



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.

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 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 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 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 investigation it is found, that embezzlement and fraud have been practised to a fearful extent; and 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 practice and connivance, has assisted in robbing the Treasury of six or seven millions of dollars; whilst multitudes of smaller pecuniations 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 Benjamin, 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 controlled by such leaders? So grossly 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 land of the Divine authority and excellence of Slavery.

Gov. HOUSTON AND THE CONSPIRATORS.—Private information received from Texas gives reliable 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 factious minority in the State, and the malcontents intend to coerce him if possible. This experiment may involve a 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.

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 signs himself "Secretary of the Treasury," as 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 Nema'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 must stop at Norfolk, or Nema's Landing, and 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 Nema's Landing, shall be allowed to pay duties to the collectors of said ports respectively, under a complicated system of appraisement, inspection, surveying, bonding, etc. 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 States, in the Union, 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 liberal policy may proceed from motives of selfishness, 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 it is to be avoided, when we speak of the Union or 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 fitting 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 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 he is directed at every term of this Court, to erect upon the dome of the Court-house in Bellefontaine, a 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 Prussia, and in company with him, visited a famous sculpture in the City of Berlin. Our "representative abroad" folded his arms, threw back his head, in admiring attitude, and exclaimed, "What a splendid statue!" "Look at it now! that a splendid statue!" 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 affairs existing in the South as rendering emigration to the North impracticable. 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.

VIROGINIA.—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 in 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 safe.

ANOTHER INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—It has been fully decided that the National exhibition held in England in 1851 shall be repeated in 1862. The Commissioners appointed by the English Government have come to a resolution as to the precise character of the building. The Bank of England has offered to advance the required funds, and a contract will at once be made with two eminent artists 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. Beecher, brother of Henry and walking through Elmira, saw a poor widow who had no one to help her, saving her wood. Immediately off went his overcoat and muffler, and sound ministerial muscle soon finished the little pile of wood. The next day a cord of wood was laid before the widow's door, and saved and piled by two men—the pay coming out of the Reverend Beecher's pocket.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

"THE SNEAKING TRAITORS OF THE NORTH."—The New York Atlas, one of the ablest old line Democratic papers of the North, has a strong article with the foregoing heading, and though stronger in language than we can approve, yet doubtless, in its facts, substantially true. It calls them 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 same time are chuckling at the humiliating position in which the administration is placed by being obliged to give up Fort Sumter, and to tolerate other acts of the secessionists which weaken our government at home and render it contemptible abroad. These Northern 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 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 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 alter our purposes. We are all right here—our course is marked out—change it if you can. A SECESSIONIST.

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 the property of 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.

THE SNEAKING TRAITORS OF THE NORTH.—Attention is directed to the position now boldly put forth for the adoption or rejection of the American people by the Hon. A. H. 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, forever, all the agitating questions relating to our peculiar institution—African Slavery as it exists amongst us—the proper status of the negro in our form of civilization. This was the immediate cause of the late rupture and present revolution. JEFFERSON, in his forecast, had anticipated this, as the 'rock upon which the old Union would split.' He was right. What was his 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 against their better knowledge that they gave their sanction to the act, but they felt that the great general principle, that the negro was not to be dealt 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, is the true, secured every essential guaranty to the institution while it should last, and hence no argument can be justly used against the constitutional guaranty of Slavery, because of the common sentiment of the day. These ideas, however, were fundamentally wrong. They rested upon the assumption of the equality of races. This 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, fell.'"

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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 established 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 muzzling clouds. We fear reconstruction on the basis of the new Constitution."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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.

STATEMENT OF THE Clearfield County Bank for the month ending March 26th, 1861.

Table with columns: ASSETS, LIABILITIES, and various sub-items like Pennsylvania State loans, Bills discounted, Capital stock paid in, etc.

LIST OF RETAILERS OF FOREIGN and Domestic Merchandise, in the County of Clearfield, for 1861, subject to the payment of License.

STIRRING TIMES IN PHILADELPHIA!—Philadelphia, Pa. Exciting Foot Race between the Philadelphia Police and a notorious Forger and counterfeiter, James Buchanan Cross!

IMPORTANT CHANGE OF LOCATION.—GRAHAM, BOYNTON & CO., Desire to inform the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity, that they have removed their store to the NEW BRICK BUILDING.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, QUEENS WARE, CEDAR & WILLOW WARE, HATS, SHOES, CAPS AND BONNETS, DRUGS, PAINTS, &c., &c. Their stock of Dry Goods consists in part of such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Sateens, Trunks, Vesting Machines, Sewing Machines, Cutlery, &c., &c., &c. Gingham, Canton and Wad Flannels, Dr. Laines, Cashmeres, Silks, Plaids, Shawls, Brilliants, Hosiery, Gloves, &c., &c.

FOR SALE.—A good two-horse wagon with box for sale very cheap. Apply to George W. Rex, New Millport, Clearfield Co., Pa. Mar 29-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. Mar 29-1861.

CAUTION.—The public are hereby cautioned against harboring or trusting any person, children, Aquill and Jane Wain, as I am determined to pay no debts of their contracting from this date. ISAIAH WALN. Granpian Hills March 1, 1861-m13-3.

THE BODUGGER.—THIS wonderful article, just patented, is so new to agents, who are wanted everywhere. Full particulars sent free. Address SHAW CLARK, March 6, 1861-1y. Biddford, Maine.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or meddling with a certain promissory note given by me to Samuel Reber, 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 VENETIAN BLIND MANUFACTORY from No. 211 Arch Street, to No. 136 North Second Street, where he will be happy to supply to see his old customers and the Public in general. GEO. W. ZIMMERMAN, N. B. Old Blinds repaired and returned. Philadelphia, March 27, 1861-4t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the Estate of Jane Wilson, late of Chest 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. D. J. CATHART, of Knox tp., Mar 20, 1861-6t. Administrator.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against buying or in any way meddling with the following property, now in possession of Benjamin F. Kline, in Decatur tp., to wit: One Iron-gray Horse, one Iron-gray Stud Horse, Harness for two horses, one 2-horse wagon; also one Iron-gray Mare, in possession of D. D. Kline, in Decatur tp., as the above property belongs to me and is only left with the Klines on loan and subject to my suit or that of D. D. Kline. CATHART'S ESTATE, Decatur tp., Mar 16, 1861-p.

PHOTOGRAPHIC NEWS.—CHARLES HOPKES & CO., beg leave to inform the citizens of Clearfield, that they have remained 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. Also, they have a large stock of copies 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 well in cloudy as in clear weather. Price, 25 cents and upwards. Clearfield, March 13, 1861.

PATENT MICA LAMP CHIMNEY.—A Lamp Chimney that will not Break!—This great invention contains all the improvements of Coal Oil 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 Canada, and Wholesale by the Manufacturers and Patentees. HOBBS & HUBBARD, No. 321, N. Second Street, Philad'a. N. B. A large and superior stock of Coal Oil Lamps, always on hand, at prices defying competition. Also, the Portland Coal Oil, at Manufacturers prices. Mar 13, 1861-4t.

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 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 will sell at 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. Feb 27, 1861. JOHN TROUTMAN.