

S. B. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

CLEARFIELD, PA., FEB. 13, 1861.

"THE WORST PART OF HIS RECORD."

On the 7th page of Senator Bigler's recent speech, of which we took occasion to speak last week, will be found the following:

"Your members of Congress, with scarce an exception, are pledged to deny to the slaveholder the right to go into the common Territories, unless he leaves his slave property behind him, notwithstanding the Constitution, as defined by the court, and the equity so manifestly in his favor. Even your President elect has said that, were he a member of Congress, he would vote for such a law, the decision of the court to the contrary. This is the worst part of his record, and I regret its existence; for he is the President elect, according to the Constitution, and must hold the office."

We do not propose to enter upon an argument to show whether the position of the President elect and his party is as fairly stated above as it should be; but as the Democratic party, as well as the distinguished gentleman from whom we quote, have a "record" on this very point, we thought it would not be amiss to see what appearance it presented.

years ago, the Democracy of the North was decidedly opposed to the extension of slavery into the Territories. This phaze of its policy was exhibited at an earlier date than we shall trace it up on this occasion. In 1844, when the annexation of Texas was an important topic, James Buchanan made the following declaration in the U. S. Senate on the 8th June :

"After mature reflection, I now believe the acquisition of Texas will be the means of limiting, not enlarging, the dominion of slavery."

Whilst this seems to be the "hemming in" process, at which some of our Breckinridge friends are so much horrified, another branch lina. At 12 o'clock, six hours after his de- the traitors, for the Union must be preserved of the party at that time sought to gain sup- parture, a letter addressed to the President at all hazards. He then defined treason, and port for the annexation scheme on the ground that if slavery was "diffused" through a wider of the former Commissioners, and upbraids should have traitors rewards. He said South ally, disappear from the Union.

Texas having been annexed in 1845, a dispute arose between the United States and Mexico in regard to her western boundary, and resulted finally in a war, which continued for two years. In the summer of '46 it was deemed advisable that a considerable sum should be placed at the President's disposal to negotiate an advantageous treaty of peace. On the 8th of Aug., 1846, a bill was introduced into Congress, appropriating \$30,000 for immediate use, and giving the President the control of \$2,000,000 more for the object stated. David Wilmot, then an orthodox Democrat, after consultation with other Northern Democrats, offered the following Proviso, in addition to the first section of the bill :

"Provided, That as an express and fundamental condition to the acquisition of any territory from the Republic of Mexico by the United | most encouraging signs of the times, and has States, by virtue of any treaty which may be negotiated between them, and to the use by the Executive of the moneys herein appropriated, neither slavery nor involuntary servilude shall ever exist in any part of said territory, except for crime, wherect the party shall be first du- and permanently organized on the following day

This is the famous "Wilmot Proviso," and the bill, with it attached, passed the House, by the aid of Northern Democratic votes. The bill, however, failed in the Senate.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania, which was chosen at the general election in 1846, and which met in January, 1847, took early action on this question, the following resolutions being adopted by both Houses:

"WHEREAS, the existing war with Mexico may result in the acquisition of new territory to the Union; And whereas, measures are now pending in Congress having in view the appropriation of money and the conferring of authority on the treaty-making power to this end; Therefore,

"Resolved, &c., That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to vote against any measure whatever by which territory will accrue to the Union, unless, as a part of the fundamental law upon which any compact or treaty for this purpose is based, slavery or involuntary servitude, except for crime, shall be forever prohibited."

This resolution passed the House unanimously. Every Democrat and every Whig vo-Senate there were but three dissenting votes. The first name that appears among the year is that of Hon. Wm. Bigler, who made a speech the principle it expressed.

At the next session of Congress, the Democrats exhibited unmistakable symptoms of growing "weak at the knees," and the proviso was defeated, Mr. Calhoun in the meantime having introduced a set of resolutions, setting | flag, was an old boatswain, who kissed it as it forth in a tangible form the doctrine that has descended from the staff. He came near be-

since been adopted by that party. The Democracy of Pennsylvania, however, were somewhat unwilling to discard their old principles so suddenly. Hence, we find their convenient perils, notwithstanding the im-State Convention, which met at Pittsburgh on | mense disparity of forces. the 4th of July, 1849, to nominate a candidate for Canal Commissioner, &c., unanimously a- ington, on the 11th, and will reach New York dopting the following resolution, which was on the 19th, travelling by way of Indianapooffered by Col. Samuel W. Black, the present lis, Cincinnati, Columbus, Pittsburg, Cleve-

"Resolved, That the Democratic party ad- meet Mr. Lincoln in New York. law extends its jurisdiction, the local institu- ers from the two sections.

tion can continue to exist. Esteeming it a violation of State rights to carry it beyond State limits, we deny the power of any citizen to ex-tend the area of bondage beyond its present dominion; nor do we consider it a part of the compromise of the Constitution, that slavery should forever travel with the advancing column | national heresy, which must end in anarchy of our territorial progress."

From that time the Democracy plunged rapidly into the stream of slavery propagandism, 'worst part' of their "record." It seems strange that those who took such an active part in the proceedings to which we have referred, should not retain a single emotion of fondness for their early love, but are now denouncing principles that are more liberal in every respect. It remains to be seen how long they will pursue their present course. Should they feel themselves constrained to make another change at some future period, they can use the convenient excuse which Mr. Bigler gave for his support of the Wilmot Proviso, and not of the heart."

SUMMARY OF NEWS. THE WIVES AND CHILDREN OF THE SOLDIERS AT FORT SUMTER arrived at New York on the 6th Feb., in the steamship Marion, and are now at Fort Hamilton. There are 20 women and 17 children, and their necessities are such that prompt provision should be made for them. They represent that the garrison, which now consists of 75 soldiers and 30 laborers, is in excellent health, not a single man being upon the sick list, and every man of them is enthusiastically attached to their commander. The men are busily engaged in mounting the heavy columbiads on the ramparts, and preparing for a vigorous defense. They were supplied with fresh provisions from Charleston for the first time on the day these people came away. No re-enforcements had been received when the Marion left, and the captain of that vessel thinks that great difficulty would be experienced in entering the harbor and communicating with the fort. The garrison is represent-It will scarcely be denied that, until a tew ed to have salt provisions and camp rations sufficient for a long siege. The preparations of the South Carolinians for attacking Major Anderson are being pushed forward with vigor that the onslaught would not be much longer delayed. It is clear that if the Government forthwith, for no matter how gallantly the little garrison may defend it, there are limits to their power of endurance.

lief that an attack will be made on Fort Sumter immediately.

UNION TRIUMPH IN VIRGINIA .- At the election for delegates to the State Convention. men achieved a decided triumph, there being a large majority of delegates opposed to precipitate action, whilst the Secessionists are in a minority of at least 40,000. Messrs. Hunter and Mason who are defeated are thus thwarted in their treasonable designs. Amongst the Union men elected is Hon. Sherrard Clemens of the Wheeling district. The result of this election, though not to be considered as a final settlement of the question in Virginia must still be regarded as one of the completely astounded the Secessionists at Washington, who entertained no doubts carrying a majority of the delegates.

THE PEACE CONGRESS .- This body met in Washington City on Monday, the 4th inst., by the election of ex-President John Tyler of Virginia as President: Seven Slave States, and most of the Free States are represented. As the body sets with closed doors, little is known of its proceedings. On the 8th, a committee of one from each of the States represented, was appointed, for the perpose of considering all propositions for adjustment that might be offered. It is not expected that any decisive action will be taken till all the States which intend to send Commissioners shall be fully represented.

THE SOUTHERN SECESSION CONGRESS met at Montgomery, Alabama, on the 4th also. Most of its business is likewise transacted in secret session. On the 9th, the Convention proceeded to the election of the executive officers of the new Government, with the following result: President Hon. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi; Vice President, Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, of Georgia-both by a unanimous vote. A constitution for the Provisional Government has also been agreed upon, which will go into operation as soon as adopted. No proposition for compromise or reconstruction will be entertained by the traitors. The Congress will remain in session to make all the necessary laws.

THE TENNESSEE ELECTION has gone largely for the Union, and the Legislature of Kentucky | the North ready to strike down the people of | is but one eighteenth part of its weight; the ted for it-95 members being present. In the has adjourned over to March 20, refusing to a gallant State contending for her rights. Did call a Convention at all. This has been done by the firm attitude of the Republicans in to South Carolina? No. Why then are at-Congress and of Mr. Lincoln, who, by refus- tacks made on positions which I did not as- stance employed and we are here shown the ing to assent to any unreasonable plan of comin support of the resolutions, in which he took | promise, have given the most efficient pledge occasion to avow his most cordial approval of in their power that the new Administration will stand by the Constitution as it is, until it shall be regularly amended by an authoritative National Convention.

THE AFFAIR AT PENSACOLA .- When the stars and stripes were hanled down at the Pensacola Navv-Yard, by order of a traitor, the only man who manifested any token of respect for the ing lynched for that manifestation of respect. Lieut. Slemmer made no truce or negotiation with the insurgents at Pensacola. They abandoned the experiment, because it involved in- ple of these States, one contending against an-

MOVEMENTS OF MR. LINCOLN .- The President elect left Springfield, en route for Washland, Buffalo and Albany. Mrs. Lincoln re-

heres now, as it ever has done, to the Consti- Disorganizing Elements .- It is noticeable they have the right to go out of the Union ordered to leave the Southern domain at a the negative, explained that he had granted tution of the country. Its letter and spirit that most of the old party backs from the because Congress has not passed laws to certain date, before the expiration of ten unduralization papers to a man who had most field; John Patton, Curwensville; D. Tyler, Hart 160. they will neither weaken nor destroy, and they North, who were active at Charleston and Baltire-declare that slavery is a local, domestic inmore in disorganizing the Democratic party, change in his opinions since that time? Now her Northern sentiments. What was done Constitution and laws of the United States," stitution of the South, subject to State law are now in Washington for the purpose of inalone, and with which the General Govern-termeddling, and preventing a harmonious and the American people if he is for the right ment has nothing to do. Wherever the State understanding between the peace Commission of a State to break up the Union, because she

DELLING THEM THEIR OWN.

On the 5th inst., the President's message

being under consideration in the U.S. Senate.

MR. Johnson, Democrat, of Tennessee, said

that as far back as 1833 he had always advocated that nullification and secession was a and despotism, and the destruction of the existing Government. He believed it would be the destruction of any Government that might be formed subsequently. On the 19th of Januwhich, we are sorry to say, has become the ary he had made a speech, for which he was denounced in and out of the Senate; but he was inspired with a confidence that he had struck treason a blow, and that men acting the part of traitors felt the blow. His object now was to meet attacks. On yesterday we had quite a scene : a piece well played, gotten up to order, and well memorized. The Senator from Louisiana, (Mr. Benjamin,) had argued that his State had violated no obligation, as she was not bought for a price, but had her sovereignty simply handed over in trust. Mr. Johnson read from the first article of the treaty of cession of Louisiana, claiming that it was explicit that by the conveyance of the absolute jurisdiction and conthat they had committed "an error of the head | trol to the United States of her property and sovereignty, both were conveyed to the United States. It was not, as represented by the Senator of Louisiana, any good will of the French, but the United States bought this sovereignty for so many millions of dollars. Then the Senator from Louisiana portrayed the enormity of the wrongs done to his State. What are these dreadful wrongs? The United States bought her, paid for her sixty millions of dollars, and then admitted her into the Union. Was any oppression and wrong there? Was there any wrong when, at the battle of New Orleans, the brave sons of Kentucky and Tennessee went to the help and saved that city from Packenham? Was it because we protected her sugar cultivation by paying millions of dollars every year in the shape of duty? Then where are the wrongs of Louisiana? Without even consulting Kentucky and Tennessee, who defended her, she had taken forts, arsenals and the mint of the United States. He denounced this as an outrage and a folly, and referred to a speech of the Senator from Louisiana, where he said, since the election of Lincoln, those who prate of disunion are like silly savages who shoot at the sun, but the sun still goes on. Mr. Johnson then quoted from a speech of Senator Hunter, of Virginia, in which that gentleman on all sides, and there was every indication | held that secession was not a right given by the Constitution. As to the right to compel the obedience of a State, he would as soon expect to hold Sumter, it must be reenforced take the opinions of the Old Dominion's earlier statesmen, as those of the present time. He claimed that there was a great difference between the enforcement of the laws, and what COL. HANNE'S DEPARTURE .- Col. Hayne left | was called coercion of States. He quoted this morning for Charleston, after having re- from the Richmond Enquirer of 1814, which, received Mr Holt's final answer, on behalf of the | terring to the Hartford Convention, said that President, refusing to surrender Fort Sumter | no State had a right to withdraw from the Uor to withdraw Maj. Anderson, and resting nion, that resistance against the laws was treathe responsibility of civil war on South Caro- son, and calling on the Government to arrest by Col. Hayne was delivered at the White said that treason ought to be punished, North House. It imitates the bad tone and temper and South, and if these are traitors, they extent of territory it would, slowly and gradu- the President for duplicity, cowardice, and Carolina had always a prejudice against a Govother amiable qualities, charging him with a eroment by the people, and that secession was desire to precipitate a collision, and with the | no new thing in that State, and referred to her premeditated purpose to deceive the South early history, when her citizens were ready to throughout. After a careful perusal, the go back under the dominion of King George. President returned the offensive letter to Col. He read an address of 206 citizens of Charles-Hayne's address at Charleston. Messrs. Bu- ton, in 1780, setting forth that they never inchanan and Holt now express the serious be- | tended to dissolve their connection with Great Britain, that their natures revolted at the doctrine of independency, regretting that an effort had been made to subvert a Constitution for which they had the most profound reverence held in Virginia, on the 4th inst., the Union and substituting in its stead a rank democracy, professing affection and zeal for the English Government, King, &c. He then referred to the attempt of South Carolina in 1833 to break up the Union, and the men who speak in her Conventions now say they have been working to this end for the past forty years. The question then arises, are the other States | wait several days for their money, and it was going to allow themselves to be precipitated into ruin by South Carolina? All she wants with Kentucky, Tennessee and the other States is, to furnish men and money. So much for South Carolina and Louisiana, which were setting examples not worthy of imitation. Mr. Johnson said his former speech had made some stir. Among other distinguished Senators, Mr. Lane of Oregon felt it his duty to make a

> I had not intended to say anything offensive to that Senator. I felt I had just come out of a campaign in which I had labored hard, and expended my money in vindication of the charge of secession. Yes, through dust and heat, through mud and rain, I traversed my at the bottom of his platform and principles, and that it was a fixed and decided plan to break up this Government. It was charged that it was started at Charleston and consummated at Baltimore, and that my worthy friend, as well as Mr. Breckinridge, was the embodiment of disunion and secession. I met the charge; I denied it and repudiated it, and tried to convince the people that the charge was not true. Now I find the same Senator assailing me because I again utter Union senments. I do not see what there was in my speech to extort an answer from him. I may not have defended him to his entire satisfaction. It so turned out that we were unfortunate, but I was willing to stand or fall as we to the Presidential election as he did in his reply to me, expressing disunion and seceswould not have received 10,000 votes in the State of Tennessee. That Senator said he was not going to march under my bloody banner, and I would not find the Democracy of any one hear me talking of marching down insume? Why is this language used toward me of some, and knew I had struck a blow at treaspeech. "Bloody banner!" I suggested no of mine; I would rather wear the dingy garments covered with the dust of the field in the pursuits of peace, than to have a gaudy epaublood, of war and carnage. It blood must come, let it come; but let it not be shed by the peored to the action of Mr. J. on certain resolutions introduced by Mr. Brown of Mississippi, Mr. Johnson read from the record of votes, showing that the Senator from Oregon, (Mr. Lane, as well as those from South Carolina, slavery needed protection. Mr. Lane then vo-

which, on the 25th of May last, by his vote, he swore it did not need. When we are a candidate for the Presidency, then I suppose we are | the Senate on the 4th inst., indulged in a long all equal brethren in the confederacy; but afcommerces just where our defeat commenced. The Senator from Oregon assumed that South Carolina could obtain her rights out of the Union, which she could not get in it. What did South Carolina ever ask in the Union that she did not get? She can get no rights by going out; on the contrary, by doing so, she lost all her rights, and got anarchy, taxation and trouble. The Constitution has not infringed upon

of the apparent breaking up of the Union is that bad men North and South-bad men from either section, in both branches of Congresswish to destroy the Union to gratify their unhallowed ambition. He believed there was a spirit of Union among the mass of the people, and if the question could be taken from the politicians and given to the people, the country would be sate. An appeal had been made to the Border Slave States to join a Gulf will be a line of civil war, and the work of extinguishing slavery will be that day commenced. He said the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. Davis) had sought by inuendo and by calling him the ally of the Senator from Ohio, (Mr. Wade,) to injure him. When the Union was in danger he did not stop to ask questions about antecedents. If the Senator from Ohio, or any other man, was willing to come up to the great work of saving the Union, then he was his all y and would work with him. The Nulliflers and Disunionists of the South and the Abolitionists of the North are both working for the same end, and they are allies. If it came to a question, he (Johnson) would much rather be a Black Republican than a Red Republican. Thank God, he was not the ally of such men as Wendell Phillips. He defended Tennessee from the charge of being born of secession. She had come into the Union with Andrew Jackson, and he believed if that man had been President to-day there would have been no secession and no war. Tennessee had always been willing to give treasure and blood for the Union, and he hoped she would stay in the Union as she always had done. He spoke in high terms of the conduct of the gallant officer, Maj. Anderson, who defended the flag of his country against insult. Tennessee stood for that flag, which Washington carried, and she was not now prepared to make war on it. A reign of terror exists in the seceded States, and he dld not believe his State was going to be lashed to the car of South Carolina; even if the Convention passed such an ordinance, it would have to take the people out of the Union at the point of the bayonet. The Union was not gone. It is still in existince; but if the Union was to be destroyed, and the old flag struck to the dust, he wanted no more glorious winding-sheet than that same flag, and no better grave than to lie with the Union. He appealed to the conservative men of the opposite party to sustain those who are fighting for the Union, and do something for the safety of the country, at least let the question go to the

had an abiding confidence. Mone Victims .- The Patterson, New Jersey Guardian says that two men, well known in Patterson, have been sacrificed to the mob violence of South Carolina. The names of the murdered party are Andrew Ackerman and - Bartolf. Both have worked about Saddle River and other parts of Bergen County. Mr. Ackerman was the son of John Ackerman of Ramapo, near the New-York State line, and the other was of the Bartolf family, who reside in Bergen County. They had gone down South to work at their trade, when the Secession broke out, all business stopped, and they concluded it was best for them to come home. They had accordingly compleied their arrangements for returning to the North; but had to during this time that they were arrested as spies and hung, their arrest, trial, and execution, having all taken place within one hour. The first intimation that was received concerning their fate came from the man for whom they had worked, in the vicinity of Charleston, who, finding out what hay been done and where Bartolf's father lived, wrote a statement of the circumstances, regretting the affair, reply. This I did not think was called for. and saying, that had he been informed or time been allowed the suspected persons, their innocence might have been established and their lives saved. An agent has been dispatched by the friends of the deceased, and it is supposed the remains of the unfortunate young men will be brought on for intrement. State, meeting the charge that secession was Both were clever and industrious mechanics, and were unmarried men. Concerning another young man who was with them at the time and formed one of the party, nothing is known, and it is believed he too was in some way or high revel now in the City of Charleston.

people, in whose patriotism and integrity he

THE CHEMISTRY OF MEDICINE .- Among the special delights which have so richly repaid our visit to New England was the inspection, it was our privilege to make of Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.'s Laboratory, at Lowell. Although we knew by hear-say, that it was large, yet we were surprised when we came into view of its real magnitude, and still more by the extent and complication of its truly immense business. should. Had he avowed such a doctrine prior | The whole massive structure is in fact one vast chemical laboratory, in which the process of this wonderful art are constantly going on. sion sentiments, I give it as my opinion, he Medico-chemical science has found that the curative properties of any substance exist in some one or more of its component parts. Thus the remedial effects of opium are due solely to the morphia it contains, although this other seventeen parts are gum, extractive and inert or offensive matter. Dr. Ayer's system separates the medical properties of each subprocesses by which the virtues of each remeunless intended to create false impressions? dial agent are chased through the alembics Why, sir, I saw the consternation in the faces | until they come out completely pure at last. These concentrated, purified medical properson, and it was important that somebody from | ties, or virtues, are finally combined together another quarter should make the attack on my to produce the remedins which have made themselvas a reputation for unrivalled excelsuch thing. No; war is not a natural element | lence, all over the world. Not only does the Doctor disclaim all secrecy in his art and explain every process and every particular, but he maintains that this is the only process by lette on my shoulder, or a sword by my side in which the people can be supplied with the best its glittering scabbard, the insignia of strife, of possible remedies are made are published in the medical Journals and have been presented to a large part of the medical Faculty of the United States, and are constantly sent by mail other. The Senator from Oregon having refer- to such physicians as apply for them- Daily Chronicle, San Francisco.

SHORT-LIVED HONEYMOON .- A Miss White, of M'Kean township, says the Erie Dispatch. who was married to a gentlemen from Missishad voted against a resolution declaring that sippi a few weeks ago, and accompanied her husband to that State, which she intended pro-slavery Governor of Nebraska Territory: | mains at Springfield until next week and will | ted that slave property did not need protection | making her future residence, returned to | The Judge asked him whether he was a Sein the Territories. Now he is ready to say Harrisburg on Tuesday afternoon, having been | cessionist, and being promptly answered in I want him to get up here and tell the Senate with the husband we do not learn.

cannot get that protection for slave property | ganizing a foray against Mexico.

SLIDELL AND BENJAMIN

Mr. Slidell of Louisiana, in taking leave of and impudent treasonable harangue, which ter we have attempted and signally failed of ought to have been peremptorily cut short by an election, then I suppose the enemies' line the presiding officer. He declared that an atas war, and while he admitted the supremacy of the North upon the sea, he threatened that our commerce would be preyed upon by privateers. With that peculiar folly and ignorance about the North which seems to cloud even the keenest Southern minds, he assumed that New-England and New-York would themselves supply the privateers to harrass their own commerce. He closed his harangue with the rights of South Carolina; but the cause the prediction that the Secession of the South would restore the Democratic party to its ascendence in the Free States, and that then the Union could be reconstructed on ultra Pro-Slavery principles. This is doubtless Mr. Slidell's expectation. He is no fanatic, and does not worship the negro like his South Carolina confederates. He is too shrewd and wary to believe in permanent Secession, or to suppose that the U. States will quietly permit Confederacy. This was simply a question of the insignificant State of Louisiana, with her interest to those proposing it. Whenever a balt-negro population of a few hundred thousline of disunion is drawn in this country, it and, to hold the mouth of the Missisippi. His plan is to play at Secession long enough to frighten the North into concessions to Slavery, and thus restore the Democracy to power. It is not worth our while to waste space on such troth. We shall merely call attention to one characteristic feature of the ravings of these slaveholders. Both of them make passionate appeals to the spirit of Liberty. Both of them speak with bitter scorn of "slavish" submission. "Better, a thousand times better," exclaims Mr. Benjamin, "a rope of sand, aye, the filmsiest gossamer that ever glittered in the morning dew, than chains of iron or shackles of steel. Better the wildest anarchy, with the hope, the chance, of one hour's inspiration of the glorious breath of freedom, than ages of the hopelsss bondage and oppression to which our enemies would reduce us." And yet this bypocritical braggart has plunged into rebellion and civil war solely because he fears that the chains, the bondage and oppression in which he and his fellow-traitors hold one half of the people of Louisianna, may be less secure under Democratic rule! It would not be surprising if that oppressed portion of his own people took him at his word, and helped themselves to the "chance of one "hour's inspiration of the glorious breath of freedom.',

SEIZURES OF FORTS, &c .- We copy from the Washington States the subjoined chronology of the progress of the war against the Federal Government, as illustrated in the capture or attack upon its defenses :-

December 27-Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckey, at Charleston, seized. December 27-The revenue cutter William

Aiken surrendered by her commander, and taken possession of by South Carolina. December 30-The United States arsenal at

Charleston seized. January 2-Forts Pulaski and Jackson and

the United States arsenal at Fayetteville seized by North Carolina. January 4-Fort Morgan and the United States arsenal at Mobile seized by Alabama. January 8-Forts Johnson and Caswell, at Smithville, seized by North Carolina. [Since restored, we believe, by order of Gov. Ellis.]

reinforcements for Major Anderson, fired at in Charleston harbor. January 12-Fort McRae, at Pensacola, seiz-

January 9-The Star of the West, bearing

ed by Florida. January 10-The steamer Marion, selzed by South Carolina, restored on the 11th. January 11-The United States srsenal at Baton Rouge, and forts Pike, St. Phillip, and

Jackson seized by Louisiana. January 11-Fort Barancas and the navy vard at Pensacola seized by Florida. These forts cost \$5,947,000, are pierced for

1099 guns, and are adapted for a war garrison February 1-The Mint and Custom House at

by Louisiana. CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE IN KANSAS .- Starvation staring fifty thousand persons in the face. -Thaddens Hyatt has just put forth an address in behalf of the alleged starving unhabitants of Kansas. It is dated the 4th inst., and says: "Starvation in Kansas is but one step between fifty thousand people and death! An appeal is made to the press of the country, to the churches, to Congress, to the State Legislatures, to philanthropists, and the humane everywhere. Prompt action by the country, or a miracle from God, can alone save this people. The famine, like a vortex, draws to its trightful centre all conditions. They who had food yesterday have none to day, and they who have food for to-day have none for to-morrow. Seventy teams arrived yesterday. Fifty were loaded and sent away the day before. Ten thousand dollars' worth of clothing has been other disposed of by the traitors who hold distributed within the past week. Six thousand dollars in cash within four days have been paid for freights. Eighty-one car loads of provisions Lave been received within that time, and yet starvation is imminent. The people are living from hand to mouth and are barely saved alive. Our funds are now exhausted. The melting snows of February and the overflowing streams must shortly prevent the distant sufferers from coming here to get supplies. Their starvation depends upon our promptness in establishing depots for provisions at accessible points. Without funds the whole work must cease. The intermission of a week is death and desolation."

> A WOLF IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING .- A man calling himself Rev. J. H. Robinson, who has been traveling about for sometime, as a Methodist clergyman, recently made his appearance in Harrisburg, having in company a handsome of them sink under the trial. The relation of mo young girl, who, it was supposed, had fallen a victim to his wiles. The Harrisburg papers | mother, especially if she be young, is apt to forshowed him up and he left the State Capital. About the close of last week, the individual turned up in Pittsburg and assuming his sanctimonious role, made the acquaintance of Rev. I. N. Baird, pastor of the Liberty street Church, who kindly took him home. On Sunday Rev. Robinson preached in the Liberty street M. E. church and assisted in administering the Sacrament, addressed the Sabbath school in the afternoon and spoke at a revival meeting in the evening. It was announced that he would take part in the protracted meetings during the week. But on Tuesday morning a paragraph concerning Rev. Robinson, copied from a Harrisburg paper into one of our city journals, was discovered by a member of the congregation who immediately took it to Dr. Baird, and that gentleman took it to his guest's room. The latter thought it exceedingly strange-there was some mistake, he would go immediarely and get an explanation. He took his hat and went away, but, it is needless to add, has not been seen since .- Pittsb. Gaz.

A SAFE JUDGE: - A German applied to Judge Lord of St. Louis for naturalization papers. and that on the following morning he found the fellow's name at the head of a lot of trait-Senator Benjamin and others have been or- ors, in a Secession newspaper, taking steps to break up this Union.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements set in large type, cuts, or out of usual style will be charged double price for space occupied

A TTENTION !- The "Washington Cadeta" will meet for parade, in full uniform, in Clearfield Borough, on Friday the 22d day of Feb. ruary, 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M

By order of the Captain, J. B. WALTERS, 1st Serge.

DHILIPSBURG AND SUSQUEHANNA TURNPIKE ROAD CO.—Notice is hereby ection will be held at the house of Thomas Rob ins, in Philipsburg, on the first Monday of March next, between the hours of two and five o'clock P. M., to elect managers for the ensuing year. E. F. LLOYD. Secretary. Philipsburg. February 8, 1861-feb13-3t.

NEW DRUG STORE

The subscribers have opened a full and com-plete assortment of DR UGS in the new brick building of Dr. Woods, on the corner of Lorent and Cherry streets, in the Borough of Clearfield, where they will at all times be happy to accommodate any person who may desire articles in their line. The business will be confined strictly to a

DRUG AND PRESCRIPTION BUSINESS and no pains will be spared to render satisfaction Dr. M. Woods, the junior partner, may always be found and consulted in the "Drug Store," when not absent on professional business. A separate room for consultation is attached to the Store where patients may be examined privately. Every article usually found in such an establishment will be kept on hand, and sold at greatly

reduced prices. Terms being strictly Cash will enable them tooffer inducements in the way of prices. Physicians will be supplied at a small percent age over cost and carriage. Their orders are solicited. Every article sold will be pure and of the best quality. WOODS & BARREIT. Clearfield, Pa., February 13, 1861-tf.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.-Notice is herebeen examined and passed by me, and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors, and all others in any other way interested, and will be presented to the next Or phans Court of Clearfield county, to be held a he Court House, in the Borough of Clearfield commencing on the Third Monday of March, 1861

for confirmation and allowance: The Administration account of John Beers, Administrator, of all and singular the goods and chattles, rights and credits which were of George Souder, late of the township of Boggs, in the county of Clearfield, deceased

The account of John L. Rex. Administrator, of all and singular the goods and chattels, &c., of John Anderson, late of the township of Pike, in the county Clearfield, deceased. The final account of Miles S. Spencer, Adminis-

trator, of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of Hannah Spencer (or Wall) late of Penn township, Clearfield county, deceased. The final account of Miles S. Spencer, Adminis. trator, of all and singular the goods and chattels,

rights and credits which were of Nancy Spencer, late of Penn tp., Clearfield co., dec'd JAMES WRIGLEY, Register. Clearfield, Pa., February 13, 1861.

TOHN ODELL, UPHOLSTERER AND CARRIAGE TRIMMER, Located at A. H. Respectfully informs the citizens of Clearfield and adjoining counties, that he is at all times prepar ed to manufacture, at the shortest notice. Husk, and Straw Mattresses of all kinds and sizes one of which is a Folding Mattress, suitable for Cabins on Rafts, which can be folded in small compass, and emptied and refilled at pleasure and very cheap. He also trims Carriages, makes repairs to all kinds of carriage trimming and Up-holstery, and makes cords or Masons tracing lines, of any thickness or length. T Country profuce corn busks, or cash taken in exchange for work. Orders left with any of the merchants of Clear field Boro', will be promptly attended to. jan9-61

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH
BITTERS.—The proprietors and
Manufacturers of Hastetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters can appeal with perfect confidence to phy sicians and citizens generally of the United States because the article has attained a reputation heretofore unknown. A few facts upon this point will speak more powerfully than volumes of bare assertion or blazoning puffery. The consumption of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters for the last year a-New Orleans seized and taken possession of mounted to over a half-million bottles, and from its manifest steady increase in times past, it is evident that during the coming year the consump tion will reach near one million bottles. This im mense amount could never have been sold but for the rare medicinal properties contained in the preparation, and the sanction of the most prominent physicians in those sections of the country when the article is best known who not only recommend the Bitters to their patients, but are ready at all times to give testimonials to its efficacy in all cases of stomachic derangements and the diseases re sulting therefrom. This is not a temporary popularity, obtained by extraordinary efforts in the way of trumpeting the qualities of the Bitters, but a solid estimation of an invaluable medicine, which s destined to be as enduring as time itself

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters have proved a Godsend to regions where fever and ague and various other bilious complaints have counted their vic tims by hundreds. To be able to state confident ly that the 'Bitters' are a certain cure for the Dys pepsia and like diseases, is to the proprietors a urce of unalloyed pleasure. It removes all morbid matter from the stomach, purifies the blood and imparts renewed vitality to the nervous sys tem, giving it that tone and energy indispensable for the restoration of health. It operates upon the stomach, liver, and other digestive organs, mildly but powerfully, and soon restores them to a condition essential to the healthy discharge of the functions of nature.

Elderly persons may use the Bitters daily as per directions on the bottle, and they will find it stimulant peculiarly adapted to comfort declining years, as it is pleasant to the palate, invigorating to the bowels, excellent as a tonic, and rejuvensting generally. We have evidence of thousands of aged men and women who have experienced the benefit of using this preparation while suffer ing from stomach derangements and general debility; acting under the advice of physicians, they have abandoned all deleterious drugs and fairly tested the merits of this article. A few words to the gentler sex. There are certain periods when their cares are so harrassing that many ther and child is so absorbingly tender, that the get her own health in the extreme anxiety for her infant. Should the period for maternity arrive during the summer season, the wear of body and mind is generally aggravated. Here, then, is a necessity for a stimulant to recuperate the energies of the system, and enable the mother to bear up under her exhausting trials and responsibilities. Nursing mothers generally prefer the Bitters to all other invigorators that receive the endorsement of physicians, because it is agreeable to the taste as well as certain to give a permanent

increase of bodily strength. All those persons, to whom we have particular y referred above, to wit : sufferers from fever and gue, caused by malaria, djarrhoa, dysentery, in digestion, loss of appetite, and all diseases or derangements of the stomach, superanuated invalids, persons of sedentary occupation, and nursing mothers, will consult their own physical welfare by giving to Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters a trial.

Cantion .- We caution the public against using any of the many imitations or counterfeits, but ask for Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters, and sec that each bottle has the words "Dr. J. Hostetter" Stomach Bitters' blown on the side of the bottle, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork and observe that our autograph signature is on the Pittsburg, Pa., and sold by all druggists. grocers.

and dealers generally throughout the United States, Canada, South America, and Germany. Agents-Geo. W. Rheem and C. D. Wats, a. Clear ton : F. K. Arnold. Luthersburg.

FLOUR-A good article for sale at the store of [jan16] WM. F. IRWIN. Clearfield SALT-a good article, and very cheap at the WM. F. IRWIN, Clearfield.