

BY SAMUEL J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., JULY 3, 1861.

## THE CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN AGAIN.

The editors of the Clearfield Republican seem to think that somebody is annoyed by the course of their paper. Pretty correct in one point of view. It is annoying for any of our loyal citizens traveling abroad, to have a copy of the Clearfield Republican stuck under his nose, with the inquiry as to whether that paper represents the people of his county, and whether they are all secessionists up there? Such things sometimes occur; and under the circumstances a loyal Clearfield man feels both annoyed and disgraced, by the fact that such a sheet is published in his county.

The ruling passion of the editors of that pa per is, an intense hatred of the Republican party, and it seems to afford them an especial delight to misrepresent Lincoln and Greely. Their last paper, for instance, has an article in it for the second time; purporting to show that Lincoln in 1848 made a speech, in which he advocated the doctrine of the right of a State to secede from the Union. Now, Mr. Lincoln does not say any thing about the right of a State to secede, in that speech; nor did he ever admit or advocate such right in any speech in his life. The speech referred to was made about the period when downtrodden Hungary was rising in arms against the Austrian Government, and when every true American heart sympathised with her brave people. The speech of Lincoln alluded to, defends the right of rebellion and revolution, as a remedy for any people who find their liberties destroyed by the government under which they live. This is a right which no Statesman ever denied. It is the right to destroy and defy the existing government, in order to get relief from oppression for which there is no other redress. But the right of secession, as claimed by the rebels, is a very different thing. They claim that the Union is nothing but a compact of States, and that the States have the right to withdraw or secede whenever they please-and that such secession is not rebellion and revolution against the government, but a right belonging to them under the existing Constitution and laws.

When Mr. Lincoln made the speech referred to, the right of Secession as now claimed was not under discussion. Such terms as the "right of a State to secede from the Union," or the "right of Secession," were not used and not thought of.

This is only a specimen of the misrepresentation continually found in the columns of the Republican. Greely comes in for a full share of their editorial wrath. They fairly gnash their teeth at the "Tribune." But they might as well keep their temper. The "Tribune" still flourishes, and contains more wholesome truth in one number of that paper, than can be found in the Clearfield Republican for a

LOOK OUT FOR COMPROMISERS .- It has been ascertained that men of high position, Senator Bayard of Delaware, and perhaps Senator Hunter of Virginia, have been in New York, secretly trying to enlist the efforts of certain politicians in favor of some kind of compromise that will enure to the benefit of the rebels. The traitors, perhaps, see that they are destined to be put down. It is therefore policy for them to have secret emissaries to secure, if possible, a cessation of hostillities; and finally some kind of compromise, that will save them from the just punishment of their crimes. It would seem that they were successful in enlisting some of their old friends in the service; and immediately we hear of a meeting at New York of Northern editors and politicians, who are in sympathy with the secessionists. The programme seems to be, that they will aid the traitors in their schemes by raising a general cry in favor of compromise and peace, and by doing everything possible to embarrass the Administration in the prosecution of the war. Look out for these compromisers. They are that class of persons spoken of by Patrick Henry, who cry "Peace, peace," when there is no peace; and who would lull you with their syren song till your enemies have bound you hand and foot.

"We know, not only what the people of this community will 'tolerate,' but what their sentiments and feelings are, and which we endeavor to reflect as far as possible."--Clearfield Republican.

We presume, you know their powers of "toleration" from experience; but, how do you know "their sentiments and feelings"? If the editors of the Republican reflect the "sentiments and feelings" of this community, may Heaven forbid that ever the destinies of the present conflict between freedom and the most despicable anarchy that the world ever witnessed, should be placed in their hands for

No STATE FAIR THIS YEAR .- At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, held at Harrisburg on the 11th inst., the Committee appointed to make arrangements for holding the next Annual Fair, reported a resolution declaring that owing to the unhappy and deplorable condition of our country, it is inexpedient to hold a Fair during the year 1861, which, after an interchange of views, was adopted.

SCHEMES OF COMPROMISE.

The Administration will have many friends in the approaching Congress. If party lines following surprising acknowledgment: are to be thought of at all at such a time, the Republicans will be overwhelmingly in the majority; but when the existence of the Government and the integrity of the national territory are at stake, there can be but one line of division between parties, viz: that which separates the friends from the enemies of the country. There may be a few men in each House whose hearts are not thoroughly in sympathy with the efforts of the people to the people and of the Press to watch their motions. Whoever is not in favor of prosecuting the war until the traitors are overthrown-whoever begins to talk about offering terms of compromise, or of suspending hostilities until the rebels ground their arms -may be set down as a sympathiser with the

When the right of secession was a matter of for action, and the honor of the nation is that no man who favors it, whether he be Northern or Southern, can be a patriot; and the integrity and fidelity of Congressmen or others who propose or advocate the right of

Of course, no man of honor whose sympathies are with the rebels can for a moment think of swearing to support the Constitution; and the people will have little more confidence in those who, after taking the official oath, go to work to defeat the measures of Government for the overthrow of the traitors. A man cannot serve two masters or two countries, and he who sympathizes with rebellion cannot be trusted to guard the ramparts of the this community."

We owe, at the present moment, legitimately one hundred of millions of dollars. Four years ago, there was a surplus of some millions of dollars in the national treasury. The increase of this debt occurred under the last administration, and was made necessary by events growing out of that administration. Those events are all connected with the defence, advocacy and spread of slavery-and therefore to this institution alone, and those who encourage its popagandism, we are indebted for this increased responsibility. This war was brought about by those who deemed It was this faith that kindled the fire on the altars of South Carolina-the same faith spread the flame from State to State, until the conflagration has become one which threatens to consume all that we are as a nation. This one hundred millions is a mere item of small amount when compared to what slavery has cost this government. The millions which were spent in driving the Indians from the swamps of Florida so that they could be occupied with slaves. The millions on millions which it has cost to keep up the post-routesmaintain forts and arsenals-support customhouse officers and fee attorneys and marshals. The millions more that were swallowed up in the war with Mexico, another pretext to advance and increase the institution and numerical strength of slavery, go to swell the figures of those expenses, until the amount becomes one of unprecedented magnitude. All this has been done to satisfy slavery. Millions on millions exhausted that would have relieved free labor-life and limb sacrificed that were dear to communities-the national credit leveled and the national honor humiliated. All for slavery-all for a mean and lazy known to the department is that between loyaristocracy, that regard the laboring men of the north as only the equals of their slaves, unfit to govern or unfit to battle with in a contest for government. And yet in the face of these facts, men talk of compromising. When the force and strength and the devotion of the people are annoyed to defend the government, and settle the questions growing out of the assumptions of slavery, we are calmly invited to compromise. We are impudently asked to make terms of peace with traitors, and again welcome them back into the fellowship of government, as if they had never violated a law, defied an authority, or sworn an

ry on their rebellion. JEFFERSON'S NOTIONS OF "COERSION."-In answer to questions put to him in 1786, before the adoption of the present Constitution, Jefferson wrote: "It has often been said that the decisions of Congress are impotent, because the confederation provides no compulenter into compact, it is not unusual for them to say what shall be done to the party who infringe it. Decency forbids, and it is as unnecessary as indecent, because the right of compulsion naturally results to the party injured by the breach. When any one State in the American Union refuses obedience to the confederation by which they have bound themselves, the rest have a natural right to compel them to obedience. Congress would probably exercise long patience before they would recur to force; but if the case ultimately required it, they would use that recurrance. Should the case ever arise, they will probably coerce by a naval force, as being more

oath to destroy a nationality from which they

derived the means and the implements to car-

A GOOD-BUY KISS GIVEN UNDER DIFFICULTIES. -As the Eighth Ohio Regiment was going from Cleveland to Camp Dennison, Capt. Buckingham supposed the train would stop at Crestline, and notified his wife. Unfortunately, the orders were to pass through Crestline without stopping. The train, however, slackup a little, but the rate of speed was still high. The gallant captain saw his wife on the platform, made a desperate spring, clasped her in his arms, kissed her quickly, and, under tremendous applause from his comrades on board, sprang back on the flying train, having barely time to catch the rear car.

VIRGINIA .- The Virginia Convention has been passing or reporting some noble and honest ordinances. One of these authorities the bor most effectually, and by the same process ing under the direction of Lt. Chaplin. While

AN OPEN CONFESSION. In the last Clearfield Republican we find the

"If members of Congress had been held to a more faithful obedience to the will of their constituents instead of being on the broad way to utter ruin, our country would now be enjoying an unexampled degree of prosperity."

During the last third of a century the Democratic party has most of the time had a controlling majority of "members of Congress," and if they have not been "faithful" to their constituents, but were rashly pursuing "the broad way to utter ruin," how did it happen suppress rebellion, and it will be the duty of that the editors of the Clearfield Republican permitted them to pursue such a course unrebuked? Why did they not "sound" their Representatives upon "certain measures" which every intelligent man knows are the primary "cause of all our present troubles ?" Why did they not interrogate Jeff. Davis, Toombs, Flod, Cobb, Rhett, Keitt, Wigfall, Breckinridge and other prominent members of their own party as to the views they enterspeculation merely, it is but charitable to ad- tained concerning those "measures?" Why mit that the friends of the heresy might be did the editors of the Republican manifest such faithful in their allegiance to the country; but "fatal indifference" as to what the leaders of now that its recognition as a fact comes up the present rebellion were doing under, and through the power of Mr. Buchanan's Adminstaked upon its suppression, it is safe to say istration? We do not refer to these facts, with any intention of rubbing open old sores; but the Republican seems so determined to draw us into controversy, that we cannot do less than remind its editors of a few sad truths, States to secede, should at once be suspected. which, if they are possessed of ordinary human sensibilities, should make their cheeks burn with shame. Their persistent attacks upon Mr. Lincoln's Administration, which seeks only to uphold the Government and preserve the Union, are only equalled by such rank Secession papers as the Baltimore Sun and Baltimore Exchange, and, we take it upon ourselves to say, do not reflect the "senti ments and feelings" of the loyal "people of

THE TRUE DELIVERANCE OF THE SOUTH .-The cry now raised by the Rebel leaders that the North desires to subjugate the South will be shown to the people of these States to be false; for our troops will carry in their advance deliverance from the reign of terror now prevailing; will re-open trade, and set free the imprisoned forces of production and exchange. The whole superstruction of Rebellion rests upon lies and misrepresentations, and the whole uniniformed Southern mind is frenzied with apprehensions growing out of these. No hollow truce or patched up compromise will be a remedy. The popular Southern mind has become imbued with a profound contempt and hatred of Northern men, which can never be removed, and the people of the two secthat the institution of slavery was in danger. | tions made to live together with mutual respect, until they have been brought face to face. We cannot reach them through the press, and can only do it by actual presence in the way now proposed.

Secretary Chase is continually applied to for permission for "coal-oil," "drugs," "bacon," and commodities of one sort or another, to pass into the insurrectionary States. A uniform course is pursued in reference to all such applications. The Secretary, in a letter to Paducah, Ky., who had requested that certain restrictions upon trade might be removed stated the unvarying policy of the Department toward those States, in these words: "It is the earnest wish of this Department that every part of the country may enjoy in the most ample degree the benefit of the laws, faithfuly upheld and honestly administered for the protection of every right and interest." "Let commerce follow the flag." During the session of the Legislature, the citizens of Paducan petitioned for the fortification of the town , the Senator from that district supported the petition, and bodies of men drilled there with the avowed intention of joining the conspirators. If the citizens of Paducah felt aggriev ed by the action of the Government in cutting off trade, let them, by opposite manifestations. demonstrate their "loyalty to the Union and to the flag of our fathers," and they should at nce come into the enjoyment of all the privileges of loyal citizens. The only distinction al and disloyal citizens.

The people of the South have been led to expect in northern soldiers a horde of needy adventures, greedy of gain and the gratification of brutal lusts. Let us show them half a million of citizens in arms for liberty and order. They have been taught to believe that subjugation and ruin was the aim of North: but instead, renewed internal prosperity, so cial order, and the supremacy of the laws will attend the advance of our victorious columns.

A USION MOVEMENT IN NORTH CAROLINA .-Col. C. H. Foster is announced as an unconditional Union candidate for Congress in the First Congressional District of North Carolina. Having made his appointments, he will soon take the stump and prosecute a vigorous canvass. He boldly appeared and defended the course of the Federal Administration in strong Union speeches, at large public meetings which were got up by disunionists, for the express purpose of denouncing Mr. Foster, and, if possible, driving him out of the State. At all of these meetings Mr. Foster appeared in person and met the traitors face to face, and told them to their teeth what they might expect if they continued in this unholy rebelsory power. But when two or more nations lion against the Union. Mr. Fester is a man of iron will and undaunted courage, of brilliant talent, with a very effective and Inished style of oratory. He was among the ablest supporters of Beckinridge in the last campaign, and was also the first to take the stump for the Union at the opening of this great rebellion. He says that if a few Federal regiments were stationed in North Carolina, one in each congressional district to protect the Union men, there would be a full delegation of unconditional Union members elected to Congress from that State on the first Thursday of August next. He says that a brigade of loyal North Carolinians might be easily raised to co-operate with the Federal forces in putting down he treasonable usurpation of Governor Ellis and others in his State.

THE ERIE RAILBOAD .- We learn from the Harrisburg Telegraph, that an arrangement has been effected by which the Pennsylvania Central Railroad takes a permanent lease of the Erie. She endorses her bonds to the amount of three million dollars, which will secure its completion and also the equipment. The rent under the lease is a percentage of the receipts. The arrangement is to be submitted to the stockholders of both companies for their ratification. The arrangement is considered a good one for the interests of both companies, and the State at large.

SUMMARY OF WAR NEWS

JUNE 25 .- A horrible disaster occurred at Wyandotte, Kansas, yesterday, about ten o'clock, by the falling in of the walls of buildings and part of a third, burying all the inmates, forty persons. The buildings were four stories high, situated on the levee, and had been used as the headquarters of the First Regiment of Kansas volunteers. Yesterday Captain Haines, with a company of forty men, entered the building for the purpose of drilling, preparatory to being received into the United States service, when the centre wall of the building sudenly gave way, plunging the whole company beneath the mass of ruins. A number were instantly killed, and one German-name unknown-died soon after being liberated. One man had both legs and arms broken. Twelve or fifteen others were slightly injured. Some escaped without a bruise. The loss by the destruction of the building is not known.

The agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad arrived at Washington, and reports great destruction of property of the company by the rebels. Forty-eight locomotives and large number of gondola and coal cars were surrounded by piles of wood and set on fire. All the perishable portions of the property was consumed, and was damaged perhaps beyond repair. The large hotel there occupied by H. B. Carpenter was with much difficulty saved from the conflagration. A gentleman states, also, that he and Master Mechanic Edwards were arrested and carried before General Johnson for trying to stop the destruction of property. The agent says there are about 500 rebel troops at Martinsburg and in that

Gen. McCleltan is actively engaged in perfecting his arrangements at Grafton, so that tinguished a citizen of Virginia could only his movements will be made expeditionsly thus reach the capital of his country, pains when everything is prepared. Prompt and decisive movements may be expected soon. The force under Gen. McClellan's control is amply sufficient to insure a final solution of our troubles in Western Virginia. The guerilla system adopted by the enemy will be met

JUNE 26 .- The gun-boat Monticello made a reconnoisance yesterday up the Rappahannock river from Fortress Monroe. About four o'clock P. M. a party landed in a boat at the house of A. M. Gesum, an acquaiatance of the pilot, and were introduced to the family. While conversing with ladies, three companies of rebels rushed down upon the party and attempted to cut off their retreat to the boat. Capt Braine at once opened upon the rebels from the Monticello, with shell and cannister, killing and wounding, he thinks, a large num-The rebels fled and the house was completely demolished. Surgeon Smith was shot in the face and hand. Six others were wounded; one mortally. The gunboat Quaker City also had a short engagement this morning with a large number of dragoons, while cruising in Lynhaven bay, near Cape Henry. Commander Carr picked up a man named Lynch, a refugee from Norfolk, who represented that the master plumber of the Norfolk navy vard was ashore and wished to be taken off. An armed boat sent for the purpose, was fired upon when near the shore, mortally wounding a seaman named James Lloyd of Charlestown, Mass. A few 32 pound shells dispersed the rebels. Lloyd died this afternoon.

This afternoon a squad of the District of Columbia volunteers arrested Ellis Hugifes, who resides some distance above Georgetown on the charge of being a spy in the employment of the rebels. On searching his person there was found a complete chart, showing with pecision the portion of the Federal forces on both sides of the river. His manuscripts were voluminous, and many of them in hieroglypics. He was committed to prison for examination.

A Maryland secessionist, direct from Winchester yesterday morning, reports that the main body of the rebel army lately at Harper's Ferry, to the number of about 12,000, are stationed at the fair grounds near the city, and the remainder stationed at Bunker Hill. Romney and at points near Charleston. At Romney a guerrilla regiment, commanded by Col. M'Donald, is also stationed.

A flag of truce arrived from Norfolk with fifty refugees. They represent a large number of troops at Norfolk, and say that the rebels at Sewell's Point have a profound contempt for Sawyer's gun. They also say that Yorktown is being made a stronghold. Lieut. Crosby, with 50 men in propellor

Back river, from Fortress Monroe, and dispersed several parties of rebels on the shore. June 27 .- The police Commissioner, of Baltimore, after a consultation, issued orders to the police officers to take off their insignia of office-badges, caps, buttons, etc., and virtually disbanded them. The board issued a protest, which is signed by the Mayor, as one of the board. Colonel Kenley has been activey engaged in swearing in a new police force. He has appointed captains in all the districts. It was his desire to retain the old police as far as possible, but the action of the commissioners thwarted that intent. The public mind is in quite a feverish state here and there is much subdued excitement, but no demonstration has been or is likely to be made. Considerable crowds surround the police stations, anxious to hear of expected developments under the new police regime. A search has been progressing in the Marshal's office. A large quantity of arms and ammunition were found secreted in a cellar' in the walls and beneath the floors. A case of valuable pistols and over 250 rifles, twenty-five of which are of the minnie pattern, were among the discoveries. The latter are supposed to have belonged to the Massachusetts soldiers who were disarmed by the mob on the 19th of April. An immense quantity of percussion caps, estimated at 1,000,000, were also found, as well as 3,100 ball cartridges, 6000 minnie cartridges, and various other warlike articles, including balls for the steam gun. The search is still progressing. It is supposed that a considerable quantity of arms will be found at the various station houses. Gen. Banks issued an order directed to Col. Kenly, in reply to the protest of the Police Commissioners, in which he says: "You will take special notice that by my proclamation of this day neither the law nor the officers appointed to execute the law are effected in any manner whatever, except as it operates upon the members of the Board of Commissioners and the Chief of Police. Every officer and man with the exception of those persons named will be continued in the service and in the other positions they now occupy, unless they shall refuse. In such cases the Provest Marshal is to select others to fill their places." Among the articles found at Marshal Kane's office, was a twelve pound cannon ball, bearing the inscription: "From Fort Sumpter to Mar-

JUNE 28 .- Capt. Ward, of the Freeborn, resterday obtained from Capt. Rawar of the Pawnee a reinforcement of about twenty men, united with others from his own vessel, comprising between thirty and forty in all, started in several cutters for Mathias Point, taking with them about 250 bags, which were filled BLOCKADING THE PORT OF CHARLESTON .- It with sand on shore, and with which earthhas been resolved to blockade Charleston har- works were soon erected, the proceedings beorganization of a guerilla force, and makes all | which the rebels initiated. Vessels loaded | in the act of returning to the Freeborn, for the their acts legal; another relieves the banks from specie payment; a third proposed to repudiate all the State bonds held in loyal States. of vessels. estimated at from 800 to 1200, suddenly emer-

shal Kane."

been concealed, and poured a volley of shot into the Federal party, who made a hasty retreat, several of the men by swimming, to the Freeborn. Gapt. Ward, on the Freeborn, protected his men as far as possible with his guns, and fired twelve or fitteen shot among the rebels, with what effect it could not be ascertained. While in the act of firing a gun after, it is said, the gunner had been wounded, Capt. Ward was struck in the breast by a bullet, and in the course of an hour thereafter

died from internal hemorrhage.

A dispatch from Cumberland, Md., dated June 27, gives the particulars of a fight be-tween 13 of Col. Wallace's men and 41 mounted rebels near Frankfort on the road to Romney. Wallace's men had reconnoitered Frankfort and were returning, when they overtook the rebels, charged on them, routing and driving them back, killing 8 and securing 17 horses. The rebels were then reinforced to 75 and attacked Wallace's men, who had to abandon their horses, and cross to a small island at the mouth of Patterson's creek, from which they were finally driven, scattering, each man for himself, and they all reached camp. Corporal Hayes was badly wounded, and J. C. Holdenbrook was killed. The rebels lost 23 killed; two of them officers.

Hon. John M. Botts .- The following extracts are from a letter writen by Mr. Botts to the editors of the New York Tribune, dated Washington city, June 24, 1861, which he opens by saying: "You will be surprised to hear from me, and especially from this place. It was with great danger I reached here, and only under cover of a disguise." That so diseven more than it surprises us. The fact is one of those striking comments upon the character of the Southern insurrection which do not need to be enlarged upon.

But the context of Mr. Botts's letter is even more surprising than the circumstances under which it is written. He is in Washington as a member of Congress, and is there we presume, to take his seat in the House on the 4th of July next. This important fact has been suppressed by the Richmond papers, but we have the authority of Mr. Botts himself for the statement in these precise terms : "I announced myself as a candidate for the Richmond District, and received 173 votes, which, there being no opposition, elects me."

But the letter brings us other and even more important intelligence. We learn from it that the Southern insurrection of white men is already at the last gasp, while insurrections of Southern black men threaten the destruction of slavery. And these facts we have not only on the testimony of John Minor Botts, who might be regarded as a partial witness, but on the authority of Gen. Beauregard; himself, who is certainly more competent to speak upon the subject than any other man in the country. Beauregard, says Mr. Botts, has sent a circular South, from which the following is a quotation : "If the Cotton States do not raise and equip One Hundred Thousand Men in six weeks, we are ruined." So much for the white insurrection. On the black, he says: "Our troops in this State (Virginia) to a great extent, are busy in suppressing insurrections among the blacks. They are breaking out in every direction." But, this has a significance to us, at the North, which puts a new face upon this question. Gen. Beauregard's circular adds : "But for this your desire to see Washington in ruins would long since have been gratified. There is another bit of news in Mr. Botts's letter more interesting than important. We have more confidence in "Extra Billy" Smith's disposition than his power to do mischief. He. says Mr. Botts, "is now in this city"-Washington. The object of his visit is to correspond with Maryland traitors. The Legislature of that State, Mr. Botts assures tis, has been advised by Jeff. Davis to continue in session, adjourning only for short intervals. "Smith," he adds, "was in the War Department to-day disguised as a beggar." It is proper to add that we have the permission of Mr. Botts to give to the public, this morning, the principal and most interesting facts contained in his letter. Our readers, no less than ourselves, will be greatly indebted to him for this permission.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements set in large type, cuts, or out of usua style will be charged double price for space occupied. Fanny, made a reconnoisance this morning up

> M. M'CULLOUGH, Attorney at Law, Clear-. field, Pa. Office, in Graham's new brick building, on Second floor.

CHA'S H. POWERS, Attorney at Law, Clear-field, Pa. Office, up stairs in Graham's new brick building. Business entrusted to him will July 3, 1861. be punctually attended to.

THOMAS J. M'CULLOUGH, Attorney at Law L Clearfield. Pa. Office, over the "Clearfield co. Bank. Deeds and other legal instruments prepared with promptness and accuracy. July 3.

NOTICE.-All persons having unsettled ac counts on the books of the late firm of Patton Hipple & Co., will call and settle the same as it is important that the books be closed with as little E. A. HIPPLE, delay as possible. July 3, 1861. . DAN'L FAUST.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—
The partnership of Patton Hipple & Co., was dissolved on the 13th of June, 1861, by the withdrawal of H. D. Patton. The books of the late firm are in the hands of Hippie and Faust who are authorized to settle and collect all debts due said DAN'L FAUST.

July 3, 1861. STATEMENT of the Clearfield County Bank for the month ending June 29th, 1861

Bills discounted. Pennsylvania State loans, 24.508 73 Specie, : : : : 4.325 39 Due from other banks. 3.641 46 Notes of other banks. 1.172 00 Checks, drafts, &c. : 816 00 Furniture. 223 19 Expense of plate engraving.&c. 764.75333 04 Stationary, &c. : : : :

LIABILITIES Capital stock. paid in, : : \$28,050 00 Notes in circulation, : : 21,630 00 Due depositers. : : : : 9.385 24

Interest and exchange, : : 1,598 33 JAMES B. GRAHAM, Cashier. Clearfield, Pa., June 29, 1861.

IST OF LETTERS, remaining in the Post

▲ Office at Clearfield, Pa., on July 1st, 1861: Bostick, Jacob Benfer, Neah Cummings, Alex. Carrigan, Wm. Combreg, John Coyle, John C. Colvle, J. J. Dillman, Benjamin Dreher, Edward Engers, Rev. P. 2 Fry. Amos W. Hess. George D. Jacobs, Mrs. Joseph Johnson, Amos Kephart, Rev. J. L. Long, A. B. Long, Geo. H.

Nestelrode, Mrs. Mary Peck, Daniel S. Patterson. Samuel Pordow, Jefferson Riddle, David Randall, Wm. M Rideout James Shoff, John G. Sulver, Alun Saustelle, S A Theasler, W. C. Thomas, John Urwin, William Ulrich, George Watson, Robert E. Watts, David Weiser, Samuel 2

Lane. Dennis 2

Walhter, Albert C. Persons inquiring for letters in the above list, will please say they are advertised.

July 3. M. A. FRANK, P. M.

ged from the thick woods in which they had Miss Isabella CROSS, Milliner and Mantaumaker, three doors west of the Wash. ington House, in New Washington, will attend promptly to all work, in the above line, entrusted May 1, 1861-4tp

Notice.—Dr. R. T. Hubbs, of Frenchville, having relinquished the practice of Medicine, would hereby respectfully request all persons indebted to him, to come forward and settle without delay, as his accounts will have to be Frenchville, June 12, 1861

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.

CAUTION .- All persons are cautioned against buying or in any way interfering with the following property, now in the possession of Wm Carr of Chest tp. Two Grey horses two bay horses, two Rafts in Chest Creek, one Raft in woods, as the said property belongs to me and is in his care only. June 12, 1861-3t.

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS. -Sealed propo sals will be received for building a bridge across Clearfield creek, at Madera, Clearfield bridge is to be one span of 110 feet, single track and covered. For further particulars address the undersigned at Madera, Clearfield county Pa CHAS. J. PUSEY June 19, 1861-3t.

CAUTION.—All persons are cautioned agains; purchasing or meddling with the following property now in the possession of John Dressler of Union township, to wit: One yoke of oren; years old, one yoke 4 years old, and one bay mare, as the same belong to me, and have only been left with said Dressler on loan. June 12, 1861-3tp. PETER ARNOLD

WOOL! WOOL!!-The subscriber would take this method of informing the citizens of Clearfield county, that he is employed by Lethem in this county. He will warrant satisfac-tion, and warrant the goods of the best quality Examine the goods before trading with others is all he asks. van & Co., of Laneaster county, to trade wool for New Millport. May 22, 1861 -2mp.

NOTICE .- The stockholders in the Andersons I creek Public road and navigation company. are hereby notified that an Election for Officers of said company will be held at the office of the Treasurer in the Borough of Curwensville on the First Monday of July. A full attendance is requested, as business of importance will be transacted. WM. M BRIDE, June, 19, 1861 3t.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary on the Estate of John D. Smith, late of Burnside township, Clearfield county, Pa. deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those have ing claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement

DAVID SMITH. JAMES DOWLER, Exits

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE.—The undersigned, 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 on easy terms. JOHN M. CHASE

ESTATE OF HENRY BEAMS, DEC B-Beams, late of Morris township deceased, are hereby notified, that letters of Administration, have been this day granted to the undersigned Those having claims against the estate, will present them for settlement, and those indebted to it will be required to make payment immediately JEREMIAH HOOVER.

June 5, 1861-3tp. JACOB BEAMS, Ex'rs. DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE .- Letters of Administration on the estate of Mathew Conrad late of Burnside township. Clearfield county, Pa., having been granted to the under signed, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and thus having claims against the same will present them

duly authenticated for settlement. JOHN SUMMERVILLE June 19, 1861-6tp. Administrator.

CAUTION .- All persons are hereby notified not to meddle or interfere with the following described property, to wit: One Gray mare one gray horse, two sorrell horses, one bay horse, one 1-year old colt, two waggons, one buggy, one pair bob-sleds, one set Blucksmith tools, large lot of logging tools, grabs, chains, tongs &c., three sets double harness, and one pair scales, left by me in the possession of Fowler and Jones, being the same property sold at Sheriff.s sale to E. C. Cole, and purchased from him by me. Morrisdale, June 19, 1861-3t. J. C. BRENNER

O'N HIS OWN HOOK!-JOHN GUELICH CABINET MAKER.-The subscriber wishes to inform his old friends and customers, that he is now carrying on the Cabinet Making business. on "his own book," at his old shop on Market Street, nearly opposite the "old Jew Store," where he keeps on hand, and is prepared to manufacture to order, every description of Cabinet-Ware, that may be wanted in this section of country; consisting of Sofas, Lounges, Mahogony and Common Bureaus, Writing and Wash Stands; Centre, Din ing and Breakfast Tables: Mahogany and Com mon Bedsteads; Sewing Stands, &c., &c. He wil also repair furniture and chairs, in good style cheap for cash. House Painting done on short he tice, and easy terms Now is the time to buy al 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. April 13, 1859 N' B Coffins made to order on short notice, and funerals attended with a neat hearse, and appropriate accompanyments, when desired. J. 0.

JUST RECEIVED AT NAUGLE'S CHEAP JEWELRY STORE. Fraham's Row, Clearfield, Pa., a fine assortment of WATCHES JEWELRY, &c., &c., to which we invite attention

Gold and Silver hunting and open faced watch es, to be had at The American Lever of different qualities, can be had at Fine setts of Jewelry, such as Cameo, Coral, La va Jett, Carbuncle, Garnett, Opal, Florentine Mosaic, Gold Stone Mosaic, Porcelain paintings, &c. or single pieces at Plain gold Breast pins, Eardrops, Hoop Earring children's eardrops and rings at

Gold seals, keys and pencils, gold pens and si ver holders at Gents breast pins, sleeve buttons, shirt studs fol backles and guard slides at A fine assortment of gold finger rings of differ ent styles and quality, gold lockets, coral necklaces, silver thimbles, spectacles, watch guards and all articles in his line, on hand at NAUGLES. Just received, a fine assortment of Fancy and common Clocks, and Fancy Time-pieces, from 1.2 to 15 dollars at Old Gold and Silver will be taken in exchang

for goods at All goods warranted as represented, or the B ney refunded, at NAUGLES you wish your watches put in good repr warranted take them to NAUGLE'S and warranted, take them to

TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED ACRES ■ OF LAND AT PRIVATE SALE, -extending to the mouth of the Moskannen. An eligable property; on reasonable terms. Inquire of H. BUCHER SWO PE. Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa

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

FLORENCE White and Florence Liquid. it received and for sale at HARTSWICK'S.

BEST Philadelphia Sugar-Cured Hame at the new store of GRAHAM, BOYNTON & Co.