THE RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.



BT SANUEL J. ROW CLEARFIELD, PA., APRIL 10, 1861

WHAT IS DEMOCRACY !

Since the days of John C. Calhoun, slavery tanatacism has been fostered by a class of southern politicians, as a means of controlling the southern mind and of raising themselves to power. For many years these men have ruled the Democratic party, and have used its organization as a mere machine for advancing their purposes. When the party nominates a northern candidate for the Presidency they contrive that he shall be a Pierce or a Buchanan, whom they can mould and sway as they please. Thus having the organization of the party and the President they calculated, and very correctly too, that they could contrel the whole party. And their success was great. When Kansas was to be settled it was found to be covered by the time honored Missouri Compromise, which excluded slavery. Their first step was to get rid of that compromise. The real purpose was to extend slavery ; but, to make the measure popular at the North they pretended it was for the purpose of giving the people popular sovereignty and enabling them to do as they please. It was soon found that a majority of the actual settlers were against slavery, and would, probably, in the exercise of popular sovereignty exclude it. The next step was to prevent this result and to force slavery upon the people in spite of popular soversignty. This was attempted by a system of invasion from Missouri, to take possession of the polls on the day of election and elect to office the minions of slavery, whom the people did not want. After they had by such lawless measures succeeded in making the odions pro-slavery Lecompton constitution, an effort was made to force it on the people whether they wanted it or not. The Douglas wing of the Democratic party, however, opposed the recognition of the Lecompton constitution, unless it should be fairly submitted to a vote of the people ; but the Breckinridge wing were willing to obey their Southern masters implicitly, and did all in their power to sustain and enforce the Lecompton swindle. This gave rise to a division in the party. The wing who supported Breckinridge next repudiated popular sovereighty and adopted the doctrine that slavery has a Constitutional right to go into all the Territories of the United Statesand that neither Congress nor the people of the States have a right to keep it out. At the same time they generally avow that slavery is a good thing and a Divine institution. It is thus, that a class of Northern Democrats became known by the name of doughfaces. Their southern masters could shape and fashion them to their purposes with as much ease as if they were so much dough. When the demand was made for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, they yielded to the demand and advocated popular sovereignty. When popular sovereignty is to be violated and the Lecompton Constitution forced on an unwilling people, they yield agaia. When popular sovereignty is to be abandoned, they yield again. And when the new doctrine is to be taught that slavery is excellent and divine, they yield again. No wonder that the Southern leaders despise their Northern allies. And no wonder that with such pliable servants to befriend them at the north, they imagine that all the free States may be frightened by Southern threats and bluster. But the day has passed, when traitors at the South, aided by their pliant tools at the north can govern the country. They have succeeded in bringing trouble upon the country, and, it may be, accomplished the permanent dissolution of the Union, but they cannot crush the spirit of liberty, nor make the free people of the North their serfs and vassals. MORE MAILS BURNED .- The mail train west, due at Pittsburg on the 3rd, was thrown from the track thirteen miles this side of that city, by the breaking of an axle. The forward car went down an embankment of fifteen feet, and the other cars ran off the track. About eighty passengers were in the train, five of whom were hurt. Their injuries however were but slight. The mails caught fire from the upsetting of the stove, and the contents of several pouches were badly damaged or destroyed. The Washington letter mail escaped, and the New York and Philadelphia pouches were but slightly damaged. The Baltimore and Harrisburg pouches were considerably injured, and the way mails between Pittsburg and Harrisburg were almost entirely destroyed.

THE COMING EUROPEAN FLEETS .- Whatever the motive of England and France in ordering large fleets into American waters just at this juncture, it is a well settled fact that the movement was not anticipated by anybody here, in diplomatic circles or elsewhere, and that its purpose is a matter only of conjecture. The prevailing opinion is that the coming fleets are merely what a correspondent said they were-squadrons of observationdesigned to watch the turn of affairs, and to be ready to take a hand in whatever may transpire affecting British interests. Lord Palmerston, it is well known, does not entertain any cordial good will for the United States; nevertheless there are abundant evidences that he desires to see prevail here the peace which is essential to British interests, and that the great peril of civil war which has threatened us, has awakened in his bosom the liveliest concern. Lord Palmerston, too, is keeping his eye upon Mexico, and the threatened reopening of the African slave trade by the

Southern Confederacy. Opposition to that inhuman traffic is with him a tradition, and has become almost a passion. It is thought very probable that one purpose of the expected fleets is to crush the first attempt to re-open the infamous trade. Another supposed purpose is that of preventing Southern filibusterism from seizing and appropriating Mexican territory. No sensible man entertains the opinion that England and France design an intervention against any policy which the government of Washington may decide upon with reference to the seceding States.

THE POSITION OF TEXAS. - The State of Texas has been but a few months in an attitude of antagonism to the American Union, and already she has her borders invaded by the most ferocious tribes of savages on this continent, and is in daily fear of an invasion of her territory by well organized bands of Mexican outlaws. She has driven away the troops of the National Government, placed on her frontier for her protection, and supported there at great expense to the Union, but considerably to the benefit of her citizens, who were well paid for the supplies furnished to them. The frontiers of that State are so extensive that to protect the sparse population from hostile incursions, will impose a burthen of taxation upon the Cotton Confederacy which, to say the very least of it, will be exceedingly inconvenient. It is already abundantly manifest that in an economic point of view, secession has not proved advantageous to Texas. It would have been wise for her people to have listened to the counsels of the old Hero of

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE SOUTHERN FORTS .- All the speculations which have been made in regard to the probable decision of the Administration concerning the Southern forts must be received with grains of allowance. The point of embarrassment concerning Fort Sumpter, in the President's mind, as announced with entire candor, is, that if it be vielded and the Federal authority be thus withdrawn under real or supposed necessity, similar reasons may be urged as to Fort Pickens and other points, which are not considered in the same category. He had never entertained the idea of abandoning the principles announced in the Inaugural, and if the military necessity should be accepted as to Fort Sumpter, it will be for reasons be held to apply elsewhere.

SECESSION NO PROTECTION .- The Louisville Courier states that secession has invaded the courts in Kentucky, but got kicked out: "A day or two ago one William Chester was arraigned before Kenton (Ky.) Circuit Court, charged with passing a counterfeit bill on the State Bank of Louisiana. After the evidence was heard, counsel for the prisoner claimed that as the State of Louisiana had seceeded, the court had no jurisdiction in the case. Judge Moore, however, ruled that as neither the President of the United States nor Congress had recognized secession, the trial would proceed under the laws of Kentucky; and it did, resulting in the jury awarding Mr. Chester three years in the Penitentiary."

EFFECTS OF SECESSION SOUTH .- The National Intelligencer says : "Those who imagine that since the secession of the cotton States from the Union all the suffering from the crisis is confined to the trading and manufacturing North, should observe such paragraphs as the following from the Aberdeen Conservative, a paper published in the northern part of Mississippi : "We attended the sheriff sale on Monday last, and were perfectly astonished to see such a sacrifice of property. One gentleman actually purchased one hundred and sixty odd acres of land for \$40; another bought a half interest in a brick law office for \$50; a \$125 buggy was sold for \$30, and other property sold equally low.""

DESERTED VILLAGES .--- The Pensacola correspondent of The New Orleans Delta says the appearances of things in the villages of Warrington and Woolsey are gloomy ; fully onehalf the stores are closed, the storekeepers having left for New-Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola, and other places, with their goods and chattles; the residences are one-half of them deterted, the occupants having left to avoid "Lincoln's bombardment" of the place. Indeed, it is a remarkable fact that not one of the old creole population but has packed his furniture and proceeded some miles into the woods to avoid the war.

A Goop Sign. -It is regarded as a good sign that there are quite a number of Union men in the States that have seceded, who have made and are now making application to President Lincoln and the members of his Cabinet, for the various Federal offices in their respective States. The other day Geo. W. Lane was that powerful element of strength, the adoptnominated as judge of the Northern and Southern district of Alabama. As for the Southern States which have not seceded, no trouble will be had in filling the various offices to which they are entitled by staunch Union men. We hope the seceders will all be turned out of the places which they disgrace. FEMALE SOLDIERS .- The Holly Springs (Miss.) Herald learns that the county of Chickasaw in that State has already ten companies of volunteer soldiers ready to be mustered into the service of the State. It adds that, in addition to these; "The country has a regularly-officered and drilled company of young ladies, who have pledged themselves, in the event that the men are called into service, to protect their homes and families during their absence, and see that the farms are properly cultivated and full crops raised not only for the support of the country, but of the armies of Mississippi. MONEY PLENTY .- The wall street banks, of New York city, contain upwards of \$41,000,-000, which the Government at Washington can procure on loan on demand. Under the circumstances of the difficulty in the South, capitalists are unwilling to make investment, but perfectly satisfied to place their funds into the hands of the Government for official uses. The Southern Confederacy would doubtless be pleased to receive part of this immense treasure on loan, but unfortunately for the wants of that government, Southern credit is rather low in New York. BEATING & SISTER WITH A BOARD .- We understand from a gentleman of the name Elija Burgess, that a man of the name of John Wilson, living in the forks of East Grand River, Me., maliciously and willfully beat and bruised, in a terrible manner, his sister an orphan girl about 17 years old, who is under his care and protection. Mr. Burgess states that her shoulders and back were litterally covered with bruises, leaving at least fifty marks of the clap-board used by the brother in the brutal act. WHIPPING A WOMAN TO DEATH .- We learn that Mr. Jacob Patten, who lives in the southwestern part of Missouri, whipped one of his slaves a negro woman, to death, on Saturday, March 7th. After the negro was buried, suspicions of foul play caused her to be taken up. A cornor's inquest was held, and it was evi dent from the condition of the body, that she had met her death as above stated, Patten was arrested, and gave bail in the amount of \$2,500 to appear at Circuit Court. "BOLD SOUTHERN BUMMERS."-A company of young men paraded in Portsmouth the other day bearing the national flag, and small pennons incribed B. S. B. The unfamiliar initials having provoked some inquiry, a correspondent gratified public curiosity by stating through the Day Book that their true significatton is the "Bold Southern Bummers," and that when next they parade it will be under the flag of the Southern Confederacy. KANSAS .- The attack of a portion of the Democratic press upon the Kansas relief movement is brutal. Democracy endeavors to make political capital even from the sufferings of starving men, women and children. It is prepared to dissolve the Union, rather than fail in its object of breaking up the Republican party. In or out of office, the Democratic party is alike mean and dispicable. DON'T LIKE IT .- The Port Gibson (Miss.) Reveille does not appear exactly pleased with the proposed Constitutior. The term of Presidential service (six years) it thinks is not long enough ; the basis of Congressional representation is not right-that of three-fifths of the slaves not being sufficiently advantageous : and the African slave-trade should not have been prohibited. THAT'S THE QUESTION .- A cotenporary inquires-".If half a dozen pew-holders in a rich and fashionable church should take a notion to secede, and convert their pews into pig-pens, and the trustees of the building should fall

The laboring men and mechanics, who are now suffering some of the disadvantages of the confusion in business created by the secession movement at the South, are told that their sufferings are all attributable to the policy of the Republican party. What is that policy ? As announced in the platforms of Republicanism and sought to be established by the legislation of a Republican majority in Congress, the policy of the Republican party tends to of untair and unreasonable competition. By able them to compete with the pauper labor of Europe. No sane or patriotic man will doubt which in no way affect it, and which will not the wisdom of such policy. Those who obthe bestowal of any privilege or protection to in the revolutionary aggressions at the South. On the other hand, it is part of the domestic policy of the Republican party to prevent the extension of slavery, and thus guard against the danger of a conflict between bond and free labor. To effect this purpose, it is the policy

POLICY OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

of Republicanism to maintain the freedom of the Territories by speedy settlement through energetic emigration, making the Homestead Law and its bequests an inducement to the sturdy laborers and skillful mechanics of the North and East, to seek homes in the West, to erect new Commonwealths, and thus add to is alone endangered by the burdens and influence of the institution of slavery. The southern slave-oligarchy claim that protection to white labor is aggression on the institution of slavery and therefore cause for revolution. They assert that the Homestead Bill is an invasion of the territorial rights of the South,

because it precipitates into the national domain a population opposed by interest, instinct and conviction, to any association or connection with negro slavery. This is the position, and these the principles, which the Republican party have taken and now advocate, and because of this, they are sought to be made responsible for the effects of the revolution at the South on the business and labor of the North. Like all the other attitudes assumed by the advocates and defenders of secession, it utterly fails before the light of

truth and reason.

THE DEMOCRACY AND FOREIGNERS. The Democratic press of the North are dreadfully outraged by the appointment of a political refugee from abroad, to represent this government at a foreign court.32 They reason to prove that in sending representatives abroad, no regard should be evinced for the feeling and sentiments of the American people, while every effort should be made to mollify the rotten aristocracies and pampered prejudices of foreign governments. They forget that naturalization and the oath of allegiance are sufficient to invest any white man from any quarter of the globe with all the dignity and privileges of American citizenshipand they lorget, also, and are ungrateful to ed citizens, which has heretofore rendered

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

PREPARED FOR THE "RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL." CENTRE COUNTY .- On Monday evening April 1st, a most daring burglary was perpetrated at the first toll-gate above Milesburg, on the Tyrone and Bald Eagle Plankroad. Eli Musser, the gate keeper had collected some fifteen dollars which he was to pay to the treasurer of the road the next day, had placed the money in his pantaloons pocket, which he left lying at the foot of the bed on retiring. the protection of free white labor from all sorts | During the night he was awakened By some noise, but failing to hear it repeated, he soon just and equitable revenue laws, it seeks to fell asleep. On rising in the morning he disprotect the mechanic and laborer so as to en- covered the loss of the money, as well as his watch, which he had left on the window. All attempts to ferret out the guilty party have, thus far proven unsuccessful. Navigaject to it, are those who clamor most against | tion on the canal was opened last week, and a number of boats which have laid in the basin free white labor, the men who are prominent at Bellefonte during the winter started for Philadelphia. Ten thousand bushels of grain were shipped for the eastern market by the grain dealers of that place. This speaks rather favorably for the agricultural resources of Centre county. . . . The flag belonging to the Bellefonte Fencibles was stolen from their armory, recently. The flag-staff, with a blue muslin sachel used for the protection of the flag, were found in the armory but the "Star Spangled Banner" was gone. The flag was presented to the Fencibles by the ladies of Bellefonte, soon after the organization of the company, and was of the finest silk. It is certhe glory, wealth and dignity of a Union which | tainly a new feature of burglary, and one which no one but a traitor or an idiot would practice.

INDIANA COUNTY .- On Tuesday morning a week, as Mrs. Fisher of Blairsville was working about a fire she had built in the yard, her clothes happening to catch, she was almost immediately enveloped in flames. Her husband fortunately, was close at hand, and succeeded in extinguishing the flames in time to save her from a horrible death. On the night of the 31st ult., two dogs attacked a flock of sheep belonging to Mr. Alexander Cochran, of Armstrong township, and killed no less than six of them. Mr. Cochran afterwards succeeded in killing one of the dogs. ... Mr. John Wallace, of Burrel township, had one of his arms broken by a large piece of slate falling upon him, while at work in the coal bank of Mr. Lintner. The speculators in tan-bark, are purchasing the right to strip the bark from oak trees, from the farmers. The bark trade must be a profitable business. The citizens of West Mahoning tp., intend to erect a bridge over the Maho-

ning creek, by private subscriptions. CAARION COUNTY .- On Friday evening, 22d ult., as Mr. P. Sarvey was driving his team and wagon home from Smather's mill, in Knox township, about eight or nine o'clock at night, a stranger accosted and ordered him to stop, and demanded his money ; and to enforce the request, presented a pistol at Sarvey. As Sarvey did not like this kind of an operation, he quickly threw himself flat on the seat board and giving the horses a cut, was soon out of the villain's reach. He describes the robber as being about six feet high, had on a slouched hat and a ragged coat, and seemed as if driven by necessity to commit some desperate

deed. A new Post-office called "New

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

A PRIME LOT of fresh and opened at	Brugs just seceived HARTSWICK'S.
WHITE ZINC, ground in 2 lb cans. at	in Damar Varnish, HARTSWICK'S,
FLORENCE White and Freeeived and for sale at	lorence Liquid, just HARTSWICK'S

LARGE ASSORTMENT of colored paints A dry and ground in oil, in 1 pound cans, just received and for sale at HARTSWICK'S.

DURE WHITE LEAD, warranted, ground in oil, in 25 and 121 pound cans, just receiv. ad for sale at HARTSWICK'S ed and for sale at

LIQUORS for Medicinal purposes-Braudy, Port and Sherry Wine, Nectar Whiskey and Holland Gin-at HARTSWICK'S.

FLOUR AND BACON-a prime lot, just received and for sale low for cash, at GRAHAM, BOYSTON & Co's April 10.

CAUTION:-The public are cautioned against harboring or trusting my son James Bennett. who has left me without any just cause, as I will pay no debts of his contracting unless compelled by law. And any person harboring him will be held responsible for his wages or services. April 10, 1861-pd. WM. BENNETT

AUTION .- The public are hereby cautioned against purchasing or intermeddling with the following property in the possession of Luke Mill. ward in Guelich township, to wit: Two cows and calves, one hog, one cook stove, two beds and bed. ding. one bureau, one table. one clock. one cupboard, one stand, and 8 chairs, as the same were purchased by me at Constable's sale and are only eft with him on loan subject to my order. April 10, 1861-pd. WM. A. NEVLING. April 10, 1861-pd.

NEW SPRING GOODS!

Just received at the "Cornar Store"

a complete stock of NEW SPRING GOODS.

Customers will find

The assortment varied, and the prices reasonable.

Curwensville, April 10, 1861.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.-By virtue of authority from the Orphans' Court of Clearfield County, I will expose te sale by public outery upon the premises of C. Stumstein dec'd, in Brady tp, Clearfield Co. Pa. on Friday the 3rd day of May A. D. 1861 at 2 o'clock in the afternoon the following real estate being off the north west corner of the farm or real Estate of C Stumstein, late of said tp, deceased. Beginning at the public road leading from Troutville to Arnold & Bishel's Grist-mill, thence along said road South 57 perches to a post, thence by other land of Stumstein Estate East 57 perches to a post, thence north 57 perches to a post, thence by land of Miller's beirs West 57 perches to a post the place of beginning. containing 20 acres, more or less. Terms made known at time of sale.

ELIZABETH STUMSTEIN, Adm'x April 10, 1861-4tp. of C. Stumstein dec'd.

W. H. Ward, editor of The Key of the the tariff of the Confederate States is already Gulf, reached Montgomery on April 1st from found to be burdensome by the Southern Pensacola, and states that on the 25th March merchants, and that efforts will be made to rethe steamer Gen. Rusk arrived at Key West duce it when their Congress re-assembles. with 200 troops for that place, and 100 for Gen. Sam Houston still claims to be the Gov-Tortugas. These troops were from Texas, ernor of the state of Texas, and, it is said, has and it is said, the commissioners of that State sent a Message to the Legislature asserting had stipulated that the troops on the Gen. his authority. Rusk should be landed at New York. The back on the law in order to protect the com- be issued. The Bank will have to make an-At the Municipial election in Richmond, captain of the Gen. Busk, is, however, not to mon rights of all, and insist on the removal of the Secession candidate was elected or the deception pri the pigs, would that be coercion?" Mayor by about 1,000 majority. manders of three companies on board the Rusk FLAGS .- An immense number of secession have signed a document exonerating Capt. flags have been made in New York. It is said Capt. Berryman, commander of the U.S. that the reason they are not made at the South Smith from all blame. sloop Wyandotte, died at Pensacola on the is, that the moths get into the original packathe first case of the kind that has occurred 2nd of April, of brain fever, ges and before they are made up they are ru-ined. It is, emphatically, a country, where since the present suspension, and the issue, be it what it may, will be looked for with interest. The South Carolina Convention, on Wedness day the ard April, ratified the Constitution of The Hon. Judge McLean, of the U.S. Su-"moths corrupt, and thieves break through the Confederate states, by a vote of 149 to 29. preme Court, died at Cincinnati last week. and steal."

San Jacinto. No Government can be so perfect that under all circumstances it will please everybody, and when men become restive and angry, under the fear of prospective injuries or oppressions, it would be better to pause and cooly consider whether in endeavoring to resist one annoyance they do not "fly to others that they know not of." There are a thousand evils in disunion which experience will prove, if the destructive course be persevered in.

The Brooklyn Charter election on the 2nd resulted in the success of Martin Kalbfleisch, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, by a majority of 5,037, or 1,002 less than the Democratic majority at the last Spring election. The vote of the city for President, last Fall, was: Lincoln, 15,137; Fusion, 19,505, giving a Fusion majority of 4,368. The Democracy have an apparent gain in their majority upon last Fall of 669; but comparing the falling off in the vote of the respective parties, viz : Republican decrease 3,677, Democratic decrease 3,008; Excess of Republicans not voting 669. It appears that the relative position of parties has not been changed in Brooklyn since the Presidential election. Considering that the Democrats had healed up all their differences, and swallowed the Bell-Everett faction into the bargain, and that Brooklyn is closely allied, in interest, with the commercial politicians of New-York, we have done quite as well, if not better, than could have been expected.

The election in Rhode Island, held on Wednesday the 3d of April, resulted in the defeat of the Republicans. Gov. Sprague, the so-called "Union" candidate, is re-elected by a handsome majority. Whether Rhode Island will now join the Southern Confederacy, as was claimed by some of the Secessionists in case Gov. Sprague would be re-elected, remains to be seen.

A colored man and his wife and two child ren were seized at Chicagoo n the 3rd instant -one slave holder from Missouri claimed the man, and another to own his wife and children. The arrest was made secretly, and the alleged fugitives taken to Springfield for examination. After a hearing they have been deliverered up to their pretended owners and taken to St. Louis.

The Republicans have gained in Maine as well as in Connecticut by the disunion course of the Democratic party. The city of Portland has just elected W. W. Thomas Mayor by 175 majority over his Democratic competitor. Last year the Democrats carried Portland by 31 majority. The City Council is largely Republican.

Late advices from the South states, that

them triumphant in their political contests when they thus object to one of their number enjoying the rights and immunities conferred upon them by their citizenship. It is an old plea, however, of opposition to every principle or practice but that which recommends and bestows power on the Democratic party. Twenty years ago the foreign Irish vote directed the movements and controlled the victories of the Democratic party. Then it was considered perfectly politic to contribute to "repeal," and toast and fete the exiled patriots of the Emerald Isle, even if the fact did chafe and torment a nation with which we were on terms of peace, because at that time the Democratic leaders tound in the enthusiastic Irishman an element of success. But a change has suddenly come over the appreciation of these Democratic admirers of the "excited" foreigner. Because, forsooth, the steady and practical German adopted citizens have failed to support the corruptions of the Democratic party, they are denounced as ambitious intruders, and forbid o participate in the privileges of American citizenship. Because Carl Schurz was persecuted and driven from his native land for daring to raise the cry of liberty among its hills, and declaring the universal freedom of man, he is ridiculed as a political refugee and denounced in terms unmerited by the vilest criminal. Out upon such hypochrisy ! It is becoming too stale and transparent longer to escape the disgust and contempt of the honest

portion of the adopted as well as native American citizens. WHAT IS THE MATTER IN THE SOUTH .- The London Times, in a very recent article states the case in this way : Perhaps as much as anything, from the long license enjoyed by the editors of the South of writing what they pleased in favor of slavery, with the absolute certainly that no one would be found bold enough to write anything on the other-side, and thus make himself a mark for popular vengeance, the subject has come to be written on in a tone of ferocious cynical extravagance which is to an European eye absolutely appalling. The South has become enamored of her shame. Free labor is denounced as degrading, disgraceful; the honest triumphs of the poor man who works his way to independence are treated with scorn and contempt. It is asserted the honorable pursuits of industry incapacitate a nation for civilization and refinement, and that no institutions can be really free and democratic which do not rest, like those of Athens and of Rome, on a broad substratum of exceptional institution, it is regarded by these far from admitting that America ought to look forward to its extinction, it is contended that the property in human creatures ought to be as universal as the property in lands or in tame animals. Nor have these speculations been merely inert or speculative. For the last ten or twelve years slavery has altered her tactics, and from a defensive she has become an aggressive power. Every compromise which the moderation of former times had erected to stem the course of this monster evil has been swept away, and that not by the encroachment of the North but by the aggres-

sive ambition of the South. A BANK SUED FOR REFUSING TO REDEEM ITS

Nores .- We learn from the Pittsburg Chronicle that Mr. Laufman, a merchant of that eity, has instituted proceedings against the Allegheny Bank looking to a forfeiture of its charter, under the Banking Law of 1850. Mr. Laufman, it appears, presented \$50 in bills of the Bank for payment at its counter, and the Bank refusing to cash them, a petition was filed in the District Court setting forth the facts, whereupon the usual citation was ordered to swer on Friday, and then if, after hearing the

Springfield" has been established in Monroe township, and Robert T. Henry appointed Postmaster. Wild pigeous are very plenty this spring, and the sportsmen are having a good time shooting them. A third vein of oil has been struck in this county.

CLINTON COUNTY .- On Saturday March S1st, n Mill Hall, a match and cigar peddler stopped his team in front of Col. Warner's restaurant. During a momentary absence from his wagon, his horse-being blind-deliberately walked over the high bank near Fishing Creek. The horse escaped with a few bruises, but the wagon was a total wreck. Matches and cigars floated down the stream in considerable quantities. Young America had rather a boisterous time in rescuing from the waters the floating stock of the poor pedlar. The loss was considerable. . . . A Mr. Weaver, an employee of G. S. Garth, near Mill Hall, had several fingers taken off with a circular saw, a few days since.

LYCOMING COUNTY .- On Friday March 28th. stable owned by John Rigther, in Nippenose Valley, was consumed by fire. The loss was not very great. The fire originated by sparks flying from the chimney of the house. . . . Rev. J. A. Kelly administered the ordinance of baptism, on Sabbath last, to four persons, in Pine Creek, at Safe Harbor. The subjects were two men and their wives.

JEFFERSON COUNTY .- On Friday, March 30th Mr. John Stormer, who is employed at Iowa Mills, had the fore-finger of his right hand taken off by the circular saw. He was engaged fastening a bur beside the saw when, his hand

slipping, he was caught and injured in the manner mentioned.

PUTTING SIX BULLETS INTO A BROTHER-IN-LAW .- Dr Williamson, residing near Napoleon ville, La., was murdered on the evening of the 13th ult. by two of his relatives. The doctor was married, but, having no children, he had reared and educated the two brothers of his wife, Henry G. and Frank G. The latter had, however, conducted himself badly and, after frequent vain efforts at his reformation, Dr. W. had forbidden him the house. Henry continued to live with the doctor. On Wednesday evening Dr. W. went out to visit a patient, taking with him his little negro boy. that what we are in the habit of regarding as | On returning, just as the boy was raising the bar to let the carriage in, two men rushed forward. While one seized the bridle of the horse, the other asked if it was Dr. Williamson who was in the carriage. On receiving a reply in the affirmative, he discharged six barslavery. So far from treating slavery as an rels of a revolver at the doctor, who fell bathed in blood. The little negro fled, and when democratic philosophers as the natural state | the noise of the firing attracted the attention of a great portion of the human race; and so of the bousehold, Dr. Williamson was found stretched on the earth in the agonies of death. having received four balls in different parts of his body. Suspicion falls on the brothers Henry and Frank, especially as the former, when accused of the deed, replied, in his confusion : "It was not I that fired at him-it was my brother." Both have been arrested.

> A HOUSE FOR THE GOVERNOR. -- The Harrisburg papers are urging upon the Legislature the propriety of purchasing a snitable lot and erecting upon it a dwelling for the Governor, which would be worthy of the great State of Pennsylvania. It must be admitted that our State has not been so liberal in this respect as some of her sisters have been, and that a proper sense of our dignity should induce us to make better provision for the accommodation of the Chief Magistrate of so populous and wealthy a Commonwealth.

RICH .- The Brussels correspondent of the l Universal, in his notice of the death of the too. celebrated Lola Montez, has the following : "The celebrated pecheresse died, it is said, in a most religious spirit, deploring the scandals and extravagancies of her life. She was ta-

PAIR OF REAL NOVELTIES, AND ONE WITHOUT A MATE.

1st .- The Paper NeckTie." (Patent applied for.) Is made entirely of paper. in 100 different styles, and in perfect imitation of silk and other fabrics. The price is so low that a gentleman may wear a New Tie every day, and yet not be chargeable with extravagance, or one Tie may be worn 3 to 6 days, if necessary to economize

2d.-The Relief Tie. (Patented Jan 29, 1861.) This is doubtless the most perfect silk Tie ever invented, and is just what the name implies, a perfect Relief' from all further trouble in tying bows. 3d .- The Lace Edge Tic. An exquisitely beautiful article-it has only to be seen to be admired.

SMITH & BROUWER. Sole Manufacturers, No. 36 Warren Street, N. Y.

N. B .- We sell to Wholesale Jobbers only. Country Merchants can order our goods of any Wholesale house with whom they are dealing. April-31

SAMUEL H. PLEASANTS, Database B HAIR-DRESSER, has opened a shop in the basement of the Clearfield House, and solicits a Dec. 12, 1869. share of public patronage.

CAUTION .- All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or meddling with the following property now in the hands of Wm. Jor-dan 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 utem sils, as the same belong to me and are subject to my order, and have only been left with said Jor-dan on loan. SAMUEL KIRK. SAMUEL KIRK. Lumber eity. 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 each, 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.

RANKING AND COLLECTION OFFICE

LEONARD, FINNEY & CO.,

CLEARFIELD, CLEARFIELD COUNTY, PA Bills of Exchange, Notes and Drafts Discounted. Deposits received. Collections made, and proceeds promptly remitted. Exchange on the Cities constantfy on hand. Office, on Second street, in the roo E lately occupied by W. A. Wallace, Esd. JAMES T. LEONARD. : : : : : : : : : D. A. FINSET. WM A. WALLACE. : : : : : : : : : : A. C. FENNET.

\$10.00 !! BAYMOND'S PATENT SEV LARS, will Fell. Gather, or do any kind of fami-by sewing-and so simple that any lady can learn. to operate on it in half an hour. It will make one thousand stitches in a minute, and for its superiority in every respect, it took the First Premium at the Maine State Fair over all other Sew, ing Machines. A large number have been sold and are now in use in this borough (Brookville) and vicinity, and are pronounced the simplest and best machine ever invented-superior to most ch

the high priced sewing machines. The undersigned having purchased the Right from the Patentee, to sell these machines in the counties of Jefferson. Clearfield, Elk, and Porest. are now ready to fill orders for the same in the a bove district. Orders for machines will be filled in the order of their reception. Persons wishing machines should send in their orders immediate y, as we have over 30 machines already ordered in advance of our supply. Township rights for sale. All applications for machines or township rights by letter or otherwise, should be addressed to A. B. M'LAIN & CO.,

Aug. 15, 1860-15. Brookville, Jefferson co. Pa.

ON HIS OWN HOOK !-JOHN GUELICH CABINET MAKER.-The subscriber wishes to inform his old friends and customers, that he is new carrying on the Cabinet Making business, on "his own hook." at his old shop on Market Street, nearly opposite the "old Jew Store," where he keeps on hand, and is prepared to manufacture to order, every description of Cabinet-Ware, that may be wanted in this section of country; consisting of Sofas, Lounges, Mahogony and Common Bureaus, Writing and Wash Stands; Centre, Din ing and Breakfast Tables : Mahegany and Com mon Bedsteads; Sewing Stands, &c., &c. He will also repair furniture and chairs, in good style cheap for cash. House Painting done on short no

entire facts of the case, the Court is of opinion ken care of during the last days of her life tice, and easy terms. Now is the time to buy at that the respondents refused, as petitioner states, to redeem their bills, the Bank will be ordered into liquidation. We believe this is This is news, at this side of the water at least. judge for yourselves, of the quality and finish. Country produce received in payment. April 13, 1859 JOHN GUELICH There is one thing a drunken man can't do drive a sulky without getting his legs mix-d up in the wheels. April 10, 1000 N. B. Coffins made to order on short notice, and funerals attended with a next bearse, and appr-priate accompanyments, when desired. J. G. He is poor whose expenses exceed his income | ed up in the wheels.