



CLEARFIELD, PA.

Wednesday Morning, March 6, 1861.

THE EXODUS.

Every farce must have its comedy, but the recent extraordinary exodus of "Uncle Abe," the rail-splitter, from Harrisburg to Washington, is certainly without a parallel in the history of modern performances. We frequently read of nocturnal flights, but they have usually been prompted by more than mere mental apparition. Joseph, of old, warned by a heavenly messenger, "arose and took the young child and his mother, and departed into Egypt by night;" and Nicodemus, stung by a sense of sin, sought the Saviour between two days; but we are really at a loss to determine what a thing Abraham and led him to give his friends the cold shouder, and sneak disguised at night into Washington. Some say that Seward told him to do it; and, ready to follow rather than lead, Lincoln obeyed his instructor. This may be so, and yet it seems inconsistent with the representations we have had of the President's "back bone," "iron will," and unflinching firmness; others, still more charitable, think it was because Uncle Abe having learned that something was "wrong in the country," got afraid of assassination in Baltimore, and therefore passed through in a bag, without giving the Plugs, Thugs, "Rawbones," or Rip-Raps a peep at him. This, however, seems more difficult of reconciliation than the first hypothesis, for Baltimore is the city in which the Opposition have for years held their bloody revels, and where all but Democrats are allowed to vote, without being shot. It was at Baltimore, too, that the Republican candidates got that large vote, which our little down town neighbor, directly after the election, paraded before the people with such pomposity, to show the strength of Black Republicanism in Southern cities. Why, then, did Abraham sneak past Baltimore? Was it to strengthen the false predictions of the "irrepressibles," or was it because "the wicked flee when no man pursueth?"

Such is the sequel of this strange and unnecessary act. That Lincoln was in danger of assassination or bodily harm by passing through Baltimore, is not at all probable; but if he were in imminent danger, how does it comport with the conduct of a great or a brave man, in a free country, to hide himself from the people, whose President he is, and crawl coward-like disguised to the seat of Government. This is indeed Jackson like. This is an awful illustration of Uncle Abe's "back bone." But what did Mr. Lincoln expect to accomplish by running away and hiding himself from the people? Does he intend to run away whenever he hears of danger, or is it his intention to hide himself from the citizens of the Southern States that may want to call on him during his Presidential term? Is it to be presumed that the people have determined to take his life; and is Washington city to be turned into a garrisoned fort, and none but true Republicans and patriotic Abolitionists be allowed to approach the President? If such is the case, we had better have despotism at once; declare martial law, and hide the Executive in a cave. The people trusted Mr. Lincoln by choosing him as their President; why, then, is Mr. Lincoln afraid to trust the people? He had every assurance that his reception at Baltimore, like his reception in other cities, would have been courteous, kind, and worthy of the American character; these assurances had come from high-minded, honorable men; men in authority; whose integrity repelled the idea, that assassins would receive the President, "and welcome him with bloody hands to a hospitable grave." The faith and honor of a sovereign State, a conservative State in this crisis, was pledged for his safety; and to prevent the possibility of any disturbance, hundreds of picked men, of Mr. Lincoln's own political proclivities had been specially deputed to be "on guard that night," and extend a hearty welcome to the President elect. Why, then, did Abraham sneak past Baltimore? Was it to strengthen the false predictions of the "irrepressibles," or was it because "the wicked flee when no man pursueth?"

THE INAUGURAL. The inaugural of President Lincoln is before us, and we have given it that careful reading its importance demands. In point of composition it is a fair State paper, and, as is right and proper, bears the marks of studied preparation. It differs from his reported speeches, in being logical and grammatical, and labors with evident earnestness to establish a fact that none but members of his own party have ever officially denied. Mr. Lincoln opens with a broad denial that it ever was his intention to interfere "with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists," and quotes the following from one of his written speeches to prove his orthodoxy: "I have no purpose to interfere, directly or indirectly, with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists; I believe I have no legal right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so." Mr. Lincoln says that such assurances as these, found in nearly all my published speeches, should have satisfied the apprehensions of the Southern people; that, by the accession of a Republican Administration, their property and their peace and personal safety are not to be endangered. From such declarations as these, found in nearly all his published speeches, the Southern people have never felt insecure, but a different class of expressions, found in nearly all his speeches, have given the Southern people considerable uneasiness. As Mr. Lincoln has referred us to those speeches, we would simply ask if such declarations as these, scattered through his speeches mean anything? "I have always hated slavery, I think as much as any abolitionist." "This Government cannot permanently endure, half slave, and half free." "If I were in Congress, and a vote should come up whether slavery should be prohibited in a new territory, in spite of the Dred Scott decision, I would vote that it should." It is from such extracts as these found in Mr. Lincoln's speeches that the Southern people have gathered their apprehensions and yet he asserts that they have never had any cause to distrust him. Mr. Lincoln must have made an untrue statement in his Inaugural, or he must be sadly misreported in his written speeches, to which he has there made reference. It is only from these, and many similar expressions coupled with the record of his party, in voting for the "Blake resolution," in endorsing the Helper Book, in excusing the John Brown raid, and like acts, that the Southern people have at length been brought to feel insecure, in their property and persons. Mr. Lincoln differs materially with many of his friends, he thinks the "Fugitive Slave Law is a plain provision of the Constitution." He says "that members of Congress who swear to support the Constitution, swear to support the provision that persons held to labor in one State, and escaping into another, shall be delivered up on claim of the master to whom such labor is due." Mr. Lincoln thinks they might if they only would pass such a law as would enable them to support this provision. Why the man who knowingly violates the provisions of the Constitution, would be more likely to obey a law founded thereon, is we confess, to us something of a mystery. The member of Congress, who violates one provision of the Constitution will violate any law calculated to give that provision efficiency. Mr. Lincoln, however suggests that a law might be passed to relieve the consciences of "delicate members" of Congress on this question, by exempting them from perjury. He however thinks the Fugitive Slave law will have to be obeyed, until some such a law is enacted. The President declares that "he will execute the laws just as far as he can," and adds, that "where hostility in any locality, shall be so great and universal as to prevent competent resident citizens from holding offices, there will be no attempt to force obnoxious strangers among the people for that object. While the legal right may exist in the government, I deem it better to defer, for a time, the uses of such offices." This does not look very much like coercion, and coupled with the subsequent declaration, that there shall be no bloodshed, or violence unless forced upon the National authority, is rather conciliatory. Whatever may be his future intentions, Mr. Lincoln on this question declaratory at least, is merely following in the footsteps of his predecessor, and while he does this, he cannot go far wrong. He denies the constitutional right of a State to secede. He says that secession is anarchy or revolution. He talks considerably about parties, and seems to think that the majority ought to rule, without apparently realizing the fact that he is a minority President. He speaks very prudently of the dangers and inconveniences to which a dissolution would drive us, and expresses a willingness to have the Constitution amended by a convention of the people, if they should desire it. He kind of crawls over the decisions of the Supreme Court, by hinting that people under certain circumstances, should revoke its decisions; this is evidently a lurch thrown to the abolitionists, and considering their services, it has been dearly earned. Mr. Lincoln thinks time and reflection will do much to allay strife, and counsels deliberation, closing in the following full and pretty sentence: "The mystic chords of memory stretching from every battle field and patriot grave to every loving heart and hearthstone all over

THE INAUGURAL. (Continued) This broad land, will yet reach the chords of the Union, when again touched, as surely as they will be by the better angels of our nature." A Northern Disunionist on Record. The fact that Senators Chandler and Bingham, of Michigan, had telegraphed and afterwards written to Governor Blair, of that State, desiring him, if possible, to have the Legislature reconsider its refusal to appoint Commissioners to the Peace Conference at Washington, and suggesting themselves as proper candidates for the appointment, has already been stated. The Governor, it appears, has abused the confidence reposed in him by allowing the modest and patriotic correspondence of these gentlemen to be made public. Both letters appear in the Detroit Free Press; both are to the same effect. That of Senator Chandler being the briefest and most pointed of the two, we publish it below:— WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, 1861. "My Dear Governor: Governor Bingham and myself telegraphed you on Saturday, at the request of Massachusetts and New York, to send delegates to the Peace or Compromise Congress. They admit that we were right, and they were wrong; that no Republican State should have sent delegates; but they are here and can't get away. Ohio, Indiana and Rhode Island are, carving in, and there is danger of Illinois, and now they beg us, for God's sake, to come to their rescue and save the Republican party from rupture. I hope you will send stiff backed men or none.—The whole thing was gotten up against my judgment and advice, and will end in this smoke. Still, I hope, as a matter of courtesy to some of our erring brethren, that you will send the delegates. Truly your friend, "Z. CHANDLER. "His Excellency Austin Blair. "P. S.—Some of the manufacturing States think that a fight would be waged.—Without a little blood a shell this Union will not, in my estimation, be worth a rush." The New Tariff Bill. The new Tariff bill, which has passed Congress, is expected to yield an increased revenue of \$10,920,850 on the principal imports. At least such is the estimate of Hon. Wm. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, who, in defending the bill in the Senate, remarked in substance as follows:— For the last year the importation of woollens amounted to \$37,937,000, and the duties to \$8,155,000. The estimate is that the bill pending will increase these duties \$2,275,000. The importation of silks for the last year amounted to \$30,767,000, and the duty to \$5,589,000. The estimated increase under the pending bill is \$2,312,000. The importations last year of manufactures of flax and hemp amounted to 11,505,000, and the duty to \$1,728,000. The importation of iron, and the manufactures of iron, amounted to \$18,726,000 for the last year, and the duty to \$4,458,000. The estimated increase under the pending bill is \$1,123,500. The importations of wines for the last year amounted to \$4,775,000, and at the present rate of duty—30 per cent—the revenue was \$1,434,000. We have concluded to put it at 40 per cent, which, of course, gives an increase of \$447,000. The importation of brandies for the last year was \$3,937,000, and the duties amounted to \$1,181,000. The increase under the present bill would be \$1,347,000. The importations of cottons amounted to over \$27,000,000 last year, and the duties exceeded \$6,500,000. The estimated increase is \$1,645,000. On the vast variety of fabrics of mixed goods, clothing, &c., the increase is estimated at \$489,000. These leading articles amount to about \$200,000,000 of the dutiable goods, leaving \$79,000,000 of mixed & vast variety on which I have estimated the increase at 4 per cent, making \$3,160,000. The total gains, therefore, on this estimate are \$13,764,840. Deduct from this the reduction on sugar and molasses—\$2,843,000—and it would leave an increase of \$10,920,840. Who is Gen. Fessenden of Maine? Senator Fessenden, of Maine, has made himself conspicuous during the present session of Congress for his rudeness, impertinence and uncompromising hostility to conciliatory measures. We have been much mistaken in this man's character, having supposed until the present session of Congress, that he was a moderate Republican, and a man of more than ordinary dignity of character. If he be, as we suppose, the Gen. Fessenden who figures in the subjoined extract from an old file of the Boston Post, then his character is sufficiently explained, and his vulgar manners are readily accounted for. Says the Post: "A Colored Gentleman at the Bar.—We learn from the Portland American that Gen. Fessenden, a day or two since, appeared before the District Court and moved that a colored gentleman from Boston, who was then with him, be admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor at law in the Courts of Maine. The motion was made under the new law, which makes all citizens of good moral character eligible to admission. The necessary certificate was produced, but the Court refused the motion on the ground that the candidate was not in fact a citizen. A successful application will probably be made at the October term, adds the American." The recent freshet in the Susquehanna has caused much damage. In the North Branch the water was higher than it has been known for fifty years. Many bridges were carried away, and much property destroyed. Hon. W. E. Niblack, M. C. from Indiana, was on Saturday nominated by the President to be Chief Justice of the Territory of Nebraska, vice Augustus Hall, deceased. It is positively stated that Greeley is to go into the Cabinet of the new Administration. He is to be Secretary of the Exterior—his principal duty being to watch the thermometer and tell how cold it is out there.

NEWS ITEMS. Robert J. Walker has suddenly become a millionaire by the decision made in the Supreme Court involving the title to a quartz mine in California, estimated to be worth \$10,000,000. Mr. Walker is the proprietor of one-fifth of this valuable mine, and was offered not long ago \$2,000,000 for it provided the Court should give a favorable decision. That decision has now been given, and Mr. Walker, who was, to use his own words, "a beggar in the morning," went home to his dinner a millionaire. THE HORNS SQUADRON AT PENNSYLVANIA.—At the mouth of Pensacola harbor, on the 6th instant, appeared the Macedonian, Brooklyn, Sabine, St. Louis and the Powhatan. The Wyandotte went up to the city. On the 6th instant, the Pioneer Guards, from Alabama, numbering 70 men, arrived. It is said that five thousand men could not take Fort Pickens. It is supposed that it was reinforced in the night. Lieutenant Slemmer admits no strangers now. The legislature of New Mexico has passed an act for the election of delegates to form a State Constitution, which is to be held in May next. The delegates are to meet in June to discharge the duties which will thus be imposed upon them, and the Constitution they form is afterwards to be submitted to the people, for ratification or rejection, at a general election to be held in September. It is said that Ex-Secretary Floyd is preparing a lengthy and elaborate defence of himself and his official acts. He will take the ground that his acts were justified by precedent and the necessities of the Government; that the business of the Department could not proceed without some expedient to relieve the Treasury, and that the Treasury Department and Congress are at fault in not properly providing for the fulfillment of the contracts. Hon. Horatio King, now Postmaster General, entered the Department over which he now presides, when twenty-five or six years of age, with an appointment as copying clerk, and a salary of \$1,000 per annum. He was called to the First Assistant Postmaster Generalship on the death of Gen. Hobbie. He began his public career as conductor of a newspaper at Paris, Me., having Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, now Vice President elect, as his partner in the business. TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.—We have been informed of the outlines of a terrible tragedy which occurred in Sumter county, near Adamsville, on the 13th inst. A man by the name of Andrews, who was, until recently, a Methodist preacher, killed, on that day, two persons, Messrs. McClellan and G. M. Condry, and wounded two others, Lang and Glyatt. He was immediately arrested and hung on the following day.—Florida. A large number of influential citizens of Kansas have published a card warning the people not to credit the stories of want and starvation recently published by Thaddeus Hyatt. They say about one-fifth of the people of Kansas do need assistance, but that none have starved or are likely to starve. They also say that the contributions coming in are quite equal to the demand. Mrs. Douglas in a Fix.—A newspaper cotemporary says that the beautiful and accomplished wife of Judge Douglas made a wager of \$100, prior to the late election that she would sleep with the next President of the United States! She has either got to fork over, or have a homely and most uncouth bedfellow. We think the Judge will prefer to advance the money and pay the wager. One of the largest cotton planters in the South has written a letter to John Covode—believing him to be in the confidence of the President elect, in reference to our national troubles. John writes to him that the future of New Orleans is gloomy, and that he had better move up North.—We are not advised of the intention of the gentleman in question. A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, says that the Administration is satisfied, from official channels of information, that none of the foreign Governments sympathize with the secession movement in the South; but on the contrary, express the utmost solicitude for the preservation of the entire Union. \$200,000.—It was currently reported at Harrisburg, during the past week, that SEVENTEEN SENATORS had formed a "ring," and demanded the sum of \$200,000 each to put the Sunbury and Erie and Pennsylvania Railroad bills through the Senate. Is this true? The small army of "pasters and folders" in and about the Legislature have been promoted by resolution of that body, to the rank of Assistant Doorkeepers, and their wages increased accordingly. Great economizers, these Republicans—when they ain't in office! The Vice President was in much greater peril while journeying to Washington, than was Mr. Lincoln. He came near losing his life in New Haven. The cars started very suddenly, and he was drawn upon the platform, and just escaped falling under the wheels. In Congress, on Monday, the Senate passed the House bill authorizing the discontinuance of the postal service in the seceded States. The bill now goes to the President for his signature. The vote stood 33 to 12.

FROM TEXAS, March 1.—Oglethorpe states that Capt. Hill, in reference to the Texas commissioners, refuses to surrender property. It is also stated that Capt. Hill has ordered reinforcements from Ringgold barracks to enable him to maintain his post and to retake Brazos Island. A collision between the Federal troops and State forces. A REMARKABLE CHILD.—The infant, about one week old, born at place, with a double head, one in front and the other backward, and one is the largest, but not perfect. The organs of the child appeared healthy and talents from its mother.—Shelton, 7th ult. CHICAGO RELIGION.—A Chicago member of the church, during a recent crisis, has been in the habit of giving ten per cent. on the special collections in church on Sunday. Very simple process of rendering equal amount in Western funds. THE FAILURE OF BOWEN, HUNTER AND COMPANY.—We find the following in the Commerce of last week: "We regret to learn that Messrs. Bowen, Holmes & Co., a large dry goods house, and well known as proprietors of the New York Independent, felt compelled to ask the assistance of leading creditors. Their liabilities, \$1,500,000, and the assets, including the newspaper, show a large deficit to be upwards of \$1,000,000. The proposition is to pay all their debts at maturity, they furnish 70 per cent. cash, and 30 per cent. in stock of the newspaper, where the amounts are enough to warrant it, the creditors of the latter amount in cash, and to share. It is said the use of any part of the newspaper stock in this place the house in an independent position. The proposition meets with some of the creditors objecting to any ownership in a sheet of such a violent partisan character. Murder in Lycoming County. A horrible murder was committed at Williamsport on the night of the 1st inst. The particulars of the affair are as follows: A man by the name of Barney J. Williams, formerly of Philadelphia, residing at the corner of Front street and Pine at Williamsport, with a wife and four children, the youngest about four months old, killed his wife, Mary J. Williams, in the most shocking manner buried her. She was seen on the 1st inst., since which time she has been missing. Inquiries concerning her were made of him, by the neighbors, whom he told that she had gone to Philadelphia, and to different persons of different stories concerning her whereabouts. Suspicion was soon excited by the difference of stories, and several officers went to work to ferret out the undiscovered mystery. In a few days of the officers went to the house and a quantity of feathers scattered on the floor, and some tied up in a cloth, came under conversation. He squirmed and dived why the feathers were strewn on the floor, to which he replied that he had taken them to Philadelphia for new feathers for them. Similar inquiries were made by different persons, one of whom he replied he had emptied himself, and to others that he had never person empty them that they were washed. Hindley was arrested on the morning of Saturday, the 23d, and committed to the result of the investigation. During the forenoon of Sunday, Hindley, while in his cell, succeeded in getting a razor from another prisoner, and finally cut his throat, nearly severing his windpipe. His situation was almost immediately discovered, and a physician called and the wound dressed. While he became able to speak, he stated that he had killed her on Monday night, put her into a meat barrel in the house, and hid it on Tuesday, and buried her on Wednesday. About the time that these confessions were made to the physician, the body of the deceased was found buried, almost a state of nudity, in the wood shed, three feet under ground, having been covered with a bloody pillow and blanket. The shed in which she was buried, about eight feet square, and the place where he cut his wood, previous to the murder, and during the time she was buried. The body was exhumed and buried in the house. A jury was summoned, and an inquest held by Justice Montgomery. On Tuesday morning, about half past five o'clock, Barney Hindley died in his cell, from the effects of the wound in his throat, inflicted by himself.—Lancaster, etc.