The Raftsman's Journal.

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BY SAMUEL J. ROW CLEARFIELD, PA., APRIL 24, 1861.

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OR AGAINST IT ! War is upon us. Not by the action of the National Government, but by the aggressive act of the enemies of that Government. The traitors in the South, having first robbed the United States treasury and despoiled the Government of all its means of defence by seizing the forts and arsenals and arms and munitions of war : without any just cause fired into the Star of the West, and seized an American vessel which was on an errant of mercy with a supply of oil for the light houses on the Gulf coast. They refused to let provisions be transported to the starving men of Major Anderson, or permit that gallant little band to retire from Fort Sumter, unless they would surrender as prisoners of War; and finally, they opened fire upon that half-starved handful of brave men, because they would not comply with their request. Upon these Southern traitors, then, rests the responsibility of the conflict. Let them be held responsible for the shedding of blood. And now, what is the duty of every true and devoted friend of the Union ! Should you stand by and permit the traitors to trample upon that flag-the emblem of liberty-without resenting the insult ? We think not ! On this subject the Philadelphia Inquirer says :- "Take your places in line." The American flag trails in the dust. There is from this hour no longer any middle or neutral ground to occupy. All party lines cease. Democrats, Whigs, Americans, Republicans and Union men, all merge into one of two parties-Patriots or Traitors. For ourselves, we are not prepared for either or any form of government which the immagination might suggest as probable to tollow in the wake of a Republic. We are for the Government as handed down to us by our fathers. It was consecrated in blood, and given to us as a sacred legacy. It within the forms of the Constitution, a Presiis ours to live by, and, by the blessings of God it shall be ours to die by. We will have it, and none other. We have no political feuds or animosities to avenge ; we know no cause save to wipe an insult from our flag, and to defend and maintain an assailed Government and a violated Constitution. We care not who is President, or what political party is in power, so long as they support the Lonor and the flag of our country, we are with them; those who are not are against us, against our flag, and against our Government- "Take your places in line !" PATRIOTIC ARDOR .- The generous enthusiasm with which men of all parties and classes enroll themselves for the defense of their country in this day of extreme peril, is at once as sublime and cheering an exhibition as was over witnessed in the world. It is wonderful. Every heart is stirred to its depths. Mothers, with mingled tears and joy give up their sons to their country, and wives, with a zens of the South, who love to talk of their patriotism which overmaster natural anguish, see their husbands go forth to battle and to death. Gray haired fathers bless their sons, and exhort them to be true to their country and their God. It is a grand and glorious epectacle. It is a new epoch in our history. It is a mighty revival of patriotism-a renewal of a nation's life. It is the right spirit at those who had no regard for human life were the right time, and being put forth in a rightcous cause, it cannot fail to have a purifying holy horror of taking the life of a fellow creaand healthful influence, and open the great heart of the nation, when treason shall be crushed out and peace restored, to still holier influences. Go, noble young men, be strong in your country's cause ; love one another ; be kind to your subdued foes, treating them tributed. The misguided people in that reas erring brethern ; and may God, who loves our country infinitely more than you can, be your goard and guide, and exceeding great reward ! Prayers and blessings from countless earnest and loving hearts will follow you ; and if you are permitted to return, a greeting | When the sound of the marching army from awaits you that will compensate you for all your toils and dangers. MAJ. ANDERSON .- This gallant officer's vindication is satisfactory and complete, and his evacuation of Fort Sumpter was the result of a necessity which no other course would have justified. His brother officers express the highest respect for his gallantry as a soldier and his loyalty as a man. In fact his whole command join in the testimony that his defence of the fort was one of the bravest and most daring military exploits, under all the circumstances, in the history of the American army. In the midst of treason in the army, we rejoice to learn of this gallant action on the part of Major Anderson, because the reputation he had earned was too great to be recklessly sacrificed to fear or treachery.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END. The Methodist, published at New York, in

its issue of Saturday April 20th, makes the following remarks, on the present condition of our National affairs : "Against reason, and law, for the constitution and its authority are trampled in the dust by those who had sworn to defend them. Against patriotism, for those who have inaugurated the war, are our maternal breasts which have given suck alike to perjured and to loyal children ; and against reason, most of all, because the whole miserable rebellion, from its first guilty flush, to the culmination of its shame in Charleston harbor, has been wholly without cause and without decent pretext. We speak in the interest of no political party. To what is the present dreadful aspect of the country to be traced? What has happened? Has a tyrant snatched the reins of government by a coup

d'etat and stirred the blood of our Southern brethern to revolt, by some special burden laid upon them ? Have the provisions of the Constitution been violated, or even its most exterior form treated with disrespect ? Has a new constitution been substituted for the old and venerable instrument adopted by the slave-holding fathers ? or has its ancient interest been falsified by a new interpretation ? It is not pretended that any of these things have happened. That has occurred, which has taken place repeatedly before,-political parties have been formed, have been actively and hotly arrayed against each other, and the strife has ended in the defeat of one of the parties and the success of the other. This is all. True, Slavery was in the contest, and that embitters whatever it touches, but still no right of State or individual had been touched or even threatened. True again, the Presidential canvass was in some sense sectional, but while a sectional triumph may be offensive to the defeated section, it does no violence to the constitution. That instrument no more divides the country by Mason and Dixon's line than it does by the Alleghanies or the Rocky Mountains. Such a division in the view of the Constitution is purely arbitrary, and in no form affords an apology for revolution. The truth is that the rebellion began without a shadow of aggression upon the cotton States; there was nothing, and is nothing apology for it. These States were reposing in possession of every right, a hair of their heads had not been disturbed, they had in their own political party a majority in the Sen-

LETTER FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 22, 1861. EDITOR JOURNAL :- These are truly troublesome times. Treason stalks boldly through the land, and our Government is in imminent patriotism, and law, war is upon us. Against danger of being overturned by traitors, before a single effective blow can be struck in its defence. No one, indeed, can tell what an hour may bring forth, or what new phaze affairs may assume. On Saturday, the last connectbrothers, smiting, in their blind fury, the fair ing links between the loyal States and the Nation Capital were severed, by the destruction of the bridges on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, and the Northern Central Railroads-the first named leading to this city; the latter to Harrisburg. I see it stated that the city councils of Wilmington have adopted resolutions approving of the President's call for troops; asked Gov. Barton to issue a proclamation for the same purpose ; and appropriated \$8.000 for the defence of We have firm trust in God that it will be so. the city and the support of the military. If the Governor does this, and little Delaware the Irish population of New York, says: remains faithful to the Union, the seat of government can be reached through that State. If, on the other hand, she falters, there is but one way left to reach the Captial, and ry of War of the so called Confederate governthat is to raise a force sufficiently strong to ment, in a speech delivered at Montgomery cut a way through Maryland, along the Potomac River. Indeed, it is absolutely necessary to concentrate a large force in the neighborhood of Chambersburg, well grounded fears being entertained that an inroad into Pennsylvania is contemplated at that point by the Virginians and Marylanders. In this state of affairs, it is a relief to know that there are have already spoken out. The United States 5,000 to 6,000 troops, armed and equipped, in Camp Curtin, at Harrisburgh, ready to march must now stand up for the Stars and Stripes. at a moment's warning, wherever ordered.

The murderous attack on the Massachusetts and Pennsylvania volunteers in Baltimore on last Friday, has stirred up an intense feeling of revenge, and created a distrust of the attitude of Maryland, many fearing that she was fully committed to Secession from the out start, and that she was hiding her treachery. beneath a pretence of loyalty to the Federal Government. This is hard to believe, and time will soon show whether these suspicions are well or ill founded. There is a remarkable coincidence connected with the killing of the soldiers on this occasion. The occurrence took place on the 19th day of April, and the men who lost their lives belonged to the 7th out of which to construct the most worthless Regiment of Massachusetts volunteers. On the 19th day of April, 1775, the 7th Regiment of Massachusetts troops were the first who lost a man in the struggle that was then pending. Thus, on corresponding days, in the ate, cutting off the possibility of legislation same month, the 7th Regiment from the same unfriendly to their interests. But strictly State, then shed the first blood in the great struggle for freedom, and now in defending

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS. The New-York Courier and Enquirer says:

"To the simple, dignified, calm but firm Proclamation of the President of the United States, the loyal States of this Union will respond, "In the name of God, Amen;" and not only 75,000, but five times 75,000 men will be ready to come forward to meet this rampant, insolent Rebellion in arms of South Carolina and the States confederate with her in Treason. and put it down. This Rebellion has wantonly and without provocation inaugurated civil war, and its first blow has been successful; but even its victory will bring down upon its. head a signal defeat and terrible retribution in the end, for it will rouse the loyal States from a forbearance under insult and defiance unparalleled in the history of any Government; and with right for their cause, and force and means able to maintain it, the hour will soon come when South Carolina and her Confederates in Treason will rue the day, when, with a spirit worthy of Lucifer, they undertook to break up the best and most beneficent Government on the face of the earth.

This week's "Tablet," a leading organ of "The secessionists have now begun the war, and not only do they talk of resisting the United States Government, but of making an aggressive war upon it. Walker, the Secretaon Friday evening last, uttered the threat that before the 1st of May next the secession ensign would take the place of the time honored banner of the American Republic over the Capitol at Washington. The United States must now prepare to defend themselves. The President has called seventy-five thousand men and summoned a special session of Congress. New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio government must put forth all its energy to put down the rebellion, and every true man God save the Union !"

The New York Times says: "The President issued his proclamation, convening Congress for the 4th of July, and calling for seventy-five thousand volunteers for the defence of the Union, and the protection of the rights and the liberties of the American people. The people will respond to this demand with alacrity and exultation. They ask nothing better than to be allowed to fight for the Constitution which their fathers framed. Whatever may have been their political differences, there has never been a moment when they were not ready to sink them all in devotion of their common flag. The President's Proclamation will be hailed with an enthusiasm which no event of the last twenty years has called forth the flag was lowered amid the loud and hearty -with a high-handed determination to exterminate treason, which will carry terror into the hearts of the Confederates, who have conspired for the destruction of the freest and best Government the world has ever seen. The Philadelphia Press says : "Henceforth each man, high and low, must take his position as a patriot or a traitor-as a foe or a friend of his country-as a supporter of the

ARRIVAL OF MAJ. ANDERSON. The steamship Baltic arrived at New York

on Thursday the 18th, with Maj. Anderson and his command, which consisted of 76 men and 10 officers; besides 43 laborers, who rendered good service during the bombardment.

From the statement of Captain Doubleday, after his arrival at New York, it appears that Maj. Auderson did not surrender Fort Sumter, but evacuated it. On Friday morning previous to the commencement of hostilities Maj. Anderson, in reply to a question of Gen. Beauregard as to when he would evacuate. said "he would evacuate the Fort on the 15th, unless he received supplies, or contrary instructions from his government in the meantime." Accordingly on Friday morning at 4 o'clock the rebel batteries opened on Sumter, and during the day at least 2500 shot and shell struck the fort. On Saturday morning all the batteries opened with redoubled fierceness, and some of the shell falling in the officers quarters set them on fire. Ninety barrels of powder had been taken out of the magazine and thrown into the sea ; but the flames now encircling it, all materials were cut off, and they had eaten their last biscuit 36 hours before. The men had to lay on the ground with wet handkerchiefs on their faces to keep from smothering, and a favorable eddy of wind was all that saved their lives. The cartridge bags had given out, and five men were employed to make them out of the soldiers shirts, sheets, blankets, &c., which were about exhausted when Col. Wigfall made his appearance in the fort. Wigfall said that "Gen. Beauregard wished to stop this," and wanted to know "upon what terms Anderson would evacuate." Anderson replied "that Beauregard was already acquainted with the terms." Wigfall left, and about ten minutes afterwards Col. Chestnut and others came from Beauregard, asking if Anderson wanted any help, he having his flag at half mast, and stated that Wigfall had no anthority for his demand on Anderson. To which Maj. A. replied-"Then we have been sold. We will raise our flag again." But they requested him to keep it down until communication was had with Beauregard. The firing was then ceased, and three hours after another deputation came to the fort. The terms previously decided upon were then acceded to ; which were, that Anderson would evacuate on the 15th-take all his private and company baggage and arms, and be allowed to salute the American flag before taking it down. On Sunday morning, the steamer Isabel came down and anchored off the Fort, when all the baggage was put on board the steamer Clinch, which was used as a transport between the Fort and the Isabel. The men were still under arms. A portion of them were told to fire off a saints to the flag, and when the last of the fifty guns was fired, cheers of the men, who then formed in a gorge and embarked, to the tune of "Yankee Doodle." Two men were killed on the second round of the salute by the premature explo-

sion of the gun, and four were wounded, one badly. They were left at Charleston. According to reports 49 of the rebels were killed and about 100 wounded. On Monday they steamed down the harbor.

flag of the stars and stripes or of the rebel and were transferred to the Baltic, sailing on banner. All doubts and hesitation must be Tuesday morning. Fort Sumter has not been thrown to the winds, and with the history of reinforced on any occasion. The Baltic ar- roog lately occupied by W. A. Wallace, Esd.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertasements set in large type, cuts, or out of using style will be charged double price for space occupies

To insure attention, the CASH must accompa ny notices, as follows :- All Cautions with \$1 Strays, S1; Auditors' notices, \$1,50; Auminia. trators' and Executors' notices, \$1,50, each ; and all other transient Notices at the same rate

SAMUEL H. PLEASANTS, BARBER AND HAIR-DRESSER, has removed his shop to the building adjoining Graham, Boynton & Co's store, where he has fitted up a very neat room. His customers and the public are requested to give him a call. April, 1861-dee12.60

TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND AT PRIVATE SALE. -extend to the mouth of the Moshannon. An eligable property; on reasonable terms. Inquire of H. BUCHER SWOOPE

Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa Dec19-tf.

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

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 the 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.

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 capboard, one stand, and 8 chairs, as the same were purchased by me at Constable's sale and are only left with him on loan subject to my order WM. A. NEVLING April 10, 1861-pd.

CAUTION .- All persons are hereby caution-ed 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 way on, 2 set harness, and a variety of farming uten sils, as the same belong to me and are subject to my order, and have only been left with said Jordan on loan. SAMUEL KIEK. Lumber city, April 3, 1861-3tp.

TEW STORE .- The subscriber has opened a new store at Williamsville, Clearfield county Pa., where he will keep constantly on hand a ge eral assortment of DRY-GOODS, GROCE. RIES, PROVISIONS, &c., which he will sell for cash, or exchange for Timber, Boards, Shipgles, 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.

BANKING AND COLLECTION OFFICE

LEONARD. FINNEY & CO., CLEARFIELD, CLEARFIELD COUNTY, PA

Bills of Exchange. Notes and Brafts Discounted. Deposits received. Collections made, and proceeds promptly remitted. Exchange on the Cities constantly on hand. Office, on Second street, in the JAMES T. LEONARD. WM A. WALLACE. : : : : : : : : : A. C. FINNEY SALE OF REAL ESTATE .- By virtue of authority from the Orphans' Court of Clearfield County, I will expose te sale by public outery up on 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 & Rishel's Grist-mill, thence along said road South 57 perch es 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 heirs West 57 perches to a post the place of beginning

AN ACT TO PUNISH TREASON .- In another column will be found the new law against trattors. By its provisions, it is made a high middemeanor punishable with imprisonment gogues will have passed away, and the free and in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding | mighty North, joining hands with the redeem-10 years and a fine not exceeding \$5000, for

dent had been elected in violation not of their rights but of their taste, yes taste; they disliked him, his principles and his party, and became willful. Secession is an act of sinful willfulness; the Confederate States, so called, are mere willfulness organized, and armed, to strike down the boast of the new world and the hope of the old, and both will rebuke it.

THE UNDERRATED NORTH.

The peaceful pursuits of the people of the North, running through all the channels of agricultural labor and mechanical industry, have led them almost noislessly along the path of development and prosperity. In this particular while the people of the North and great North-west have been silently achieving the most stupendous results in the building of cities, navigation of rivers, organization of counties, and founding of new commonwealths, the most impetuous and more boisterous citiprowess in fight and valor in arms, have been underrating the people of the North and the West. They have been taught to do so by a class of politicians who imagined that the theory of political economy was only realized when the "Southern heart" was "fired with the torch of Southern chivalry," and that only brave men. Because a Northern man has a ture on a trivial offence, he was esteemed a coward. Under this misapprehension and low estimation of the Northern character and impulse, a great part of the length to which the rebellion at the South has gone must be atgion have been hood-winked and deceived by their leaders, who have taught them that the North and West would yield to all their demands before the echo of the first gun fired in battle had been lost among our mountains. the North, animated with the virtuous energies of a noble purpose, and imbued with a holy zeal and love of country reaches the mistaken people of the cotton States, their leaders will be the first to desert them. The great mass of the people in the South cannot comprehend the strength and the magnitude of the free States. They know less of us than they do of the Roman Empire-because the medium through which they could derive information of the splendor, magnificence and physical strength of the free commonwealths, a free press, is like a sealed book to the people of the South. Let us hope that when the horror and prejudice, which have been erected and created by interested politicians, have

been removed, and the free laboring men and mechanics of both sections are brought into closer contact, they will strengthen the bonds of Union by the friendship and reciprocities of wants and interests. When this is accomplished, the power and influence of dema-

the liberties then achieved. 1.20

I hope no citizen of Clearfield county will have any doubts as to what should be done in the present emergency. The simple issue is -shall the United States rule this land, or shall the so-called Confederate States usurp the government? There is no middle course to be pursued. It is all folly to talk of pursuing a mere defensive policy. The traitors

must be crushed out of existence. Forbearance is no longer a virtue. They have spurned all offers of conciliation or adjustment; they have inaugurated wholesale schemes of revolution; they have made war upon the Union, and have murdered volunteers peacefully marching to defend the Capitol. The whole North, though usually "slow to wrath," patient and forbearing, is at last aroused. The old spirit of '76 is stirred up anew, and the descendants of the heroes of Bunker Hill, Saratoga, Brandywine, Tippecanoe and Chippewa, are flying to arms. Nor will they stop until the "stars and stripes" once more float over the whole Union. The Rebel States must be subjugated. They must be forced to yield to the Federal Government ; and the individual who throws himself in the breach to prevent this, will be crushed to atoms.

Yours,

EXTRA SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE .- In view of the armed rebellion exising in a portion of the States of this Union, threatening the destruction of the National Government, periling public and private property, endangering the peace and security of this Commonwealth, and inviting systematic piracy upon our commerce, the Governor of Pennsylvania has issued a Proclamation convening the Legislature on Tuesday the 30th day of April, 1861, to take into consideration and adopt such measures in the premises as the exigency may seem to them in their wisdom to demand. As adequate provision does not exist by law to enable the Executive to make the Military power of the State as available and sive, they have at once cut themselves off efficient as it should be for the common defence of the State and the General Government, on an extraordinary occasion like the present one, the calling of an extra session of the Legislature was the only alternative to supply the deficiency ; and, we have no doubt. the Legislature will respond cordially to the suggestions of the Governor, so as to enable him to act promptly and with decision in the present crisis.

THE FEELING .- The attack and capture of Fort Sumter has aroused and united the whole people. Here in our own State there is, with but few solitary exceptions, a universal determined purpose to sustain the government. Every where companies are forming. Town and country are full of excitement and military preparation. Our citizens with patriotic ardor, without distinction of party, rush to sustain their country's flag. It is a time when the petty strifes of party are forgotten, whilst men unite in defence of their common country.

ed and regenerated South, will take their Soaps, Pens and Pen-holders. Combs, Mr. TURNED COUNTERFEITERS .--- It is ascertained demand for men, her stocks would go up at any person residing in the State to assist our place, bound together by the holiest ties, on beyond a doubt that the secessionists are once. On the 1st instant Virginia's sold at TEXAS .- On Sunday the 14th, the steamer turning the United States mint, at New Or- seventy-eight; to-day they are offered at fifty. enemies by taking a commission under them, the road to peace, prosperity and empire. Star of the West was still of Indianola. The them to abandon the service of the United States, or by other ways therein specified to oppose the government. dollars. There were upwards of sixty men in the company. They proceeded to Washing-ton immediately. They mere the first Pennsylvanians ton immediately. They were the first Pennsylvanians ton immediately. They mere the first Pennsylvanians services to the Confederate States. services to the Confederate States.

tween maintaining the noble fabric that was after the firing on Fort Sumter commenced. reared by our wise and brave ancestors, under | The Pawnee and Pocahontas arrived on the which we have enjoyed so much liberty and next day. The Powhatan and Atlantic have appiness, and openly joining the rash, reck- not been seen. The steam tugs have been less, despotic, cruel and villainous band of conspirators, who have formed a deep laid and desperate plot for its destruction. The contest which is impending will doubtless be attended with many horrors, but all the facts show that it has been forced upon us as a last resort; and war is not the worst of evils.

The New York Evening Post says : "The President's proclamation proves him worthy to be the head of the nation. His honest words find an echo in millions of loval hearts this day. Only these words were needed to send the speedy doom of treason. To-day, who is not for the Union is against it. Today he whose heart does not throb, and whose blood does not stir with patriotic fire is a vile traitor. The rebels have chosen war. They have done their best to slay a loyal garrison. Without a single cause of complaint, they have turned their arms against the Union and against the lives of loyal citizens. From today dates the extermination of treason from the land. The people will not rest, the nation will not be satisfied, while a traitor is left in arms.

The New York World says: "Treason has boldly lifted up its head; it has marshaled its hosts; it has bid impudent defiance to the Government; it has cannonaded and taken a celebrated fortress: its Secretary of War has had the insolence to make a public boast that the Secession flag will float over the national capital before the 1st of May. These rebels and desperadoes have given unmistakable proofs of their earnestness. They must now be cheeked, or anarchy and misrule will sweep over the whole country like a destructive delnge. Fellow-citizens of the Free States ! this is the hour to prove your loyalty-to test your patriotism-to earn the gratitude of your country.

The New York Sun says : "The Confederate Traitors have commenced the war they have been so long preparing for without obstruction, and their first prize in fight (having previously confined themselves to stealing, under pretense of peace) has been the capture of Fort Sumter and sixty men by a force of five thousand, with nineteen heavy batteries. This inglorious success will cost them dear. Inexcusably and wantonly taking up the offenand kindled a patriotic rage that envelopes all parties and all classes throughout the Union States henceforth.

OUR CAPITALISTS AND THE UNION .- The business of the Stock Exchange shows how well our capitalists recognise the fact that only in Union is security. A broad line is drawn between the securities of loyal states and those of the few States which yet hesitate. Northern state stocks are firm, while stocks of the doubtful States depreciate at every rumor of their committal to treason. New York State Sixes sold yesterday at one hundred and five and are firm to day, while Virginia's tell eight | The company will be formed. per cent. ; North Carolinas-on account of Governor Ellis's reply to the President-fell ten to fifteen per cent; Tennessee's fell tour per cent ; Missouri's two. The decline in Virginia's and North Carolina's in the last fifteen days is equal to twenty-five to thirty per cent. Tennessee has gone down sixteen per cent. in the same time. A fortnight ago North Carolina Sixes sold at eighty-two; today they are offered at sixty, with no buyers at a better rate than fifty ; and it is very certain that if we could hear to-morrow that the State had heartily responded to the President's

the past spread before us, we must choose be- | rived off Charleston on the morning of Friday blown to sea, and have not been seen. During all the while the fleet was off Charleston a heavy gale was blowing. On the day that Maj. ANDERSON evacuated, preparations to reinforce him had been made for an atlempt on that night. Captain Fox had instructions to attempt to provision the fort without troops, and if he was fired on he was to rush in in the best manner he could, but the gale prevented the ar-

rival of the tugs and transport. The ordeal which Major ANDERSON has undergone for the last few months has been a terrible one. From the 26th day of December last, until leaving the Fort in the transport, after the evacuation, Maj. ANDERSON never set foot outside of Sumter. The conversation which the officers of the command held with the members of the press was free and full. They declare unanimously that their commander acted as a brave soldier and an honorable man. They repudiate, with indignation, the idea of treachery, and pronounce all such assertions to be false.

GOT RIGHT AT LAST .- The New York Herald, a warm supporter of the Buchanan Administration, has at last come over to the support of the present Administration. In the issue of April 16th, Bennett says : "The measures that have been adopted, within the last few days, by the Government of Mr. Lincoln, entirely change the aspect of public affairs. Had a similar course been pursued five months ago, the last would have been heard of secession before now. Not the firing of a gun would have been needed; the fortifications upon the coast would have been rendered impregnable against local attacks ; and, with the exception, of South Carolina, no State would have withdrawn from the Union.

ARIZONA .- Galveston advices state that the Eastern Arizona Convention assembled at Melissa on the 16th of March, and was numerously attended. Mr. Herbert, the Commissioner, was cordially welcomed. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the action of the seceded States, declaring that the interest of Arizona was with the South; that she desires to become the Territory of the Southern Confederacy, and will not recognise the Lincoln Administration nor obey his officers. The people of Western Arizona are invited to join in the movement. A vote was to have been tafrom all honest sympathy, even in the South, ken on the resolutions on the second Monday of April.

STRANGERS PREPARING TO ARM .- The Phil

delphia Press of the 17th, says : "Hon. J. H. LANE, Senator from Kansas, has had an interview with the President, and proposed to organize a company to be ready for active duty when called upon, to consist of strangers at the hotels and boarding houses who propose to remain some time in the city. They ask the privilege of organizing and being sworn into service, with permission to carry the arms to their rooms. They will have a rendezvons. where they will assemble at stated periods.

SEIZURE OF SOUTHERN ARMS AND POWDER .-On the 17th, the Police at Cincinnati seized thirty-five boxes of guns on board of different boats at the landing, which are supposed to have come from Harper's Ferry, and were destined for Little Rock, Arkansas, and Memphis Tennessee. Heavy shipments of powder and bacon have also been stopped. The city authorities have armed and equiped two steamers, who are authorized to stop all steamers on the Ohio, all arms and provisions, destined for the Southern army.

containing 20 acres, more or less. Terms mail known at time of sale ELIZABETH STUMSTEIN, Adm'r April 10, 1861-4tp. of C. Stumstein dec'd

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 fabrica. The price is so low that a gentleman may waar a New Tie every day, and yet not be chargeable with extravagance, or one Tie may be worn 3 to 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 Tie. An exquisitely beau tiful article-it has only to be seen to be admired SMITH & BROUWER. Sole Manufacturert.

No. 36 Warren Street, N.Y. N.B.-We sell to Wholesale Jobbers only. Country Merchants can order our goods of any Whole sale house with whom they are dealing. April-31

ON HIS OWN HOOK :- JOHN GUELICA CABINET MAKER.- The subscriber wishe to inform his old friends and customers, that he is now carrying on the Cabinet Making business on "his own hook," at his old shop on Marke 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 Dis ing and Breakfast Tables: Mahogany and Com mon Bedsteads; Sewing Stands, &c. &c. He wi also repair furniture and chairs, in good style cheap for cash. House Painting done on short so tice, and easy terms Now is the time to buy at reasonable prices, as I intend to sell every thing in my line of business at the cheapest cash rates Walk in and examine the articles on hand, and judge for yourselves. of the quality and finish. Country produce received in payment.

April 13, 1859 JOHN GUELICH N B Coffins made to order on short notice, and

funerals attended with a neat hearse, and appro 3.6 priate accompanyments. when desired.

MPORTANT 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

recently erected by James B Graham, Esq. of Market street, Clearfield, where they will be pleas ed to accommodate all who may favor them with a call. Their stock consists of a general assortment of the very best Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD-WARE. CUTLERY, QUEENS-WARE, CEDAR & WILLOW WARE, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS AND BONNETS, DRUGS, PAINTS, &C., &C.

Their stock of Dry Goods consists in part of such a

Cloths. Cassimeres, Saturets Tweeds, Vestingt Muslins, Ticking, Checks, Calicoes. Chintzet. Ginghams, Canton and Wood Flannels. De

Laines, Cashmeres, Silks. Plaids, Shanois,

Brillants, Hosiery, Gloves, etc., etc. Also, a great variety of Ladies' Boots and Gaiters Misses and Childrens Shoes; Mens', Boys' and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps, with a large election of useful notions, among which are Perfumery, Cloth and Hair Brushes, Fancy

together with many other useful notions, all of which will be sold low for Cash, or in exchange for approved country produce. As their stock is entirely new, and purchased on the most advanta-geous terms, they feel confident that they can sell enemies by taking a commission under them, or encouraging enlistments in their armies, or by persuading persons from enlisting in the service of the United States, or persuading them to abandon the service of the United States, or persuading the secvice A PRIME LOT of fresh Drugs just received and opened at HARTSWICK'S.