

Clearfield Republican.

BY G. B. GOODLANDER & CO.

PRINCIPLES, not MEN.

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CLEARFIELD, PA. WEDNESDAY, DEC. 19, 1860.

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G. B. GOODLANDER & CO.

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. J. McCULLOUGH. WM. M. McCULLOUGH.
McCULLOUGH & BROTHER,
Attorneys at Law.
Office on Market street, opposite Messop's Store, Clearfield, Pa. Will attend promptly to Collections, Sale of Lands, &c. nov. 14

P. W. HAYS, Justice of the Peace, will attend promptly to collections and other matters in his charge. Address Kersey, Elk co., Pa. Oct. 30 1860. 15.

DANIEL GOODLANDER,
Justice of the Peace
Luthersburg, Clearfield Co., Pa. will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. March 25, 1860.—17. rd.

ELLIS IRWIN & SONS,
At the mouth of Lick Run, five miles from Clearfield, MERCHANTS, and extensive Manufacturers of Lumber,
July 23, 1852.

J. D. THOMPSON,
Blacksmith, Wagons, Buggies, &c., &c., ironed on short notice, and the very best style, at his old stand in the borough of Curwensville.
Dec. 29, 1853

D. R. M. WOODS, having changed his location from Curwensville to Clearfield, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of the latter place and vicinity.
Residence on Second street, opposite to that of J. Crans, Esq. my 7 1856.

J. G. HARTSWICK, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon,
Clearfield Pa., May 30, 1860.

WALTER BARRETT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, will attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care, in the several Courts of Clearfield and adjoining counties.
Office, the one formerly occupied by G. B. Barrett.
Oct. 26th, 1859.—17.

DR. G. W. STEWART
Physician and Surgeon, offers his professional services to the citizens of New Washington and surrounding community. Office three doors west of the Washington House, New Washington, Oct. 14, 1859.

JOHN HUIDEKOPER,
CIVIL ENGINEER & LAND SURVEYOR, offers his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield county.
All business entrusted to him will be promptly and faithfully executed.
Office with Leonard, Finney & Co.

LEVER FLEGAL,
Justice of the Peace
Luthersburg, Clearfield Co., Pa. will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. He also informs the public that he keeps constantly on hand at his shop, a general assortment of Saddles, Bridles, Harnesses and whips, which he will sell on reasonable terms.
April 4, 1860.

DENTAL CARD.
A. M. SMITH offers his professional services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Clearfield and vicinity. All operations performed with neatness and despatch. Being familiar with all the late improvements, he is prepared to make Artificial Teeth in the best manner. Office in Shaw's new row.
Sept. 14th, 1858. 17.

JAN. H. LAMBER, 1. TEST
LAMBER & TEST, Attorneys at Law
Clearfield, Pa., will attend promptly to Collections, Land Agents, &c., in Clearfield, Centre and Elk counties.
July 30.—y

ROBERT J. WALLACE, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa., Office in Shaw's Row, opposite the Journal office.
dec. 1, 1858.—17.

MOORE & ETZWILER,
Wholesale and Retail Merchants. Also extensive dealers in lumber, sawed lumber and shingles. Also, dealers in flour, grain, which will be sold cheap for cash.
Oct. 14, 1859.

HENRY WHITEHEAD,
Justice of the Peace
Roekton, Union tp., will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.
Sept. 12, 1860. 17.

A very large stock of Spring and Summer clothing of the latest styles for sale low by
Curwensville, May 16, 1860. E. A. IRVIN.

Wholesale and Herring for sale at the corner of
Curwensville, May 16, '60.
E. A. IRVIN.

Flour, Bacon, Beans and Clover seed, at the cheap corner by
Curwensville, May 16, 1860.
E. A. IRVIN.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL BLACK ON THE POWER OF THE PRESIDENT IN CASE OF SECESSION.

We find in the Constitution of Saturday the opinion of Attorney General Black, submitted by him to the President, on the powers of the Executive to enforce the laws in any State which may secede from the Union. He says:

"Within their respective spheres of action, the Federal Government and the Government of a State, are both of them independent and supreme but each is utterly powerless beyond the limits assigned to it by the Constitution. If Congress would attempt to change the law of descents, to make a new rule of personal succession, or to dissolve the family relations existing in any State, the act would be simply void; but not more void than would be a State law to prevent the recapture of fugitives from labor, to forbid the carrying of the mails, or to stop the collection of duties on imports. The will of a State, whether expressed in its Constitution or laws, cannot, while it remains in the Confederacy, absolve her people from the duty of obeying the just and constitutional requirements of the Central Government. Nor can any act of the Central Government displace the jurisdiction of a State, because the laws of the United States are Supreme and binding only so far as they are passed in pursuance of the Constitution. I do not say what might be effected by more revolutionary force. I am speaking of legal and constitutional right.

"This is the view always taken by the Judiciary. The Supreme Court of the United States has declared it in many cases. I need only refer you to the United States vs. Booth, where the present Chief Justice, expressing the unanimous opinion of himself and all his brethren, enunciated the doctrine in terms so clear and full that any further demonstration of it can scarcely be required. The duty which these principles devolve not only upon every officer, but every citizen, is that which Mr. Jefferson expressed so compendiously in his first inaugural, namely: 'to support the State governments in all their rights, as the most competent administrations for their domestic concerns, and the surest bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies,' combined with the preservation of the General Government, in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad."

He reviews, briefly, the power conferred on the Executive, for the execution of the laws more particularly with reference to the collection of revenue, and holds that the President may, if necessary, order the duties to be collected on board a vessel inside of any established port of entry; and, further, that his right to take such measures as may be necessary for the protection of the public property, is very clear. He proceeds—

"I come now to the point in your letter which is probably of the greatest practical importance. By the act of 1807 you may employ such parts of the land and naval forces as you shall judge necessary for the purpose of causing the law to be duly executed, in all cases where it is lawful to use the militia for the same purpose. By the act of 1795 the militia may be called forth whenever the laws of the United States shall be opposed or the execution thereof obstructed in any State by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the power vested in the marshals." This imposes upon the President the sole responsibility of deciding whether the exigency has arisen which requires the use of military force; and in proportion to the magnitude of that responsibility will be his care not to overstep the limits of his legal and just authority.

"The laws referred to in the act of 1795 are manifestly those which are administered by the judges and executed by the ministerial officers of the Courts for the punishment of crime against the United States—for the protection of rights claimed under the Federal Constitution and laws, and for the enforcement of such obligations as came within the cognizance of the Federal Judiciary. To compel obedience to these laws the Courts have authority to punish all who obstruct their regular administration, and the marshals and their deputies have the same powers as sheriffs and their deputies in the several States in executing the laws of the State.

"But what if the feeling in every State against the United States should become so universal that the federal officers themselves (including Judges, District Attorneys and Marshals) would be reached by the same influences and resign their

places? Of course the first step would be to appoint others in their stead, if others could be got to serve. But, in such an event, it is more than probable that great difficulty would be found in filling the offices. We can easily conceive how it might become altogether impossible. We are, therefore, obliged to consider what can be done in case we have no Courts to issue judicial process, and no ministerial officers to execute it. In that event troops would certainly be out of place, and their use wholly illegal.

"If one of the States should declare her independence, your action cannot depend upon the rightfulness of the cause upon which such a declaration is based. Whether the retirement of a State from the Union be the exercise of a right reserved in the Constitution, or a revolutionary movement, it is certain that you have not in either case the authority to recognize her independence or to absolve her from her Federal obligations. Congress or the other States in convention assembled must take such measures as may be necessary and proper. In such an event, I see no course for you but to go straight onward in the path you have hitherto trodden—that is, execute the laws to the extent of the defensive means placed in your hands, and act generally upon the assumption that the present Constitutional relations between the States and the Federal Government continue to exist until a new order of things shall be established, either by law or force.

"Whether Congress has the constitutional right to make war against one or more States; and require the Executive of the Federal Government to carry it on by means of force to be drawn from the other States, is a question for Congress itself to consider. It must be admitted that no such power is expressly given; nor are there any words in the Constitution which imply it. Among the powers enumerated in article I, section 8, is that 'to declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and to make rules concerning captures on land and water.' This certainly means nothing more than the power to commence and carry on hostilities against the foreign enemies of the nation. Another clause in the same section gives Congress the power 'to provide for calling forth the militia,' and to use them within the limits of the State. But this power is so restricted by the words which immediately follow that it can be exercised only for one of the following purposes: 1. To execute the laws of the Union; that is, to aid the Federal officers in the performance of their regular duties. 2. To suppress insurrections against the State; but this is confined by Article IV., Section 4, to cases in which the State herself shall apply for assistance against her own people. 3. To repel the invasion of a State by enemies who come from abroad to assail her in her own territory. All these provisions are made to protect the States, not to authorize an attack by one part of the country upon another; to preserve their peace, and not to plunge them into civil war.

The right of the General Government to preserve itself in its whole constitutional vigor by repelling a direct and positive aggression upon its property or its officers cannot be denied. But this is a totally different thing from an offensive war to punish the people for the political misdeeds of their State Government, or to prevent a threatened violation of the Constitution, or to enforce an acknowledgment that the Government of the United States is Supreme. The States are colleagues of one another, and if some of them shall conquer the rest and hold them as subjugated provinces, it would totally destroy the whole theory upon which they are now connected. I am, very respectfully, yours, &c., J. S. BACK.

NEWSPAPERS.—A child beginning to read becomes delighted with newspapers, because he reads of names and things which are very familiar, and will make progress accordingly. A newspaper in one year is worth a quarter's schooling to a child, and every father must consider that substantial information is connected with this advancement. The mother of a family, having more immediate charge of a family, should herself be instructed. A mind so occupied becomes so fortified against the ills of life, and is braced for the emergency. Children amused by reading or study, are of course considered more easy to manage. How many thoughtless young men have spent their evenings in grog shops who ought to have been at home reading.

A passer-by asked an Irishman going upon a funeral procession, who was dead. "I can't exactly say," said he, "but I believe its the jintleman in the coffin."

The Homestead Bill.

PASSED THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DEC. 5, 1860.

A bill to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person who is the head of a family, or who has arrived at the age of twenty one years, and is a citizen of the United States, or who shall have filed his intention to become such, as required by the naturalization laws of the United States, shall, after the passage of this act, be entitled to enter, free of cost, one hundred and sixty acres of unappropriated public lands, upon which said person may have filed a pre-emption claim, or which may, at the time the application is made, be subject to pre-emption at one dollar and twenty-five cents, or less, per acre; or eighty acres of such unappropriated lands, at two dollars and fifty cents per acre; to be located in a body, in conformity to the legal subdivisions of the public lands, and after the same shall have been surveyed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, that the person applying for the benefit of this act shall, upon application to the register of the land office in which he or she is about to make such entry, make affidavit before said register or receiver that he or she is the head of a family, or is twenty one years or more of age, and that such application is made for his or her exclusive use and benefit, and those specially mentioned in this act, and not either directly or indirectly for the use or benefit of any other person or persons whomsoever; and upon filing the affidavit with the register or receiver, he or she shall thereupon be permitted to enter the quantity of land specified: provided, however, that no certificate shall be given or patent issued therefor, until the expiration of five years from the date of such entry; and if, at the expiration of such time, or at any time within two years thereafter, the person making such entry, or if he be dead, his widow or in case of her death his heirs or devisee; or in case of a widow making such entry, her heirs or devisee, in case of her death, shall prove by two credible witnesses that he, she or they have resided upon and cultivated the same for the term of five years immediately succeeding the time of filing the affidavit aforesaid; then in such case, he, she or they, if at that time a citizen of the United States, shall, on payment of ten dollars, be entitled to a patent, as in other cases provided by law: And provided, further, that in case of the death of both father and mother, leaving an infant child, or children, under twenty one years of age, the right and fee shall enure to the benefit of said infant child or children; and the executor, administrator or guardian may, at any time within two years after the death of the surviving parent, and in accordance with the laws of the State in which such children for the time being have their domicile, sell said land for the benefit of said infants, but for no other purpose; and the purchaser shall acquire the absolute title by the purchase, and be entitled to a patent from the United States, on payment of the office fees and sum of money herein specified.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, that the land office shall note all such applications on the tract books and plats of his office, and keep a register of all such entries, and make return thereof to the General Land Office, together with the proof upon which they have been founded.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, that all lands acquired under the provisions of this act shall in no event become liable to the satisfaction of any debt or debts contracted prior to the issuing of the patent therefor.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, that if at any time after the filing of the affidavit, as required in the second section of this act, and before the expiration of the five years aforesaid, it shall be proven after due notice to the settler, to the satisfaction of the register of the land office, that the person having filed such affidavit shall have actually changed his or her residence, or abandoned the said entry for more than six months at any time then, and in that event, the land so entered shall revert to the government.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, that no individual shall be permitted to make more than one entry under the provisions of this act; and that the Commissioner of the General Land Office is hereby required to prepare and issue such rules and regulations, consistent with this act, as shall be necessary and proper to carry its provisions into effect; and that the registers and receivers of the several land offices shall be entitled to receive the same compensation for any lands entered under the provisions of this act that they are now entitled to receive when the same quantity of land is entered with money, one half to be paid by the person making the application at the time of so doing, and the other half on the issue of the certificate by the person to whom it may be issued: Provided, That nothing contained in this act shall be construed as to impair or interfere in any manner whatever with existing pre-emption rights: And provided further, that all persons who may have filed their applications for a pre-emption right prior to the passage of this act shall be entitled to all privileges of this act.

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To Mothers.

BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

MY DEAR FRIENDS:—I cannot let the blessed Christmas-time go by without sending you a word of affectionate greeting—of thanks, for the kindly interest you have so often manifested in the most cherished purposes of my life. That interest has given me courage when I most stood in need of it, and upheld my failing hands; renewing my reverence for the work to which I am called, and comforting me with the assurance that the seeds of goodness and truth, sown abroad by The Little Pilgrim, have not fallen on stony places.

I have to thank you for sending me every now and then, bright home-pictures that have fallen like glad sunbeams on my path. My heart, dear friends, has echoed all your household music and laughter. I have to thank you as well, (though it grieved me,) for telling me how, into some of the homes to which our Little Pilgrim had been called, Death had entered uncalled, leaving shadow and silence in the joy-light of happy love, and the music of childish voices. Again and again has my soul been drawn by the sacred sympathy of sorrow, within a bereaved family circle, or to stand with a weeping mother beside a little green mound, hiding what was but yesterday the delight of her eyes, and the pride of her life—source of a thousand hopes and fears—subject of a thousand prayers.

In this happy, yet solemn Christmas season, may the spirit of Christ the Lord be born anew in our hearts—in holy charity, in peace, in love for all mankind, in especial love for the little ones—such as He once took in his tender arms, and permitted to look close into his heavenly eyes, full of compassionate yearning, while his lips uttered for them and for all children the divine benediction.

I can but feel that we shall join hands for another year's pilgrimage; but if some of you must fall away, why, to such and to all, we say—a merry Christmas, a Happy New Year, and God bless you!—*Little Pilgrim.*

CHALLENGING A VOTE.—The following incident actually transpired at one of the Ward polls not many years ago in Baltimore. A very old man approached the polls, holding his ballots ready to be deposited. The crowd gave way with one accord; but one active vigilant committee man, who did not know the new comer, nor appreciate the general movement, interposed with his challenge, and the following colloquy took place:

Challenger—I challenge that vote.
Old man—The ground of the challenge is!

Challenger—Have you been naturalized?
Old man—Born in the country, sir.
Challenger—Do you live in this city?
Old man—Yes, sir.
Challenger—In this ward?
Old man—Yes, sir.

Challenger—How long have you lived in this ward?
Old man—Eighty years, sir.

Challenger—What's your name?
Old man—Roger B. Taney, sir.
Challenger—What's your business?
Old man—Chief Justice of the United States.

The challenger had nothing farther to ask, but just then "appreciated the facts."

MODEL VERDICT.—An Irishman cut west, conceiving that a little powder thrown upon some green wood would facilitate its burning directed a small stream from a keg upon the burning pile; but not possessing a hand sufficiently quick to cut it off at the desirable moment, was blown into a million pieces. The coroner for this occasion, reasoned out this verdict: "It can't be called suicide, because he didn't mean to kill himself; it wasn't 'visitation of God,' because he wasn't struck by lightning; he didn't die for want of breath for he hadn't anything left to breathe with; it's plain he didn't know what he was about; so I shall bring in, did it want of common sense."

SEED-WORDS.

'Twas nothing—a mere idle word
From careless lips that fell,
Forgot, perhaps, as soon as said,
And purposeless as well.
But yet, as on the passing wind
Is borne the little seed,
Which blooms unheeded, as a flower,
Or as a noisome weed—
So often will a single word,
Unknown, its end fulfill,
And bear, in seed, the flower and fruit
Of actions good or ill.

IF WE KNEW.

If we knew the cares and losses
Crowded round our neighbor's way;
If we knew the little losses
Surely grievous day by day—
Should we then so often chide him
For his lack of thrift and gain—
Leaving on his heart a shadow;
Leaving on our lives a stain?
Let us reach within our bosoms,
For the key to other lives,
And with love towards erring nature,
Cherish good that still survives—
So that when our drooping spirits
Soar to realms of life again,
We may say, Dear Father, judge us
As we judge our fellow men.

Wouldn't Own Up.

Joe Stetson was a wild, rollicking fellow, who spent most of his time in drinking and spreeing, while his wife, Polly, was left at home to do the chores. Upon a certain occasion, Joe left home, to be back, as he said, that night. Night came, but Joe did not. The next day passed; and about sunset Joe came up in the worst condition imaginable—his clothes dirty and torn, one eye in deep mourning, and his face presenting more the appearance of a piece of raw beef than anything else. Polly met him at the door, and noticing his appearance, exclaimed: "Why, Joe, what in the world is the matter?"

"Polly," said Joe, "do you know that long Jim Andrews? Well, him and me had a fight."

"Who whipped, Joe?" asked Polly.
"Polly, we had the hardest fight you ever did see. I hit him, and he hit me, and then we clinched. Polly, ain't supper most ready? I ain't had nothing to eat since yesterday morning."

"But tell me who whipped, Joe?" continued Polly.
"Polly," replied Joe, "I tell you, you never did see such a fight as me and him had. When he clinched me, I jerked loose from him, and then he gin me three or four of the most efficient licks you ever heard. Polly, ain't supper ready? I'm nearly starved."

"Do tell me who whipped, will you?" continued Polly.
"Tell," said Joe, "you don't know nothin' 'bout fightin'. I tell you, we fought like tigers; we rolled and we tumbled—first him on top, then me on top—and then the boys would pat me on the shoulder, and halloo, 'Oh, my Stetson! We gonned and bit, and tore the dirt in Seth Rudnell's grocery yard worse than two bulls. Polly, ain't supper ready? I'm monstrous hungry!"

"Joe Stetson," said Polly, in a tone bristling with anger, "will you tell me who whipped?"
"Polly," said Joe, drawing a long sigh, "I hollered!"

REMARKABLE PEDESTRIAN FEAT.—Small boy on tip-toe to companion—"Su-h. stop your noise, all of you."
Companion—"Hello, Tommy, what's up now?"
Small boy—"We've got a new baby—very weak and tired—walked all the way from Heaven last night—musn't go to kickin' up a row around here."

When Greeley heard of the election of Lincoln, he was so happy he requested that some one would kick him.—Although it usually sounds covetous for man to ask boot, we are of the opinion that Greeley's request should have been granted.—*Louisville Democrat.*

While the Electoral College of New York was casting the vote of that State for Abraham Lincoln, the State Capitol building was discovered to be on fire—no unapt illustration of the more general political conflagration which the election of Lincoln has caused.

"Has the Republican party fulfilled its mission?" asks a Republican paper. Pretty neatly; according to the present signs the Union will be dissolved within a few days.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Garibaldi's Island of Caprera lies near to Elba and Corsica, and contains 2,500 inhabitants.