# The Clearfield Republican.

Clearfield, Pa., November 28, 1860.


## Shall "Justice" or "Majorities" Rule?

The Republican party has entire control of the legislation in all the non-slave holding States of the Union, with the exception of New Jersey, California, and perhaps Oregon. The Confederacy is now upon the verge of disruption and dissolution, and, as we remarked in our last paper, there is but one way to avert the most awful calamities that ever threatened to blast the hopes of the human family, and that is for the Republicans to "retrace their steps- correct their errors—do as they would have others do unto them, carry out in good faith their constitutional obligations,—and treat all the States as equals."

The Democracy, as a party, are powerless. With the exceptions above named, they have no controlling influence in any of the Free States. All, therefore, rests with the present dominant Republican party. They can restore peace and quiet, hope and confidence, to the whole country. Will they do it? The responsibility is with them.

We cannot withold the expression of our fears for the worst. We have every confidence in the loyalty and love of justice of the Republican party. They would not knowingly, and willingly usurp, or commit any aggression, upon any of the rights of their Southern brethren. But this cannot be said of too many of their leaders, and by some means or other, these men have been permitted to shape and direct the legislation of the non-slaveholding States, until aggressive and nullifying laws disgrace the statute books of nearly all of them. Much of the Northern legislation is as deeply aggressive towards the South and Southern institutions, as that of any foreign country can be against another; and it is notoriously the fashion of this class of Northern Statesmen to deride, abuse and spurn everything belonging to the South. This conduct is justified on the ground, that the Northern people being opposed to the institution of Slavery, and being more numerous, the South should submit to the will of the majority.

It is, perhaps, well enough that *majorities* should rule. But we should never lose sight of the fact that it is far more important that *justice* should rule. "To err is human;" and it will not do to assume that majorities are always right. The world is full of examples to the contrary, and the admirable system of checks and balances arranged in such beautiful harmony throughout our whole federated system demonstrates that the founders of our government fully realized the possible encroachments of *majorities* upon the rights of *minorities*. To guard against such encroachments, or usurpations, the President was clothed with the *veto* power.—Not only this, but the acts of the united legislative powers of Congress and the Executive, were still subject to a Judicial tribunal consisting of nine individuals.

Time will not permit us to pursue this subject further now. We merely wish to aid our Republican friends in arriving at a realizing sense of the responsibility that now rests upon them as a party. The Confederacy is at this moment upon the very brink of dissolution *by the acts of their party*. It is possible they may yet have the power to avert the calamity. *Will they make the effort?* The Democracy can do nothing, save biding them God's speed, and this they will do with one united voice.

☞Congress assembles at Washington on Monday next. The constitutional term of the present session will expire on the 4th of March following, which we prophecy will be the last of the "Irrepressibles" in that body, for a century to come.

The "Helper-Forney" Congress will be remembered as long as two pages of American history remain together. It is true, none of the members were expelled for bribery and corruption—similar to the Banks Congress; this is not because they have not deserved it, but the reason is, that the majority were constituted alike. If ever the curtain should be raised to investigate the scenes that were enacted during the election of a Speaker and Public Printer, it will no doubt startle the most extravagant minded in the country.

CALIFORNIA.—By the arrival of the overland Express, at St. Joseph, we have news from San Francisco to the 10th inst.

The steamer Sonora sailed that morning for Panama, with 304 passengers, and $820,000 in treasures for New York.

It is believed that the total vote of the State cast at the late Presidential election, will reach 115,000.

The official count so far reaches 103,000, divided as follows; Lincoln, 35,036;—Douglas, 33,836; Breckinridge, 29,424;—Bell, 6,942. Lincoln's majority over Douglas, 1,150. The official count will be required to ascertain the true result; the chances are in favor of Lincoln.

## Kansas.

This incohate State of our confederacy seems to suffer all the ills that Republics can be subject to. The latest news from this unfortunate locality are indeed heart-rending and deplorable. It is well known that a great drought pervaded the whole Territory during the months of July, August and September, which caused a total failure of the crops; and the result now is that starvtion is carrying off its scores of individuals, and the universal cry from that long distracted and now famishing country is for "Bread! Bread!"

We are pleased to see that an abundance of provision is furnished to them from the surrounding States; but how meagre and slow, and how different the process of furnishing money and provisions to this people now, to what it was in 1856. Then public meetings were held everywhere in the North. "Emigrant Aid Societies" were formed in several Northern States. Henry Ward Beecher, and a number of semi-Infidel preachers, took up collections in their respective churches on the Sabbath day, preached sermon after sermon, and exhibited a zeal worthy of any cause; and thereby succeeded in collecting tens of thousands of dollars, and what for? To buy bread and provisions? No: to buy *Sharp's Rifles*, to kill and destroy their fellow creatures. The people, no doubt, well remember the Kansas scenes of 1856—"Bleeding Kansas!" Gerrett Smith volunteered to give $10,000 a month to assist the Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Society in driving out and killing "Border Ruffians," and the Northern pulpits rang day and night for "Bleeding Kansas;" Yale College was well nigh revolutionized; agents travelling under the especial endorsement of Northern clergymen, were everywhere met soliciting money for Kansas; and for what purpose? we blush to say it: to commit murder and Arson.

Where is Beecher, Chapin, Smith, Greeley, the Browns and their allies? Where is the Massachusetts Aid Society, Yale College, and the freedom shriekers generally. Now when the people of Kansas stand in need of aid and succor, these disgraceful hypocrites remain as silent as the grave.

For our part we cannot see how such blasphemers and hypocrites can ever escape "the damnation of hell." It is truly humiliating to know that this class of men above named, created all the troubles Kansas had to suffer during the formation of her Territorial government, and instead of being satisfied with the blood they caused to be shed upon the plains of Kansas, they have ever since been plotting treason against the whole country. It seems that they will not stop until they accomplish the object of their design, which seems to us to be nothing less than a bloody revolution.

We ask our readers to compare the conduct of these men for the last ten years, with that of the *Red Republican* leaders in Europe, whose constant cry is that of all demagogues, "Freedom and Equality," and are without exception the most daring profligates and insidious hypocrites that ever disgraced this earth.

Since writing the above we learn that the notorious Montgomery, who committed numerous outrages in 1856-7, is again at work, murdering and robbing the citizens of the Territory.

He is at the head of 500 armed men, spreading dismay throughout the country. The following letter from Judge Williams to the Governor of Missouri conveys an idea in reference to the present state of things there:

CLINTON, Mo., Nov 21' 1860.

SIR—I am here to inform the citizens of this State of the following facts, and I have been requested to present them to you as Governor of the State. The abolitionists under command of Montgomery and director Tennyson, to the number of 300 to 500, armed with Sharpe's rifles, dragoons' sabres, navy revolvers and bowie knives, have suddenly commenced a war of extreme ferocity on the law abiding citizens of Southern Kansas, in the counties of Lima and Bourbon. These arrived by the wagon load, at or near Mound City, about one month since, in boxes marked as donations for Kansas sufferers. Montgomery has been in Boston during a great part of the summer and returned with plenty of money, to enlist recruits. Many of his men are newly imported. He has taken possession of Fort Scott, and other towns on the border, near the Missouri line. He has murdered Mr. Moore, a grand juror, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Samuel Scott, Mr. Hinds, and obliged all the United States officers, including myself, to fly for our lives. His own expressed design, made in a public speech, as he said without concealment, is to keep possession of Fort Scott and other places near the Missouri line, to prevent a fire in the rear, while he cleared out Southwest Missouri of slaves. So far he has carried out literally his declared programme.—The citizens of Missouri, on the Osage and Merimator rivers, in Bates and Vernon, are flying from their houses into the interior. He boasts that he has enough money to equip and sustain one thousand men. My court was broken up by them, the United States Court for the Southern District, and I suppose they have seized the records, and also the records of the said office, as he publicly declared that he would do so. J. WILLIAMS,

United States District Judge for the Third Judicial District of Kansas.

DEAD.—Hon Henry K. Strong, formerly speaker of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, died at the St. Lawrence House, in Philadelphia, on the 22d inst. Mr. Strong was a very active Whig, Know Nothing, and Republican politician, and was, we believe, the author of the present Free Banking Law of our State.

## Lincoln and Hamlin.

The President and Vice President elect were introduced to each other for the first time, at Chicago, on the 22d instant. Although Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Hamlin were members of the same Congress, in 1847, they never before formed an acquaintance. Mr. Lincoln was a member of the House, and Mr. Hamlin of the Senate.

The meeting is said to have been very agreeable, and without any forms or ostentation—in the regular "rail" style.

It is said that an unusual number of political vultures and hyenas are now assembled at Chicago, forming Cabinets, appointing Foreign Ministers, and Consuls. It is also given out that Schuyler Colfax must be appointed Post Master General, or he will accept nothing. It would be a pity if this endorser of Helper & Co., should fail to get an appointment. Vice President Hamlin has proceeded to Wisconsin to hold a council with that red mouthed Abolitionist, Senator Doolittle, and on his way to Washington he intends to visit Senator Wade.

If our Republican friends wish to satisfy the people of this country, that the new Administration will be conservative, they had better advise their officers elect not to follow and hunt up for counsel, the worst Abolitionists in the Union.

## Giddings vs. Ewing.

The Hon. Thomas Ewing of Ohio, of *Gulphin-Gardner* notoriety during the administration of Gen. Taylor, has lately made a speech in which he asserted that Mr. Lincoln would execute and enforce the fugitive slave law in the Northern States, and for this statement he has been called to account by that arch Black Republican Demagogue, Joshua R. Giddings, who hastens to contradict the statement made by him, in the speech alluded to.—He says:

"There is but one real issue between the Republican party and those factions who stand opposed to it. That is the question of Slavery. There is really no other issue formed. The Republicans are pledged to exert the constitutional powers of government in favor of liberty against oppression and slavery wherever it holds exclusive jurisdiction; and if they exert those powers to sustain slavery or the slave trade at any time, or in any place, they will bring upon themselves the same displeasure of the people that the Whig, the Democratic and the Bell-Everett parties have brought upon their organizations."

Here we have it; the Republicans will use the power of the government to put down Slavery wherever they have exclusive jurisdiction and control of it. This is just what has alarmed the people in the Southern States, and we in the North will realize the full benefit of it to our sorrow, unless the "irrepressible conflict" succeeds in breaking up the Republican party.

LEFT FOR WASHINGTON.—Ex-Gov. Bigler left his home on Monday last, to resume his duties as U. S. Senator upon the assembling of Congress on Monday next.

## A Most Valiant Dogberry.

A fellow named James S. Brisbin, who publishes the Centre *Democrat*, and who appears to be emulous of the distinction which Dogberry coveted—of being written down an ass—has addressed a letter to Gov. Letcher of Virginia, filled with fury and bombast against the South; which he condescends to answer, instead of throwing the delectable epistle into the fire, as it deserved. The job which Dogberry desired others to do for him, James S. Brisbin has done for himself. If he does not pass for an ass during the remainder of his natural life, it is not because he has not done his best to merit that distinction. He is none of your drowsy, browsing asses, that one would not feel like stepping aside to kick, but a real lively animal, displaying his heels and counterfeiting a valor foreign to the nature of the most stubborn and stupid of created things.

This sagacious ass informs Gov. Letcher that "twenty eight millions of freemen "in the North are ready to meet disunion "now, and crush it as a strong man crush-"es an egg shell in his hand.' This pot valiant fellow did not stop to calculate that the whole population of the North—including men, women, children, negroes and Brisbins—does not amount to anything like twenty-eight millions; but this fact might have spoiled the effect of this impudent bit of swagger. Twenty-eight millions sounds very formidable when hurled against the South by BRISBIN, and it would be a pity to deprive him of the command of this magnificent army of freedom even for a brief period. But the grand array of Brisben diminishes slightly before he reaches the conclusion of his letter, which winds up with informing Gov. Letcher that he has been tendered the command of two hundred Virginians, in the event of secession, and that he awaits the orders of the Governor.

Gov. Letcher replies with singular moderation. The wonder is that he condescended to reply at all to Captain Bombast. He reminds him that in the hour of danger to the Union it is the duty of all patriots, in all sections of the country, to cultivate a kind, generous, and conciliatory spirit one toward another; and informs the valorous BRISBIN that the Virginians have commanders enough at home without importing one from Pennsylvania, and that he has been cruelly hoaxed by some wag, who desires to play off a good joke at his expense.

So the country may never have the satisfaction of seeing JAMES S. BRISBIN marching at the head of either twenty-eight millions of Northern freemen, or two hundred Virginians, to crush secession in the South as a strong man crushes an egg-shell. Pity for BRISBIN and a great disappointment to the country. But let him console himself with the reflection that if he is not destined to figure in history as a great general or a brave captain, he has at least distinguished himself as the most illustrious ass that the State of Pennsylvania has produced within the present generation.—*Patriot and Union.*

## An Appeal for Peace from the Maryland Baptists

[From the Baltimore American, Nov. 22.]

At a meeting of the Maryland Baptist Union Association, held in the E. street Baptist church, Washington, D. C., Nov. 15, upon motion of the Rev. G. Wilson, the following resolution was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to propose a fraternal Appeal to the Baptists of the United States, both North and South, in the present distracted condition of the nation to seek the things that make for peace, and to exert their powerful influence as a Christian people in behalf of moderation, calmness and the consideration of the unspeakably momentous subjects at issue in a kind, Christian spirit.

A committee was accordingly appointed, who submitted the accompanying address, which was unanimously adopted by the association, together with this resolution;

Resolved, That the above address be published in the *True Union*, and that a copy be sent to each Baptist paper in the United States, with the request to publish the same, and to ask each Baptist pastor to read it to his congregation.

It is therefore, herewith sent to you, with the earnest hope that by complying with the above request you may aid us in restoring peace and prosperity to our beloved land.

TO THE BAPTISTS IN THESE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

We, the Maryland Baptist Union Association, assembled in Washington, D. C., on the 5th day of November, 1860 send greeting.

Beloved Brethern—Even when Isreal was carried away captive they were commanded by God to pray for the peace of the land of their captivity, and to seek to promote its welfare. "Seek the peace of the city whither I have caused you to be carried away captives, and pray unto the Lord for it; for in the peace thereof shall ye have peace." How much more earnestly ought we to seek the peace of this our own beloved, but most distracted country.

Whatever the discrepancies in our views as to other matters, there can be but one opinion as to the spirit of political hostility which has so long been arraying one section of the Union against the other—as to the reciprocal taunts and defiant recriminations which at this moment are exasperating those old feuds—and as to the duty incumbent upon all who are the disciples of Him whose mission, whose character, whose example teach us to love and bless our enemies.

It is not as politicians, still less as sectional politicians, that we address you.—We speak to you as brethern we beseech you at once to put forth that vast influence which belongs to a body composed of more than one million communicants. We entreat you, by your love for the country and her noble institutions, and by your loyalty to the Prince of Peace, that you strive together with us—by your prayers and your active interposition—to allay these present asperities, and to rescue all we hold most dear from the ruin to which it has for some time been drifting.

We are now assembled in the Capitol of his great republic. We live at that point which affords us a clear view of the calamities now impending. We are not alarmists, but we cannot close our eyes to the gloomy prospects rising before the people of this land. If we speak earnestly to you, believe us, there is a cause.—The imagination is filled with horror, the heart of every patriot must be afflicted at the very thought of the destruction of this glorious government, of the disruption of our nationalties, and the dismemberment of such a Union into States or confederacies hating each other and arrayed in interminable warfare. Yet this deplorable catastrophe now threatens our country.

The prosperity of our churches, of our missionary operations, of all our Christian enterprises must be blighted, unless these baneful strifes can be composed, and the fratricidal, suicidal conflicts, now so portentously menacing our country, be averted.

The Spirit of Jesus is the spirit of peace, love, harmony. We need not tell you that the men of this world—the wisest as the most simple, the distinguished as the most obscure—are all governed by a very different temper. If the various portions of our extended and diversified population were but under the influences of the gospel, there is, there could be, no question which would not be easily adjusted in forbearance and charity. But vainly do we hope for any such heavenly spirit in the halls of Congress, in the State Legislatures, or among the people themselves. Everywhere we see too plainly those passions whence come war and fightings among us.

At a period of solemnity and excitement like this, when the foundations of society are disturbed, when men's hearts are troubled and the wisdom of the wisest is perplexed by omens of disaster, it surely becomes those who fear the Lord to speak often one to another, and to be very importunate with him in whose hands are the hearts of all men who hath hitherto been so watchful a guardian over this nation; who knows how to bring increased order out of disorder; more abiding peace out of jarring elements of discord.

In view of the clouds now lowering in the sky, of the gloom hanging over us, and the storm which seems to be fast approaching, we beseech you, brethern, North, South, East West, that our hearts, our prayers, our aims, our efforts may be combined, that so, if it be possible, this cup of national grief and bitterness may pass away, and this great people, through the mercy of God, may be saved from the untold miseries into which, from the summit of unexampled prosperity, they seem about to be plunged.

We serve One of whom it is declared that "the wrath of man shall praise him and the remainder of wrath he will restrain." If we are true to the spirit of the gospel which teaches peace and love, and if we supplicate the interposition of the wisdom and power which alone can meet the present emergency, we shall not be disappointed. Human passions will be controlled; the schemes of ambition, even the labor of sectional strife, will all be made to work out the purposes of infinite wisdom and eternal love.

R. FULLER,
FRANKLIN WILSON,
G. W. SAMSON,
THOS. U. WALTER,
JAMES C. WELLING, } Committee.

## Secession.

We learn by last night's mail from Washington, that Attorney General Black has given the President his written opinion on the momentous question of secession, and the apprehended difficulties between the North and the South.

It is said that the Attorney General has examined the subject at great length, and comes to the conclusion that a State has no constitutional right to secede.

For our part, we cannot see how any one can arrive at any other conclusion.—Secession is only another name for Revolution; our Southern neigbors must remain with us under the Constitution as it is, or Revolutionize the government.—Whether this can be done peacefully remains to be tested. The world's history of Revolutions all bear against this conclusion.

## Judge Taney.

Hon. Roger B. Taney, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, tendered his resignation to the President on Saturday last; and it was accepted.

It will be the duty of President Buchanan to fill the appointment immediately. Attorney General Black has been named in connection with the appointment; but as Pennsylvania has already a member on the Supreme Bench, in the person of R. C. Grier, it is doubtful whether another Pennsylvanian will get the appointment.

There is no man living that we would rather see get the appointment than Judge Black. The law has been the study of his whole life; it seems to be his natural pursuit.

## Letter from Pike's Peak.

Denver City, K. T. Sept. 25th, 1860.

DEAR BROTHER.—It is a long time since I have heard from you, or received a letter. Perhaps you are a little surprised to find my letter dated here. We come out here last May, in our own conveyance.—One important object I had in view in coming here, was the cure of my wife's Asthma; which has been thoroughly accomplished. She has not had it at all since we come on the plains. Her health has been good, with the exception of a severe attack of dysentery, from which she has entirely recovered.

My own health is good. I have been over five weeks in the mountains hunting gold mines, but with poor success. I have three Silver mine claims, which I think will make me independent in two or three years. I now practice my profession, and shall continue till spring.—We have discovered during the past summer, the most extensive and richest deposits of Sulphuret of Silver and auriferous galena in the known world. The principle mines are from seventy to a hundred miles Southwest from here—West of the South Park. They will not be much worked till next Summer, there has not been much noise about it, the old pioneers here have not forgotten the result of the fuss about the gold discoveries of 1858-59; but it is the opinion of the best judges that this country has more valuable minerals than California ever had. Mr. Bracket is about starting to Philadelphia to the Mint, with samples of the ore to get it smelted, and learn the best process for extracting the metal.

The gold mines are yielding well this season, especially the Quartz Mills are doing a large business. There are over two hundred in active operation.

This is a very healthy country, and a pretty good farming country—the river bottoms can't be beat. We have in this City about five thousand inhabitants. A good Presbyterian Congregation, under the care of Rev. Dr. Rankin, of Buffalo, New York, two Methodist, and one Episcopal Church; two Schools, and a very fair show of nice folks, besides any quantity of gamblers and ruffians.

We have within from 15 to 100 miles six or eight thriving mining towns, some containing all the elements of nice towns. The names of some of them are "Golden City," "Mountain City," "Golden Gate," "Mount Vernon," "Breckenridge," Tarryall," and "Colorado City," beside numerous small towns. The houses are mostly built of brick and the more common are frame, and some of hewed logs.

The price of living is very high. Board and lodging, ten dollars per week. Potatoes 8 or 10 cents per pound, and everything is governed in price by the price in the States, with the addition of ten cents per pound for freight.

The prices for professional service and labor are treble that in the States.

We have all sorts of Mechanics and Machinery needed, and an abundance of goods and provisions. It is a good thing to have but a small family here.

The greater part of laboring men board themselves, and many of the professional men adopt the same for economy. Many live in tents—a very good way in Summer.

You wonder, perhaps, why I did not write to you before? The reason was, because I could not write anything definite, I did not know whether I should stay, or what I should do, and I could not write anything definite about the country until I had been here three or four months.

I could not, as some have done, come here and know all about it in a week, and go home disgusted; but firmly believe it one of the best places for the right kind of men to make money, but very few get very rich in one season, and those who do not get discouraged, are generally making money—some very rapidly.

If any one wishes to know more particularly about this country, let them write to me, and I will give them any information in my power.

You may make what disposition of this letter you please; if it will be interesting to my old friends there publish it.

WM. P. HILLS.

## MARRIED.

At Frenchville, on Sunday, the 28th of October last, by P. F. Coudriet, Esq., M. DAVID R. JACKSON and Miss SARAH JANE HASBEE, all of Covington township.

## DIED.

In Pike township of Dropsy, MARGARET, wife of Adam Short, aged 64 years 9 months and 4 days.