

RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.



S. B. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., MARCH 6, 1861.

MR. LINCOLN'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS is a patriotic, conciliatory, statesman-like document. It is mild, yet firm, decided and explicit, and will command itself to all impartial men. It will be found on the next page of this paper.

THE DEMOCRACY "BACKING DOWN."

Within the space of a fortnight, the Democratic politicians have exhibited unmistakable signs of "backing down" from the position they assumed at the outbreak of the excitement which has for nearly four months distracted our country. No matter what may have been the primary cause of the trouble, it became apparent at an early day that the leaders of that party were determined to make, if possible, a large stock of political capital out of it, by "coercing" Congress, with threats of disunion and civil war, into some pet plan of adjustment. As the so-called "Crittenden Amendment" embraced the territorial policy set forth in the Breckinridge platform, they immediately advocated its adoption with an ardor well calculated to create the impression that love for the Union, instead of devotion to party, was the motive which impelled them to espouse it so heartily; and so long as the faintest hope was entertained of carrying that or a similar plan, they adhered to it with remarkable tenacity. At last, however, the conviction that no such hazardous measure could prevail seemed to force itself upon their minds, and since then they have receded step by step in their unreasonable demands until they profess a friendship for the substitute of Mr. Franklin, adopted by the Peace Conference before its adjournment—a proposition which, six weeks ago, they would have treated with disdain and contempt. Having thus completely backed down, the Democratic politicians are now engaged in the somewhat difficult task of making their followers believe that the new President and his party are going over to their views—an idea too absurd to require contradiction. The truth is, they feel that Mr. Lincoln is proving himself what his supporters during the campaign contended he was—a conservative, patriotic statesman—and that his Administration is likely to be one of the most popular since that of Washington. They are shrewd enough to see, if anything like a fair opportunity is afforded him, that he will so conduct affairs as to wipe out the foul slander that the Republican party is "sectional," and its object the "abolition of slavery everywhere"—that he will convince the South as well as the North that it is a National organization, with no intention of interfering with slavery in the States, but merely seeking to carry out the principles of the founders of the Republic by lawful and constitutional means. For our own part we always had and still have the fullest confidence in Mr. Lincoln in all respects; and it is gratifying to now hear the Democratic leaders speaking in moderate, if not actually in commendatory terms of him.

A PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

When the friends of Lincoln and Hamilton promised to the people of Pennsylvania a protective tariff, they did not count without their host. The Morrill Tariff bill had already passed the lower House of Congress, and it contained the full measure of encouragement for domestic industry desired by the manufacturing interests. The Chicago Convention unhesitatingly adopted the policy of protection as one of its cardinal principles, as vital as any pertaining to the territories. Upon this test we entered the canvass, and upon it our commonwealth was borne triumphantly upon the waves of a great revolution. We have now witnessed the fulfillment of our pledge. The Morrill Tariff bill has passed both houses of Congress in the same concurrent shape, and having received the signature of the President, has become one of the laws of the land. How greatly we rejoice at this we need not say. It is a matter we have never lost sight of, even when it seemed to have passed completely away from the public mind, to be superseded by other more exciting topics. It never could have been brought forward again so prominently as to achieve success but for the stand assumed by our noble State. We have fought this great battle at times almost alone. While other States were deeply interested in protection, they have appeared to set more value upon questions affecting the institutions of distant and unpopulated territories. Success has come suddenly and brilliantly, and over it there should be a sound of rejoicing all over Pennsylvania, and indeed, wherever American industry has friends.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

HARRISBURG, FEB. 28, 1861.

FRIEND ROW:—The House of Representatives yesterday passed a bill appropriating \$30,000 for the relief of the Kansas sufferers. Mr. Gordon, who is one of the most active and influential members of the House, made a strong speech in defence of the bill. It will pass the Senate also, without doubt. The bill for the erection of a boom at Jersey Shore is not receiving the attention it should from Clearfield. The members—few of whom know anything about the effect the erection of booms has on the navigation—regard the Jersey Shore boom question a fight between the capitalists of that place and those of Williamsport—a mere local fight—and as the latter has been granted the privilege of erecting booms it is thought but fair to place Jersey Shore on an equal footing in this respect. They are not generally aware that there are greater interests affected. Messrs. Hall, Gordon and Lawrence will, however, do the best they can to defeat it; but they fear that, unless our Clearfield friends take more interest in the matter, their efforts will prove unavailing.

THE BASIS OF ADJUSTMENT.

We submit the entire series of resolutions reported by the Committee of thirty-three, as they passed the House of Representatives on the 27th, with Mr. Corwin's amendment, which was adopted on the 28th:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this committee, the existing discontents among the Southern people, and the growing hostility among them to the Federal Government, are greatly to be regretted; and that, whether such discontents and hostility are without just cause or not, any reasonable, proper and constitutional remedies, and more specific and effectual guarantees of their peculiar rights and interests as recognized by the Constitution, necessary to preserve the peace of the country and the perpetuity of the Union, should be promptly and cheerfully granted. Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all attempts on the part of the Legislatures of any of the States to obstruct or hinder the recovery and surrender of fugitives from service or labor are in derogation of the Constitution of the United States, inconsistent with the comity and good neighborhood that should prevail among the several States, and dangerous to the peace of the Union. Resolved, That the several States be respectfully requested to cause their statutes to be revised, with a view to ascertain if any of them are in conflict with or tend to embarrass or hinder the execution of the laws of the United States, made in pursuance of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States for the delivering up of persons held to labor by the laws of any State and escaping therefrom; and the Senate and House of Representatives earnestly request that all enactments having such tendency be forthwith repealed, as required by a just sense of constitutional obligations, and by a due regard for the peace of the Republic; and the President of the United States is requested to communicate these resolutions to the Governors of the several States, with a request that they will lay the same before the Legislatures thereof respectively. Resolved, That we recognize slavery as now existing in fifteen of the United States by the laws and laws of those States; and we recognize no authority, legally or otherwise, outside of a State where it so exists, to interfere with slavery in such States, in disregard of the rights of their owners or the peace of society. Resolved, That we recognize the justice and propriety of a faithful execution of the Constitution, and laws made in pursuance thereof, on the subject of fugitive slaves, or fugitives from service or labor, and discontinuance all mobs or hindrances to the execution of such laws, and that citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States. Resolved, That we recognize no such conflicting elements in its composition, or sufficient cause from any source, for a dissolution of this government; that we were not sent here to destroy, but to sustain and harmonize the institutions of the country, and to see that equal justice is done to all parts of the same; and finally, to perpetuate its existence on terms of equality and justice to all the States. Resolved, That the faithful observance, on the part of all the States, of all their constitutional obligations to each other and to the Federal Government, is essential to the peace of the country. Resolved, That it is the duty of the Federal Government to enforce the Federal laws, protect the Federal property, and preserve the Union of these States. Resolved, That each State be requested to revise its statutes, and, if necessary, to amend the same so as to conform without legislation to the Congress, to citizens of other States traveling therein the same protection as citizens of such States enjoy; and also to protect the citizens of other States traveling or sojourning therein against popular violence or illegal summary punishment, without trial in due form of law for imputed crimes. Resolved, That each State be also respectfully requested to enact such laws as will prevent and punish any and every attempt in such State to recognize or set on foot the lawless invasion of any other State or Territory. Resolved, That the President be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing resolutions to the Governors of the several States, with a request that they be communicated to their respective Legislatures. Resolved, That as there are no propositions from any quarter to interfere with slavery in the District of Columbia, or in places under the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress, and situated within the limits of the States that permit the holding of slaves, or to interfere with the inter-State slave trade, this Committee does not deem it necessary to take action on those subjects. The joint resolution for the amendment of the Constitution, reported by the Committee of thirty-three, is as follows: Be it resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the said Constitution, viz: ARTICLE XII. That no amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give Congress the power to abolish or interfere, within any of the States, with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or servitude by the laws of the said State. The resolutions were adopted by a vote of 135 yeas to 53 nays; the proposed amendment of the Constitution by 133 yeas to 65 nays, being a two-thirds vote. A recommendation for a National Convention was voted down—109 to 74. The Kellogg Proposition went under by 158 to 23. The Crittenden Compromise failed by 118 to 80. After the rejection of various amendments, the Senate, on the morning of the 4th, adopted the above resolutions by a vote of 24 yeas to 12 nays.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

It is with infinite pleasure that we are enabled to announce to the country that the prospect of peace and quiet being restored throughout the country is brightening daily. Ever since the presence of President Lincoln in Washington city confidence is being restored, and through his influence the Illinois delegation in the Peace Convention from that State were induced to vote for the proposition finally adopted. Our own State, too, had its noble advocates of peace, without degrading the Republican party, in the persons of ex-Gov. Pollock and Thos. E. Franklin. The former, in particular, worked day and night, for the restoration of peace and tranquility from the confusion and troubles brought about by the Democratic party. It will at once be observed that even before our party got into power they accomplished more towards restoring peace and harmony in this nation than the Democrats were able or willing to do. Give President Lincoln six months trial and we feel sanguine that our country will flourish more than ever.

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The "Democratic" State Convention which met at Harrisburg on the 21st ult., appointed a committee of thirty-three, headed by that old foxy politician, Judge Ellis Lewis, to carry the resolutions to Washington and present them to the President. They proceeded thither and called on the President and Vice President, Gen. Cass, Mr. Crittenden, Speaker Pennington, and others, some one of the committee letting off a speech at each distinguished gentleman. A correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer relates the following: "They proceeded to the residence of Hon. Lewis Cass, where a very touching and impressive scene took place. Mr. McMillan spoke of the resolutions as being the expression of the platform of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, and in reply to his remarks concerning the resolution denying the power of the Government to use force to maintain its integrity, Gen. Cass said that he could not stand upon such a platform, as he believed the arm of the Federal Government was strong enough to prevent treason, call it secession or anything else."

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REGISTER'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following accounts have been examined and passed by me, and remain of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors, and all others in any way interested, and will be presented to the next Orleans County Court, Clearfield county, to be held at the 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 chattels, rights and credits which were of Hannah Spencer, late of Penn'twp. 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, rights and credits which were of John and Mary Ann, late of Penn'twp. of the township of Pike, in the county of Clearfield, deceased. The final account of Miles S. Spencer, Administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of Hannah Spencer, late of Penn'twp. of the township of Clearfield, 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'twp. of the township of Clearfield, deceased. JAMES W. HULL, Register. Clearfield, Pa., February 13, 1861.

LICENSE NOTICE.

The following named persons have filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Clearfield county, their Petitions for License at the March Session, 1861, agreeably to Act of Assembly of March 25, 1855, entitled "An Act to regulate the sale of intoxicating Liquors," &c. Henry Goodlander, Tavern, Brady township. R. W. Moore, Tavern, Brady township. Henry Waple, Tavern, Boggs township. Edward Albert, Tavern, Boggs township. George Sander, Tavern, Clearfield borough. David Johnston, Tavern, Clearfield borough. Daniel M. Weaver, Tavern, Clearfield borough. Benjamin Bloom, Tavern, Clearfield borough. Wm. A. Mason, Tavern, Clearfield borough. Isaac Bloom, Tavern, Clearfield borough. John Jordan, Tavern, Guelch township. David Smith, Tavern, Knox township. W. M. Anderson, Tavern, Penn township. John Sheerer, Tavern, Union township. Isaac Bloom, Tavern, Covington township. Benjamin Sawyer, Tavern, Covington township. Wm'f. Worrall, Tavern, Chest township. John Sulfridge, Tavern, Guelch township. W. Woodward, Tavern, Huston township. J. Haines, Tavern, Decatur township. E. H. P. Bellinger, Tavern, Clearfield township. Valentine Hoffman, Tavern, Covington township. Jacob Cook, Tavern, Morris township. Wm. M. Merrill, Tavern, Morris township. William Reed, Tavern, Brady township. George Sander, Tavern, Clearfield borough. Leopold Bronson, Tavern, Covington township. Richard Mosser, Tavern, Clearfield borough. Nicholas Verbeck, Tavern, Covington township. JOHN L. CUTLER, Clerk. Clearfield, Pa., February 13, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of a writ of *certus* of said county, I have caused to be sold, in and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Clearfield, on MONDAY THE 13TH DAY OF MARCH, 1861, the following described Real Estate, to-wit: A certain tract of land situate in Bradford township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded on the east by lands of Kitchen, on the west by lands of H. Bumgardner, on the south by lands of Nepp and Kainne, on the north by lands of George Taylor, containing one hundred acres and allowance, more or less, and about thirty-five acres cleared, with hewed log house and double log barn erected thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of David Turner. Also a certain tract of land situate in Graham township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded on the east by John Holt, on the north by John Holt, on the west by Fowall, and on the south by the turnpike, containing 41 acres, with small log cabin in house and round stable erected thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of David Turner. Also by virtue of a writ of *alias levare Facias*, directed to me, I have caused to be sold, in and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Clearfield, on MONDAY THE 13TH DAY OF MARCH, 1861, the following described Real Estate, to-wit: A certain tract of land situate in Bradford township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded on the east by lands of Kitchen, on the west by lands of H. Bumgardner, on the south by lands of Nepp and Kainne, on the north by lands of George Taylor, containing one hundred acres and allowance, more or less, and about thirty-five acres cleared, with hewed log house and double log barn erected thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of David Turner. Also a certain tract of land situate in Graham township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded on the east by John Holt, on the north by John Holt, on the west by Fowall, and on the south by the turnpike, containing 41 acres, with small log cabin in house and round stable erected thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of David Turner. Sheriff's Office, Clearfield, Feb. 27, 1861.

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS? DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE? DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE? BELLINGHAM'S CELEBRATED STIMULATING ONGUENT FOR THE WHISKERS AND HAIR. The subscribers take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of the United States, that they have obtained the Agency for, and are now enabled to offer to the American public, the above justly celebrated and well renowned article. THE STIMULATING ONGUENT is prepared by Dr. C. P. Bellingham, an eminent physician of London, and is warranted to bring out a thick set of Whiskers or a Mustache, in from 3 to 6 weeks. This article is the only one of the kind used by the French, and in London and Paris it is in universal use. It is a beautiful, economical, soothing, yet stimulating compound, acting as if by magic upon the roots, causing a beautiful growth of luxuriant hair. If applied to the scalp, it will cure baldness, and cause to spring up in place of the bald spots a fine growth of new hair. Applied according to directions, it will turn red or tow hair dark, and restore gray hair to its original color, leaving it soft, smooth, and flexible. The "Onguents" is an indispensable article in every gentleman's toilet, and after one week's use they would not for any consideration be without it. The subscribers are the only Agents for the article in the United States, to whom all orders must be addressed. Price One Dollar a box—sold by all Druggists and Dealers; or a box of the "Onguents" (warranted to have the desired effect) will be sent free by mail, if the price of postage is sent. Apply to or address, HORACE L. HEGEMAN & CO., Druggists &c. Feb. 27-6m. 21 William Street, New York.

50 YOUNG LADIES WANTED.

50 YOUNG LADIES WANTED. To examine and reduce the large stock of Dress Goods, just received at MASSOP'S FLOUR. A good article for sale at the store of WM. F. IRWIN, Clearfield, Pa.

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By virtue of a writ of *certus* of said county, I have caused to be sold, in and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Clearfield, on MONDAY THE 13TH DAY OF MARCH, 1861, the following described Real Estate, to-wit: A certain tract of land situate in Bradford township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded on the east by lands of Kitchen, on the west by lands of H. Bumgardner, on the south by lands of Nepp and Kainne, on the north by lands of George Taylor, containing one hundred acres and allowance, more or less, and about thirty-five acres cleared, with hewed log house and double log barn erected thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of David Turner. Also a certain tract of land situate in Graham township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded on the east by John Holt, on the north by John Holt, on the west by Fowall, and on the south by the turnpike, containing 41 acres, with small log cabin in house and round stable erected thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of David Turner. Also by virtue of a writ of *alias levare Facias*, directed to me, I have caused to be sold, in and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Clearfield, on MONDAY THE 13TH DAY OF MARCH, 1861, the following described Real Estate, to-wit: A certain tract of land situate in Bradford township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded on the east by lands of Kitchen, on the west by lands of H. Bumgardner, on the south by lands of Nepp and Kainne, on the north by lands of George Taylor, containing one hundred acres and allowance, more or less, and about thirty-five acres cleared, with hewed log house and double log barn erected thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of David Turner. Also a certain tract of land situate in Graham township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded on the east by John Holt, on the north by John Holt, on the west by Fowall, and on the south by the turnpike, containing 41 acres, with small log cabin in house and round stable erected thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of David Turner. Sheriff's Office, Clearfield, Feb. 27, 1861.

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS? DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE? DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE? BELLINGHAM'S CELEBRATED STIMULATING ONGUENT FOR THE WHISKERS AND HAIR. The subscribers take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of the United States, that they have obtained the Agency for, and are now enabled to offer to the American public, the above justly celebrated and well renowned article. THE STIMULATING ONGUENT is prepared by Dr. C. P. Bellingham, an eminent physician of London, and is warranted to bring out a thick set of Whiskers or a Mustache, in from 3 to 6 weeks. This article is the only one of the kind used by the French, and in London and Paris it is in universal use. It is a beautiful, economical, soothing, yet stimulating compound, acting as if by magic upon the roots, causing a beautiful growth of luxuriant hair. If applied to the scalp, it will cure baldness, and cause to spring up in place of the bald spots a fine growth of new hair. Applied according to directions, it will turn red or tow hair dark, and restore gray hair to its original color, leaving it soft, smooth, and flexible. The "Onguents" is an indispensable article in every gentleman's toilet, and after one week's use they would not for any consideration be without it. The subscribers are the only Agents for the article in the United States, to whom all orders must be addressed. Price One Dollar a box—sold by all Druggists and Dealers; or a box of the "Onguents" (warranted to have the desired effect) will be sent free by mail, if the price of postage is sent. Apply to or address, HORACE L. HEGEMAN & CO., Druggists &c. Feb. 27-6m. 21 William Street, New York.

50 YOUNG LADIES WANTED.

50 YOUNG LADIES WANTED. To examine and reduce the large stock of Dress Goods, just received at MASSOP'S FLOUR. A good article for sale at the store of WM. F. IRWIN, Clearfield, Pa.

THE BASIS OF ADJUSTMENT.

We submit the entire series of resolutions reported by the Committee of thirty-three, as they passed the House of Representatives on the 27th, with Mr. Corwin's amendment, which was adopted on the 28th:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this committee, the existing discontents among the Southern people, and the growing hostility among them to the Federal Government, are greatly to be regretted; and that, whether such discontents and hostility are without just cause or not, any reasonable, proper and constitutional remedies, and more specific and effectual guarantees of their peculiar rights and interests as recognized by the Constitution, necessary to preserve the peace of the country and the perpetuity of the Union, should be promptly and cheerfully granted. Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all attempts on the part of the Legislatures of any of the States to obstruct or hinder the recovery and surrender of fugitives from service or labor are in derogation of the Constitution of the United States, inconsistent with the comity and good neighborhood that should prevail among the several States, and dangerous to the peace of the Union. Resolved, That the several States be respectfully requested to cause their statutes to be revised, with a view to ascertain if any of them are in conflict with or tend to embarrass or hinder the execution of the laws of the United States, made in pursuance of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States for the delivering up of persons held to labor by the laws of any State and escaping therefrom; and the Senate and House of Representatives earnestly request that all enactments having such tendency be forthwith repealed, as required by a just sense of constitutional obligations, and by a due regard for the peace of the Republic; and the President of the United States is requested to communicate these resolutions to the Governors of the several States, with a request that they will lay the same before the Legislatures thereof respectively. Resolved, That we recognize slavery as now existing in fifteen of the United States by the laws and laws of those States; and we recognize no authority, legally or otherwise, outside of a State where it so exists, to interfere with slavery in such States, in disregard of the rights of their owners or the peace of society. Resolved, That we recognize the justice and propriety of a faithful execution of the Constitution, and laws made in pursuance thereof, on the subject of fugitive slaves, or fugitives from service or labor, and discontinuance all mobs or hindrances to the execution of such laws, and that citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States. Resolved, That we recognize no such conflicting elements in its composition, or sufficient cause from any source, for a dissolution of this government; that we were not sent here to destroy, but to sustain and harmonize the institutions of the country, and to see that equal justice is done to all parts of the same; and finally, to perpetuate its existence on terms of equality and justice to all the States. Resolved, That the faithful observance, on the part of all the States, of all their constitutional obligations to each other and to the Federal Government, is essential to the peace of the country. Resolved, That it is the duty of the Federal Government to enforce the Federal laws, protect the Federal property, and preserve the Union of these States. Resolved, That each State be requested to revise its statutes, and, if necessary, to amend the same so as to conform without legislation to the Congress, to citizens of other States traveling therein the same protection as citizens of such States enjoy; and also to protect the citizens of other States traveling or sojourning therein against popular violence or illegal summary punishment, without trial in due form of law for imputed crimes. Resolved, That each State be also respectfully requested to enact such laws as will prevent and punish any and every attempt in such State to recognize or set on foot the lawless invasion of any other State or Territory. Resolved, That the President be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing resolutions to the Governors of the several States, with a request that they be communicated to their respective Legislatures. Resolved, That as there are no propositions from any quarter to interfere with slavery in the District of Columbia, or in places under the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress, and situated within the limits of the States that permit the holding of slaves, or to interfere with the inter-State slave trade, this Committee does not deem it necessary to take action on those subjects. The joint resolution for the amendment of the Constitution, reported by the Committee of thirty-three, is as follows: Be it resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the said Constitution, viz: ARTICLE XII. That no amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give Congress the power to abolish or interfere, within any of the States, with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or servitude by the laws of the said State. The resolutions were adopted by a vote of 135 yeas to 53 nays; the proposed amendment of the Constitution by 133 yeas to 65 nays, being a two-thirds vote. A recommendation for a National Convention was voted down—109 to 74. The Kellogg Proposition went under by 158 to 23. The Crittenden Compromise failed by 118 to 80. After the rejection of various amendments, the Senate, on the morning of the 4th, adopted the above resolutions by a vote of 24 yeas to 12 nays.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

It is with infinite pleasure that we are enabled to announce to the country that the prospect of peace and quiet being restored throughout the country is brightening daily. Ever since the presence of President Lincoln in Washington city confidence is being restored, and through his influence the Illinois delegation in the Peace Convention from that State were induced to vote for the proposition finally adopted. Our own State, too, had its noble advocates of peace, without degrading the Republican party, in the persons of ex-Gov. Pollock and Thos. E. Franklin. The former, in particular, worked day and night, for the restoration of peace and tranquility from the confusion and troubles brought about by the Democratic party. It will at once be observed that even before our party got into power they accomplished more towards restoring peace and harmony in this nation than the Democrats were able or willing to do. Give President Lincoln six months trial and we feel sanguine that our country will flourish more than ever.

A SEVERE REBUKE.

The "Democratic" State Convention which met at Harrisburg on the 21st ult., appointed a committee of thirty-three, headed by that old foxy politician, Judge Ellis Lewis, to carry the resolutions to Washington and present them to the President. They proceeded thither and called on the President and Vice President, Gen. Cass, Mr. Crittenden, Speaker Pennington, and others, some one of the committee letting off a speech at each distinguished gentleman. A correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer relates the following: "They proceeded to the residence of Hon. Lewis Cass, where a very touching and impressive scene took place. Mr. McMillan spoke of the resolutions as being the expression of the platform of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, and in reply to his remarks concerning the resolution denying the power of the Government to use force to maintain its integrity, Gen. Cass said that he could not stand upon such a platform, as he believed the arm of the Federal Government was strong enough to prevent treason, call it secession or anything else."

THE BODUGGER.

THIS wonderful article, just patented, is something entirely new, and never before offered to agents. It is wanted everywhere. Full particulars sent on application to Address SHAW & CLARK, March 6, 1861-ly. Biddeford, Maine.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following accounts have been examined and passed by me, and remain of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors, and all others in any way interested, and will be presented to the next Orleans County Court, Clearfield county, to be held at the 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 chattels, rights and credits which were of Hannah Spencer, late of Penn'twp. 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, rights and credits which were of John and Mary Ann, late of Penn'twp. of the township of Pike, in the county of Clearfield, deceased. The final account of Miles S. Spencer, Administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of Hannah Spencer, late of Penn'twp. of the township of Clearfield, 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'twp. of the township of Clearfield, deceased. JAMES W. HULL, Register. Clearfield, Pa., February 13, 1861.

LICENSE NOTICE.

The following named persons have filed in the office of the Clerk of the