BY SANUEL J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., JULY 24, 1861.

"EXCREDING THE CONSTITUTOIN."

A number of the Democratic papers, and among the rest the Clearfield Republican, are continually snarling at the Administration for exceeding the powers vested in the President by the Constitution, in taking prompt and efficient measures to put down the rebellion. If Mr. Lincoln should deem it necessary to exert any authority not expressly vested in him by the Constitution, he can find a very celebrated precedent for doing so; and one, which will not now be ignored by those who have so long worshipped its author as the Father of Democracy. When the great Napoleon was ready and willing to cede to the United States Government the vast territory of Louisians, Mr. Jefferson, who held its acquisition to be unconstitutional, and in direct violation of the resolutions of 1798 which benefits that would accrue to the country from its possession-violates the Constitution, and in the language of the eloquent Everett, "saved an empire." No Democrat has ever complained of the great author of the Declaration of Independence, for thus "exceeding the Constitution." No one ever reflected upon him for violating the instrument he had sworn to support, though it was only to increase the territorial extent of the confederacy. But now, when the grand inheritance transmitted to us by our sires is in danger of being lost ferever, and the President in order to protect and preserve it, exercises powers which are asserted not to be vested in him by the Constitution, these would-be disciples and professed followers of the Jefferson school, denounce him as a "usurper," a "dictator," as a "violator of his oath," and a "tyrant"!

rect information. Their military officers, however, appear to be well informed, and one of their most important avenues of information seems to be the Baltimore Sun, which is received there with great regularity."

We clip the above paragraph from a statement made, by a gentleman residing at Richmond, of the condition of affairs in that section of Virginia. The paragraph contains one important fact, that the Baltimore Sun is "one of their most important avenues of informa-We make reference to this fact, because it is frequently asserted that the Sun does not "sympathise" with, or extend "aid" to the enemy; yet, here we have the assertion of a Virginia gentleman, that it "is received there (Richmond) with great regularity," and that it is "one of their most important avenues of information" to their "military officers." Who will say after this, that the Baltimore Sun does not furnish "aid and comfort" to

WHAT WE MEAN .- "Let us make the fight for the Legislature. Let it be done upon the fair issue of Secession or no Secession-to remain with the Abolttion North or join the South-to remain a Slave State or abolish Slavery. Let us be honest. We all mean Secession. Magoffin means it. Breckinridge means it. Powell means it. Burnett means it. We all mean it. Then why not say so, and come out and advocate it openly and bonestly ?"-Paducah (Kentucky) Herald)

The above is the opinion of an honest, plain spoken, Secessionist of Kentucky; and one who perhaps knows what the sentiments are of those of whom he speaks in such positive terms. Being a Kentucky Secessionist, it is at least fair to presume, that he should know who his friends are in his own State, or he would not so boldly proclaim the fact. Is such a one not in a far more honorable position than the Governor, Senator, and the oth-

"Suppose the Disunion candidate had been elected by any means-I care not what, if by any means in accordance with the forms of the Constitution-at the last Presidential election. Then, suppose the Republicans had raised a rebellion against his authority. In that case you would have found me tendering my best efforts and energies to John C. Breckinridge to put down the Republican rebels." [Tremendous applause.]

The above extract is taken from the speech of the late Judge Douglas to the Illinois Legislature. This patriotic speech was the last but one that he made, and no doubt expressed his honest convictions on the subjects which he at that time discussed; and shows in what light Mr. Douglas viewed the position of John C. Breckinridge at that time. Has Mr. B. changed his views since then ?

SURLIGHT IN HOUSES .- The following fact has been established by careful observation. That where sunlight penetrates all the rooms of a dwelling, the inmates are less liable to sickness than in a house where the apartments lose its health-invigorating influences. Basement rooms are the nurseries of indisposition. It is a great mistake to compel human beings to reside partially under ground. There is a defective condition of the air in such rooms, connected with dampness, besides decomposing paint on the walls, and the escape of noxious gases from pipes and drains. All school

Considerable grain was cut in this county during the past week.

BRECKINRIDGE.

Treason has assumed various disguises, in this country, during the last twelve months; but it is recognizable under them all. The garb in which ex-Vice President Breckinridge, now a Senator from Kentucky, arrays his, has, however, not even the merit of originality, and as a disguise, it is the filmsiest of all.

The speech that the ex-Vice President made on Tuesday, in the United States Senate, was a pitiful thing, and yet, in the circumstances surrounding him, nothing better could have been expected. His position is an awkward He was for four years in the plot to destroy the Government. He consorted with Davis, Slidell, Wigfall, Floyd, Cobb, Thompson, Davis, Rhett and all the leading conspirators. He was in all their confidence, and figured in all their plans for the future. He was their selected candidate for the Presidency of the United States, and his defeat was to be the signal for the destruction of the Union. It was impossible for any man to have bound up his political fortunes with others more completely than Mr. Breckinridge bound his up with those of the leading Southern traitors. Doubtless, part of the ultimate plan was his election to the Presidency of the Southern Confederacy.

His speech passed by like the idle wind, and had no effect in the Senate, which immediately proceeded to vote support to the President in the most liberal manner. But it is on record that a Senator, who has been honored with the second office in the Federal Government, opposes all measures to sustain the Government against the most wicked rebellion ever known, and the past position, as well as the present infamy of the man, entitles him to some notice. This confederate of traitors, who has long been plotting with the destroyers of the Government, talks of the Constitution as if he thought it a sacred thing, when the acts of his life proved that he was untrue to it. He was under oath to support it, while he was aiding to overthrow it. He knew and connived at the treasonable work of Floyd, Davis, Wigfall, Mason, Hunter, and others, brought him into power-in view of the vast | each of whom was bound by oath, as strongly as he was, to maintain the Constitution; and now he says that Mr. Lincoln has not adhered strictly to the Constitution. If Mr. Lincoln had discovered the Capitol in flames, and ordered firemen to extinguish them, he would have been guilty of precisely such violations of the Constitution as those charged on him by Mr. Breckinridge.

But where was Mr. Breckinridge's love for the Constitution, when he saw the treason of his Southern associates in the Senate Chamber going on last year? He never complained of the Secession of South Carolina as being unconstitutional. He never raised a word of objection to the firing on Fort Sumter, or the robbing of the Mints, Custom Houses and Arsenals, which were certainly not constitutional acts. He never uttered a syllable against the monstrous treason of Twiggs, though here are even Southern men that admit that to have been treason of blackest bue; at all events, it was not constitutional. These and hundreds of other unconstitutional acts have passed unnoticed by the ex-Vice President, and now he has the insolence to accuse Presi-"The public generally know comparatively | dent Lincoln of doing that which is unconstilittle of what is transpiring in the North, as | tutional, because he has resorted to extraortheir own papers do not attempt to give cor- dinary messures to suit the extraordinary emergencies of the time, and has shown that | the world that the "volunteers" for the rebel he possesses the Jacksonian power of taking a army have been obtained by violent measures great responsibility for the sake of saving the and outrages, from which not even British sub-

> The people, who are the source of all political power, constitutional as well as legal, approve of every thing that President Lincoln has done, and they have such confidence in his purity, his patriotism and his firmness, that they intend to sustain him, as their representatives at Washington are now sustaining him. This national trouble in which we are engaged is going to bring men to their proper level, raising some and lowering others. In the final settlement there will be few among the now prominent men who will sink lower than John . Breckinridge.

> PARSON BROWNLOW ON THE "CONFEDERACY." -The Knoxville "Whig" of a recent date contains the following: The thinking people of the South are seriously pondering over the sad condition of the country. The question is, what is to become of the country? A military spirit has been aroused, and, unless it is speedily quelled, it will fasten a despotism upon the necks of the people. This is the case in Tennessee. Before those Secession leaders are aware of it, the people will have discovered the chains forged for them, and they will sweep their corrupt leaders away by a storm which they have raised. Already, no less than a half dozen leaders are intriguing for the prospective Dictatorship of the Southern Confederacy. These are Yancy, Wise, Toombs, Rhett, Davis, Gov. Brown, of Georgia, and Gov. Harris, of Tennessee. Personal rivalry among these men may prevent either of these from grasping the coveted prize. But some other ambitious man will try to seize the reins of power and assume the kingly control of the Southern States. Some of these Southern aspirants are reported to have said, time and again, that a republican form of government is at an end, that there is too much freedom in the country, and that the people pass upon too many elections, and that a new form of government will have to be established. This is unfortunately too true, so far as the South is concerned. Popular government in the South has degenerated into a most detestable form of anarchy. The population has become duped and excited; the political leaders have become selfish and corrupt. A total breakdown, therefore, of this new Confederate form of government is inevitable. A military despotism, supported by an immense standing army, now looms up before the anxious gaze of the speculators, tyrants, capitalists, and bad men of the South.

> USURPATION IN ARISONA .- A letter dated at Mesilla, June 22, represents the state of affairs in Arizona and New Mexico as truly deplorable. The American residents are from Texas and the Southern States, and are all Secessionists. In Arizona they have banded themselves together, and, though in the minority, have obtained complete ascendency, and are exercising their power with acts of the most flagrant character and wanton cruelty. The majority of the residents are Mexicans, and are true to the Union and loyal to the Government, but by threats are kept in silence and nactivity. The Secessionists have held a Convention, and have resolved upon the expulsion of every Federal officer. Agent La-bodi was waited upon, and his immediate departure demanded, with a threat of force, with tar and feathers, if he did not comply. Labodi replied that, as an officer of the Government, he would not abandon his post, but would, in accordance with instructions, proceed to Tuscon. Being a Mexican, he was saved by the interposition of friends, though others have been less fortunate. No attempt short of force will reconcile these outlaws, and if not immediately put down, they will overrun New Mexico with an overwhelming influennce, and every Union man in Arizona and New Mexico will be massacred. The

"Tactic" Hardee took command of the rebol forces at Memphis on the 24th ult.

MR. EVERETT'S ORATION.

The oration of Mr. Evertt at the Academy of Music on the Fourth of July was a masterly one; perhaps the highest effort of his life. It occupied over two hours in its delivery, and was heard with profound attention and at times | New Creek, near the Baltimore and Ohio Railwith rapturous applause. Mr. E. answered most triumphantly the various reasons which have been assigned by Southern statesmen for secession, namely, the statutes obstructing the fugitive slave law; the bounties to the cod fisheries; the acts securing the coastwise trade to American shipping; the tariff; and opposition to slavery-showing that South Carolina had lost no slave by the obstructive acts complained of: that the whole South had not lost a dozen by them; that the bounties to Northern fisheries were trifles compared with the millions spent to get the Indians out of Georgia, and the greater sums necessary to remove them from Florida; that it is by encouraging Northern shipping that we build up a navy to protect the Southern as well as Northern coast : that the tariff was originally a Southern messure, the first petitions for it coming from Southern cities, the first bill for it framed and advocated by a Southern statesman, and the chief thing protected at first was Southern coton, which in its infancy grew up under the protective system, and finally derived its magnitude and importance from a Northern invention; and that the opposition to slavery was taught us by the South, who drafted the Declaration of ledependence, condemned the slavetrade, and passed the ordinance of '87. If any one has changed on the question of slavery it is the South.

Mr. E. also enumerated the concessions we have made to the South. Every President except the last was either a Southern President or one who enjoyed the confidence of the South; every issue between the sections, whether legislative or judicial, had been decided in their favor, one thing only exceptedwe elected a President last fall without the

aid of Southern votes. The orator concluded by showing the necessity of prosecuting the war until the rebellion is subdued. Had we a division it would be but a hollow truce to be followed by fiercer war - the stampede of the slaves and the smuggling which would be prompted by unequal tariffs would bring on war. But division of the country is not to be thought of-if it were allowed the states of the South might return to their original allegiance, and a foreign banner be planted on the Potomac. We cannot suffer the Gulf-our Mediterranean Sea-to pass into the hands of a foreign power, nor can we allow another nation to open and shut the gates of the "Father of Waters" until the Aleghany Mountains sink below the level of the sea, and the Mississippi and Missouri roll backward in their channels.

DESPOTISM AT NEW ORLEANS .- Mr. William H. Russell, the correspondent of the London Times, cannot be accused of any undue prejudice against the South, or partiality towards the North. His report, therefore, of things in the rebel States, may be considered one to be relied on. In a late letter that has come back to us from England, he makes some rather ugly revelstions concerning the state of affairs in New Orleans. First, he doubts the stories sbout the number of armed men and the sup-ply of arms in the rebel States. Then he tells jects have been spared. That splendid army of chivalrous gentlemen, of which the Southern papers boast, has been recruited by seizing men at their work, knocking them down, dragging them along like telons, and forcing them by violence to serve in the "volunteer" ranks. This is the language used by Mr. Russell, in describing the treatment of British subjects. Of course no milder course was pursued towards other people in New Orleans. The writer goes on to say that there is not a shadow of liberty of opinion or real freedom in New Orleans; that the most cruel and atrocious acts are perpetrated; that every stranger is watched; that men's heads are shaved and the men packed in boxes for uttering "abolition sentiments," which phrase means sentiments in favor of the Union; that "there is a terrible substratum of crime and vice, violence, misery, and murder, over which the wheels of the Cotton King's chariot rumble gratingly, and on which rest in dangerous security the feet of his throne;" that the negroes are ready to rise against the whites, if ever an occasion offers. This is the picture of New Orleans drawn by a writer who has had the most favorable teatures of Southern society and politics presented to him. This is a true view of a great city under the political establishment that the London Times would like to have recognized as one of the nations of the

BLOODY FIGHT BETWEEN SIOUX AND CHIPPEWA Indians .- The St. Paul (Minnesota) "Pioneer" states that a sanguinary battle occurred between the Sioux and Chippewa tribes of Indians at St. Joseph, Minnesota, on the 10th of June. A large party of Chippewas fired on the Sioux while they were in the act of entering Governor Wilkie's house. The Sioux took possession of the house, and removing the chinking" from between the logs, returned the fire with effect. From this time until midnight a constant firing was kept up between the Indians. Six Chippewas, three Sioux and two Assiniboines were killed during the struggle. Governor Wilkie's daughter in passing within range of the combatants, was severely wounded in the thigh by an arrow. Mr. McFetridge describes the scene as terribly exciting, and relates instances of great individual bravery. Mr. McFetridge states that the residence of Governor Wilkie resembled a slaughter house on the morning after the conflict. Five Chippewas and two Sioux were lying dead on on the floor, [which was covered with blood. Sioux did not scalp the dead Chippewas in the house, nor mutilate their bodies. The Chippewas were more brutal-they cut up the bodies of their foes

and burned them. KING COTTON UNGIRT. - A letter from Louisville says King Cotton is likely to stand out naked in the cold this winter. The truth is, the bragging rascal never has produced his own clothing, and now he can't buy it. Two or three car loads of bagging and rope have been detained at the Louisville & Nashville depot, which holders expected to ship over the road. They had it drayed out from this city about the time the bully Nashville directors had the road declared open, in defiance of Uncle Sam; but they did not feel brave enough to ship it, when the Surveyor informed them of the consequences. Since that time, some have tried to send lots through in wagons. Several have been caught at it, and turned back. These may find out what confiscation means. As high freight as \$250 per wagon load has been given. So you may know bagging and rope begin to command

Hon. John S. McCalmont, President Judge of the Eighteenth District, (Venango, Clarion, Jefferson, Mercer and Forest counties,) has Louis by the noon train, under guard. Warren county, President Judge of the Dia. ceiving constant accessions to their numbers. trict, to fill the vacancy.

SUMMARY OF WAR NEWS.

ROMNEY, VA., July 15 .- This morning a dotachment of fifty men, under Capt. E. A. Irvin, of the Kane Rifle Regiment, encountered a body of retreating rebels on the banks of road, which were probably a portion of the rebels routed by Gen. Morris. The rebels were double the number of the force under Capt. Irvin, and were intent on marching through the pass which Irvin and his men were detailed to guard. In this attempt a bat- tion was received that a masked battery was tle ensued, which resulted in the death of three of the rebels, and the wounding of a ardson, in command of the fourth brigade, was large number of others. Capt. Irvin's men in this affray conducted themselves with the utmost coolness and gallantry, receiving the fire of the enemy without the loss of a single man, and after having returned the leaden salute of the foe, rushed on and dispersed them in every direction, capturing a wagon filled with plunder, which the secessionists had stolen from the defenceless people in the neighborhood, and which they were unable to carry off in their retreat. A large amount of camp equippage was also left on the field, which was taken possession of by Capt. Irvin and his men. This skirmish and victory has diffused great enthusiasm among the "buck-tails," who are anxious to follow it up with other achievments of a similar character. July 16 .- The following is a detailed ac

count of the defeat of the rebels at Rich Mountain and Laurel Hill:-On the night of the 11th the rebel army evacuated their camp at Laurel Hill, apparently hoping to pass Beverly before Gen. McClellan's arrival, and thus escape the trap for them by a passage through the Cheat mountain pass. Pursuit was immediately ordered. The whole road for twenty miles was strewn with baggage thrown from the wagons to facilitate their retreat. The rebel army went within three miles of Beverly and there met the rebels flying from Rich mountain, and finding escape to Huttonsville impossible, all united and returned toward Laurel Hill, and took the road in the direction of St. Morris. Gen. Morris's division pursed them for a mile or two beyond Leedsville that night, and halted from 11 till 3 in the morning, when the advance resumed the pursuit and continued it all day, in spite of an incessant rain pouring down. The rebel army left the pike and struck Cheat river and pursued the mountain road down the valley. Our advance, pushed on, guided through the mountain gullies by tents, camp furniture, provisions and knapsacks, thrown from the rebel wagons to facilitate their flight. As our troops forded Cheat river the fourth time, the rebels opened a furious fire on them with small arms and rifled cannon from a bluff on the opposite side, but their fire was too high to be effective. The fire was returned with spirit by the infanup and opened on the rebels. During this fire their forces completely routed. try; meanwhile two pieces of artillery came the 14th Ohio crossed between the two fires and came in on the enemy's flank. The rebels then fled in disorder leaving two of their finest cannon. At the next ford, a quarter or a mile further on, Gen. Garnett attempted to rally his forces, and another brisk engagement ensued. Gen. Garnett was finally shot dead, when his army fled in wild confusion towards St. George. The results of the whole affair Hill, a large amount of tents and camp equippage, forty baggage wagons, a field camp chest, two regimental banners, one of them that of the Georgia regiment, from Georgia, captains and lieutenants and a large number | the battery, but the ammunition giving out of Virginia officers, the death of Gen. Garnett and twenty of his men, and a much larger number wounded. All along the line of re-treat the woods are filled with deserted rebels, and our men are ordered to stop arresting prisoners because we cannot take care of them. Our loss is wholly in the Fourteenth Ohio Regiment, two being killed and two mortally wounded. Our forces are now engaged in burying the dead.

WASHINGTON, July 17 .- Our skirmishers reached Fairfax Court House at half past eleven A. M., and the advance guard entered the villiage exactly at noon. Trees has been felled across the road at three points to obstruct the march, but they proved feeble impediments. Half a mile this side of Fairfax an embankment had been thrown up across the road, a half mile in length, with embrasures for four or five guns, and sand-bag protections; but no guns had been mounted. There were no pit-falls or masked batteries. The pickets this side of Fairfax retired this morning about one hour only before the head of the column came in sight, leaving the grain bags out of which their horses were fed, and the Federal troops ted their horses out of the some bags. This morning the Confederate troops at Fair camp furniture, etc., behind them in their been inspiring beyond description. The main street was filled, as far as the eye could reach, with the soldiers marching with fixed bayonets and loaded guns, cheering for the Union, and the bands playing the Star-Spangled Banner. As soon as the 6,000 infantry in the column had passed, the cavalry which were in the rear-the artillery being in front-dashed through the town on a gallop, and endeavored to overtake the retreating Confederates. They followed the road four miles towards Centreville, but the great heat preventing a forced march of the infantry they returned. A few builings were burned by the federal rumor that a soldier had been fired on by them.

No buildings had been burned at Fairfax. "Eight hundred federal troops came up ahead of the passenger train this morning as track was torn up. The federal troops were fired into, when an engagement ensued, reseveral taken prisoners. One man, who was caught with a gun in his hand was immediately hung, and another who attempted to estill continued when the passenger train passed up. The federals had lost three killed, seven wounded, and thirty of their horses had been captured. The strength of the rebels was not known."

On Friday night a detachment of the companies of Col. Woodroffs second Kentucky regiment attacked 500 rebels between Mad river and Barbonsville on the Kanawha in Western Virginia, completely routing them. Ten or twelve rebels were killed and a number wounded. The Kentuckians had but one killed. Gen. Cox's brigade, destined to operate against the rebels under ex-Gov. Wise, was rapidly moving up the Kanawhar.

The detachment from Jefferson City, Missouri, returned from Tipton at 2 o'clock last night. They surrounded the town, and arrested eighteen of the Secessionists, and brought them hither. E. C. Donnelly left for St.

The privateersmon of the Savannah, reently "sell."

captured by the United States brig Perry, have been indicted for piracy on the high seas by the Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court.

CENTREVILLE, Va., July 18 .- The first engagement of any character in eastern Virginia, during this campaigne, took place at Bull's Run four mils south of Centreville, this afternoon. Gen. Tyler's division this morning proceeded towards that point. Centreville was passed in safety. On the road informaon the left of the road ahead, and Col. Richordered to reconnoiter, while the remainder of the division remained in the vicinity of Centreville. Col. Richardson proceeded with three companies. They passed across an open ravine and again entered the road, which was densely surrounded by woods, when they were received by a raking fire from the left, killing a number of the advance. They gallantly sustained their position, and covered the retreat of a brass cannon of Sherman's battery, the horses having been completely disabled by the fire. The federal forces then took a position on the top of a hill. Two rifled guns were planted in front. A steady fire was kept up on both sides in this position. The rebels had two batteries of eight pieces in a position commanding the road. They used their guns well, except that they fired sometimes too high, but were gallantly faced by our troops. They did not reply to our regular fire for half an hour, during which time they were receiving large reinforcements. In the menantime, Richardson's brigade reconnoitered the roads. While we were again thus advancing we were met with a raking fire. Our guns were again put in position, and poured grape and cannister among the enemy until the supply was exhausted. These guns were commanded by Capt Ayers. Gen. Tyler commanded is person and acted gallantly. Capt. Ayers, of the artillery, lost one man killed, three wounded. Several of his pieces were disabled. Lieut. Loraine, of

rebel force is estimated at four thousand. The mail carrier brings news of a fight three miles this side of Fulton, Calloway county, Missouri, between Col. M'Neil, with about 600 men, and Gen. Harris, with a force estimated at about 1,000. Six of the federals and eighty rebels were killed, and two hundred of the latter were taken prisoners, and

Bracketts cavalry, is wounded. Total loss on

our side, estimated thirty killed and forty

wounded. At half past four Gen. Tyler or-

dered the troops to retire; it being necessary

to relieve Capt. Bracketts cavalry which had

done the most effective services. The day

was exceedingly hot and the horses thirsty

for water, which could only be obtained at

Centreville. Only about a thousand of our

force were at any one time engaged. The

The Burlington, Iowa, Hawk Eye says messenger arrived at Eddyville, yesterday, bringing news that three hundred rebel cav-

alry had invaded Appanoose county, Iowa. JULY 19 .- To-day Gen. Cox ordered a reconnoitre for a supposed masked battery near the mouth of Pope creek Virginia. On reaching the creek, four miles from headquarters, they discovered the enemy 1,500 strong, entrenched on Sarcey Hill, with a masked batmen were fired upon from the masked battery and from a log house. Our men after firing forty rounds, crossed the creek and silenced we were compelled to retire. One gun of the enemy's battery was afterwards mounted and opened fire. Our loss is 3 killed, 17 wounded, and 8 missing.

July 20 .- A telegraphic dispatch says that Fifteen rebels, captured at Bull's Run on Thursday, have been brought to Washington under a strong guard. One was a South Carolina sergeant, and the others Alabamians. General Mansfield sent them to the old Capitol building, which has been fitted up as prison. The prisoners are rough looking men and were objects of much interest as they marched through the streets.

General Robert Selden Garnett, who was killed at St. George's, was a native of Virginia, and about forty-five years of age. He entered West Point in the month of September, 1841, and subsequent to his cadetship was appointed brevet second lieutenant in the Fourth Artillery, on the first of July 1841. From July, 1843, until October 1844, he was assistant instructor of infantry tactics at the Milltary Academy, and from January to September, 1845, was aid-de-camp to Brigadier General Wool. He was promoted to a first lieutenancy August, 1846 and served with much fax were drawn up on the west side of the distinction in the battles of Palo Alto and town, and the people expected that a battle Resaca de la Palma. From June, 1846, to would certainly take place, but at 9 A. M., January, 1849, he was aid-de-camp to Generthey made a precipitate retreat, leaving five al Taylor and was breveted captain "for galquarters of fresh beef, shovels, spades, tools, lant and meritorious conduct in several concamp furniture, etc., behind them in their flicts at Monterey." Subsequently he was haste. The entry of the Federal troops into breveted major "for gallant and meritorious Fairfax is said by those gentlemen to have | conduct at the battle of Buena Vista," and in August, 1848. was transferred to the Seventh Infantry, where, in March, 1851, he received a full captaincy. The last army register mentions him in the Ninth Infantry, where he held the rank of full major, his commission dating March 27, 1855. The next account we have of him is as commander-in-Chief of the rebel forces at Laurel Hill, at whose head he fell on Sunday at the engagement of St

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY AND THE WAR .-- I appears that our antipodal friends, who were lionized in all our great cities a tew months troops a mile beyond Fairfax on account of a ago, are in great distress about the consequence of their visit to our sphere. A gentleman in Japan, writing to a friend in Wash-A dispatch from Hudson, Missouri, says that | ington, says : "News of anticipated sectional troubles in the United States has just reached this little empire. This curious people, far as Millville, thirty miles above St. Charles, unable to comprehend foreign politics, attribon the North Missouri Railroad, where the ute the unfortunate state of affairs to the visit of their embassy, and entertain serious thoughts of again closing their ports to all sulting in the loss of seven rebels killed and foreigners. Through the medium of an interpreter, I have conversed with the several dignitaries, and endeavored to explain the truth of the troubles. While they sympathize with scape was riddled with balls. The fighting President Buchanan, they lament that they should have been the cause of so much distress to him, after his "much big reception" of them. In support of their belief, they quote parts of their own history, and call my atttention to the significant fact, that the difficulties commenced almost immediately after their visit. Their antipodal position certainly induces this "heels over head" view of the approaching troubles in America.

relates the following: "One of our Expressmen, a few days since, while traveling through the country stopped at the cabin of an old miner, who anxiously inquired as to the latest news. "Bad enough," replied the vender of news, "the secessionists have taken Fort Pickens and Washington City, and hung Gen. Scott." With a look of unutterable horror, down his rifle, and exclaimed: "Anybody can take my claim that wants it; but—me if I dry and ground in oil, in 1 pound cans take my claim that wants it; but—me if I dry and ground in oil, in 1 pound cans that the wars, and I'll have Washington received and for sale at HARTSWICE the miner coolly stepped into his cabin, took rooms especially should be open to the sunlight, yet, as a general thing, they are darkened
like a parlor.

Considerable grain was cut in this county

writer states that Fort Bliss, now held by seventy Texas troops, can easily be retaken, and of the Reserve Regiments of this State. He dat Jefferson City, Missouri, and reports with it in our control, the country can be religible for military duty. Gov. Curtin was educated at West Point, and is therefore, that a force of four hundred Secessionists had deemed and saved.

"Tactic" Hardee took command of the religion.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements set in large type, cuts, or out of usual 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 raise.

MR. Epiron :- Allow me to present the name of ROBERT GRAHAM of Guelich township, for Sherig of Clearfield county, subject to the decision of the county convention

EDITOR JOURNAL:—Please announce the name of Hon. James Ferguson of Ferguson township, for the office of Associate Judge, subject to the nominating convention.

Mr. Row :-Please announce the name of Day. IEL AYERS of Decatur township, as a suitable person to represent this county in the Legislature subject to the nomination of the Republican con-

MR. S. J. Row:—I beg leave to present the name of THEOPHILAS G. Mors of Woodward township, to the people of this county for the office of Sheriff, subject to the Republican nominating convention.

State administrations present the name of DAVID C. Dale of Pike township, as a person well qualified to represent our District in the next Legislature. Mr. Dale, as a private in the Curwensville company, and fighting the Rebels, will be supported for said office by his friends in the county. MANY PRIENDS of the National and State Administrations

MR. EDITOR :- The friends of the national and

NOTICE to School Directors and Teachers of Cleafield county.—Public examination of Teachers will be held this year as follows: Bloom, Ferguson, Lumber City and Penn town ship; September 4th and 5th. at Lumber City.

Curwensville, Knox and Pike; September 6th and 7th, at Curwensville. Clearfield, and Lawrence; September 9th and 10th, at Clearfield. Girard, and Goshen; September 11th and 12th

at Goshen School House. Covingtor, and Karthaus; September 13th and 14th, near John Riders. Bradford, Graham, and Morris; September 16th and 17th, at Grahamton.

Boggs, Decatur, and Woodward; September 18th and 19th, at Centre in Decatur. Bell, Burnside, Chest, and New Washington September 23d and 24th, at New Washington. Beccaria, Guelich, and Jordan ; September 26th and 27th, at cross roads in Beccaria. Huston, and Fox ; October 1st, at no 1 House in

Brady, and Union; October 3dland 4th, at Luthersburg. At 9 o'clock A. M. JESSE BROOMALL, Co Sup't. Curwensville, 7th mo. 24th, 1861.-pd.

A LARGE STOCK of Varnishes-Copal, Coach, White Damar, White Spirit, Flowing, Japan Dryer, and Black Varnish for Leather, &c., for HARTSWICK'S. [Decl2]

HYDE HOUSE, RIDGWAY, PENNA. S. J. OSGOOD, PROPRIETOR.

This Hotel is new, and furnished in modern style, has ample accommodations, and is in all respects a first class house. February 6, 1861. CAUTION.—The public are hereby cautioned against purchasing or intermedling with one

yoke red oxen 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 ac-Hipple & Co , will call and settle the same as it is

important that the books be closed with as little delay as possible. July 3, 1861. NOTICE.-Dr. R. T. Hubbs, of Frenchville, having relinquished the practice of Medicine, would hereby respectfully request all per-

without delay, as his accounts will have to be Frenchville, June 12, 1861. TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND AT PRIVATE SALE,—extending to the mouth of the Moshannon. An eligable

sons indebted to him, to come forward and settle

property; on reasonable terms. Inquire of H. BUCHER SWOOPE. Dec19-tf. Attorney at Law Clearfield, Ps. 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 H. D PATTON. E. A. HIPPLE, DAN'L FAUST.

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 those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN SUMMERVILLE. June 19, 1861-6tp.

GRICULTURAL, FAIR .- The "Clear A field county Agricultural Society." will hold its Second annual Fair, upon the Fair ground near the Borough of Clearfield, on the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th days of October next. The grounds are now being put in good order, and the accom-modations enlarged for the convenience of exhibitors and visitors. A premium list will shortly be published.

G. R. BARRETT,

JOHN M'GAUGHEY,

WM. M'BRIDE, RICHARD SHAW. JOSTAH R. REED. Ex. Committee Clearfield, June 26, 1861.

THE CLEARFIELD ACADEMY will be a opened for the reception of pupils (male and female) on Monday, August 20th. Terms, per see sion of eleven weeks: Orthography, Reading, Writing, Primary Arith metic and Geography, Higher Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geogra

by and History. Algebra, Geometry, Natural Philosophy, and Book Keeping, Latin and Greek languages, To students desirous of acquiring a thorough English Education, and who wish to qualify themselves for teachers, this institution offers desirable

advantages. No pupil received for less than half a session and no deduction except for protracted sickness. Tuition to be paid at the close of the term. [may30] C. B. SANDFORD, Principal. ON HIS OWN HOOK !- JOHN GUELICH CABINET MAKER, -The subscriber wishes to inform his old friends and oustomers, that he

to inform his old friends and customers, that he is now carrying on the Cabinet Making business on "his own hook," at his old shop on 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, Dining and Breakfast Tables; Mahogany and Common Bedsteads; Sewing Stands, &c., &c. He will also repair furniture and chairs, in good style cheap for cash. House Painting done on short no 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 sell every thing in my line of business at the cheapest cash rates. An Incident .- The Yerka (Cal.) Journal 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

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

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of colored paint

BEST Philadelphia Sugar-Cured Hams at the new store of GRAHAM, BOYNTON & Co. MOR SALE-a new one-korse wagon. Apply REED, WEAVER & Co , Clearfield