



Clearfield, Pa., November 15, 1860.

What is to Follow?

All the non-slaveholding States, with the exception of New Jersey, have chosen Electors favorable to the election of Lincoln, including, as we think, California and Oregon; whilst all the slaveholding States have declared almost unanimously against Lincoln, by choosing Electors either for Breckinridge, Bell, or Douglas.

In laying down the cares of public life, General Washington issued a "Farewell Address" to his countrymen. In that address he tells us that the most fearful danger to be apprehended, was that of characterizing parties by geographical discriminations.

But without some unmistakable assurance that this Constitutional guarantee of the rights of the slave-owner, who can expect submission on the part of the Southern States? The Southern people are not of that material that will submit to a wrong.

It is our opinion that several of the Southern States will immediately prepare themselves for secession. South Carolina has already done so. Other States will doubtless follow.

As for Mr. Lincoln himself, we believe him to be a true patriot, and a rational sentiment; and, so far as he may be left to carry out his own views and wishes, all would be well enough.

A GOOD PAPER FOREVER FAMILY.—All our readers may not be acquainted with one of the most valuable agricultural and family journals in the country, now in its nineteenth volume. We refer to the American Agriculturist, which is a large and beautiful journal, devoted to the practical labors of the Field, Garden, and the Household.

The President Elect

Abraham Lincoln has been elected President of the United States. This was anticipated previous to the election. No serious doubts and fears have been expressed in all sections of the country as to the course of policy he will pursue in the administration of the general government.

We are told by some of his conservative friends in the North, that he will be held in check by such men as Corwin, Bates, and Rives; while on the other hand, it is given out that Seward, Greeley & Co. will rule in his cabinet, and that their sentiments will be reflected through him.

This latter belief seems to have invaded the South, and, having known the anti-slavery sentiments avowed by Mr. Lincoln, has driven them well nigh crazy upon hearing of his election.

"That an exposition of the will of the people may be obtained on a question involving such momentous consequences, I would earnestly recommend that in the event of Abraham Lincoln's election to the Presidency, a Convention of the people of this State be immediately called, to consider and determine for themselves the mode and measure of redress.

If in the exercise of arbitrary power, and forgetful of the lessons of history, the Government of the United States should attempt coercion, it will become our solemn duty to meet force by force; and whatever may be the decision of a Convention, representing the sovereignty of the State, and amenable to no earthly tribunal, it shall, during the remainder of my administration, be carried out to the letter, regardless of any hazards that may surround its execution.

In addition to the general preparation, I would also recommend that the services of ten thousand volunteers be immediately accepted; that they be organized and drilled by officers chosen by themselves, and hold themselves in readiness to be called upon upon the shortest notice.

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The excitement in the cotton States is indeed alarming. Threats of secession are made by all parties. The excitement in the South has been telegraphed North, and on the night after the election, Mr. Lincoln was literally carried from his home, in Springfield, to the Hall of Representatives, where great anxiety was expressed as to his line of policy in the administration of the government.

Here comes the first sentiment that would seem to arrest our attention at this time—and a damnable one it is. Hear him attempting to prove, from the Declaration of Independence, that the negro is the equal of the white man under it.

"I should like to know if, taking this old Declaration of Independence, which declares that all men are equal upon principle, and making exceptions to it, where will it stop? If one man says it does not mean a negro, why not another say it does not mean some other man?"

That central idea, in our political opinion at the beginning was, and until recently continued to be, the equality of all men. And although it was always submitted patiently to, whatever inequality there seemed to be, as a matter of actual necessity, its constant working has been a steady progress towards the practical equality of all men.

"Let past differences as nothing be; and with steady eye on the real issue, let us reimagine the good old central ideas of the Republic. We can do it. The human heart is with us; God is with us.—We shall again be able not to declare that all the States, as States, are equal, nor yet that all citizens, as citizens, are equal, but renew the broader, better declaration—including both these and much more,—that all men are created equal."

He repeated his theory that all men are created equal, and hence there can be no inferior race rightly held in slavery at Chicago, in July 1858. He then said:—

"My friends I have detained you about

as long as I desired to do, and I have only to say, let us discard all this squabbling about this man and the other—this race and that race and the other race, being inferior, and therefore they must be placed in an inferior position—discarding our standard that we have left us. Let us discard all these things, and unite as one people throughout this land, until we shall once more stand up declaring that all men are created equal.

The following extracts go to show the equality idea of the President elect, and should receive a general Abolition application.

"We are now far into the fifth year since a policy was initiated with the avowed object and confident promise of putting an end to slavery agitation. Under the operation of that policy, that agitation has not only not ceased, but has constantly augmented. In my opinion, it will not cease until a crisis shall have been reached and passed. A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this Government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved; I do not expect the house to fall, but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing or all the other. Either the opponents of slavery will arrest the further spread of it, and place themselves in the course of ultimate extinction, or its advocates will push it forward until it shall become alike lawful in all the States, old as well as new, North as well as South."

A few weeks after, Mr. Lincoln, in a speech at Chicago, commented on the passage which we have cited from his Springfield speech, as follows:—

"He [Mr. Douglas] says that I am in favor of making war by the North upon the South for the extinction of slavery; that I am also in favor of inviting, as he expresses it, the South to war upon the North for the purpose of nationalizing slavery. Now, it is singular enough, if you will carefully read that passage over, that I did not say that I was in favor of anything. I only said what I expected would take place, made a prediction only; it may have been a foolish one, perhaps. I did not even say that I desired that slavery should be put in course of ultimate extinction. I DO SAY SO NOW, HOWEVER; so there need be no longer any quibble about that. It may be written down in the great speech."

He told his hearers in the same speech that he hated slavery as much as any Abolitionist. This was his language:

"I have always hated slavery as much I think as any abolitionist—I have been an Old Line Whig—I have always hated it; but I have always been quiet about it until this new era of the introduction of the Nebraska bill began. I always believed that everybody was against it, and that it was in course of ultimate extinction."

The above extracts seem to be the key to the new administration. No wonder the South are excited at the election of an Abolition President, who "hates slavery as much as any Abolitionist."

Notwithstanding Mr. Lincoln has given utterance to the above hellish, diabolical sentiment, and thereby elected President of this Confederacy, our Republican neighbors here in the North say the South is too precipitate, too fast, and if they will succeed, let them go; we will whip them in again.

Their President says, upon the one hand, that the negro is his equal; and his backers that the white men in the South are a set of barbarians and must be whipped into subjection under this same Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States.

Well, when the whipping in goes on, we will try and have a hand in, too. It would be something new to us, but we will try and learn—if we are not too much of a barbarian.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.—We are in receipt of this popular Lady's Magazine for December. It is a splendid number.—"Peterson" has a circulation of 100,000.—It will be greatly improved in 1861. It will contain one thousand pages of double column reading matter; 14 steel plates; 12 colored steel fashion plates; 12 colored patterns in Berlin work, embroidery or crochet, and 800 wood engravings—proportionately more than any other periodical gives.

Its stories and novelets are by the best writers. Its fashions are always the latest and prettiest. Every neighborhood ought to make up a club. Its price is but \$2 a year, or a dollar less than magazines of its class. Subscribe for it and save a dollar. To clubs it is cheaper still—viz: three copies for \$5, or eight for \$10. To every person getting up a club the publisher will send a magnificent premium.—Specimens sent gratis to those wishing to get up clubs. Address, post-paid, Chas. J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

A SOUND FELLOW.—A discussion took place, the other evening, between a Democrat and an Abolitionist, on the status of the negro, and the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Dred Scott. "Why, what's in it," said the advocate of negro equality, "and who cares what old Dred Scott's opinion may have been about an old nigger not worth fifteen dollars?"

Send for a specimen number of "Byram's Illustrated Lady's Newspaper," the only lady's newspaper published in the United States. Specimen numbers sent post paid, on receipt of a three-cent stamp. J. H. BYRAM & Co., 112 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

Hon. Chapin Hall will please accept our thanks for a copy of the Majority and Minority Reports on the Pacific Railroad.

Over Again

Another Presidential election has been held, and a large plurality of the citizens of this Government have expressed their preference for Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, to whom they seem willing to entrust the care and Constitution of the greatest of free Governments. The same trust was confided to Washington, Adams, and Jefferson; and our only hope is, that the Government entrusted now to Mr. Lincoln will be delivered over to his successor, at the end of his term, with the addition of more stars to our glorious banner, and the rights of all the citizens of all the States preserved and continued in the same spirit and feeling which has heretofore been vouchsafed unto us.

The Democratic party had—in the language of a celebrated orator—"the world, the flesh, and the Devil" to contend with, in addition to the refractory members of our own family.

It is mortifying to us to know that, not only in our own town and neighborhood, but throughout the whole country, numerous individuals, who have been heretofore acting with the Democratic party, seem fit to desert us or not vote at all. Those who voted against their party friends, going square over to Lincolnism, are willing to avow a principle bad and wicked as it may prove in the end to every one of us. Those Democrats who did not vote at all, represent nothing—not even themselves. Such men are an injury to any cause they may espouse, as they are certain to flee when danger approaches, and when every one should act from principle.

To those who stood by us we say, well done; but you have done nothing but your duty. Let not those Democrats, who plainly and explicitly declare for Constitutional truths, fear to loose by their explicitness; let not those who implicitly, or less explicitly, declare their assent to the same truth, hope to gain by their explicitness. It is this Constitutional truth, North and South alike; and the Democratic party, North and South, will have to stand or fall according as it does, or does not adhere to this great cardinal and political truth of the co-equal right of each and all of the States in the Union.

The true friends of the Constitution and the Union, who imagine that the Democratic party at the North can sustain itself against the Republicans by standing timidly, shrinkingly, tender-footedly, and cowardly on the platform of adjudicated Constitutional truths, deceive themselves egregiously. We can and we will redeem and save our party. We can redeem it in one way, and one only; and that is, in frankly, manfully, firmly, and fearlessly planting ourselves upon the great fundamental truths and principles of the Constitution. In this manner we have succeeded heretofore, and it is the only way we can triumph in the future. If we cannot succeed in this manner, then it will be evident that the American Union is nothing but a lifeless corpse, a phantasm of magnificent greatness, a mere sham of power; and is about to enter the great Maelstrom of departed Republics, and live only in memory and history in the legendary procession of the departed empires of the Old World.

We have done our duty as well as we understood it; we are clear; let the result come. We are ready to discharge our duty still further, if need be; but help we will not be in the unfortunate situation of not knowing what to do.

Slave Representation.

Several Black Republican orators, during the campaign just closed, frequently stated in their speeches, in their wise and cute manner, that "every five negroes in a Southern State are equivalent to three votes." Upon this theory, the slaveholder who owns one hundred slaves is entitled to sixty votes, and he who is in possession of five hundred slaves, is entitled to three hundred votes. Ridiculous as this is, men—men in stature, but not men in intellect—have made use of this declaration frequently during the late canvass.

About such men there can be but one opinion: they are either ignorant fools, or deliberate scoundrels—for the difference we would not toss a penny.

According to the last census, one member of Congress is elected for every 93,440 persons. In counting the inhabitants in a free State, every negro counts one for Congressional representation. In the slave States, however, according to the Federal Constitution, five slaves count but three for Congressional representation.

Virginia, for instance, has 50,000 slaves; these count but 30,000. If Virginia would abolish slavery to-day, she would show 20,000 more of a representative population, by the consequent retraction of this principle, and would be entitled to two more Congressional representatives. So in Pennsylvania. If the 90,000 free negroes were excluded from the count, we would have one representative less in the Congress of the United States than we now have. In other words, as it is now, in the free States the people are entitled to one representative for every 93,440 persons, white and black; whereas in the slave States, the people are entitled to one representative for every 130,790 persons, white and black.

In this question of representation, the Northern States have a decided advantage over the States in the South. The

Northern States possess a large foreign population that has never been naturalized. They are also counted in making up the basis for representatives. Hence, in the Northern States, everything but human shape is counted; while in the South two fifths of the slave population is entirely excluded—being equal to 1,200,000, or a population equal to Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, which have a representation of six Senators and twelve members of Congress, and which, if taken from the North and given to the South, would enable them to wield a powerful influence. But in this the South is satisfied—disfranchised as they are; satisfied that whatever the Constitution enjoins upon them, to fulfill it to the very letter. In this particular, it is very different in the North. We do not carry out that clause in the Constitution which has immediate reference to the rendition of fugitives from service or labor. Instead of delivering them up, as we have agreed to do, we do the very reverse, in four cases out of five. Let us be equally magnanimous in this particular.

The Election of a President

The Electors for President and Vice President are required to meet at the seat of government of their respective States, on the first Wednesday in December, to cast their votes. They then sign three certificates; send the messenger with one copy to the President of the Senate, at Washington, before the first Wednesday in January; another by mail to the same person; and the third deliver to the United States District Judge where the Electors met.

Each State provides by law for filling any vacancy in the Board of Electors, occasioned by absence, death, or resignation. Such of the Electors as are present are generally authorized to fill any vacancy.

The Governor gives notice to Electors of their election before the first Wednesday in December.

On the second Wednesday in February, Congress shall be in session and open the returns. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the House of Representatives, open the certificate of returns, and count the votes. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed. And if no person has such a majority, then from the persons having the highest number, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President; but in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice.

If the choice devolves upon the House of Representatives, and they fail to make a choice before the 4th of March next following, the Vice President is to act as President.

The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice President. A quorum for the purpose shall consist of two thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

There is no constitutional provision for the case where there is neither President nor Vice President elected or chosen in the manner directed by the Constitution. The act of Congress of 1792 provides that, under such circumstances, there shall be a new election.

The Wide-Awakes.

We hope the people of this part of the world have seen the last of a Wide-Awake organization—which is a sort of cross between Know Nothingism and Abolitionism. If the cutest yankee on earth had had his wits at work for a century he could not have invented a more thorough machinery to destroy the morals of our youth—to introduce them to scenes of debauchery, drunkenness, profaneness, violence and riot,—than Wide-Awake organizations proved to be. Many parents may well congratulate themselves if their boys who paraded with cap, cape and lamp, forget the lessons they received in this campaign. Above all things, if men will act the fool, let not our youth be entrapped into the very temptations which are most ruinous to them.

We have no need to go backward to the times when our savage ancestors were the terror of the more civilized commonwealths of antiquity for examples of barbaric pollies. When we behold full grown men, with beards upon their faces, and all the halitudes that should fix the time and age of discretion, parading the streets with tin lanterns in their hands, and a kind of all-around water-proof bib upon their shoulders, we feel doubtful whether or no the civilization we boast is not mere theory, and the old barbarism the actual fact. No thinking man can fail to see the intimate relation between the savage ethics of the Know Nothings, and the wild savagery which disgraced and demoralized the campaign of 1840.—When will these disgraceful exhibitions cease? When will political partisans learn to discard those rude appliances which only appeal to the ungoverned passions and appetites of mankind, and undertake to constrain by reason those whom they now either delude by dumb shows or influence by unworthy doctrines?—Clinton Democrat.

The Gold Dollar. It has no doubt been observed by business men, that the Gold Dollar is becoming very scarce of late. The work of the Philadelphia agents in various sections of the country. A large effort being made to remove the venient currency from circulation, which will be accomplished unless farmers, mechanic, and the mercantile move in the matter. We cannot but for one moment that this class of community desire the removal of this convenient and useful circulating medium among us.

We make the following sensible remark from a late number of the Philadelphia Journal upon this subject.

"We regret to learn that the Secretary of the Treasury, and the officers of the United States Mint, persist in the stupid folly, if not something worse, of coining the convenient and useful currency of gold dollars into double eagles, oblige the New York exporters of gold on the one hand, and the New York New England issuers of small notes on the other. If their were no demand for the small gold coin there might be a reason for the waste of labor, and a loss, in the re coining into pieces of a nomination more convenient to export. But such is not the fact. By our banks, and by banks and individuals over those States where small notes are prohibited and opportunity is afforded the circulation of small coin, the gold dollars are in urgent demand. The here is now at work on three millions of these gold dollars from the Sub. Treas. at New York, re coining them into one dollar pieces, and persists in coining the work, notwithstanding he here freely offer them the larger sum exchange for the dollars being melted.

The policy of recoinng from small large pieces we regard as retrograding the great object to be obtained in authorizing the coining of gold dollars, to lessen the necessity for small notes, and to introduce into general circulation a larger amount of specie, for a better and better currency for the hand-to-hand business of the country. But, if there is necessity at New York double eagles, why not direct the coin of the Mint to receive in exchange gold dollars those already coined? This is as much reason on the part of the Government to accommodate, when those wishing small sums, as those desiring large pieces. We know that making deposits may command such an exchange as they may desire; but when the Government is the owner as in this case, Secretary of the Treasury may certify with propriety and reason, authorizing the exchange of the different coinage that hand, as it is now, the banks of city and other places offering to buy the required double eagles, taking gold dollars in exchange. There is no determination to drive the gold dollars from circulation, as they are only coins exchange for bullion and on special order of the depositor; and as most of the gold dust comes into the hands of New York shippers, few of the small gold coins are now made. It is greatly desired that Secretary Cobb will command the order for melting up the dollars, and at least authorize their change for as many double eagles as may be offered, due notice being given."

FIFTH DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS.—The Fifth district the noble efforts of National men were rewarded with success. Hon. William Appleton has beaten a lingame by a majority of about two to three. No local blow could have been heavier on the Republicans. This great triumph; and national men of the whole country will hail it as such. Hardly any Congressional triumph has ever given more satisfaction. It is a victory won in the right place; in the right way by a union of the national spirit and nas about it characteristics that it above ordinary party success make it a victory of the country. An event every way worthy of the Fifth Hall District, and will be hailed as such of the change of public opinion that is going on here in Massachusetts. It will be best speech for the Union that Boston made for years. It is a pledge, that promising as the result of the State election was yesterday, the same element achieved this great triumph will assure to redeem the State from the party's now rules and disgraces it.—Boston Patriot.

NOT A DESIRABLE POST.—If any man wants to edit the Vicksburg Standard, may be edited by the following Scribner of some of the men who have figured in that position. Dr. James Hagan held in 1837, had a number of street fights, fought a duel with his brother editor of the Whip, and was killed in 1842, in a street fight, by D. W. Adams. His assistant, Isaac C. Partridge, died of yellow fever in 1839. Dr. J. S. Fall, another assistant, had a number of fights, in one which he was badly wounded. James, next editor, was killed by R. E. Emet, of the Whip. Next came W. Hickey, who had several rows, and repeatedly wounded; he killed Dr. E. L. Lin, and was soon after himself killed in Texas. John Lavins, another editor, imprisoned for the violence of his article. Mr. Jenkins, his successor, was killed on the street by H. A. Crabbe; Crabbe murdered in Sonora. F. C. Jones succeeded Jenkins, but soon afterwards drew himself.

A few days since, an extra loaded with jackasses was transported over the Louisville and New Albany road. The telegraph operator at some boy, getting wind of it set about a that a large delegation of republicans would pass through at a certain hour. Rumor, increasing as it flew, said many eminent speakers were aboard, that bands of music accompanied the pedition. Immense crowds of enthusiastic Lincoln men repaired to the depot in hand, ready for the expected cheers. When the train thundered and an aged and venerable owner of a pair of fabulous ears struck his head on a stock car and gave vent to a long aizing hoo-haw, that fairly shook the ground, consternation seized the cars and in two minutes not a republican to be seen within a mile of the depot. Complaint has been made to the Superintendent against the operator, and he is momentary expectation of a notice quit.