

# Clearfield Republican.

BY G. B. GOODLANDER & CO.

PRINCIPLES, not MEN.

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CLEARFIELD, PA. WEDNESDAY, DEC. 26, 1860.

NEW SERIES—VOL. I.—NO. 24

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**JOB PRINTING.**  
An extensive stock of Jobbing material enables the Publisher of the "Republican" to announce to the public that he is prepared to do all kinds of  
POSTERS, PAMPHLETS, PROGRAMMES, BLANKS, PAPER BOOKS, CIRCULARS, LABELS, BALL TICKETS, HANDBILLS, and every kind of printing usually done in a country job office.  
All orders will be executed with neatness and despatch.  
G. B. GOODLANDER & CO.

**BUSINESS CARDS.**  
T. J. McCULLOUGH, W. 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. nov7-14

D. W. HAYS, Justice of the Peace, will attend promptly to collections and other matters in his charge. Address Kersey, Elk co., Pa. Oct. 3d 1860. 1y.

DANIEL GOODLANDER, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE  
Luthersburg, Clearfield Co., Pa. will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. March 28, 1860.—1y. 1d.

ELLIS IRWIN & SONS,  
At the mouth of Lick Run, five miles from Clearfield, MERCHANTS, and extensive Manufacturers of Lumber,  
July 23, 1862.

J. D. THOMPSON,  
Blacksmith, Wagons, Buggies, &c., &c., located on short notice, and the very best style, at his old stand in the borough of Curwensville. Dec. 29, 1852.

DR. 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. Cross, Esq. my 1 7356.

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. R. Barrett. Oct. 26th, 1859.—1y.

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, Pa., 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, Harness and whips, which 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. 1y.

J. B. LARIMER, I. TEST  
**LARIMER & TEST,** Attorneys at Law  
Clearfield, Pa., will attend promptly to Collections, Land Agencies, &c., &c., in Clearfield, Centre and Elk counties. July 3d.—1y

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

MOORE & ETZWILER,  
Wholesale and Retail Merchants. Also extensive dealers in timber, 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  
Rockton, Union tp., will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. Sept. 12, 1860. 1y.

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

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

Boots and Shoes. A larger stock and lower prices than ever, at Irvin's Cheesepot corner. Curwensville, May 16, '60.

**SOME DAY.**  
You smooth the tangles from my hair  
With gentle touch and tender care,  
And count the years ere you shall mark  
Bright silver threads among the dark—  
Smiling the while to hear me say,  
"You'll think of this again, some day."  
Some day!

I do not scorn the power of Time,  
Nor count on years of fadeless prime.  
But no white gleams will ever shine  
Among those heavy locks of mine—  
Ah, laugh as gaily as you may,  
You'll think of this again, some day.  
Some day!

Some day—I shall not feel, as now,  
Your soft hands rove about my brow—  
I shall not slight your light commands,  
And draw the long braids through my hands;  
I shall be silent and obey—  
And you—you will not laugh that day!  
Some day!

I know how long your loving hands  
Will linger with these glossy bands,  
When you shall weave my latest crown,  
Of these thick braids long and brown;  
But you shall see no touch of gray  
Adown their shining length that day!  
Some day!

And while your tears are falling hot  
Upon the lips which answer not,  
You'll take from those one treasured tress  
And leave the rest to silentness—  
Remembering that I used to say,  
"You'll think of this again, some day."  
Some day!

**SPEECH OF HON. WM. BIGLER.**  
IN THE U. S. SENATE, DEC. 11, 1860.

[The Senate having under consideration the resolution of Senator Powell, of Kentucky, referring "so much of the President's message as relates to the present agitated and distracted condition of the country, to a Committee of thirteen members"—]

Mr. BIGLER said:  
I took the floor, Mr. President, on yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of making a few very remarks on the present unhappy condition of the country. I intended then only to say what was necessary to indicate my own position on the great question which is agitating the people of this country. That is my only purpose this morning. I shall reserve for some subsequent occasion, when perhaps this whole subject will be more fully before us, the discussion of the main question which it necessarily presents.

Sir, it was too truly remarked by the Senator from Mississippi, [Mr. Davis,] yesterday, that we have fallen on evil times. It is too sadly apparent that this great Republic of ours is in imminent danger of dissolution. The whole political, social, and commercial system is seriously disturbed, and shows unmistakable evidence of depression and distress. Commerce, trade, and finances are disturbed. The banks have ceased to redeem their notes in specie, and the Treasury of the United States is unable to meet the current demands upon it. Indeed, sir, a general gloom seems to have spread over the entire country. Why is all this? Have the elements of prosperity, progress, and thrift in the country become suddenly exhausted? No, sir; these were never more abundant than now. What is it, then? Why, sir, disguise it as you may, this sad picture is the result of a political panic. I almost shrink from enunciating the precise cause, obvious as I think it is to every Senator, and to every intelligent man in the land. The startling cause is, that men are beginning to doubt the integrity and future existence of this Union. State after State has taken steps on the subject of withdrawing from this Confederacy. We hear of Legislatures being assembled, conventions of the people being ordered, all to consider the grave question whether our relations are to continue or not. It is not singular, then, that we have seen manifestations of deep concern and distress in the land.

Sir, this is a startling picture; but it seems to me it is the part of patriotism and duty to look it fairly in the face. My own impressions first were, that the less that was said here the better. I have changed that impression. I believe that the times require that the public men, the selected men of the nation here, should come up to this great question. Let the people understand what view is taken of it here. For one, I am prepared to separate myself as far as possible from past prejudices and party allegiance, and consider the condition of the country in a spirit of devotion to its interests. I most heartily commend the noble position of the Senator from Connecticut, [Mr. Dixon,] without understanding the desires of the men of his own party, as he has told us, regardless of his connection with them, of his party prejudices—for I believe he is a friend of the President elect—he has come boldly forward and taken his position for the Union, for the Union

act with him, should view this question in more hopeful light.

as made by the Constitution, for the equality of the States, and for justice among the citizens of the States. Sir, I extend to him the hand of fellowship, and I meet him in the same spirit, and under the same circumstances, for I have no idea how my views will be received on this side of the Chamber. In the spirit of the Senator from Illinois on this side, [Mr. Douglas,] I go with men of any party, and men of every party who will devote themselves to the great work of rescuing the country from the impending danger.

Mr. President, for weal or for woe, I am a Union man. I am for the Union as made by our fathers. I am for the Constitutional Union as it is, and, in the spirit of the remark of the Senator from California, yesterday, I expect to be of and for the Union as it is to be. Whatever a humble individual like myself can do, or suffer, or sacrifice in the cause of the Union, shall be freely offered up.

But, sir, what can be done? I think the motion of the Senator from Kentucky, [Mr. Douglas,] I go with men of any party, and men of every party who will devote themselves to the great work of rescuing the country from the impending danger.

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Mr. President, I want to call the attention of those Senators and of their friends at home to a particular point in this case. I do not care to inquire into the question of the right of secession. Whether it be a right, or whether, when a State withdraws it is revolution, the consequence to the seceding State and to the remaining States will be essentially the same, and the remedy, if remedy there be, will be the same. But the point I wish to make is this: even if it be a right, is it just to the other States to resort to that remedy until redress has been sought and denied at the very fountain of political power and authority, and through the precise channels in which this Confederacy was formed? I think not. Such precipitate action is not just to their friends. Let the southern States ask of this Confederacy, separate and aside from ordinary political considerations, to consider and adjust this question. Let them ask redress for their grievances at the hands of those who have the power to grant it, and in the form prescribed in the compact under which we live. If redress be denied, if two thirds of the States refuse to call a convention, or calling a convention, if three fourths of the States decline to approve such amendments to the Constitution as they deem essential to the protection of their rights and to the maintenance of their equality in the Union, then the time will have arrived for considering this question of dissolution. But until all other means have been exhausted, it should not, cannot be seriously entertained.

Mr. President, I am one of those who believe that the remedy for the present distracted condition of the country, after all, must, sooner or later, come from the people, if it is to come at all and be permanent. I do not say that amendments should not be submitted here. I am by no means intending to indicate that the effort should not be made; but I do say that I little hope that measures of adjustment can pass Congress that will meet this case. It is hardly to be expected that the politicians or partisans of the country brought into position in the midst of party struggles, committed to one side or other of the controverted points, are prepared for this delicate work. It must go into other hands. Let the people select representatives on this single subject alone, and to remedy the defects which experience has shown, and if needs be give new guarantees, to the aggrieved States. Then, sir, you will have a singleness of purpose, and our southern friends will ascertain the real sentiment of the northern people in reference to their rights and position in the Union; and while I confess that all the evidence seems to be on the other side, I have a belief that in such a test the conservative element of the North would prevail—that the South would be met in a spirit of justice, fraternity, and even generosity.

But it may be asked, as it has been already, what is to become of the country in the meantime? What measures shall be adopted to arrest the progress of dissolution? I confess, Mr. President, I am not prepared to answer that question.—That is more especially for our friends from those States which are moving for secession. If they know no means of arresting the progress of separation, then, sir, we are truly in a hopeless condition. But I am not so dependent. I have still hope that if there were such indications from the North of a disposition to deal kindly on the subject; to hear their southern brethren fairly and fully, and answer, if possible, favorably their demands, there would be a feeling of reaction in the South; that men would rise above the madness of the hour, and stay the fatal step, at least for a brief season, and another effort would be made to save the Government, and to satisfy the southern States that they can maintain their rights within the Union.

Sir, I am not of those who view this disease lightly. I am sensible that it is deep seated, and to some extent malignant, but not incurable. It is not my purpose to talk of distinctive propositions now; but I do say that the best possible remedy that could be applied, to silence forever the war of extermination in the North, would be to separate this question of slavery, as far as possible, from the popular elections in the non-slaveholding States. There are a class of men, we all know, in the North who are zealous and sincere enemies of slavery, and so long as they

can discover the slightest opportunity of interfering to perform what they call duty, they will keep up these assaults and an unjust war upon the feelings of the citizens of the southern States. Separate them entirely, so that they can have no connection which it, can in no way influence the question of where slavery shall be, or where it shall go, or whether it shall be carried into our new Territories, or even from the question of the admission of a State, whether it be free or slave.

How can that be done? Sir, I do not wish to be understood as presenting any view to which I shall adhere with tenacity. I throw out general views for what they are worth. I am so convinced of the wisdom and the true policy of maintaining this Confederacy entire, that I will resort to any honorable expedient, any reasonable measure to save it. I think the people of the North would go very much further than their representatives on the Republican side believe, in order to accomplish this desirable end. It need be, sir, let the territory be divided from ocean to ocean; north of which slavery shall not go, south of which it shall not be disturbed. Let us have a deep gulf or a high wall between the North and the South on this subject. If that will not allay the demon of discord, then, instead of the present provision that Congress may admit States into the Union—which alone will induce a certain class of people to be anxious to elect anti-slavery men, in order that they may keep out a slave State—I say, let the Constitution describe a State, fix its population and other elements, and provide for its admission by a proclamation of the President upon the establishment of the facts. Then, sir, the North would be separated from this question; the North and the South, on this disturbing element, would be entirely free of each other; while all the other relations would remain, and this great Government go on performing its functions. We should retain its power, its prowess, its dignity, and its influence in the world. Perhaps less radical changes may do it so, all the better.

The President of the United States, with patriotic desire to settle this question, has suggested what he supposed would be sufficient for the exigency. I must say and I say it with regret, that I do not think his remedies will meet the case. I think the disease is deeper and wider than the remedy—in the first place, the points presented by him embrace the controverted points over which parties have struggled for years, the very source over which the bitter struggle for ascendancy was made in the late presidential contest. And I can see no reason to anticipate their adoption by the dominant party in the North. Nor do I think they would reach the seat of the disease if they were adopted;—for my belief is, this war of extermination and recrimination is the seat of this disease; and if you want permanent peace, you must strike at the seat of the disease; you must separate the non-slaveholding States from the question of slavery, in order that the question may have no resting place in the northern mind.

Honorable Senators yesterday said the hearts of men must be changed. The hearts of men ought to be changed. I trust in God's name that many of them will be changed; but that is no work for politicians or Senators. It will be idle to hope for an escape in that way. You must separate the agitating cause, if you expect those men who are bitterly anti-slavery to drop the subject. I am of those who think they ought to have done so long ago. I have never been in a political struggle in my life that the rights of the South were not a leading issue; and never fallen that I did not fall by the weight of a southern issue.

But, Mr. President, I do not know that I can usefully pursue this subject further. I desire to say, however, in reference to my own State, notwithstanding its vote for the Republican candidate at the late election, that it is a conservative and just State; that our Southern friends can rely with confidence upon the future action of that State. If they ask redress in the form in which I have indicated, or any other in which the people can act separate from other considerations, I have not a doubt that they would give all the guarantees which any reasonable southern man would demand.

It may be said that, in a minority, as I am, I am not warranted thus to speak, for I should not be regarded as authority; but, sir, every intelligent man of my State knows that other potent influences than the mere distinctive principles of the Republican party weighed in the late election. There were a complication of influences against us, and among them the most

potent, next to this slavery agitation, was the question of the tariff. The operatives in the manufacturing establishments and the mines away down in the earth had felt and believed that the policy of the Democratic party was prejudicial to their interests; and at the late election, though they were naturally with the Democratic party, they voted in a body against us. I doubt not that that vote was forty thousand in the State. No man is warranted, therefore, in assuming that the State of Pennsylvania will adhere to the distinctive doctrines of the Republican party. I do not believe a distinctive issue on the "irrepressible conflict," as usually interpreted in that State, would get one hundred votes. No war of aggression is intended by the people of State. She will respond promptly to any demand for consideration and for redress made in the proper spirit by her sister States; and I doubt not she will avoid even the appearance of wrong, by discarding certain of her statutes, which, though in the main a dead letter, have been made the subject of complaint.

But, Mr. President, I should be glad indeed, if Senators on the other side—those who speak for the dominant party—would indicate what their present views are. I think, sir, in the imminent peril which surrounds us, they ought to do at least this. It is no ordinary occasion. It is not a time when men may stand upon a mere partisan victory. What is a party victory if the country is to be torn by violence, by riot, and mobs, in your commercial cities, on questions of employment and bread? What is a party triumph worth if the Government should not endure. Sir, it is worse than a delusion.

I know, Mr. President, the grave responsibilities that attach to what I say.—I may be laughed at for much that I have uttered. Be it so. I would not have uttered it if I did not feel that the times require that every man, regardless of consequences, should perform his part. I shall only repeat, therefore, that in the remaining part of my brief official career here, whatever it may be possible for me to do to a just these unhappy differences, I shall do. I am not entirely despondent. I cannot bring my mind to realize a separation of these States, much less calmly to contemplate the causes which would follow.

Sir, let us, as one man, address ourselves to this subject. Why should our friends from the far South desire to separate from those in the North who have so long stood by them? Why, gentlemen, more men in the States of New York and Pennsylvania alone espoused your cause in the contest than can be found in all the States that are talking of separating from the Union. A million and a half of voters have, in a large measure, identified themselves with you in the issue against the black Republican party; and it is my impression that, if this form of government remains, and the same issues are to be made four years hence, the Republican party, with its sectional flag, will be driven to the wall as completely as any party ever was driven in this country. I am no prophet, nor the son of a prophet; but I predict that it is the latest victory the Republican party will ever gain. Let us remain together, then; let us contend for your rights within the Constitution and the Union, and in a short time you who are now desponding and complaining and threatening disruption, will be the triumphant party, you and your friends North will control the Government once more and long ere that, I solemnly believe if the effort be made in the right direction, the people of this country will give all the guarantees that the South, upon full reflection, will demand.

It is that is good will infallibly become better, and he that is bad will as certainly become worse; for vice, virtue and time, are three things that will never stand still.

The violet grows low and covers itself with its own tears, and of all flowers, yields the sweetest fragrance. Such is humility.

The wasp attacks the ripest fruit first; so will slander attempt to wound the most honest fame.

INNOCENCE.—What a power there is in innocence! whose very helplessness is its safeguard; in whose presence even Passion himself stands abashed, and stands worshipping at the very altar he came to despoil.

High blood, like the finest wine, may be kept so long that it shall entirely lose its flavor. Hence, the last man of an old family may be like the last bottle of a famous vintage—a thing to talk of, not to use.

act with him, should view this question in more hopeful light.

After all, Mr. Lincoln is in a minority of nearly nine hundred thousand votes, and in his election the people of the United States have not passed judgment against the claims of the South to equality and justice.

Mr. President, I want to call the attention of those Senators and of their friends at home to a particular point in this case. I do not care to inquire into the question of the right of secession. Whether it be a right, or whether, when a State withdraws it is revolution, the consequence to the seceding State and to the remaining States will be essentially the same, and the remedy, if remedy there be, will be the same. But the point I wish to make is this: even if it be a right, is it just to the other States to resort to that remedy until redress has been sought and denied at the very fountain of political power and authority, and through the precise channels in which this Confederacy was formed? I think not. Such precipitate action is not just to their friends. Let the southern States ask of this Confederacy, separate and aside from ordinary political considerations, to consider and adjust this question. Let them ask redress for their grievances at the hands of those who have the power to grant it, and in the form prescribed in the compact under which we live. If redress be denied, if two thirds of the States refuse to call a convention, or calling a convention, if three fourths of the States decline to approve such amendments to the Constitution as they deem essential to the protection of their rights and to the maintenance of their equality in the Union, then the time will have arrived for considering this question of dissolution. But until all other means have been exhausted, it should not, cannot be seriously entertained.

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The President of the United States, with patriotic desire to settle this question, has suggested what he supposed would be sufficient for the exigency. I must say and I say it with regret, that I do not think his remedies will meet the case. I think the disease is deeper and wider than the remedy—in the first place, the points presented by him embrace the controverted points over which parties have struggled for years, the very source over which the bitter struggle for ascendancy was made in the late presidential contest. And I can see no reason to anticipate their adoption by the dominant party in the North. Nor do I think they would reach the seat of the disease if they were adopted;—for my belief is, this war of extermination and recrimination is the seat of this disease; and if you want permanent peace, you must strike at the seat of the disease; you must separate the non-slaveholding States from the question of slavery, in order that the question may have no resting place in the northern mind.