THE RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.

Raftsman's Journal.

S. B. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., MARCH 11, 1857.

THE INAUGURATION—THE MESSAGE.—We take up a considerable portion of our paper to-day with an account of the inauguration of James Buchanan and his Inaugural Address. Every one must at once be struck with the pomp and show displayed at the inauguration, reminding one more of the ostentation and parade accompanying the coronation of some titled monarch than of the plainness and simplicity of ceremony which formerly characterized the accession of our Presidents to office. It shows that there is a tendency to degenerate from ancient American integrity, and that the dignity of the office is lost in the worship of the man, and in base subserviency to the party he represents.

The inaugural address has the good quality of being short, and Mr. Buchanan states, in the outstart, that he will not be a candidate for re-election, from which he would have us conclude that he has no inducement to stray from the path of duty and rectitude. We hope he may not. Time will tell whether he does. He applauds the ready submission of the minority in the late warm contest to the declared will of the People. The praise he thus bestows on the Americans and Republicans is a virtual condemnation of his own partisans who declared that if Fremont was elected they would not submit—that the Union would be dissolved—a hue a cry to which he is indebted for many a vote! Mr. Buchanan holds that Congress has not the power to exclude slavery from the territories; in this differing, not only from the opinions of Jefferson and other great men of the past, but from his own in 1819, and in his professions since of approving and upholding the Missouri Compromise. He denies to the people of Kansas any power to inhibit Slavery until they shall come to form a State Constitution, saying that the time is, however, "a matter of but little practical importance." With a Supreme Court to decide that the slaveholder has a right to take his slaves there, hold them, and demand the same protection of the law that you would for cattle or other domestic animals, the *time* is all-important, as any one can see after but a moment's reflection. Mr. Buchanan, however, promises to protect the people of Kansas in the enjoyment of Popular Sovereignty. We shall see how he does it. He thinks it is an evil omen of the times that men have undertaken to calculate the mere material value of the Union—a bit, we should say, at the disunionists; reprobates corruption in high places; deprecates extravagant expenditures; approves the reduction just effected in the Tariff; condemns appropriations for doubtful enterprises; recommends an increase of the navy, and the construction of a military road to the Pacific—but whether he means a railroad or not, can only be guessed at; and avows himself opposed to meddling in the domestic affairs of other nations. He justifies the acquisition of Texas and the territory ceded by Mexico, and says that, if in acting upon the principle he has laid down, we shall still further extend our acquisitions, no nation will have a right to interfere or complain—which is evidently intended as a morsel for the fillibuster-favoring portion of the party.

STATE CONVENTION.—The call for a State Convention, issued by the members of the Legislature opposed to Locofocoism, has met with the fullest response from the press thro'out the State, and scarcely a paper reaches us that does not contain a notice for county meetings to select delegates to the same. In our own columns will be found a notice for a Convention of those in this county friendly to the call, and who are sincerely opposed to the policy of the Pierce-Buchanan party—to a union of Church and State—to Roman-Catholic interference in the affairs of our Government—and to the extension of the blight of slavery over the fair territories of the West. We trust, if the business of the season will not interfere, that the meeting will be well attended. As we remarked before, we receive from all sections of the State the most cheering evidences of a disposition on the part of both the Americans and Republicans to concentrate their forces upon one sett of candidates, and in this connection one fact worthy of special note is, that the American State Council, which assembled last week at Altoona, passed resolutions to that effect.

MR. BUCHANAN'S CABINET.—The following is Mr. Buchanan's cabinet, the nominations having been confirmed by the Senate:

Secretary of State—Lewis Cass, of Mich.
Sec'y of Treasury—Howell Cobb, of Georgia.
Sec'y of War—John B. Floyd, of Virginia.
Sec'y of Navy—Isaac Toucey, of Conn.
Sec'y Interior—Jacob Thompson, of Miss.
Postmaster Gen.—Anson V. Brown, of Tenn.
Attorney Gen.—Jeremiah S. Black, of Pa.

LOCOFOCO STATE NOMINATIONS.—The Locofoco State Convention, at its session in Harrisburg last week, nominated

Gen. William F. Packer, of Lycoming county, for Governor;

Hon. Nimrod Strickland, of Chester county, for Canal Commissioner;

And Hon. Ellis Lewis, of Philadelphia, for Supreme Judge.

THE DRED SCOTT CASE DECIDED.—On the 6th inst., the U. S. Supreme Court at Washington gave an important decision in this case. The first point decided is, that Dred Scott, (colored, manumitted slave,) is not a citizen. Next, that he was not manumitted by being taken by his master, when a slave, into the then Territory of Illinois. The Missouri Compromise Act of 1820 is decided to have been an act unconstitutionally passed by Congress. The decision involves the point, that a slave taken temporarily into a free State or Territory, *in transitu*, is not emancipated, and that negroes, whether slaves or free, are not citizens under the Constitution. The decision was rendered by Chief Justice Taney. Justice Nelson, of New York, and others, dissented.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—In the U. S. Supreme Court, this morning, Justice McLean delivered his views, arguing that slavery is limited to the range of the States where established by mere municipal law. If Congress deem slaves or free colored persons injurious to the territory, they have the power to prohibit them from becoming settlers therein.—The power to acquire territory carries with it the power to govern it. The master does not carry with him to the territory the law of the State from where he removes—hence the Missouri Compromise is Constitutional, and the presumption is in favor of the freedom of Dred Scott and his family, who were free under decisions for the last twenty-eight years.

Justice Curtis dissented from the opinion of the majority of the Court, as delivered by C. J. Taney, and gave his reasons for dissenting.

He maintained that native born colored persons can be citizens of the State and of the United States; that Dred Scott and his family were free when they returned to Missouri;—that the power of Congress to make all needful regulations respecting territory was not, as the majority of the Court expressed, limited to territory belonging to the United States at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, but has been applied to five subsequent acquisitions of lands; that Congress has power to exclude Slavery from the Territories, having established eight territorial governments without it, and recognized slavery in six, from the days of Washington to John Quincy Adams.

These opinions occupied five hours in delivery. Justices Wayne, Grier, Campbell and Daniel had papers expressing their views on certain points of the opinion of the Court, but did not read them.

The Court then adjourned until the time fixed by law.

"A NEW THING UNDER THE SUN" (O SUN.)—The Submarine Oceanic Telegraph Bill has passed both branches of Congress and ere this has received the President's signature and become a law. Eighty thousand dollars per year has been appropriated conjointly with the British Government to establish and keep in repair a line of telegraph laid upon the bottom of the Ocean from the nearest headlands between the two Continents. Government vessels are supplied to lay the cable, one to start from each Continent at the same time and meet midway in the Ocean, the whole to be in operation about the first of July next. This will inaugurate a new era in the newspaper world. Lightning will flash across the Atlantic the news of the day in London, Liverpool, Paris and the principal cities of Europe, and the same will be published here *hours in advance of its publication there*, according to our time. What is this world coming to?

KANSAS.—St. Louis, March 6.—A letter in the Republican, dated Westport, Feb. 26th, says that a meeting has been held at that place, and a series of resolutions passed to resist every effort and every movement calculated to produce troubles similar to those of last year, and extending hospitality, welcome to emigrants from all sections of the country, pledging themselves to let the laws of Kansas and Missouri punish offenders.

The Santa Fe mail had been received on the 26th. The party met with no difficulties except the high streams and deep mud. The general news is unimportant. It is considered certain that the Indian Agent, Mr. Dodge, has been killed by the Apaches. All was quiet at Fort Bent.

FROM EUROPE.—The steamship Persia arrived on the 6th. It is announced that the British Government has a despatch from Admiral Seymour announcing the total destruction of Canton by the British fleet.

M. S. Israeli's amendment to the financial budget resulted in an adjournment until the following Monday. The Persian negotiations are less amicable. France and other great powers are to open the Neufchatel Conference at Paris. The Russians have resumed the Circassian war. It is rumored that Russia is to have large cession of territory from Persia.

VIVIA; the Secret of Power—by Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth—is the title of a new book which T. B. Peterson, No. 102 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, has in press, and will publish on the 14th inst. The high character of the former productions of the authoress, is a sufficient guarantee for this one. By remitting $1,25 to the publisher, he will send the work, in one volume, neatly bound in cloth, *free of postage*, or in two volumes, paper cover, for $1, to any part of the United States.

☞THE MURDERER M'KIM is still at large. Within the last week several reports of his arrest were circulated. The last was that three citizens of Luzerne, after a desperate encounter, had captured him near Wilkesbarre; but the report is contradicted. He is supposed to be somewhere in Ohio. We pity the poor wight who bears the least resemblance to M'Kim, as he undoubtedly stands in imminent danger of being arrested.

☞An exchange says that the cabinet of Mr. Buchanan ought to prove satisfactory to the Abolitionists, as there is a *Black* and a *Brown* man in it.

INAUGURATION OF JAMES BUCHANAN,

FIFTEENTH PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.

HIS INAUGURAL ADDRESS

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1857.—A brighter day seldom dawned upon the Federal city than the 4th of March, 1857, which was to witness the retirement of Franklin Pierce and the ascension of James Buchanan, to the Presidency of the United States.

The city has been filling up with strangers from all parts of the Union for a week or two, and yesterday and this morning, many thousands arrived by the trains and steamboats.—Last night, there were thousands who encamped in parlors, dining-rooms and other apartments, the sleeping-rooms of the public and private houses being totally unequal to the accommodation of the vast multitude. The event of the night was the Democratic Inauguration Ball, given by the Twelfth Ward Democratic Association of Philadelphia. It took place at Carusi's saloon. The tickets were five dollars, and the proceeds were for the benefit of the poor of Washington city. A large miscellaneous company was present, and the President and Vice President elect were present for a short time, being received with acclamations on their arrival. There were, in the course of the evening, salutes fired, rockets discharged, and various other demonstrations in view of the coming event.

The city woke early this morning, being aroused by new salutes and the ringing of bells. The streets were soon alive with moving multitudes. Pennsylvania Avenue presented a most animated appearance. Flags waved from all the hotels and public buildings and from many private houses. The movements of military companies, preparing to take their places in the line of procession, gave a peculiarly lively character to the scene. Altogether the volunteers in the city taking part in the ceremonies numbered not less than a thousand rank and file. There were also detachments of U. S. Light Artillery from Fort McHenry, and a corps of some three hundred U. S. Marines. They were all under the command of General John A. Quitman.

The streets were further enlivened by the rapid movements of the Marshals and their deputies. These numbered altogether nearly two hundred men from all parts of the Union. The marshal-in-chief and aids were designated by yellow scarfs, with white rosettes, and blue saddle cloths, with gilt edging. The marshals were designated by blue scarfs and white rosettes, and white saddle covers trimmed with blue. And they carried a baton two feet long, of blue color, with gilt ends about two inches deep. The assistant marshals wore pink scarfs with white rosettes, white saddle covers trimmed with pink. They also carried white batons two feet long, with pink ends two inches deep.

The Fire Companies and the various political and civic societies were also early in motion, preparing to take their places in the line of procession. Towards nine o'clock they and the military all began to form in procession on New York Avenue, the right consisting of the military, resting on 15th street.—This is close to the President's House and the public Departments. There was necessarily a good deal of confusion and delay in forming into line; but the procession got into motion about 12 o'clock and advanced down Pennsylvania Avenue. Its appearance, as a popular demonstration, was very fine, and the masses of people in the Avenue cheered frequently as it passed.

On reaching the National Hotel there was a halt, and after a short delay an elegant barouche, drawn by four horses, containing the President and the President elect, joined the procession, immediately in the rear of the military. The Vice President elect was also in an open carriage, with several other gentlemen, and the two carriages were surrounded by the Keystone Club, preceded by the military and representation by a lady dressed as the Goddess of Liberty on a high platform drawn by six horses, followed by a miniature ship-of-war of considerable size, made by the mechanics of the Washington Navy Yard. The procession then moved on in the order agreed upon. As the head of the column reached the north gate of the Capitol, at about 1 o'clock, it halted, and the military opened ranks, facing inwards and presenting arms, forming what the French call a "haie," or double line of soldiers, through which the carriage with the President and President elect drove to the gate. There they alighted, and were received by the Committee of the Senate appointed for the purpose. They were escorted to the north door of the Capitol, and then to the Vice President's room.

The Senate met at 12 o'clock. On the announcement of the arrival of the President and President elect, all rose to their feet. The President and President elect took the place assigned to them, and in a few minutes, all being prepared, the venerable Roger B. Taney, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, advanced with the Holy Bible in his hand. The President elect rose, and then took the oath of office, as follows:—

"I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Those in the Senate Chamber then formed a line and proceeded to the eastern portico of the capitol. A very spacious platform was erected on the portico, on which places were assigned for all those who had been admitted to the Senate Chamber. At last the procession emerged from the Capitol door and appeared on the platform. As the tall figure of the President elect, clad in that famous black suit, with the thirty-one stars embroidered on its lining, became visible, there rose a deafening shout from the vast human mass. It spread over the whole multitude, and it was some time before it could be quieted. When quiet had been restored, after the acclamations that greeted the President elect, he proceeded, at about 1¾ o'clock, to deliver his inaugural address, as follows:

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I appear before you this day to take the solemn oath "that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States." In entering upon this great office, I most humbly invoke the aid of the God of our Fathers for wisdom and firmness to execute its high and responsible duties in such a manner as to restore harmony and ancient friendship among the people of the several States, and to preserve our free institutions throughout many generations. Convinced that I owe my election to the inherent love for the Constitution and the Union, which still animates the hearts of the American people, let me earnestly ask for their powerful support in sustaining all just measures calculated to perpetuate these, the richest political blessings which Heaven has ever bestowed upon any nation.

Having determined not to become a candidate for re-election, I shall have no motive to influence my conduct in administering the Government, except the desire, ably and faithfully to serve my country, and to live in the grateful memory of my countrymen. We have recently passed through a presidential contest in which the passions of our fellow citizens were excited to the highest degree by questions of deep and vital importance. But when the people proclaimed their will, the tempest at once subsided, and all was calm. The voice of the majority, speaking in the manner prescribed by the Constitution, was heard, and instant submission followed. Our own country could alone have exhibited so grand and striking a spectacle of the capacity of man for self government. What a happy conception, then, was it for Congress to apply this simple rule, "that the will of the majority shall govern" to the settlement of the question of domestic Slavery in the Territories. Congress is neither "to legislate slavery into any Territory, nor exclude it therefrom," but leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. As a natural consequence, Congress has also prescribed that when the Territory of Kansas shall be admitted as a State, it shall be received into the Union with or without Slavery, as their own Constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission. A different opinion has arisen in regard to the point of time when the people of a Territory shall decide the question for themselves. This is happily a matter of but little practical importance, besides, it is a judicial question which legitimately belongs to the Supreme Court of the United States, before whom it is now pending, and will, it is understood be speedily and finally settled. To their decision, in common with all good citizens, I shall cheerfully submit, whatever this may be; though it has ever been my individual opinion that, under the Nebraska Kansas act, the appropriate period will be when the number of actual residents in the Territory shall justify the formation of a Constitution with a view to its admission as a State into the Union. But be this as it may, it is the imperative and indispensable duty of the government of the United States, to secure to every resident inhabitant the free and independent expression of his opinions by his vote. This sacred right of each individual must be preserved. This being accomplished, nothing can be fairer than to leave the people of a Territory free from all foreign interference, to decide their own destiny for themselves, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. The whole Territorial question being thus settled upon the principle of popular sovereignty—a principle as ancient as free government itself—everything of a practical nature has been decided. No other question remains for adjustment; because all agree that under the Constitution, Slavery in the States is beyond the reach of any human power, except that of the respective States themselves wherein it exists. May we not, then, hope that the long agitation on this subject is approaching its end, and that the geographical parties to which it has given birth—so much dreaded by the Father of his country—will speedily become extinct? Most happy will it be for the country when the public mind shall be diverted from this question to others of more pressing and practical importance.—Throughout the whole progress of this agitation, which has scarcely known any intermission for more than twenty years, whilst it has been productive of no positive good to any human being, it has been a prolific source of great evils to the master, to the slave and the whole country. It has alienated and estranged the people of sister States from each other, and has even seriously endangered the very existence of the Union. Nor has that danger entirely ceased. Under our system there is a remedy for all mere political evils in the sound sense and sober judgment of the people.—Time is a great corrective. Political subjects which, but a few years ago, excited and exasperated the public mind, have passed away and are now nearly forgotten. The question of domestic slavery is of far greater importance than of any mere political question, because, should the agitation continue, it may eventually endanger the personal safety of a large portion of our countrymen where the institution exists. In that event no form of government, however admirable in itself, however productive of material benefits can compensate for the loss of peace and domestic security around the family alter. Let every Union loving man, therefore, exert his best influence to suppress this agitation, which, since the recent legislation of Congress, is without any legitimate object. It is an evil omen of the times that men have undertaken to calculate the mere material value of the Union, reasoned estimates have been presented of the pecuniary profits and local advantages which would result to the different States and sections from its dissolution, and of the comparative injuries which such an event would inflict on other States and sections. Even descending to this low and narrow view of the mighty question, all such calculations are at fault—the bare reference to a single consideration will be conclusive on this point. We at present enjoy a free trade throughout our extensive and expanding country such as the world never witnessed. This trade is conducted on railroads and canals, on noble rivers and arms of the sea, which bind together the North and the South, the East and the West of our Confederacy. Annihilate this trade, arrest its free progress by the geographical lines of jealous and hostile States, and you destroy the prosperity and onward march of the whole and every part, and involve all in one common ruin. But such considerations, important as they are in themselves, sink into insignificance when we reflect on the terrific evil which would result from disunion to every portion of the confederacy. To the North not more than to the South—to the East not more than to the West. These I shall not attempt to portray, because I feel an humble confidence that the kind Providence which inspired our fathers with wisdom to frame the most perfect form of Government and Union ever devised by man, will not suffer it to perish until it shall have been peacefully instrumental, by its example, in the extension of civil and religious liberty throughout the world.

Next in importance to the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union, is the duty of preserving the Government free from the taint or even the suspicion of corruption. Public virtue is the vital spirit of Republics; and history proves that when this has decayed and the love of money has usurped its place, although the forms of free Government may remain for a season, the substance has departed forever.

Our present financial condition is without a parallel in history. No nation has ever before been embarrassed from too large a surplus in its treasury. This almost necessarily gives birth to extravagant legislation. It produces wild schemes of expenditures and begets a race of speculators and jobbers, whose ingenuity is exerted in contriving and promoting expedients to obtain public money. The purity of official agents, whether rightfully or wrongfully, is suspected, and the character of the Government suffers in the estimation of the people. This in itself is a very great evil.—The natural mode of relief from this embarrassment is to appropriate the surplus in the Treasury to great National objects, for which a clear warrant can be found in the Constitution. Among these I might mention the extinguishment of the public debt, a reasonable increase of the Navy—which is at present inadequate to the protection of our vast tonnage afloat, now greater than that of any other nation, as well as to the defence of our extensive sea coast.

It is beyond all question the principle that no more ravenue should be collected from the people that the amount necessary to defray the expenses of a wise, economical, and efficient administration of the government. To reach this point, it was necessary to resort to a modification of the tariff, and this has, I trust, been accomplished in such a manner as to do as little injury as may have been practicable to our domestic manufactures, especially those necessary for the defence of the country. Any discrimination against a particular branch for the purpose of benefitting favored corporations, individuals or interests, would have been unjust to the rest of the community, and inconsistent with that spirit of fairness and equality which ought to govern in the adjustment of a revenue tariff.

But the squandering of the public money sinks into comparative insignificance as a temptation to corruption, when compared with the squandering of the public lands. No nation in the tide of time has ever been blessed with so rich and noble an inheritance as we enjoy in the public lands. In administering this important trust, whilst it may be wise to grant portions of them for the improvement of the remainder, yet we should never forget that it is our cardinal policy to preserve these lands, as much as may be, for social settlers and this at moderate prices.

We shall thus not only promote the best prosperity of the new States and Territories by furnishing them a hardy and independent race of honest and industrious citizens, but shall secure homes for our children and our children's children, as well as those exiles from foreign shores who may seek in this country to improve their condition and to enjoy the blessings of civil and religions liberty. Such emigrants have done much to promote the growth and prosperity of the country. They have proved faithful both in peace and war.—After becoming citizens they are entitled, under the Constitusion and laws, to be placed on perfect equality with native born citizens; and in this character they should ever be kindly recognized. The Federal Constitution is a grant from the States to Congress of certain specific powers, and the question whether this grant should be liberally and strictly construed, has more or less divided political parties from the beginning.

Without entering into the argument, I desire to state, at the commencement of my administration, that long experience and observation have convinced me that a strict construction of the powers of the Government is the only true, as well as the only safe theory of the Constitution. Whenever, in our past history, doubtful powers have been exercised by Congress, these have never failed to produce injurious and unhappy consequences.—Many such instances might be adduced, if this were the proper occasion. Neither is it necessary for the public service to strain the language of the Constitution, because all the great and useful powers required for a successful administration of the Government, both in peace and in war, have been granted either in express terms or by the plainest implication.

Whilst deeply convinced of these truths, I yet consider it clear, that, under the war-making power, Congress may appropriate money towards the construction of a military road, when this is absolutely necessary for the defence of any State or Territory of the Union, against foreign invasion. Under the Constitution, Congress has power "to declare war"—"to raise and support armies"—"to provide and maintain a navy," and to call forth the militia to "repel invasion." Thus endowed in an ample manner with the war-making power, the corresponding duty is secured that "the United States shall protect each of them (the States) against invasion." Now, is it possible to afford this protection to California and our Pacific possessions except by means of a military road through the Territories of the United States, over which men and ammunitions of war may be speedily transported from the Atlantic States to meet and repel the invader. In the event of a war with a naval power much stronger than our own, we should then have no other available access to the Pacific coast, because such a power would instantly close the route across the Isthmus of Central America. It is impossible to conceive, that whilst the Constitution has expressly required Congress to defend all the States, it should yet deny to them by any fair construction the only possible means by which one of these States can be defended. Beside, the Government, ever since its origin has been in the constant practice of constructing military roads. It might also be wise to consider whether the love for the union which now animates our fellow citizens on the Pacific coast may not be impaired by our neglect or refusal to provide for them in their remote and isolated condition, the only means by which the power of the State on this side of the Rocky Mountains can reach them in sufficient time to protect them against invasion.

I forbear for the present from expressing an opinion as to the wisest and most economical mode in which the Government can lend its aid in accomplishing this great and necessary work. I believe that many of the difficulties in the way which now appear formidable, will, in a great degree, vanish as soon as the nearest and best route shall have been satisfactorily ascertained. It may be right that on this occasion I should make some brief remarks in regard to our rights and duties as a member of the great family of nations. In our intercourse with them there are some plain principles approved by our own experience from which we should never depart.

We ought to cultivate peace, commerce and friendship with all nations, and this, not merely as the best means of promoting our own material interests, but in a spirit of Christian benevolence towards our fellow-men, wherever their lot may be cast.

Our diplomacy should be direct and frank—neither seeking to obtain more, nor accepting less, than is our due. We ought to cherish a sacred regard for the independence of all nations, and never attempt to interfere in the domestic concerns of any, unless this shall be imperatively required by the great law of self-preservation. To avoid entangling alliances has been a maxim of our policy ever since the days of Washington, and its wisdom no one will attempt to dispute. In short, we ought to do justice in a kindly spirit to all nations, and require justice from them in return.

It is our glory that whilst other nations have extended their dominions by the sword, we have never acquired any territory except by fair purchase or as in the case of Texas by the voluntary determination of a brave kindred and independent people to blend their destinies with our own. Even our acquisitions from Mexico form no exception. Unwilling to take advantage of the fortune of war against a sister Republic, we purchased these possessions under the treaty of peace, for a sum which was considered at the time a fair equivalent. Our past history forbids that we should in the future acquire territory, unless this be sanctioned by the laws of justice and honor. Acting on this principle, no nation will have a right to interfere or complain, if in the progress of events we shall still further extend our possessions. Hitherto in all our acquisitions, the people under the protection of the American flag have enjoyed civil and religious liberty, as well as equal and just laws, and have been contented, prosperous and happy. Their trade with the rest of the world has rapidly increased, and thus every commercial nation has shared largely in their successful progress. I shall now proceed to take the oath prescribed by the Constitution, whilst humbly invoking the blessings of Divine Providence on this great people.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

At the close of the Address, the ex-President advanced and offered his congratulations to the President, and he was followed by the other dignitaries. The crowd at the same time renewed their cheering, and the guns on the Capitol Hill bellowed out the news that a new President had entered then his term of office. The salute consisted of thirty-one guns—one for each State of the Union.

The ceremony being concluded, the President returned to the Senate Chamber, and soon after resumed his seat in the carriage and was conducted to the White House, the ex-President and others accompanying him.

The military and a great portion of the civic procession formed again, to escort the President and those along with him to the Executive Mansion.

AN Eastern editor says that a man out west got himself in trouble by marrying two wives.

A western editor replies by assuring his cotemporary that a good many men in that section have done the same thing by marrying one.

A northern editor reports that quite a number of his acquaintances found trouble by barely promising to marry, without going any further.

A southern editor says that a friend of his was bothered enough by simply being found in company with another man's wife.

CHEATED.—The eccentric John Phenix recently went to the Theatre in Boston, when Mrs. W. H. Smith was advertised to appear in two pieces. After the performance he demanded the return of his money, for he said Mrs. Smith appeared *whole* during both performances.

AN EXHIBITION of Long Run School, Boggs township, will be held on the evening of Friday, March 20th. A large attendance is invited.
W. W. SHAW, and others.

☞On the 7th, Hon. Charles Sumner sailed from New York for Europe.

WEAVER, FITLER & CO.,
No. 19 North Water Street, Philadelphia,
Dealers in Carpet Chain, Yarn,
MANILLA AND HEMP ROPES,
Bed-cords, Clothes-lines, &c., &c.
January 1, 1857. 1 year-p.

LOOK HERE!—The undersigned has Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Bacon, Fish, Salt, Plaster and Dried Apples, also a general variety of Merchandise, to EXCHANGE FOR GOOD BOARDS AND SHINGLES.
J. H. HOMMER.
March 11-3tp Water Street, Hunt. co., Pa.

TO CARPENTERS.—Proposals will be received up to the first of April next, for doing the carpenter work of a plank frame dwelling house, to be built on the River bank at Curwensville, size 34 by 68 feet. Plan and specifications can be seen by calling at the office of the subscriber at Curwensville.
WM. IRVIN.
Curwensville, March 11, 1857.

IMPORTANT.—The person who received, on last Court week, from the undersigned, at Mr. Lanich's corner in Clearfield, a letter directed to S B. Diller, is requested to return the same immediately or leave it at the "Journal" office, if it is yet in his possession, or give information of what he did with it.
C. JEFFRIES.
mar11—3t

UNION CANAL.—This work having been enlarged throughout to admit the largest sized Pennsylvania Canal Boats: the water will be let in from Middletown to Reading, on the 1st day of April. Toll Sheets and information respecting the Canal can be obtained at the office of the company, No. 56 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, on application to
R. RUNDLE SMITH,
President, &c.
mar11-3t

FOR SALE.—The subscriber will offer by public sale, at 2 o'clock P. M. on Saturday the 28th March, one half acre of ground in the town of New Washington, with a two-story frame House, frame stable and other buildings thereon. Terms made known on the day of sale, by
JOHN M. RIDDLE.
for the heirs of Hugh Riddle, dec'd.
Burnside township, March 11, 1857.

FOR RENT OR SALE, (the latter preferred,) the former residence of the subscriber, one mile west of Clearfield, on the Pike leading to Luthersburg, with about 8 acres of ground, 6 of which are cleared, and in a good state of cultivation; buildings about 32 by 40 feet; a good chain pump at the door; and stabling sufficient for three horses and three cows, as well as all the out-buildings that are necessary for the accommodation of a family. Terms will be made reasonable, by
March11-tf L. R. CARTER.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, to "distribute the proceeds of the sale of the store of R. M. Stevenson & Co. to Thos. Ralston, after the 20th December, 1855, pro rata, among the Philadelphia creditors of R. M. Stevenson & Co.," will attend for that purpose at the office of M. A. Frank, Esq., in the borough of Clearfield, on Saturday the 21st March inst., when all those interested can present their claims.
E. S. DUNDY,
mar11 Auditor.

FISH! FISH!!—Superior Mackerel and Herring just received and opening at the cheap Cash store of Richard Mossop in Clearfield. feb 11-'57

A LARGE lot of Family Groceries just receiving at Mossop's in Clearfield. feb11-'57

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!!—Eight day, thirty hour Clocks for sale at Mossop's Store. feb 11.

MOLASSES—Best Syrup at 115 cents a gallon at [feb11] MOSSOP'S