S. B. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

CLEARFIELD, PA., MARCH 6, 1861.

MR. LINCOLN'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS is a pa triotic, conciliatory, statesman-like document. It is mild, yet firm, decided and explicit, and will commend itself to all impartial men. It will be found on the next page of this paper.

THE DEMOCRACY "BACKING DOWN."

Within the space of a fortnight, the Democratic politicians have exhibited unmistakeable signs of "backing down" from the position they assumed at the outstart of the excitement which has for nearly four months distracted our country. No matter what may have been the primary cause of the trouble, it became apparent at an early day that the leaders of that party were determined to make, if possible, a large stock of political capital out of it, by "coercing" Congress, with threats of Disunion and civil war, into some pet plan of adjustment. As the so-called "Crittenden Amendment" embraced the territorial policy set forth in the Breckinridge platform, they immediately advocated its adoption with an arder well calculated to create the impression that love for the Union, instead of devotion to party, was the motive which impelled them to espouse it so heartily; and so long as the faintest hope was entertained of carrying that or a similar plan, they adhered to it with remarkable tenacity. At last, however, the conviction that no such hazardous measure could prevait seemed to force itself upon their minds, and since then they have receded step by step in their unreasonable demands until they profess a friendship for the substitute of Mr. Franklin, adopted by the Peace Conference before its adjournment-a proposition which, six weeks ago, they would have treated with disdain and contumely. Having thus completely backed down, the Democratic politicians are now engaged in the somewhat difficult task of making their followers believe that the new President and his party are going over to their views-an idea too absurd to require contradiction. The truth is, they feel that Mr. Lincoin is proving himself what his supporters during the campaign contended he was-a con-Administration is likely to be one of the most popular since that of Washington. They are shrewd enough to see, if anything like a fair opportunity is afforded him, that he will so conduct affairs as to wipe out the foul slander that the Republican party is "sectional," and its object the "abolition of slavery everywhere"-that he will convince the South as well as the North that it is a National organization, with no intention of interfering with slavery in the States, but merely seeking to carry out the principles of the founders of the Republic by lawful and constitutional means. For our own part we always had and still have the fullest confidence in Mr. Lincoln in all respects; and it is gratifying to now hear the Democratic leaders speaking in moderate, if not actually in commendatory terms of him.

A PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

When the friends of Lincoln and Hamlin promised to the people of Pennsylvania a prorective tariff, they did not count without their host. The Morrill Tariff bill had already passed the lower House of Congress, and it contained the full measure of encouragement for domestic industry desired by the manafacturing interests. The Chicago Convention unhesitatingly adopted the policy of protection as one of its cardinal principles, as vital as any pertaining to the territories. Upon this test we entered the canvass, and upon it our commonwealth was borne triumphantly upon the waves of a great revolution. We have now witnessed the fulfilment of our pledge. The Morrill Tariff bill has passed both houses of Congress in the same concurrent shape, and having received the signature of the President, has become one of the laws of the land. How greatly we rejoice at this we need not say. It is a matter we have never lost sight ol, even when it seemed to have passed completely away from the public mind, to be superseded by other more exciting topics. It sever could have been brought forward again so prominently as to achieve success but for the stand assumed by our noble State. . We have fought this great battle at times almost alone. While other States were deeply interested in protection, they have appeared to set more value upon questions affecting the institutions of distant and uppopulated territories. Success has come suddenly and brilliantly, and over it there should be a sound of rejoicing all over Pennsylvania, and indeed, wherever American industry has friends.

in reply to a resolution of the House, Mr. Buchanan stated, on the 2d inst., that the entire military force concentrated at Washington City embraced 653 men, and were ordered there as a posse comitatus, in strict subordination to the civil authority, to preserve the peace, if necessary. This force was magnified by the junta of the Clearfield Republican into of the order was well armed, and money was 2,000 men, which they, probably, thought was coming quite near the truth.

DISGRACE OF GEN. TWIGGS .- No event connected with the Secession movement has ex- President elect. cited more surprise and indignation than the surrender of Major Gen. David E. Twiggs, in harged as a coward and traitor,

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL. HARRISBURG, FEB. 28, 1861.

\$30,000 for the relief of the Kansas sufferers. Mr. Gordon, who is one of the most active and influential members of the House, made a strong speech in defence of the bill. It will pass the Senate also, without doubt.

The bill for the erection of a boom at Jersey Shore is not receiving the attention it should from Clearfield. The members-few of whom know anything about the effect the gard the Jersey Shore boom question a fight between the capitalists of that place and those of Williamsport-a mere local fight-and as the latter has been granted the privilege of erecting booms it is thought but fair to place Jersey Shore on an equal footing in this respect. They are not generally aware that there | der of fugitives from service or labor are in are greater interests affected. Messrs. Hall, Gordon and Lawrence will, however, do the best they can to defeat it; but they fear that, unless our Clearfield friends take more interest in the matter, their efforts will prove un-

MARCH 1 .- The tonnage tax and the Sunbury & Erie Railroad Bills passed the Senate yesterday, the former by a vote of 18 yeas to 15 nays, and the latter by 25 yeas to 8 nays. There is a general rejoicing by the friends of these roads and of the branch roads that will be benefitted by the bills. They only require the signature of the Governor to become laws.

Both Houses will adjourn to-morrow for 12 last till May. There was a bill offered in the House a few days since to apportion the State into [Congressional districts. It is thought some of the members, who are looking ahead to advancement, will try to have them made to suit themselves. The number of private bills waiting for a chance to be brought up, would almost encircle the globe. Amongst others, the Hon. J. T. Leonard has one granting power to erect a toll bridge across Clearfield Creek two miles east of your town. It is to be disconnected with the turnpike, which, as everybody knows, is a great part of the year almost impassable. The fact is the road ought to be vacated, and the citizens build the bridge, so that the people could have one free route out of town and to the Railroad to Philipsburg, to which place it will soon be Yours, &c.,

THE PLOT AGAINST MR. LINCOLN.

Among those who have been most indiguant the sudden passage of Mr. Lincoln through to Washington direct, was the police marshal of Baltimore, Mr. Geo. P. Kane. What is our surprise, then, to find the following editorial paragraph in the Baltimore American :

"Marshall Kane informs us that he did give the information to Mr. Corwin and other friends of the country. servative, patriotic statesman and that his of Mr. Lincoln, so that the change of route and incognito entrance to Washington was caused by a desire to escape from his pretended friends here, and thus prevent a breach of the peace that would have been disgraceful to the city, and derogatory to American [character. We do not believe there was any intention to assault or even insult the President elect on the part of any portion of our community, but it is a notorious fact that the Baltimore Republican committee, who proceeded to Harrisburg, and declared their determination to escort Mr. Lincoln to his quarters, would have been assailed, and pelted with eggs, if not otherwise maltreated. This would have involved Mr. Lincoln in the disturbance, and we cannot but think that he acted wisely under the information communicated by Col. Kane, in preventing the possibility of such an occurrence as was feared by our police authorities."

> The Phil'a U. S. Gazette says, the information communicated by Marshall Kane was to the effect mentioned by the American in the paragraph printed in italic. How such a disgraceful riot as this could have occurred without great danger to Mr. Lincoln, we cannot excuse of assaulting the Baltimore committee was a mere dodge of the conspirators to cover up their real designs. All the cheap thunder about the fair fame of Baltimore will not answer. The city is disgraced and cannot escape that disgrace without ferreting out and punishing the miscreants who had concocted the plot. Nor need Marshall Kane persecute other people to tell them who they are, for it seems by the above paragraph that he confessedly knows them.

From the New York Sun. appears that two detectives of this city have | part of the said Constitution, viz : been located in Baltimore for over three weeks, ization, whose purpose it was supposed to be the assassination of the President elect. Messrs. Sampson and Devoe were selected for the service, and they have performed the dangerous service with a degree of shrewdness and perseverance that entitles them to great praise. They have just returned, but acting under orders are unable to furnish as full account of the affair as would explain the details of the awful plot, but enough has been gleaned from that had it not been for the prudence of Mr. Lincoln's friends in this city, he would have been killed in the city of Baltimore. There was a secret organization with oaths, grips, secret signs, &c., and each member, after passing through a most horrible and trying ordeal, took a solemn oath to kill Mr. Lincoln at the first opportunity. The Order numbered about 5,000 when the two detectives joined it, but their conscience would not allow them to take the last and most revolting oath, and they asked for time to consider in the premises. The plot was exposed, and they were compelled to cers that thay had detected a Washington detective who was trying to ferret out the plot, and could they catch him would take his life. Little did the villains know that the informa-tion was furnished to those who were themselves trying the same game. Every member furnished by persons of this city and Baltimore. There were agents acting in this city, and the

failed to be confirmed.

THE BASIS OF ADJUSTMENT.

We subjoin the entire series of resolutions FRIEND Row :- The House of Representa- reported by the Committee of thirty-three, as tives yesterday passed a bill appropriating they passed the House of Representative on the 27th, with Mr. Corwin's amendment, which was adopted on the 28th :

Resolved, That in the opinion of this committee, the existing discontents among the Southern people, and the growing hostility among them to the Federal Government, are greatly to be regretted; and that, whether such discontents and hostility are without just cause or not, any reasonable, proper and constitutional remedies, and more specific and effectual guarentees of their peculiar rights and erection of booms has on the navigation-re- interests as recognized by the Constitution. necessary to preserve the peace of the country and the perpetuity of the Union, should be promptly and cheerfully granted.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Repre sentatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all attempts on the part of the Legislatures of any of the States to obstruct or hinder the recovery and surrenderogation of the Constitution of the United States, inconsistent with the comity and good neighborhood that should prevail among the several States, and dangerous to the peace of

Resolved, That the several States be respectfully requested to cause their statutes to be at Washington. The first section was that ofrevised, with a view to ascertain if any of them are in conflict with or tend to embaraass or hinder the execution of the laws of the United States, made in pursuance of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States for the delivering up of persons held to labor by the laws of any State and escaping therefrom; and the Senate and House of Representatives earnestly request that all enactments having such tendency be forthwith repealed, as required by a just sense of constitutional obligations, and by a days. There are a great many important bills | due regard for the peace of the Republic; and to come up this session, which will probably | the President of the United States is requested to communicate these resolutions to the Governors of the several States, with a request that they will lay the same before the Legislatures thereof respectively.

Resolved, That we recognize slavery as now existing in fifteen of the United States by the usages and laws of those States: and we recognize no authority, legally or otherwise, outside of a State where it so exists, to interfere with slavery in such States, in disregard of the rights of their owners or the peace of

Resolved, That we recognize the justice and propriety of a faithful execution of the Constitution, and laws made in pursuance thereof, on the subject of fugitive slaves, or fugitives from service or labor, and discountenance all mobs or hindrances to the execution of such laws, and that citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States.

Resolved, That we recognize no such conflicting elements in its composition, or sufficient cause from any source, for a dissolution of this government; that we were not sent here to destroy, but to sustain and harmonize the institutions of the country, and to see that equal justice is done to all parts of the same; and finally, to perpetuate its existence on terms of equallity and justice to all the

Resolved, That the faithful observance, on the part of all the States, of all their constitutional obligations to each other and to the sent of Maryland and without the consent of the Federal Government, is essential to the peace

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Federal Government to enforce the Federal laws, protect the Federal property, and preserve the Union of these States.

Resolved, That each State be requested to revise its statutes, and, if necessary, to amend the same so as to secure without legislation by Congress, to citizens of other States traveling therein the same protection as citizens of such States enjoy; and also to protect the citizens of other States traveling or sojourning therein against popular violence or illegal summary punishment, without trial in due form of law tor imputed crimes.

Reselved, That each State be also respectfully requested to enact such laws as will prevent and punish any attempt whatever in such State to recognize or set on foot the lawless | not the right of transit in or through any invasion of any other State or Territory.

Resolved, That the President be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing resolutions to the Governors of the several States, with a request that they be communicated to their

Resolved, That as there are no propositions from any quarter to interfere with slavery in to be afterwards transferred to other places the District of Columbia, or in places under the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress, and perceive, and it is obvious that this precious situate within the limits of the States that permit the holding of slaves, or to interfere with the inter-State slave trade, this Committee does not deem it necessary to take action

> The joint resolution for the amendment of the Constitution, reported by the Committee of Thirty-three, is as follows:

on those subjects.

Be it resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress, assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, THE PLOT TO ASSASSINATE MR. LINCOLN.-It | shall be valid to all intents and purposes as

ARTICLE XII. That no amendment shall at all be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give Congress the power to abolish or interfere, in any way, with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of per-

The resolutions were adopted by a vote of 136 yeas to 53 nays; the proposed amendment of the Constitution by 133 year to 65 nays, being a two-thirds vote. A recommendahigh official authority as would leave no doubt | tion for a National Convention was voted down-109 to 74. The Kellogg Proposition went under by 158 to 33. The Crittenden Compromise failed by 113 to 80.

After the rejection of various amendments, the Senate, on the morning of the 4th, adopted the above resolutions by a vote of 24 yeas

A NARROW ESCAPE .- The worthy Representative from Westmoreland, Hon. John Covode. came very near losing his life on the 28th Feb., through the accidental discharge of one fly for their lives, having to walk a portion of of Sharp's rifles. Mr. Covode has two large the way. The would-be assassins told the offi- rooms at the Avenue House, and a large number of his personal friends were present there, last evening, to congratulate him upon the success of the tariff bill, in the passage of which he has borne so conspicuous a part. One of his friends, a distinguished member of Congress from Pennsylvania, happened, by accident, to examine a beautiful weapon of war, of ment of trying the trigger, the rifle went off, saving the life of Mr. Lincoln.-N. Y. Trib. and the ball pierced through the door of on over the telegraph, of the movements of the room, passing into the adjoining apartment, and cutting its way through the bedstead upon was hort.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

It is with infinite pleasure that we are enabled to announce to the country that the prospect of peace and quiet being restored throughsince the presence of President Lincoln in Washington city confidence is being restored, and through his influence the Illinois delegation in the Peace Convention from that State were induced to vote for the proposition finally adopted. Our own State, too, had its noble advocates of peace, without degrading the Republican party, in the persons of ex-Gov. Pollock and Thos. E. Franklin. The former, in particular, worked day and night, for the restoration of peace and tranquility from the confusion and troubles brought about by the Democratic party. It will at once be observed that even before our party got into power they accomplished more towards restoring peace and harmony in this nation than the Democrats were able or willing to do. Give President Lincoln six months trial and we feel sanguine that our country will flourish more than ever.

The following are the propositions adopted on the 27th February by the Peace Conference fered by Mr. Franklin of Penn'a, and the second that offered by Mr. Summers of Virginia:

Section 1. In all the present territory of the United States, 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 status of persons held to involuntary service or labor, as it now exists, shall not be changed : nor shall any law be passed by Congress or the Territorial Legislature to hinder or prevent the taking of such persons from any of the States of this Union to said Territory, nor to impair the rights arising from said relation; but the same shall be subject to judicial cognizance in the Federal courts, according to the course of the common law. When any Territory North or South of said line, within such 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 original States, with or without involuntary servitude,

as the Constitution of such State may provide Section 2. No territory shall be acquired by the United States, except by discovery and for naval and commercial stations, depots, and transit routes, without a concurrence of a majority of all the Senators from States which allow involuntary servitude, and a majority of all the Senators from States which prohibit that relation; nor shall territory be acquired by treaty, unless the votes of a majority of the Senators from each class of States h before mentioned be cast as a part of the two-thirds majority necessary to the ratification of such treaty.

any amendment thereof, shall be construed to recognized by the laws thereof touching persons held to labor or involuntary service therein, nor to interfere with or abolish involuntary service in the Dt. of Columbia without the conowners, or making the owners who do not consent just compensation; nor the power to interfere with or prohibit representatives and others from bringing with them to the District of Columbia, retaining, and taking away, persons so held to labor or service; nor the power to interfere with or abolish involuntary service in places under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States within those States and Territories where the same is established or recognized; nor the power to prohibit the removal or transportation of persons held to labor or involuntary service in any State or Territory of the United States to any other State or Territory thereof where it is established or recognized by law or usage; and the right during transportation, by sea or river, of touching at ports, shores, and landings, and of landing in case of distress, shall exist; but State or Territory, or of sale or traffic, against the laws thereof. Nor shall Congress have power to authorize any higher rate of taxation on persons held to labor or service than on land. The bringing into the District of Columbia of persons held to labor or service for sale, or placing them in depots for sale as merchandise, is prohibited.

Section 4. The third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution shall not be construed to prevent any of the States, by appropriate legislation, and through the action of their judicial and ministerial officers, from enforcing the delivery of fugitives from labor to the person to whom such labor or service is due.

Section 5. The foreign slave trade is here by forever prohibited; and it shall be the duty of Congress to pass laws to prevent the importation of slaves, coolies, or persons held to service or labor, into the U. States and the Territories from places beyond the limits thereof. Section 6. The first, third, and fifth sec tions, together with this section of these amendments, and the third paragraph of the second section of the first article of the Constition, and the third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article thereof, shall

Section 7. Congress shall provide by law that the United States shall pay to the owner sons held to labor or servitude by the laws of the full value of his fugitive from labor, in all cases where the marshall, or other officer whose duty it was to arrest such fugitive, was prevented from so doing by violence or intimidation from mobs or riotous assemblages, or when, after arrest, such fugitive was rescued by like violence or intimidation, and the owner thereby deprived of the same; and the acceptance of such payment shall preclude the owner from further claim to such fugitive. Congress shall provide by law for securing to the citizens of each State the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

not be amended or abolished without the con-

sent of all the States.

After recommending Congress to adopt the above, the Conference adjourned sine die. March 4.- The Senate rejected the Peace Conference resolutions, yeas 7, nays 23.

The Crittenden resolutions were then re-

jected-yeas 19, nays 20. THE PLOT TO ASSASSINATE MR. LINCOLN.—It is reported that Detectives DeVoe and Sampson of the Metropolitan Police force were fully initiated in the secret organization which was effected in Baltimore for the assassination of President Lincoln, and that they were sent on there for the purpose of investigating the matter. The officers remained in Baltimore until the whole plot was consummated, when Sharp's invention; and, in making the experi- they left and divulged the whole matter, thus

Most of the democratic papers are publishing Jefferson Davis's inauguration speech as which the honorable member was seated at the President of the Southern Buccaneers and spair of their country.

A SEVERE REBUKE.

The "Democratic" State Convention which met at Harrisburg on the 21st ult., appointed a committee of thirty-three, headed by that out the country is brightening daily. Ever- old foxy politician, Judge Ellis Lewis, to carry the resolutions to Washington and present them to the President. They proceeded thither and called on the President and Vice President, Gen. Cass, Mr. Crittenden, Speaker Pennington, and others, some one of the committee letting off a speech at each distirguished gentleman. A correspondent of the Philadel-

phia Inquirer relates the following : "They proceeded to the residence of Hon Lewis Cass, where a very touching and impressive scene took place. Mr. McMillan spoke of the resolutions as being the expression of the platform of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, and in reply to his remarks concerning the resolution denying the power of the Government to use force to maintain its integrity, Gen. Cass said that he could not stand upon such a platform, as he believed the arm of the Federal Government was strong enough to prevent treason, call it secession or anything else."

That was touching them in the "raw," and we have no doubt the chairman of the committee "grinned a ghastly smile" at the well merited rebuke from the old patriot.

Speech of Mr. Lincoln at Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 1 .- Mr. Lincoln was serenaded last night. He said :- "My friends, I suppose I may take this as a compliment paid me, and as such please accept my thanks for it. I have reached this city, Washington, under circumstances considerably differing from those under which any other man has ever reached it. I have reached it for the purpose of taking an official position amongst the people, almost all of whom were opposed to me, and are yet opposed to me, as I suppose. | Several voices, No, No.] I propose no lengthy address to you now; I only propose to say as I did on yesterday, when your worthy Mayor and Board of Aldermen called upon me, that I thought much of the ill feelings that have existed between you and the people of your surroundings, and that people from amongst whom I come, has depended and now depend, upon a misunderstanding. (Several voices that's so. and applanse.) I hope that if all things shall go along as prosperously as I believe we all desire they may, I may have it in my power to remove something of this misunderstanding [Cries of Good! Good! and loud applause.] that I may be enabled to convince you and the people of your section of the country that we regard you as in all things being our equals; in all things entitled to the same respect, and to the same treatment that we claim for ourselves; [Cries of Good! and applause.] that we are in no sense disposed, if it were in our power, to oppress you or deprive you of any of your rights, under the Constitution of the United States, or even parrowly to split hairs with you in regard to these rights. (Loud and prolonged eheering.) But we are determined to Section 3. Neither the Constitution, nor give you, so far as lies in our hands, all your rights under the Constitution; not grudgingly, give Congress power to regulate, or control, but fully and fairly. (Loud cries of good, and within any State, the relation established or | applause.) I hope that toy thus dealing with you we will become better acquainted and better friends. (Cries of good, and applause.) And now, my friends, with these very few remarks I again return my thanks for this compliment, and expressing my desire for a little more of your good music, I bid you good night.

We have been shown a document signed by the Mayors in office of the cities of the United States and Canada, certifying to the superior excellence of Dr. Ayer's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla and to the value of all his remedies as articles of great public utility. Such evidence from such high sources bears us out triumphantly in the position we have long maintained with regard to Doct. Ayer's preparations, or more particularly our advertisements of them. No publishers need be more opposed than we are to the promulgation of quackery in any shape, but we knew when we began, that his remedies were above any suspicion of deception-that they were about the best it is possible to produce for the cure of disease, and that they have the confidence of all communities where they are known. Not alone because the Mayors of the whole country believe them useful to their people, but because we know from experience that they are so to ours, do we believe we are rendering a substantial service to our readers in making their virtues known to them .- | Courier, Princeton. Ky.

The spring fashions for pantaloons are already out in Philadelphia, and of course will soon he introduced here by the "ton." The favorite style is a narrow plaid, in enormous squares. Our reportorial contemporary of the North American saw a sample last week, which he thus describes: "One bar rests upon the boot, the next at the knee, and the third at the hip, the fourth forming the waistband. The legs of the gentleman sporting these trowsers reminded us of the long loophole windows in the front of the Eastern Penitentiary. The color is a lively brickdust, barred with orange." There's a fashion as is

THE TARIFF.-In the tariff bill, as passed, there was a most important provision for the benefit of our Pennsylvania interests. The bill, as originally reported, imposed an impost of fifty cents per ton upon all imported coal. By the shrewd sagacity of Mr. Covode, a change was made, so that the duty upon bituminous coals was put at one dollar per ton. This is worth to Western Pennsylvania a hundred thousand dollars a year, at the very least. Pennsylvania has very few Representatives who are so careful of her interests as "honest John Covode." of Westmoreland. -Cor. Press.

GEN. TWIGG'S TREASON- A correspondence between Gov. Houston and Gen. Twiggs, which is on the files of the War Department. proves conclusively that the former was greatly instrumental in bringing about the action of the latter, in the transfer of the Government property to the State of Texas. While professing to play the part of a patriot before the public, he was secretly conniving at this infamous treachery.

Elisha Griffith, a rich old rascal residing at Minneapolis, Minn., offered a married woman of that place \$500 in gold to elope with him. The woman consented, and informed her hasband, who approved of the plan. Very soon after starting she got possession of the money, and with it returned home, leaving the old man disconsolate enough. He arrested her for stealing, but she was acquitted, and allowed to retain the money.

The following is in the Raleigh (N. C.) Register: "Married, at the residence of the bride's father, on the 12th of December, by the Rev. D. A. Melican, Rev. Mark Smith and Miss Santha Ann Murathe, daughter of Gov. Cook. aged 12 years 6 months and 13 days-all of Chatham county.

A Union pole, with flag, has been raised on Round Top mountain, a spur of the Blue Hon. John M. Read, of Pennsylvania, is moment. The ball passed within about a Tories with hardly a word of comment. When Ridge, in Washington county, Md., which is Texas. At the time he did so, the secession of Texas was not fully consummated. The cy on the Supreme Bench, for which Mr. Buon the same room, and by on the same footing with a constitutionally e- counties of Virginia, and looks into three Goods, just received at Secretary of War has ordered him to be dis- chanan nominated Jeremiah S. Black, who has the greatest good luck in the world, nobody lected President, good citizens may well de- States, namely, Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

To insure attention, the CASH must accompany Caution, Stray, Auditors, Administrators, Executors, and all other transient Notices.

THE BODUGGER.

THIS wonderful article, just patented, is some

thing enterely new, and never before offered agents, who are wanted everywhere. Full pariculars sent free. Address SHAW & CLARK Biddeford, Maine March 6, 1861-1y.

TATEMENT of the Clearfield County Bank for the month ending February 28th, 1861. ASSETS. Bills discounted. Pennsylvania State loans, 20.214 75 5,507 94 Due from other banks, 4.403 85 Notes of other banks, 1.130 00 Checks, drafts. &c. 673 09 223 19

Expense of plate engraving ac.

282 15 LIABILITIES. Capital stock, paid in, Notes in circulation, 15,545 00 Due depositers. 8.901 45 Interest and exchange, 842 60

764 75

JAMES B. GRAHAM, Cashier. Clearfield. Pa., February 6, 1861.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is here by given, that the following accounts have been examined and passed by me, and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs legatees, creditors, and all others in any other way interested, and will be presented to the next Or phans' Court of Clearfield county, to be held at he Court House, in the Borough of Clearfield. commencing on the Third Monday of March, 1861

for confirmation and allowance : The Administration account of John Beers, Ad ministrator, of all and singular the goods and hattles, rights and credits which were of Goorge Souder, late of the township of Bogge, in the county of Clearfield, deceased

The account of John L. Rex. Administrator, of all and singular the goods and chattels. &c. of John Anderson, late of the township of Pike, is he county Clearfield, deceased.

The final account of Miles S. Spencer, Adminis rator, of all and singular the goods and chattels. rights and credits which were of Hannah Spen eer (or Wall) late of Penn township, Clearfield county, deceased

The final account of Miles S. Spencer, Adminis rator, of all and singular the goods and chattels rights and credits which were of Nancy Spencer. ate of Penn tp., Clearfield co.. dec'd JAMES WRIGLEY, Register.

Clearfield, Pa., February 13, 1861 ICENSE 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 28 1856, entitled "An Act to regulate the sale of In toxicating Liquors," &c. Henry Goodlander, Tavern, Brady township. R. W. Moore, Tavern, Brady township Henry Waple, Tavern, Boggs township.

Edward Albert, Tavern. Boggs township. George D. Lanich, Tavern, Clearfield borough David Johnston, Tavern, Clearfield borough Daniel M. Weaver, Tavern. Curwensville boro Benjamin Bloom, Tavern, Curwensville boro' Wm. A. Mason, Tavern, Curwensville borough John Jordan, Tavern, Guelich township. David Smith. Tavern, Knox township. W. W. Anderson, Tavern, Penn township. John Sheeser, Tavern, Union township. Lawrence Flood, Tavern, Covington township Benjamin Snyder, Tavern, Covington town p Wm#W. Worrell. Tavern, Chest township. John Sulfridge, Tavern Goshen township W. Woodward, Tavern, Huston township. J. Haines, Tavern, Beccaria township.

Eli Fy, Tavern, Brady township. Valentine Hoffman, Tavern, Covington town p Jacob Mock, Tavern, Morris township. Wm. M. Merrell, Tavern, Morris township. William Reed, Tavern, Brady township George Albert, Tavern, Bradford township Leopold Broncel, Tavern, Covington township Richard Mossop, Mercantile, Clearfield boro' Nicholas Verbeck, Tavern, Covington town'p. JOHN L. CUTTLE.

HERIFF'S SALES .- By virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield couny, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the Borough f Clearfield, on MONDAY THE 18TH DAY OF MARCH, 1861, the following described Real

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 Maines, and on the north by lands of Wm. Walk er, containing one hundred acres and allowance. more or less, and about thirty-five acres cleur-t, with hewed log house and double log barn ereed 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 41 acres, with smail log cabin house and round log stable erected thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of David Turner.

ALSO-By virtue of a writ of alias Levari Farias, the following described Real Estate, viz: A certain tract of land situate in Boggs town ship, Clearfield county, Pa., beginning at a post thence by Walter Stewarts 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 perces, thence by John Taylor survey north one hundred perches containing one hundred acres, being the north-west corner of the John Montgomery survey. Seized. taken in execution, and to be sold as the proper-

taken in execution, the ty of Jonas H. Peters.

F. G. MILLER, Sheriff Sheriff's Office, Clearfield, Feb. 27, 1861.

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DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE BELLINGHAM'S CELEBRATED

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ondon, 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 fine growth of new hair. Applied according to directions, it will turn RED or towy hair DARK, and restore gray hair to its origina color, leaving it soft, smooth, and flexible. The "Onguent" is an indispensable article in every gentleman's toilet, and after one week's use they would not for any consideration be without it.

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