



Clearfield, Pa., December 12, 1860.

Hon. Wm. Bigler will please accept our thanks for a bound copy of the Congressional Globe of the first Session of the Thirty-Sixth Congress.

Will it be Done.

In about one month from this date, the Governors of the following States will be called upon to transmit their annual messages to their respective Legislatures:— Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, and Ohio.

We hope to be able to state to our readers in time, the fact, that they will act in concert by throwing oil upon the most tempest-tossed sea of politics. We have no doubt that Governor Packer, of our State, will, in his forthcoming message, strongly urge the repeal of every obnoxious enactment upon our statute books. The same can be expected from Gov. Olden, of New Jersey; from the Governors of New York and Ohio we expect but little, as they are both Heliperites, and have so far shown more respect for party than patriotism.

Gov. Morgan, of New York, subscribed \$100 to assist in circulating the helish sentiments contained in the Helper book—acquiesced in calling his Southern neighbors barbarians, assassins, and highwaymen. Being well aware of his abolition possibilities, we still have a hope that the commercial interests of the city of New York, which are now well nigh prostrated by the acts of Abolitionism, will compel him to throw his weight into the scale on the side of justice and humanity. If the usual abolition ideas are reshaped by our Northern Governors this winter, we can expect nothing more than a revolution, of which no one can at this time, fathom the result. If it comes, we can say we have done our duty to avert such a calamity, and defy reproach from any source.

The Republic.

It must be distressing to every patriotic heart, to observe the temper and spirit of a number of Northern newspapers towards the South. Instead of seeking to calm the tumult, and restore peace and good feeling, they taunt and ridicule their neighbors in the South, and assist in precipitating the coming catastrophe.

"U-gh, she thought she was gone." "Wouldn't that be horrible?"—Journal.

History relates the fact that Nero fiddled while Rome was on fire; and it is strange, but nevertheless true, we have a number of little Nero's even in this happy country of ours.

The fact cannot be disguised, that this class of community in the North, like their fellow laborers in the South, are working to accomplish the same object—the dissolution of this Confederacy. It is denounced in both sections as an infernal league, and some go so far as to say that the Constitution is a covenant with death and an agreement with hell. These two parties are as hostile to each other as they are to the Union of these States, and are as distant in their views as the East is from the West, and are laboring both day and night to accomplish the same object—the destruction of the American Union.

In calculating the probabilities or improbabilities of a rupture of our Government, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact, that two powerful parties, hating each other with a malicious hatred, have, like Pilate and Herod, joined hands in a common lot to murder and destroy the Union of these States.

Hoor-rah for Lincoln.

We are indeed in the midst of Lincoln times. Secession, suspensions, banks bursting, thousands of mechanics turned out of employment, the lumbermen cutting short their jobs, the Union aroused from one end to the other, minute men arming, and the elements of civil war all in motion—Hoorah for Lincoln.

What if credit is ruined, and every branch of business checked, all owing to the election of a sectional President, and by an exclusively sectional party, a President who preaches the "Irrepressible Conflict," and his hosts shout Amen. Where are the Wide Awakes? Bring them out, and let us have a general jubilee. What if Banks do suspend, manufactories cease to operate, merchants fail, the price of stocks and grain go down, and every branch of trade completely revolutionized, it is all a joke; then, Hoorah for Lincoln.

The "Irrepressibles" in Vermont refuse to repeal their odious Personal Liberty Bill. The vote on the repeal of the bill was yeas 58—33 Democrats and 25 Republicans, every Democrat in the Assembly voting for repeal. The yeas 125, all Republicans. It is a great pity that the people of Vermont, and South Carolina cannot be compelled to live together for about six months, in some "Van Dieman's Land," or until they learn to treat each other as equals and neighbors.

Congress.

This body assembled at Washington on Monday, 3d inst. Being informed that the President was not ready to communicate his annual Message on that day, adjourned until Tuesday.

Tuesday—In the Senate, prayer was offered by the chaplain. Mr. BROWN, in behalf of the committee to wait on the President, reported that it had performed its duty.

The President's Message was delivered by A. J. Glosbrenner, his private secretary.

The President's Message was commenced at 12 and finished at seven minutes to two.

Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, gave vent to his feelings by delivering a disunion speech.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, delivered a magnificent Union speech.

Mr. FITCH moved that the usual number of copies of the Message be printed—10,000.

Mr. HALE moved that the Senate adjourn. Carried.

House.—After prayer by the chaplain, Mr. STOCKTON, the President's Message was received and read by the Clerk.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, moved that 20,000 copies of the Message be printed for the use of the House. Referred.

Mr. BOTELER, of Virginia, offered the following resolution.

Resolved, That so much of the President's Message as relates to the present perilous condition of the country be referred to a special committee of one from each State, with leave to report at any time.

This was adopted by a vote of yeas, 145; nays, 38; absent 52; the yeas are all abolitionists, headed by Blake, Grow & Co.

The Speaker appointed the following special committee under Mr. Boteler's resolution, to consider questions connected with the perilous condition of the country:—

- Alabama, George S. Houston, democrat; Arkansas, Albert Rust, democrat; Connecticut, Orris S. Ferry, republican; California, John C. Burch, democrat; Delaware, Wm G. Whitely, democrat; Florida, George S. Hawkins, democrat; Georgia, Peter E. Love, democrat; Indiana, Wm N. Dunn, republican; Illinois, Wm Kellogg, republican; Iowa, Samuel R. Curtis, republican; Kentucky, Francis M. Bristow, Southern opposition; Louisiana, Miles Taylor, democrat; Massachusetts, Chas F. Adams, republican; Mississippi, Reuben Davis, democrat; Maine, Freeman H. Morse, republican; Michigan, Wm A. Howard, republican; Missouri, John S. Phelps, democrat; Maryland, H. Winter Davis, Southern opposition; Minnesota, Wm Winden, republican; New York, Jas. Humphrey, republican; New Jersey, John N. L. Stratton, republican; New Hampshire, Mason W. Tappan, republican; North Carolina, Warren Winslow, democrat; Ohio, Thos. Corwin, republican, (chairman); Oregon, Lansing Stout, democrat; Pennsylvania, Jas H. Campbell, republican; Rhode Island, Christopher Robinson, republican; South Carolina, Wm W. Boyce, democrat; Tennessee, Thos. A. R. Nelson, Southern opposition; Texas, A. J. Hamilton, democrat; Vermont, Justin S. Morrill, republican; Virginia, John S. Millson, democrat; Wisconsin, Cad C. Washburn, republican.

The Speaker desired to say that the parliamentary usage was to name on the committee the mover of the resolution under which the committee was ordered to be formed. He had omitted the name of Mr. Boteler at the gentleman's own request. He had endeavored to appoint the committee to the best of his judgment and at the earliest period, in view of the important business with which the committee was entrusted.

It was thought that a committee of this kind would harmonize the discordant elements, but later advices from Washington seem to indicate that they will widen instead of close the breach, as the Speaker has been unfortunate in the selection of their committee, a number of them are repugnant to a large portion of the citizens of the States from which they hail; hence they will be unable to effect the desired result.

Both wings of the disunionists have made threatening and daring speeches in the regular braggadocio style, Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, taking the lead, and Mr. Iverson, of Georgia, following in his wake.

IMPORTANT LIQUOR CASE.—At a recent term of Court in Lebanon county, Mr. Jacob Fink, keeper of a tavern at Annville, was mulcted in the sum of \$254.35, damages, for selling liquor to a man of intemperate habits, a teamster named Jacob Garman, who afterwards, while under the effects of liquor, fell off his horse, and was run over by the wheels of his wagon and killed. The suit was brought by Rebecca Garman, widow of the deceased, under the section of the law of 1854, which makes liquor sellers responsible for the consequences, when they sell liquor to persons of known intemperate habits, minors, insane persons, or to persons while drunk.

How Lincoln was Elected.

Last week we suggested a plan of so changing the Constitution as to allow Presidential Electors to be chosen by districts, similar to choosing a member of Congress. Many persons, not acquainted with our system of electing a President, are surprised to know that Mr. Lincoln is elected President by about one third of the popular vote of the country; yet such is the fact.

At the time the difficulty occurred between Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Burr, it was generally supposed that the district system would be adopted; but through the machinations of some politicians in New York, the present system was adopted, and it was finally adopted by all the States.

Below we publish a table based upon this principle, and we hope to see it adopted before another Presidential election takes place.

It required to elect 152 votes in the electoral colleges, and Lincoln received 280; but had the vote been by districts he would have received only 145 votes, and would therefore have been beaten. Here is a table of the votes he received, and the votes he would have received under the district system, in the following States:

Table with 3 columns: State, General Ticket (Lincoln's Vote), By Districts (Lincoln, Opp'n).

To understand the basis upon which this table is made out, we will state that in every district in which a democratic member of Congress was elected, an anti-Lincoln Presidential elector would also have been chosen had the vote been given by districts. For example, Lincoln gets the whole thirty-five votes in New York, whereas eleven district elected democrats to Congress, and he would therefore have got only twenty-four votes instead of thirty-five; and so it was in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and the other States quoted above.

They Begin to Recant.

The following, from the New York World, is much to the point, and shows a tendency on the part of that journal towards right and justice. It is wonderful how forcibly truths that were just as true and plain before the election should not have been recognized by the World and all the other anti-slavery papers, until after the election. Speaking of the Personal Liberty bills, the World says:

"The Northern States which have passed these bills have clearly put themselves in the wrong. They are not in a situation to complain of anything that Southern States may do in the same nullifying line. They have no more right to nullify one clause of the Constitution, than South Carolina has to nullify every clause. Follow in vno, follow in omnibus. As Mr. Webster said:—'A compact that is broken on one side is broken on all sides.' The States in fault cannot too soon abandon their false position. There should be no manner of pride at all in the matter, except the pride of right-doing. Firmness is a good thing, provided it be firmness in the right; otherwise it is that despicable thing, obstinacy. There may be those who think it incredible to yield, when the South is in a threatening attitude. But no true patriot hesitates to repair wrong, however the claim may be made upon him. The conduct of others cannot affect his own duty to himself—the duty of doing the thing which is right. The very first concern of the North should be to prove to the world that it recognises, and intends to abide by, every requirement of the Constitution. That once done, then and not till then, will our section be in a position to deal consistently and loyally with unconstitutional action in any other section."

How wonderfully sound, conservative and patriotic the Black Republicans are all at once becoming. They "out HEROIC HERO." They have caught up our Democratic phrases and doctrines, and roll them out with most astonishing fluency—just as if they had all their lives been accustomed to it. How the devils eat their words! Surely these cannot be the same people who so lately talked fire and brimstone, and defied men and demons! However, so they do right, that is all we ask. But what they do ought to be done with a good grace, and not in a mean, pitiful sneaking manner. Let them say in a manly way, we have done wrong, we are sorry for it, and intend now to do right.—Pennsylvaniaian.

A GREAT CHANGE.—A special election was held in the Eighth Representative District of Massachusetts, on Monday, the 26th ult., and resulted in the triumph of the Democracy. There had been at the State election, on the 6th, a tie, and consequently a new one was held. The District had, heretofore, always been strongly Republican. The result on the 26th ult, was as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Name, Dem., Rep.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.—The town of Norwalk, Conn., which gave Lincoln 371 majority, on Monday week elected the entire Democratic ticket for town officers by 35 majority. Coming to their senses.

The Crisis of the Republic—Attitude of the Republican Leaders—Danger to the North.

The Presidential Electors of this State have discharged their duty to their party, and have cast their votes for Abraham Lincoln, who will, therefore, be President over so many States as will remain in the confederacy after the 4th of March next. There may have been some lingering hope in the breasts of simple persons, who are not aware of the superiority of party considerations over all others—even with men who are far above the common run of politicians—that the Republican electors would hesitate for a moment before they assumed this awful responsibility, and took the risk of breaking up the confederacy. But they not only cast their votes for Lincoln, but, according to the correspondent of the lesser Black republican organ in this city, they and other leading members of the party took strong ground against the conciliatory policy suggested by Thurlow Weed, who has been roundly abused by all his cronies, excepting Raymond. It may be said that the electors were pledged in honor to their constituents, although left free by the constitution; but we believe if it were possible to take the sense of the Northern people to day, Lincoln would be in the minority. His majority in the Northern States is little over a quarter of a million of votes, and as many as half a million of his supporters have deserted him since the election. In this number we count the mechanics and manufacturers, who see now that ruin stares them in the face, and the very large number of respectable voters who threw their influence upon the opposition side in order that the democratic party might receive its death blow. All these persons were misled for the moment; they are now sincerely sorry for what they have done, and exceedingly anxious to recede from the extreme position into which the black republican leaders enticed them.

And now that the work has been finished, and that the last straw has escaped from the clutch of the drowning man, the general inquiry is, what of the future? We can see but little hope in the signs of the times. The black republicans do not purpose to act until after Lincoln has been inaugurated. This is evident from the facts that the President elect has failed to indicate in any official way his probable policy; that the general tone of the press in his interest is defiant rather than conciliatory; that the leaders of the party, almost without exception, condemn the course of Weed; that Grow, at the outset of the session, juggled in his Homestead Bill, in order to stave off discussion upon the topic which was uppermost in the mind of every member, and that thirty-eight republicans voted against Boteler's resolution. We do not envy such men as Grow, Balingame, Sherman, Hickman, Howard and Lovejoy their place in the history of the country. They have now taken the second step in the career of political infamy most aptly begun by the endorsement of the Helper book.

In this state of things—the South preparing to go out of the Union—the friends of the new administration sitting with folded hands—the material interests of the country paralyzed—it behooves every good citizen to look the danger in the face. If there is a doubt as to the imminence of the crisis it may be resolved by the letters and speeches of calm, conservative men, like Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, and Senator Hunter, of Virginia.—The former lately gave to the country a speech which will live forever with the best efforts of the patriots and sages of every epoch. He now writes a short private letter, by which it is evident that he has the most serious apprehensions. Senator Hunter reviews the whole question, and shows that coercion is out of the question. The Senator's letter is long, but it will be attentively read notwithstanding. As to what is before us no man can tell. Much depends upon the action of the Congressional Committee of Thirty-three. No body of men since the world began has had a greater, a more solemn and a more important responsibility in its charge than this committee. If the cotton States can be induced to keep quiet until an amendment to the constitution has been acted upon, all may yet be well. But the cotton States cannot be expected to do this when the dominant party in the North is obstinate, indifferent, sullen, or defiant. We call upon our black republican friends to give their special attention to the most important point in Mr. Stephens' letter. He takes the only tenable ground, i. e., that secession is revolution, and that revolution would be even more disastrous to the North than to the South. Mr. Stephens is quite right. In the event of secession, the real battle of the South would be fought in the North, where there are fifteen hundred thousand arrayed in opposition to the doctrines of the republican party. The government would have its hand full in endeavoring to suppress anarchy and treason at the North, and therefore could not carry out Webb's idea and whip the South into submission. We have also, in all our large cities, what are called the dangerous classes—thieves, rowdies and vagabonds—native and foreign, who would seize upon the disorders of the State as a pretext for wholesale plunder, and would receive large reinforcements of laborers made reckless and desperate by hunger. Thus we should find both the local and the fed-

eral governments altogether inadequate to protect the life and property of the people, who would proceed to resume their powers delegated to them; committees of safety and vigilance would be established, military dictators would arise, and the free States be separated into half a dozen petty sovereignties.

The South would suffer in a less degree, as the people in that section are united upon the principal point in the controversy. There is a difference of opinion as to the question of secession; but, once outside of the Union, the South would be even more firmly united than were the old Thirteen after the Declaration of Independence. Compared to ours their task is an easy one.

Men and brethren, ponder well upon these things. We live in times when no steps should be taken without the most serious, almost religious consideration.—N. F. Herald.

Political Preaching.

We regret deeply, says the Baltimore American, to see an increasing propensity among clergymen of the Northern States to dabble in politics. We have long since recovered from the shock given to our old fashioned ideas of propriety by the harlequin performances of H. W. Beecher, who has now become the professional clown of the pulpit, and whom we expect, as a matter of course, to see as often standing on his head as on his feet, and entertaining the spectators of the Sunday amusements in Plymouth Church with regular exhibitions of ground and lofty tumbling. All the sinners in Mr. Beecher's congregation having been saved long ago, it is of course eminently proper that they should now devote themselves altogether to repenting of the sins of other people, and be himself being freed from the bondage of all grovelling prejudice, all unforgiving feelings, and all unholy ambition, is at perfect liberty, instead of crying out, "Oh, wretched man that I am," with that old foggy apostle, who feared lest when even he had preached to others he might one day become a castaway, to go cheerfully turning summersaults up the road to glory. We look naturally to Beecher for all sorts of spiritual casualties, religious frolics, and sacred profanity, but we had not supposed that any clergyman in the Northern States, of really solid parts and consistent Christian character, would, even by implication, justify the Sunday stump speeches of Republican preachers, delivered by those "abominable" sons of the Puritans, amid shouts of laughter at pulpit clapping and buffoonery.

We regret, however, to observe that in a late volume of Addresses by Dr. C. S. Henry, a clergyman who has hitherto enjoyed a high reputation as a scholar and divine, political preaching, such as that of Beecher and Chapin, (though he does not mention them by name,) is justified. Dr. Henry declares that the country is growing worse rapidly, and says it is "infinitely important to the salvation of the nation, that the pulpit should be free, that its voice should be heard—one great, strong voice—against all public wickedness;" and he warns the clergy that if "they do not thus speak out, lie is not sure but they will have to give way to something better, or to something worse." If Dr. Henry includes slavery in the wickedness against which the clergy are required to cry aloud and spare not, we cannot but admire the improvement he has made upon the practice of Christ and His Apostles by preaching, who, surrounded by slavery in its worst form, not only never preached against it, but enjoined slaves to be obedient to their masters, and declared that "if any man teach otherwise, and consent not to wholesome words, even the words of our Lord Jesus Christ, and to the doctrine which is according to godliness, he is proud, knowing nothing, but dotting about questions and strifes of words, whereof cometh envy, strife, railings, evil surmising, perverse disputings of men of corrupt minds, and destitute of the truth, supposing that gain is godliness; from such withdraw thyself." (First Timothy, sixth chapter, third, fourth and fifth verses.) It will thus be seen that Dr. Henry assumes to be wiser and better than the Divine Founder of the Christian Religion and His inspired Apostles, and, we may add, of the whole Christian Church for eighteen centuries, including all the great lights of Church of Rome, the Greek Church and the Church of England; including all the great doctors of the Reformation, and all the commentators who have ever lived, from the time of Christ to the beginning of this superficial and fanatical century. If the age is growing worse, it is certainly not for the want of political preaching, of which the North has had a surfeit for years, and which has produced results altogether different from those which Dr. Henry indicates. "A Layman, in a communication to the London Christian Observer, asserts that during the last fourteen years, while the country has increased ten millions in population, the New School Presbyterianism have decreased by the loss of ten thousand communicants, a decline which began with the introduction of Abolition preaching in that body; whereas, in the seven years preceding that date, during which it steadily excluded from its pulpits all political agitation, it added to its communion forty-seven thousand. The Methodist and Baptist Churches have been rent asunder by the same cause, and the New England Congregationalists have

been so drugged and dosed by the same clerical empiricism that they are spiritually and ecclesiastically at death's door—those of them who are not seeking refuge in those churches where political preaching has not yet been introduced. If Christianity were not a Divine rock against which it is not possible that the gates of hell should ever prevail, it would have been destroyed long ago by the wolves in sheep's clothing who prowled about its sacred precincts." No one respects political clergymen; if they know their own hearts they cannot respect themselves. It is the lust of power and secular influence which has been the curse of the Church in all ages; it is a desire to serve two masters, and not the love of God or man, which is the secret spring of political preaching.

In this connection we must also be permitted to express our profound sorrow, reputable clergymen of the church in the Gulf States, who have hitherto confined themselves to the proclamation of the Gospel of Peace, and been eminently useful both to their denominations and to society in consequence, are now buckling on the armor of the church militant, wearing cockades in the pulpit instead of the Cross, and consecrating liberty poles and other emblems of revolution with prayers to that God who has said: "Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's." Not a liberty pole can be raised, nor a cannon fired off, but we hear of some clergyman "improving his occasion" by giving the sanctions of religion to war in its most horrible form, to civil war—the nearest approach to a hell upon earth that fallen humanity has ever suffered. We are persuaded that these estimable clergymen have not deliberately weighed the character and consequences of a position into which they have been hurried by the popular excitement. Let the cause of South Carolina be ever so just, the place of her clergyman is in the pulpit, proclaiming the Gospel, and they are as much out of their proper sphere in figuring at liberty poles and artillery parades as Yancey or Kelt would be in the sacred desk.—Patriot & Union.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—We furnish our subscribers, this week with the regular issue of the Republican, and an Extra, containing the President's Message—which we have not yet had time to read for ourselves.

The Democrats of Terre Haute, Indiana, elected their Mayor on Monday week. The "sober second thought" is already at work.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Our latest news from Washington, is to the effect that everything indicates a rupture in the affairs of our country. Every effort is being made by Northern Union men to bring about a satisfactory understanding with their Southern friends. They are laboring day and night in their work of Peace. Prominent among them we find Senator Bigler, of our State; Hugh of Ohio; Pearce of Maryland; Bright and Fitch of Indiana; all of whom are in favor of a general convention of all the States, for the purpose of putting an end to the slavery question. The Southern members and Senators favor an exclusive Southern Convention only, in which they will attempt to set forth their grievances, and the principles upon which they intend to act in the future.

Secretary Cobb has written a letter to the people of Georgia, in which he avows the most ultra sentiments, and scorns the idea that anything definite can be expected from the North. If this is true, he will certainly resign his seat in the Cabinet.

The proposition of Senator Powell, of Kentucky, to raise a committee in the Senate similar to the one appointed by the House, meets with no favor from Southern Senators. The great effort now seems to be to get the South united upon secession, which is likely to be done; and if they harmonize upon this point, secession is inevitable.

Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Dec. 10. The Flour market is unusually dull to day, and the only sales to the trade not exceeding one thousand barrels; superfine \$4 75 @ 5, extra \$4 10 @ 5 50; fancy and family \$5 75 @ 6. Rye Flour and Corn Meal, but little doing, as they are the bakers; the former \$3 62; the latter \$3 25 @ 35. Wheat is heavy to-day; 5000 bushels at \$1 20 @ 1 22 Pennsylvania Red, and \$1 27 for pure Southern, and \$1 25 @ 1 37 for good and prime White. Corn—3000 bushels old yellow prime at 54¢ and 65 cents; some new at 58 cents. Oats—There was sold 3000 bushels Delaware 2 35¢, and 34¢ for Pennsylvania. Bark—Small sales at \$26 per ton, but little in market. Seed—sales of Cloverseed were made at 50¢, \$5.24 and 5.75, but dull. Groceries—they are dull. Nothing doing in Sugar. 800 bags Rio Coffee sold at auction at 11¢ and 13¢ per lb. Provisions—Nothing doing for the present; sales only to the trade.

MARRIED.

On the 9th instant, by the Rev. J. B. Focht, Mr. SAMUEL BLOOR to Mrs. JANE CRANT both of Pike township.

DEAD.

In Barzide township, on Thursday, the 6th inst., Mr. JOHN YOUNG, aged about 34 years. In Lawrence township, on Monday, the 10th inst., CLARENCE WIFE, of Dr. A. T. Schryver, aged 18 years. In Lawrence township, very suddenly, supposed to have been apoplexy, on the 11th inst., SUSAN AUBREY, aged about 52 years. Near Curwensville, on Friday last, MARGARET HOLDEX, aged about 18 years. The deceased was in good health on Monday previous.