility to any one from wish to leave this Union, however bitterly the North. At one time, in one of these crowds, words ran high, and he heard himself called a "d-d Government coercer." sent to spy them out, and point out, at some future time, the active leaders in secession. So it seems they duly consider the possibility of a future arraignment for high treason, and the need, therefore, of guarding against evidence being got against them. At Macon his style of coat led people to

think that he was a Yankee, and but for his having a friend there, who answered for him, he might have been troubled. He was in Macon only a day, and yet probably half the town asked his friend who he was, and whether it would be safe to let him remain. One thing however, he was informed of, that he could by no possibility be allowed to go further west or into the interior. On the railtoad train there were sharp eyes upon him, and he felt at every station the danger of arrest by a local Vigilance Committee. Indeed, he says, he never in his life felt so lost, so constantly apprehensive of cowardly attack, and so as if he was among untamed savages. The looks, speech and manners of the Georgians were wild. They talked furiously, and all of the same tenor-that they wanted "no compromise," but only the independence of the South and to whip the Yankee Abolitionists. Trade was at a complete stand-still in all except fire-arms, and he heard a man say he had bought the last pistol to be had at any store in Savannah. While he was in that city, Fort Pulaski was

taken, and the revenue cutter Dobbin seized. The military were in constant motion. The town was flooded with posters calling the "Owls," "Rattlesnakes," "Alligators," "Eagles." and other secret organizations, to be in their "nests" at a certain hour. It was impossible for him to get copies of Savannah papers. The hotel-keepers would not supply the reading of them, but would even take them away when got. On the steamer in which he came to New York were some seventy passengers, including all kinds of people, and Northern men who represented a residence in all the Gulf States. There was never seen a happier set of men than that on the "State of Georgia," as it steamed out of Savannah river. Men whom he had heard in the city proclaiming as loudly as any for secession, and denouncing Massachusetts, now lifted up their voices for very joy; and there was hardly a passenger but now avowed a faith, the bare suspicion of which would have won him a halter but an resident for years in Savannah, who was only a few evenings before waited upon by the "Owls," one of his own employees heading the ruffianly gang. He saved his life by showing pluck and loaded weapons, but he seized the earliest moment to escape. Another was a Northern man, officer in the Savannah Blues, and it would have been his turn next day to go to Fort Pulaski; but he fled without waiting to settle up his affairs, and like the first named. was glad to get off thus well. The passengers now began to relate the horrors they had seen in their several localities. One had seen three unoffending Northern men shot down like dogs; and all agreed that the half had not been told of the frenzy and madness of the Southren people. Mr. M'Knight says he would not go through another such week of terror and espionage for five thousand dollars.

## THE CRITTENDEN RESOLUTIONS.

The Senate, on the 16th inst., postponed the Pacific Railroad and Kansas bills, in order to tske up Mr. Crittenden's resolutions, which, after conservative speeches by Messrs. Simmons and Anthony, were brought to a test vote. Mr. Clark of New-Hampshire moved the following resolutions as an amendment :

"Resolved, That the provisions of the Constitution are ample for the preservation of the Union and protection of all the material interests of the country; that it needs to be obeved, rather than amended, and that an extrication from our present dangers, is to be looked for in strenuous efforts to preserve the peace, protect the public property, and enforce the laws, rather than in new guaranties for particular interests, compromises for particutar diliculties, and concessions tounre asonable demands.

"Resolved, That all attempts to dissolve the present Union or overthrow or abandon the present Constitution, with the hope or expectation of constructing a new one, are dangerous, illusory, and destructive; that, in the opinion of the U.S. Senate, no such reconstruction is practicable, and therefore, to the maintenance of the existing Union and Constitution should be directed all the energies of all the departments of the Government, and the efforts of all good citizens.2

They were adoqted by a vote of 25 to 23, Messrs. Slidell Benjamin, and other secessionists refusing to vote, in order to secure their passage, with the hope of making capital for disunion in Tennessee, Virginia, Kertucky, and Maryland. They were afterward laid on the table, but Mr. Cameron entered a motion to reconsider before the adjournment. This vote produced much sensation in and out of the Senate, although it was perfectly clear Mr. Crittenden's resolutions never could carry.

On the 18th, Mr. Clark's resolutions were reconsidered by 27 Yeas to 25 Nays. Messrs. Trumbull, Durkee, and Morrill were accidentally absent, whose votes would have made a tie. and thus defeated the motion. Mr. Wigfall voted with the Republicans, in order to help the secession scheme by preventing any change which might be considered conciliatory. This vote has no politilal significane, so far as the Republicans are concerned, for they will vote solid against Mr. Crittenden's proposition, when the test comes to be made. That fact has not been disguised heretofore, and there never was any ground for the expectation that it could pass with their aid.

DRIVEN FROM KENTUCKY .- The Chicago Tribune, Jan. 10, says we had a call yesterday from A. B. Ambrose, a native of Dupage county, Illinois, who has for the last two years or more been Secretary of the Breckinridge Coal Company at Cloverport, Ky. At the late Presidential election his was the only vote given for Lincoln in that town, and from that moment he was marked for "export." On the 27th of December a public meeting was he had exercised the right of a freeman to vote for the man of his choice for President. Not wishing to appeal to the bowie-knife and pistol, against an insensate mob, Mr. Ambrose left at once. We learn that the Company will have to import another young man to to do it.

THE EXPENSES OF SECESSION .- The Colum bia South Carolinian publishes an ordinance just passed by the City Council "to raise sunplies for the year 1861." Besides a tax eighty-five cents on every hundred dollars worth of real estate, and innumerable taxes on horses, wagons, places of amusement, &c. &c., it is ordained that one dottar per head shall be paid on all staces under sixty; years of age, not liable to street duty; which said tax upon slaves shall be paid by the owner or person having charge and control thereo; one dollar each on every free negro, mulatto o mestizo, under the age of ten years; two dol lars each on every free negro, mulatto or mestizo, over the age of ten and under sixteen years; ten dollars on every male free negro mulatto or mestizo, over the age of statem and under sixty years; seven dollars on every lemale free negro, mulatto or mestizo over the age of sixteen and under fifty-five years. and twenty-five dollars on every male tree ne gro, mulatto or mestizo, over the age of twenty-one and under the age of sixty years, er. ercising any mechanic art or trade within the limits of the said city. The heaviest part of the expense of secession is thus levied on those free negroes who have by industry and mechanic skill become able to maintain them selves. This is a bad beginning for a great Southern Confederacy.

#### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

## AYER'S

# Sarsaparilla

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD

And for the speedy cure of the following complaints Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Blains, and all Skin Diseases.

J. C. Aven & Co. Gents: I feel it my duty to a knowledge what your Sursaparilla has done for in Having inherited a Scrotulous infection, I have some from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it limst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my real, and ears with one sore, which was painful and bathanas beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much refres from any thing. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejuited to read in the Gospel Messenger that you had prepared an atterative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputa-tion that any thing you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got it, and used it till it corred me. I took it, as you advise, in small does of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottler. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease has gone from my system. It can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully.

ALYRED R TALLEY ALFRED B. TALLEY.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald licad, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Dropsy.

Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Salem, N. Y., 12th Sept., 1859, that he has cured an inveterate case of Dropsy, which threatened to terminate fatally, by the persevering use of our Sarsaparilla, and also a dangerous Malignant Erysipelas by large doses of the same; asys

Bronchocele, Goltre or Swelled Neck Zobulon Sloan of Prospect, Texas, writes : "Three bat cons swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from ofer two years."

Leucorrhes or Whites, Ovarian Tumor. Uterine Ulceration, Female Diseases. Dr. J. B. S. Channing, of New York City, writes; most cheerfully comply with the request of your agent he saying I have found your Sarsaparilla a most excellent alterative in the numerous complaints for which we employ such a remedy, but especially in Female Postant of the Scrofulous diathesis. I have cured many investate cases of Leucorrhon by it, and some where the com-

plaint was caused by alcoration of the uterus. The uter ation itself was soon cured. Nothing within my knowl edge equals it for these female derangements."

Edward S. Marrow, of Newbury, Ala., writes, "A dan gerous orarian fumer on one of the females in my family which had defied all the remedies we could employ, he at length been completely cured by your Extract of Sar-saparilla. Our physician thought nothing but extend-tion could afford relief, but he advised the trial of your Sarsaparilla as the last resort before cutting, and it proved effectual. After taking your remedy eight weeks no symptom of the disease remains."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

New Orleans, 25th August, 1859.

Dr. J. C. Ayen: Sir, I cheerfully comply with the request of your agent, and report to you some of the effects I have realized with your Sarsaparilla.

I have cured with it, in my practice, most of the conplaints for which it is recommended, and have found its effects tenly wonderful in the cure of Feneral and Fercurial Disease. One of my justients had Syphilitic alors in his throat, which were consuming his palate and the top of his mouth. Your Satssparilla, steadily taken cured him in five weeks. Another was attacked by sec ondary symptoms in his mose, and the niceration had eaten away a considerable part of it, so that I believe the disorder would soon reach his brain and kill him. But it yielded to my administration of your Sarsaparilla; the ulcers healed, and he is well again, not of course without some disfiguration to his face. A woman who had been treated for the same disorder by mercury was suffering from this poison in her hones. They had become so see sitive to the weather that on a damp day she suffered ex-cruciating pain in her joints and homes. She, to see cured entirely by your Sursaparilla in a few week. I know from its formula, which your agent pays me, that this Preparation from your leberatory must be a great remedy; consequently, these truly remarkable results

remedy; consequently, these with it have not surprised me. Fraternally yours, G. V. LARIMER, M. D. Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint. INDEPENDENCE, Preston Co., Va., 6th July, 1979. DR. J. C. AYER: Sir, I have been afflicted with a pair ful chronic Rheumatism for a long time, which lastied th skill of physicians, and stuck to me in spite of all the remodies I could find, until I tried your Sarsaparilla. One bottle cured me in two weeks, and restored my general health so much that I am far better than before I was attacked. I think it a wonderful medicine. J. FREAM

Jules Y. Getchell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been afflicted for years with an offiction of the Liver, windestroyed my health. I tried every thing, and every thin failed to relieve me; and I have been a broken-down ma for some years from no other cause than derangement the Liver. My beloved pastor, the Rev. Mr. Espy, advise me to try your Sarsmarilla, because he said he knew you and any thing you much was worth trying. By the bless ing of fool it has cured me, and has so purified my bas as to make a new man of me. I feel young again. It best that can be said of you is not half good enough."

Schirrus, Cancer Tumors, Enlargement Ulceration, Caries and Exfediation of

A great variety of cases have been reported to us where curer of these formidable complaints have resulted form the use of this remedy, but our space here will not admit them. Some of them may be found in our American Almanec, which the agents below named are pleased to

furnish gratis to all who call for them. Dyspepsin, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Neuralgia

Many remorkable cures of these affections have been saids by the alterative power of this medicine. It stime made by the alterative power of this medicine. It states that the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus overcomes disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the necessities of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all that medicine can do.

## Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarschess, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Con-aumption, and for the Relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced Stages of the Disease.

This is a remedy so universally known to surpass and other for the cure of throat and lung complaints, that is uscless here to publish the evidence of its virtues. In ice for coughs and colds, and its truly wonderful cures of pulmonary disease, have made known throughout the civilized nations of the cattle Few are the communities, or even families, among them who have not some personal experience of its effects come living trophy in their midst of its victory over the subtle and dangerous disorders of the throat and lungs. As all know the dreadful fatality of these disc as they know, too, the effects of this remedy, we med to do more than to assure them that it has now all the tire that it did have when making the curse which have wen so strongly upon the confidence of marking.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. Sold by C. D. Watson, Clearfield; E. A. Irvis, Curwensville; Sam'l Arnold, Luthersburg; Elica Chase, Ansonville; J. C. Brenner, Morrisdale; C. R. Foster, Philipsburg, and dealers elsewhere Lowell, Mass., January 23, 1861-1y.