## Clearfield



# Republican.

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fice on Market street, opposite Moszop's Store eurfield, Pa. Will attend promptly to Collec-nas, Sale of Lands, &c. nov7-14

P. W. HAYS, Justice of the Pence, will attend promptly to collections and other matters in his charge. Address Kersey, Elk. co., Pz., Cet. 3d 1860, ly. DANIEL GOODLANDER,

Luthersburg, Clearfield Co. Pa., cill attend promptly to all business entrusted big care. March 28, 1866.—1y. pd. ELLIS IRWIN & SONS.

T the mouth of Lick Run, five miles frem Clearfield, MERCHANTS, and extensive

## J. D. THOMPSON,

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Clearfield, Pan Office in thaw's How, op

DR. M. WOODS, having changed his loca-tion from Curwensville to Clearfield, ressetfully offers his professional services to the Residence on Second street, opposite to at of my 1 1356.

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

#### WALTER BARRETT. ATTORNEY AT LAW, will attend promptly faithfully to all legal business entrusted to is care, in the several Courts of Clearfield and counties. Office, the one formerly occupied by G. R.

Oct. 26th, 1859-1y. DR. G. W. STEWART Dhysician and Surgeon, offers his profes

#### sional services to the citizens of New Washngton and surrounding community. Office three set of the Washington House

New Washington, Pa., Oct. 14, 1859. JOHN HUIDEKOPER IVIE ENGINEER & LAND SURVEYOR, offers

#### is professional services to the citizens of Clear-eld county. All business entrusted to him will be promptly ind faithfully executed. Office with Leonard, Finney & Co.

LEVER FLEGAL, lustice of the peace Luthersburg, Clearfield Co. Pa., will on hand at his shop, a general as-

## DENTAL CARD.

SMITH offers his professional services

Sept. 14th, 1858. adies dreet goods, of patterns and textures to please all, will be found at the corner store of Curwinsville, May 16, 1860. E. A. IRVIN.

ARRIMER & TEST, Attorneys at Law Centro and Elk countles.

MOORE & ETZWILER,

ciesale and Retail Merchants. Also extensive dealers in timber, sawed lumd d shingles. Also, dealers in four anch will be sold cheap for cash.

HENRY WHITEHEAD,

all business entrusted to his care. Sept., 12, 1860. 1y.

ICE of the peace Rockton, Union tp., will attend of every description for rale at

### THE NATIONAL CRISIS. SPEECH OF STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS

Delivered in the United States eSnate, Thursday, January 3d, 1861.

Mr. Douglas asked that the report of the Committe of Thirteen be taken up .-Mr. D. proceeded to address the Senate. He said no act of his public life ever gave 2 00 him so much pain as to vote for the reso-2 50 lution. The Committee could not agree. In order to see the cause of the trouble, 10 00 we must go back to the late election. 12 00 We should assume that whenever Congress undertook to act on the slavery question, discord and agitation was sure

to follow. When Congress let the question alone there was peace. He referred to the time when the Missouri Comprosertion desired, will be continued until forbid mise was enacted. The fearful agitation of 1820 was settled by the establishment of the compromise line. So long as that An extensive stock of Jobbing materia adjustment was carried out, there was peace and quiet. Texas was adjusted quietly under this rule, though there was a great contrariety of opinion. But no in the rebellion of States and provinces,-one objected because it extended that line. Again, California and New Mexico were acquired, and the extension of the line to the Pacific occan was demanded. The records show that he reported, as Chairman of the Committee on Territo-Pacific. This was adopted in the Senate, but when it was sent to the House it was ed the flood gates of the agitation of 1848, which was settled by the Compromise of 1850. When we settle this question in

he Territories than we shall settle it enman not to see facts which do exist. The than to submit to what they think the which he will sell on reasonable trems.

as new, North as well as South.

ed until the number increases beyond the seemed as though the Senators on the publican organization was the agency thus force them to one of starvation, as a Let the people decide the question. No ed everywhere? This was not always and final, reaching the root of the disease,

will go further than I to maintain the the resolutions of the Senator from Ken- an irrepressible conflict between the local Union and enforce the laws to put down tucky, they would ratify them. There is institutions of the States. They would rebellion and insurrection, and to use all no other way of recourse left, to enforce say they did not expect the house to fall, the power conferred by the Constitution for that purpose. But we must look the tmake war and bring the State into your thing or all the other, all slave or all free. facts in the face. We must take notice of those things whose existence cannot be denied. History teaches us that rebellion often becomes successful revolution; and the greatest republics and proudest monarchies have found it necessary to recognize the existence of a Government defact Such was the condition of of the American colonies for seven years after the Declaration of Independence. At first, it was rebellion, and rebellion was freason. A few months afterwards, it was revolution and a Government de facta at Philaries, a resolution to extend the line to the delphia, Mr. Hancock, President, and Washington, Commander of the armies. Rebellion had ceased and revolution takrejected by Northern votes. That open- en its place. The American colonies were in revolt, had Governments de fact and Great Britain, proud as she was, was compelled to recognize the existing state of facts. The laws of nations, and all the tirely. \* \* \* \* \* \* We laws of civilization demanded that the come now to the consideration of that Government de facto be acknowledged, party which has plunged the country in- But the laws must be enforced. In our to a state of discord. It is folly for any system of Government the laws are to be enforced by civil authority, assisted by result of the recent election, in connec- the militia and posse comitatus, when the tion with all the circumstances with which Marshal is resisted. If the colonies, or a it is surrounded, have led the people of State, revolt, the revolution is complete the South to form the convictions that it when the rederal authorities are expelled, is a fixed policy of the dominate party of and no one is left to acknowledge allegis the North to invade and destroy their ance to the United States. How are you constitutional rights, and they are feady going to enforce the laws then? How are to rush, rashly I think, into all the hor- you going to do it in South Carolina? don't understand then, how a man can weaker party, give her prompt and offis Macksmith, Wagens, Baggies, &c., Le., ironed rors of revolution and disunion, rather She has passed an ordinance of secession. claim to be a friend of the Uniou. New, I deny her right to secode but she has impending blow which hangs over them, done it. The revolution is complete -The Senator from Ohio (Mr. Wade) ac- She has no human being in her borders to knowleged the existence of this conviction acknowledge our authority. This is all in the minds of the Southern people, and wrong, but how are you going to help it? said he did not so much blame them as You tell us we must enforce the laws I he did that northern Domocracy, who am in favor of that. Laws must be enhad misrepresented and falsified the pur- forced according to the Constitution and pose and policy of the Republican party; the laws. Under our Constitution, laws yet he advocates a policy which will not can only be enforced against criminals, relieve these apprehensions, but threaten and those of us who are in favor of the them with revolution and coercion, Constitution and the Union must be carerather than to give them security. It ful that we do not perpetrate the very matters not whether these dangers were things which we denounce as criminal in real or imaginary, if the Southern people these seceding State. And South Caroli ar prepared to take a position which will no does not stand alone. We are told plunge us into disunien and discord for that seven others will follow her, and we ever. I regret that any one on this floor have reason to apprehend that seven should have introduced party politics, and more States will follow them. The anendeavor to make party capital out of any swer is, we must enforce the laws. My question affecting the peace and safe- reply is you cannot enforc the laws in ty of this country. But, since the Sena-countries not in your posesion. I deny tor has attempted to make the Northern that we have a right to make war in order Democracy responsible for the revolution, to regain possession, in order to enforce I am forced to inquire whether the the laws. Are we prepared for war? I charge is true. There is no man living do not mean in the sense of having soldwho would be better pleased to learn that iers, arms and munitious, but are we prehe had misrepresented or misunderstood pared in our hearts for war with our the policy of that party. I would like to Southern orethren? While I affirm know whether that Senator will now say that the Constitution was intended it is not the policy of that party to con- to form a perpetual Union-while I fine slavery within its present limits by affirm the right to use all the lawful the action of the Federal Government? means to enforce the laws-yet I will not Whether it is not the policy of that par- meditate war, nor tolerate the idea, until premptly to all business entrusted to his ty to exclude slavery from the Territories every effort at adjustment has been tried the size informs the public that he keeps we now possess, or any we may hereafter and failed, and all hope of the Union is of Saddles, Bridles, Harness and acquire? Whether or not that party is gone. Then, and not till then, will I dein favor of returning fugitives to their liberate and determine what course my masters from whom they escaped? In duty will require of me. I am for peace, short, I will give him the opportunity of to save the Union. War is disunion, Republic. I have been in the habit of as barbarians, and our institution talked ditien of either to be improved? would saying now, whether it is not the policy certain, inevitable, final and irreversible.

can party, as he understands it. The cessions. He had offered another propos and has now, but one vital spark of exisharshest thing I have said of the Republi- sition, to leave the territories in st fu quo tence, and that is prejudice and hostility can party was they intended to use the until they have 50,000 inhabitants, and to admitted rights-to the institution of the ultimate extinction of slavery, not also provide for the removal of negroes, fathers. I know, sir, it is said, in mitigal beneath their position." only in the Territories but in the States of if the Territory chose, to certain provinces tion, that they never intend to exercise

ed it, and I would rejoice now to be cor- fere with slavery in the States, why not pose is not to interfere with slavery in the scat of the disease which is exhausting rected, that it is the policy of this party put an amendment to the Constitution ; States. But, Mr. President tell when or the vitals of our Republic, How to reto prohibit slavery in all the Territories so that they cannot do it. There must where a Republican meeting has been move it, God only knows. The expresof the United States now owned or here be a settlement of some sort now. It held, since the dawn of that perty, where sion of sentiment, under our institutions, after acquired with a view to surrounding cannot be postponed. We are in a state the impression was not left, either by its cannot be suppressed, and can be slightthe slave States with a cordon of Abolit. of revolution. It is compromise or war. proceedings or in the language of the ora. ly restrained; and I had reference to this ion States, and thus keep slavery confin- He preferred compromise. He said it tors, that in some way or other the Remeans of getting rid of the evil of slavery doubt the people of Massachusetts are op done directly and in plain terms; men in the name of humanity and christianity. posed to slavery extension, but he thought occupying the position of statesmen dare \* \* \* \* No man if the question were submitted to day of not do this; but they would talk about the law in a seceding State, except to but they did expect it to become all one possession first and then enforce the law and who could imagine that they intendafterwards. A war between eighteen od to intimate that the States should all State, except to make war and bring the become slave; Then, sir, they would talk State into your possession first and then about hemming slavery in with a cordon enforce the law afterwards. A war be of fire, so that it might perish by its own tween eighteen States on one side and fif- blasting effects. teen seceding States on the other, is to me a revolting thing. For what purpose is this war to be waged? Certainly not for the purpose of preserving the Union. have said and done. This kind of myste-I have too much respect for gentlemen on the other side of the chamber, collectively and individually, to believe there is one of them who does not know that war is disunion. You cannot expect to exterminate ten millions of people, whose parions are exhibited with the belief that ou mean to invade their homes and light the flames of insurrection in their midst. You must expect to exterminate them, or subjugate them, or else, when you get tied of war, to make a treaty with them .-No matter if the war lasts one year, or, seven yers, or thirty years it must have an end at some time. Sooner or later, both parties will become tired and exhaus ted, and when rendered incapable of fighting any longer, they will make a treaty of peace, and that treaty will be one of separation. The history of this world does not furnish an example of war of sections or between States of the same nationwhere the war ended in reconciliation .bles my pride to see the authority of the are before us. Government questioned, but we are not the first nation whose pride has thus been humblee. Republies, empires, and kingdoms alike, in all ages, have been subject to the same humilitating fact, but when there is a deep scated discontent pervading ten millions of people, penetrating every man, woman, and child, and involving everything dear to them, it is time for inquiring whether there is not some cause for this feeling. If there be just cause for it, in God's name let us remove it. Are we not criminal, in the sight of Heaven and posterity, if we do not remove the just cause? If there is no cause, and yet they believe there is, so much the great.

## SPEECH OF HON. WM. BIGLER.

er the necessity for removing the miscon-

OF PENNSYLVANIA. IN THE SENATE, January 21, 1861.

The Senate having under consideration th oint resolutions (S. No. 54) proposing certain mendments to the Constitution, the pending juestion being on Mr. Bigler's amoudment to the amendment of Mr. Clark.

Mr. BIGLER said:

It is idle, Mr. President, it would be unmanly at a time like this, to close our eyes to the manifest effects of what men rious teaching of the Republican leaders was necessary to draw to them the support of the old anti-slavery party of the North. Without that support, they could not succeed; and they could not get that support, without, to a greater or less extent, identifying themselves with the doctrines of abolitionism, and of aggression upon slavery everywhere. Now, sir, it these doctrines are not to be carried out, why not say so? Cannot men rise above the ordinary position of partizans, and ay frankly and emphatically that they o not intend, either by direct, or indiect means, to interfere with the rights of the Southern States, or attempt to deny to them perfect equality-not only members of the Confederacy, but in the use and enjoyment of our common Territories? Let the President elect say this, and the skies will brighten. Come, Senators, "let justice be done though the Hea-Such a war always ends in a treaty of vens fall;" let the South have her share peace, and a final, eternal separation. I of the common estate; and as she is the ci nt guarantees against future inter erence and against future aggre concessions I am called upon to make I far as that can be done; and we shall have choose to make voluntarily, before blood peace again. Without it, without concesis shed, and not afterward. No man has sion and compromise, our destiny is inevmore pride of country than I. It ham - itable-dissolution, civil war, and anarchy

To my own mind, Mr. President, a still

greater source of evil, of alienation, and

hostility, than all these, is the habit

which prevails in the North of branding

slavery and slaveholders with approbious epithets, and denouncing slaveholders as barbarians and criminals, for doing that which it was agreed they might do. This is the exhaustless fountain from which flow the bitter waters of discord, which are poisoning all the channels of intercourse, commercial, political, and social, between the northern and the southern States, wielding an influence more poisonous and I lighting than the shades of the deadly upas. Southern men, from notions of pride and dignity, give less prominence to this idea; but no man who has associated with them as I have, could fail to discover its effect upon their feelings. A southern man, once a member of this body, but not now here, because his State claims to be out of the Union, touchingly remarked to me on this floor ; "Look at our case; look at my State," said he; "the present generation there have had nothing to do with establishing slavery; we inherited it; we believe it to be right; we do just what it was agreed we might vital syark of existence from this agitation Mr. President, the organization of a do at the time the Confederacy was made Let us know what is to be accomplished geographical party; that organization and what the northern States were main- what good end is to result from it; what against which George Washington warn- ly doing at that time; and yet, sir, for do- can be done for the white or black rac ed his country, was the fatal day for the ling this thing, we find ourselves branded by it? In what possible way in the con. saying, sir, everywhere on the stump, that about as a twin relic of barbarism you make the slaves free men? Unless A. SMITH offers his professional services, to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Clear field and vicinity. All operations performed with neatness and despitch. Being familiar with all the late improvements, he is prepared to make Artificial Teeth in the best manner.

Office in Shaw's new row.

Saying now, whether it is not the policy of that party to exert all the powers of that and irreversible. Saying, sir, everywhere on the stump, that adout as a continuity of that and policy of that party to exert all the powers of the policy of that party to exert all the powers of the policy of that party to exert all the powers of the policy of that party to exert all the powers of the policy of that party to exert all the powers of the policy of that party to exert all the powers of the policy of that party to exert all the powers of the policy of that party to exert all the powers of the policy of that party to exert all the powers of the policy of that party to exert all the powers of the policy of that party to exert all the powers of the policy of that party to exert all the powers of the policy of that party to exert all the powers of the policy of that party to exert all the powers of the policy of that and irreversible. Saying sir, everywhere on the stump, that all the saving saying now, whether it is not the policy of that party to exert all the powers of the profession. Saying sir, everywhere on the stump, that all the saving saving sir, everywhere on the stump, that all the powers of the saving saving sir, everywhere on the stump, that all the powers of the profession. Saying sir, everywhere on the stump, that all the powers of the policy of that party to exert all the powers of the policy of that party to exert all the powers of the policy of that party to exert all the powers of the policy of that party to exert all the powers of the policy of that party to exert all the powers of the policy of that party to exert all the powers of the policy of the powers.

Our own very existence fordids war.

Our own very existen timate extinction in the States, old as well available which does not carry the questhat it could have no recognition and no and wrong. Now, sir," said be "I care pose this were removed, and the southern tion beyond Congress. He said he had members in the assaulted section, must little about your territorial question; we people were to say, here are our slaves: Mr. Wade (Rep., Ohio) All those ques- voted for the proposition of the Senstor necessarily be an agent of alienation and have a clear constitutional right in the we set them free; they must be clothed tions are most perfectly answered in the from Kentucky, [Mr. Crittonden] and hostility among the people. George Territories, and it ought to be recognized, and fed; come and take them; then what speech to which he is now professing to was ready to vote for it again. Why can- Washington and Andrew Jackson both but it is not a valuable right; nor have I would you do? Nothing, gentlemen, ab-Clarifield, Pa., will attend promptly to Col.

The Agencies, &c., &c., in Clearfield, Pa., will attend promptly to Col.

The Agencies, &c., &c., in Clearfield, to it.

The and Elecounties.

The Agencies, &c., &c., in Clearfield, to it.

The Agencies, &c., and men on the other warnings.

The Agencies, &c., &c., in Clearfield, to it.

The Agencies of Cooling, it is the Agencies of Cooling, it is the Agencies of Cooling, it is the Agencies of Cooling, and the Agencies of Mr. Douglas-I did not expect an curses enough on his head for repealing will not do to say that it never was intenequivecal answer. I know to well that it, to be glad to now re-establish it. He ded to be a sectional party; that it is ba- miliation and inequality in the Govern- them freedam. They could not be Senator will not deny that each of these had helped to support that measure until sed on great truths that can be and ought ment that has alienated me. I would brought North; and if such a thing were interrogatories does express his individu- he was compelled to abandon. He was to be universal. Sir, disguise it as we rather have," said he, 'relations with any possible, every same man must know that al policy and the policy of the Republi- willing to meet on terms of mutual con- may, the Republican organization has had other men on the face of the earth, than their condition would be infinitely werse. with those claiming to be my brethern They would not only be slaves, but miseand part of the same common Govern- rable starving, degraded slaves. As was ment, who thus outrage my feelings and well remarked by the Senator from Virpower of the Government with a view to then settle the question themselves, and slavery—an institution recognised by the estimate me politically and morally as gining the conse-

the Union. I have said, and have believ- if the Republicans do not intend to inter- any unconstitutional right; that its pur- is too wide and too general. I say it is the

feeling mainly when I remarked, on the 11th of December, that whatever remecapacity of the soil to feed them, and other side determined to act as a party. - through which slavery was to be abolish- dies were adobted ought to be complete and separating the question of slavery entirely from popular elections in the North, in order that the public mind may be at rest, and that those men who are sincere, conscientious enemies of slavery-for a large body of them are so-should feel themselves entirely separated from the institution; that they have no connection with it; no responsibility to Year, and duties to perform. Thus separated, possibly they would cease their aggressions on their southern friends; or, perhaps, they would turn their attention to a wider field, and look to the elevation of the condition of the African in Cuba, where they could sage war, if was they must have, without making it upon their kindred and their brethren; where there would be no com pacts to violate, and no fraternal blood to hed; or to the still wider field presented in the native land of the African, and where they would find a still lower grade of degradation. Surely, when they shall have occupied those fields, and elevated the native African to the condition of the descendants of that country in the southern States, no one will object to their effor's to elevate and relieve the condition of the African slave in America. But it seems to me that true philanthropy and humanity require that they should take hold of the disease where it is worst. The skillful physician would do this. The philanthropist ought to exert himself in the field where suffering humanity needs his aid the most. Then let them labor to oring the African in his native country or in Cuba up to the condition of the southern slave; and when they shall have done that, then let them turn their attention to the descendants of Africa in the North the free negroes, a degraded and sufferfering race, and see what they can do for Sir, I do not wish to be understood as

> an advocate for African slavery. I am not : but I cannot see the cruelty or the political or moral evil in it that men on the other side attribute to it. They do not intend to give the negro political equality in this country. They will not dare say they do; nor do they intend bim to have social equality. What then remains to him? Physical existence, and nothing else. Such liberty is a delusion and a fraud-the word of premise to the ear, to be broken to the hope. Suppose the proposition were submitted, at points in the North, where large numbers of free negroes are found, to appoint respectable and responsible white men as guardians for each family, to direct their physical efforts for an animal existence; to see that their labor was properly directed, so that their earnings might be applied to the use of the family; to take care of the aged, and feed and clothe the young would that be a very cruel propositiou? Certainly not; and yet stripped of occasional abuses of the institution by the violent separation of families, and the recognition of an unpleasant principle, and this is about all there is in the institution of slavery in the South. It is the application of a superior intellectual ability to direct the muscular efforts of these men to secure subsistence.

But in God's name, if this agitation is to go on, if a party in one section of the country is to be organized and derive itquences of war between two sections, and Unhappily, Mr. President, this feeling justly denying the right and possibility of

CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.