# THE RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.



S. B. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. CLEARFIELD, PA., FEB. 20, 1861.

#### WHAT IT NOW IS.

We last week showed what position the socalled Democracy formerly occupied relative to Negro Slavery. Up to 1850 they seemed to be opposed to spreading it over the Territories, and regarded its existence as a national evil. Since then a complete change has taken place in the policy of that party on this question. The Democratic leaders now maintain the perfect rectitude of slavery; that it is neither wrong nor an evil; that it is a humanizing institution; that it is christianizing in its tendency ; that it is of "Divine origin ;" that it is essential to certain climates and conditions of society ; that it must travel with the Constitution into the Territories, and that there it should be sustained and protected by it. This they assert boldiy. This the Clearfield Republican-the recognized organ of the Breckinridge party in this county-has been laboring to inculcate into the minds of its readers. It avowed, not long since, that slavery is in conformity with the revealed Word of God; and in the last issue of that paper we find the following additional acknowledgment :--

"The Democracy contend that the slaveowner has a perfect right to take his property into ANY territory belonging to the Government, no matter whether that territory lies NORTH or south of a certain degree of north latitude AND BE PROTECTED THERE."

To establish this policy, the Democratic politicians are now exerting all their energies. If they can, by some "compromise" measure, get the present Constitution so amended as to establish slavery in the "territory of the United States now held, or hereafter acquired," south of 36 degrees 30 minutes, the next effort would be to annex Mexico and perhaps Central America, and then the Slave Power, having thus obtained a preponderance in the Government, would in all probability demand another amendment of that instrument declaring that "the slaveowner has a perfect right to take his property" into the territory north of that line, and "be protected there !" That the "Crittenden-Bigler Proposition" has been framed with this object in view, can scarcely be doubted; and the individual who favors that or a similar measure, is in effect advocating, unintentionally it may be, a policy looking not only to the acquisition of Mexico, Central America and Cuba, but to making the Constitution of the United States a slaveryexpanding instrument. That is what Democracy is now striving to accomplish.

SHORTER CATECHISM-LESSON II: For the Editor of the "Republican" to answer. Question 1. Is slavery a Divine institution ? Lincoln left the hotel at 7:30 A. M., accom-2. Can you define : "a Divine Institution ?" 3. Can you define : "slavery ?"

stitutions of Matrimony, Church Baptism, number of friends he took his stand on the Lord's Supper, &c.

5. Could not, with equal propriety, polygamy be called a Divine institution, and thereby prove that Mormonism is right, and the laws of the United States wrong ?

6. Was Hebrew slavery the same as heathen slavery ?

7. How did the Hebrews obtain their slaves? By stealing them ?

8. Were the Hebrew slaves all blacks, or negroes ? 9. Was Joseph, when sold by his brethren,

negro? 10. Why did not the Lord create slaves in

Eden, to dress the garden, instead of commanding Adam to do it himself ? 11. May not then the editor of the Clearfield Republican, under this Divine institution of his, be sold into perpetual slavery, as well as his connubial partner and children ?

12. If slavery is of "Divine origin," are not all Governments which denounce it, or neglect to institute it, in rebellion against God and his laws?

As soon as the above questions are answered, if not sooner, Lesson Third will be proposed.

AN IMPORTANT BILL PASSED .- The bill, commuting the Tonnage Duties on the Pennsylvania Railroad, passed final reading in the House of Representatives at Harrisburgh on last Friday, 16th inst., and is now before the Senate, where it will no doubt be properly examined vote on final passage stood as follows:

YEAS-Messrs Abbott, Acker, Aschom, Austin, Ball, Bartholomew, Blair, Bressler, Brewster, Burns, Butler, (Carbon.) Butler, (Crawford,) Byrne, Caldwell, Cowan, Craig, Douglass, Duffield, Duncan, Dunlap, Eilenberger, Gaskill, Gibboney, Goehring, Graham, Har-vey, Hillman, Hofius, Huhn, Koch, Lawrence, Leisenring, Lowther, M'Donough, M'Gonigal, Marshall, Moore, Morrison, Mullin, Ober, Osterhout, Peirce, Preston, Pughe, Randali, Reily, Ridgeway, Robison, Roller, Seltzer, Shafer, Sheppard, Smith, (Philadelphia,) Taylor, Teller, Thomas, Walker, White, Wildey and Davis, Speaker-60.

NAYS-Messrs. Alexander, Anderson, Armstrong, Barnsley, Bisel, Bixler, Blanchard, Bliss, Boyer, Brodhead, Clark, Collins, Cope, Dismant, Donley, Elliott, Frazier, Happer, Hays, Heck, Hill, Hood, Irvin, Kline, Lichenwallner, Manifold, Myers, Patterson, Reiff, Rhoads, Schrock, Smith, (Berks,) Stehman, Stoneback, Strang, Tracy, Williams and Wilson-38.

It will be observed that party consideration

JOURNEY OF THE PRESIDENT ELECT. panied by a large concourse to the depot, where nearly 1,000 citizens had already col-4. In what does it differ from the Divine in- lected. After he had shaken hands with a platform of the car and spoke as follows :

My FRIENDS: No one not in my position can appreciate the sadness I feel at this parting. To this people I owe all that I am. Here have lived more than a quarter of a centuryhere my children were born, and here one of them lies buried. 1 know not how soon I shall see you again. A duty devolves upon me, which is perhaps greater than that which has devolved upon any other man since the days of Washington. He never would have succeeded except for the aid of Divine Providence, upon which he at all times relied. I feel that I cannot succeed without the same Divine aid which sustained him, and in the same Almighty Being I place my reliance for support. I hope you, my friends, will all pray that I may receive that Divine assistance, without which I cannot succeed, but with which success is certain. Again I bid you all an affectionate farewell.

[Loud applause and cries of "we will pray for you."] During the speech Mr. Lincoln betrayed much emotion, and the crowd was affected to tears. The train left precisely at half past eight, and reached Indianapolis in the afternoon. Mr. Lincoln was received and welcomed by Gov. Morton. An immense crowd followed him to the Bates House, where he responded to their demands as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE STATE OF INDIANA: am here to thank you much for this magnificent welcome, and still more for the very generous support given by your State to that political cause which I think is the true and just world. Solomon says, "There is a time to keep silence," and when men wrangle by the at an early day and finally disposed of. The month with no certainty that they mean the

perhaps were as well if they would keep silence. The words "coercion" and "invasion" some temper and hot blood. Let us make sure, if we can, that we do not misunderstand get the exact definition of these words, not from dictionaries, but from the men themselves, who certainly deprecate the things they would represent by the use of the words. What, then, is "coercion" What is "invasion ?" Carolina, without the consent of her people, and with hostile intent towards them be invasion ? I certainly think it would be "coercion;" also if the South Carolinians were forced to submit. But if the United States should merely hold and retake its own forts and other property, and collect the dulies on foreign importations, or even withhold the mails from any or all these things be "invasion" or coercion ?" Do our professed lovers of the Union, but who spitefully resolve that they will reon and invasion, understand that such things as these on the part of the United States would be coercion or invasion of a State ? If so, their idea of means to preserve the object of their great affections would seem to be exceedingly thin and airy. If sick, the little pills of the homeopathist would be much Union, as a family relation, would seem to be ted, not only in the way of reduced freights, but no regular marriage, but rather a sort of freein the completion of the Tyrone & Clearfield, love arrangement, to be maintained on passional attraction. By the way, in what consists the special sacredness of a State? I in the Union by the Constitution, for that by the bond we all recognize. That position, however, a State cannot carry out of the Union with it. I speak of that assumed primary right of a State to rule all which is less than itself, and to ruin all which is larger than itself. If a State and a county, in a given case, table, or permanently settle our present Na- should be equal in extent of territory and equal in number of inhabitans, in what, as a matter of principle, is the State better than be an exchange of rights? Upon principle, on what rightful principle, may a State, being no more than one-fiftieth part of the nation in soil and population, break up the nation and shape, and really wish to have it amended, a then coerce a proportionably larger subdivision of itself in the most arbitrary way ? What mysterious right to play tyrant is conferred on a district of country with its people by merely calling it a State ? Fellow-citizens, I am not asserting anything. I am merely asking questions for you to consider. And now allow me to bid farewell. At 10% o'clock on the 12th, Mr. Lincoln and suite started for Cincinnati. At all the stations, crowds of people had collected and exhibited the most profound enthusiasm at the appearance of Mr. Lincoln. The train arrived at the appointed time at the foot of Fifth street, Cincinnati, which was literally blocked with people. The locomotive was once compelled to stop. The crowd was so great it was impossible to get out of the way at the depot. and it was found necessary to bring the military and police force into requisition to clean it away. The reception was an era in the history of Cincinnati. Mayor Bisop introduced and welcomed the President elect to Cincinnati. Mr. Lincoln took a seat in a barouche drawn by six white horses amid the deafening cheers of a vast concourse of people. The procession took up its march, passing through the principal streets amid the cheers of men, and the waving of flags and handkerchiefs by the ladies, to the Burnet House, where it ararrived at 5:15, which Mr. Lincoln entered amid deafening cheers-Mentor's band playing "Hail Columbia' and "Star Spangled Banner." After a few moments rest, Mr. Lincoln made his appearance on the balcony, accompanied by Mayor Bishop, who made a short introductory address. Mr. Lincoln then spoke as follows : I have spoken but once before this in Cin-Presidential election. On that occasion, in a dressed much of what I said to the Kentuckians. I gave my opinion that we, as Republicans, would ultimately beat them as Demolonger by nominating Senator Douglas for the Presidency than they could in any other way. told them how I expected they would be trea-

of the Constitution, and, in a word, coming SPEINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, FEBRUARY 11 .- Mr. back to the original proposition, to treat you so far as degenerate men, if we have degenerated, may, according to the example of those noble fathers, Washington, Jefferson, and Madison. We mean to remember that you are as good as we; that there is no difference between us other than the difference of circumstances. We mean to recognize and bear in mind always that you have as good hearts in your bosoms as other people, or as we claim to have, and treat you accordingly." Fellow-citizens of Kentucky ! Friends and Brethren ! may I call you in my new position -I see no accasion and feel no inclination to retract a word of this. If it shall not be made good, be assured the fault shall not be mine. The remarks were received with great enthusiaam. In passing to his room those that could, rushed at him, throwing their arms around him, patting him on the back, and almost wrenching his arms off.

> The President elect arrived at Columbus, on Wednesday, and was received at the capital by Gov. Dennison. He was introduced to the Legislature, which was in joint session, and made a short address. He afterwards received the citizens generally.

> On Thursday, he reached Pittsburgh, and remained there till Friday. He was formally received by Mayor Wilson, who introduced him to the people. When the vociferous cheering which followed his introduction, had subsided, Mr. Lincoln said :

MAYOR WILSON AND CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVA-NIA : I most cordially thank his Honor Mayor Wilson, and the citizens of Pittsburgh generally for this flattering reception. It is the more grateful, because I know that, while it is not given to me alone, but to the cause which I represent, yet it is given under circumstances which clearly prove to me that cause of the whole country and the whole there is good will and sincere feeling at the bottom of it. [Enthusiastic applause.] And here, fellow citizens, I may remark that in every short address I have made to the people, same thing while using the same word, it and in every crowd through which I have passed of late, some allusion have been made to the present distracted condition of the are much used in these days, and often with country. It is naturally expected that I should say something upon this subject, but to touch upon it at all would involve an elabthe meaning of those who use them. Let us orate discussion of a great many questions and circumstances, would require more time than I can at present command, and would perhaps unnecessarily commit me upon matters which have not yet fully developed themselves. (Immense cheering, and cries of Would the marching of an army into South "good !" "that's right !") The condition of the country, fellow citizens, is an extraordinary one, and fills the mind of every patriot with anxiety and solicitude. My intention is, to give this subject all the consideration which 1 possibly can before 1 speak fully and definitely in regard to it-(cheers)-so that, when I do speak, I may be as nearly right as possible. (Loud and continued applause.) And places where they were habitually violated, would when I do speak, fellow citizens, I hope to say nothing in oposition to the spirit of the Constitution, contrary to the integrity of the Union, or which will in any way prove inimical to the liberties of the people or to the whole country. (Vociferous applause.) And, furthermore, when the time arrives for me to speak on this great subject, I hope to say nothing which will disappoint the reasonable expectations of any man, or disappoint the people generally throughout the country, etoo large for it to swallow. In their view, the specially if their expectations have been based upon anything which I may have heretofore said. (Applause.) Notwithstanding the tronbles across the river, [the speaker pointing southwardly to the Monongahela, and smiling ] there is really no crisis, springing from any speak not of the position assigned to a State thing in the government itself. In plain words, there is really no crisis except an artificial one! (Laughter and applause.) What is there now to warrant the condition of affairs presented by our friends "over the river ?' Take even their own view of the questions involved, and there is nothing to justify the course which they are pursuing. (A voice-"that's so ") I repeat it, then-there is no crisis, excepting such a one as may be gotten up at any time by turbulent men, aided by the county ? Would an exchange of names | designing politicians. My advice, then, under such circumstances, is to keep cool. If the great American people will only keep their temper, on both sides of the line, the troubles will come to an end, and the question which now distracts the country will be settled just as surely as all other difficulties of like character which have originated in this government have been adjusted. Let the people on both sides keep their self-possession, and just as other clouds have cleared away in due time, so will this, and this great nation shall continue to prosper as heretofore. [Loud applause.] But, fellow-citizens, I have spoken longer on this subject than I intended in the outset-[cries of "go on !" "go on !"]-and I shall say no more at present.

### "THE WRONGS OF THE SOUTH"

Surely, a fallacy more groundless has never had a popular run. To examine is to explode it. Does the Constitution wrong the South ? The only unequal advantages conferred by that instrument are two. It bestows on the South the privilege of capturing escaped slaves within the limits of the States which have prohibited Slavery ; thus, to that extent, curtailing the local sovereignty of the Free States and suspending the operation of the world's common law. Again, it endows the Slaveholding States with an extra representation in Congress, and a superior franchise in the election of all Federal officers, by adding threefitths of the slaves to the number of the free people of those States as the basis of their representation, thus endowing 'them permanently with vastly more political power than it confers on communities of similar size in the Free States. These may be wrongs, but are they wrongs of the South ? Has Congress wronged the South ? It has

bought Louisiana and Florida, fought the Seminoles and Mexicans, receded from the Jefferson policy of Slavery-restriction, enacted Fugitive Slave bills and enforced them. connived at the slave-trade, and winked at Disunion-all for Slavery. These may be wrongs, but are they wrongs of the South ?

Has the Judiciary wronged the South? Consider the comparative efficiency in execution of the Federal laws in the interest of Slavery, as compared with those in the interest of Freedom. The other day, at Cleveland, in the extreme North, the girl Eliza was arrested and proved to be a fugitive slave. The Free-State Court and Personal Liberty bill availed only to demand evidence. The evidence being produced, Ohio withdrew her protecting hand, and abandoned the woman to her fate. The bond under the Constitution was paid, even to the pound of flesh. But at Norfolk, the captain of the slaver Storm King was acquitted, our national laws against the slave-trade being a dead lerter. We have known numerous instances of the rendition of fugitive slaves, but we cannot recall a single instance of punishment under the laws against the slave-trade. These may be wrongs, but are they wrongs of the South.

Has Popular Sentiment wronged the South? There is not a spot on Northern soil where our fellow-citizens of the South may not freely come, freely hold, and freely speak their opinions on any topic, and find personal freedom and freedom of speech conceded to and maintained for them by Northern law. Their every personal right, and every right of property known to the world's common law, is revered and guarded as our own. But innocent Northern men, and Southern too, who merely dissent by silence from the prevalent Pro-Slavery sentiment in the South, are not safe there. They have in many instances been murdered, and in many more they have been ignominiously expelled. Are not these facts? Perhaps they indicate wrongs arising from popular sentiment, but are they wrongs of the South 7

Among the picked men of the South now convened at Washington is there not one clearsighted enough to discriminate between equal rights under the Constitution and the common law, which every Southern man enjoys perfectly in every Northern State and in

#### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

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

DMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.-Letter of Administration on the Estate of Joseph Cal. wallader, late of Bradford township, dec d, hay ing been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make im. mediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement. J. M. ADAMS. Clearfield, Feb. 20, 1861-6t. Administrator

A UDITOR'S NOTICE .- The undersigned, having been appointed, by the Orphans' court of Clearfield county, to settle and adjust the account of Josiah Evans, Administrator of the Es tate of Asher Cochran, late of Penn towaship said county, dec'd, will attend to the duties of said ap pointment at his office in Clearfield, on Saturday the 23d day of March, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M said day, when and where all persons interested

may attend if they see proper. THOS. J. MCCULLOUGH February 19th, 1861. Audito

TOHN ODELL, UPHOLSTERER AND CARRIAGE TRIMMER. Located at A Shaw's Mills, one mile East of Clearfield Bone Respectfully informs the citizens of Clearfield and adjoining counties, that he is at all times prepar ed to manufacture, at the shortest notice, Ilais 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, maker repairs to all kinds of carriage trimming and Up olstery, and makes cords or Masons tracing lines of any thickness or length. T Country product corn husks, or cash taken in exchange for work Orders left with any of the merchants of Clean field Boro', will be promptly attended to. jan 9-6

## NEW DRUG STORE

The subscribers have opened a full and com plete assortment of D R U G S in the new brick ouilding of Dr. Woods, on the corner of Locus and Cherry streets, in the Borough of Clearfield where they will at all times be happy to accom modate 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 estab ishment will be kept on hand, and sold at greatly reduced prices. Terms being strictly Cash will er able them to offer inducements in the way of prices Physicians will be supplied at a small percent age overcost and carriage. Their orders are solted. Every article sold will be pure and of th best quality. WOODS & BA Clearfield, Pa., February 13, 1861-tf. WOODS & BARRETT

REGISTER'S NOTICE .- Notice is here by given, that the following accounts have been 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 nterested, and will be presented to the next 0 phans' Court of Clearfield county, to be held at the Court House, in the Borough of Clearfield commencing on the Third Monday of March, 1661 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, county of Clearfield, deceased The account of John L. Rex. Administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels. &c. o John Anderson, late of the township of Pike, in the county Clearfield, deceased

"THE WOLF'S CEY."-In an article with this heading, we intimated, on the 7th of last November, that the threats of "dissolution," so treely used during the campaign by the Breckinridge politicians, were mere "stuff," and would amount to very little in the end. This article the editor of the Clearfield Republican reproduces in his last issue, for the purpose of showing that we were guilty of misrepresentation-indeed, he seems to exult over the fact that the Disunionists have attempted to overthrow the Government, and thus verified the predictions made to that effect. We freely confess we did not believe at that time that the leaders of the Breckinridge party in the North had such a perfect knowledge of the treason which has since broken out in several of the Southern States, or that they were cooperating with a band of traitors, who, if they failed in electing their candidates, would attempt to break up the Union. A strict regard to truth compels us now, however, to say that in this we were mistaken-that the Breckinridge party in South Carolina and six other States is in open rebellion against the Federal Government-that it has seized forts, arsenals, mints, and other public property-that some of its leading men have embezzled enormous sums from the National treasury ; and that all this treason and villainy is countenanced and encouraged by editors of the same stripe of politics at the North. As our up-town neighbor seems anxious to have it understood that he did know all about the Disunion scheme, he is welcome to enjoy any supposed benefit that he may reap from his "foreknowledge" of it.

"OUTSIDERS."- Our amiable neighbor of the Republican has an idea, that, like himself, we have a junta of "outsiders" to write our editorials. We thought it was well known that we did our own writing, as well as thinking; but, as this seems to be doubted, and an apparent anxiety is manifested to know the authorship of some of our articles, if it will in the least gratify our up-town cotemporary, we to be determined by rebels in open arms have no hesitation about informing him that we had no assistance whatever in preparing the one which appears to give his principal "outside" editor so much trouble.

They did not in any true sense of the word, and when the Government messenger left, the THE GREAT ROBBERT .- On our first page caps. The boxes were conveyed to the Arnominate Mr. Douglas, and the result has come will be found the most important parts of the steamer Wyandotte was taking in coal at the senal in Thirty-fiifth street. Mr. Kenney, certainly as soon as ever I expected. 1 also SENATOR HALE, of New Hamshire, made a Navy-yard. Superintendent of Police, is very properly Report of Hon. I. N. Morris, chairman of the sharp turn on Senator Clingman, of North ters a trial determined to put a stop to this treasonable committee to investigate the Bailey robbery Caution .- We caution the public against using THE FEELING IN MISSOURI .- The St. Louis Carolina, in the debate in the Sepate on the ted after they should have been beaten; and I business of supplying the rebels with muni-4th. Clingman had instituted a comparison new wish to call their attention to what I then Evening News learns by private letters, that the tions of war. at Washington. It exposes the most stupenfor Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters, 20 between the going out of the Seceding States said upon that subject. I then said : "When stars and stripes are flying above nearly every dous rascality committed in any country. Is and the exodus of the "Ten Tribes" of Israel. Hale, in reply, said: "The honorable Sena-to know what we will do with you. I will tell State, thus indicating the devotion of the Mis-Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, the other day. that each bottle has the words "Dr. J. Host it any wonder Mr. Buchanan's Administration tor referred to the going out of the ten tribes. So they did go out but they left the ark of the covenant of the living God with the tribes of Judah. The tribes did go out, and God with the tribes only knows where they have goue. He hoped such would not be the fate of the tribes now endeavoring to go out." run out of funds to carry on the Government? | tor referred to the going out of the ten tribes. you as far as I am authorized to speak for the sourians to their country's glorious banner. We trust our Republican friends, after having So they did go out but they left the ark of Opposition, what we mean to do with you. read the Report, will get their Democratie neighbors to read it also, as it is not often that their organ gives them the opportunity of getting a sight of such documents.

had nothing to do with the passage of this bill, Republicans and Democrats both voting for it. We earnestly hope, if the bill passes the Senate and becomes a law, that it will accomplish the good its friends claim for it. If it does, Clearfield county will be largely benefitand the Philipsburg and Waterford Railroads. In this view of the case, the bill will prove highly satisfactory to the people of this county.

THE PROPER COURSE TO PURSUE .- It is becoming quite apparent that neither of the plans of adjustment thus far presented to Congress will, if adopted, prove generally acceptional troubles. It is but one week from next Monday until Mr. Lincoln will be inaugurated. Why not wait, then, until the new Administration goes into power, when, if the people are dissatisfied with the Constitution in its present National Convention can be called to amend it in the manner provided by the instrument itself. This would satisfy all reasonable men North and South, would be fair and just to both sections, would give time for the "sober second thought" to resume its sway, and would take the question out of the hands of the politicians. If the matters at variance could not be adjusted in this way, and a portion of the States still insisted on a separation, it would then be soon enough to talk of "peaceable secession."

MR. SHERMAN, Republican Member of Congress from Ohio, offered the following resolution in the House on the 11th Feb;

Resolved, That neither Congress nor the people or Governments of the non-slaveholding States have a constitutional right to legislate upon or interfere with Slavery in any slaveholding State of the Union.

The resolution was unanimously adoptedyeas 161, nays none-and produced much impression upon conservative men of the South. This declaration is distinctly made in the Chicago platform, and was reiterated by Mr. Lincoln at Cincinnati a few days since. This should forever shut the mouths of those who have been bawling so lustily about the ultimate object of the Republicans being the abolition of slavery everywhere.

THE QUESTION .- The question above all others now is whether the controlling power in the Union is at Washington or at Montgomery City ? Whether Buchanan and his Constitutionally selected advisers constitute the Goverament, or Davis, Stephens & Co. constitute it? Whether the policy of the country and the action of the Government, even to the enforcement or the non-enforcement of the laws, are against it, or by the loyal citizens of the country ? Whether treason shall control or lovalty? Indeed, the prime question is, whether rebellion shall be supreme or the Constitution and the laws ? Every man should decide in his own mind whether he is for a Constitutional Government or a Government of traitors and

He then made some remarks concerning the tariff question, in the course of which he said

"The Chicago platform contains a plank upon this subject, which I think should be regarded as a law for the incoming administration. [Immense demonstrations of applause.] In fact, this question, as well as other subjects embodied in that platform, should not be varied from what we gave the people to understand would be our policy when we obtained their votes." [Continued applause.]

On Friday morning, 15th, Mr. Lincoln and suite left Pittsburgh, and arrived at Cleveland at 20 minutes after 4 o'clock, amid the roars of artillery. The military, fire companies and trades paraded, and made a fine display. Mr. Lincoln was greeted with great enthusiasm. On Saturday morning the President and party left Cleveland for Buffalo, where he was to remain over Sabbath. He was to arrive at Albany on Monday evening, and proceed to New York on Tuesday. He will next visit Philadelphia, and will leave for Harrisburg on Friday morning, the 22d instant, reaching the latter place at one o'clock in the afternoon.

NOT SO ANXIOUS FOR A FIGHT .- The Floridians and Alabamians, it seems, are not so anxious for a collision with the General Governcinnati. That was a year previous to the late ment as the South Carolinians appear to be. A messenger arrived in Washington from Penplayful manner, but with sincere words, I ad- | sacola, who reports the arrival there of the sloop-of-war Brooklyn, and states that as soon as she made her appearance off the harbor the secession troops made arrangements to withcrats, but that they could postpone that result draw from the neighborhood, and soon after- Pier No. 12 North River. On examination wards departed. The Brooklyn met no resistance in landing her supplies at Fort Pickens,

all national territory as distinguished from those extra Constitutional guaranties and that national propagation of Slavery which, under the term "concession," is demanded by the South? And is there not one gallant heart ready to stand by truth and his country, and to expose to his compeers and constituents the emptiness and injustice of the cry, "Wrongs of the South I"

MR. FLOYD'S ACCEPTANCES .- No acceptances were ever issued by the War Department until Mr. Floyd introduced that fraudulent system. Most of those out were discounted for nearly the full sum borne on the face of the drafts. Most of the banks of New-England and the interior were victimized to greater or less extent, and many Savings Institutions have suffered largely. In many cases Mr. Floyd personally assured the parties they would be paid at maturity, and that he never accepted for one half the service actually rendered by the contractors. The President is greatly censured for omitting to investigate this audacious system of plunder, after being informed by Mr. Benjamin of its general character, and naving known Mr. Floyd's previous repute. A serious question may arise as to the responsibility of the Government for these acceptances in the hands of innocent holders. They are all officially issued, and to make deception more successful, numbers were omitted from the drafts as they increased in magnitude and quantity, so that they might be mistaken for original and single transactions. It is stated that Mr. Floyd sent, on two occasions, by Adams's Express to New-York sums of \$50,-000 and \$75,000 on his individual account.

TEXAs has burst the bonds of the "tyrannical Union" into which she was received with such democratic huzzas only sixteen years ago. She has enjoyed democratic rule, under Presidents of her own choosing, three fourths of the time, and uninterruptedly for the last half. What has she to complain of ? Will she pay back any of the ten millions our Union gave her for territory she never owned, or of the heavy debts we assumed in her behalf, or of the hundred millions which that disgraceful Mexican war, prosecuted solely for the advantage of Texas, cost the loyal States? Will she reimburse our mail expenses over her vast, thinly settled territory, our military expense in keeping out the Indians and keeping in the negroes, or will she assume a single dollar of the Federal debt? The old reputation of Texas as a refuge for rascals does not hold out a very encouraging prospect.

FORT SUMTER .- Plans have been organized at Washington City to re-enforce Fort Sumter whenever it may be deemed necessary, but, under the present phase of Southern affairs, this contingency will probably not arise soon. It is known positively that Jefferson Davis has recently stated that Forts Pickens and Sumter were not worth the loss of life that must be incurred under the most favorable circumstances, even if the attacks succeed. Now that South Carolina has her point of honor relieved by the action of the Montgomery Convention, no demonstration is expected, and Major Anderson feels no apprehension whatever. He is fully prepared, and is now abundantly supplied with provisions.

SEIZURE OF ARMS .-- The police of New York city, on the 13th inst., seized three boxes from a carman who was about to place them on board the Savannah steamer Huntsville, at they were found to contain 5,000 Minie-rifle cartridges and 2,000 boxes of Sharp's rifles'

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

The final account of Miles S. Spencer, Administrator, 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.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.-The proprietors and Manufacturers of Hostetter's Celebrated Stomath Bitters can appeal with perfect confidence to phy sicians and citizens generally of the United States. because the article has attained a reputation bere tofore unknown. A few facts upon this point will speak more powerfully than volumes of bare asset tion or blazoning puffery. The consumption of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters for the last year a mounted to over a half-million bottles, and from its manifest steady increase in times past, it is ev ident that during the coming year the consump tion will reach near one million bottles. This in mense amount could never have been sold but fo the rare medicinal properties contained in the pre paration, and the sanction of the most prominen physicians in those sections of the country where the article is best known who not only recommen the Bitters to their patients, but are ready at al times to give testimonials to its efficacy in all ca ses 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

is destined to be as enduring as time itself Hostetter's Stomach Bitters have proved a God send to regions where fever and ague and various other bilious complaints have counted their vio 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 ource of unalloyed pleasure. It removes all mor bid matter from the stomach, purifies the blood and imparts renewed vitality to the nervous sys tem. giving it that tone and energy indispensabl for the restoration of health. It operates upon the stomach, liver, and other digestive organi mildly but powerfully, and soon restores then to a condition essential to the healthy discharge of the functions of nature

Elderly persons may use the Bitters daily as pe directions on the bottle, and they will find it a stimulant peculiarly adapted to comfort declining years, as it is pleasant to the palate, invigoration to the bowels, excellent as a tonic, and rejuvena ting generally. We have evidence of thousand

of aged men and women who have experienced the benefit of using this preparation while suffer ing from stomach derangements and general de bility; acting under the advice of physician they have abandoned all deleterious drugs and fairly tested the merits of this article. A fe words to the gentler sex. There are certain pe riods when their cares are so harrassing that man] of them sink under the trial. The relation of m ther and child is so absorbingly tender, that the mother, especially if she be young. is apt to for got her own health in the extreme anxiety for her infant. Should the period for maternity arriv during the summer season, the wear of body and mind is generally aggravated. Here, then, is i necessity for a stimulant to recuperate the ener gies of the system, and enable the mother to beat up under her exhausting trials and responsibility ties. Nursing mothers generally prefer the Bit-

ters 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 ague, caused by malaria, diarrhona, dysentery, in digestion, loss of appetite, and all diseases or de rangements 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 Bit-

any of the many imitations or counterfeits, but ask