

RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.



S. B. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., FEB. 17, 1858.

We were somewhat surprised, on reading the last number of the Clearfield Republican, to find that the editors attempt to throw the blame of the recent "mass" in Congress upon Mr. Grow. Political zeal may have induced them to make the statement they did, and viewing it in that light, we may, perhaps, thank our stars that Mr. Keitt is not converted down-right into a martyr, for we know of none who are more commendably awake to the interests of their party, than our down-town neighbors. Nearly all the accounts of the affair alluded to, agree in throwing the blame upon Mr. Keitt, except, perhaps, the one originated by the N. Y. Herald, a paper that is proverbial for its utter disregard of truth. It is no argument to say that Mr. Grow was out of his seat, for it is a well-known fact that but few members were in their seats at the time—some were stretched out on sofas, some on chairs, others walking up and down the aisles, as was Mr. Grow, and all answered to their names from whatever position they occupied when called. We by no means approve of personal collisions—we think they are discredit-able. Still it is plain that Mr. Grow acted only in self-defence, and was, therefore, right in knocking the other down, and thus teaching a Southern bully of the Preston Brooks' kidney, that Northern men will resent insults in such manner as they deserve. The best refutation, however, of the statement in the Republican is contained in Mr. Keitt's own apology, made to the House on the 8th, which we find in the Congressional proceedings, viz: "Mr. Keitt (S. C.) rose to a personal explanation. He said that the House would remember that its proceedings during the session of Friday were broken in upon in an unpleasant manner. It was due to fair dealing that he should assume to himself all the responsibility for the violation of its order, dignity and decorum. He was the aggressor, and whatever responsibility properly attached to that act belonged to him alone. It was also due to justice that he should make whatever reparation it was in his power to the dignity and decorum of the House thus violated. He did this in the expression of his profound regret at the occurrence. Personal collisions are always unpleasant, very seldom excusable, rarely justifiable—never in a legislative body. He felt in full force the responsibility which he assumed in saying that he was the aggressor, and that the entire responsibility properly belonged to him." He was unconscious, he added, of having received a blow.

This is plain language, and no special pleading can pervert its intent or meaning. Mr. Grow also expressed his regret that necessity had constrained him to engage in a personal strife; "yet the right of self-defence he recognized as one of the inalienable rights of man, to be exercised on all occasions, and under all circumstances, whenever necessary for the protection of life or property." And so the matter was ended.

SPECIE HOARDED.—There never was a period in the history of our country, when so much specie was hoarded as at the present time. Indeed it is contended by the New York Evening Post that the specie now in the United States exceeds the bank-note circulation. It is estimated that there is about \$200,000,000 of coin outside of the banks and in the hands of the people. The amount in the banks is estimated at \$60,000,000, making a total of \$260,000,000. The Secretary of the Treasury puts down the bank note circulation at \$214,000,000. Thus it appears that the specie exceeds the bank circulation to the amount of \$46,000,000. The country is certainly rich. There is an abundance of money. Confidence is all that is wanted to bring it out.

A call has been published for an informal Republican Convention at Harrisburg on the 22d inst. If those who are at the head of this movement would just have a little patience, and "let well enough alone," they would be acting the part of sensible men. A few hasty fools can do more harm at one meeting than a small regiment of prudent men can undo in a twelve-month.

The Louisville Journal, in a couple articles, handles the recent message of the President on Kansas affairs "without gloves." We give in another column one of the articles, and are sorry that want of space prevents us from giving the others. As containing the views of a Southern editor, the articles deserve more than ordinary attention.

Regent John Calhoun has finally declared a Free State majority on the State officers and in the Legislature, at the late election in Kansas. Some of the Southern fire-eaters at Washington are awfully "cried" at John for making the declaration in this way.

Rev. Beverly Waugh, senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died on the 9th inst., at his residence in Baltimore. He was 70 years of age. He entered the ministry of the M. E. church in 1809, and his loss will be severely felt.

It is authentically known in Washington that Gov. Denver has written to the President, advising against the acceptance of the Lecompton constitution. Gov. D. says that its acceptance will undoubtedly bring on civil war.

THE PRESIDENT ON LECOMPTON.

From the Louisville, Kentucky, Journal, Feb. 8. Mr. Buchanan's argument, if it may be dignified by so respectable a term, in favor of the admission of Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution is two-fold, one part, Lecompton is a shadow which the South is unwilling to admit, and the other, and completely destroying the other. Without denying, what, indeed, no living man is hardy or silly enough to deny, that an immense, an overwhelming majority of the people of Kansas are uncompromisingly opposed to the constitution he would thrust upon them, he contends, first, that the majority have not expressed their opposition to the constitution in conformity with established forms, and, secondly, that, after Kansas is admitted under it, the majority can, if they please, rescind or overturn it without any regard to established forms. This is the pith and substance of his message. It will be seen at a glance that the villainous document cuts its own throat.

The reasoning of the message, we repeat, is faulty. The argument is a nullity. If, as Mr. Buchanan says, the majority of the people of Kansas, after its admission into the Union as a State, may at once abolish the constitution, in utter and rightful defiance of its own provisions, and form another, to suit themselves, why may they not form a constitution to suit themselves now? Are the established forms of a Territorial organization, in the hands of the majority, more sacred than those of a finished State organization, sanctioned, as such, by the supreme authority of the nation? Is the sovereignty of a Territory a higher and more awful thing than that of a State? Is it unlawful and revolutionary to disregard the law of a Territorial Legislature, and perfectly legal to trample upon the constitution of a State? Is it more unbecomingly and pitifully absurd never entered into the mind of any sane man, that the truth indisputably is that the privileges which the President concedes to the majority of the people of a State, in accordance with what he calls the "fundamental principles of American freedom," belong exclusively, if they belong anywhere under the sanction of government, to the majority of the people of a Territory, in the organization of a State. Then, if ever, the mere non-observance of strict legal forms is not an unpardonable offence against authority, and does not vitiate a clear and undoubted expression of the popular will. When organized as a State, however, and admitted into the Union, the majority of the people are bound by the fundamental law of the organization as fully as the minority, for whose protection mainly, indeed, constitutions are devised. The contrary doctrine, which Mr. Buchanan asserts, is unquestionably one of the most pernicious heresies ever hatched in the brain of Locofocoism.—But our business at present is with his direct and fatal opposition to the other half of Mr. Buchanan's argument, rather than with the latter. We shall refer to that on another occasion. The force of the opposition to which we have alluded must impress every careful reader of the message. It is entirely destructive. The message logically amounts to nothing. Like the Irishman's snake, it has swallowed itself.

If the truth must be told, Mr. Buchanan does not fairly take hold of the true issue in the case. He blinks, dodges the decisive point. The real question presented to him and his party is manifestly not whether the majority of the people of Kansas have in time past been guilty of grievous informalities and of still more grievous follies, for this is cheerfully allowed by thousands of the most zealous opponents of his policy, but whether the majority of the people of Kansas, an overwhelming majority of them, are not earnestly and vehemently opposed to the constitution which he urges Congress to impose upon them. This, under common justice as well as the avowed principles of himself and of his party, is the prominent, the controlling issue raised by Lecompton. It is purely a question of popular sovereignty, and of the right of self-government in the Territories, and all the cobwebs of chicanery and of technical pleading which Mr. Buchanan throws around it do but heighten the enormity of his treachery to that "sacred right." They neither obscure the issue nor screen his guilt. What if the majority of the people of Kansas did frame and adopt the Topeka constitution, and a constitutionally recognized authority, as regular by the President himself? Most undoubtedly they have. And the result of that expression is a majority against the Lecompton constitution of three or four to one. The fact of the opposition of a vast majority of the people of Kansas to the Lecompton constitution is a settled thing. It is a fixed fact. And it is as unquestioned and unquestionable as the teeth of the doctrine of popular sovereignty. The President does not dispute it. He does not doubt it.

Why, then, in the face of this legally ascertained and tremendous majority, does the President seek to drive the Lecompton constitution down the throats of the people of Kansas? Why, in view of the large disinterested majority over the entire subject, does he treat the Lecompton constitution, that miserable offspring of force and fraud, as a thing which the forms of inflexible law had rendered too sovereign and holy to be rejected at the solicitation of the people, even though their prayer should rise from the length and breadth of the Territory, and fill the Union with its imploring accents? Why, in the teeth of the doctrine of popular sovereignty, on which he was lifted to his present official elevation, does he disown the admitted, incontrovertible will of the people of Kansas, and take to his arms the choice of a wretched and unscrupulous minority, which has nothing to recommend it but the shadow of formality, and which even the substance would not make obligatory upon Congress? Why does he exert his cunning to find excuses for stultifying himself in the eyes of mankind? We have seen that the reasons he assigns are sheer pretexts. Contradicting each other flatly and obviously, as they do, it is impossible to think him honest in adducing them, unless we also think him a demented niny. We notice, indeed, that one of our Philadelphia contemporaries unhesitatingly adopts this last hypothesis. For ourselves, however, though estimating Mr. Buchanan's abilities rather low, we find it much easier to believe him a knave than a fool. He assuredly is not conscientious. What, then, is his motive in pressing this gigantic, enormous wrong? We believe that we touch his ruling motive in our paper of Saturday. It is the old story of slippery Northern demagogues ministering to the irrational whims of Southern zealots in Congress and the Cabinet, and offering for the favor of the South at large by bidding her a nominal sectional triumph at the cost of a substantial and

most sore defeat. The South unfortunately loves abstractions, and the political intrigues of the North feed her on them to her heart's content. They give her little else. Mr. Buchanan, no doubt, regards the Lecompton constitution as Gen. Pierce regarded the Nebraska law—a shadow which the South is unwilling to admit, and the other, and completely destroying the other. Without denying, what, indeed, no living man is hardy or silly enough to deny, that an immense, an overwhelming majority of the people of Kansas are uncompromisingly opposed to the constitution he would thrust upon them, he contends, first, that the majority have not expressed their opposition to the constitution in conformity with established forms, and, secondly, that, after Kansas is admitted under it, the majority can, if they please, rescind or overturn it without any regard to established forms. This is the pith and substance of his message. It will be seen at a glance that the villainous document cuts its own throat.

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

FEBRUARY 8.—The House, after a severe struggle, referred the President's Kansas Message, with the Lecompton Constitution, to a Select Committee, whereof Col. T. L. Harris (Dem.) of Illinois will be Chairman, by the close vote of 115 to 111. The motion of Mr. Stephens, which had priority, to refer to the Standing Committee on Territories, was defeated by barely one majority. The message of Mr. Douglas's resolution of admitting Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution goes to a Select Committee, instructed to make a thorough investigation. Mr. Keitt then made an ample apology to the House for his attack on Mr. Grow during the preceding sitting, and Mr. Grow expressed regret that necessity had constrained him to engage in a personal collision on that floor; when the subject was dropped, and the House adjourned.

FEBRUARY 10.—The Senate refused to take Kansas affairs by a vote of 24 to 23. While Mr. Douglas was proceeding to give the reasons for its immediate consideration, he was constantly interrupted by Jeff. Davis and Mason, who seemed desirous of cowering him down, but only succeeded in firing his temper. A discussion followed upon the Army bill, which was advocated by Messrs. Mason, Davis and Crittenden, and opposed by Mr. Hale. The House was occupied during its whole sitting in considering the bill extending the provisions of the steamboat law of 1852, to ferry and tug-boats, and imposing additional restrictions and penalties.

FEBRUARY 11.—The Senate passed, by the close vote of 20 to 25, that section of the bill which proposes to add two companies to each of the present regiments. The increase was limited to two years, which Mr. Hale considered a sheer illusion. Resolutions making appropriations for printing the opinions of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case were reported and passed. An amendment thereto to the effect that in printing the opinions the Senate did not mean to endorse the doctrine which they advanced was voted down, only the Republicans supporting it. In the House, Mr. Stanton of Ohio reported a question which had been asked Mr. J. W. Wolcott by the Lawrence & Stone Investigating Committee, with Mr. Wolcott's answer, which the Committee deem evasive and unsatisfactory. They therefore demand a warrant to bring Mr. W. before the House, as in contempt of its authority. This after a desultory debate, was agreed to, and Mr. Wolcott will be arraigned this morning. The Special Committee on the Kansas message was announced by the Speaker. It consists of Harris, of Ill., Stephens of Ga., Morrill of Vt., Letcher of Va., Wood of N. Y., Walbridge of Mich., Bennett of Mass., Russell of N. Y., White of Ky., Adrain of N. J., Anderson of Mo., and Stevenson of Ky.—8 Lecomptonites, and 7 Anti-Lecomptonites, contrary to usual parliamentary custom.

FEBRUARY 12.—The Senate was not in session to-day. In the House, Mr. Wolcott was brought to the bar, for contempt in not answering a question put to him by the Tariff investigating committee. Pleading the illness of his counsel, Mr. Reverly Johnson, Mr. Wolcott asked to be allowed time till Monday to consider his answer. After some discussion, his request was granted. Two reports from the Committee on Elections in the case of Mr. Brooks, who contests the seat of Mr. Winter Davis of Baltimore, were received. The majority of the committee consider it inexpedient to grant the contestant's prayer for a committee, since the authorities at Baltimore are too deeply implicated in the frauds charged to extend security to witnesses; while the minority propose an examination by the committee on elections. Mr. Hoard of New York asked leave to offer a resolution for the appointment of a committee to inquire whether there had been any attempt to influence the election of the Executive, since the authorities at Baltimore are too deeply implicated in the frauds charged to extend security to witnesses; while the minority propose an examination by the committee on elections. Mr. Hoard of New York asked leave to offer a resolution for the appointment of a committee to inquire whether there had been any attempt to influence the election of the Executive, since the authorities at Baltimore are too deeply implicated in the frauds charged to extend security to witnesses; while the minority propose an examination by the committee on elections. Mr. Hoard of New York asked leave to offer a resolution for the appointment of a committee to inquire whether there had been any attempt to influence the election of the Executive, since the authorities at Baltimore are too deeply implicated in the frauds charged to extend security to witnesses; while the minority propose an examination by the committee on elections.

MEXICO.—On the 21st ult., President Comonfort, having been abandoned by his troops, who went over to the opposite faction, left the city of Mexico, when the Pro-mexicanos entered the palace, and named Acorsigo de Notables as head of the government. The entire country is in a state of disturbance, and rumors of approaching conflicts are rife.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Much indignation is expressed at Orr's arrangement of the Select Committee on Kansas. Not only has he given the Lecomptonites a majority, thus violating the parliamentary custom, but has totally disregarded the wishes of the Anti-Lecomptonites, and composed the minority of the Committee very weakly.

MINNESOTA.—Alex. Ramsey has taken the proper steps to contest the election of Henry B. Sibley, as Governor of Minnesota. Sibley was the Democratic candidate, and was elected by means of bogus returns from wild districts in the extreme north, remote from the influence of population.

John Wesley quaintly said that the road to heaven was a narrow path, not intended for wheels, and that to ride in a coach here and go to heaven hereafter, was a happiness too much for a man.

The Roman Catholic Missions have sustained heavy losses by the rebellion in India, and the clergy in that country are looking to Europe and America for assistance.

A statement of our Borough Finances will be found among the new advertisements.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

PREPARED FOR THE "RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL."

INDIANA COUNTY.—A young man named Geo. Creamer, aged about 25 years, was run over by the Indiana Accommodation train, near Blairsville on Tuesday evening the 9th inst.; both of his legs were nearly severed from the body, and he was so terribly mangled that he died in a few hours. The deceased was intoxicated at the time he was run over. Medical aid was procured, but proved of no avail. The Messenger office in Indiana was discovered before any further harm than the burning of a couple joists, was done. It is supposed the fire was caused by mice carrying matches into the space between the ceiling and the floor. —John H. Shryock and James Johnston, Jr., of Indiana, and S. J. Lousier, of Salisbury, have obtained a large contract to furnish the Government with mules, wagons and wagon-beds, to be used for transporting supplies for the Utah expedition. The wagons and wagon-beds will be manufactured in the Borough of Indiana, and will require considerable lumber, and give employment to a large number of mechanics. The contractors also propose to employ 100 young men to go to Salt Lake and other places, where they will be paid by Russell, Major and Waddle, who have transportation contracts for four years.

BLAIR COUNTY.—On the 5th, a son of Mr. Daily, miller at Cayuga Mills, had his leg torn off, by stepping through a hole in the floor, whereby his leg caught upon a wheel as it was revolving. . . . There were taken into the Lutheran church in Hollidaysburg, on Sunday the 7th inst., one hundred and one members viz: 78 by confirmation, 9 by baptism, and 12 by certificates and application. In the Presbyterian church about fifty have been admitted recently to the communion of the church; and so far as known between sixty and seventy have professed conversion, whilst a still larger number have been the subject of spiritual impressions. In the M. E. church the meetings are held nightly, and up to the 7th, eighty-four persons had been admitted to church membership. Some 30 souls have been added also to the Baptist church. . . . The church percha pen man has been swindling several persons in Altoona, Tyrone and other places. A warrant was issued by the Tyrone victim, and the dither arrested somewhere down the Juniata. He employed a lawyer, and as the Blair county warrant was informal, the fellow was discharged, when he gave his lawyer the slip without paying him his fee, and disappeared.

ELK COUNTY.—On the 12th January, the wife of Benjamin Smith, of Gibson township, gave birth to a child, which has two heads, or parts of heads, one month only which extends up each side of the nose nearly to the left eye, three eyes of unequal size, the left one without lids, the middle one opens crosswise or up and down, the third is shut—skin over it. The back of the head indicates that of two heads, and a crown of hair on the head, which is bound together by a grissel about six inches long and of the thickness of a knitting needle. The fingers are of unequal size and grown together. Its feet have only four toes, the big toes being absent. The child cannot nurse, but takes food as any other child, and is more than usually vigorous. Mrs. Smith is an amiable woman, and has given birth to six children well formed and natural. We take this account from the Elk Reporter, published over the signature of James Burr.

MIFLIN COUNTY.—A boy at the poor house, named Crozier, aged about 8 years, let a basket fall into the creek, and in attempting to recover it, fell into the water and was drowned, on the 6th. . . . Frederick Heigus, of Derry township, on the 4th, was struck on the leg by a log which was thrown around in a chute and crushed it so bad that it had to be amputated. . . . A will was killed in Graniteville, on the 8th, by James Brothers—making the second shot in that region this winter. On Sunday evening, the 7th, Mrs. Eisenbitz, of Lewistown, was frightfully burned by accidentally spilling some burning fluid on her dress out of a lamp, whilst reading the Bible. In a moment the upper part of her body, was enveloped in flame, and in their efforts to extinguish it, she was severely scorched. Her hands were severely burnt. Mrs. E. lingered until about 4 o'clock on Monday morning, when death terminated her sufferings.

CENTRE COUNTY.—The Democrat, of the 11th says:—We understand that when Sheriff McCoy, and T. M. Hall, arrived in Philadelphia with John Leonard, he informed them that they were lucky in starting to the Penitentiary with him when they did, for said he, "I had made all necessary arrangements to effect my escape on Saturday night last." He informed them that when they went home they should go to the bed where he had slept, and they would there find keys manufactured by himself, which would unlock the doors. According to his statement, when they came home, they proceeded to search in the bed clothes for them, and there discovered them, and with the keys they unlocked the doors, and without any trouble made his escape.

McKEAN COUNTY.—On the 24 inst., a hog's manufacturing establishment was broken up in Shippen, and the operators, Henry Stelter and son, arrested and lodged in jail. The information which led to the discovery and arrest was obtained from Charles Miller, who was tried and convicted of larceny and counterfeiting, at Williamsport, a few weeks since. . . . In making the arrest, \$188.10 of bogus coin was found, some finished and some unfinished. It consisted principally of \$1, \$2, and \$3 gold pieces; \$755 ready for use. The imitations of gold dollars were good. The entire apparatus for manufacturing is supposed to have been found. A number of letters, which may lead to further arrests, were also found.

CAMBERG COUNTY.—A sad affair occurred at the residence of Mr. Shank, in Clearfield township, on Saturday evening, 30th ult. Mr. Shank had a "rolling frolic," and among other persons was a man named McMullin. As is common, in the evening they turned it into a dance. A difficulty occurred between McMullin and a man whose name is not given. Shank interfered, and separated them; a quarrel ensued between Shank and McMullin, when the former struck the latter over the head with a ball, inflicting a severe if not a fatal injury. It was thought the injured man could not survive.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.—There were 122 papers in the county almshouse on the 21st January. During the month 10 were admitted, one discharged; no deaths. . . . Mrs. Kemp, of Washington Borough, fell on the pavement last week and broke her arm. . . . Mrs. McCarrill, of Mt. Pleasant township, was seriously injured a few days since by being thrown from her horse, while returning from church.

LYCOMING COUNTY.—The Gazette says:—We learn that a fire occurred at Brown Tp., on the 1st inst., by which a house, occupied by Mrs. Gamble was destroyed. The fire is supposed to have caught in the roof from the stove pipe, and had made such headway when discovered that the occupants were unable to save any of their goods.

TOWNSHIP.—On the 29th ult., Mr. Elijah Smith, of Elkland, was caught in the gearing of the Davenport flouring mill, one of his arms ground to atoms, one leg torn from the body, and the body horribly mangled. He died in about an hour.

EXECUTION OF FIFE & CHARLOTTE JONES.

From the Pittsburgh Chronicle.

On the 12th February, Charlotte Jones and Henry Fife paid the extreme penalty which the law imposes for the crime of murder. The curtain has at length dropped upon the last scene of the bloody tragedy which has for so long a time excited the horror, engaged the interests, or moved the sympathies of all classes of the community. "Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed," is the scripture authority on which capital punishment is based, and terrible and painful as is the duty at times of carrying out the law's decision, yet all admit that it sometimes becomes necessary for the sake of its appropriate example, and for the prevention of those bloody crimes at which all mankind shudders. The crime for which Henry Fife and Charlotte Jones paid the death penalty to day, was one of the most atrocious ever committed. George Wilson, one of the parties murdered, was an old man whose hair had been silvered with age, and who eked out a living by making coal boat pins for such as required them in the neighborhood. His sister, the other victim, was but a few years his junior, and both occupied the same house—a log cabin, situated in the vicinity of McKeesport, and distant from the city some fourteen miles. On the night of the thirteenth of April last, Fife and Charlotte visited their humble abode, and, with a view of obtaining possession of a sum of money which the latter knew the old man had laid aside, butchered them both in the most shocking manner. The scene on the scaffold was painful beyond comprehension, and drew tears from many of the spectators. Charlotte and Fife were attended, the first by the Rev. J. G. Brown, and the latter by the Revs. Mr. Bell and Mr. Williamson. They had religious services in the cell fill within a few minutes before their removal to the scaffold. Shortly before two o'clock they left their cell, and, linking arms, a prayer was formed, which entered the jail yard.

FIFE'S DYING DECLARATION. GENTLEMEN—In a few short moments of time I shall have answered with my life for the terrible crime I have committed, and which I have already freely confessed. It must not be supposed from what has been published in the newspapers here from time to time, since my arrest that I am indifferent or careless about the awful fate I am now to suffer, nor must it be supposed that I have suffered no compunction of conscience for the deed that has brought me to a felon's death. Oh, no. I have already undergone more torture than a thousand deaths, and oh how often I have wished I could restore George Wilson and his sister back to life. Vain thought! I suddenly saw this world of gold, and stimulated by drink, I gave them the fatal blow that robbed them of life, and sent their souls, without warning to the bar of God. My fervent prayer now is and long has been, that they have been made happy by my wickedness, and that their immortal souls are among the redeemed of Christ, and I pray Almighty God for his pardon, and that I may be permitted to hope that in the world of spirits, I may be forgiven, and then beg them to forgive me. During my confinement I have suffered more in mind a thousand times for the crime I have committed than the fear of this death that is so rapidly approaching. Here is the fatal rope, the scaffold, and the hand that is to send my soul into eternity; but I do not fear; I have made my peace with all the world, and I trust in God. And now, before these witnesses, and in the presence of Almighty God, before whom in a moment of time I expect to appear, and with the last breath that I am permitted to breathe on earth, with a full knowledge of my awful situation and my accountability, I solemnly protest and declare that Monroe Stewart is entirely innocent of the murder of George Wilson and his sister. The deed was planned and perpetrated by myself and Charlotte Jones, without the aid of any other person, being to plan, aid or assist us. For our crime he has suffered a long imprisonment, but I pray God that the last words of a dying man, with no hope or motive to declare anything but the truth, while the just punishment of God would be visited by falsehood, will be taken and restore him to that liberty of which he has long been deprived. In whatever was honest he was not trifling with me, and he is innocent in crime. He has suffered much for my crime and I beg his forgiveness. Monroe Stewart is innocent. May God have mercy on my soul.

[Charlotte Jones also made a dying statement, expressing her penitence for her crimes, and corroborating Fife's statements in every particular. She also protests the innocence of Monroe Stewart, and says her charges against him were induced by hatred of him inspired by the fear that he was striving to get Fife to leave her.]

Immediately after Mr. Williamson ceased reading, the Rev. Mr. Bell read a chapter from the Bible and offered up a prayer in which the prisoners joined. Fife, during this trying scene, maintained the most astonishing composure, and when the time came, actually adjusted the rope around his neck and stamped on the plank, as if he were going to the mill to meet his fate. Charlotte, on the other hand, seemed utterly broken down and bewildered. She cried bitterly, and every now and then uttered incoherent sentences—now stating that she desired to die, and again declaring that she was afraid of death and wished to live. Fife, seeing her agony of soul and utter prostration, put his arm around her, and endeavored in every way to console and cheer her. Such was the state of mind of both, and such their condition, when it was announced that the hour had arrived, and that they must now prepare for execution.

Everything was now ready for the completion of the final act of the bloody tragedy, in which the convicts had played such a terrible part. The ropes had been adjusted around the necks of the victims, and but a few moments were to elapse ere their souls would be ushered into eternity. Still Fife's coolness forsook him not. He called such around him as he knew on the scaffold, and shook them affectionately by the hands. He then declared that, "with the help of God, he would die like a man," and with a firm voice, in which the slightest tremor was not discernible, exclaimed: "Remember, I die game." He then turned to his companion in guilt, who at this time was scarcely conscious, and putting his arm around her, kissed her. Both then declared themselves ready to die, and the signal being given, the Sheriff touched the spring, and the souls of the guilty couple were launched into eternity. Fife fell straight down, and died without a struggle, but Charlotte's death was less easy, and fully ten minutes elapsed ere the pulsations of her heart ceased. Fife's heart ceased to beat within five minutes from the time the drop fell.

LARGE SKATING PARTIES.—At Jamaica Pond, near Boston, on Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858, persons were assembled at one time on the ice, and over 500 on skates—among them several females. At Long Pond, near Worcester, the same scene was enacted. The ladies at Northampton, Massachusetts, have also turned out in full force as skaters, with the Canada arrangement for confining their skirts. Among the skaters in that town a few days ago, was Rev. Dr. Allen, aged 72, who exhibited a degree of vigor and agility quite equal to many of the boys.

The mercury was 10 deg. below zero at sunrise this morning, here, in Clearfield.

New Advertisements.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or meddling with one cow, cattle in the possession of James C. Gill, of Beocoria township, as the same belong to me. JAMES A. HEGARTY. Janesville, February 12, 1858-31-pd.

SUSQUEHANNA HOTEL. Clearfield, Clearfield County, Penna. The subscriber, formerly of the Exchange Hotel, Philadelphia, having taken the above house, situated in the east end of the Borough of Clearfield, on the bank of the Susquehanna River, would respectfully announce to the travelling public, that he is fully prepared to accommodate strangers and all others who may favor him with a call. The house is now well furnished, large and commodious, and travellers will find every convenience necessary to their comfort. Ample stabling is attached to the premises. DAVID JOHNSTON. Clearfield, February 17, 1858.

CLEARFIELD HOUSE, CORNER OF FIRST AND MARKET STREETS, CLEARFIELD, PA.—The undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the travelling public in general, that he has taken the above house, formerly known as the Hemphill Hotel, and that he is prepared to accommodate all who may give him a call in the most pleasing and agreeable manner. He is amply provided with everything to render his house a desirable stopping place, and will endeavor to entertain his guests in a manner that cannot fail to give the fullest satisfaction. The house is situated in a pleasant and quiet part of the town, and no expense or attention will be spared to make it one of the best courses in the county. A liberal patronage is respectfully solicited. His bar will be supplied with an assortment of choice liquors. [Jan 28-58] H. HAYS MORROW.

STATEMENT OF THE FINANCES OF THE Borough of Clearfield, for 1856 and 1857.

Table with columns for 1857, CREDIT, and DEBIT. Rows include: By amount of tax levied for 1856, five mills regular tax, and five mills special tax in accordance with petition. \$335 57. To work done in ditching and draining, as per account, 1315 45. To work done on streets, as per account filed, 127 73. To amount credited on tax and bills paid, 43 15. Am't of tax unexpended in 1856, 235 30. Total, \$335 57.

Table with columns for 1857, CREDIT, and DEBIT. Rows include: No tax levied for Borough purposes in 1857. By balance of duplicate of 1856, \$263 30. To exonerations to Collectors, \$35 25. To percentage to Collectors, \$9 99. To payment by Collectors for work done, &c., 64 41. Balance due by Collector, 130 65. Total, \$279 99.

Amount due the Borough from Collectors, &c. From G. D. Lousch, collector of tax of 1856, \$135 45. do do from other sources, 19 64. " T. M. Cullough, duplicate of 1854, 52 94. " W. J. Reed, High Constable of 1856, 10 18. " Bank leave for 1857, 15 00. " Bank leave for 1857, 15 00. " Notes and blanking done, 27 75. " Tax levied for 1857, 60 00. Total, \$279 99.

Amount of debts due by Borough. Due A. M. Hills, on Judgment, \$113 61. " On orders of 1856, outstanding, 5 24. " On orders of 1857, outstanding, 93 65. " For material furnished and work done, as per statement on the books, 15 13. Amount due the Borough, 225 74. Total, \$279 99.

By order of the Council, D. F. ETZWEILER, W. F. IRWIN, Committee.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned is desirous of selling his farm, situated in Penn township, Clearfield county, Pa., one mile from Pennsylvania, on the road leading to Paxanawany, containing one hundred acres and allowance. Fifty acres of said land are cleared and in a high state of cultivation, of which 16 acres are in meadow. There is erected on the premises a comfortable 1 1/2 story log house, a good barn and other necessary out-buildings. There is also a quantity of most excellent fire and other timber, on the land. A clear and indisputable title will be given. TERMS—one fourth in hand, and the balance in three equal annual payments secured by mortgage judgment bonds. For any further information apply to the subscriber residing on the premises. THOMAS M. MARTIN. Penn Tp., January 27, 1858-61.

A. A. MONTGOMERY, R. A. HIPPLE. NEW FIRM, AND NEW GOODS. Just received at the Store of MONTGOMERY & HIPPLE, Clearfield, Pa. Consisting of everything usually kept in a country store. Also, a large quantity of Drugs, to which we invite the attention of Physicians; and a large quantity of Patent Medicines, among which we will mention the following, to wit: Dr. Jayne's Medicines. Dr. Curtis' Hygeanic inhaling vapor, Dr. Louden's Medicines. Dr. Thompson's Medicines. Dr. Osburn's Golden Ointment, Dr. Wright's Indian Pills. Dr. Clark's Female Pills. Dr. Hoffman's German Bitter & Rhinebone, a certain cure. A. S. L. Flour, Grain, Fish, Cheese, Bacon, Beans, Dried Apples, Sugar, on hand at all times. The above we offer low for CASH, and wish strictly to adhere to the Ready-Pay System. We offer our goods, in price, as low as the lowest; and in exchange, will take all kinds of produce, at the highest Cash prices. We invite all to give us a call and judge for themselves. Feb. 3, 1858.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS.—By virtue of sundry orders of the Orphans' Courts of Lycoming and Clearfield Counties, there will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE by outcry, at the Court House in Clearfield, on Thursday the 25th day of February, 1858, at 2 P. M., all the following described Real Estate, situated in the township of Huston, in the County of Clearfield, to-wit: Tract. Warranted to Acres. Per. No. 3589 Roberts & Fox, 1046 10. No. 3582 do do 799 30. No. 3603 do do 909 151. No. 3599 do do 65 65. No. 3580 do do 935 94. No. 2010 do do 604 109. No. 1994 do do 365 15. Acres selected and purchased by DuBois & Co. as valuable for timber, and the lands also being of good quality. The premises being vested by conveyance and descent in Wm. M. DuBois, minor son of Matthias DuBois, deceased, and the sale being made by order of the Court for his benefit. Title indisputable. Terms.—One half cash on confirmation of the sale, and the balance in one year with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage upon the premises. For further particulars or information address Gen. Robert Fleming, Williamsport, or Wm. A. Wallace, Clearfield. By order of Court, REUBEN M. MUNDT, Guardian of Wm. M. DuBois. January 27, 1858-58.

OLD RYE WHISKY, BRANDY, GIN and other liquors for sale at the cheap cash price of R. MOSSOP.

GLASSES.—Just received at the sign of the "cheapest goods" and for sale by W. F. IRWIN. November 26.