The Clearfield Republican.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

Wednesday Morning, March 13, 1861.

Notice.—The members composing the Democratic Standing Committee of Clearfield County, are requested to meet at the office of the Chairman, in Clearfield, on TUESDAY EVENING next, the 19th instant. A general attendance of the Committee is requested, as business of importance will be laid before them.

L. JACKSON CRANS, Chairman.

Mr. Corwin's Amendment.

The Senate of the United States, previous to adjourning on Sunday night, adopted the following joint resolution to amend the Constitution, with Corwin's amendment, by a vote of 24 to 12—a Constitutional majority. The following is the joint resolution, with Mr. Corwin's amendment:

Be it enacted, &c., That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislature, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as a part of said Constitution, viz:

Art. XII. No amendment of this Constitution having for its object any interference within the States with relation between their citizens and those described in section second of the first article of the Constitution as "all other persons" shall originate with any State that does not recognize that relation within its own limits, shall be valid without the assent of every one of the States composing the Union.

Corwin's amendment:

"No amendment shall be made to the Constitution which shall authorize or give to Congress the power to abolish or interfere, within any State, with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or service by the laws of said State."

This amendment was passed by the House of Representatives on Thursday last by a vote of 133 to 65, and has now passed both Houses by a Constitutional majority. It has now to be sanctioned by three fourths of the State Legislatures, when it will become a clause of the Constitution of the United States.

With but one exception, and that not a vital one, this proposed amendment to our national Constitution is nothing but "sounding brass and a tinckling cymbal." It decides no question at issue before the people now, and if Abolitionists are banished from our country, it will always be unnecessary and superfluous.

We are well aware that the Abolition wing of the Republican party; declare that they will abolish slavery everywhere; but a large proportion of the Republican party, are opposed to Congress interfering with slavery in the States where it exists; hence the amendment for the present, contains more wind than principle, and is a perfect dodging of the real question.

We are well aware if Abolitionism is to succeed in this country, and in view of this fact and none other, will we support the amendment, as it effectually removes from Congress the power to abolish slavery in the States where it now exists: and this certainly would be attempted by the Abolitionists, whenever the free States shall number three-fourths of the States of the Union, which may soon be the case; when they would no doubt so alter the Constitution, as to give Congress the power to Abolish slavery in the States where it now exists but by the adoption of this amendment now, Abolitionism, if it does succeed here in the North, it would be a long time before they could again change the Constitution to suit their unholy desires. By the adoption of this amendment now, abolitionism will receive a fatal blow, and so far as it can be accomplished by Congress, the prohibition of interference is perpetual.

It is mortifying to us to know, that the great number of able, and heretofore sagacious men, composing Congress, and the Peace Conference, should find themselves unable to solve that small but vital question to the country—the subject of slavery in the territories. This was the question, and it was upon this point that the people wished to render a decision, and in reference to it, petition after petition was sent to Congress and the Peace Conference, but all to no purpose, it resulted in nothing but the above futile amendment. Great men frequently commit great mistakes, but we have never seen it so ably verified before.

The doctrine of the democratic party in reference to the subject of slavery in the territoriesis, that if Congress has any power to legislate upon this subject it must be for its protection; and if abolitionists are banished, we would say non-intervention by Congress upon the whole subject of slavery.

However, by the decision of the Supreme Court, slaves are property under the Constitution, and it is a well defined principle that no legislative power has authority to act upon the subject of property except for its protection, unless compensation is first made to the owner, when it may be diverted to an improper use; hence if Congress has any control of the question, it must be for protection.

The teaching of the Republican party is, to disinherit all the Southern heirs from the territorial portion of the common inheritance—"not one inch of slave territory," "no more slave States"—thus coveting all the territorial portion which has been purchased in common, to which all, both North and South are common, or joint heirs, none having the right to supplant the other. If, however, the Southern heirs, as they do only ask for a small portion of their equal claims, we hope and believe it will yet be granted.

"An Infamous Cheat."

Our readers no doubt recollect, that during the progress of the late Presidential campaign, we took decided exceptions to the conduct of an Austrian Red Republican refugee, named Carl Shurz, for which we were severely censured by the editor of the *Journal*, who charcterized our statements in reference to to this man as "the most infamous perversions ever perpetrated in this county." Awful, indeed!

This man Shurz was the leading Black Republican orator last fall, and has been one of the leading instruments in bringing about our present troubles; he glories in the prospect of a Revolution. He is now in Washington demanding of Mr. Lincoln a leading foreign mission, and his demands upon the President are similar to the one he made upon the Governor of Wisconsin, demanding to be made one of the Peace Commissioners from that State. The following is the dispatch he sent to the Governor urging his appointment: "Send Commissioners; me one of them; to strengthen our side." The Abolition side is what he desired strengthened. In this he was, however, disappointed, and we now advise his defender of the *Journal* to look into the "infamous" conduct of the Governor of Wisconsin.—We hope the editor will assist Shurz in obtaining his appointment, and see that Mr. Shurz is not slaughtered by the "infamous conduct of his own friends.

The following article we clip from the Washington *Star*, which we think will bear us out in what we have heretofore said about this Revolutionist:

"Mr. Shurz is barely a citizen of the United States. He is an exile from Austria, said to have fled his country to avoid a prosecution for aiding and abetting the escape of prisoners. His offence not being a political one under Austria's laws, the Government has refused to extend to him the amnesty it has extended to so many other Austrian exiles in the United States. He may be a gentleman of shining oratorical talents; but, on the whole, he can, under such circumstances, hardly be the proper man in whose hands to trust American commercial interests at an European Court: where our national representatives should not rest under disabilities growing out of their recent personal involvment with the political troubles of countries adjoining those to whose Governments thay may be accredited.—We therefore have no idea that he will be the next American ambassador to Sardinia."

United States Senator.

Mr, Cameron's appointment as Secretary of War, in the new Cabinet, causes a vacancy in the United States Senate. It is the duty of the present Legislature to fill the vacaney, which will no doubt be done the coming week.

The matter is warmly contested between the several aspirants. Mr. Wilmot, Mr. Armstrong, of Lycoming, Mr. Campbell, of Schuylhill, Mr Ketchum, of Luzerne, and Mr. Palmer the present speaker of the Senate, are all warmly urged by their respective friends.

Mr. Wilmot, having been shoved out of the Cabinet, next sought the seat now held by Mr. Cowan, but having also failed in that, he now insists, with some revolutionary symptoms, upon taking the place of Mr. Cameron, and we hope he may succeed. If Salmon P. Chase is a proper man for the Cabinet of Mr. Lincoln, in our present troubles, Mr. Wilmot is equally fit to go into the Senate. If Abolitionism is to be the controlling element under this administration, let us have it boldly and fully, and thereby remove the mask that is now assumed and worn be the party in power.

The Legislature of our State has passed a bill granting $30,000 of the people's money to the State of Kansas. A motion was made that each member should pay $10 out of his salary, but it was unanimously voted down. There is no question but that this mode of depleting our treasury is unconstitutional and wrong.—The State of Pennsylvania has more poor people within her borders, who need aid, than the whole population of Kansas, yet who is so foolish as to go before our Legislature and ask for an appropriation of this kind. The good old rule, that "charity begins at home" has been reversed in this instance.

We have heard it remarked that the majority of the members of the present Legislature were not accountable beings. The truth of this remark is being more fully realized every day. They have been guilty of nearly everything that is wrong, except of committing suicide, and for this task they are too cowardly.

Some of the Democratic members of the late Congress are said to be engaged in circulating a manifesto among leading men of all parties for their signatures, as a basis for a Union party organization.

"Backing Down!" "Plot!" "Plot!!!"

Our usually discreet and amiable neighbor of the *Journal*, has for a long time been annoyed by "backing down," but he has lately been relieved from this dreadful ghost by discovering an infamous "plot." For the past two weeks he has had his usual equilibrium disturbed, and his dream subjugated, by "Plot!" "Plot!" "Plot!"

What a dreadful revolution must have been carried on in his cranium for the last two months, constantly striving to have somebody to assassinate or blow up the very man from whom he expects to receive some fat appointment. His feelings can be better imagined than expressed.

On Monday morning, however, he succeeded in mustering up courge enough to proceed to the "spot" of carnage, and of "Plots," "Backing down," and general revolution. We are not informed whether it will be necessary for him to procure a "Scotch cap" and a "military cloak" in order to evade his friends—the "Rip Raps and the "Plug Uglies," or whether they have been informed in advance, of the arrival of their able defender. If, however, he has neglected to take a file of the *Journal* with him, he may get into trouble yet.

We apprehend that the editor of the *Journal* will find "Jordan a hard road to travel" on to get an office; but we hope his efforts may be crowned with success. Whether he has gone to assist Carl Shurz to an office, or himself, deponent doth not say, but we suspect the latter.

THE INAUGURAL.—We this week publish on our outside the inaugural address of President Lincoln, in which, as heretofore, he persists in referring the public to his speeches and the Chicago platform as the embodiment of his policy—just as he did at Springfield, a few days after the election. He wishes the public to understand that the latter is to be received as a *law* by himself and his party. We are, however, not aware of any legislative body ever enacting the Chicago platform into a law. We presume it has been done, or the President would not say that it is a *law*. We have understood it to be like all the former platforms of the Opposition—to be ignored as soon as the election was over.

The reference of the President to his speeches, is still more unfortunate than to the *law* of the platform. The speeches, as circulated by his party daring the late campaign, contain some of the most obnoxious sentiments on record-strong enough to satisfy the most radical Abolitionists in the country; and this very fact is the reason that the Abolitionists nominated no candidate of their own. After reading the speeches of Mr. Lincoln and the construction put upon them by the immediate friends of the President, they became fully satisfied that he was a good enough radical for them to support; and they did so.

The inaugural is open to precisely the same construction as his speeches—suited to any interpretation; and the President may hereafter pursue any line of policy he pleases, and he will be enabled to prove himself right by his inaugural address.

RENEGADES AT A PREMIUM.—We observe that so far President Lincoln has extended a welcome hand to the renegades from the Democratic party, the majority of the Cabinet having been selected from this class of politicians. Cameron, Blair, Chase and Wells, all have been turned out of the Democratic party for their Abolition proclivities; and in fact it is this element that now controls the Republican party. Having failed to abolitionize the Democaatic party, they at once sought for an element more suited to their taste, and for their success in this particular, we need only refer our readers to the present condition of the country. In almost every branch of the government—National, State and local—this element seems to predominate at present. Seward, Bates and Smith were formerly Whigs with the same ideas—the excellence and superiority of the nigger,

The Legislature of Delaware has refused to extend the charter of the iniquitous Lottery scheme of Wood, Eddy & Co., which will expire in a few months. This firm has robbed the country of millions of dollars, and principally from the poorer classes of the community. Thus, notwithstanding all the evils that are upon our country at the present time, one of the greatest is about being wiped out. The next greatest evil with which we are now beset, is Abolitionism, and we should be glad if "little" Delaware would lend her willing hands in assisting to exterminate this political evil as successfully as she has abolished the moral evil of Lotteries.

STRANGE.—In a late issue of the *Press*, we find an article on "office hunting"—something that Mr. Forney seems to loathe and despise. This is indeed strange advice from a man who has either held or been seeking an office ever since he was twenty-one years of age. If, however, he speaks from experience, his advice should be taken; but it seems strange that his own son should refuse to take his fatherly advice, as we observe that he has taken an office under Mr. Lincoln; and we shall not be surprised to learn soon that the father has done likewise.

"Myself and two sons, each six feet high," are determined to end their career in that "ditch."

The Tariff.

One of the closing acts of the last Congress, was to change the Republican Tariff of 1857, by which our national Treasury was rendered nearly bankrupt. This change was no doubt brought about by the accession to power of the present party. In 1857, this same party reduced the Tariff of 1846, and thereby have rendered the Treasury bankrupt; now, however, they turn square around and repeal their own act, and enact a law which will increase the revenues of the government nearly $20,000,000, and to show how shallow their tariff proclivities are, we need only refer our readers to the fact, that President Lincoln has surrounded himself with an entire free trade Cabinet, with the bare exception of Mr. Cameron, and him they stick into the War Department, where he can have no influence; while Mr. Chase, an ultra free-trader, is put into the Treasury Department. In order to illustrate still further the hypocracy of the Republican party, we produce the sentiment which in debate upon the bill passed between several leaders of this tariff party:

"During an incidental debate, Mr. Lovejoy, Republican, of Illinois, opposed *an increase of the tax on iron*, either for horse shoes or rings for the snouts of swine; and he proposed to reduce the duty on skates which were used by ladies as well as gentleman for healthful exercise. *He was tired of the insatiable cry of Pennsylvania for protection to iron.*

"Mr. Stevens, Republican, of Pennsylvania said that skates were used by public office holders for skating away. (Laughter.)

"Mr. Campbell, Republican, of Pennsylvania, earnestly denied that the bill was for the interest of Pennsylvaria any more than for producers in all parts of the country.

'Mr. Lovejoy joined issue, denying that the producer was protected by the bill."

Well does the *Pennsylvanian* remark upon this subject that the Abolition Republicans have but one principle in common, and that is *negroism*. On all other questions they agree to disagree.—Lovejoy, in Illinois, votes for Lincoln, while he is against a tariff for the protection of Pennsylvania. He even goes so far as to snarl at the "Banner State," and to denounce her insatiable greed for 'protection to iron.' Thaddeus Stevens, in Pennsylvania, also votes for Lincoln, but unlike Lovejoy, he is for giving protection to Pennsylvania iron.

Thaddeus becomes facetious, and says that skates are much affected by politicians. Thaddeus ought to know, for no man is more 'up to the riggs of London town.' He is familiar with all the arts and contrivances to which demagogues resort.

The whole Republican party is now on slippery ground, and if it escapes a fatal tumble, then the days of miracles have not passed by. Lincoln tumbled the other day, and they are now much exercised by the effort to lift this 'six foot suck ling' on his feet again. Let them beware of the next fall.

The Cabinets.

We last week published the names of the members of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, but it has since been somewhat changed, we therefore re publish it correctly:

William H. Seward (N. Y.) Secretary of State.

Salmon P. Chase (O.) Secretary of the Treasury.

Gideon G. Welles (Conn.) Secretary of the Navy.

Simon Cameron (Pa.) Secretary of War.

Edward Bates (Mo.) Attorney General

Caleb B. Smith (Ind.) Secretary of the Interior.

Montgomery Blair (Md.) Postmaster General.

The following named persons compose Mr. Davis' Cabinet:

Robert Toombs of (Ga.) Secretary of State.

C. L. Memminger (S. C.) Secretary of the Treasury.

L. P. Walker (Ala.) Secretary of War.

S. R. Mallory (Fla.) Secretary of the Navy.

J. H. Ragan (Texas.) Postmaster General.

J. P. Binjamin (La.) Attorney General.

While Mr. Lincoln has seen fit to select a majority of his Cabinet from that class of men who were softly termed Free Soilers in 1850—but, having been spewed out of the Democratic party, soon become full fledged Republicans—Mr. Davis seems to have tacked about, and selected a majority of his Cabinet from among those who were the bone and sinew of the Whig party at that day. Messrs. Toombs, Walker, Mallory, and Binjamin, were all active members of the Henry Clay Whig party. Messrs. Memminger and Ragan have always been Democrats.

We are informed that five Republican Senators voted against the confirmation of Mr. Bates, of Missouri, and Mr. Blair, of Maryland, as members of the Cabinet, the chief reason assigned being, that they hailed from Slave States. We wonder if this is not sectional enough for the most extreme.

We would advise those five patriots to remove from the Capitol of the Nation, as it is surrounded by Slave States, that if they persist in remaining where they are surrounded by "barbarians," they may lose their refined temperament, or have their virtue impeached. We hope they will not persist much longer in stemming the iniquities of Washington society, but at once return to the association of their friend—the British Lion.

IMPORTANT NEWS

FROM

THE SEAT OF WAR.

The Republican Party not yet prepared for the Irrepressible Conflict — Wonderful Change in the Opinion of Abraham— Who now believes that this Government can "exist half slave and half free—"Nothing going wrong" and "nobody hurt"—Fort Sumpter not to be Re-enforced—Fort Sumter not to be "Taken"—Fort Sumter to be surrendered to the Rebels and Traitors of South Carolina —Major Anderson to be ordered to vacate—The Coercionists driven to the wall—The South to be Conciliated—Abraham is coming out "Cat-bird"—The Southern Commissioners not to be hung; thus, Senator Trumbull's sport will be spoiled— Abolitionism bound to catch a Tartar.

Such is the unmistakable turn of the news by last night's mail. That it is in the main reliable, we have not the least doubt; and at which the whole country ought and will rejoice. Any other course would have led to civil war. Mr. Lincoln is the last man to desire such a result.

But what is to be said of the Republican leaders and presses who so lately denounced Mr. Buchanan for not fortifying and strengthening these forts? Mr. Buchanan held them, and successfully, too. Mr. Lincoln's first act is to surrender them. Who, now, is the abettor of rebels and traitors?

Mr. Buchanan at Home.

Mr. Buchanan was received at Lancaster by a large concours of his fellow citizens. The civil and military procession was several squares in length. The arrival of the special train was greeted with a national salute of thirty four guns and the ringing of bells. Mr. Buchanan was accompanied by Miss Harriet Lane and Miss Hetty Parker. The procession was composed of the Mayor and City Councils, the firemen, Fencibles and Jackson Rifles, and large delegations from the country. It halted at Centre square, when Mr. Preston, on behalf of the Baltimore City Guards, made a neat speech, handing Mr. Buchanan over to Mayor Sanderson.

Mayor Sanderson delivered an address, to which Mr. Buchanan replied substantially as follows:

My old neighbors, friends and fellow citizens:—I have not language to express the feelings which well in my heart on this occasion; I do most cordially thank you for this demonstration of your personal kindness to an old man who comes back to you, ere long to lay his bones at rest with your fathers And here let me say, that having visited almost every clime under the sun, my heart has ever turned to Lancaster as the spot where I would wish to live and die and be buried When yet a young man, in far remote Russia, my heart was still with your fathers—my friends and neighbors in good old Lancaster. (Applause.)

And although I have always been true to you, I have not been half so true to you as you have been to me. Your fathers took me up when a young man, and fostered and cherished me through many long years. All these have passed away, and I stand before you to day as a man living in a second generation. (A voice—I saw you mount your horse when you marched to Baltimore, in 1812.) I feel with all my heart, though in the midst of posterity, that these sons are manifesting the same kindness which their fathers would have done, had they lived to this day. Generations of the mortal men rise and sink and are forgotton, but the kindness of the past generation to me, now conspicuous in their sons, can never be forgotten.

I come home, fellow-citizens, to pass the remainder of my days among you, as a good citizen, a faithful friend, an adviser to those who need advice, and a benefactor of the widows and fatherless. [Loud applause.] All politcal aspirations have departed. All that I have done during a somewhat protracted public life has passed into history, and if I have done aught to offend a single citizen I now sincerely ask his pardon.

May God grant that this Union and Constitution may be perpetual. [Applause.]

I close by repeating the sentiment dear to my heart. God grant that the Constitution and the Union may be perpetual, and continue a shield of protection to ourselves and our children forever.

Mr. Buchanan retired amid enthusiastic applause. He then resumed his place in the carriage, and was escorted to Wheatland.

THE TONNAGE BILL.—Although the report prevailed extensively in Philadelphia, that Gov. Curtin had signed the bill repealing the tonnage tax, and was so published in the Philadelphia papers, it appears that the bill has not yet been signed.

The Congressional Appor[tionment] Committee.

The joint Committee appoint[ed by the] two branches of the Legislature [to apportion] the State into Congressional [districts] on the basis of the census [is] constituted as follows:

Messrs. McClure, Finney, Gre[...] Schindel, Landon and Lawrence [of the] Senate; and Messrs. Patterson, [...] Alexander, of Indiana; Arms[trong, of] Lycoming; Blanchard, of [...] Cowan, of Warren; Dunlap, of [...] phia; Frazier, of Susquehanna; [...] of Washington; Hill, of M[...] Huhn, of Schuylkill; Pierce, of [...] Pughe, of Luzerne; Ridgway of [...] Robinson, of Mercer; Sheppard, [of Phila]delphia.

One Democratic Senator (Mr. [...]) and two Democratic Repre[sentatives] (Messrs. Dunlap and Hill,) are [on the] Committee—a very small and respectable minority. It is evid[ent] the Republicans intend to have [it] their own way, in making this [apportion]ment.

The rumored appointment [of] Senator Crittenden as Judge of [the Su]preme Court in place of Judge [...] deceased, seems to be staved off [by the] opposition of the radical Republ[icans. If] President Lincoln yields to this [so] early in the beginning of his ad[ministra]tion, he will soon find himself [ig]nored by the radicals.

Twenty-five to Sixty Do[llars] expenses per month will be paid [by the] Sewing Machine Company to the[ir agents] selling the Erie Sewing Machine. T[his] Machine, and so simple in its constr[uction, a] child can learn to operate it by half [an hour's] instruction. It is equal to any Fa[mily] Machine in use, and they take the p[lace of] fifty and one hundred dollar mach[ines. The] price is but Fifteen Dollars. The C[ompany wish] to employ Agents in every county [in the] States. Address, for particulars, E[rie Sewing] Machine Co. R. JAMES, General Ag[ent,] Ohio.

PHOTOGRAPHIC [...]
CHARLES HOLES & Co.
Beg leave to announce to the citizens [of Clear]field and vicinity, that their CAR will [remain] some time in the above named place, for [the pur]pose of affording all persons a chance [to obtain a] first class
PHOTOGRAPH
or
AMBROT[YPE]
From a Miniature to a Life-[size.]
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes [copied at] the shortest notice.
Having had several years experi[ence in] the eastern cities, they are confid[ent they] can please all who may favor them [with a call.]
Pictures taken equally as well in [cloudy as in] clear weather.
Prices, from 25 cents upwards.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE
of Administration having been [granted to] the undersigned, this day, upon the [estate of] JAMES W. STRANFORD, dec'd, late [of ...] township, Clearfield county, all persons [indebted] to said estate are requested to make [immediate] payment, and those having claims [against] the same will present them duly [authenticated fo]r settlement.
SAMUEL [...]
WM. PORT[ER]
mar13 6t

HARRIS' [IMP]ROVED BOU[DOIR] SEWING MACHIN[E.]
The BOUDOIR SEWING MACHINE [, the en]graving of which is here represented, [has] become a recognized favorite [wherever it] has been introduced, and is, beyond [doubt,] the best, as well as the handsomest, [Family] Sewing Machine now before the public.
No. 1 —A small and very neat M[achine for] Family use.
No. 2.—A large Machine for qui[ck] work and for Plantation use.
This Machine is much admired for its [simplici]ty, and for its reliability and durability [it is un]surpassed. A child twelve years can ru[n it with] ease; and yet it will sew from the coa[rsest] to the finest Swiss. There is no troub[le in] winding the thread, as it is taken from [the spool;] it has no belts to give trouble, and [it runs] backwards as well as forwards, and [is] equally perfect, and without danger of [breaking] needles. It runs by friction, and by [a] box over it, it is thrown out of gear. [We] have no hesitation in recommending [it as the] best family Sewing Machine in use.
The following Premiums Awarded [this] Machine:
At the Fair of the Franklin Insti[tute,] the First Premium.
At the Pennsylvania State Fair, [Philadel]phia, September 24, 1859, the First [Premium] Diploma.
At the Pennsylvania State Fair, [held at Wil]ming, 1860—a Silver Medal.
For the best Double Thread Mach[ine, at Lan]caster County Fair, held October, 18[60, a Silver] Medal.
At the Maryland State Fair, held at [Mary]land Institute, Baltimore, Md., Octo[ber...,] under strong competition, a Silver M[edal was] awarded to this Machine.
At the New Castle County Fair, [held at Wil]mington, Delaware, October, 1859—[...]
The above Machines are manufact[ured by]
CHARLES W. HOW[E,]
Wilming[ton,]
SALESROOMS.
No. 720 Arch Street, Philadelphia, [...]
No. 504 Market Street, Wilmington, [...]
S. D. BAKE[R]
mar13-1y 720 Arch Street, Phi[la.]
Persons wishing to see the above [machines] in operation, can do so by calling at [the resi]dence of D. W. Moore, in Clearfield bo[rough.]

THE BRITISH REVI[EWS]
AND
BLACKWOOD'S MAGA[ZINE.]
1—THE LONDON QUARTERLY, (Conservative.)
2—THE EDINBURGH REVIEW. (Tory.)
3—THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church.)
4—THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW. (Liberal.)
5—BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MA[GAZINE] (Tory.)
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For any one of the four Reviews,
For any two of the four Reviews,
For any three of the four Reviews,
For all four of the Reviews,
For Blackwood's Magazine,
For Blackwood and one Review,
For Blackwood and two Reviews,
For Blackwood and three Reviews,
For Blackwood and the four Reviews,
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mar13-6m

CAUTION.—The public are hereby [cautioned] against harboring or trusting my [...] children, Aquila and Jane Waln, as I [am deter]mined to pay no debts of their contr[acting after] this date.
ISAIAH [...]
Grampian Hills, March 1, 1861.