# THE RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL,

#### CLIPPINGS AND FCRIBBLINGS

BANKRUPTCY M

THE JOURNAL.

CLEARFIELD, PA., MARCH 6, 1861.

on our list, and orders for new subscriptions will have to be accompanied by the Cash.

A. M. HILLS desires to notify his friends and

patrons that he will be in his office in Clear-

field, (opposite the Clearfield House,) until

after the June Court, with the exception of

the second week in May. Persons desiring

his services will do well to call before that

The Farmer and Gardener, and the Ameri-

can Bee Journal, for March, have been receiv-

ed. These standard publications are issued by

A. M. Spangler & Co., 25 North Sixth street,

Philadelphia, at prices which place them with-

in reach of every Farmer and Apiarian. Both

of them, together with a handsome Premium

Book, are furnished at \$1.50 per annum. This

we believe to be cheaper than any similar pub-

lications in the country, and ought to secure

for them an immense circulation. Those who

desire to see them can obtain specimen copies

without charge, by addressing the publishers.

THE RIVER, RAFTING, &C .- Last Thursday

the next morning the freshet had reached a

good running stage. On Friday "rafting-in"

as vigorously as usual. On Sunday and Mon-

day a number of rafts passed down, but on

there is no doubt that an effort is being made

by eastern speculators to control the market

and reduce the rates as much as possible.

This has induced some of our lumbermen to

hold back their rafts, and unless there is a

prospect of paying prices, it is quite probable

that a considerable quantity of the timber now

on the river banks will not be moved at all.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY IN LYCOMING CO., PA.

From the Williamsport Bulletin, March 2.

To-day it is storming and freezing hard.

time.

February 27th, 1861-3t.

CF Still about-old winter. His breath was quite frigid yesterday. THow to make people acknowledge the

ern-tread on their toes. REMOVAL .- On the 1st of April. the "Raftsman's TA nut for the times .- Who was Chest

Journal" office will be removed to the second sto-ry of Graham's new brick building. on Market street. nearly opposite the "Mansion House." nut's political progenitor ? A. Burr. TTMrs. Partington says there must be some

kin between poets and pullets, for they are Look Our .- Most of our subscribers are prompt both chanting their lays. paying ones; but we have a few who are tardy or indifferent in this respect. "After rafting" the names of good subscribers only will be retained

We don't think that South Carolina has any warrant for her conduct, but she evidently has a good deal of war-rant.

OF The question in Louisiana is not now whether a man is "right on the goose," but is he "right on the pelican ?"

OF A brother lawyer once told Saxe that a beard was unprofessional. "Right," said Saxe, "a lawyer cannot be too barefaced."

CFReported-that negotiations are on foot with Spalding, to stick the Democratic party together with 'prepared glue.' 'It mends hobby horses', why not the Democracy ?

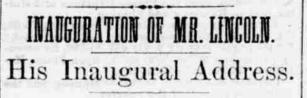
One of the financial writers in NewYork says: "Rates of interest are very irregular, and governed more by taste and feeling than by any ordinary rules of quotation."

OF The Memphis Appeal says that the four years of Mr. Lincoln's administration will be the "reign of steel." The four years of Mr. Buchanan's have been the reign of stealing. TPreparing to leave the State-the Germans in the interior of Texas, on account of secession. The most of them will go to Central America, particularly to the plateaus of Nicaragua.

OFA widow lady, sitting by a cheerful fire in a meditative mood, shortly after her husband's decease, sighed out . "Poor tellow how he did like a good fire. I hope he has gone the water in the river commenced rising and where they keep good fires !"

OFStated-by Slobkins, that the cannon with which South Carolina intends to destroy was commenced, but the work was not pushed the Union is Bu-chanan, the 'Norwich Bulletin' responds : "Yes, and that's the cannon everybody wants to see discharged."

17In a fix-the beautiful and accomplished Monday night the atmosphere grew cold and wife of Judge Douglas, who, a newspaper cotemporary says, made a wager of \$100, prior vesterday morning some snow fell, giving a to the late election, that she would sleep with sudden check to the running of rafts, and the next President of the United States. We causing the water to fall rapidly. There is no think the Judge will prefer to advance the telling at this time what prices will be; but money, and pay the wager.



### DELIVERED MARCH 4th, 1861.

Fellow Citizens of the United States :-In compliance with a custom as old as the Government itself, I appear before you to address you briefly, and to take, in your presence, the oath prescribed by the Coustitution One of the most brutal murders it has ever of the United States to be taken by the Presibeen our lot to record occurred in this place dent before he enters on the execution of his on the night of Monday, the 11th ult. Bar- office. I do not consider it necessary at pres. trust this will not be regarded as a menace ney Hindley, an Irishman, and a tailor by ent for me to discuss those matters of adminbut only as the declared purpose of the Union, trade, formerly of Philadelphia, killed his istration about which there is no special anxwife, Mary Hindley. They resided on the lety or excitement. Apprehension seems to tain it. In doing this there need be no bloodbank of the river, corner of Front street and exist among the people of the Southern Pine alley, a short distance above Pine street, States, that by the accession of a Republican less it be forced upon the National authority. Administration, their property and their peace and personal security are to be endangered. dictory replies as to her whereabouts soon There has never been any reasonable cause for such apprehension. Indeed, the most ample evidence to the contrary has all the while existed and been open to their inspection. It is found in nearly all the published speeches of him who now addresses you. 1 do but quote from one of these speeches when so great and so universal as to prevent compe-I declare that "I have no purpose, directly or | tent resident citizens from holding Federal ofindirectly, to interfere with the institution of fices, there shall be no attempt to force obnoxslavery in the States where it exists, I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so. Those who nominated the government to enforce the exercise of and elected me did so with the full knowledge these officers, the attempt to do so would be that I had made this and many similar declarations, and had never recanted them. And all, that I deem it better to forego for a time more than this, they placed in the platform | the uses of such officers. for my acceptance, as a law to themselves and

bide by all these acts which stand unrepealed than to violate any of them, trusting to find impunity in having them held to be unconstitutional.

It is scarcely seventy-two years since the first inauguration of a President under our National Constitution. During that period fifteen different and greatly distinguished citizens have in succession administered the executive branch of the Government. They have conducted it through many perils, and generally with great success. Yet with all this scope for precedent, I now enter upon the same task for the brief constitutional term of four years, under great and peculiar difficulty. A disruption of the Federal Union, heretofore only menaced, is now formidably attempted. I hold that in contemplation of universal law and of the Constitution, the union of these States is perpetual. Perpetuity is implied, if not expressed, in the fundamental laws of all national governments. It is safe to assert that the Government proper never had a provision in its organic law for its own termination. I shall continue to execute all the express provisions of our National Constitution, and the Union will endure forever, it being impossible to destroy it except by some action not provided for in the instrument itself. Again, if the

United States be not a government proper, but an association of States in the nature of a contract merely, can it as a contract be peaceably unmade by less than all the parties who made it ? One party to the contract may violate it, or break it, so to speak, but does it not require

all to lawfully rescind it? Descending from these general principles, we find the proposition that in a legal contemplation of the case, Union is perpetual, confirmed by the history of the Union itself. The Union is much older than the Constitution. It was formed in part by the articles of association in 1774. It was matured and continued. by the Declaration of Independence in 1776. It was further matured, and the faith of all the then thirteen States expressly plighted and engaged that it should be perpetual by the articles of confederation in 1778, and finally in 1789. One of the declared objects for ordaining and establishing the Constitution, was to form a more perfect Union ; but if the destruction of the Union by one or by a part only of the States be lawfully possible, the Union is less than before the Constitution ; having lost the vital element of perpetuity, it follows from these views that no State upon its own mere motion can lawfully get out of the Union ; that resolves or ordinances to that effect are legally void, and that acts of violence within any State or States against the authority of the United States, are insurrectionary or revolu-

tionary, according to circumstances. I therefore consider that in view of the Constitution and laws the Union is unbroken, and to the extent of my ability I shall take care, as the Constitution expressly enjoins on me, that the laws of the Union be faithfully executed in all the States. Doing that I deem to be only a simple duty on my part, and I shall perform it so far as practicable, unless my rightful masters, the American people, shall withhold the requisite means, or in some au-

hence, arbitrarily secede again, precisely as portions of the present Union now claim to secede from it ? All who cherish disunion sen-

timents are now being educated to the exact identity of interests among the States to compose a new Union as to produce harmony only and prevent renewed secession ? Plainly, the central idea of secession is the essence of anarchy. A majority held in restraint by Constitutional checks and limitations and always changing easily with the deliberate changes of popular opinions and sentiments, is the only true sovereign of a free people. Whoever rejects it, does of necessity fly to anarchy or to despotism. Unanimity is impossible. The rule of a minority as a permanent arrangement, is wholly inadmissable, so that rejecting the majority principle, anarchy and despotism in some form is all that is left.

I do not forget the position assumed by some that Constitutional questions are to be decided by the Supreme Court, nor do I deny that such decisions must be binding in any case upon the parties to a suit as to the object of that suit, while they are also entitled to very high respect and consideration in all parallel cases by all other Departments of the Government. And, while it is obviously posany given case, still the effect following it being limited to that particular case, with the chance that it may be overruled and never become a precedent for other cases, can be better borne than could the evils of a different practice. At the same time the candid citizen must confess, that if the policy of the Government upon the vital questions, effecting the whole people, is to be irrevocably fixed by the decisions of the Supreme Court, the instant they are made in ordinary litigation

between parties in personal actions, the people will have ceased to be their own rulers, having to that extent practically resigned their government into the hands of that eminent tribunal. Nor is there in this view any assault upon the Court or the Judges. It is a duty from which they may not shrink to decide cases properly brought before them, and it is no fault of theirs if others seek to turn

their decisions to political purposes. One section of our country believes that slavery is right, and ought to be extended, while the other believes that it is wrong, and ought not to be extended. This is the only substantial dispute, for the fugitive slave clause of the Constitution, and the law for the suppression of the foreign slave trade, are each as well enforced perhaps as any law ever can be in a community where the moral sense of the people imperfectly supports the law itself. The great body of the people abide by the dry legal obligation in both cases and a few break over in each. This I think cannot be perfectly cured, and it would be worse in both cases

after the separation of the sections than before. The foreign slave trade, now imperfectly suppressed, would be ultimately revived without restriction in one section; while fugitive slaves, now only partially surrendered, would not be surrendered at all by the other. Physically speaking, we cannot separate, we

purpose, and which might not be precisely

States including that of persons held to ser-

vice. To avoid a misconstruction of what I

My Countrymen-One and all, think calmly

and well upon this whole subject. Nothing

valuable can be lost by taking time. If there

reiuse.

Feb.27-3m 439 Fulton Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y. cannot remove our respective sections from each other, nor build an impassable wall between them. A husband and wife may be d of the greatest remedies that has ever been laid bevorced and go out of the presence and beyond fore the public, for Fever and Ague, and which the reach of each other. But the different have received the highest encomiums from the parts of our country cannot do this. They press and the people, is Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach cannot but remain face to face, and an inter-Bitters. Who would endure the tortures arising course either amicable or hostile must continue from this terrible disease, when it can be so easily between them. Is it possible then to make incured ? Who would have sleepless nights, burntercourse more advantageous or more satising fevers and chills, alternately. when a remedy can be obtained for a mere trifle? And yet how factory after separating than before ? Can many families linger out a painful existence unaliens make treaties easier than friends can der this deadly blight, and do nothing but galp make laws? Can treaties be more faithfully down quinine, until it becomes as common as their enforced between aliens than law among daily meals, and yet they are not relieved. None friends? Suppose you go to war, you canbut the foolish and weak would hesitate to procure not fight always, and when, after much loss on these valuable Bitters, and save themselves intense both sides and no gain on either, you cease agony. Sold by druggists and dealers generally evfighting, the identical old questions as to erywhere. TSee advertisement in another column. terms of intercourse are again upon you. This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people that inhabit it. Whenever they On Sunday evening, March 3d, of pneumonia, JAMES W. STRANFORD, of Morris townshall grow weary of the existing government, ship, aged 29 years and 13 days. they can exercise their Constitutionel right of OF Venango papers please copy. amending it, or their revolutionary right to

clal and private stations to conform to and a / minority. For instance, why may not any por- ism, Christianity, and a firm reliance on Him tion of a new Confederacy, a year or two who has never yet forsaken this favored land. are still competent to adjust in the best way all our present difficulties.

> In your hands, my dissatisfied countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous issue of temper of doing this. Is there such perfect civil war. The Government will not assail you. You can have no conflict without being vourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in heaven to destroy the Government, while I shall have the most solemn one to "preserve, protect, and defend it."

I am loth to close. We are not enemies. but friends. We must not be enemies. Tho' passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory stretching from every battle-field and patriot grave to every loving heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be by the better angels of our nature.

During the delivery of the Inaugural, which commenced about half past one o'clock, Mr. incoln was much cheered, especially at any allusion to the Union. President Buchanan and Chief Justice Taney listened with the utmost attention to every word, and at its conclusion the latter administerod the usual oath. sible that such decision may be erroneous in in making which Mr. Lincoln was vociferously cheered. The Chief Justice seemed very much agitated, and his hands shook very perceptibly with emotion. The inauguration of to-day makes the eighth ceremony of the kind at which Justice Tancy has officiated, having administered the oath successively to Presidents Van Buren, Tyler, Polk, Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce, Buchanan and Lincoln. The ceremony was exceedingly impressive. At the conclusion of the inauguration ceremonies the President was escorted to the Senate Chamber, thence to his carriage ; and the military forming as in the procession of the morning, accompanied him, with the Committee of Arrangements, to the White House. Everything passed off peaceably.

> MR. ROBT. E. WATSON, is now in this couny, soliciting aid for the starving people in Kansas. Mr. Watson was formerly a resident of our county, and is well known here. ----

JUSTICES of the Peace who intend lifting their Commissions must give notice to the Prothonotary within 30 days from election.

A CARD TO THE SUFFERING .- The Rev. William Cosgrove, while laboring as a miss onary in Jupan was cured of Consumption, when all other means had failed, by a recipe obtained from a learned physician residing in the great city of Jeddo. This recipe has cured great numbers who were sufering from Consumption, Bronchitis, Sora Throat, oughs and Colds, and the debility and nervous epression caused by these disorders. Desirous f benefitting others, I will send this recipe, which I have brought home with me, to all who need it, free of charge. Address REV. WM. Cosgnove.

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DMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.-Letters A of Administration on the Estate of Joseph Cad-wallader. late of Bradford township, dec'd, hav-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 J. M. ADAMS, settlement. Clearfield, Feb. 20, 1861-6t. Administrator.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.-Lettera Testa-mentary on the Estate of John Weld. Jr., late of Beccaria township. Clearfield county. Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them

properly authenticated for sottlement. THEODORE WELD, February 6, 1861-6tp. Executor

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.-Letters of Administration de bonis nazi on the Estate of George Dillon, late of Beccaria tp., Clearfield co., Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are equired to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement

THEODORE WELD. February 6, 1861-2t Administrator.

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE .- Letters of Administration on the Estate of John Young, late of Burnside township, Clearfield co., Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment and those aving claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement. SAMUEL SEBRING.

February 6, 1861-6tp. Administrator.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE .- Letters Testa-mentary on the Estate of John Dillon, late of Beccaria township, Clearfield county, Penn'a, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement

JAMES H. HEGARTY, of Beccaria, JAMES A. HEGARTY, of Guelich. February 6, 1861-6tp. Executors

TOHN ODELL, UPHOLSTERER AND CARRIAGE TRIMMER, Located at A. H Shaw's Mills, one mile East of Clearfield Boro' Respectfully informs the citizens of Clearfield and adjoining counties, that he is at all times prepared to manufacture, at the shortest notice. Hair, 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 Upholstery, and makes cords or Masons tracing lines. of any thickness or length. T Country produce, orn husks, or cash taken in exchange for work. Orders left with any of the merchanis of Clear-field Boro', will be promptly attended to jan9-61

## NEW DRUG STORE.

The subscribers have opened a full and com-lete assortment of D H U G S in the new brick uilding of Dr. Woods, on the corner of Locust 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 CHILLS AND FEVER ! CHILLS AND FEVER !!-One | not absent on professional business. A separat room for consultation is attached to the Store, where patients may be examined privately. Every article usually found in such an estab-lishment will be kept on hand, and sold at greatly reduced prices. Terms being strictly Cash will enable them to offer inducements in the way of prices. Physicians will be supplied at a small percentage overcost and carriage. Their orders are solicited. Every article sold will be pure and of the WOODS & BARRETT. best quality Clearfield, Pa., February 13, 1861-tf.

thoritative manner direct the contrary. I

in a house belonging to Johann Beck. The absence of Mrs. Hindley, and Barney's contrabegan to excite suspicion. No clue, however, was found, by which to unravel the mystery; until the next week. One of the officers visited the house, and found a lot of feathers which had apparently been emptied from a bed, and Hindley could not satisfactorily explain what had become of the ticks. On Friday, the 22d eleven days after the woman was missed, three empty bed and bolster ticks were found on the bank of the river, where they had apparently been washed up by the ice flood. These were much stained with blood. After dark they were removed to the office of Justice Montgomery, who, with the aid of the police, was busily but silently engaged in ferreting out the mystery. A warrant was then issued for Barney Hirdley, and on Saturday morning he was arrested by officers Coder and Sloan, and brought before Squire Montgomery, but by request of the District Attorney he was committed to jail to await a further development of facts in the case. On the same day the officers made an examination of Hindley's residence, with the view of eliciting other facts. A number of blood stains were found about the house, on the floor and in the child's cradle. The feathers in the house appeared to be of the same kind with the few that remained in the bloody tick found at the river. Hindley's little son, a boy about 9 or 10 years of age, was questioned as to what had become of his mother, but nothing conclusive was obtained from him, further than that he appeared to be governed by some undefined fear and would burst into tears when questioned, and said that he never expected to see his mother again. The search was continued during Saturday night and Sunday morning, hundreds of excited people participating in it and thronging around the house. The river was dragged, and the ice piled along the shore was examined, but in vain. About noon on Sunday the body was found by A. Harvey, Esq., and others aiding him. It was buried in the woodshed back of the house, about two feet under the ground, and the wood was piled upon it. The body of the victim was carried into the house and laid upon her husband's tailoring bench near the front window, through which the broken head and cut throat could be plainly seen. The report spread like wildfire through the whole town, and crowds, of old and young, male and female, poured in from all directions to see this damning evidence of the prisoner's guilt. While these things were going on at the house by the river, another bloody scene in this terrible tragedy took place at the jail where the murderer was confined. In the forenoon Hindley succeded in borrowing a Fazor from another prisoner, with the avowed intention of shaving himself. With this hecut his throat, nearly severing his windpipe. The act was almost immediately discovered, and physicians were sent for, who sewed up the wound. Thinking that he was about to die, Hindley then made a full contession of his guilt. He stated that he had killed his wife on the night of Monday, the 11th ult., had put her in a meat barrel in the house, and kept here there until the pext night and then buried her. Numerous reports were circulated to the effect that he had killed his but no such confession was made. The doctor's efforts to save Hindley for sufferance according to law were unavailing, and he died in Tuesday morning, between five and six o'clock, from the effects of the cut in his throat.

rendered as a slave ? And might it not be | tution does not expressly say. From quesbe an object to hurry any of you in hot haste PRESERVATION OF THE HAIR .- Some attendistance west of Litz's foundry, a large stock of well, at the same time, to provide by law for tions of this class spring all our Constitutional tion paid to this item of propriety would avoid to a step which you would never take delibermuch of the Baldness so pravalent in this coun- the enforcement of that clause in the Consti- controversies, and we divide upon them into ately, that object will be frustrated by time. CHAIRS OF ALL KINDS, try. Dr. Bellingham, of London, has immor-talized his name as the inventor of a "Stimu-hating Onguent," which could be as appropri-ate in preventing as in could be as appropriate in preventing as in curing baldness. To eral States." I take the official oath to-day alternative for continuing the Government but sensitive point, the laws of your own framing made in a submitted confident that his chairs are Agenta-Geo. W. Rheem and C. D. Watsun, Clear-Cause a luxuriant growth of beard or whiskers, with no mental reservation and with no pur- acquiescence on the one side or the other. If under it; while the new Administration will made in a substantial and workmanlike manner, field ; John Patton, Curwensville; D. Tyler, Husit is equally certain. Messrs. H. L. Hegeman & Co. now have the active of the active of the other. If it would, to a minority in such case will secret e ather than bave no immediate power, if it would, to a minority in such case will secret e ather than to purchase obsirs should call at once and get DLANKS of all kinds, and Forlace and Lation This equally certain. Messrs. H. L. Hegeman A Co. now have the entire American market. Hence we look for a large increase in hirsute appendages among our young men. See our advertising columns. This equally certain. Messrs. H. L. Hegeman have no inmediate power, if it would, to any hypercritical rules. And while I do not then while I do not any hypercritical rules. And while I do not then while is a precedent which in the out of the out BLANKS of all kinds, and Foolscep and Letter paper, for sale at HARTSWICK'S FLOUR .- A lot of good four on hand and for sale at MERRELL & BIGLER'S. advertising columns.

#### to me, the clear and emphatic resolution which I now read.

Resolved, "That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order or control its own domestic institutions according to its own | The course here indicated will be followed, judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depend. And and in every case and exigency my best diswe denounce the lawless invasion by an arm. ed force of the soil of any State or territory, no matter under what pretext, as amongst the | and a hope of a peaceful solution of the nationgravest of crimes."

I now reiterate these sentiments, and in doing so, I only press upon the public attention the most conclusive evidence of which the case in susceptible-that the property, peace and security of no section are to be in any wise endangered by the new incoming Admin-

istration. I add, too, that all the protection which, consistently with the Constitution and other of its provisions :

"No person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into mission of so fearful a mistake? All profess another, shall, in consequence of any law or to be content in the Union, if all Constitubor may be due."

opinion whether this clause should be enforc- them. ed by National or State authority, but surely

that I will constitutionally defend and mainshed or violence, and there shall be none un: The power confided to me will be used to hold, occupy, and possess the property and places belonging to the government, and to collect the duties on imports, but beyond what may be necessary for these objects there will be no invasion, no using of force against or among the people anywhere. Where hostility to the United States in any interior locality shall be ious strangers among the people for that object, while the strict legal right may exist in so irritating, and so nearly unteasible with

The mails, unless repelled, will continue to dismember or overthrow it. I cannot be ignorant of the fact that many worthy and pabe furnished in all parts of the Union so far as possible. The people everywhere shall have that sense of perfect security which the most tional Constitution amended. While I make no recommendations of amendments, I fully favorable and calm thought and reflection on the part of the Government can give them. recognize the rightful authority of the people over the whole subject, to be exercised in unless current events and experience shall show a modification or change to be proper, ment itself, and I should, under existing circumstances, favor, rather than oppose, a fair cretion shall be exercised according to ciropportunity being afforded the people to act cumstances actually existing, and with a view upon it. 1 will venture to add that to me the Convention mode seems preferable, inasmuch as it allows the amendments to originate with al troubles and the restoration of fraternal sympathies and affections. That there are the people themselves, instead only of permit-

persons in one section or another who seek to ting them to take or reject a proposition origdestroy the Union at all events, and are glad | inated by others not especially chosen for the of any pretext to do it, I will neither affirm nor deny; but if there be such, I need address | such as they would wish to either accept or no word to them.

To those, however, who really love the U nion may I not speak, before entering upon the Laws, can be given, will be cheerfully so grave a matter as the destruction of our given to all the States, when lawfully deman- national fabric with all its benefits, its memded, for whatever cause, as cheerfully to one ories and its hopes? Would it not be wise section as to another. There is much contro- to ascertain previously, why we do so ? Will versy about the delivering of fugitives from | you hazard so desperate a step while there is service or labor. The clause I now read is as any possibility that any portion of the ills you have said, I depart from my purpose not to plainly written in the Constitution, as any fly from, have no real existence? While the speak of particular amendments so far as to certain ills you fly to are greater than all the real ones you fly from, will you risk the com-

regulation therein, be discharged from such | tional rights can be maintained. Is it true service or labor, but shall be delivered up on | then that any right plainly written in the Conclaim of the party to whom such service or la- stitution has been denied ? I think not. of the States. The people themselves can do Happily the human mind is so constituted that this also if they choose ; but the executive, as It is scarcely questioned that this provision no party can reach to the audacity of doing such, has nothing to do with it. His duty is was intended by those who made it for the re- this. Think if you can of a single instance to administer the present Government as it claiming of what we call Fugitive Slaves, and in which a plainly written provision of the came to his hands and to transmit it unimthe intention of the law-giver is the law. All Constitution has ever been denied. If, by the paired by him to his successor. Why should there not be a patient confidence in the ultimembers of Congress swear their support to mere force of numbers, a majority should dethe whole Constitution-to this provision as prive a minority of any clearly written Consti- mate justice of the people ? Is there any betmuch as to any other-to the proposition then | tutional right, it might in a moral point of ter or equal hope in the world? In our presthat slaves whose cases come within the terms view, justify a revolution. It certainly would, ent differences, is either party without faith of of this clause, and "shall be delivered up," if such a right were a vital one. But such is being in the right ? If the Almighty Ruler of their oaths are unanimous. Now if they would not our case. All the vital rights of minori-Nations, with his eternal truth and justice, be make the effort in good temper, could they not, ties and of individuals are so plainly secured on our side of the North, or on yours of the with nearly equal nnanimity, frame and pass to them by affirmations and negations, guar-South, that truth and that justice will surely a law by means of which to keep good that u- antees and prohibitions in the Constitution. prevail by the judgment of this great tribunal, nanimous oath ? There is some difference of that controversies never arise concerning

But no organic law can be framed with a that difference is not a very material one. If provision specifically applicable to every questhe Slave is to be surrendered, it can be of but | tion which may occur in practical administralittle consequence to him or to others, by tion. No foresight can anticipate, nor any which authority it is done. And should any one document of reasonable length contain express in any case be content that his oath shall be provisions for all possible questions. Shall first wife, the present victim being his second, unkept on a merely unsubstantial controversy fugitives from labor be surrendered by Nationas to how it shall be kept ? Again-in any al or State authority ? The Constitution does ously injure the Government in the short law upon this subject ought not all the safe- not expressly say. May Congress prohibit space of four years. guards of liberty known in the civilized and | slavery in the Territories? The Constitution humane jurisprudence to be introduced, so does not expressly say. Must Congress prothat a freeman may not be, in any case, sur- tect slavery in the Territories? The Consti-

OST .- The undersigned, on Monday, the 25th L February, lost a dark morocco pass-book, containing the list of retailers of Clearfield countriotic citizens are desirous of having the nafor 1861, on the road from James Forrests to Ellis Irwin's through Clearfield borough. The findor will be suitably rewarded by leaving the book at this office or returning it to the owner in Goeither of the modes prescribed in the instrushen tp [feb27] ELLIS R. LIVERGOOD.

DIED:

A DMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.-Letters 1 of Administration on the Estate of John Peter Rider, late of Covington township. dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons in debted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement, at his residence in Covington town'p Feb. 27, 1861-6tp. JOAB RIDER, Adm'r.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.-Letters Testamentary on the Estate of Greenwood Bell. late of Bell township. Clearfield county, Pa., de-I understand a proposed amendment to the ceased, having been granted to the undersigned Constitution, which amendment, however, I all persons indebted to said estate are required to have not seen, has passed Congress, to the ef- | make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenti-cated for settlement. ARTHUR BELL, fect that the Federal Government shall never interfere with the domestic institutions of the cated for settlement. DAVID BELL.

Bell tp., Feb. 27, 1861-6tp. Executors.

DUBLIC SALE .- The undersigned will sell by public outery, on Friday March 8th, 1861. say, that, holding such a provision to be now at the late residence of Abraham Reams, dec'd, in implied as Constitutional law, I have no objec-Lawrence township, Hay by the ton, Grain by the tion to its being made express and irrevocable. bushel, Cows, Bureau, Chairs, Cupboard, Beds and Bedding, Cook Stove, and a lot of household and The chief magistrate derives all his anthorikitchen furniture too numerous to mention Sale ty from the people, and they have conferred to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. Terms made known on day of sale. J. L. REAMS, none upon him to fix terms for the separation known on day of sale. G. W. RHEEM, February 27. 1861. Executors. &c. FLOUR ! BACON !! GROCERIES !!!! PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS;

LIQUORS OF VARIOUS KINDS, Tobacco, Segars, &c ,

FOR SALE LOW FOR CASH, In the basement of Merrell & Bigler's building by Feb. 27, 1861-tf. O. B. MERRELL.

A UDITOR'S NOTICE.-The undersigned, having been appointed, by the Orphans' court of Clearfield county, to settle and adjust the the American people. By the frame of the Government under which we live, this same people have wisely given their public servants account of Josiah Evans, Administrator of the Esbut little power for mischief, and have with tate of Asher Cochran, late of Penn township, said county, dec'd, will attend to the duties of said apequal wisdom provided for the return of that pointment at his office in Clearfield, on Saturday little to their own hands at very short interthe 23d day of March, 1861. at 2 o'clock P. M. of vals. While the people retain their virtue said day, when and where all persons interested and vigilance, no Administration, by any exmay attend if they see proper. THOS. J. McCULLOUGH, treme of wickedness or folly, can very seri-

February 19th, 1861. Auditor.

CHAIRS !! CHAIRS !!! CHAIRS !!!!! NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY !!!!

The undersigned has now on band, at his Furni-ture Rooms on Market St., Clearfield, Pa., a short

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTER'S STOMACH Manufacturers of Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters can appeal with perfect confidence to physicians 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 amounted to over a half-million bottles, and from its manifest steady increase in times past, it is evident that during the coming year the consumption will reach near one million bottles. This immense 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 where 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 resulting 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 Godsend to regions where fever and ague and various other bilious complaints have counted their victims by hundreds. To be able to state confidenty that the 'Bitters' are a certain cure for the Dyspepsia and like diseases, is to the proprietors a ource of unalloyed pleasure. It removes all morbid matter from the stomach, purifies the blood and imparts renewed vitality to the nervous system. 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 a stimulant peculiarly adapted to comfort declining years, as it is pleasant to the palate, invigorating to the bowels, excellent as a tenic, and rejuvena ting 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 de-bility; 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 of them sink under the trial. The relation of mother and child is so absorbingly tender, that the mother, especially if she be young, is apt to forget 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 ener-gies 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 particularly referred above, to wit : sufferers from fever and ague, cansed by malaria, diarrhoan, dysentery, indigestion, 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.

Caution .- We caution the public against using any of the many imitations or counterfeits, but ask for Hastetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters, and see that each bottle has the words "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters's blown on the side of the bottle and stamped on the metallic cap covering the oark. and observe that our autograph signature is on the label. IP Prepared and sold by Hostetter & Smith.