



Clearfield, Pa., November 21, 1860.

The Cause and the Remedy.

If it afford them any comfort or consolation, we are perfectly satisfied that the black Republican press should continue its false charges against the Democracy as having been the cause of the present disturbance in the South. What a miserably contemptible subterfuge is it for them to say now, that because the Democrats threatened, that if the people would elect Lincoln the Union would be dissolved, and that Lincoln being now elected, the Union must be dissolved merely to make their words good.

It is rather remarkable that these gentlemen would even give the Democracy credit for having some regard for their veracity.

But the plea is a false as it is shallow and contemptible. For more than ten years the Democracy have been the Union party in the North, and their presses and orators have spared no pains in their efforts to show to the people of the North, that if the aggressive measures concocted in the hot-bed of Abolitionism in Massachusetts, were sanctioned by the voice of public opinion—in such a manner as we now witness in the election of Lincoln—the Southern heart would not submit, and as a consequence, secession and dissolution must follow. This was the warning given to the country by the Democratic orators, and presses, and statesmen. The same sentiments were uttered, and the same warnings given in every page, and from every stump, from Mason & Dixon's line to the Arrostook. Our Republican friends cannot deny this. They know it is true. And they also know, that while they were ridiculing the Democracy for thus trying to "save the Union," as they sneeringly called it, their black Republican legislatures of more than half the free States were passing laws nullifying one of the plainest and simplest provisions of the National Compact. And these things our Republican friends know to be true—nor dare they deny them.

But what is the present condition of our country, and what the remedy?—That secession is the order of the day—a fixed fact—in at least five of the States of the Union, is beyond dispute. Are they in earnest? Or are they doing all this "merely to make their words good?" Are they sincere in desiring a separation and the formation of a Southern Confederacy? We hope we will not be charged with a wish to frighten anybody, when we say that we believe no people were ever more in earnest in any enterprise they ever undertook. There are many men in the South who sincerely desire a dissolution. They believe they could prosper better if separated from us, than they can in connection with us. But this is only the case with comparatively few of them; for the masses of the people there, as in the North, can see no future for either section on the other side of a dissolution—and are therefore willing to submit to any sacrifice, except that of dishonor, to preserve the Union.

If there is any meaning in the expression of public opinion, in the recent election of Lincoln, it is, that a Southern man owning slaves, has not an equal right with the Northern man, in the Territories—the "common property" of a common Government. The Southern States are thus put upon an inequality with the North, and to which inequality every Southern man will say he cannot submit without dishonor.

Besides this, some ten or a dozen Northern States have passed laws nullifying, to some extent at least, that provision of the Constitution requiring the rendition of fugitive slaves. This, every man in the South believes to be a breach of the National Compact, and that if the North, being the greater party, is permitted to evade and violate the provisions of the Constitution in one instance, to suit its conveniences or caprices, it is natural to suppose that it will do so in others, and, therefore, there is no safety in living with a people who are unfaithful to their solemn contracts.

Our readers can now see with what power the secessionists can appeal to their fellow citizens of the South. They regret that it is so. We think there is no hope for them out of the Union, and that disunion would be alike destructive to both sections, to say nothing of the bloody and destructive wars that must be the consequence. We think their only hope is in the Union—that the present triumph of sectionalism—of wrong and aggression upon the South is but temporary, and that the great heart of the North will soon delight to hear all wrongs.

We therefore say to our Republican friends, if they want to preserve the Union, and restore peace and prosperity to the country, they have only to retrace their steps—correct their errors—do as they would be done by—carry out in good faith the Constitution, and treat all the States as equal. This is the only hope.

Saving the Union.

Such was the sneering remark applied to every effort of the friends of the Union during the late political contest, by the Abolition Republicans. The people were most positively assured that there was no danger—that the people of the South were only threatening disunion in order to gratify Northern Democrats—that it was all a sham, a humbug, a cheat, in the hope that the people of the North would be frightened into the support of the Democratic candidates.

Such was the reception given to every appeal made in behalf of the Union.—Now, that Disunion and Secession have become realities—now that the solemn and oft repeated warnings of Democratic speakers, editors and writers, are fully realized in a torn and dismembered Republic, which threatens civil war and bloodshed, what have those gentlemen to say? Will they still cry out that there is no danger, and that all's well? Will they still tell their readers that it is all a loco trick got up for political effect? Do they still manifest their ignorance of Southern character by doubting their sincerity? Massachusetts resolved itself out of the Union, when Texas was annexed. But she did not stay out. Money was the god of her public men, and she soon returned—not to her duty as a sister State—but to her place in the Union. Those who talk so glibly of Southern secession seem to have forgotten that the records of Massachusetts legislation have in them resolutions to the following effect:

Resolved, That the annexation of Texas is, *ipso facto*, a dissolution of the Union.

Resolved, That Texas being annexed, Massachusetts is out of the Union.

These resolutions stand unrepented.—We advise our friends not to measure the Southern people by the Massachusetts standard.

No Southern State has as yet said this much—and we hope to Heaven no Southern State ever will. Until this is done, we shall still hope for a reconciliation. It is possible the South may ask more than her just due. Be this as it may, we are quite sure that she has been denied her just rights, and is now threatened by the party about coming into power, with still further encroachments. If they are attempted all is lost. But if the demands and the threats of the Abolitionists are withdrawn and withheld, there can still be hope.

The prospect for the future is as gloomy as it can be. Stocks of all kinds are down, and going down. Manufacturers and Merchants are closing business, throwing thousands upon thousands out of employment just on the eve of winter, and all, as we were sneeringly told, "for political effect."

"Can't go the whole Hog."

The everlasting negro seems to occupy an enviable position in this country.—Two extreme parties are constantly on his track, and their objects and aims are as distant as the poles; each party at the same time claims to be his particular friend. One of these parties inhabit the North, where the attempt is made to equalize the Native African with the white race; the other in the South, where he is hunted down for the purpose of enslavement.

In several of the northern States the negro is allowed to vote; the Constitution of New York allows them to vote upon a property qualification. This qualification has always been looked upon by that school of politicians headed by Horace Greeley and Thurlow Weed, as wrong and oppressive. Two successive Legislatures in that State voted down this clause in the Constitution, and passed an act submitting that clause to a vote of the people at the late election; which has been most gloriously defeated.

In some of the Southern States an attempt has been made to enslave all the free negroes within their borders, and Maryland, at her late election, submitted an amendment of this character to a vote of the people for their approval; which, like the New York amendment, has been defeated by a large vote. Thus for the time being, this question has been settled against both extremists.

The brightest spot in these dark and gloomy times, is in New Jersey. The defeat of the Speaker of the *Helper-Forney* Congress, Mr. Pennington, is indeed gratifying to every Democrat in the Union. It is a rebuke administered at the right time and in the right place. This man Pennington had declined being a candidate for re-election, but having been assured by his friends that *Helper-Forney*ism would not injure his election, he at last consented to this great sacrifice, and accepted the nomination; and the result is that Pennington has been defeated by Perry, Democrat, by over five hundred votes.

Thus two of the great Moguls of the Black Republican party have been wisely shelved—we mean Pennington and Forney. *Helper* is still running around loose, and will have plenty of time to console his friends and endorsers.

VENERABLE VOTERS.—Ebenzer Mower, who completed his one hundredth year in October last, voted in Worcester, Mass., on Tuesday. He has voted at every Presidential election, commencing with a vote for Washington in 1789. Ralph Farnham, the surviving hero of Bunker Hill, voted in Acton, Me., on Tuesday. He expects to vote for two more Presidents at least. We hope his life may be prolonged to vote for half a dozen. He will then be 125 years old.—*Boston Herald.*

The Union.

The following article, which we take from the *Baltimore Sun*, fits our views exactly. Some of the Opposition journals deal with levity in reference to the state of affairs in the South; as for ourselves, we never feel like adding insult to injury, or sporting with the miseries or infirmities of our neighbors:

THE UNION.—We are brought to experience an almost incapacity to write a word satisfactorily to ourselves upon that subject, which of all others at this moment is paramount—the Union. It were an easy thing to denounce republicanism on one hand, and secession on the other, and round a succession of periods on the value, importance and glory of the Union.—But in so doing we should constantly realize conflicting sentiments, which a sense of justice and equality would thrust before us. To utter the feelings which actuate us, would be to arraign the faithfulness of the North, and to charge upon its fanaticism the catastrophe which now threatens the confederacy. But this would serve no purpose, unless it were to exasperate those who feel as we do. Indeed, it would be just as useless to prescribe the repeal of legislation unfriendly to the South as a duty of the North preliminary to the accession of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency. Such action will not be taken; is not at all likely; and if it were it would constitute the most arrant and meanest exhibition of weakness and hypocrisy one could imagine. It would in fact be saying to the South—"We do this to conciliate you until we get full possession of the general government.—We can afford to let this go that we may get the other.—We surrender the less that we may securely grasp the greater."

Our country has never passed through so severe an experience as this in which we are now involved; and we have no precedent, no light, no guide, by which to aid us in the solution of an apparently inextricable complications of antagonisms.

We talk of the value of the Union, and understand something about it; but who can appraise it? There are said to be eight hundred millions of dollars worth of slave property in the southern States.—Is the Union worth more than this? Yes, infinitely more; and could we approach the Southern mind with a proposition to sacrifice the Union at any pecuniary equivalent, we should be repelled with disdain. The South would sacrifice the Union at no price, were the Union what it was designed to be under the Constitution. But we only offend Southern sentiment when we urge the value of a Union upon their consideration in which their rights and equality are not respected.—It is, therefore, rights and equality, honor and self-respect, which the South holds above price—above the value of a political Union. Now, in such a juncture of affairs as we are perplexed with by the triumph of sectionalism; what can any man propose?

We pause and think, as we have repeatedly done since the election of Mr. Lincoln, and, after the most careful consideration of the issues before us in the various phases which they assume, we are utterly at a loss for a single suggestion towards the practical result which we all desire. We wish that the Union shall be preserved intact, yet, to propose so desirable a result, what can we say to the South? Is there one of our readers who can meet this exigency with a rational, reliable, or plausible proposition? If so, let him come in to the columns of the *Sun* and do so. Can any man sit down to write upon this subject with a sincere patriotism and a sincere respect for the rights and equality of the States actuating him, and he will presently find the insuperable difficulties of the task. We have read pretty much everything that appears in the cotemporary press, here and elsewhere, and find all the voluminous labor flat, stale and unprofitable. "We think," says one; "We believe," says another; "Wait," says a third; "The Union," says a fourth, but not one feasible, rational, consistent, practical suggestion to be found. In the meantime the work of secession goes on, prepares for a demonstration, and hastens to a conclusion. And its people have us all at a disadvantage, because we can oppose no reasonable, convincing constitutional argument against it.

In this conjuncture "we think" the only suggestion with promise, and that a meagre one, is a convention of the Southern States. Out of this there may proceed some good thing—some counsels, some proposition, some valid unity of spirit of sentiment, which shall serve as a bond of harmony and strength. We can hope in this alone as a sufficient security and inducement for the Southern tier of States to remain in the Union under the administration of Mr. Lincoln. And even with this there must be submission to a precedent violation of constitutional right which can only be suffered under protest. It is, perhaps, the door of hope, and the last measure of submission. It is worth trying, and will be invaluable should it ultimate in the permanent union and fellowship of the States, with all causes of future agitation on the subject of slavery forever removed.

FALL OF WHEAT, FLOUR, &c.—Wheat has fallen five cents, and flour twenty cents, on last week's prices. All this for electing Lincoln. Even the Republican papers begin to acknowledge the coming storm. The *Post* says, "It becomes us all to nerve ourselves for the occasion." The *Tribune*, alluding to the withdrawal of Southern cotton, says:

"Of course our city must feel this—not her banks only, but her merchants and manufacturers. The failure to pay not only deprives them of money that they confidently expected and sorely need; it necessarily destroys their confidence in their customers, and prevents their selling those customers more goods on credit.—We shall all feel this during the winter close upon us; shall we not also comprehend and profit by it?"

"We do not know how much further the present panic may go—probably quite a stretch. When property that every body knows to be worth a dollar is hurled on the market and sold for seventy-five cents, we know no reason why it should stop at that point rather than run down to sixty or fifty cents. Panics are self-aggravating—the naked fact that a security or other valuable is sold far below its known worth tends to sink it still lower."

These are, no doubt, reluctant admissions, but they show that the "Republicans" themselves begin to comprehend the danger resulting from the election of an anti-slavery President.—*Day Book.*

Official Vote of Pennsylvania.

We publish below the official vote of all the counties of Pennsylvania for President and Vice President, with the exception of the county of Forest, which at the October election gave 60 majority for Curtin:

Counties.	Reading Ticket.	Lincoln.	Douglass.	Boileau.
Adams,	2,644	2,724	86	38
Allegheny,	6,725	16,725	523	570
Armstrong,	2,108	3,355	50	50
Beaver,	1,621	2,824	4	58
Bedford,	2,224	2,505	14	88
Berks,	6,709	8,846	420	136
Blair,	1,275	3,050	239	397
Bradford,	2,188	7,091	9	22
Bucks,	5,172	6,443	487	95
Butler,	2,332	3,640	13	22
Cambria,	1,643	2,277	110	124
Carbon,	1,301	1,758	359	21
Centre,	2,423	3,021	26	16
Chester,	5,008	7,771	263	202
Clarion,	2,078	1,829	12	12
Clearfield,	1,836	1,702	28	28
Clinton,	1,244	1,736	72	72
Columbia,	2,366	1,873	86	14
Crawford,	2,961	5,779	62	62
Cumberland,	3,183	3,593	26	147
Dauphin,	2,392	4,531	195	169
Delaware,	1,500	3,081	152	288
Elk,	523	407	17	90
Erie,	2,531	6,160	24	147
Fayette,	3,308	3,454	21	47
Franklin,	2,515	4,151	622	76
Fulton,	911	788	1	49
Greene,	2,665	1,614	26	17
Hunting'n,	1,622	3,089	55	22
Indiana,	1,347	3,910	22	22
Jefferson,	1,133	1,703	6	5
Junata,	1,147	1,494	2	62
Lancaster,	5,135	13,352	728	441
Lawrence,	788	2,937	16	31
Lebanon,	1,917	3,668	10	103
Lehigh,	4,094	4,170	145	52
Luzerne,	6,803	7,300	137	91
Lycoming,	2,402	3,494	2	4
M'Kean,	591	1,077	2	49
Mercer,	2,546	2,855	2	36
Millin,	1,169	1,701	83	36
Monroe,	1,262	844	291	690
Montgomery,	5,590	5,825	509	311
Moutour,	786	1,043	311	171
North'm'n,	4,597	3,839	115	171
N'thumb'd,	2,306	2,422	97	72
Perry,	1,743	2,371	8	38
Philad'a,	21,619	39,223	9,274	7,131
Pike,	831	381	103	133
Potter,	4,968	7,568	422	133
Schuylkill,	1,175	3,218	1	10
Somerset,	910	1,678	60	3
Snyder,	497	429	2	6
Sullivan,	2,548	4,470	2	1
Tioga,	1,277	4,754	11	9
Union,	1,127	1,824	28	6
Venango,	1,932	2,680	6	6
Warren,	1,087	2,284	4	91
Washington,	3,975	4,724	8	13
Wayne,	2,618	2,857	13	13
West'm'nd,	4,796	4,887	3	3
Wyoming,	1,237	1,286	3	3
York,	5,497	5,128	502	574
Total,	175,896	268,518	17,350	12,754
Lincoln over Reading ticket,				92,622
Lincoln over all opposition,				62,518

The Census.

The following table shows the population by counties, of the Eastern District of the State, showing an increase since 1850 of 338,100, and increase in the number of dwellings of 69,983.

Counties.	1850.	1860.
Adams,	27,997	25,981
Berks,	91,043	77,129
Bucks,	63,803	56,091
Carbon,	21,233	15,086
Chester,	74,749	66,438
Cumberland,	40,402	34,327
Dauphin,	48,480	35,754
Delaware,	30,614	21,679
Franklin,	812	39,904
Lancaster,	116,621	98,944
Lebanon,	30,330	26,071
Lehigh,	43,932	32,479
Monroe,	16,805	13,217
Montgomery,	79,494	58,294
Northampton,	47,775	40,235
Philadelphia,	568,054	408,782
Perry,	22,940	20,088
Pike,	7,360	5,881
Schuylkill,	90,173	60,713
Wayne,	32,172	21,891
York,	68,088	67,450
Total,	1,558,153	1,220,053
In 1850,	1,220,053	
Increase,	338,100	

The population in the same counties in 1840 was 908,744, and the increase from 1840 to 1850, was 311,309, thus showing that the increase from 1850 to 1860, is 26,791 greater, than it was from 1840 to 1850. This is indeed gratifying.

The deaths in the same counties in 1850 were 17,729, and in 1860, 16,172; being 1,557 less in 1860, than they were in 1850, notwithstanding the additional increase of 338,100 in the population.

The aggregate increase of the population is about 27 per cent. This is however far exceeded by Carbon, Philadelphia, Schuylkill and Wayne; while Adams, Franklin, Perry, and several other counties fall far below this. The increase in Berks is 16,814, or about 22 per cent; in Lancaster 17,389, or about 17 per cent.

Samuel H. Baines, the Canal Commissioner elect of New York, died of Erysipelas, at Norwich, on the 15th inst.

HON. CHAPIN HALL will please accept our thanks for a copy of the *Covode* Investigating Committee.

WANT OF EMPLOYMENT.—Already hundreds and thousands of our people are out of employment, and before spring comes they will be parading our streets demanding labor or bread. We advise all who are out of work to apply at the *Tribune*, *Post*, and *Times* offices. These journals told us that the election of Lincoln was going to give peace to the country, and surely they ought now to be held accountable for the disasters upon us.—Where are the merchants who so safely predicted prosperity as the result of Lincoln's election? Who has a copy of that circular signed by Shepherd Knapp and two hundred others?—*New York Day Book.*

Another Test.

In September last a trial came off in the superior Court at Lowell, Mass. The parties were a negro and a white man.—The facts in the case were these: In April, 1857 one of Thibault's Concerts was given in that city, and a negro named Burton possessed himself of a ticket, and made his way into the concert. The manager, observing the "gentleman of color" in the midst of the audience, went to him and gave him polite invitation to leave the Hall; the darky replied that he had just as much right there as *de white folks*, and of course refused to go out when the manager called for assistance and succeeded in ejecting this "sable son of Africa" from the hall—who immediately sought his remedy in the law. The case was decided against the darky in the lower court, but was carried up to the Superior court, where the case was decided in favor of the negro—the manager of the concert having to pay a damage of \$200, to the negro, and the costs of prosecution, and stand committed until the sentence was complied with.

Here is another Admission of the fact that the Black Republicans seek to make the negro the equal of the white man.—How do you like it, white Puts?

The South.

The excitement in the South, which a few weeks ago seemed to be confined to but a few States is spreading rapidly throughout the South generally. It is not confined to the politicians alone; but several of the religious denominations are moving in this matter, especially the Baptists. The Baptist State Convention of Alabama met on the 13th inst., and resolved unanimously in favor of disunion. They sent their resolution to the Governor of the State, who pronounces it the most important disunion movement yet made in Alabama.

We learn by the *New York Herald*, of Saturday that steady Virginia is moving in the matter. The *Herald* says:

The course of Gov. Letcher in calling an extra session of the Legislature has given general satisfaction. His recommendations, no doubt, will be marked by wisdom, prudence, statesmanship. These are qualities which peculiarly distinguish him. He is perfectly calm amid the raging conflicts, which is an attitude well befitting the Executive head of the Old Dominion. This will tell by and by, when she assumes the office of mediator. The Legislature is eminently conservative. It will be composed of the same men who declined the invitation of South Carolina and Mississippi last winter to unite in a Southern confederacy. Every effort will be made in behalf of peace; and it would be well if the North would meet Virginia half way, for a failure in this effort will involve thorough disunion.

BOLD AND DARING ROBBERY IN CENTRE COUNTY.—On Wednesday night, the 17th inst., the residence of Mr. Jacob Heckman, an old resident of Penn tp., in this county, was entered by seven men and robbed of \$1,500 in gold. The robbers were disguised in various ways, and to this time they have not been detected, or any trace of them found. They broke open the outside door with a post and entered the room where Mr. Gentzel (son-in-law of Mr. Heckman,) and his wife were sleeping down stairs. Mr. Gentzel jumped from his bed and commenced dressing himself when two of the men presenting pistols commanded him not to move. Others went up stairs and held Mr. Heckman, similarly in terror, while some of the party got the money. Immediately on entering the house, the robbers struck a light and proceeded coolly and boldly to commit their midnight deed. This is certainly one of the most flagrant violations of law, and the safety of society we have heard of in many a day. It is almost incredible to think that such a deed could be committed in Centre county, or that demons so black hearted could move among us. It is warning to those who have accumulated by honest industry, a sum of money, not to hoard it in their houses, instead of availing themselves of profitable investments.

A gun and an axe had been carefully removed from the house, as a matter of precaution, doubtless preparatory to committing the deed, and were found somewhere on the premises the next day.—Who the perpetrators are, or from whence they came, is a matter open for conjecture. From the circumstances in connection with the case, it is evident that the persons engaged in the robbery, were not only familiar with the house, but well aware of the exact locality in which the old gentleman kept his money. We hope that a strict vigilance may be exercised by every honest man in the community to ferret out the offenders and bring them to justice. It is scarcely possible that seven armed men, entirely strangers in the community, would so mysteriously make their appearance, perpetrate a deed of this character, and escape without detection.—*Bellefonte Watchman.*

DAVID CROCKETT.—On the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, not far from Jackson, in Tennessee, still stands the humble log cabin, eighteen by twenty feet in size, built and occupied while he lived in the district, by the far-famed David Crockett. Its logs are fast decaying, and a desolation surrounds it. But no traveler passes it without an eager desire to look upon the humble roof that sheltered one of the truest representatives of American pioneer character—a hero and an honest man. Near it is a railroad station, called Crockett's station; around it perhaps will arise a town, to bear and perpetuate a name as familiar to his countrymen as that of Jackson.

How MR. FILLMORE VOTED.—The *Buffalo Republican* says:—"On the morning of the election one of the first to offer his vote at the 9th ward polls was our respected townsman, ex-President Fillmore. In a dignified, manly, and frank manner, Mr. Fillmore deposited his vote against sectionalism and for the straight Union electoral and State tickets. It was a vote he may well be proud of, and one that will add additional lustre to his national reputation."

MARRIED.

On the 15th inst., by Rev. J. R. Peck, Mr. JAMES H. WEST to Miss MARY L. LARR, both of Clearfield borough.

Next day, on Saturday, the 16th inst., by John G. Cain, Esq., Mr. JAMES COWEN to Miss RACHEL WARRICK.

DIED.

In Winslow, Stephenson County, Ill., on the 30th of September last, JAMES STILES, aged 56 years 9 months and 15 days.

The deceased removed from this county to Illinois in the spring of 1853. He was elected Sheriff of this county in 1846, the duties of which he discharged with entire satisfaction to the people. He had also previously served as County Commissioner, and held a commission from Governor Porter as Colonel of the Militia.

New Advertisements.

BUTTER! BUTTER!!—A large quantity of FIRM BUTTER, for sale at the store of [nov21] W. F. IRWIN.

COAL! COAL!!—The subscriber desires to inform the public, that he keeps constantly on hand, at his bank near Clearfield, a large quantity of STONE COAL, which he will deliver to citizens very cheap. Lump Coal at the Bank, 4 cents per bushel, and 3 for fine. [nov21-f] JONATHAN NICHOLS.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS for the building of a SCHOOL HOUSE on the land of Miles Reed, in Lawrence township, will be received until Saturday, the 8th day of December next. The building is to be 24 by 36 feet in size, plank frame, weatherboarded, and Specifications can be seen by calling upon Josiah R. Reed. By order of the Board. [nov21-3t] MARTIN NICHOLS, Jr., Secretary.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphan's court of Clearfield county, there will be exposed to public sale, in the village of New Millport, on SATURDAY, the 15th DAY OF DECEMBER, 1860, at 1 o'clock P. M., the following real estate with all that certain LOT OF GROUND, situated in FERGUSON township, Clearfield county, Pa., beginning at the corner of the Lutheran Grave Yard lot; thence by land of Sophia Reed 18 per