BY SAMUEL J. BOW

CLEARFIELD, PA., APRIL 17, 1861. GOV. CURTIN'S MESSAGE. We publish on the first page of to-day's paper. Gov. Curtin's Special Message to the Legislature, recommending the better organizing of the Pennsylvania Militia. It is an able State paper-is mild, but at the same time firm in its tone, and shows that the Executive is prepared to meet promptly any contingency that may arise in the present distracted condition of the country. The Governor is a man of peace, but does not hesitate to uphold promptly the honor of the State when danger threatens; and for this he cannot be too highly commended. In referring to the Message, and the subject therein discussed, the Philadelphia Daily News says : "The Message of Since then, I have heard others express them-Gov. Curtin has attracted profound attention. If there were no attempt at revolution made in any part of the country, the condition of the militia of the State would well deserve the attention of the Legislature, as every one who has read the last report of the Adjutant Genoral will readily admit; and when it is remembered that a little cloud of war has been rising in our Southern horizon for some months past, the propriety of reminding the law-makers of the Commonwealth of the wretched condition of the State's defences, becomes quite apparent. The attempt of a number of ambitious and uneasy politicians to disrupt the Union, and plunge us into the horrors of a civil war, necessarily excites alarm in so peace-loving a community as are the people of Pennsylvania; and while we live in the earnest hope that American soil may never be stained with fraternal blood, they recognize the importance of keeping the military power of the State in a condition to defend the homes of the people in any emergency which may arise. The Gulf States have been, technically, in a state of war with the National Government for months past, and it is evident that the present condition of things cannot continue much longer. A spark may put our Southern border in a blaze at any moment, and our State touching the boundary which separates the free States from those in which slavery exists, would, in case of a conflict between the sections, be more exposed than any

for defence which may seem needed."

other. Under such circumstances it would be

scarcely less than criminal neglect, on the

part of the State Executive, to permit the Leg-

islature to adjourn without making any pro-

vision for defence. The people of Pennsyl-

vania desire no war, and least of all do they

wish to see an Internecine contest between

citizens of our country; but they are sick of

the humiliating and ruinous position in which

reckless men have placed the country, and

desire to see something like prompt action of

the part of the National Government. They

love peace, but they love the Constitution and

the Union more; and should a crisis come up-

on us, it will be found that our State has the

courage and energy sufficient at least to de-

fend itself. There can be no doubt that the

Governor and the Legislature will be sustain-

ed by the people in any judicious measures

THE RECENT ELECTIONS. Our Democratic editors have a happy faculty of consoling their party under . defeat. They assure them that this Republican party is dying away, and that, although Democracy has been badly beaten, it cannot be done again. We have heard that tune for the last three years. In each of those years the Republicans swept the State, after each election the leaders of Lecompton Democracy assured | the guest of Gen. Beauregard in Charleston. the faithful that it was merely a temporary triumph and the next time all would be changod. But when the next time came it was always worse for the Democracy than before. Gov. Curtin was elected last October by a majority of 32,092 votes; Curtin having received 262,349 votes, and Foster 230,257. This was cooling enough to the prospects of Democracy in the Prosidential election to come off in the following month; for the party was u- of the Union men everywhere, and show the nited on Foster and brought out its whole strength. But the Democratic organs at once very confidentialy assured their readers that Lincoln could not under any circumstances get within forty thousand of the vote given for Curtin. Well, the election came, and Lincoln received in Pennsylvania nearly six thousand more votes than Curtin, and about sixty thousand majority over all other Presidential candidates put together. Our Democratic friends had better learn wisdom from the past and not count their votes before they are polled; as it is too much like the boy that counted his chickens before they were hatched. We would not have alluded to this matter, were it not for the fact that these same journals are endeavoring to convince the public that the recent eletions show that the strength of all loyal citizens and true patriots." of the Republican party is declining. The late elections have generally been of a local character. In some places the change seem ed one way, and in some places the other. But the aggregate result has been favorable to the Republicans. We believe that the Reublican party is stronger to-day than ever, and we are more than ever convinced of the Montgomery Cabinet is seriously occupied by the crisis." Well, that's right; to be "seriwisdom of its policy and the truth of its prin- ously occupied," is common with disobedient

In another column we publish the new Mili-

THE FEELING IN THE EAST.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15, 1861. EDITOR JOURNAL :- The "war news" from Charleston produced the wildest excitement in this city during the past two days. On Saturday, Third street, in the vicinity of the newspaper offices, was a perfect jam, all eager to hear the latest intelligence, and the newsboys made a "nice thing" out of the "extras" that were issued at rapid intervals. Each man, as he passed along the streets, anxiously inquired what was "the latest from Fort Sumter," and towards evening the excitement became so intense that business of every description was almost suspended. The news being contradictory and unsatisfactory only added fuel to the flames, and made every one the more auxious to hear further.

The fact that hostilities had actually commenced, has changed the opinions of many, and men who heretofore sympathized with the South, freely express their disapprobation of of the course pursued by the Confederate States, and their approbation of that taken by Mr. Lincoln's Administration. I heard one prominent Democrat say, a few days since, that the Secessionists had carried matters entirely too far, and that he now was in favor of enforcing the laws, and holding the public property, if necessary, with all the military power at the command of the Government, and if volunteers were needed, that he was ready to shoulder a musket and serve as a common soldier in defence of the Union, selves in the same way, and this is the sentiment of thousands who heretofore were strong advocates of concession and compromise. There is no doubt of secession being at a heavy discount. No one can scarcely be found to give circulation to arguments on that side of the question, and if any person is imprudent enough to do so, he is not tolerated. For example-on Saturday afternoon, an individual intimated that he felt an interest in the success of the rebels in the present conflict. A rush was immediately made for him by the excited crowd, and the traitor took to his heels, followed by two or three hundred men and boys. The man took refuge in the avenue of the post office, where the police came to his rescue, and saved him from vio lence by a dextrous flank movement.

Yesterday (Sabbath) the excitement here continued unabated, and the streets in the neighborhood of the Sunday Mercury and Transcript offices were almost as much crowded as they were the day previous. When the news was favorable, the crowd applauded Maj. Anderson and his men, and commended the Administration for its efforts to reinforce and the defects of this system by placing political provision Fort Sumter. When the telegraph announced that he had surrendered, a dark shade of disappointment and indignation was plainly visible on every face, and the most bitter denunciations of the rebels and their

Nor is this feeling confined to the city. It also pervades the rural districts. In Schuylkill county the Union sentiment is particularly strong, and I am reliably informed that several of the military companies have already tendered their services to the President, whilst others will soon follow their example. The same remark applies to Lancaster, Chester, Delaware and other counties in this section of the State, and no doubt to every other.

These circumstances, taken in connection with the fact that there is but one paper in Philadelphia which does not vindicate the Administration policy, indicate plainly in which direction the current is running. If any one for a moment supposes that the Secessionists will receive any considerable support or countenance in this city or at the North generally, I can tell him confidently that he is mistaken. Public sentiment has eniminated; party lines are for the time being obliterated and the individual who is not for upholding the Government and sustaining the Administration in its present course, will surely find himself regarded as a traitor.

It is difficult to say what is the real condition of affairs at Charleston. The latest reports state that Major Anderson had surrendered the Fort unconditionally; that his men under guard, were conveyed by boats to Morris Island; and that the Major himself was

A dispatch from Washington says that it is positively ascertained that an attack on the Capitol is contemplated. If this is done, the traitors will receive a warm reception from Gen. Scott, who is busily at work arranging matters for the defence of the city and the public property in it. If an attempt at seizure is made, a flerce but decisive battle will ensue-a battle that will strengthen the hands world that we still have a Government.

A NEST OF TRAITORS .- We clip the following local item from the Harrisburg Daily Telegraph, of Saturday, April 13th, 1861 :

"We are informed by a prominent and reliable Democrat, who 'keeps step to the music of the Union,' that there exists in this city a lodge of the treasonable organization, of Southern origin, known as 'Knights of the Golden Circle,' the members of which are in league with, and sworn to support, the rebels of the Cotton States in their treasonable conspiracy to overthrow the government. If it be true that such an oath-bound tory league does exist here, the 'toad spotted traitors' and midnight treason-plotters who comprise its membership, should be smoked out of their secret den, and held up to the scorn and contempt

Our Harrisburg friends should take the matter coolly; for when they remember that there were Tories and an Arnold in the days of the Revolution, how can they expect better things in these days of our country's greatest peril.

A Southern correspondent says that "the children when they expect to get a spanking.

THE PEOPLE AND THE PRESIDENT.

12th, contains the following in reference to the

present position of the National Government : "The people of Pennsylvania are becoming thoroughly aroused. The decided stand taken by the President has strengthened him immeasurably in the hearts of the citizens of this State. In Philadelphia we have evidence of this before our eyes, and we here from all parts of the interior that the people are daily growing more excited and indignant against the revolutionists of the South. Party lines are disappearing, and the whole people are combining in one grand party, pledged to the President and the Union. The few that have heretofore had the courage to apologize for secession and treason, are diminishing in numbers. Some of the strongest of the Breckinridge Democrats declare that the government must be sustained in its resistance to Southern aggressions. If Mr. Buchanan, instead of first countenancing treason and then sending to Congress a pusillanimons message, saying he could not prevent secession, had acted as Mr. Lincoln is doing, the people would have been just as enthusiastic in behalt of the Government in November last, as they are now in April. Then the five months that have just eapsed would have sufficed to consolidate the Union, and restore peace and harmony among the States. Now the President has to endeavor to undo the mischief that was done by his predecessor, and as every one knows that he is honest and faithful, having no selfish views, no military ambition to gratify, he will receive as generous a support from the people as General Jackson did when he was dealing with the nullifiers. In Pennsylvania we see this already, and in all the Middle, New England and Western States, the same state of affairs is reported. If the President needed them. he could have a million of men offered to him. Pennsylvania could supply a hundred thousand in a few weeks, and then double the number if that was not enough. In the interior of our State we hear that the people are growing very excited, and volunteer companies are organizing, all impatient to be ordered into service. It is in no vaunting or blustering spirit that we mention this, and with no idea of frightening the Southerners. But it is cheering to know that in the issue raised by the Secessionists, which offer to the people : choice between Government and Anarchy, Pennsylvania and her neighbor States decide in favor of Government. They are with the President in every honorable step he takes to defend the Government. They do not desire to engage wantonly in a war with our Southern fellow citizens. But is war if made upon the Government, they want to have the privilege of fighting in its defence."

How is ir .- It is contended by many of the opponents of the Union that free suffrage has proved a failure, and that the most unworthy men have got into official positions by the management of unscrupulous party wire-workers. The interests of the country, they tel us, have not been cared for by the men who have been elected by the people, and hence the gross corruptions which have grown up under our political system. The leaders of the secession movement propose to remedy education and influence, and by this means to secure to themselves a better form of government. This idea is a remarkable one, when taken in connection with the fact that the very men who have undertaken this desperate remedy for political evils, have themselves been elected to important offices under the system of which they complain so much. If our method of choosing the men who are to make and administer our laws, ensures the what are we to think of those who have been most active in efforts to destroy the Union? If they had never succeeded in securing their own political advancement, they would never have had the power to inaugurate a revolution. They owe the very power and influence which they exert thus injuriously, to the system of which they complain; and if they could succeed in establishing a different one, is it probable that a different "style of men" would ocenpy the offices which they have held? We are ready to admit that there are defects in the working of our political machinery; and it we wanted proof of this, we need not only point to the fact that reckless partisans, in their own States, have been advanced to positions which they have made use of to destroy the Government. We believe, however, that the fault is not in our form of government, so much as in the character of the men, who have selfishly made use of their talents, wealth and influence, to satisfy their own ambition. No form of government can drive ambition, avarice and pride from the hearts of men; and there is no philosophy in endeavoring to find remedies for man's infirmities by increasing his power to do evil.

SMALL NOTES .- An effort is being made to induce the Legislature of this State to pass a bill empowering the banks to issue notes of a less denomination than five dollars. Whether this is prudent or no, we will not say. No doubt, much difference opinion exists as to the policy of such a privilege. But, one thing is certain, that a great deal of trash is affoat, belonging to this State and elsewhere, which we could well do without. Whether the issuing of small notes by our Pennsylvania banks would give us a more reliable currency, is a question. We believe, however, that the people can get along without them.

A RIGHT MOVE .- It is said that General Cameron is "carefully weeding the army of traitors before it shall be called upon to sustain the honor of the stars and stripes." This is a move in the right direction, and is creditable to the Secretary of War. The recent resignations in the army show that there are men in this important branch of the public service, who acknowledge no obligation to their country, or its time-honored flag. The sooner all such are disposed of the more confidence will the people of the United States have that they will not be betrayed in the

STAMPED LETTER SHEETS .- The Postmaster General has ordered the preparation of sheets of letter paper, cut, gummed and embossed with the three cent postage stamp, combining in one both a letter sheet and envelope. Also similar sheets, note size, to be packed in such manner as may be necessary to insure the safe transmission of the sheets by mail. This will be a capital safeguard against the carelessness of correspondents who are prone to omit placing postage stamps on their letters. It will also be just the thing to obviate the legal fying the date of an inclosure with that of an a virtue.

The rig

tia is spassed by our Legislature last week. have tendered their services to Government. said, that it was only a First-of-April joke. or sympathise with the treason.

The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin of April | Ax Acr for the better organization of the

militia of the Commonwealth. SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the grand staff of the militia of this Commonwealth shall, in addition to the commander-in-chief, who shall have one aid for each division, to be appointed and commissioned by him during his term of office, consist of one adjutant general, who, until otherwise ordered, shall act as paymaster general, inspector general and judge advocate; one commissary general and one quartermaster general, who shall each be of the rank of lieutenant colonel, and who shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, upon the passage of this act, and to hold their commissions during his pleasure.

SEC. 2. That the Adjutant Genaral shall receive a salary of five hundred dollars per annum, and in addition three dollars per day when actually engaged in the service of the State; the Quarter-Master General and Commissary General shall each receive five dollars per day, when actually engaged in the service of the State; it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Commonwealth to prepare the room formerly occupied by the Canal Commissioners in the Capitol, for the use of the officers before named, who shall be allowed one clerk at a salary of one thousand dollars per annum, to be appointed by the Adjutant General. And they shall each give a bond to the Commonwealth in the sum of \$20,000 with sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Gov-

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the officers before named to proceed at once to a thorough organization of the militia of the State and the Adjutant General shall keep a complete and correct record of all the organized volunteer companies of the State, including the number of efficient men in each, and the number and quality of their arms and equipments, and the captain of each company shall make monthly returns of the same to the Adjutant General. And should the President of the United States at any time make a requisition for part of the militia of this State for the public service, the Adjutant General shall take the most prompt measures for supplying the number of men required and having them marched to the place of rendezvous, and shall call them by divisions, brigades, regiments or single companies, as directed by the commander-in-chief.

Sec. 4. That for the purpose of organizing, equipping and arming the militia of this State, the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act, be and the same is hereby appropriated to be paid by the State Treasurer out of any money not otherwise ap-

propriated. Sec. 5. That should the ordinary revenues of the State not be realized in time to meet the expenditures that may be incurred under the provisions of this Act, the Governor is hereby authorized and empowered to anticipate the excess receipts to the treasury above the ordinary expenditures, including the interest on the public debt, by temporary loans based on the faith of the Commonwealth at a rate of interest not exceeding six per centum. Such loans shall be negotiated by the Governor, at such times and in such amounts (not to exceed the amount appropriated) as the objects and purposes herein before stated shall require. The certificates of loan shall be signed by the State Treasurer and countersigned by the Governor, and shall not extend beyond the close of the next fiscal year, to which period the excess receipts above the ordinary expenditures are hereby pledged for the pay-

ment of such loans. Sec. 6. That the Adjutant General, Quartermaster General and Commissary General shall expend such amounts of the money hereby appropriated as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act. All such expenditures shall be made under the direction and by the advice and consent of the Governor, and no bill shall be paid without being endorsed by him, and afterwards settled in the usual manner by the Auditor General and State Treasurer, when the Auditor General shall draw his warrant on the State Treasurer for the same.

SEC. 7. That so much of any laws as may be supplied by or conflict with the provisions of this Act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

READ AND REFLECT.

Has the government a right to defend the public property from attack? Would it be coercion in the government to assert its authority over territory acquired by the mutual efforts of all the States, or at least by a major ity composed in part of those yet remaining within the Union? These are questions which imperatively demand consideration, even while so much of our time is monopolized by attention to the treasonable acts of those engaged in revolution against the government. Those who have repudiated the government, have not relinquished any of their claims to protection or defence, else why do they persist in pushing a right to hold its property? When they violently withdrew from the Union, they forfeited all their interest in or title to the property of the government, and therefore the government that still exists in a Union of States constituting a federal authority, have the power to regain the property of which they have been violently dispossessed. If they enforce the law, they only fulfil their obligations to those who obey the law-and if the government neglects to enforce the law, an example of disobedience is given in the inactivity and unwillingness of the government itself to maintain the power with which it is invested by asserting the authority in which it exists. As long as the right of secession is in dispute, and as long as the secessionists themselves are without recognition, there can be no argument against coercion, except that which is either prompted by cowardice on the one side, or actual participation in the treason on the other. We all claim that there is in existence a strong federal government, with its powers of self preservation well defined in its authority to make war or peace, collect the revenues, contract debts, and enter into treaties of commerce. With all these powers combined, why should this government not have the power to repel rebellion and punish treason? Why should not the nation march with its military resources to put down treason in a State, as a State has done to suppress a riot in a county within its territory? The suppression of the "whisky riot" in Pennsylvania by the federal authority, was not regarded as coercion. Why then should an attempt to arrest and punish Jeff. Davis for his crimes, be coercion, any more than it would be such to arrest and confine any prowling bully who is disturbing the public peace? He has countenanced and abetted larceny, by becoming a sist in the destruction of this government, for the purpose of maintaining one conceived in anarchy and maintained by rebellion. If it be coercion to arrest and condemn and punish such a villian, all villianies are respectable, difficulty which some times arises in identi- while common rascality has suddenly become

The right to protect the public property is

THE HISTORY OF THE CUBAN PLOT. If any country ever had reason to complain

of another, Spain has a long list of grievances against the United States. Every reader of newspapers, within the last ten years, has beard of the Ostend Conference, where several American diplomats met together to determine the fate of Cuba, resolving finally that, wheth er Spain wished it or not, Cuba was to be an nexed to the United States. Every American also knows of the attempts which were made by armed expeditions from the United States to revolutionize that Island, and add it to the Southern section of the United States. Every reader, however, does not know the secret motives which prompted these proceedings, or what means were taken to keep up a continual feeling of hatred towards Spain, by all kinds of misrepresentations of her acts, for the purpose of driving the United States into war with that country; the object of that war being to seize upon Cuba, and then using Cuba as the means of dissolving the American Union. A few persons had the sagacity to see this scheme, and steadily combatted it by keeping the public mind informed of facts as they really existed, so that the politicians were never able to succeed in their designs. Such a feeling, however, was produced a

gainst Spain, that we have not yet entirely recovered from the effects of it, and we find some of our newspapers ready to jump at once to the conclusion that, in her repoted attempts on San Domingo, she is influenced by hostility to the United States, and that her designs are inimical to the interests of this Union. There are two interpretations which can be given to the act, and we had better wait and see what is the real motive of her conduct, before we assume an attitude of hostility to her designs. We know how diligently, a few years ago, the whole American mind was prejudiced against that Govennment, how every act was interpreted into an intended insult to this country, and how necessary measures of selfdefence for her West India possessions were magnified into hostile intentions, and how the vindication of her own territorial rights was denounced as assaults upon the honor of our flag and the freedom of seas. The Black Warrior affair was reppresented as a great outrage upon the honor of our country, and it was purposely kept from being settled, in order to keep up the irritation against that It is not generally known, however, that at

this very time Spain was making all the concessions she could in honor, to conciliate the United States government, and was even disposed to largely extend our commercial privileges with Cuba, for the purpose of identifying the two countries in interest and keeping them at peace. This, however, was contrary to the purposes of the Southern politicians, now the leading secessionists, and they rejected all these commercial advantages for the sake of the political objects they had in view, making the trade and commerce of our country subservient to their ulterior purposes which contemplated secession and the establishment of a Southern Confederacy, embracing the seceding States, the West India Islands Mexico and Central America. They disregarded these manifestations of friendly spirit and misrepresented to their own government the intentions of Spain. Yet with all these derelictions on the part of our Minister, no sooner had Mr. Soule left Spain than Mr. Perry, the Charge, settled in less than a month the Black Warrior affair. He even obtained an offer from Spain to settle all private claims arising between the two nations by a disinterested mixed commission; furthermore that government consented to the draft of a treaty which opened the ports of Cuba and of other parts of the Spanish dominions to the products of the United States with unexampled privileges; and went so far as to promise our grains and flour an admission into the Havana almost tree of duties. These advantages of Spain were rejected by the United States government, and Mr. Perry suddenly found himself dismissed by his government for his officious attempt to benefit his country. This view of the case will tend very materially to modify the popular opinion in this country as to the intentions of Spain being hostile to the American Union, and be the means, probably, of preventing any false steps at this time against that country arising from the alleged seizure

SINA CURE. - It has been found that messengers receiving their \$1,200 a year in the employment of the United States Senate, are traveling in Europe, placing substitutes at the disposal of the Senate door-keeper, said substitutes receiving about one third of the salary allowed the principal. Another employee is studying at some college for one of the professions, keeping a substitute in the Senate at one fourth his salary.

RATE OF TAXATION AT THE SOUTH .- The late census returns show that the free population of the "Southern Confederacy" amounts to 2,656,481 souls, including men, women and children It will be perceived therefore, that in order to raise the proposed loan of \$15,000, 000 a tax of \$5,64 per capita must be levied on each individual.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

ny 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

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE.—The un-dersigned, residing in Woodward township, has on hand a twenty-five horse power engine and boilers which he will dispose of. Any person in want of an engine, would do well to examine this one before purchasing elsewhere. The price will be low and the terms easy. He has also on hand an excellent Shingle machine which he will sell JOHN M. CHASE. on easy terms. Woodward tp., April 17, 1861-2mp.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby caution-ed against buying or in any way meddling with the following property, now in possession of Benjamin 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. D. Kline. CATHARING KLINE. Decatur tp., March 16, 1861 pd.

NEW DRUG STORE.

The subscribers have opened a full and com lete assortment of DRUGS in the new brick building of Dr. Woods, on the corner of Locus and Cherry streets, in the Borough of Clearfield, where they will at all times be happy to ac modate any person who may desire articles in their line. The business will be confined strictly to a DRUG AND PRESCRIPTION BUSINESS,

and no pains will be spared to render satisfaction Dr. M. Woods, the junior partner, may always be found and consulted in the "Drug Store," when not absent on professional business. A separate room for consultation is attached to the Store, where patients may be examined privately. Every article usually found in such an estab-Montgomery Cabinet is seriously occupied by the crisis." Well, that's right; to be "seriously occupied," is common with disobedient children when they expect to get a spanking.

Twenty Thousand Massachusetts Volunteers have tendered their services to Government.

The government exists at Washington in full force, and as the public property has been assailed, who will say consistently with justice, that the government of the buyer of the buyer

PRIME LOT of fresh Drugs just received HARTSWICK S.

WHITE ZINC, ground in Damar Varnish in 2 lb cans. at HARTSWICE'S HARTSWICES

PLORENCE White and Florence Liquid, just received and for sale at HARTSWICK'S.

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

DURE WHITE LEAD, warranted, ground in oil, in 25 and 12} pound cans, just received for sale at HARTSWICK'S ed and for sale at Port and Sherry Wine, Nectar Whiskey and

HARTSWICK Holland Gin-at FLOUR AND BACON—a prime lot, just re ceived and for sale low for eash, at GRAHAM, BOYNTON & Co's

OOTS and Shoes of every kind, for Latie O Gentlemen and chi'dren, at

SPLENDID assortment of Ladies', Gentle, men's and children's Gloves and Hosiery REED, WEAVER & Co. TIWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED ACRES

to the mouth of the Moshannon. An elig property; on reasonable terms. Inquire of H. BUCHER SWOOPE Decl9-tf. Attorney at Law Clearfield ! CAUTION.—The public are cautioned again harboring or trusting my son James Benneal

who has left me without any just cause, as I al pay no debts of his contracting unless compeby law. And any person harboring him will held responsible for his wages or services. April 10, 1861-pd. WM. BENNETT

CAUTION.—The public are hereby cautiones 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 cup board, one stand, and 8 chairs, as the same wepurchased by me at Constable's sale and are only left with him on loan subject to my order. April 10, 1861-pd. WM. A. NEVLING. April 10, 1861-pd.

CAUTION .- All persons are hereby cauti ed against purchasing or meddling with following property now in the hands of Wm. bay horse. One yearling heiffer, One 2-horse on, 2 set harness, and a variety of farming sils, as the same belong to me and are sub my order, and have only been left with sa dan on loan. SAMUEL KI

Lumber city. April 3, 1861-3tp. TEW STORE .- The subscriber has o New store at Williamsville, Clearfield Pa., where he will keep constantly on hand RIES, PROVISIONS, &c., which he for each, or exchange for Timber, Board gles, Grain, Country Produce, &c. He will pleased to have all who wish to purchase any the above articles to give him a call. JAMES E. WATSON

Williamsville, April 3d. 1861-3m. PANKING AND COLLECTION OFFI

LEONARD, FINNEY & CO CLEARFIELD, CLEARFIELD COUNTY. Bills of Exchange, Notes and Drafts Discou-Deposits received. Collections made, and procstantly on hand. Office, on Second street, in

roog lately occupied by W. A. Wallace. Esd

JANES T. LEONARD. : : : : : : D. A. FINNE

WM A. WALLACE, 12111111111 A. C. PINNE authority from the Orphans' Court of Cleartie County, I will expose te sale by public outery on the premises of C. Stumstein dee'd, in Bran tp, Clearfield Co, Pa, on Friday the 3rd day May A. D. 1861 at 2 o'clock in the afternoon ti following real estate being off the northwest corner of the farm or real Estate of C Stumstein, latof said tp, deceased. Beginning at the put road leading from Troutville to Arnold & Rishel Grist-mill, thence along said road South 57 perch es to a post, thence by other land of Stumste Estate East 57 perches to a post, thence north perches to a post, thence by land of Miller's he. West 57 perches to a post the place of beginning containing 20 acres, more or less. Terms me known at time of sale.

ELIZABETH STUMSTEIN, Adm April 10, 1861-4tp. of C. Stumstein

PAIR OF REAL NOVELTIES, AN ONE WITHOUT A MATE. 1st .- The Paper Neck Tie." (Patent applied) Is made entirely of paper, in 100 different at and in perfect imitation of silk and other fatt The price is so low that a gentleman may

New Tie every day, and yet not be charge

with extravagance, or one Tie may be worn 6 days, if necessary to economize. 2d .- The Relief Tie. (Patented Jan 29, 18) This is doubtless the most perfect silk Tie ever . vented, and is just what the name implies, a peri Relief' from all further trouble in tying bow 3d .- The Lace Edge Tie. An exquisitely smith & Brouwer, Sole Manufactur

No. 36 Warren Street, N N. B .- We sell to Wholesale Jobbers only. try Merchants can order our goods of any W sale house with whom they are dealing. Apr

ON HIS OWN HOOK!-JOHN GUELL to inform his old friends and customers, the is now carrying on the Cabinet Making busic on "his own hook," at his old shop on Ma Street, nearly opposite the "old Jew Store." w he keeps on hand, and is prepared to manufac to order, every description of Cabinet-Ware may be wanted in this section of country sisting of Sofas, Lounges, Mahogony and Con Bureaus, Writing and Wash Stands; Centre ing and Breakfast Tables: Mahogany and mon Bedsteads; Sewing Stands, &c., &c. He .. also repair furniture and chairs, in good sty cheap for eash. House Painting done on short tice, and easy terms Now is the time to buy reasonable prices, as I intend to sell every this in my line of business at the cheapest cash rate Walk in and examine the articles on hand at judge for yourselves, of the quality and finish Country produce received in payment. April 13, 1859 JOHN GUE

N B Coffins made to order on short notice funerals attended with a neat hearse, and and priate accompanyments, when desired.

TMPORTANT CHANGE OF LOCATIO GRAHAM, BOYNTON & CO.

Desire to inform the citizens of Clearfield vicinity, that they have removed their store to

recently erected by James B Graham. Esq. Market street, Clearfield, where they will be ple ed to accommodate all who may favor them w ment of the very best Foreign and Domes-DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD. WARE CUTLERY, QUEENS-WARE, CEDAR & WILL

WARE, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS AND Their stock of Dry Goods consists in part of such Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Tweeds, Vesting Mustins, Ticking, Checks, Calicoes, Chintse Ginghams, Canton and Wool Flaunels. De

Laines, Cashmeres, Silks, Plaids, Sharels. Brilliants. Hosiery, Gloves, etc. etc. Also, a great variety of Ladies' Boots and Gaile Misses and Childrens Shoes; Mens', Boys' Youths' Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps, wall selection of useful notions, among

Perfumery, Cloth and Hair Brushes. Soaps, Pens and Pen-holders. Combi-