

BY SAMUEL J. ROW

CLEARFIELD, PA., APRIL 3, 1861.

WHAT HAS MODERN DEMOCRACY DONE! The party calling itself the "Democracy" has held power for the last eight years, up to the 4th of March-four years under Pierce and signs himself "Secretary of the Treasury"four under Buchanan. During this time it has always had a large majority in the United States Senate, which is one branch of Congress, and has generally been stronger than any other one party in the House of Representatives, which is the other branch. No law could be passed that did not meet its approbation, for every law would have to pass each branch of Congress and be sanctioned by the President, and two of these were always on the side of modern Democracy. During that time the same party has wielded the entire immense patronage of the government. Thus entrenched in power that party has exerted a controlling influence, far and wide, over the affairs of the nation. And, during this reign of power, what has it done? Has it made the country more prosperous? Not at all. It leaves it In a state of dissolution and ruin. It hands over to its successor the public affairs in a more embarrassed and perplexed condition than ever they were since the beginning of the government. The people want economy and purity and patriotism in the administration they place in power. Did they get any of these things in the last administration? Not one of them. The administration, so far from using economy, was noted for extravagance. The yearly expenditures were increased more than twenty millions of dollars beyond what was before spent in one year in a time of peace. And in the midst of peace and uninterrupted trade the administration plunged the country in debt by borrowing many millions every few months, to support its extravagant expenditures. On investigaation it is found, that embezzlement and fraud that the administration of Buchanan has been the most extravagant and corrupt in the annals of American history. It is found that, at least two members of the cabinet, Cobb and Floyd, are traitors at heart, and go forth from their high offices to plot treason and assist in breaking up the Union. The one leaves the Treasury in a most ruinous condition, destitute of money and shattered in credit. And It appears that the other, by his illegal malpractice and connivance, has assisted in robbing the Treasury of six or seven millions of dollars; whilst multitudes of smaller peculations are brought to light, by which the Treasury has been robbed of millions more. Other leading men and controlling spirits of the party, such as Jefferson Davis, Toombs, and Bevjamin, go home to play the traitor and divide the country. Yet these are the men whose speeches have been circulated among us under Democratic auspices, to teach us lessons of wisdom, patriotism, and love for the Union. Such is the character and end of modern Democratic rule. But is it any wonder that such would be the end of a party con trolled by such leaders? So greatly have the Breckinridge politicians of the north been under the influence of these men, that even now they speak of the traitors in terms of the highest respect, if not of praise, and boldly endeavor to convince the freemen of the

GOV. HOUSTON AND THE CONSPIRATORS .- Pri vate information received from Texas gives re liable assurance that Gov. Houston intends to resist the conspirators who aim at the possession of State power by deposing him from the Executive chair, in order to carry out their designs of disunion. He has refused to recognize the proceedings of the bogus Convention, representing a factions minority in the State, and the malcontents intend to coerce him if possible. This experiment may involve s collision in Texas and, if the Governor formally calls upon the President for aid in suppressing rebellion, or the proper execution of the laws, he cannot refuse to furnish it. Some such requisition is expected, unless affairs should assume an unexpected phase in that region. Since Gov. Houston addressed his letter to Gen. Twiggs, he has repented of that error, and now seems willing to retrieve it.

land of the Divine authority and excel-

A WEIGHTY DECISION .- The Supreme Court ot California (Judges Field, Cope, and Baldwin) has affirmed the judgment of the Court below, whereby it was established that the owner of land in California under a patent from the United States owns all that grows upon or is buried within that land-owns from the center of gravity to the top of the ighest tree—the same as is our older States. In 1853, that same Court decided that the minerals imbedded in such lands belonged to the State, by virtue of Spanish-Mexican law and the principle of Eminent Domain. That decision is now completely reversed, by a unanimous decision rendered on the 25th ult., and the right of the owner of the soil to the minerals contained therein declared absolute. The parties litigant were Moore against Shaw may now be considered settled.

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NAVIGATION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

The main object of Mr. Jefferson and the men of his day in the purchase of Louisiana at a very heavy expense for that period of this country's weakness and comparative poverty, was to secure the control of the Mississippi from its far-reaching tributaries to its mouth. This was justly deemed an object of prime importance, an essential condition of national independence and prosperity; and if so important then-long before the invention of the steamboat-it is vastly more so now. Yet it looks as if this great boon, purchased at so large a price, and cherished ever since as one of our country's greatest national glories, was about to be rudely snatched from us, not by the over-matching power of foreign enemies, but by domestic traitors. On this subject, the Chicago Tribune, of last week says :

"The terms upon which the Mississippi river can be hereafter navigated by citizens of the United States of America, are published by C. G. Memminger of South Carolina, who supposed to be acting under Jeff. Davis's government. Mr. Memminger's regulations are highly refreshing to all of us who reflect how Louisiana was bought with Federal dollars for the express purpose of giving to the Northwest a free outlet to the ocean. The first regulation pertains to vessels entering the "Confederate States" from points above their northern limits. Mr. Memminger says that the Collector of the port of Norfolk, or Nelm's landing, in the State of Mississippi, shall board all vessels or craft of whatever description entering said Confederate States, and compel the master thereof to exhibit two copies of his manifest, setting forth his cargo, destination, etc. After a sufficient time spent in smelling, measuring and gauging the cargo, the collector shall give the master a permit to proceed on his course, written upon the back of one of the manifests-the other to be retained by the said collector. All flat-boats loaded with coal if destined for any point which is not a port of entry, must pay duties on the same then and there. All vessels destined for ports of entry, having received the permit of the collector of Norfolk, or Nelm's Landing, shall be allowed respectively, under a complicated system of appraisement, inspection, surveying, bonding, can. et cetera. We have frequently called attention to the fact that there can be no such thing as free navigation of the Mississippi while any State, or any number of States, south of us assume the right to place any restrictions whatever on the ocean bound products of the Northwest. We have examined Mr. Memminger's circular quite carefully, and we find that the right to levy duties, fees, imposts and all manner of embarrassments on commerce is fully and distinctly assumed. It is true that no duties are imposed by the present tariff of Jeff. Davis's government on the principal products of the Northwest. This liberality may proceed from motives of self interest or from fear of the outraged millions inhabiting the Upper Mississippi and its tributaries, or from both combined. But the right to tax every pound of freight shipped from Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, Memphis, St. Louis or Galena, destined for Havana, New York, Liverpool or any other port in the world, is distinctly assumed. In view of this plainly declared fact, it is impossible to see how war is to be avoided, whether in the Union or out of the Union. It is impossible to see how Henry Clay's prediction in 1850 is not in fair way of meeting a bloody fulfillment : ""If this Union shall become separated, new Unions, new Confederacies, will arise; and with respect to this-if there be any-I hope there is no one in the Senate-before whose imagination is fliting the idea of a great Southern Confederacy to take possession of the Balize and the Mississippi, I say in my place, never! never! NEVER! will we who occupy the broad waters of the Mississippi and its upper tributaries consent that any foreign flag shall float at the Balize, or upon the turrets of the Crescent City-never ! NEVER !"

THE NEW TARIFF.

New York is a great importing and commercial city; and anything calculated to diminish the imports of the country will meet with almost unanimous opposition there. Hence several newspapers of that city urge a modification or suspension of the tariff law enacted by the late Congress. This, however, they will not be able to accomplish. Notwithstanding the importance, the wealth, and the power of this importing interest in the eastern cities, it is well for the general interests of the safe. country-it is well for the whole countrythat this one great interest, whose influence is so immense, by reason of its power of concentrated action, having failed in the opposition it made to the passage of this tariff—is to fail in this further opposition which they are stirring up against it-ip the hope that even now they can prevent it going into operation by obtaining a call for an extra session to remodify it; a course which they calculate on as likely to result altogether to their mindas the whole question would be sent adrift once more, with the maelstrom of political convulsion inevitable in the way. But their hope, we trust, is only a "forlorn" one-very brave, but brave because of desperation. Certain it is that no tariff that would promote the general interests of the country-that would foster its growing manufactures, and create a revenue to meet the requirements af the government-no tariff adequate to attain these ends--would receive the support of the importing interest which so strenuously resisted the Morrill bill, and yet resists that modification of it which the late Congress passed, and which is now the law. This clamor against it on their part is only evi dence that they fear it-fear the very trial of of it, lest the people, experiencing the benefits resulting from it, would resist all after attempts to interfere with it, or secede from the principles on which it is based. Spite of all this interested clamor, then, we say-let the law go into operation and have a fair trial-It is certainly based upon correct principles, although it may be detective in some of its details. It is not, however, the details but with. The importing interest is in this respect like the slave interest-at varience with the general interest of the great body of the American people, and we protest against either being permitted to dictate the policy of the country.

A SOUTHERN OPINION .- The New York Ob server has not been accused of anti-slavery ism hitherto, but to stand by the Union is to be reckoned an abolitionist in the southern conderacy now, or such a journal would never get such a letter as this from one of its southern subscribers :

We cannot sustain a poper that inoculates opinions and doctrines so hostile to the interests of the South. You support the Crittenden resolutions, which are mere milk and waand Fremont against Flower, and the point ter. You make great glorification over Eth-may now be considered settled. eridge's, Clemens', Gilmer's, and Johnson's Hon. George W. Scrapton, member of tors to the South and to their constituents. Congress from the 12th district in this State | You are great Union men, but we can preceive died on Sunday, at his residence in Scranton, the cloven foot. You are black-republicans, and turning around at night to tertuhas, and continued to the end of the journey, and found Lincolnites, and abolitionists in disguise.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

"THE SNEAKING TRAITORS OF THE NORTH." The New York Atlas, one of the ablest old boldly put forth for the adoption or rejection line Democratic papers of the North, has a of the American people by the Hon. A. H. line Democratic papers of the North, has a strong artical with the foregoing heading, and though stronger in language than we can approve, yet doubtless, in its facts, substantially true. It calls things by their right names, and may be the only way to meet a "class of persons, who under a thin veneering of pretended love for the Union, are profoundly steeped in treason. They talk of patriotism, and at the forever, all the agitating questions relating to same time are chuckling at the humiliating our peculiar institution -African Slavery as it position in which the administration is placed by being obliged to give up Fort Sumter, and to tolerate others acts of the secessionists which weaken our government at home and present revolution. JEFFERSON, in his forerender it contemptible abroad. These North- cast, had anticipated this, as the 'rock upon ern secessionists, in their disguise, are the very men that the Southern secessionists rely upon for encouragement and assistance in their resistance to the general government. They are cunningly poisoning the public mind, and are continually informing the people of the South that the North will be divided in the case of a collision between the secessionists and the general government."

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS .- The first international difficulty with the Southern Confederacy has occurred in Brooklyn, in the case of Patrick McCluskey-whose name betrays his origin-who was brought before a Justice, yesterday, on a charge of intoxication. he denied the right of the court to try him, as he was a citizen of the Southern Confederacy, in proof of which he pulled a small Palmetto flag out of his pocket and flourished it defiantly before the justice. The Court, however, did not recognize the right of secession, individually or by States, so Patrick was convicted, fined \$10 and costs, and in default of payment was sent to jail for ten days, protesting vehemently that "it would be the occasion of war" between the United States and the "Confederate States of America."

AN ENCOURAGING EPISTLE.—The Editor of the Illinois State Journal has received the following chaste and encouraging epistle from a secessionist, who, it seems, has been reading must stop at Norfolk, or Nelm's Landing, and | that paper: Springfield Journal .- Allow a disunionist to say your editorials are particularly noticed South. Your talk is just the thing we like to hear. Give us hell, we like to hear it. We defy the Government and all such hell-hounds as your paper and followers to pay duties to the collectors of said ports to alter our purposes. We are all right here -our course is marked out-change it if you A SECESSIONIST.

> THE FLAG OF THE AMERICAN UNION .- A few days since, Judge William Lawrence, of Logan county, Ohio, caused the following order to be entered upon the journal of his Court :-"It is hereby ordered that the sheriff of Logan county be, and hereby is directed at every term of this Court, to erect upon the dome of the Court House in Bellefontaine, a suitable standard with the flag of the American Union thereon, and the same shall there remain during the sessions of this Court, as an evidence of devotion to the 'Constitution, the Union, and the enforcement of the laws."

"LOOK AT IT !"-Two or three years since a prominent American gentleman, visiting Europe, called upon Mr. W., our Minister to that his object was to play that mad drama famous sculpture in the City of Berlin. Our "representative abroad" folded his arms, threw back his head, in admiring attitude, and exploded in this brilliant exclamation : "Look at it! now arn't that a splendid statoot?" The story is told of him, too, that when he paid his respect to the King for the first time. he drove up to the palace in a cab, and a very seedy one at that.

A SIGNIFICANT INDICATION .- A gentleman residing in Iowa writes that the land offices in different sections of the West are flooded with applications for information from Southern people. These applications are generally made in writing and refer to the state of atfairs existing in the South as rendering emigration to the North desirable. Many of these applications come from as far South as Texas and Louisiana. The fact is, the "reign of terror" prevailing in the "Cotton States" must ere long drive tens of thousands of the best inhabitants away.

VIRGINIA .- The secessionists claim to have gained a few votes in the Convention from the ranks of the Unionists, but still the latter have a controlling majority. This apparent accession to the strength of the disruption party is owing to the fact that some members were Union men on such impracticable conditions that they might as well have been classed with the secessionists from the first. While they were elected by the votes of the Unionists, they are really the worst kind of destructives. We think the State at large is

ANOTHER INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION .- I has been fully decided that the National exhited in 1862. The Commissioners appointed by the English Government have come to a building. The Bank of England has offered to advance the required funds, and a contract will at once be made with two eminent firms who sent in the lowest tender, and who have jointly agreed to execute the work.

Something New .- An improvement has been made in sugar refining in New York, by which, says the World, syrup made from common Muscovado molasses, is pronounced by sugar refiners who have tested it, as being nearly, if not equal, to sugar house syrup which is sold for family use. The process of refining involves an expense of about one cent per gallon. The process is entirely mechanical, no acids being used.

GENEROUS .- The Rev. Thos. K. Beec brother of Henry Ward, walking through Elmira, saw a poor widow, who had no one to help her, sawing her wood. Immediately off went his overcoat and muffler, and sound ministerial muscle soon finished the little pile she had. The next day a cord of wood was laid before the widow's door, and sawed and piled by two men-the pay coming out of the Reverend Beecher's pocket.

A Love AFFAIR .- The guests in the Indianapolis Hotel were startled one day last week by the efforts of an unsophisticated young country girl to stab a man in the parlor who had lured her from her home under the promthe principle that New York is quarrelling ise of marriage. Preferring matrimony to death, the seducer relented, the knot was tied, and harmony again restored.

FOR THE UNION NAKED .- An enthusiastic Union man in California thus closes a business letter: "California is upright, downright and outright for the Union, whatever its Legislature may say or do. No buzzard, bat, owl, pelican, nigger, bear or wolf flag shall ever flap treason from its folds while there lives a pioneer to pull it down."

TAXES IN MISSISSIPPI .- The Mississippians are already experiencing the benefits of secession. There is already a special tax levied of 50 per cent, and if they get through their career, says a Louisiana paper, without having was performed, a dispatch was received stating Thomas II Forces their taxes increased more than 500 per cent, that Showden was already married, having a J. C. Brenner they will come out well indeed.

firting with the Senoritas."

BOW THE KNEE.

Attention is directed to the position now Stephens, of Georgia, now Vice President of the Confederate States, and the master mind of that Heptarchy. In order that the reader may have his views set forth in his own language, we take the following extract from his speech at Savannah, on the 21st Instant : "The new Constitution has put to rest,

exists amongst us-the proper status of the negro in our form of civilization. This was the immediate cause of the late rupture and which the old Union would split.' He was right. What was conjecture with him is now a realized fact. But whether he fully comprehended the great truth upon which that rock stood and stands, may be doubted. The prevailing ideas entertained by him and most of the leading statesmen at the time of the formation of the old Constitution, were that the enslavement of the African was in violation of the laws of nature; that it was wrong in principle, socially, morally and politically. It was an evil they knew not well how to deal with, but the general opinion of the men of that day, was that somehow or other, in the order of Providence, the institution would be evanescent and pass away. This idea, though not incorporated in the Constitution, was the prevailing idea at the time. The Constitution, it is true, secured every essential guaranty to the institution while it should last, and hence no argument can be justly used against the constitutional guarantees thus secured, because of the common sentiment of the day. Those ideas, however, were was an error. It was a sandy foundation, and the idea of a Government built upon it, when the storm came and the wind blew, it fell.'

Our new Government is founded upon exactly the opposite idea; its foundations are laid, its corner-stone rests, upon the great truth, that the negro is not equal to the white man. That Slavery,-subordination to the superior race, is his natural and normal condition. [Applause.] This, our new Government, is the first, in the history of the world, based upon this great physical, philosophical and moral truth."

It is not our object says, the Pittsburg Gazette, at present to combat these monstrous doctrines, or rather assumptions, which are Bills discounted. admitted to be at varience with the earlier doctrines of the Republic, and which we all know to be at war with the general moral sense of Christendom, and with all our ideas of justice and humanity. What we wish to do is to warn our people of a danger which is looming up in the dark and stormy future. Stationary, ac. : : : : This speech is a platform upon which the advocates of slavery intend to make a stand, and upon which they hope to prevail. Up to the time of the vote upon the question of Secession in Georgia, Mr. Stephens was regarded as the leader of the Union party; but when the ordinance of Secession passed, he put his name to it, and has ever since been a leading man in the Secession movement. Some hoped out, and then, when a popular reaction should take place, lead his State back into the Union. But we now see that his views are far more radical than was at first supposed, and that he is laboring, not so much to subvert the government as to change its principles. There is evidence of the existence of a great conspiracy to found a new government "upon exactly the opposite idea" entertained by the framers

of the present government. To effect this the majority of the American people are to be persuaded to adopt that "opposite idea." All the slave States are presumed to be ready for that now. To give that idea practical force all they have to do is to discard the old Constitution and adopt the new. This, it is calculated, will restore unity and peace to the slave States, and throw the war into the free States. The Union will then be broken into two great divisions. The democratic party will then be resuscitated, and to it will be given the work of reconstruction, npon democratic principles, which, for a long time, have been nothing more nor less than such as Southern politicians dictated. The doctrines which have been maintained by the leaders and presses of that party are in strict accordance with those of the new Montgomery Constitution, and the teachings of Stephens, as above quoted. Already have many of them declared the new Constitution to be an improvement upon the old, and that their party in the North are "in perfect agreement" with the secessionists. It is expected that thousands who deprecate and dread civil war will gladly adopt this peace measure; that others who cannot bear the idea of a dismemberment J. G. Hartswick. of the Union will eagerly barter away the principle involved for the hope of reunion; and last, but not least, that the mercantile classes will agree to any thing likely to preserve to them the trade of the South. Thus do they hope to drive the line northward and northward, capturing State after State, until the whole, or at least the greater part, shall be absorbed. Then, so far as human powers | John D. Thom of resistance can go, slavery will be supreme,

Freedom is fought and won." SPECIE IN THE SOUTH .- The Savannah people are bothered for specie. The News thus complains: "Our merchants complain of the hardship of having to pay 5 per cent premium for gold with which to pay duties on their imports. By a tabular statement published in the New-York papers, it appears that upward of \$19,000,000 in specie has been received in this country from England within the last three months. Now, it is fair to set down at least two-thirds of the amount of specie to the J. Ferguson, conf account of the cotton exported from the South to England. If this specie is in return for our cotton, will any one inform us why a large portion of it does not find its way South? Why is it that our banks, who control the cotton, have not an abundance of specie with which to enable our merchants to pay their duties? Will some of our merchants who are familiar with commercial and banking operation informs us why, with the immense influx of specie from Europe, it commands a premi-

on this all-important question, and you will

see that the hardest struggle we ever engaged

in is probably just before us. Mr. Seward

CAUGHT NICELY .- A man named Lewis Snowden, an engineer on the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad, as we learn from The Bucyrus Journal, was married at that place a few days ago. A few minutes after the ceremony A PLEASANT BERTH. - The Times' corres- The newly-made wife demanded that the matpondent says that the Gautemala mission pays | ter be cleared up, and she and Snowden startextra for Honduras. The duties are light— reaching that city, he left the train, and has consisting of swinging all day in a hammock not since been heard of. The injured woman all true as reported to her by telegraph.

um of 5 per cent in Savannah"

DIRECT TRADE. - The Charleston Mercury concludes an editorial on "Direct Trade," with the following significant language There is but one solitary stumbling block in the way of direct trade. A reconstruction of the Slave States with any of the Northern, Free, importing States will at once, in our judgement, strike "direct trade" to the ground. New-York has the track. She has the accumulated capital, and she has the custom. Nor can any possible efforts at the South divert her trade from her, except through the operation of two distinct nationalities. This will do it, as we have shown, most effectually. And nothing else will. Any political connection with New-York will again bind us, very vassals in commerce, at the wheels of her triumphal car. Her rod will again be over us; and, with her accumulated capital and establised business, no power can arrest it. Let us look well to this matter in the future. There are specks upon the Southern horizon that ere long may become dark and muttering clouds. We fear reconstruction on the basis of the new Constitution.

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 notices, as follows: - All Cautions with \$1: Strays, \$1; Auditors' notices, \$1,50; Administrators' and Executors' notices, \$1,50, each ; and all other transient Notices at the same rates

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby caution-ed against purchasing or meddling with the following property new in the hands of Wm. Jordan of Lumber-city, to wit: One gray horse, One bay horse. One yearling heiffer, One 2-horse wagon, 2 set harness, and a variety of farming uten fundamentally wrong. They rested upon the | sils, as the same belong to me and are subject to assumption of the equality of races. This my order, and have only been left with said Jor-SAMUEL KIRK. Lumber city, April 3, 1861-3tp.

NEW STORE .- The subscriber has opened a new store at Williamsville, Clearfield county, Pa., where he will keep constantly on hand a gen eral assortment of DRY-GOODS, GROCE-RIES, PROVISIONS, &c., which he will sell for cash, or exchange for Timber, Boards, Shingles, Grain, Country Produce, &c. He will be pleased to have all who wish to purchase any of the above articles to give him a call JAMES E. WATSON.

Williamsville, April 3d, 1861-3m. STATEMENT of the Clearfield County Bank

for the month ending March 30th, 1861 ASSETS. Pennsylvania State loans, 21,358 75 5.212 15 Specie. : : : : Due from other banks, 3.760 17 Notes of other banks, 1,170 00 Checks, drafts, &c. : 519 00 Furniture. : Expense of plate engraving ac. 304 83 LIABILITIES. Capital stock. paid in, : : \$24,900 00

JAMES B. GRAHAM, Cashier.

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Notes in circulation, : : 19.680 00 Due depositers, : : Interest and exchange, 6.535 97 994 25 Clearfield, Pa., April 3, 1861. IST OF RETAILERS of Foreign and Dofield, for 1861, subject to the payment of License. RESIDENCE. CLASS, TOPAY. NAMES. John Robison Beccaria town'p 14 Wm. R. Dickinson Jeremiah Cooper Mary & Catharine Wright & Co. Groom, Dieaty & Co. Lionel W. Weld Samuel Hegarty Charles J. Pusey John Robison Eli W. Brady. Bell township, H. L. Henderson S. T. Hoover. Wm Lumadue. Boggs township, H. Waple, confect. A. Montgomery, Brady township, Jacob Kuntz. John Carlile, Thos. Montgomery. Daniel Goodlander. F. K. Arnold. Samuel Arnold Matthew Forcee Bradford town'p, Edward Williams, Wm. Albert, E. McMasters, Burnside town'p James McMurray, Patchin & Sons. Wm. Hunter, Chest township James Curry, Reed & Weaver, Clearfield Boro' Moore & Etzweiler. Richard Mossop, Graham & Boynton, Wm F. Irwin C. Kratzer & Sons, Merrell & Bigler, Leonard, Finney & Co Bankers " Francis Condriet. Covington tp P. T. Hegarty. John Barmoy. Valentine Huffman, c. Curwensy. Boro' J. & J. F. Irwin, A. Montgomery, H. Patton, Hipple & Co. J. Stephen Graff, conf. J. F. Stiner. Decatur township, 14 and the government based upon what Stephens Drum, Lippene calls "the great, physical philosophical and moral truth," that negroes were made to be Girard township, 14 slaves, and that the ideas held on this subject Augustus Leconte, Wm. F. Humphrey, by the fathers of the Republic, "were fundamentally wrong." Look at the combination Ellis Irwin & Son, Goshen town'p, of interests and prejudices arrayed against us A. B. Shaw.

was mistaken when he said, "The battle of Phoenix Lumber Co. P. Sneeringer & Co. Huston town'p Hiram Woodward Wm. Brady, David McGeehan. Jordan township Swan & Hartshorn, Wm. B. Hegarty, William Sankey, Karthaus twn'p, 14 R. J. Havnes. James Forrest Lawrence town'p, 14 John Broomall Lumber-city Boro'14 Wright & Co., J. L. Curby, Morris township, 14 Fowler & Jones Swarts & Bowers, J. C. Brenner, Russell McMurray, New Washington John Flegal. Penn township, W. W. Anderson, c

Thomas H. Forcee.

Fox & Souder.

J. A. Hegarty

Holt, Wilson & Holt,

Graham town'p,

Guelich town'p,

Dan. E Brubaker, Union townshsp, 14 John Sheeser. D. J. McCann, Woodward twn'p, 14 Thomas Henderson, Jude Whitcomb & Son, John M. Chase, M. Steinkirchner Morris township PATENT MEDICINES Ed. Williams Bradford town'p Clearfield Boro' C. D. Watson Woods & Barrett Curwensville Boro' E. A. Irvin Graham town'p Morris township

RESTAURANT. Ed. Goodwin Curwensville Boro' 4 5 00 NOTICE—An appeal will be held on Tuesday the 7th day of May, at the Commissioners' Office in Clearfield Borough, when and where all who feel themselves aggrieved by the above appraisement, can attend if they see proper.

ELLIS R. LIVERGOOD,

LOR SALE .- A good two-horse wagon with Bex, New Millport, Clearfield co., Pa. Mar20-p.

WANTED-A person to dig coal. A good Chance will be given. Apply to George Tate, about one and a half miles south-east of Clearfield Borough. March 20, 1860

DR. JEFFERSON LITZ, having located at Gra-hamton, Clearfield county, Pa., will attend promptly to all professional business entrusted to his care. He may at all times be found at his of. fice or at the resdence of Dr. B. F. Akely when not professionally engaged. March 13, 1861

CAUTION. - The public are hereby cautioned against harboring or trusting my two minor children. Aquill and Jane Waln. at I am determined to pay no debts of their contracting from this date. ISAIAH WALN. Grampian Hills.March 1, 1861-m13-3t. this date

THE BODUGGER.

THIS wonderful article, just patented, is some-thing entirely new, and never before offered to agents, who are wanted everywhere. Fall par-March 6, 1861-1y. Biddeford Vo. Biddeford, Maine !

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby caution-tioned against harboring or trusting my son John D. Glasgow, as I will pay no debts of his contracting from and after this date. And any person or persons so harboring him must abide the consequences.

JAMES GLASSOW. Home, March 4, 1861-m13-3tp.

"AUTION .- All persons are hereby caption. U ed against purchasing or meddling with a certain promisory note given by me to Samuel Se-bring, dated July 3d, 1857, and calling for Twenty dollars, as I will not pay the same, never having received value therefor. SAMUEL BRICKLEY New Washington, March 27, 1861-p.

REMOVAL.—The undersigned would inform his friends and customers that he has removed his VENITIAN BLIND MANUFACTO. RY from No. 211 Arch Street, to No. 136 North Second Street, above Arch, where he will be happy to see his old customers and the Public in gen GEO, W. ZIMMERMAN. N. B. Old Blinds repaired and returned. Philadelphia. March 27, 1861-4t.

DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.-Letter A of Administration on the Estate of James Wilson, late of Chest township, Clearfield county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the under signed, 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. D. J. CATHCART, of Knox tp... March 20, 1861-6t. Administration

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against buying or in any way medding with the following property, now in possession of Bunjamin F Kline, in Decatur twp., to wit: One Iron-gray Horse, one Iron-gray Stud Horse, Harness for two horses, one 2-horse wagon wagon also one Iron-gray Mare, in possession of D. D. Kline, in Decatur tp . as the above property be longs to me and is only left with the Klines on loan and subject to my order, or by my agent D. Kline. CATHARING KLINE. Decatur tp., March 16, 1861 pd.

DHOTOGRAPHIC NEWS .- CHARLES HOLES & CO., beg leave to inform the citize s of Clearfield and vicinity, that they will remain for a short time yet, in this place with their car, for the purpose of affording all persons a chance to get a first class Photograph or Ambrotype of themselves or family, from a Miniature to Life size. Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes copied on short notice. Having had several years experience, in the eastern cities, they feel confident that they can please all who may give them a call. Pictures taken equally as well in cloudy as in clear weather. Price, 25 cents and up-Clearfield, March 13, 1861.

DATENT MICA LAMP CHIMNEY .- A Lamp Chimney that will not Break! great invention commends itself to every one using Coal Oils Lamps. It gives more light, requires less cleaning and will not break by the heat or cold, falling, or any ordinary usage. For sale by Storekeepers generally throughout the U.S., and the Canadas, and Wholesale by the Manufacturers and Patentee. HORNING & HUMPHREY. No. 321, N. Second Street, Philad's.

N. B. A large and superior stock of Coal (ii) Lamps, always on hand, at prices defying competition. Also, the Portland Coal Oil, at Manufac March 13, 1861-4t.

CHAIRS !! CHAIRS !!! CHAIRS !!!! NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY !!!

The undersigned has now on hand, at his Furni ture Rooms on Market St., Clearfield, Pa. a short distance west of Litz'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 FOR CASH. 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. STIRRING TIMES IN PHILADEL PHIA! - Tremendous Excitement among the Masses !!! - EXCITING FOOT BACE between the Philadelphia Police and a notorious Forger and counterfetter, James Buchanan Cross !!!! Cross Recaptured !!!!!—It seems to be the general opin ion in Clearfield, that if Cross had worn a pair Frank Short's French-ealf Boots, that he would not be taken yet. However, Shorty is not much put out at missing his custom; but would atounce to all Breckinridge, Douglas, Lincoln on Bell men, and women and children in Clearfield. and Sinnemahoning in particular, that he is prepared to furnish them with Boots. Shoes and Gai

ters of any style or pattern, stiched, sewed or peg-ged, (and as he is a short fellow) on short notice. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange and cash not refused Repairing done in the near est manner and charges moderate, at the Short Shoe Shop on Second Street, opposite Reed, Wea-ver & Co's store. FRANK SHORT. N. B. Findings for sale.

IMPORTANT CHANGE OF LOCATION GRAHAM, BOYNTON & CO.,

Desire to inform the oitizens of Clearfield and vicinity, that they have removed their store to the NEW BRICK BUILDING recently erected by James B Graham, Esq. 48 Market street, Clearfield, where they will be please

ed to accommodate all who may favor them with a call. Their stock consists of a general assort ment of the very best Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD-WARE, CUTLERY, QUEENS-WARE, CEDAR & WILLO

BONNETS, DRUGS, PAINTS, AC., &C. Their stock of Dry Goods consists in part of such si Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Tweeds, Vestings

Muslins, Ticking, Checks, Calicues, Chintzes Ginghams, Canton and Wool Flannels. De Laines, Cashmeres, Silks, Plaids, Shawls Brilliants, Hosiery, Gloves, etc., etc. Also, a great variety of Ladies' Boots and Galters Misses and Childrens Shoes; Mens', Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps, with a large

selection of useful notions, among which are Perfumery, Cloth and Hair Brushes, Fancy Soaps, Pens and Pen-holders, Combs, de. together with many other useful notions, all of which will be sold low for Cash, or in exchange for approved country produce. As their stock entirely new, and purchased on the most advants geous terms, they feel confident that they can sell goods to the advantage of the buyer. Step in and examine for yourselves, before purchasing elsewhere. Remember the new store is the place. Mar 27, 1861. GRAHAM, BOYNTON & CO.

LARGE ASSORTMENT of Fancy China ware A and other articles, suitable for Christman HARTSWICK'S April 3, 1861. Mercantile Appraiser. I dresents, for sale at