

Raftsmen's Journal.



S. B. NOW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., FEB. 27, 1861.

JOURNEY OF THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

Mr. Lincoln's journey to Washington City has been the occasion of the most unbounded public enthusiasm, and has had the effect of drawing to him the hearts of the people, without distinction of party, to the great chagrin and sore disappointment of a certain class of politicians who are ever ready to justify the course of the Unionists, and who would rather have the country ruined than see our National troubles settled by a Republican Administration. Our limited space will prevent us from giving a detailed account of the progress of the President elect after his departure from Pittsburgh. At Cleveland, Buffalo, and Albany, as well as at all the stations along the route, immense numbers of people collected to greet him and pay him the respect which they conceived to be due him as the incoming Chief Executive of the Nation. On his arrival in the city of New York, it is estimated that at least a quarter of a million of persons were in the streets. At Jersey City, Newark and Trenton, large crowds were waiting and gave him a most hearty welcome. At all of these points, Mr. Lincoln made short speeches, expressing his conviction, as he did at Pittsburgh, that "the condition of the country is an extraordinary one, and fills the mind of every patriot with anxiety," and declaring his determination to take such ground, when he came to speak in his official capacity, as he should then "think right for the North, the South, the East, the West, and the whole country." On the 21st, he reached Philadelphia, and was received with the liveliest manifestations of delight and interest. On the morning of the 22d, Washington's birthday, an impressive scene was witnessed at old Independence Hall. After Mr. Lincoln had responded in a feeling and patriotic manner to his welcome to that historic room, he ascended a platform in front of the building and addressed the vast assemblage which filled the streets in every direction; a prayer was made by Rev. Mr. Clark, and then a beautiful flag, containing thirty-four stars, one for each State, was run up to the top of the Hall by the President elect, cheer after cheer being given until hoarseness prevented their continuance. After breakfasting, Mr. Lincoln and those accompanying him started for Harrisburg, reaching that place at 1 1/2 o'clock in the afternoon. The streets were crowded, and every balcony, window, tree and available point of observation was thickly studded with human faces. The President elect was taken to a barouche, drawn by six elegantly caparisoned grey horses, to the Jones House, where he was welcomed by Gov. Curtin, to whose pertinent and eloquent remarks he responded in a feeling and patriotic manner. At 2 1/2 o'clock he was conducted to the Capitol, was introduced to the Legislature, and replied to the remarks addressed to him by the Speakers of the two Houses. Mr. Lincoln was afterwards reconducted to the Jones House by the military and an immense crowd of people. He was to remain in Harrisburg until next morning (Saturday) at 9 o'clock, when he was to start for Baltimore. The good people of these cities, as well as of Washington, were therefore much astonished to hear that he had reached the National capital that morning at 6 o'clock. A sudden and imperative summons from Mr. Seward and Gen. Scott is given as the reason of this movement, though there are, as a matter of course, all sorts of reports about plots of assassination and threatened disturbances on his arrival at Baltimore. There were, it is true, indications of a mob there, for which the police had been making preparations. There was probably, however, another reason for calling Mr. Lincoln suddenly to Washington; but the movement, no matter what emergency may have demanded it, will be represented by the Democratic press as an evidence of timidity on his part. A little spleen of this sort will do him no harm—he is too well known—and generally it is considered fortunate that there has been no necessity to resist a Baltimore mob, and no occasion to have the roads ready at Washington to protect the President elect. The attempted assassination of Mr. Van Wyck, on Thursday night, shows that there are ruffians there, probably in the service of Southern traitors, who are ready to strike at higher game with a prospect of higher pay. Hence a feeling of relief pervades the country at the intelligence that Mr. Lincoln has safely reached his destination.

AN AMENDMENT TO SUIT DEMOCRACY.—The following pungent resolution was introduced by Mr. McKoon, a few days ago, in the House of Representatives at Washington. It sets forth in very clear terms the principles of Democracy, which the traitors of the South, aided by their sympathizers and abettors at the North, are trying to enforce. Here it is: "Resolved, that disunion and treason may be made lawful by adding to article 2 of the Constitution the following amendment: Whenever a party shall be defeated in an election for President and Vice-President, such party may rebel and take up arms, and unless the successful shall adopt as its own the principles of the defeated party, and consent to such amendments of the Constitution as the latter party may dictate, the Union shall be at an end." This is an excellent hit at the real position of the Secessionists, and is probably the only amendment of the Constitution that would thoroughly satisfy them.

TARIFF BILL PASSED.

The Senate of the United States has at last passed the tariff bill. Thanks to Gen. Cameron, he has been its main advocate in that body, and it is but a few days since that he intimated he would not return home until that bill was passed. We sincerely congratulate him on his success. It will do more to relieve Pennsylvania than any measure that could have been adopted. After a session of nearly ten hours, a final vote was taken, with the following result: Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Baker, Bigler, Bingham, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Foote, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, King, Morrill, Seward, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson and Wilson—25.

Nays—Messrs. Briggs, Cullingman, Douglas, Green, Hunter, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tenn., Lane, Latham, Nicholson, Pearce, Powell, Rice and Sebastian—14. All the Republicans voted for the bill. Mr. Bigler, of this State, is the only Democrat that voted for the same. Mr. Douglas, who professed to have such great love for this measure when he was making speeches in this State, last summer, voted against it. It is to be hoped that the House will at once concur.

THE PEACE CONGRESS.—Mr. Franklin, of Pa., has condemned Mr. Guthrie's scheme to the following intelligible form, divesting it of all excessive verbiage and cumbersome details:

ARTICLE I. In all the present territory of the United States, not embraced by the Cherokee Treaty, north of the parallel of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes of north latitude, involuntary servitude, except in punishment of crime, is prohibited. In all the present territory south of that line, the legal status of persons owing service or labor, as it now exists, shall not be changed by law, nor shall the rights arising from said relation be impaired; but the same shall be subject to judicial cognizance in the Federal Courts, according to the common law. When any Territory, north or south of said line, within said boundary as Congress may prescribe, shall contain a population equal to that required for a Member of Congress, it shall, if its form of government be Republican, be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, with or without involuntary servitude, as the Constitution of such State may provide.

The positive Republicans are united for the Convention plan, pure and simple; but the Conference will probably adopt something like Mr. Franklin's, and send it to Congress with a request that it shall be submitted to a National Convention.

LATER.—On the 23d, Mr. Chase, N. Y., offered a proposition to the following effect: "That whereas, it is inexpedient to proceed in the consideration of the grave matters involved in the resolutions of the State of Virginia, calling this conference together, until all States have participated in its proceedings, and ample time afforded for deliberation among all the delegates thereof."

Resolved. That the Convention adjourn to meet again on Thursday, the fourth day of April, and the President of the Convention be requested to address letters to the Governors of the several States, urging them to appoint Commissioners, and that this Conference meet at that time.

The resolution led to an exciting and earnest debate. There is a prospect that it may be carried.

ONLY A "CLOD HOPPER."—Mr. Lincoln, in his remarks at Pittsburgh in relation to a protective tariff, said he confessed that he did not understand the subject "in all its multifarious bearings," but promised to give it his closest attention and endeavor to comprehend it "more fully"—evidently meaning that he would inquire more particularly into the peculiar interests of Pennsylvania than he had done heretofore. This modest conduct on the part of the President elect does not, however, find favor with the editor of the *Clearfield Republican*. It is not his style. Boasting, vaporing, and egotistical self-exaltation would suit his taste much better. Hence, it is not surprising to find him charging Mr. Lincoln with making, in his Pittsburgh speech, "An avowal of mere ignorance than usually falls to the lot of a common 'clod-hopper.'"

It is true that Mr. Lincoln has worked on a farm. So did other Presidents of the United States, and many of our greatest statesmen. But not until recently has this fact been considered disgraceful. Hammond of South Carolina has called our laboring men "mud-sills"; Wigfall of Texas has declared that "poverty is a crime," but it remained for the editor of the *Clearfield Republican* to stigmatize those who till the soil, as "clod-hoppers!"

Taking it for granted that our up-town neighbor understands the tariff question in all its bearings, we think the President elect had better send for him to instruct him on that subject; and as the sage opinion has also been publicly expressed here by another Democrat—one of those oratorical pretensions—that the speeches used in his controversy with Mr. Douglas had been prepared for "honest old Abe," and that he is not competent to write his inaugural address, we hope Mr. Lincoln will secure the services of our profound and sagacious Demosthenic friend likewise.

The editorial jargon of the *Clearfield Republican*, in the last issue of that paper, say: "For the first time in the history of this country it has become necessary to overawe the members of the National Congress with a military force of 2,000 men, in order to make them do their duty."

"Became necessary," are the right words; because "for the first time in the history of this country," has a defeated party refused to acquiesce in the choice of the people; "for the first time" has such a systematic effort been made to overturn the Government; "for the first time" have members of the Cabinet, while acting as sworn officers, been engaged in a movement to break up the Union; and "for the first time" was confidence so greatly shaken, in consequence of this wide-spread treason, that it was feared the Capitol would be seized and a peaceful inauguration prevented. We should think that a Democratic editor, instead of sympathizing with the traitors in the revolted States, would blush at the thought of so large a portion of his party being in an attitude of rebellion and guilty of high treason.

Gen. Butler of Lowell was in Washington the other day, and during a conversation with Southern men, one of them, a Georgian, said: "I do not believe there is an honest man in Massachusetts." After a moment's reflection, he added: "I beg to assure you, Mr. Butler, I mean nothing personal." The General responded: "I believe there are a great many honest men in Georgia; but in saying so, Sir, I do not mean anything personal."

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Democratic State Convention, summoned to meet at Harrisburg on the 21st inst., "to re-construct the Union on the principles of the Democratic party," was well attended. The proceedings were somewhat stormy, but no particular damage was done, especially to Southern property. When it is remembered how Cobb, Floyd, Toucey and other men occupying high places, have acted the part of traitors and assisted to rob the Government of millions, it is a little frigid, we should say, for this Convention to make the boast contained in the fourth resolution, "that the Democratic party possesses the recuperating power which nothing but integrity can give," and to reiterate the stale falsehoods that "the Republican party refuse all reasonable terms of compromise," and that the President elect "declares there is nothing going wrong."

There is one particularly noticeable feature in the resolutions, to which we respectfully direct the attention of the editor of the *Clearfield Republican*, namely: that no mention is made of Mr. Bigler and others who have taken such an active part in urging certain "Propositions," which occupy so large a space in the eyes of our up-town neighbor.

The growl at our patriotic and talented Governor is rather indicative of sore heads.

The resolutions, which were reported by the chairman of the committee, Hon. Ellis Lewis, and were unanimously adopted by the Convention, are as follows:—

Resolved. That the States of this Union are sovereign and independent over every subject not surrendered to the control of the Federal Government; and they have a right to interfere with each other's domestic institutions, but are bound by the Constitution of the United States to protect and defend them against domestic insurrection as well as foreign invasion.

Resolved. That the Government of the United States, although limited in its authority to the subject enumerated in the Federal Constitution, possesses within those limits supreme authority, and has the usual and necessary powers for preserving itself and enforcing its laws.

Resolved. That the Union of the States was founded by the wisdom of our patriotic ancestors, is sanctioned by the experience of our whole political existence, and has secured to us unexampled prosperity at home, and respect abroad. The Democratic party will cling to it as the last prop of freedom, and as the great exponent in self-government, which is to light the nations of the earth to liberty and independence.

Resolved. That the Democratic party possesses the recuperating power which nothing but integrity can give, and is determined to sacrifice on the altar of patriotism all individual interests and past dissensions, and unite as a band of brothers to rescue the country from the control of those who are seeking its destruction. That this country, with the best form of government that ever was devised, is surrounded with dangers and difficulties which threaten its very existence, and yet the Republican party refuse all reasonable terms of compromise, and their leader, on his way to take possession of the Government, saying, "I will not be satisfied with the disastrous calamities of this irrepressible conflict," declares there is nothing going wrong.

Resolved. That the people of the Southern States contributed their exertions and treasure in the acquisition of the Territories, equally with those of other States, and that the principle which recognizes the equal rights of all the States in the same is founded on the clearest equality and supported by the decision of the highest Court of the country. It ought, therefore, to be sustained by every law-abiding citizen until a satisfactory dividing line can be settled by amendment of the Constitution.

Resolved. That every State is bound by the Constitution of the United States to aid in delivering up fugitive slaves to their owners, and all legislation which withholds such aid or throws obstacles in the way, is unconstitutional and should be repealed, and suitable enactments substituted, in accordance with the Federal duties of the respective States.

Resolved. That the resolutions offered in the United States Senate by the patriotic Senator from Kentucky, and known as the Crittenden plan of compromise, present a satisfactory basis for the adjustment of our difficulties, the measures therein specified are wise, just and honorable, calculated to end the present deplorable agitation, and prevent forever its recurrence. We commend this plan, or something similar, to patriots, men of business, working-men, political parties, to the people everywhere, and we call upon all who love their whole country, and desire to preserve it, to rally to such plan of compromise and carry it through.

Resolved. That we will, by all proper and legitimate means, oppose, discountenance and prevent any attempt on the part of the Republicans in power to make any armed aggression upon the rights of the Southern States, especially so long as laws contravening their rights shall remain un repealed on the statute books of Northern States, and so long as the just demands of the South shall continue to be unrecognized by the Republican majorities in these States and unsecured by proper amendatory explanations of the Constitution.

Resolved. That in the dignified and prudent reserve of the Southern Border States, and in their conciliatory overtures, we recognize the fathers of the Republic, and that an appeal to the people of Pennsylvania will manifest their hearty concurrence in all reasonable constitutional measures for the preservation of the Union, consistently with the rights of all the States.

Resolved. That the conduct of the present Government of Pennsylvania in confining exclusively its selection of Commissioners to the Peace Conference to the Republican party, and excluding 230,000 freemen of Pennsylvania from any representation in that body, was the act of a partisan and not a patriot.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man, as we learn by the *Luminary*, was found floating in the river at Muncy, Lycoming county, and brought ashore, by Mr. Fleming Edwards, on Wednesday the 13th. Nothing was found on the person of the deceased to indicate his name or place of residence. He is supposed to be an Irishman, aged about 30 or 35 years, five feet six inches high, had thin red whiskers, dark hair, and had on steel mixed satin shirt, muslin overalls, knitted woolen undershirt, check shirt, heavy coarse boots, with a small patch on the leg of one of the boots, short woolen stockings, black cloth vest, and a leather strap buckled across his waist. An inquest was held by Wm. P. I. Painter, Esq., and the body interred on Thursday last in one of the public lots in the Muncy Cemetery.

Captain Meigs, whom ex-Secretary Floyd saw fit to remove to Florida because he would not become his tool, has been restored to his work on the aqueduct at Washington.

A SEVERE REBUKE.

Lieut. J. R. Hamilton, a citizen of South Carolina, and an officer in the Navy, after having resigned his commission on board the Wyoming at Panama, on the 1st Dec., 1860, proceeded to Charleston and issued a letter, addressed to all the officers in the Navy from the Southern States, urging them to resign also and join a hostile force against the Government. One of these letters was sent to W. D. Porter, commandant of the U. S. Ship St. Marys, to which that gallant officer replied as follows:—

PANAMA BAY, N. G., Feb. 3, 1861.

SIR:—I have received your reasonable appeal, published in various papers of the United States, and addressed to your late associates of the navy. So far as I am interested, I will here state that I was born in New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, but educated and domiciled in Pennsylvania, and that during those times that I was not performing my duties as a naval officer, I was generally a resident of either Virginia, or the District of Columbia. I therefore, may be considered a Southern man, having twice married at the South. It affords me pleasure to say that I have been in the navy of the United States thirty-eight years, and am a descendant of a gallant officer, who in these very seas battled for his country under the stars and stripes, and under the present Constitution; and among my early lessons I was taught to love the Union, the stars and stripes.

You, sir, have called upon your brother officers, not only to become traitors to their country, but to betray their sacred trust and deliver up the ships under their command. This infamous appeal would, in ordinary times, be treated with the contempt it deserves. But I feel it a duty I owe to myself and brother officers with whom I am associated to reply, and state that all under my command are true and loyal to the stars and stripes and to the Constitution. My duty is plain before me. The constitutional government of the United States has entrusted me with the command of this beautiful ship, and before I will permit any other flag to fly at her peak than the stars and stripes, I will fire a pistol in her magazine and blow her up. This is my answer to your infamous letter. You were one of those men who were retained on the active list by the late "detestable Retiring Board." In doing this you were endorsed as one mentally, physically, and morally fit to occupy the station you hold as an officer of the navy.

And you are one of the first to prove the decision of that Board was as erroneous in your case as it was in mine, "who they retired from the navy." I was then in the deepest trouble, and I never dreamed of becoming a traitor to my country; and now my country has recalled me to active service and entrusted me with an important command. I will not betray their trust. The Constitution of the United States defines "treason" to be bearing arms against the United States. You have frequently heard this read on the quarter deck of these vessels of the navy, and yet you would permit the gallant men of the navy to place themselves along side of the "traitor" Arnold and "yourself." It has ever been the boast of the navy that she has never had one traitor within her "corps." You, sir, are the first to destroy the proud boast. Future history will place you alongside of Arnold, and you will be the first to blot the page of naval history, illuminated by the example of Decatur, Porter, Hull, Bainbridge, Jones, Caldwell and other gallant and patriotic officers.

You also boast of the Star of the West having been driven back by the rebels of South Carolina, and relief prevented that gallant officer, Colonel Anderson.

There are in the employment of the government sons of a gallant officer, late of the navy, who carried on the seas the stars and stripes with honor to himself and glory to his country, "and the third within call," and had either of them command of the Star of the West the gallant Colonel would have been relieved, and at any time the government wants this done, it will only be necessary to send one of these officers. You, sir, have not much to boast of in driving off an unarmed steamer, commanded by a distinguished captain.

Whatever rights the Southern people had under the "Constitution," those States that have chosen rebellion have forfeited their rights, and the only means for them to obtain justice, will be for them to return to their allegiance. No one for a moment, who has been born and brought up on Southern soil, can approve of the course of Northern fanaticism. But, on the other hand, a true patriot will not approve of dismembering his country merely because a few fanatics on the other side have been guilty of wrong, "which can be righted by legislation." To fly to revolution is to seek the very worst of evils, and the people of the United States must be aware that "revolution simply is rapine, murder, bloodshed" and that nothing but "distress" ever follows in its train. And I am yet in hopes the good sense of all parties may yet cease to trust to traitors and wily politicians, and retrace their steps, and that harmony may soon be restored to our distracted country.

W. D. PORTER.

Commander United States Navy.

THE NEW CONFEDERACY.—The inauguration of Jefferson Davis, as President of the provisional government of the confederated States of America, took place at Montgomery on the 18th inst. In his inaugural address the President said he hoped the beginning of the new confederacy would not be obstructed by hostile opposition to its separate existence. The dissolution of the Union is merely a declaration of independence of 1776, to after a government subservient of the ends designed by it. Of this right, the States, as sovereigns, are the final judges. It is an abuse of language to call the exercise of this right rebellion. If the United States should wage war upon the confederacy, it would be a war of aggression, with no wrong committed to justify it. The policy of the confederacy, as an agricultural people, is peace and the freest trade necessity will permit. There can be little rivalry with the manufacturing and navigating free States. If the jurisdiction and territory of the government be assailed, an appeal to arms will be necessary. There should be now a well-instructed and disciplined army, more numerous than would be required in a peace establishment. Beyond the possible annexation of a few of the States, provided for by the constitution, the judgment and will of the people are that union with the States is neither practicable nor desirable.

DESTINATION IN MISSISSIPPI.—It is said that in the midst of the secession movements, now in progress in Mississippi, a new confederate is clamorous for attention. It is the State of Starvation, and something more substantial than rumor confirms the fact that all kinds of provisions are getting extremely scarce. The Brandon (Miss.) Republican says that unless some measures are devised for relief, many persons must perish for the want of food. The agriculturists of that region have, for several years, endured a series of reverses, losses of crops and cattle, &c., until they are, at present, in but poor condition to wait long for aid from sections that have been more fortunate. A meeting was held at Springfield, Illinois, on the 14th, at which a committee was appointed to raise provisions and forward them South.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

LOST.—The undersigned, on Monday, the 25th February, lost a dark morocco case-book, containing the list of retailers of Clearfield county for 1861, on the road from James Forrester to Ellis Irwin's through Clearfield borough. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the book at this office or returning it to the owner in Shoshen tp. Feb 27. ELLIS R. LIVERGOOD.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the Estate of John Peter Rider, late of Karthaus township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement, at his residence in Covington town p. Feb. 27, 1861-6tp. JOAB RIDER, Adm'r.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary on the Estate of Greenwood Bell, late of Bell township, Clearfield county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement. ARTHUR BELL, DAVID BELL, Executors. Bell tp., Feb. 27, 1861-6tp.

PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS;

LIQUORS OF VARIOUS KINDS,

FOR SALE LOW FOR CASH,

In the basement of Merrell & Bigler's building by Feb. 27, 1861-6tp. O. B. MERRELL.

PUBLIC SALE.—The undersigned will sell by public order, on Friday March 8th, 1861, at the late residence of Abraham Reams, dec'd., in Lawrence township, Hay by the ton, Grain by the bushel, Cows, Hens, Chairs, Cupboards, Beds and Bedding, Cook Stove, and a lot of household and kitchen furniture too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. Terms made known on day of sale. J. M. REAMS, G. W. REHEM, Executors, &c.

February 27, 1861.

CHAIRS!!! CHAIRS!!! CHAIRS!!!!

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY!!!!

The undersigned has now on hand, at his Furniture Rooms on Market St., Clearfield, Pa., a short distance west of Lutz's foundry, a large stock of

CHAIRS OF ALL KINDS,

manufactured out of the best materials, finished in a very superior manner, and which he will sell LOW. His long experience in the business makes him feel confident that his chairs are made in a substantial and workmanlike manner, and will stand the test of trial. Persons wishing to purchase chairs should call at once and get them while they can be had at the lowest rates. Feb. 27, 1861. JOHN TROTMAN.

LICENSE NOTICE.—The following named persons have filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Clearfield county, their Petitions for License at the March Session, 1861, agreeably to Act of Assembly of March 23, 1856, entitled "An Act to regulate the sale of Intoxicating Liquors," &c.

Henry Woodland, Tavern, Brady township.

R. W. Moore, Tavern, Brady township.

Henry Waple, Tavern, Boggs township.

Edward Albert, Tavern, Boggs township.

George D. Lanih, Tavern, Clearfield borough.

Daniel M. Weaver, Tavern, Curwensville borough.

Benjamin Bloom, Tavern, Curwensville borough.

Wm. A. Mason, Tavern, Curwensville borough.

Isaac Bloom, Tavern, Curwensville borough.

John Jordan, Tavern, Guelch township.

David Smith, Tavern, Knox township.

W. W. Anderson, Tavern, Penn township.

John Shearer, Tavern, Union township.

Lawrence Flood, Tavern, Covington township.

Benjamin Snyder, Tavern, Covington town p.

Wm. W. Woodrell, Tavern, Chest township.

John Sulfridge, Tavern, Goshen township.

W. Woodward, Tavern, Huston township.

J. Haines, Tavern, Becerra township.

Ell Fy, Tavern, Brady township.

Valentine Hoffman, Tavern, Covington town p.

Tacook Mosk, Tavern, Morris township.

Wm. M. Merrell, Tavern, Morris township.

William Reed, Tavern, Brady township.

George Albert, Tavern, Brady township.

Richard Mosser, Merchanit, Clearfield borough.

JOHN L. CUTTLE, Clerk, Q. S.

February 27, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of *Venditioni Exponas*, issued out of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Clearfield county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Clearfield, on MONDAY THE 18TH DAY OF MARCH, 1861, the following described Real Estate, to wit:

A certain tract of land situate in Bradford township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded on the east by lands of Kitchen, on the west by lands of H. Bumgardner, on the south by lands of Nepp and Matines, and on the north by lands of Wm. Walker, containing one hundred acres and allowance more or less, and about thirty-five acres cleared, with hewed log house and double log barn erected thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John Shimmel.

Also, a certain tract of land situate in Graham township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded on the east by John Holt, on the north by John Holt, on the west by Pownall, and on the south by the turnpike, containing 42 acres, with small log cabin, house and out buildings erected thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of David Turner.

Also, by virtue of a writ of *Abas Levari Facias*, the following described Real Estate, viz:

A certain tract of land situate in Boggs township, Clearfield county, Pa., beginning at a post, thence by Walter Stewart's survey east one hundred and sixty perches to a post, thence south by residue of the tract one hundred perches, thence west one hundred and sixty perches, being by John Taylor survey one hundred acres, and containing one hundred acres, being the north-west corner of the John Montgomery survey. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Jonas H. Peters.

F. G. MILLER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Clearfield, Feb. 27, 1861.

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?

DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE?

DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE?

BELLINGHAM'S CELEBRATED

STIMULATING ONGENT,

FOR THE WHISKERS AND HAIR.

The subscribers take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of the United States, that they have obtained the Agency for, and are now enabled to offer to the American public, the above justly celebrated and world renowned article.

THE STIMULATING ONGENT is prepared by Dr. C. P. Bellingham, an eminent physician of London, and is warranted to bring out a thick set of Whiskers or a Mustache, in from 3 to 6 weeks.

This article is the only one of the kind used by the French, and in London and Paris it is in universal use. It is a beautiful economical, soothing, yet stimulating compound, acting as if by magic upon the roots, causing a beautiful growth of luxuriant hair. If applied to the scalp, it will cure baldness, and cause to spring up in place of the bald spots a new growth of new hair. Applied according to directions, it will turn red or tow hair dark, and restore gray hair to its original color, leaving it soft, smooth, and flexible. The "Ongent" is an indispensable article in every gentleman's toilet, and after one week's use they would not part for any consideration be without it.

The subscribers are the only Agents for the article in the United States, to whom all orders must be addressed. Price One Dollar a box—for sale by all Druggists and Dealers, or a box of the "Ongent" (warranted to have the desired effect) will be sent to any who desire it, by mail (direct), securely packed, on receipt of price and postage, \$1.15. Apply to or address

HORACE L. HEGEMAN & CO., Druggists, &c.

Feb. 27, 6m. 24 William Street, New-York.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration on the Estate of Joseph Collins, late of Bradford township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement. J. M. ADAMS, Administrator. Clearfield, Feb. 20, 1861-6t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, court of Clearfield county, to settle and adjust the account of Josiah Evans, Administrator of the Estate of Asher Cochran, late of Penn township, and appointment at his office in Clearfield, on Saturday the 23d day of March, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M. said day, when and where all persons interested may attend if they wish. THOS. J. McCULLOUGH, Auditor. February 19th, 1861.

JOHN ODELL, UPHOLSTERER AND

CARRIAGE TRIMMER. Located at A. H. Shaw's Mill, one mile East of Clearfield, Pa. Respectfully informs the citizens of Clearfield and adjoining counties, that he is at all times prepared to manufacture, at the shortest notice, Hair, Husk, and Straw Mattresses of all kinds and sizes, one of which is a Folding Mattress, suitable for Cabs on Riffs, which can be folded in a minute, compact, and emptied and refilled at pleasure, and very cheap. He also trims Carriages, makes repairs to all kinds of carriage trim