The Clearfield Republican

CLEARFIELD, PA.

Wednesday Morning, Feb. 13, 1861.

Meeting for the Appointment of Delegates.

In pursuance of a call from the State Executive Committee, a meeting of the Democracy, and all others favorable to a harmonious adjustment of our present national difficulties, will be held at the Town Hall, in the borough of Clearfield, on SATURDAY EVENING, the 16th FEBRUARY A. D. 1861, at half past six o'clock p. m., to choose Senatorial and Representative Delegates to represent Clearfield county in the Convention to be held at Harrisburg on the 21st day of February, 1861.

D. F. ETZWEILER,
Chairman County Committee.

"But, Mr. President, tell me when or where a Republican meeting has been held since the dawn of that party, where the impression was not left, either by its proceedings or in the language of its orators, that in some way or other the Republican organization was the agency through which Slavery was to be abolished everywhere."

The above is an extract from the recent able and patriotic speech of Gov. Bigler, and which one of the *outside* editors of the *Journal* paraded before the readers of that paper last week, laboring through a whole column in a very fruitless effort to find a flaw in that speech. The above paragraph the writer dismisses in the most summary manner, by denouncing it as a "misrepresentation." Gov. BIGLER never uttered a truer sentiment, and well this writer knew it.

This writer, by the way, does not appear to be entirely averse to "concession."—On the contrary he rather plainly intimates a willingness to "compromise," but falsely asserts that Gov. Bigler, and the advocates of the "*equality of the States*," and, consequently, the real friends of the Union--refuse to "concede" anything, but demand that all "concessions" must be made by the Republicans. Listen to him:

"He (Bigler) asks the Republicans to make unlimited "concessions," but what 'opinion' or 'prejudice,' and how much of 'party,' does he propose to 'abandon?' We have yet to learn of his offering to throw aside an iota of either, on the contrary, he adheres most persistently to what his organ in this place is pleased to call the "Crittenden-Bigler propositio n.'" &c., &c.

Does this writer understand what he is talking about? If he does, then he most wilfully misrepresents facts known to every one. *What* is the dispute between the North and the South? What does the Southern States complain of? The Personal Liberty Bills, being positive violations of the National compact, are bad enough. But it is not of these the South complains. It is of the verdict of the North, speaking through the Chicago Platform, and the election of Lincoln, that they, (the Southern States) have not *equal rights* with us of the North *in the territories*. This is the only question of grievance. The others are only trifling appendages, effecting serious individual injury in the running off of a few hundred thousand dollars worth of slaves every year, but important only in so far as they disgrace the States that thus undertake to nullify the Constitution. Acknowledge the *perfect equality* of the citizens of all the States, in the territories, precisely what the Breckenridge Democrats contended for last fall—then you will come up to the *demands* of the South and the *requirements* of the Constitution, as expounded by the highest authority in the government.

And now, what is this Crittenden-Bigler proposition? Does it "embrace the territorial policy of the Breckinridge platform," as asserted by this *outside* writer? Here he again betrays, either his ignorance, or his disregard of truth. In yielding an unanimous support to this proposition, as we are glad to know they do, both the Breckinridge and Douglas wings of the Democracy yield, give up, abandon, surrender, concede, MUCH MORE than the Republicans would be required to do. The Democracy, in order to restore peace and harmony to the country, propose to meet the Republicans *much more* than half way in this work of concession. The Democracy contend that the slaveowner has a perfect right to take his property into any territory belonging to the Government, no matter whether that territory lies north or south of a certain degree of north latitude, *and be protected there*. The present territory belonging to the United States, embraces a little more than one million square miles. Of this territoiy, over 700,000 lies north of the parallel of 36½ degrees, and less than 300,000 south of that line. The Crittenden-Bigler proposition proposes to make this the dividing line—north of which slavery *cannot* go, and south of which it *may* go. We, therefore, repeat, that in agreeing to this proposition, the Democracy have to yield *much more* than the Republicans. For the sake of peace, the South is willing to surrender their clear and admitted *rights* in *two thirds* of the territory, whilst the Republicans are only asked to surrender, not their rights, but their *prejudices* in the other third.

Will they continue to reject a proposition so fair and liberal? According to this writer, they will. If they do, there is then no hope. All the Southern States, up to the Delaware line, will be out of the Union before the 4th of March, unless the Crittenden proposition, or something equivalent, be adopted. Nothing less will satisfy even the border slaveholding States, and we can tell our Republican friends that they may as well make up their minds to the unpleasant alternative first as last, either to back down fair and square from the Chicago platform, and thus secure the remaining Southern States, or else prepare for their secession, and for the curses and imprecations of unborn generations.

Backing Down.

Our neighbor of the *Journal* must have some awful dreams, as he is always talking about backing down—"had to back down." We are glad that this phantom has never disturbed our sleep. We are willing to back down, as he terms it, if we are shown to be in the wrong; but in order to give him some encouragement we will site him to a case of backing down, in a much higher sphere of political grandeur than either of us are likely to move in during our tarry among men. Hear the prodigal, and then sympathize with the penitent.

"By no word, no act, *no combination into which I might enter*, shall any one human being of all the generations to which I belong, much less of any class of human beings of any race or kindred, *be oppressed*, or kept down in the least degree in their efforts to rise to a higher state of liberty and happiness. . . . Whenever the Constitution of the United States requires of me that this hand shall keep down the humblest of the human race, then I will lay down power, place, position, fame, everything, rather than adopt such a construction or such a rule."

"I learned early from Jefferson that, in political affairs we cannot always do what seems to be absolutely best. Those with whom we must necessarily act, entertaining different views, have the right of carrying them into practice. We must be content to lead when we can, and to follow when he cannot lead; and if we cannot at any time do for our country all the good that we would wish: we must be satisfied with doing for her all the good that we can."

This is the double language of Mr. Lincoln's Secretary of State, Mr. Seward.—The first extract is from a speech he made in October last, at Madison, Wisconsin, and the latter he made use of in the Senate in his late speech. Instead of laying down "power, place, position, fame, and all," he is about to shoulder this same Constitution, which he desired to evade and set at naught, with a new oath to see it more faithfully carried out.

Mr. Seward, finding that in his attempt to lead, he has well nigh ruined the country, is now magnanimous enough to admit his error, and turn about and do all the good he can for his country.

We advise our neighbor to be calm, to follow his great leader, and also learn a lesson or two from Mr. Jefferson—then "go and do likewise."

Which will ye Choose?

The people of the United States are just now in imminent danger of passing into a state of anarchy, revolution and civil war. Blest with the best form of government under the sun, enjoying a larger degree of liberty, more national blessings, and a higher condition of intelligence and prosperity than any other people; and with all these advantages our destruction is inevitable *unless one thing is done*. Either the *Chicago Platform*, or the *Government must go down*. Which shall it be? Both cannot endure, and it is for the people to decide whether they are to have a safe and powerful government, affording them all the protection that any people require, or a Republican party founded upon the Chicago Platform. It is a question of life or death with the Republican party, and as its triumph will be death to the people and all their domestic happiness, it seems to us *they* should not hesitate which to choose.

Greely says the principles of the Chicago Platform should not be surrendered for fifty Unions. So echoes nearly all his followers, if we judge them by their conduct, and as they have control of all the Northern States, *so will the people be made to say through their representatives and their presses unless they rise in their might and compel obedience to their will.*

Our Country, our Government and National Union, is above all parties—is worth more than all the party platforms ever invented—and he who is not always ready to sacrifice his party for his country's welfare, is no patriot.

THE FIRST GUN.—The Democracy of Lancaster city gained a noble triumph over the enemies of the country, on the 5th instant, by electing the editor of the *Intelligencer*, George Sanderson, Mayor, and the whole democratic ticket, by from 700 to 800 majority.

This is the first election held in this State since the election of Lincoln. Last fall Mr. Lincoln carried that city, and a desperate effort was made this time by the Republicans to carry it again; but they have been overtaken by an overwhelming defeat. This is the first fruit of the "sober second thought" in our State.

☞To-day Congress counts the votes for the election of a President and Vice President of a dismembered Union.

"The Wolf's Cry."

"During the last week or two, the old bug bear cry of dissolution has been freely indulged in by Democratic editors and politicians. The last *Clearfield Republican* was filled with this sort of stuff. The editor declared that the Democrats of this county might "never have another opportunity to cast a vote for a President of the *United* States." A correspondent, M., whom we suspect to be a certain Daniel, describes in, vivid colors, the "alarm and fears" that are agitating Southern people, yet acknowledges that "one of the largest and most imposing Lincoln & Hamlin banners he ever seen anywhere, is stretched across one of the principal streets" of Wheeling, and that "a respectable vote for the Republican candidates will be polled in that city and one or two of the adjoining counties!" Then comes a very learned address, signed by the "Democratic *Standing* Committee," in which frightful things are foretold in the event of Lincoln's election; and finally another address, of a similar tone, from the Chairman of the State Executive Committee.—We shall preserve these precious documents, and give our readers some of the most striking paragraphs after Old Abe's election, for the purpose of showing what truthful fellows these Locofoco editors and politicians are."

The above extract we clip from that consistent paper, the *Raftman's Journal* of the 7th of November last. In addition to the foregoing, we were notified that we would "catch particular H—ll after things settled down a little." But as things have not become settled yet, we have been allowed to escape thus far the reward above promised.

The editor of the *Journal* charges us with making "false" statements, and that we display unusual facility "at perversion."

In regard to our "false" statements and perversions, we ask our readers to carefully read the above extract from the *Journal*, and then read our editorial, and the addresses of the Democratic Committees published in our paper, dated the 31st of October last. All we desire to know is why we have not heard from our neighbor in reference to "the old bug-bear cry of dissolution," "stuff," &c.

We are well aware that the editor strives to appropriate to himself the title of being "above suspicion" so far as truth and veracity is concerned, but until he fulfills the above premises by publishing to his readers "the most striking paragraphs," we do not think he deserves to be thought above suspicion.

Repeal of the Tonnage Tax.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is again asking the Legislature to repeal that provision in its charter imposing a tax upon the freight transported over the road, and a bill for that purpose has been offered, and is in a fair way of becoming a law. That this three mill tax is a severe obstacle to that road in its efforts to compete with its rivals in New York and Maryland, cannot be denied. If it is repealed, the Company propose to appropriate *pro rata* to collateral roads, of which the projected road from Tyrone to Erie—part of which is now nearly completed—the amount of this three mill tax since the 20th day of July, 1858. They also propose to give the local freight—which now pays this tax—the full benefit of its repeal. Under these circumstances, we are decidedly *repealers*. All other parts of the State have been benefitted in one shape and another by the public improvements. This region is the only exception and this measure cannot make it worse for us

The Constitution.

We publish on our outside this week a correct copy of the Constitution of the United States, which we hope our readers will carefully peruse and ponder, for the purpose of planting it more firmly in their bosoms, and pledge themselves anew to assist in rescuing it from the grasp of our common enemies, both North and South.

The bark upon which the destinies of the American people have been launched for over three quarters of a century, is now about being cut from her moorings by the joint labor of Northern abolitionists and Southern fanatics, for the purpose of drifting her out upon the wide ocean of revolution and despotism—without sails, pilot or rudder, under which circumstances she will never return to port

We confess that we have but little hope of averting this catastrophe at this late day, as the time for action has well nigh passed, but our Congress and State legislatures may retrace their steps at the eleventh hour, and save us from inevitable destruction.

We hope we may be disappointed in our conclusions, but as we have not taken warning from Washington and his co-laborers against local strife and sectional parties, the probability is we shall have to bear the responsibility.

A Prophecy.

In order to show that there are still some Prophets in our country, we re-produce a resolution passed by a Republican convention at Ridgeway last August:

"Resolved, That we hail with pleasure the inauguration of a new era in the political affairs of our country, and that the 4th of March next *will wind up the present farce of a government.*"

The new era alluded to above, is the Lincoln era, and the present farce of government is truely well nigh wound up. The foreknowledge of this convention can never be a doubted by the most skeptical—their expressed desire being nearly perfected, and, we fear, will be fully realized by the time set forth in the resolution.

From Washington and the South.

The Southern news is still of a negative character, so far as the peace of the country is concerned. Seven States have absolved themselves from the Union.

The secession ordinance of Texas was adopted on the 5th instant, by a vote of 166 yeas to 7 nays. The ordinance is to be voted for on the 23rd instant, and if adopted, will go into effect on the 2d of March,

The Louisiana Convention, on the 6th instant, appointed Commissioners to all the Southern States that have not seceded, to invite them to join the Southern Confederacy.

Mr. Florence presented, in the House, on the 6th instant, a petition from Philadelphia, signed by 2,000 citizens who voted for Mr. Lincoln, praying Congress to pass the Crittenden-Bigler propositions without delay—on the same day, Senator Bigler presented a petition from the Union Fire Company, of Lancaster, Pa., asking the adoption of the Crittenden or Bigler amendments, or anything else that will give peace to the country and restore the Union. The petition was printed on a large sheet of paper, which contained the lively colors of the "red, white, and blue."

The Southern Union Convention, now in session at Montgomery, Alabama, have adopted for the government of the seceding States the present United States Constitution, and are adopting all the preleminaries for the establishment of an independedt nation, and have declared for a universal free trade. Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, or Mr. Hammond, of South Carolina, will be made Provisional President, and Gen. Davis, of Mississippi, will take charge of the War Department.

The Peace Convention, now in session at Washington, has arrived at no conclusion yet; but, like our Congressmen, seem to be engaged in an act of masterly inactivity, so far as the peace of the country is entrusted to their keeping.

LATER.—The Southern Congress has elected Jefferson Davis President, and A. H. Stephens Vice President, of the Southern Confederacy, and estabished a full Provisional Government. The Congress was in secret session five days, and it is asserted that they have appointed ministers to all the leading foreign Powers.

We predict that these States are lost forever to the present Union.

From Harrisburg.

The news from the State Capital is of very little importance. Our Representatives seem to be overwhelmed with doing nothing.

The following items turned up in the Senate during the past week:

The following series of Joint Resolutions were offered by Mr. Finney, on Monday, proposing amendments to the Constitution:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives, &c., That the following amendments are proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the Tenth Article thereof. There shall be an additional Article to said Constitution, to be designated as Article XIII, as follows:

SEC. 1. The Legislature shall pass no special act conferring corporate powers.

SEC. 2. Corporation charters may be passed under general laws; but all such laws may, from time to time, be altered or repealed, with due regard to the rights of corporators. Provided, that all corporations created under general laws may be extended, in the limitation of time, by special enactment.

SEC. 3. The Legislature shall provide for municipal corporations by general laws, and extend their power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting debts, and loaning their credit, so as to prevent the abuse of such power.

SEC. 4. The Legislature shall have no power to pass any act granting or extending any special power for banking purposes; but corporations or associations may be formed for such purposes under general laws.

Laid over under the rules.

Mr. Hall presented a petition from citizens of Karthaus township, Clearfield county, asking for a change of the county seat of Cameron county, and praying to be annexed to said county.

Referred to the Committee on New Counties and County Seats.

Mr. Blood presented five petitions of citizens of Cameron county, asking for the appointment of Commissioners to locate the county seat of said county.

Referred to the Committee on New Counties and County Seats.

Also, a petition of citizens of Benezet township, Elk county, asking for a change in the county seat of Cameron county, and praying to be annexed to said county.

Referred to the Committee on New Counties, &c.

Also, a petition of citizens of Lock Haven, Clinton county, asking for a boom at or near Jersey Shore.

Referred to the Committee on Canals and Inland Navigation.

Mr. Gregg presented a remonstrance of citizens of Williamsport, Lycoming county, against the erection of a boom at or near Jersey Shore, as they allege there is a boom company incorporated already at Williamsport.

Referred to the Committee on Canals, &c.

Also, a petition of citizens of Larries Creek, Lycoming county, asking for authority to erect a boom at or near Jersey Shore, in said county.

Referred to the Committee on Canals, &c.

Mr. Lawrence, a petition from citizens of Kettlecreek, in the counties of Clinton and Potter, asking that the Legislature may grant authority to erect a boom at or near Jersey Shore, Lycoming county.

Referred to the Committee on Canals, &c.

Mr. Clymer, a petition of citizens of Clinton county, praying for the erection of a boom, at or near Jersey Shore, Lycoming county.

Referred to the Committee on Inland Navigation.

Union Meeting in Elk County.

ST. MARY'S, ELK COUNTY,
February 4, 1861.

To the Editor of the Republican:

A large and enthusiastic meeting convened at Military Hall, in this place, on Saturday evening last. George Weis, Esq., was appointed President; E. G. Weis, L. Volmer, A. Kuntz, Frederick Shoening, Charles Weis, and F. Curtis were appointed Vice Presidents; and B. Ekel and Frederick Rudolph, Secretaries.

The object of the meeting was stated by the President in a lucid and forcible manner.

On motion, E. C. Shultz, Charles Luhr, and Joseph Winfelder, Esqrs., were appointed to draft a preamble and resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. During the absence of the committee, George Weis being called upon, delivered a splendid speech in his happy manner, which brought down the most enthusiastic applau e. After the conclusion of his remarks, the Committee was introduced; when the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, in all political troubles, it behooves the people to unite in expressing their views, and to make known their grievances, by petitioning their legislators for redress; and whereas we regret to see that our beloved country is approaching a dissolution; and whereas the only mode of settling this matter amicably is by concessions of the North to the South, (the aggrieved party;) and as we truly believe that by such concessions the Union may yet be saved and justice done to the whole country; therefore—

Resolved, That we, citizens of Elk county, would most respectfully request our Senator and members of the State Legislature, to use all fair, honorable, and just means to pass such a law as may repeal all laws on our statute books as are likely to infringe on the rights of the South, and to do all in their power to bring about an amicable settlement of this dreaded question.

Resolved, That we desire and request our members of the State Legislature, on this question to lay aside all party feelings, and come to the rescue of our beloved country as patriots, and let minor party considerations rest for this one great question—to save the Union.

Resolved, That in a recent speech of our honorable Representative of Jefferson county, on the question of the repeal of those obnoxious laws, we are led to believe that the gentleman was grossly mistaken if he considers the ideas there advanced or expressed to be endorsed by the majority of his constituents. But, on the contrary, those ideas are most generally condemned by men of all parties.

Resolved, That we are, and ever will be, true to the Union, and if coercive means are to be resorted to, we would prefer to use them rather against the cause than the effects of the present troubles.

Resolved, That we are led to believe, if the North will accept the Bigler-Crittenden proposition, that the Union may yet be saved, and our Southern brethren be induced to return back into the national family; therefore—

Resolved, That we request and beg our Senators and members of the House of Represeniatives at Washington, to do their utmost to pass such compromise.

Resolved, That in Hon. William Bigler we recognize the honest and true patriot, who, in the moment of our danger, has showed himself the man of no party, but the firm and steadfast friend of the Union.

After the reading and adoption of these resolutions, E. C. Shultz, Esq., was called upon to speak; to which he responded in a very enthusiastic speech, alleging that no party motive could induce him to address the meeting, and that only the love he bore for his country would induce him to exert himself in his present delicate state of health. From personal observation he described all the horrors of war, and added that these horrors would be doubly aggravated by a civil war. He concluded amidst the most enthusiastic applause.

After the conclusion of Mr. Schultz's remarks, a petition for the repeal of all obnoxious laws on our statute books was signed by two hundred and thirty-one voters.

On motion, it was resolved that these proceedings be signed by the officers of the meeting, and a copy sent to each of our Representatives in the State Legislature, and published in all papers friendly to the Union.

On motion the meeting adjourned with three cheers for the Union.

(Signed by the officers.)

☞The Hon. Ira Harris has been elected United States Senator from New York for six years from the 4th of March next, taking the place of Mr. Seward, who has been assigned a place in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet.

The selection of Mr. Harris is another proof that "Republics are ungrateful."

The white-coated enthusiast—Greeley—labored hard to become the successor of Seward, but was very unexpectedly and happily defeated by the conservative element, which is fast looming up in the midst of the Irrepressible Conflict.

We presume Mr. Greely will now apply for the clerkship in the next Congress, as it is fashionable for defeated candidates of the United States to be elected to the clerkship of the House.

☞President Lincoln, though well versed in the selection of timber for "Rail" purposes, seems to be greatly puzzled in choosing and selecting timber for Cabinet purposes. He no sooner selects what he thinks, in his judgment, would be excellent timber, than he is met by his aids with the objection that it is unsound, rotten, and entirely unfit for use, and would not endure the necessary wear and tear to which it would be subjected to for Cabinet purposes. Hence he finds his previous education of no account, either to himself or his friends.

Census of 1860.

We have now before us the official returns of the census of 1860, furnished by the Census Bureau to the Governors of the several States, for the purpose of apportioning members of Congress, and we have accordingly made the following tables of population in the North and South, and in the Territories, showing the increase since 1850 in each section, and the alteration in the apportionment of members of Congress:

POPULATION OF THE NORTHERN STATES.

	1850.	1860.
Maine,	583,169	619,958
New Hampshire,	317,976	326,072
Vermont,	314,120	315,827
Massachusetts,	994,514	1,231,494
Rhode Island,	147,545	174,621
Connecticut,	370,792	460,670
New York,	3,097,394	3,851,563
Pennsylvania,	2,311,786	2,916,018
New Jersey,	489,333	676,034
Ohio,	1,980,427	2,377,917
Indiana,	988,416	1,350,802
Illinois,	851,470	1,691,233
Michigan,	397,654	754,291
Wisconsin,	305,391	768,485
Iowa,	192,214	682,090
Minnesota,	6,077	172,793
Oregon,	13,294	52,566
California,	92,597	384,770
Kansas,	-	143,645
Total,	13,434,169	18,950,759
Increase in ten years,		5,496,590

POPULATION OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.

	1850.		1860.	
	Free.	*Slave*	*Free.*	*Slave.*
Delaware,	89,242	2,290	110,540	1,805
Maryland,	492,666	90,568	646,183	85,282
Virginia,	949,133	472,528	1,097,373	498,826
N. Carolina,	580,492	288,548	679,965	328,377
S. Carolina,	283,523	384,984	308,186	407,185
Georgia,	524,503	381,682	615,336	467,400
Florida,	48,135	39,309	81,885	63,860
Alabama,	428,779	342,892	520,444	435,473
Mississippi,	296,648	309,878	407,051	479,687
Louisiana,	272,953	244,809	354,245	312,186
Arkansas,	162,797	47,100	331,710	109,065
Texas,	154,431	58,161	416,000	184,956
Tennessee,	763,154	239,460	859,528	287,112
Kentucky,	771,424	210,981	920,077	225,490
Missouri,	594,622	87,422	1,085,509	115,619
Total,	6,412,503	3,200,412	8,434,126	3,999,283
Total, free and slave, in 1850,				9,612,915
" " " 1860,				12,433,409
Increase in ten years,				2,820,494

POPULATION OF TERRITORIES.

	1850.	1860.
Nebraska,	-	28,893
New Mexico,	61,547	93,024
Utah,	11,354	50,000
Dacotah,	-	4,839
Washington,	-	11,624
District of Columbia,	48,000	75,821
Total,	120,901	262,701
Increase in ten years,		141,800

RECAPITULATION.

	1850.	1860.
Free States,	13,454,161	18,950,759
Slave States,	9,612,969	12,433,409
Territories,	120,701	262,101
Total,	23,191,876	31,646,869
Increase in ten years,		8,454,993

APPORTIONMENT FOR CONGRESSMEN.

FREE STATES.	1860.	1850	SLAVE STATES.	1860.	1850.
Maine,	5	6	Delaware,	1	1
N. Hampshire,	3	3	Maryland,	6	6
Vermont,	3	3	Virginia,	11	15
Massachu'ts,	10	11	N. Carolina,	7	8
Rhode Island,	1	2	S. Carolina,	4	6
Connecticut,	4	4	Georgia,	7	8
New York,	30	33	Florida,	1	1
Pennsylva'n,	23	25	Alabama,	6	7
New Jersey,	5	5	Mississippi,	5	4
Ohio,	19	21	Louisiana,	4	4
Indiana,	11	11	Arkansas,	3	2
Illinois,	13	9	Texas,	4	2
Michigan,	6	4	Tennessee,	8	10
Wisconsin,	6	4	Kentucky,	8	10
Iowa,	5	2	Missouri,	9	7
Minnesota,	1	2			
Oregon,	1	1			
California,	3	2			
Kansas,	1	1			
Total,	150	149	Total,	84	89

In order to comprehend the above apportionment of Congressional representation, it may be necessary to state that the regular number of representatives is only 233; but since the apportionment on the census of 1850 California has been admitted with two members, Minnesota with two, and Kansas with one—making the whole number 238. The number must now again be reduced to 233, and one of the States will also be forced to lose one from the above apportionment to make room for Kansas.

By the following recapitulation table it will be seen that the South have lost five members, and that the North have gained five over the number to which they were entitled in 1850:

	1860.	1860.
North,	150	149
South,	84	89

For the past forty years, during the troublous times in the Old World, which have more or less affected nation after nation, the North has been receiving from Europe large supplies of immigrants, each bringing with him his mite of money and his stalworth arm, ready for any field of labor. Probably some eight millions have been added to our population in this way. The South, on the contrary, where white labor is comparatively valueless, has received but little increase to her population from this source; yet, out of the thirty-two millions, which is about the aggregate population of the whole country to-day, the eighteen Northern States have only nineteen millions, and the fifteen Southern States have twelve and a half millions. Taking away the immigration, then, the South is not so far behind us in population. Again, there has been an influx of capital from Europe pouring into the Northern cities for the same period of time, probably to the amount of a thousand million dollars, and very little into the Southern ports. When the South becomes an independent Confederacy, it is not unreasonable to expect that she will receive a larger share of both capital and immigrants from abroad; nor is it at all likely that the North will ever again enjoy such a replenishment of population from Europe as she has done. Immigration is even now very materially declining.—*Herald.*

☞We have this day stricken from our exchange list *The Centre Democrat* and *The Central Press*, both republican papers published at Bellefonte, Pa., their editors in their last issues having proven themselves liars, villifiers and blackguards.

D. S. DUNHAM.

The above compliments are from the pen of that sharp writer—the editor of the Lock Haven *Watchman*, so well known in our county some eight years ago.