THE RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.



BY SANUEL J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., MAY 8, 1861.

WHAT WE MAY EXPECT.

Will we have much fighting ? Or will every thing be settled ? And, if there is war will it be long or short? These, and a thousand other questions, are asked on all sides. Men may at once make up their minds on the subject. War is upon us, and will continue for months, and perhaps for years. Battles will States. In the last Presidential campaign he be fought and blood will be shed. There is no alternative. The issue is forced upon as cannot be met in any other way. An attempt stay the storm that has now arisen, and to has been made by southern traitors to dissolve bring about some peaceful settlement of afthe American Union, by force and violence. The conspirators commenced their rebellion ed the door of reconciliation. He was meetby seizing, wherever they could, our public ing them on their own ground. He would property, arms, forts and vessels-by defying the government-tearing down our flag, and claiming to be out of the Union. In most of the next that they should have no such troubthe slave states rebellion is thus far triumphant; and the loyal Union men are either driven out or awed into silence. The President, and his Cabinet have determined that the Union shall be preserved. And how is it to be done? There is but one way; and that is, to crush the rebellion by the strong arm of military power and hang the leading traitors. It is the most stupendous treason ever contrived, and the chief conspirators should meet with the most prompt and exemplary punishment. Let the whole power of the government be brought to bear upon the rebels, till they are utterly crushed, and let the fate of 3d, it is required that every commissioned the leaders in this treason, be made a terrible warning, to similar traitors, in all time to passage of that act, be required to take the come. It will then be shown that we have a government, that is strong and fearless enough United States. The 4th Section exempts all to put down and punish rebellion, no matter persons mustered into the service of the Uhow extended and bold it may be. It will nited States, from all lawsuits or civil process then be decided that rebellion cannot succeed during the term of such service and, for 30 -that the Union must and shall be preserved. days after their discharge. The law reads as We may then have a peace that is permanent, and in no other way. A NOTEWORTHY FACT .- One of the tributes to the people of the North which the rebels of the South are unconsciously paying them, is in the fact that all the women and children who can be removed from the rebel country are sent to the North for protection; which leads us to infer, that there is neither refuge nor safety in the South for defenceless women and helpless children. In this tribute the people of the South admit that the very elements and institutions they so much defend are not able to stand alone. They are destructable in themselves, and unable to bear the test either of revolution or rebellion. What better evidence is needed of the power of free institutions and the influence of the free North ? Even in war, our enemies send their most precious possession (their wives and children) into our midst for protection. The North accepts their flying wives and children, not as hostages, but as sisters, who suffer by the perverseness of those who should be more solicitous for their safety. The wives and children of our exasperated and insane brethren of the South are welcome to the hospitality and safety of the free homes of the North, until their husbands and fathers learn to love them and their country more sincerely. To OUR READERS .- We take this opportunity to say to the readers of the Journal, that now-a-days there are so many rumors afloat about men and national affairs, that we find it utterly impossible to give a full and accurate account of all that transpires. A great many things are stated as facts one day, and contradicted the next; and we feel persuaded that we frequently print items of news, that must be received with caution, as we are as liable to be deceived as others. Our great aim is, to give the latest and most reliable occurrences of the day; and, if we should publish anything that is incorrect, we will give the contradiction at the earliest day possible. As a chronicler of daily events, we will endeavor to discharge our duty fully towards our readers; and if, in doing so, we should tread on others toes, it is their fault, not ours. Traitors there are in our land, and whenever we hear of such, whether they are in the North or in the South, we shall let our readers know who they are; and neither fear nor favor shall deter us from discharging that duty to our country. BOUNTY LANDS FOR VOLUNTEERS .- Every man who offers his services to his country in the present crisis, and is mustered into the service, will be entitled to Land Warrants, in addition to his regular pay, even if the war is closed in thirty days. Privates will receive 160 acres each ; officers larger tracts, in proportion to the rank they hold. This is an inare needed to incite patriots to their duty.

THE RIGHT WAY TO TALK.

The New York World gives utterance to the ple of Baltimore should know that while the North, (or, to be more accurate, a portion of the North) acquiesces in the wisdom of the President's decision not to order any more troops through Baltimore, if they are permitted to march around it, their acquiescence rests on reasons of military strategy. The pressing need of more troops, in a fresh fighting condition, at Washington, made it good of strength and possible loss of numbers by fighting their way through Baltimore. But the very hour that Gen. Scott has force enough at the capital to render it secure, the people unanimously demand of the President that no lious city. The federal flag will be carried through Baltimore, as soon as Washington is out of immediate danger, and the rightful authority of the government asserted there, though Baltimore be made a shapeless heap of ruins. That it expresses the unanimous purpose of the aroused and incensed North, any one may convince himself, if he will take the trouble to read the brief sketch of Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson's remarks at the Fifth avenue hotel. Mr. Dickinson has been for the last twenty years the staunchest and most consistent friend of the South in all the free was the most adamantine and uncompromising Breckinridge man north of Mason and Dixon's line. He said that his hearers would bear and must be met by armies and navies. It him witness that he had long endeavored to fairs. But now the South, first by seceding, and second by firing on the old flag, has closhave no half-way measures, no compromises. Let us settle this thing speedily and surely. It may ruin this generation, but we owe it to les as we have had. He would strike now, in our might, and if necessary wipe the South from the face of the earth. He knew they would have civil war, and what was far worse, servile war, and he would make the prophecy that by the time this matter was settled the peculiar institution of the South would be swept away. Let us finish things while we are about it, and leave nothing behind us.

LATE LAWS RESPECTING OFFICERS AND SOLD-ERS .- The law to punish treason passed at the late Session of the Legislature contains sections 3 & 4, which we did not publish with the first two sections of the act. In Section military officer shall, within 30 days after the oath of allegiance to this State and to the

WAIT AND SEE.

Seldom, in any age or country, has an Ad-ministration been so hardly circumstanced as the Illinois Legislature on the 25th April, on sentiment of the people of the United States, ministration been so hardly circumstanced as the Illinois Legislature on the 25th April, on when it says that it is important that the peo- that of President LINCOLN. Certainly never which occasion he made a very patriotic treason brooding over corruption, and hatchall pernicious matter be expelled from the adfrom "chaos worse confounded"-but the Government had to make a new creation-a something out of almost nothing-a living ments, means of transportation, rontes, strategic points, were all to be extemporized. In brief and almost literally, the men means and defences of a vast army in complete array were to spring at once and full-grown from the ground. Not only so. The policy best to be pursued was doubtful with the wisest, and daily shifted with the change of circumstances and the progress of events. At the North many were averse to hasty of ultra action. while most were eager to strike a sudden indiscriminate, crushing blow; and while it was difficult to tell at once how much sympathy the North might have with the South, or how strongly it dritted to the infliction of just and general punishment, it was impossible to guess how weak or how strong was loyalty at the South, and how much or how little of her soil could be retained in the Union. It seemed not well to crush the innocent with the guilty -not well to exasperate the loyal into traitors-not well to drive all to combined, consolidated rebellion. Meanwhile the Government knew not what power it could command, and had it not in readiness if known. It also was uninformed on the all important point as to what would be the feelings and course of and the new Confederacy, they being likely to shape themselves by the aspect and nature of the struggle, and by the principles avowed and the action taken by the contending parties. Thus, besides the law of necessity, there were many good reasons for delay, deliberation and diplomatic management. Meantime, corruption and treason were most weeded from the Executive departments, confusion was marshaled into system, credit restored, the treasury replenished, and many vigorous preparations made, while the governmental autennæ were carefully exploring the hearts of our own people and the pulse of foreign nations. Since the "masterly inactivity" at Fort Sumter allured the traitors to overt guilt, clear even to the blindest, all know how much has been done, in how short a time, and with means how unready, scattered and remote. All know how, at the call of the President, Northern money flowed like water, and Northern men surged to the war in masses, with the tide still rising and roaring behind them. On the whole, then, we judge that the seeming delays, temporizings, soft words, and quasi negotiations of the Cabinet, were mostly to

since the Revolutionary Congress has out speech. He said that "for the first time since Government been so hindred and almost help- the adoption of the Federal Constitution a less, as on March 4, 1861. On first coming wide spread conspiracy exists to destroy the into power, or rather into weakness, it found a best government the sun of Heaven ever shed heavy debt, a plundered treasury, a drooping its rays upon, and that hostile armies are now credit, and in every hole of every department, marching upon the Federal Capital with a view of planting a revolutionary flag upon its dome, ing the ruin of the nation. Not only must seizing the national archieves, and taking captive the President elected by the people. strategy to avoid, if possible, the expenditure ministrative body of perhaps a hundred thou- After alluding to the issuing of letters of sand limbs-not only was order to be drawn marge and the erecting of batteries-the taking of the Custom-houses, and fortresses, and a threatened invasion by the Rebels, he asks :--What is the alleged cause for this invasion of world from the dormant elements of things. the rights and authority of the Government of more troops shall be marched around a rebel- Men, money, munitions, ships, stores, equip- the United States ? The cause alledged is thirty-four volunteers, to serve for the period that the institutions of the Southern States are not safe under the Federal Government. What evidence has been presented that they are insecure ? I appeal to every man within the sound of my voice to tell me at what period. from the time that Washington was inaugurated, down to this hour, have the rights of the Southern States-the rights of the slaveholders, been more secure than they are at this time ? When in the whole history of this Government have they stood on so firm a basis ? For the first time in the history of this Republic there is no restriction by act of Congress upon the institution of Slavery anywhere within the limits of the United States. Then it cannot be the Territorial question that has given them cause. When was the Fugitive Slave law executed with more fidelity than since the inauguration of the present incumbent of the Presi dential office ? [Much applause.] Let the people of Chicago speak and tell us when were the laws of the land executed with as much firmness and fidelity, so far as fugitive slaves were concerned, as they are now. Can any man tell me of any one act of aggression that has been committed or attempted since the last Presidential election, that justifies this England and France towards the old Union disruption of the Federal Union ? I ask you to reflect and then point out any one act that has been done; any one duty that has been omited to be done, of which any one of these Disunionists can justly complain. Yet we are told, simply because one party has succeeded in a Presidential election, therefore they choose to consider that their liberties are not safe, and therefore they will break up the Government. I had supposed that it was a cardinal and fundamental principle of our system of government that the decision of the people at the ballot-box, without a fraud, according to the forms of the Constitution, was to command the explicit obedience of every good citizen. [Loud applause.] If their defeat at a Presidential election is to justify the minority, or any portion of the minority, in raising the traitorous hand of rebellion against the constituted authorities, you will find the future history of the United States written in the history of Mexico. According to my reading of Mexican history, there never has been one Presidential term from the time of the revolution of 1820 down to this day when the candidate elected by the people ever serv-

A PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT. DOUGLAS' SPEECH IN ILLINOIS.

WHEREAS, the existing exigencies demand immediate and adequate measures for the protection of the National Constitution, and the preservation of the National Union, by the suppression of the insurrectionary combinations now existing in several States for opposing the laws of the Union and obstructing the execution thereof, to which end a military force, in addition to that called forth by my proclamation of the 15th day of April in the present year, appears to be indispensably necessary.

Now therefore, 1, Abraham Lincoln, Presi-dent of the United States, and commander-inchief of the army and navy thereof, and of the militia of the several States when called into actual service, do hereby call into the service of the United States forty-two thousand and of three years, unless sooner discharged, and to be mustered into service as infantry and cavalry. The proportions of each arm, and the details of enrollment and organization, will be made known through the Department of War.

And I also direct that the regular army of the United States be increased by the addition of eight regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and one regiment of artillery, making altogether a maximum aggregate increase of twenty-two thousand seven hundred and fourteen officers and enlisted men ; the details of which increase will also be made known through the Department of War.

And I further direct the enlistment, for not less than one or more than three years, of eighteen thousand seamen, in addition to the present force, for the naval service of the United States. The details of the enlistments and organization will be made known through the Department of the Navy.

The call for volunteers hereby made, and the direction for the increase of the regular army and for the enlistment of seamen hereby given, with the plan of organization adopted for the volunteer and for the regular forces hereby authorized, will be submitted to Congress as soon as that body assembles.

In the meantime, I earnestly invoke the cooperation of all good citizens in the measures hereby adopted for the effectual suppression of unlawful violence, for the impartial enforcement of constitutional laws, and for the speediest possible restoration of peace and order, and with these, of happiness and prosperity throughout our country. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my

hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this 3d day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixtyone, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-fifth." ABBAHAM LINCOLN.

EXCELLENT FOOLING .- Some of the journals are reiterating the assertion that the Government is about to act vigorously against the traitors, but will not invade the Seceding States ! Is it not time to have done with this delusive nonsense ? There is no foot of ground within the boundaries of the United States which the Government has not a perfect right to occupy ed his four years. In every instance, either when such occupation shall be essential to the gain time for gathering in from all sides the the deleated candidate has seized upon the vindication of its constitutional authority : force for a simultaneous blow by sea and land Presidential chair by the use of the bayonet, and of the necessity it is its own judge. Federal forces are always marched into and through the States when the Government sees gurate this Mexican system in the United fit, without asking leave of the State authori-States of America? [No, never.] It is a ties. And if the Government should see fit men to the relief of Fort Pickens, that army might march through Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida, without invading one of them, even though it should be obliged to crush out halt a dogen separate nests of rebellion and treason on the way. Let us have an end forever of made. The Government of our fathers is to all talk about the Federal Government invading any of the United States. It might invade Cuba, Mexico or Canada, but these States nevtry is to be bombarded and leveled to the earth er. And let there be no more definitions and among the rubbish and dust of things that are | limitations of the arena whereon it is to grapple with armed treason. "Wherever you see a head, hit it," was the Irishman's injunction to his son bound for Donnybrook, and the spirit of that injunction should govern the Government's dealings with treason. THE BLOCKADE OF SOUTHERN PORTS .- MOST active preparations are being made for the further blockading of Southern ports. Ten vessels of the fleet will, within a week, be at sea. The entire fleet will consist of at least fifty war vessels of various descriptions, accompanied by sufficient steam transports for the accommodation of landflorce of at least 20,000 strong. Thus it will prove sufficient to make an efficient blockade of every inlet on the Southern coast, into which any vessel drawing six feet of water might otherwise enter, while it will devolve on the disunion authorities the necessity of keeping in arms, feeding, etc., distinct armies,, sufficient to cope with the land forces accompanying it, in or near Nortolk, Charleston, Savannah, Pensacola, Mobile, and New-Orleans, of at least an aggregate of 120,000 troops stationed for the protection of those important points alone. That not a bale of cotton or cargo of other Southern production can seek a market through any Southern port, is to become a fixed fact within one month from this day, and without the proceeds of sale of their crops the Disunionists will have no means whatever of procuring military supplies of any description, for they do not produce or manufacture them; and the experience of Northern merchants would seem to indicate that the available treasure of the South is neither silver nor gold, and darkies are not at present desirable mediums of exchange. HOW A SOLDIER KEEPS HIS WORD OF HONon .- It is refreshing in this day, when Twiggs and Beauregard and Hamilton, among warriors, and Wigfall and Breckinridge among Senators, sworn to allegiance, are recreant to their oaths, to read the narrative of the old soldier, Peter Hart, who was in Fort Sumter during the siege. The story carries its own moral, and needs no word of comment. Hart was an old soldier under Anderson at Mexico. When Mrs. Anderson visited Fort Sumter, Hart accompanied her, by permission of the Confederate authorities, on giving his parole not to fight should he conclude to remain in the garrison. When the bombardment commenced, the soldier mounted the parapet wall, and shouted to the men : "Now fire away boys, I can't fight without breaking a soldier's word, but I'll tell where your shots strike, and where to look for danger." Thus conspicuously a mark during the whole two day's bombardment, Hart left the parapet only once, and that was to climb the flagstaff to nail the colors to the peak, after the halliards had been shot away.

VIRGINIA .- The committee of Virginians from Butler County, had long and satisfactory interviews with Messrs. Lincoln and Camero on Thursday night. Their object was to 15. duce the Administration to pledge itself to support them if, at the coming election, the loyal citizens of that county showed need of protection. They are determined to assert the rights of citizenship, to resort to aties in self-detence, if attacked, and then, being backed by a Governmental force, they feel sure of success. No written pledges were given them, but such assurances as made them conddent of ultimate triumph and entire im punity.

AFFAIRS AT HARPER'S FERRY .- We are at last in possession of official details concerning the situation of affairs at Harper's Ferry, after the destruction of the armory by Lieut. Jones. It seems that the work was by no means an entire success. The fire did not touch one large depot which contained 8,000 stand of first class arms, and the entire machinery of the Armory is in as good order to day as it ever was. The Department attach no blame to Lieut. Jones, thinking that he did the best he could under the circumstances.

THE PRESIDENT'S FAMILY .- Mrs. Lincoln is reported to be in remarkably good health, as are all her family. She has been earnestly importuned to leave Washington for the present, but she says she considers it her duty to stand by her husband, whether in weal or woe.

and that no true woman will ever desert her home when her presence can cheer, and her hands aid those whose happiness and comfort are most precious in her sight.

In Boston, on receipt of the news of the attack on the Massachusetts troops peaceably passing through Baltimore, the populace be came almost frantic. The workmen left thei shops and factories in their shirt sleeves, and congregated in crowds resolving to avenge the wrong at all cost. Bodies of men from all ranks were rapidly organizing, and preparing to leave at the earliest moment, determined to redress the outrage with their lives.

AFLOAT .- Three privateers, ready equipped were at Savannah, Ga., on the 23d nlt. They had filed their bonds, and were only awaiting orders which should send them forth to prev upon our Northern commerce. We may soon expect to hear of robbery and murder, by H. cense from Jeff. Davis.

NEW ORLEANS .- The leading Secusionists are in hourly expectation of news of the capture of Washington; and say that the North shall here no more news until the Treasury at

Washington was in the hands of the Confeder-

ate troops, and President Lincoln and Cali-

net prisoners. A-hem ! The question is often asked, what is a "stand of arms ?" Properly speaking, it is a complete set of arms for one soldier, which would include the bayonet, musket, and its appurtenances.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

forces were about to leave, they spiked the N. P. BANKS .- This gentleman's friends are Baltimore has been the Sodom of the country should be made to dig their own graves, and ern Knights errant-each man of whom can urging his appointment as a Major General in guns and endeavored to break off the trunions, for many a year. Its annals are full of blood. then shot down into them, and covered up. ISS ISABELLA CROSS, Milliper and whip his weight of wild cats, and thrice his the Army. With such men as N. P. Banks but could not succeed. and now almost on the brink of starvation, it weight of traitors and secessionists. ing the effe and Cassius M. Clay, at the head of the army, ington House, in New Washington, will LIEUT. MAURY'S TREASON .-- An examination How. C. M. CLAY .- After the arrival of the extensive corporations that have benefitted our country has nothing to fear. They are live of the records at the Observatory discloses Northern troops at Washington, Mr. Clay's THE NAVY .- It is evident from the developand beautified that city, are removing their the fact that Lieut. Maury has for several battalion was relieved from further duty ; and ments of the past few weeks that the Naval men, of great practical knowledge of men and interests hence, while even the native capitalsome of the most influential men of the battal- Department needs a thorough overhauling, months past impressed upon the minds of sciist is gathering his resources preparatory to things, and are popular with the people. destined to disruption, and that the Govern-ment would not last three weeks after the in-auguration of Mr. Lincoln. In the army inclined to Mr. Clay. In the army in the arm entific hodies abroad that this country was A decisive military movement may be lookod for on the Mississippi below Galro. auguration of Mr. Lincoln.

follows :-SEC. 3. That every person holding a commission as an officer in the volunteer or militia forces of this Commonwealth, shall, within thirty days after the passage of this Act, be required to take the oath of allegiance to this State and to the United States, and if any person holding such commission shall refuse to take such oath, the Governor shall have the authority to revoke and annul the commission of such person, and supply his place by appointment, until the vacancy thus created shall be supplied as provided for vacancies in other cases by existing laws of this Commonwealth; the said oath of allegiance shall be administered by the Adjutant General or any Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and may be transmitted to the several brigade inspectors of this Commonwealth, who shall in turn administer the same to the officers embraced within the bounds of their respective brigade. SEC. 4. No civil process shall issue or be enforced against any person mustered into the service of this State or of the United States, during the term for which he shall be engaged in such service, nor until thirty days after he shall be discharged therefrom. Pro-

vided, That the operations of all statutes of

limitations shall be suspended upon all claims

igainst such person during such term. JOHN BROWN, JR .- There is a Startling Rumor going the rounds of the press, that John Brown, jr., is encamped near Beaver creek, about mid way between New Castle, Pa., and the Ohio river, with four hundred negroes, principally from Canada, whom he is practicing in military drill. It is further stated that the destination of these troops is Virginia, where they intend to operate for "vengeance, for the vindication of their race, and the support of the Union." The troops under the command of young Brown are described as "strong and stalwart," and fired with zeal, for the cause of freedom. For some time past, the journals of secession have been boasting of the fact that entire companies of slaves are being armed, and that the free negroes in the south are joining the army of traitors in large numbers. In view of this statement, some of the papers urge the acceptance of companies of colored men into the service of the United States. But whether it would be policy for the Government to do so at this time, is rather doubtful. The Governor of Pennsylvania has refused the services of several colored companies; which we think, was right. We have no occasion to resort to colored men for troops. We have an abundance of white men who are ready and willing to do battle for the Union. Our Southern enemies may bring their "chattels" into the field if they see fit. Their doing so, may, however, make it the

policy of the National Government in the future, to accept such companies of colored men as John Brown is drilling, in order to meet the rebels with their own weapons. But, we hope, this may never be the case.

FORT MONROE .- An officer from Fort Monroe says that there are now 1.300 men in the ducement of no inconsiderable importance to everything is as desirable as it should be in ed by the United States. When the Federal

-a two-edged, general, overwhelming blow. When, under the sleepless, and, in a military sense, all-seeing eye of WINFIELD SCOTT, his lines shall have all met in their appointed centres, his plan will be found by its issue to have crime against the inalienable and indefeasable to send an army of One Hundred Thousand been harmonious and infallible, like that of a faultless watch or steam engine.

----TWO FAIR CONCLUSIONS.

We are forced to two conclusions while reviewing the embarrassing circumstances and dangers ebbing and flowing around the government. Had Abraham Lincoln openly and publicly attempted to pass through the mob town of Baltimore, while on his way to Washington, he would have been assassinated by the ruffians who laid in wait for his appearance. They were prepared for that purpose, had sworn to have his life, and when they were disappointed, they raved like hungry tigers, frustrated in their hunt for blood. The other conclusion that forces itself on us is the certainty that had John C. Breckenridge been elected President the title of every white laboring man to freedom would have been as literally obliterated and destroyed as John C. Breckinridge has since destroyed his own proud title of a loyal American citizen, and become a bold and unscrupulous traitor. The plot was all arranged. It was concocted at Charleston, and at Charleston it was announced. The plan of these rebels did not spring from the election of Abraham Lincoln. It was not an antagonism to Republican principles, nor any fear of the principle of a republican organization. Altogether, the treason which Breckenridge hoped to strengthen and consumate by his own election, was the result of an ancient aristocratic opposition to free labor, now attempting for the last time to gain not be true to your country if you ever atpower in the South. The reader will bear us out in our conclusion, and ponder well the dreadful dangers the country has just escaped. As we move forward in crushing the rebellion that has superceeded the effect which would have followed the result, such as the election of the President that you elected, do not make of Breckenridge or the assassination of Lincoln, let us guard well every avenue to the safety of the Union, and provide for treason are engaged from the holiest and purest of hereafter, by at once making a terrible example of the traitors.

HORRIBLE OUTRACE .- An Irishman named Tracy, his wife and six children have arrived at New York from Charleston, having been drove away from his farm near Columbia, S. C. about the 10th of April. They had been ordered to leave within ten days; but before the time was up they were seized by a gang of ruffians and put in the gaurd house. The next day Mr. Tracy was brought out and received 550 lashes, and his son aged 22 years, received 500. Mrs. Tracy was thrown out of a wagon, and kicked and cuffed about, as if she were a bale of cotton. They had seized all his property, a blooded mare valued at \$500, hogs, geese, turkeys, hens, sheep, farming utensils, and two plow horses etc. He had 40 acres of wheat nearly fit to cut. After being robbed and thus brutally treated they were prompt and energetic the movement, and the pulled and hauled like dead brutes and thrown into a car and sent to Charleston, where they were put in prison and kept until they could be shipped north ; for which hospitality the old | tutional ltberty throughout the land must feel man was charged \$5 a day for each of the family, being termed boarding. Sixty dollars and should be nothing that ought to be disawas all he had, and they got that. Mr. Tracy is 51 years old has been a teamster, soldier and sailor in the United States service in Mexico and Florida; and his only offence was, that fort, that the guns are in good order, and he still adhered to, and loved the good old flag-the Stars and Stripes-that gave him protection wherever he went, (except South Carolina.) The bodies of the old man and his son present a fearful spectacle. The mother has been dragged until she is scarcely able to move about. The old man thinks the rascals

or he has turned out the duly elected candidate before his term expired. Are we to inauright of every American citizen to attempt to destroy the Government under which we were born. It is a crime against constitutional freedom and the hopes of the friends of freedom throughout the wide world to attempt to blot out the United States from the map of Christendom. Yet this attempt is now being be overthrown and destroyed ! The capitol that bears the name of the lather of his Counpast! The records of your Government are to be scattered to the four winds of heaven ! The constituted authorities, placed there by the same high authority that placed Washington, and Jefferson, and Madison, and Jackson in the chair, are to be captured and carried off, to become a byword and a scorn to the nations of the world. [Never! Never!] I appeal to you, my countrymen-men of all parties-not to allow your passions to get the better of your judgments. Do not allow your vengeance upon the authors of this great iniquity to lead you into rash and cruel, and desperate acts upon those who may differ with you in opinion. Let the spirit of moderation and of justice prevail. You cannot expect within so few weeks after an excited political canvass that every man can rise to the level of forgetting his partizan prejudices and sacrifice everything upon the alter of his country ; but allow me to say to you whom I have op posed and warred against with an energy you will respect, allow me to say to you, you will tempt to manufacture partizan capital out of the miseries of your country. [Much applause.] When calling upon Democrats to rally to the tented fields, leaving wife, father and mother behind them to rush to the rescue war upon them and try to manufacture partizan capital out of a struggle in which they motives. [Renewed applause.] Then I appeal to you my own Democratic friends-those men that have never failed to rally under the glorious banner of the country, whenever an enemy at home or abroad has dared to assail it-to you who I believe to be the purest patriots that ever lived-do not allow the mortification, growing out of a defeat in a partizan struggle, and the elevation of a party to power that we firmly believe to be dangerous to the country-do not let that convert you from patriots into traitors to your native land. [Long continued applause.] Whenever our Government is assailed when hostile armies are marching under rude and odious banners against the Government of our country, the shortest way to peace is the most stupendous and numerous preparation for war. [Tremendous applause.] The greater the unanimity the less blood wil be shed. [Much applause.] The more more important it is in numbers, the shorter will be the struggle. Every friend of freedom, every champion and advocate of Constithat this cause is his own, and that there is greeable or humiliating to men who have differed in times of peace on every question that could divide fellow men, to rally in union in defense of the country, and against all assailants.

THE WEST AROUSED .- The populous and siege. The Navy Department has intelligence dition, the result of the crimes and excess or warlike West is flaming with patriotic ardor, We trust, however, that no such inducements DR. ISAAC GUSS, has located in Bradford tp. for the practice of medicine and its collateral that the Secession authorities at Norfolk have her own citizens. It has been cut off from and is adding its thousands of troops daily to mounted several of the heavy guns dismountcommunication with all sections, and its supbranches. Office at Williams' Grove. Clearfield county, Pa. May 1, 1861-41p. the defence of the Government. They are ply of provisions almost entirely stopped. the right sort of meu to fight too-the mod-

order successfully to withstand six months' BALTIMORE .- This city is in a terrible conevery citizen who desires to become a soldier. May 8, 1861. Indian Physician.

style will be charged double price for space occupied

To insure attention, the CASH must accompany notices, as follows :- All Cantions 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

WANTED TO HIRE-A young man who understands driving two horses. and farm work generally. Good w ges will be paid in cash by WM. IRVIN, Curwensville.

STATEMENT of the Clearfield County Bank for the month ending March 30th, 1861 ASSETS

Bills discounted. : : \$19,771 35 Pennsylvania State loans. 21.358 75 Specie, : : : : : : Due from other banks. 5.071 99 4.762 97 Notes of other banks. 1.265 00 Checks, drafts. &c. 527 07 Furniture. 223 19 Expense of plate engraving.sc. 764 75 Stationary, Ac. : : : : : 309 49

-- 854,054 55 LIABILITIES Capital stock. paid in, : : \$24,900 00 Notes in circulation. : 21,160 00 Due depositers, 6.885 63 Interest and exchange, 1.108 93 -\$54.051 50 JAMES B. GRAHAM, Cashier. Clearfield, Pa., April 30, 1861.

Dr. Jackson, INDIAN PHYSICIAN. Of Erie City, Pa.

May be consulted as follows-Free of Charge. Brookville, Pa., "American House," on Welnes

day and Thursday, May 15 and 16. Curwensville, Pa., "Susquehanna House," Saturday and Sunday. May 18 and 19.

Clearfield, Pa., "Mansion House," on Monday May 20. Frenchville, Pa., "Hoofman Hotel," on Wed

nesday, May 22. Bellefonte, Pa., "Conrad House," Friday and

Saturday, May 24 and 25. Lock Haven, Pa., " White's Hotel," on Monda May 27.

In treatment of diseases of the Lungs and Chest Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Heart, Nerves, Skin, Sero fula, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, or any and all diseases arising from Impure blood, Female Weakness and Female Diseases of all kinds; also all forms of Chronic or long standing diseases, have given Dr. Jackson a World-wide reputation.

REGULAR VISITS .- Dr. Jackson will make regu ar visits to a large number of the principal town in Pennsylvania. Patients can thus have the privilege of consulting regularly-once in from one to three months- a matter in very many cases indispensable in performing a cure

INVALIDS SHOULD MARK WELL THE TIME

And call early as possible. The time is limited and the appointments will be punctually kept as above. If sick with any chronic diseases, do not delay, as time only tends to confirm and renders cure more protracted and difficult.

Dr. Jackson will make examinations of the Lnngs and Chest, by the use of the Stethoscop Free of Charge.

Dr. Jackson will not proscribe without prospec of benefitting his patients. No false promise will be made, or expense incurred, without corre-

sponding prospect of recovery. Dr. Jackson does not tear down to build up and uses no mineral poisons in any case.

Dr. Jackson procures his medicines from the wilderness of the Far West, analyses and compounds them himself.

Dr Jackson wishes it distinctly understood that he regards Consumption as a curable disease and is willing that his claims to public confidence may be estimated by the success attending his treatment. No obarge for consultation.

A. C. JACKSON.

Mantaumaker, three doors west of the Wash promptly to all work, in the above line, entrusted to her care. May 1, 1841-4tp. 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 next room. His customers and the public are requested to give him a call. April, 1861-dee12'60.