

BY SAMUEL J. ROW

CLEARFIELD, PA., JULY 17, 1861.

## THE QUESTION

Union or disunion, is the great question before the country, and it must now be decided. If this infamous rebellion is allowed to succeed, we have disunion and our national prosperity is gone forever. But if the rebellion is promptly and decisively crushed, our name and power as a nation will be increased, rather than diminished; for such a result would show that we are able, not only to resist attacks from without, but also to put down the most widespread rebellion at home, that the world ever knew.

On this great question there can be only two parties; those who want the government to overcome rebellion, and those who want rebellion to overcome the government and divide the Union. Those who side with rebellion are of two classes; first are the armed rebels and traitors, who claim that the Union is already dissolved and that they no longer hold any allegiance to it. They are chiefly in the South and have been engaged in robbing our arsenals, taking our forts, and resisting the laws and authority of the Union. The other class are chiefly in the northern States, and support disunion by their encouragement and influence. The notorious Vallandigham, of Ohio, is a fair specimen of this class. Every vigorous effort of the Administration to destroy treason, meets with his opposition. He was almost the only man in Congress from the North, who voted against the loan bill granting the Administration the means of putting down the traitors and preserving the Union.

When the armed rebels rob our arsenals and take or threaten our forts, this class of disunionists will advise the government after this fashion-let the forts go-withdraw our forces -don't make war. They also talk much about Southern rights and the wrongs of the South; about compromise; and, about any thing, in fact, that is calculated to aid the rebels, embarrass the Administration, and stay the blow that is to crush rebellion. They have also certain papers, intended to mislead and demoralize the public sentiment. One of the most bold and treasonable of this class, is the "Day Book," purporting to be published in New York. An effort is made by the Northern allies of the Rebels, to give that infamous sheet a circulation in Clearfield county; and, strange as it may appear, many who were esteemed to have some sense and patriotism, seem disposed to swallow its treasonable sentiments. Such a document, just suits those who are for the Secessionists and their schemes of disunion. It also suits that class of political bigots who hate Lincoln more than they love their country. But all patriotic citizens, of all parties, will sustain those who sustain the Union, and oppose those who cast their influence for secessionists and traitors.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESEN-TATIVES .- Hon. Galusha A. Grow, who has been elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, is perhaps more thoroughly qualifled for the discharge of the duties of that position than any other member of the House. The Baltimore Clipper says: He is one of the oldest members, is experienced, completely versed in parliamentary tactics and congressional rules, is prompt in decision and firm in action. There were few of the members of the last Congress who were able, when called to the chair, to dispatch business so rapidly, and with so much satisfaction as Mr. Grow. He was elected Speaker of this Congress because the impression was almost universal that he was the best qualified and the most entitled to the position. There is a coincidence in this election which may be regarded a good omen. The first Speaker of the House elected after the establishment of our National Independence was Muhlenburg of Pennsylvania. And now again, when, for the first time since those days that tried the souls of patriots, our national Legislature is called together on the Fourth of July, the Representatives of the people look to the Keystone State for the presiding officer over the popular branch of Congress. They have made a worthy selection. May it indicate a restoration of the national prosperity and peace and progress and unity which followed the election of the first Speaker from the middle of the

THE ARMY BILL. - Both Houses of Congress voted 500,000 men, and \$500,000,000 for the prosecution of the war. There were 4 votes in the Senate against the bill : Messrs. Johnson, (Mo.) Kennedy, Polk, and Powell. In the House 5 votes were cast against it: Messrs. Burnett, Reid, Norton, Vallandigham, and Wood. The President had recommended 400,000 men, and \$400,000,000 of money. Thus, tt will be seen, that the people are more zealous in the cause of the Union, than was anticipated-their representatives making appropriations much larger than were recommended by the President.

The organ in the Episcopal church at Hamp-

VIEWS OF A TENNESSEEAN.

The subjoined was written, several days prerious to the assembling of Congress, by Dr. Hurley, late editor of Nashville (Tennessee) Democrat, in what light the loyal citizens of destroy the Union:

Editor of the National Republican: DEAR SIR: I have been looking over the ist of members to the Congress to assemble this week, and I fear that a few members that have some plan of adjustment proposed, by which the Southern Union men would be sacthe South have more at stake in this struggle than any other class of men. I think I speak the sentiments of every Union man South, when I declare that we would not be satisfied with any adjustment, other than an unconditional surrender of all the Government property, and an acknowledgment of the supremacy of the laws of the United States. Suppose that some sort of a patch-work compromise were made with these rebels, what will be the condition son to the South. They will tell us that the North only granted us what we wanted at the point of the bayonet, and that if we had joined them, the North would have granted it much sooner. They say that "loyalty to the Union is treason to the South." The Union men, then, of the South would be punished to the third generation by these wicked men, should any adjustment be entered into that does not imply unconditional submission to the Federal au-

Many of the Union men South have given up everything for the sake of the Union, except their honor. They have trusted to the strong arm of the Federal Government to restore them to honors again as freemen. They senal. The following is an abstract, written ruthless tyrants before long. It is true, that | the 5th Col. Siegel, with a portion of his regiput down rebellion, have joined the secessionmajority in favor of the Union. They are only waiting to see the old stars and stripes once more thrown to the breeze, to rally in their munitions of war in abundance. We of the will put down these usurpers much nore effecmuch more acutely than any Northern man can in any danger of losing that freedom, but the South; we love her genial climate; we cling to all its hallowed memories with deep and ter ruin threatens to overspread all its former entire South, and I assure you, sir, that thousands upon thousands of loyal Union men are authorities at Washington; and if they could have some assurance of an early relief from their present tyrants, a million of voices would join the shout for joy. They are impatient, and it is natural that they should be. It is but natural that men who have exercised all the rights of freemen, when suddenly deprived of that freedom, should be impatient to be relieved from the yoke of tyranny.

These Union men must be tree, not nominally, but really. I once asked a prominent politician in Tennessee to attend Union meetings. tend to fight," and he was a professed Union man. He contended that when the North saw that the South would fight, that the South could get anything they wanted. They have now convinced the North that they intended to | prisoner. fight. The North will now be expected to grant them "what they want." I doubt very much whether any one of the leaders of the rebellion could tell what they do want. These rebel leaders must have office, nothing else will satisfy them; they want the power to crush the Union men of the South and still retain power. The Union men of the South, on the other hand, are anxious to hang the rebel leaders, and if they had the power, would make TENNESSEE EDITOR. short work of it.

A WORKING CONGRESS .- The Baltimore Clipper of July 9th, says :- For the first time in many years the gratifying spectacle is presented of a purely working Congress, an assemblage of the Representatives of the people, not to make buncombe speeches, and to lay pipe for an election; and to waste time and public money in preparations for a coming election, but actually to attend to the business of the country. The President in his message has set a good example. It was directly to the point. It referred to nothing besides the simple subject upon which legislation is immediately required and for which the extra ses-

sion of Congress has been called. From the disposition manifested by the members generally, there is reason to believe that this business of special and pressing importance will be attended to without delay, and the extra session will be adjourned probably within ten days, or at farthest two weeks. There are a few men, such as Burnett, of Kentucky, and Vallandigham, of Ohio, who have come back to Congress with the old idea, received in the Locofoco school to which they belong, that it is the single duty of a Congressman to make the floor of the House of Representatives the arena for discussions of party politics, and the workshop for the preparation of partizan manœuvers; to hinder legislation as much as possible for the sole purpose of making points and capital for their party in some future political contest. But in this Congress these men are few and their efforts are vain. The quiet dignity with which their attempts to delay the organization were frustrated, and the miserable minority in which they find themselves, will render them entirely harmless for the rest of the ses-

If the session should be as we believe it will be-continued to its close in the same spirit era in the political affairs of the country will Harris. Although the Federals were surprishave begun, when party ism and party strife is nowhere heard; and when the din of battle shall have been hushed, and treason shall have been suppressed, and the public peace and the integrity of the Union shall have been restor- skirmish occurred, in which the rebels were ed, it may well be hoped that the lesson thus again repulsed. Smith then took up a posithat the halls of Corgress shall be no more for

Col. Wolf was killed was fought on Saturday, thirty miles from Springfield. The Springfield correspondent of the Democrat says, unthe South view the present rebel movement to der date of the 6th, that "immediately after the arrival of Brig. Gen. Sweeney at Springfield, he dispatched a messenger to Col. Siegel and Solomans, who were encamped at Neosho, to move their columns to Carthage, which was promptly done. Later advices say that a rediscord into that body. We will probably of an engagement between five hundred federals under Col. Wolf and about fifteen hundred woods, he followed, and in skirmishing in the timber he lost thirty killed and wounded, he the rebels was considerable, but it has not been definitely ascertained. A messenger was dispatched to Springfield for reinforcements, and the whole force at that place immediately pushed forward. Gen. Lyon was at Leesville on Sunday morning, and Major Sturgis was at Clinton on Sunday night. Last night a mesof the Union men? Why, sir, these wicked senger arrived from Colonel Siegel, stating rebels will taunt us with cowardice and trea- that Gov. Jackson and Generals Price and Raines had united their forces, about 4000 strong, and were encamped eight miles north of Carthage. Siegel and Solomans pushed forward rapidly, attacked the rebel forces early yesterday morning, and continued fighting during the day. Messengers are continually arriving, bringing information that the rebels are retreating southwardly, between Sarcoxie and Mount Vernou, falling back on Casville, with their baggage and plunder under cover of their connon, and that Siegel is attacking A special messenger arrived here last even-

ing by the Pacific railroad, with despatches from Col. Siegel to Adjt. Harding, at the arstill hope to be relieved from the yoke of the at Rolla, for the Democrat: On the morning of many who are good Union men, having lost | ment, a part of Col. Soloman's and ten pieces confidence in the power of the Government to of artillery, in all about 1100 to 1200 men, were attacked by 6000 rebels, under General Raines ists; yet, I have no doubt but that in every and Col. Parsons, about seven miles east of State of the cottonocracy there is still a large | Carthage. The enemy had many mounted majority in favor of the Union. They are only men. Col. Siegel began the action at half past nine in the morning, breaking the enemy's centre twice, and after half an hour's fighting might and put down the traitors. We want | silenced their artillery. The rebels had three but a small body of men, as a nucleus of a flags, one of the State of Missouri, and two of Southern Union army; but we want arms and | the Confederate States. The latter were twice shot down, and were raised no more. The South can and will do our own fighting, and enemy tried to outflank our troops with their cavalry, and cut off the retreat of our baggage, tually than the North alone would. We have but Col. Siegel made a retreating movement, felt the sting of this vile monster of secession | keeping up a constant fireing, and ordered the baggage train to advance, which was formed conceive of. Northern men feel that they are into columns with a battalion of infantry, supstill freemen; they do not feel that they are ported by four pieces of artillery, in front and on the flank. The rebels then attempted to Union men of the South are not freemen; the cut off his communication with their cavalry, old flag of our fathers has been ruthlessly torn | but our artillery took them at a cross fire, which down, and its protection denied us. We played havoc with their ranks, and opened a would be glad to sing the national airs which | road. Colonel Siegel then fell back on Carin times past filled our hearts with gratitude | thage, the enemy harassing his flank up to the to God for the rich boon of freedom. But town, where another stand was made. The now, alas! for us, like one of old, we can but rebels being in possession of the place, Col. exclaim, "How can we sing the songs of Zion | Siegel surrounded the town, throwing shell in a strange land ?" We love our native and grenades into the enemy's cavalry and using his infantry with great effect. While The Resolute, which supported the small ing to reach an adjacent wood to pervent ardent love. It was once free and prosperous, use of their cavalry, the rebels made a most | One struck the rudder of the Resolute and bebut now the blight of secession has fallen upon it serious attack, and there the bloodiest part of and enslaved a noble race of white men, and ut- the battle was fought; but the enemy were finally routed and forced to withdraw. Col. greatness and glory. I have had an extensive | Siegel then fell back on Mt. Vernon, where he correspondence with the Union men of the | could be supported. The sole captive was an officer who was taken about 5 o'clock. He reported the enemy's loss at near two hundred sighing for relief. They expect it from the and fifty, but as the severest fight took place subsequent to his capture, it is believed their loss is considerably greater. Forty-five prisoners were taken. Our loss is eight killed and forty-five wounded and missing. This afternoon Gen. Sweeney commands in person, and a flying column is moving southwardly to intercept the rebels at Vernon, thus crushing them completely between our columns. Large bodies of mounted men are congregating on the western plains and at Forsythe, with the intention of joining Jackson's force, but Gen. Sweeney has sent a detachment of 250 moun-He replied, "I want the North to see that we in- ted men through Douglas county to prevent their union and drive them back. Gen. Me-Bride's command and a company of Home Guards, arrived last night bringing Colonel Coffee, late a member of the Legislature as a

A special dispatch from Bealington, near Laurel Hill, says that brisk skirmishing was the neighborhood, two large bodies were seen marching out of the enemy's camp. Instant preparations were made to resist a formidable attack. By four o'clock the skirmishing in front, by the Fourth Ohio and Ninth Ohio regiments became very warm. The enemy admishers rushed forward, pouring in a sharp volley, killing several of the enemy. The enemies' cavalry then advanced to take our skirmishers in the flank, but our boys rapidly retreated, and the artilery dropped a couple of shells, one of which exploded among their cavalry. They instantly fell back, and our boys rushed forward and poured in another volley. The enemy now scattered in the woods, and the officers were seen attempting to rally them but they could not be brought up in a body again. In the mean time our skirmishers picked off some of their officers. Several more shells were thrown, and our men made a final rush, driving them clear through their own rifle pits, bringing back several of their blankets, canteens and guns. It was a Georgia regiment, numbering twelve hundred. and their crack regiment. At dusk the skirmishers returned from the woods in capital order. Astonishing pluck was displayed by our skirmishers, and the only trouble was to keep the men back from rushing into the enemy's midst. The whole skirmish was a most spirited affair, and our Ohio and Indiana boys gave the Georgia men some new ideas of Yankee courage. A prisoner taken says the opposite our advanced position, and all were very much astonished and terrified. Their supplies of provisions are cut off, and they one killed and three wounded.

Sr. Louis, July 12 .- J. H. Bowen, agent of the State: About two o'clock on Wednesday morning the camp of the Federal troops, under Colonel Smith, of the Illinois Sixteenth. near Monroe station, some thirty miles west of Hannibal, embracing 300 of the Iowa Third, 200 of the Illinois Sixteenth, and about 100 of the Hannibal Home Guards, was attacked by ed, they repelled the attack, drove the rebels back killed four, and wounded several, besides capturing five prisoners and seven horses. Harris rstreated to Monroe, where another from Quincy. He was afterward surrounded liberating Western Virginia."

at the latter place, they formed a junction | cession, he entered the Sixth Louisiana regi-Sr. Louis, July 11 .- The battle in which with Col. Smith's force, which was entrench- ment, which was about leaving for Virginia, ed in the Academy buildings. The rebels, and awaited his chance to get among his friends 1,200 strong, were grouped over the prairie, by desertion. An opportunity he found yes-out of reach of Col. Smith's rifles,. They had terday, when on picket duty near Burk's statwo pieces of artillery, which were brought to bear, but the distance was so great that the regarding the position of the enemy. There balls were almost spent before reaching our lines. Col. Smith's artillery was of longer range, and did considerable execution. The fight lasted until dusk, and the last shot from will be in attendance will attempt to introduce port reached Springfield on Sunday morning our side dis mounted one of the enemy's guns. Just at that moment Governor Wood, of Illinois, fell on the rear with the cavalry sent from rebels. Wolf occupied the prairie when the Quincy on Wednesday, and completely routrificed and forever ruined. The Union men of battle began, but the rebels retreating to the ed them, taking seventy-five prisoners, one thirty of Hawkins' Zouaves with a hundred only. gun, and a large number of horses. About and fifty of their troops a few days ago near twenty or thirty rebels were killed. Not one himself being among the killed. The loss of man on our side was kill ed, although several were severely wounded. Col. Smith is determined to shoot some of the most prominent rebels. Gen. Tom Harris, the rebel leader, escaped.

Yesterday morning, the steamer Pioneer left

Baltimore for her usual trip to Annapolis, West Cambridge and Easton, and on returning this evening landed four prisoners at Fort M'Henry, upon the charge of piracy, having, as is alleged, been concerned in the seizure of the steamer St. Nicholas. The Pioneer left Cambridge this afternoon. The prisoners came to Cambridge in a canoe, about 12 o'clock on Thursday night, having with them a large box filled with carbines, Colt's revolvers, cutlasses, sabres, bayonets, cartridge boxes, buck-shot, etc. The circumstances being supicious, they were arrested by the civil authorities, and taken into custody by a platoon of the Dorchester Home Guards, who and charge of them till they reached the fort. Two of the prisoners were recognized as Baltimoreans, and are said to have belonged to Col. Thomas' expedition. The steamer Arrow, which left Baltimore yesterday with a detachment of troops, made another search for the pirate schooner, and found her aground on a shoal, off Egg Neck Nar. ows. She had been abandoned by the crew. A guard was left on board, and a tug has been sent down to tow her up. There seems to be no doubt, from party feeling is laid aside, the pestilent negro various circumstances, that the design was to seize the steamer Chester. When the steamer Pioneer left Cambridge, a prominent secessionist, on the wharf, gave three cheers for Jeff. Davis, which was the signal for a regular free fight between the secessionists and the Union men there gathered. Pistols and bowie knives were freely used, and it is the opinion of some of the passengers that several parties sustained serious injury. Governor Hicks was seen standing on the wharf at the

The Freeborn gun-boat, Lt. Lowery commanding, arriving up from Aquia Creek. She has been cruising for several nights up and down between that point and Mouth river, preventing communication between lower Maryland and Virginia. The service is active, arduous and dangerous. On Sunday at noon the Freeborn was at Aquia Creek with the Resolute, Pawnee and Pocahontas, and two large oil casks were discovered floating down towards the fleet with the ebb tide. When within a quarter of a mile a small boat was boat, discovered they were infernal machines. other careened over and the fuse was put out by dipping in the water. The latter was hauled on board the Pawnee. It had a cylinder made of boiler iron, five feet long, and eighteen inches in diameter, filled with all sorts of destructive elements, designed to blow the Potomac squadron to atoms. The machine weighed about 400 pounds-connecting the cylinder with the cask or buoy, which was full of oil, the slow match was india rubber coated fuse. The machine looks devilish. The Freeborn brought it up to the Navy Yard, where it attracts great attention. Thousands

It is stated that Judge Burton, of Kentucky, and Hon. J. P. Blair, Jr., of Missouri, are each getting up a company of sharp shooters | ality now is of their own accord. It is not in their respective States for Col. Borden's regiment. The Governors do not assist, as do those of other States, but upon application to the President he expressed himself very much interested in this regiment, and promptly gave the assurance that all expenses would at once be reimbursed. Mr. John J. Braxton, of Paris, Ky., will receive applications from that State, and Mr. Blair, from his own State, at St. Louis. The test is to be an average of kept up with the enemy all yesterday after- five inches, ten shots, from centre, at 200 all partyism. It will rejoice the Union men noon. About two o'clock, from High Hill, in yards, at rest; or the same average at 100 of the South, and it will form a bond of affinity

vards off-hand. July 13 .- A dispatch from Beverly, gives the following from McClellan's column. A battle was fought yesterday afternoon at Rich Mountain, two miles east of this place, where the enemy, numbering about 2000, under comvanced under cover of the woods. Our skir- | mand of Col. Pegram, were strongly entrenched. About three o'clock in the morning Gen. Rosencrantz, with a portion of the eighth, tenth and thirteenth Indiana, and nineteenth Ohio regiments, left this place, and after a very difficult march of seven or eight miles, cutting a road through the woods, succeeded in surrounding the enemy about three o'clock in the afternoon. A desperate fight immediately ensued, lasting about an hour and a half, resulting in the loss of 60 of the rebels killed, a number of wounded, besides some prisoners. The enemy was completely routed. A rapid march was then made by Gen. McClelan to ty of the Union and the supremacy of the Con-Beverly, passing Gen. Rosencrantz, command on the road, with instructions to follow quickly. At Beverly it was ascertained, late in the | perate fortunes upon dissolution will be alone day, that the rebel forces at Laurel Hill had retreated moving towards Romney. The victories in Western Virginia at Philippi and Romney, the first triumphs of the campaign, have been followed up by the driving of Col. Pegram from Rich's Mountain, and Gen. Garnett and ten thousand rebels from Laurel Hill. Western Virginia is now free up to the Blue Ridge. Wise alone remains in the Southwestern part of the State; but his stay will be short. Gen. McClelan, in his official despatches says : Georgians refused to come down to the woods | "I may say that we have driven out some 10,000 troops, strongly entrenched near Laurel Hill under Gen. Garnett. The provison returns show that the camp which Garnett abandoned, must soon come to extremities. Our loss was | must have contained about that number. They were Eastern Virginians, Tennesseeans, Georgians, and, I think Carolinians. The success the Hanniballand St. Joseph Railroad, brings the of to-day is all that I could desire. We capfollowing account of affairs in that section of tured 6 brass cannon, of which one is rifled, all the enemy's; camp equipage, and transportation, even to his cups. The number of tents will probably reach 200, and more than 60 wagons. I have telegraphed for the two Pennsylvania regiments at Cumberland to jo in Gen. Hill at Rowlesburg, where the General is concentrating all his troops, and will cut off 1,600 Secessionists, under Brigadier General Garnett's retreat near West Union, or, it possible at St. George. Their killed and wounded will amount to fully 150, with 100 prisoners, and more coming in constantly, our loss is 11 killed and 35 wounded; among the latter Capt. Miller of the 10th Indiana regiment. I

were two thousand troops at Fairfax Station yesterday morning, including the Louisiana regiment. He is not informed of the number of troops at Fairfax Court House.

The United States Frigate towed up to Fortress Monroe, last evening proved to be the St. Lawrence. The confederates contess to the levi b. late of hardened loss of two officers killed in the encounter of loss of two officers killed in the encounter of only.

WILLIAM TATE Lawrence. The confederates confess to the Newport News. One of them was Col. Derussey, brother to Col. Derussey of the United States engineers at old Point.

One of Normansby's evaporators is being put in operation at Fortress Monroe, which delay as possible. will produce from sea water one thousand gallons fresh water per day. This is the most effective means yet employed by Quarter Master Fall made to supply the post with water.

It is stated at Washington, that the War Department has made a requisition on Governor without delay, as his accounts will have to be Curtin for the fifteen regiments of Pennsylva- | closed. nia troops now encamped at Easton, West Chester, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the other camps of instruction in the State.

All is quiet in the camp at Martinsburg. Samuel J. Rea, a well-known correspondent, has been arrested by order of Gen. Patterson, probably to prevent communication with the Eastern press. All access to him is denied.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE .- The Baltimore Clipper, a southern paper makes the present House of Pepresentatives of the Uni-present House of Pepresentatives of the Uni-June 19, 1861-3t. CHAS. J. PUSEY. following remarks on the organization of the

The organization of the House of Representatives of the thirty-seventh Congress gives hope of a new era in our political affairs. It was a verification of what we have predicted. In view of the existing condition of affairs partyism is dead, party lines are obliterated, question, the lever used by crafty political gamesters to produce all the troubles that now afflict the nation, is utterly forgotten, and the time has come, forefold by Henry Clay, in his last speech on the soil of Kentucky, when the nation is divided into only two parties, one for the Union and the other against the Union.

Tennessee, to the clerkship of the House of Representatives, the most lucrative office, and the one sought after with the most avidity of any in that organization, has given evidence of the nationality of feeling existing there, and is a glorious promise to the country of the death of sectionalism in our National Legisla- firm are in the hands of Hippre and Faust who are ture. There was an overwhelming Northern authorized to settle and collect all debts due said majority. An effort was made by the Northern democrats to continue the democratic regime in the clerkship, and to foster the corruptions that have been permitted there under the bargain and sale arrangements of the last session of Congress. This effort was defeated. The only questions in reference to candidates was their ability and their loyalty. Republisent from the Pawnee to reconnoitre them. cans who, one year and a half ago could not have been induced to vote for a Southern man for any office, willingly came forward and offered the second office in the House of Represencame detached from its buoy and sunk : the tatives to a Southern man, a slave-holder, a citizen even of one of the seceded States, simply because he had demonstrated his loyalty to the Union and the Constitution, and to vote for him afforded them an opportunity to testify their national feeling embracing the whole country and knowing no section of it.

In this election the Republican party in

Congress has completely nationalized inself. It may well be regretted that a similar course was not pursued at the organization of the last Congress, but it is extremely doubtful if it could have averted the progress of the Disunion agitators who had been already months | near the Borough of Clearfield, on the 15th, 16th and years preparing for a dissolution of the Union by forcible means, in the event of the defeat of the Democratic party. Their liberwrung unwillingly from them to save their party organization, but it is a free offering from the great Union sentiment of the North upon the altar of a common country, and a recognition of the Union men of the South as entitled to an equality in all the benefits accruing to the people or their representatives from the institutions under which we live. The election of Mr. Etheridge under existing circumstances is a triumph of the Union spirit over between them and their brethern in the North that has too long been wanting. Mr. Etheridge is in every respect qualified for the position and worthy of it. He possesses business capacity and experience, and a reputation for integrity that has been greatly needed in the position to which he has been so flatteringly chosen. His election demonstrates that this Congress will accord to merit and loyalty what has hitherto been given only when party spirit and purpose dictated, and that the legislative branch of the government will afford protection and extend sympathy to the Union men in the seceded States, and will steadily refuse to recognize in any way the hideous dogma of the right of secession. We are yet one country, one people, and with a Union Administration, a Union Congress, and a Union majority in the Border States of the South, the integristitution will yet be maintained. It blood is to order, every description of Cabinet-Ware that to be shed, those who have staked their des- may be wanted in this section of country; con accountable for it, and for the consequences whatever they may be.

ANOTHER EXPLOIT. - Floyd, the gun stealer, turns out to have been also a cartridge thief. When General Butler took command of Fortress Monroe he found himself with about three thousand men at his orders. In the list of ordnance supplies of the Fort he found judge for yourselves, of the quality and finish. 176,000 cartridges-which was the amount reported to be stored there by John B. Floyd while Secretary of War. But when the new commander, preparing for an expedition, came to look up his stores, he tound, instead of 176,000, only about 4,500 cartridges. Of course, with a bullet and a half to each man, an army is not likely to do much; and this accounts not only for General Butler's inactivity, but also for the activity of the rebels, who took up daring positions in perfect safety, knowing that our troops had no ammunition. When the Montgomery pirates come to erect a monument to their founder, he will probably be represented in the act of running off with a bundle of United States muskets under each arm, and his cost pocket full of Neuralgia pains cured in five minutes. Cho cartridges. Meantime, how Floyd and his confederates must laugh in their sleeves at those Northern journals which fling hard words at General Butler because he did not at once advance on the enemy!

Neuralgia pains cured in five minutes. Sprains relieved in its minutes. Sore throat relieved in five minutes. The minutes cured in five minutes. Sore throat relieved in five minutes.

HEALTH OF GENERAL SCOTT .- The public will be glad to hear that the veteran soldier is trust that Gen. Cox has, by this time driven in excellent health. Close application to buWise out of the Kanawha Valley. In that siness gives him a buoyancy of spirits, and is learned will not immediately be forgotten, and tion and sent messengers for reinforcements case I shall have accomplished the object of evidently favorable to his health, both of body and mind. Never, since the General made up ters of affliction. These things we prove on the ton, Va., was found to be sadly out of tune

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The organ in the Episcopal Church at Hampters of affliction. These things we prespect to the defermination of the repel troops were made to the repel troops were when it was attempted to be used on a recent Sabbath. Whereupon a private in one of the Massachusetts regiments set to work to put it in order! What can't those "Yankees" do?

The do often witnessed there of late, but that patriotism and legitimate legislation may be found instead of reckless party management and rank corruption.

Three companies, sent to the relief of Colonel Smith, at Monroe, Missouri, returned last night to Hams at the believes that the war will be short, but thoroughly convinced of the wisdom of this course than at present. He believes that the war will be short, but thoroughly convinced of the wisdom of this course than at present. He believes that the war will be short, but thoroughly convinced of the believes that the war will be short, but thoroughly convinced of the believes that the war will be short, but thoroughly convinced of the believes that the war will be short, but thoroughly convinced of the believes that the war will be short, but thoroughly convinced of the believes that the war will be short, but thoroughly convinced of the believes that the war will be short, but thoroughly convinced of the believes that the war will be short, but thoroughly convinced of the believes that the war will be short, but thoroughly convinced of the believes that the war will be short, but thoroughly convinced of the believes that the war will be short, but thoroughly convinced of the bear more thor

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

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

To insure attention, the CASH must accompany notices, as follows:—All Cautions with \$1: Strays, \$1; Auditors' notices, \$1,50; Administrators' and Executors' notices, \$1,50, each; and all other transient Notices at the same rates.

CAUTION.—The public are hereby cautioned against purchasing or intermedling with one yoke red exen in the possession of Matthew and Levi L. Tate of Lawrence township, as the same Lawrence Township. July 17, 1861-3t

NOTICE.—All persons having unsettled accounts 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 important as possible. E. A. HIPPLE. DAN'L FAUST NOTICE.-Dr. R. T. Hubbs, of Frenchville having relinquished the practice of Medi-

cine, would hereby respectfully request all per-sons indebted to him, to come forward and settle Frenchville, June 12, 1861 TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED ACRES
OF LAND AT PRIVATE SALE, -extending to the mouth of the Moshannon. An eligable property; on reasonable terms. Inquire of

H. BUCHER SWOOPE

Attorney at Law Clearfield Pa TO BRIDGE BUILDERS. -Sealed prop sals will be received for building a bridge across Clearfield creek, at Madera, Clearfield county, until the 15th day of July, 1861. The bridge is to be one span of 110 feet, single track and covered. For further particulars address the

CAUTION .- All persons are cautioned against 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 Levan & Co., of Lancaster county, to trade wool for nation is divided into only two parties, one for the Union and the other against the Union.

The election of Emmerson Etheridge, of Examine the goods before trading with others, is all he asks: JOHN L. REX New Millport, May 22, 1861,-2mp

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 H. D PATTON, E. A. HIPPLE

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

JOHN M. CHASE

Woodward tp., April 17, 1861-2mp. DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.-Letters of Administration on the estate of Mathew Conrad late of Burnside township, Clearfield county. Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN SUMMERVILLE. Administrator

GRICULTURAL FAIR .- The "Clear field county Agricultural Society." will held its Second annual Fair, upon the Fair ground 17th and 18th days of October next. The grounds are now being put in good order, and the accounmodations enlarged for the convenience of exhib iters and visitors. A premium list will shortly be published. RICHARD SHAW. G. R. BARRETT. JOSIAH R. REED. JOHN M'GAUGHEY, WM. M'BRIDE. Clearfield, June 26, 1861.

IST OF LETTERS, remaining in the Post Office at Clearfield, Pa., on July 1st, 1861: Bostick, Jacob Line. Dennis 2 Peck, Daniel S. Patterson, Samuel Cummings. Alex. Carrigan, Wm. Pordow, Jefferson Combreg, John Coyle, John C. Riddle, David Randall, Wm. M Rideout. James Dillman, Benjamin Shoff, John G. Dreher, Edward Sulver, Alun Engers, Rev. P. 2 Saustelle, S. A. Fry. Amos W. Theasler, W. C Hess. George D Thomas, John Jacobs, Mrs. Joseph Trwin, William Johnson, Amos Ulrich, George Kephart, Rev J. L. Watson, Robert E. Long, A. B. Watts, David Long, Geo. H Lappi, W. Weiser, Samuel 2 Walhter, Albert C. Persons inquiring for letters in the above list will please say they are advertised

M. A. FRANK, P. M. ON HIS OWN HOOK!—JOHN GUELLOR CABINET MAKER.—The subscriber wisher to inform his old friends and customers, that he is now carrying on the Cabinet Making business Street, nearly opposite the "old Jew Store," where he keeps on hand, and is prepared to manufacture sisting 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 styl cheap for cash. House Painting done on short no tice, and easy terms. Now is the time to buy at reasonable prices, as I intend to soll every thing in my line of business at the cheapest cash rates. Walk in and examine the articles on hand, att

Country produce received in payment. April 13, 1859 JOHN GUELICH April 13, 1859 N. B Coffins made to order on short notice, att. funerals attended with a neat hearse, and appropriate accompanyments, when desired.

\$1,000 REWARD !! Will be paid for any Medicine that will Exel COLBERT'S BALM IN GILEAD !!!!

For the Quick cure of Headache, Toothache Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the side. Back or stomach, Painters Cholie, or Cramp, Frusted Feet or Ears, Burns, Fresh Cuts, sprains, Bruis-Diarrhora, and Sore Throat, and all similar con plaints.

Toothache cured in ten minutes. Enrache & ed in five minutes. Headache cured in ten m utes. Burns cured from smarting in two minute

A liberal discount made to Agents, and 62 wanted in every town. also tew good traveling

123 S. 4th st., Philadelphia