



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 inst. 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 added 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 85, 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 tinkling 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 out by the adoption of this amendment now. A 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 patriotic 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 territories, 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 characterized our statements in reference to this man as "the most infamous perversions ever perpetrated in this country." 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 offense 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 involvement with the political troubles of countries adjoining those to whose Governments they 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 vacancy, 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 Schuylkill, 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 by 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 courage 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 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 the law of the platform. The speeches, as circulated by his party during 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 PREMIER.—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 abolishize the Democratic 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 infamous 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 hypocrisy 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 gentlemen 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 Pennsylvania 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 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 (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. Benjamin (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—let, 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 Benjamin, 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 Sumter 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 concourse 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 Council, the firemen, Fencibles and Jackson Rifles, and large delegations from the country. It halted at Centre square, when Mr. Preston, on behalf of the B. & R. 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 forgotten, 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 political aspirations have departed. All that I have done during a somewhat protracted public life has passed into history, and if I have done ought 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 Congressional Apportionment Committee.

The joint Committee appointed by the two branches of the Legislature, to apportion the State into Congressional Districts, on the basis of the census of 1860, is constituted as follows:

Messrs. McClure, Finney, Gregg, Smith, Schindel, Landon and Lawrence, of the Senate; and Messrs. Patterson, of Juniata; Alexander, of Indiana; Armstrong, of Lycoming; Blanchard, of Lawrence; Cowan, of Warren; Dunlap, of Philadelphia; Frazier, of Susquehanna; Hopper, of Washington; Hill, of Montgomery; Iuhn, of Schuylkill; Pierce, of Chester; Pugh, of Luzerne; Ridgway, of Philadelphia; Robinson, of Mercer; Sheppard, of Philadelphia.

One Democratic Senator (Mr. Schindel), and two Democratic Representatives (Messrs. Dunlap and Hill), are upon this Committee—a very small and highly respectable minority. It is evident that the Republicans intend to have things all their own way, in making this apportionment.

The rumored appointment of ex-Senator Crittenden as Judge of the Supreme Court in place of Judge Daniel, deceased, seems to be stayed off, by the opposition of the radical Republicans. If President Lincoln yields to this bribe so early in the beginning of his administration, he will soon find himself totally ignored by the radicalists.

Twenty-five to Sixty Dollars and expenses per month will be paid by the Erie Sewing Machine Company to their Agents, for selling the Erie Sewing Machine. This is a new Machine, and so simple in its construction that a child can learn to operate it by half an hour's instruction. It is equal to any Family Sewing Machine in use, and they take the premium over fifty and one hundred dollar machines. The price is but fifteen Dollars. The Company wish to employ Agents in every county in the United States. Address, for particulars, Erie Sewing Machine Co. R. James, General Agent, Milan, Ohio. mar13-6m.

PHOTOGRAPHIC NEWS!!!

CHARLES HOLES & Co., Beg leave to announce to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity, that their CAR will remain for some time in the above named place, for the purpose of affording all persons a chance to get a first class

PHOTOGRAPH of AMBROTYPE, From a Miniature to a Life-size.

Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes copied at the shortest notice. Having had several years experience in the photographic art, they are confident that 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. mar13-6m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, this day, upon the estate of JAMES W. STEANBORN, dec'd, late of Morris 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 and settlement. SAMUEL CLYDE, WM. PORTER. mar13-6m.

HARRIS' ROVED BOUDOIR SEWING MACHINES.

The BOUDOIR SEWING MACHINE, as a guarantee of which is here represented, has become a recognized favorite wherever it has been introduced, and is beyond question, the best, as well as the handiest, best priced Sewing Machine now before the public. No. 1.—A small and very neat Machine for family use. No. 2.—A large Machine for quilting heavy work and for Plantation use.

This Machine is much admired for its simplicity, and for its reliability and durability it is unsurpassed. A child twelve years can run it with ease; and yet it will sew from the coarsest cloth to the finest Swiss. There is no trouble of winding the thread, as it is taken from the spool; it has no belts to give trouble, and will run backwards as well as forwards, and still sew equally perfect, and without danger of breaking needles. It runs by friction, and by closing the box over it, it is thrown out of gear. In fact, we have no hesitation in recommending it as the best family Sewing Machine in use.

The following Premiums Awarded the above Machines:

- At the Fair of the Frank in Institute, 1858, the First Premium.
At the Pennsylvania State Fair, at Philadelphia, September 24, 1859, the First Premium—a Diploma.
At the Pennsylvania State Fair, held at Wyoming, 1860—a Silver Medal.
For the best Double Thread Machine, at Lancaster County Fair, held October, 1859—a Silver Medal.
At the Maryland State Fair, held at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, Md., October, 1859, under strong competition, a Silver Medal was awarded to this Machine.
At the New Castle County Fair, held at Wilmington, Delaware, October, 1859—a Diploma.

The above Machines are manufactured by CHARLES W. HOWLAND, Wilmington, Del.

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Persons wishing to see the above Machine in operation, can do so by calling at the residence of D. W. Moore, in Clearfield borough.

THE BRITISH REVIEWS, AND BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

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2—THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, (Tory.)
3—THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, (P. Church.)
4—THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, (Liberal.)
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CAUTION.—The public are hereby cautioned against harboring or trusting in two minor children, Aquila and Jane Wain, as I am determined to pay no debts of their contracting from this date. ISAIAH WAIN. mar13-6m.