The Clearfield Republican.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

Wednesday Morning April 10. 1861.

Who are Secessionists?

According to the mouthpieces of the Republican party, every Democrat who is opposed to the ruinous policy of making war upon the seceded States, in a vain attempt to *compel* them to live in *harmony* with us, is called a *Secessionist*. There is about as much reason in this charge as in that of *Pro-Slaveryists, Slave trade advocates, Slave drivers, &c.*, which have been constantly applied to every man who has contended for the equal rights of the Southern people under the Constitution.

To decide *who* are Secessionists, it is only necessary to inquire what would be the present condition of our country had either of the other candidates for President last fall been elected, instead of Mr. Lincoln. All admit that *in no other event* would we witness the present unhappy state of affairs—that instead of a dismembered Union, and in imminent peril of civil war, our condition as a nation would be perfectly harmonious, and in the enjoyment of a greater degree of prosperity than at any former period. The success of the Republican party, with its Abolition element, is the sole cause of our present troubles. It is not because the Democrats were defeated; nor because this class of men have been turned out and another class put into office. Such things have taken place frequently heretofore, without causing any inconvenience to the public. But it is because a party, boldly avowing deadly hostility to the institution of Slavery as it exists in fifteen States of the Union—declaring it, no less than "poligamy" to be "a twin Sister of barbarism"—and proclaiming that this "country cannot exist half slave and half free—that it *must* become either one thing or the other."

Hence it is clear that the Republicans, and not the Democrats, are the real Secessionists.

No Democrat is in favor of Secession.—They do not believe Secession to be the proper remedy for the aggressive demonstrations of the Abolitionised party. The position of the Democracy on this question was so clearly defined by Senator Bigler, in his great speech in the Senate on the 21st of January last, that we prefer to give it in his own language:

"As for secession, I am utterly against it. I deny the right, and I abhor the consequences: but I shall indulge in no argument on that point; It is no remedy for any one of the evils lamented; and in my judgement, it will aggravate rather than remove them; and, in addition, super induce countless others of a more distressing and distructive character." * * *

Acknowledging the justice of the complaints of the southern States to no inconsiderable extent, I deprecate with all my heart the remedy they pursue, and am prepared to resist it by all proper means in my power. Even if the right of secession were clear, Mr. President, I maintain that justice and good faith to the other States require that redress for alledged grievances to the South should first be sought at the hands of the people, the fountain of political authority, and in the forms prescribed in the Constitution. The southern States should have petitioned Congress for a convention of States to revise the Constitution and remove the grievances of which they complain. In this way they could have ascertained the real sentiments and intentions of the northern people towards them, and the great alternatives of continued Union or peaceful seperation could have been determined upon. This was the course of our fathers in reference to the old confederation, which was intended to be perpetual, but was changed because it did not answer the purposes for which it was created. Let our southern friends follow this example, even at this late day, all may be yet saved. Better counsels will prevail in such a body than in Congress. Men will come fresh from the people, unembarrassed by party politics and party platforms. This refused by the North, and then, and not till then, could violent remedies with any show of justice be invoked. The Constitution was intended to meet just such exigencies as now surround us; and hence no provision was made for the separation of the States, and none for the coercion of States into obedience to the fundamental law of the Union. The men who made the Constitution were in the practice of that peaceful remedy at the time, and doubtless intended to leave the same remedy and none other to posterity. This remedy should still be embraced, unless Congress should promptly submit to the States some measures of pacification and reunion."

No greater calamity can befall any country and especially such a country as ours, than a civil war. Every conservative man, every patriot, and every well wisher of his country, knows that this calamity can only be averted by a conciliatory course on the part of the present administration; that an attempt to coerce the seceded States either by blockading their ports and thus attempting to collect the revenue, will not only fail, but drive out the border States, and plunge the country into civil war, and utterly destroy all hopes of a re-construction of our once happy, prosperous and powerful Union.

☞Hon. John McLean, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, died at Cincinnati on the 4th inst. Judge McLean was appointed in 1829 by President Jackson, and has occupied the position ever since. It is rumored that Judge Logan, Lincoln's late law partner, will be appointed to the vacancy.

☞Gov. Curtin has appointed Hon. Ulysses Mercur, President Judge of the 15th Judicial District, made vacant by the election of Wilmot to the United States Senate.

What is to be their Policy?

It is now over a month since the Republican party took possession of the reins of government, and up to this day the country is as much in the dark as to the Policy by which the administration is to be governed, as before Mr. Lincoln left his home in Illinois.

In his inaugural address the President said "the Union is unbroken," that the Constitution expressly enjoined on him the duty of seeing that the "laws of the Union be faithfully executed in all the States" and that all the power confided to him would be used "to hold, occupy and possess the property and places belonging to the government, and to collect the duties on imports."

From these declarations it was evident that *somebody* would have to "back down," or else that the dreadful scourge of civil war would be inaugurated. Happily, we are yet without actual war. But none of the "property" then in the hands of the Seceders has been since "possessed" by the Federal government; nor has any attempt been made to "collect the duties on imports" in any of the ports of the seceded States. In the meantime it has been repeatedly announced, as if by authority, that all the Forts now held by United States troops in the Confederate States, would be given up, and that every effort would be made to avert a collision.

Whilst these things have been transpiring, the country has been waiting, with feverish impatience, the manifestation of some definite policy on the part of the Administration. But thus far no one, not even those in its immediate confidence, is able to tell what policy the Cabinet intends to pursue.

As confirmatory of these remarks, we ask the reader's attention to the following extract from a late number of the Albany *Journal*—a paper edited, in part, by the Assistant Secretary State, son of Secretary Seward—who, if any one, ought to be able to speak intelligently. It is thus apparent either that the Administration has, up to this time, *failed to decide upon anything*, or else that such declarations as the following are made as blinds and false lights with which to deceive and mislead the country:

If *one* Fort cannot be held, is it possible to compel the restoration of the *twenty* that have been seized? A hundred thousand men would be required for this work. Where are the men? Where is the power to call for them? Without men there can be no Coercion" If there be no "Coercion," "Peaceful Secession" is not only possible; but it is an existing fact.

Can the revenue laws be enforced? The statutes require the revenues to be paid at defined points of entry—not on the quarter-deck of a man-of-war. It will not do to begin "the *enforcement* of the laws" by *breaking* them. The President is as much bound by the law as the humblest citizen. When the law says one thing he cannot say another.

If, then, with the laws as they are, the President is powerless to compel the recognition of the authority of the General Government, what is to prevent "Peaceful Secession?"

The late Congress was unquestionably, composed of brave men. No legislators ever uttered nobler sentiments. They had a becoming appreciation of the duty of submission to the laws and sovereignty of the Republic. Their abhorrence of the crime involved in the act of "Secession" was expressed in becoming language. The people sympathised with, and responded, as enthusiastically as could be desired to, the demand that there should be "no Compromise with Traitors." But unfortunately, they neglected to provide the means to accomplish what they so eloquently enforced. So much time was wasted in *words* that the needed acts were omitted!

The result is now seen in the insolence of the traitors of the Gulf States—in the existing necessity for the abandonment of Fort Sumter—in the defiant manner in which arsenals are seized, mints plundered, the revenue laws ignored, and the authority of the Government disregarded. The traitors forgive members of Congress the harsh things *said* of them in consideration of their neglect to *do* any thing to interfere with their plans and purposes.

But there is a remedy. What one Congress omitted another may do; although, to do it in time, it may be necessary to call an extra session.

Whatever, therefore, may be determined upon hereafter—whether Coercion or Submission—there has been, thus far, "Peacefull Secession." No blood has been shed. Perhaps none will be. There certainly should not be by the General Government, if it have not the needed force to carry on the war which the shedding of blood would initiate.

A New Tune.

The leaders of the Republican party have lately been urging upon the Border Slave States the policy of liberating, or emancipating, their slaves. To this the Baltimore correspondent of the *Tribune* enters a very emphatic protest as follows:

"I notice, of late, that our philanthropists are more than usually given to harp upon this string. Do they not know that, in this thing, they run counter to our strongest prejudices? It is the very thing we do not want. If we are to have a change in our system of labor, upon this great scale, we want to retain our negro population, *infinitely preferring free black labor to free white labor.* * * The negro is native to our soil, and much more to our liking than the same number of Irish or German laborers would be. And if ever emancipation should take place in the Slave States, the present master race will never consent, in my opinion, to the removal of the emancipated."

The song of the Republican party during the Kansas troubles, was, that slavery must be kept out of that Territory for the purpose of "dedicating it to freedom." Free homes for free labor, and nothing less would be acceptable to these especial friends(?) of the laboring classes.

Now, according to this writer, the negro, if freed, would be preferred by these philanthropists, and they would be "much more to their liking than the Irish and German laborers would be."

This is, undoubtedly, an honest statement of the case, and just so long as the leaders of the Republican party can hoodwink and deceive the laboring classes—the Irish and German—to assist them in their darling object—the freedom of the slaves—they will continue to practice all kinds of impositions upon them: and as soon as this is accomplished, the next step will be to bring them into full social and political fellowship with the white race. This is the end and aim of the Abolition leaders of the Republican party.

Their Voice is for War.

The history of the American Revolution demonstrates the fact, that—if the patriotism of the son can be measured by that of the sire—instead of having about half a million of heroes in our midst, as at that day, we must now have at least seven millions, and still "we are not saved," nor likely to be.

There are a number of our Republican friends who just now seem to be spoiling for an opportunity to demonstrate that they are the true sons of the fighting sires of the Revolution, and chafe, and fret, and pant, for battle and glory. They are filled with gall and bitterness to their utmost capacity, while their little souls are rent asunder in their efforts to restrain their rapidly expanding mental and physical strength; and we are fully satisfied that if a favorable opportunity could be given them, wherein they could fairly display their combativeness, upon the first snuff of gun powder they could leap a board fence ten feet high backwards!

When Abraham's trump shall sound its tocsin of war along our Southern border, calling for food for powder and lead, for the purpose of putting down "rebellion," "treason," and "traitors," we shall all have an opportunity of bearing witness to their valor. It is to be hoped they will not all rush to battle, leaving their defenceless families to the tender mercies of us "Northern traitors."

But we fear our entreaties will have but little effect with our pugilistic friends, as quite a number of them have already become "fired with indignation," and nothing short of a Steam Fire Engine will be able to put them out. In proof of this, we refer our readers to the two following manifestations of this "smothered wrath:"

INDIGNANT.—It is reported that the Wide-Awakes of Wilkesbarre burned their caps and capes, and broke their lamps on the public square, on Wednesday night last, to express their indignation at the determination of 'Old Abe' to give up Fort Sumter.

WOLFISH.—A Republican paper in Wisconsin has the following:—"We have been to the expense of having a cannon engraved to adorn our columns the morning that we should receive the news of the reinforcement of Fort Sumter But what shall we do with it now? Throw it away, and put in its place the engraving of a sick rooster sitting on the head of a dilapidated darkey"

We hope this malady—this irrepressible propensity for a little bit of a fight—will not find its way into this "neck of woods." We should not prefer to see the valor of our knights of the lamp, cape and cap, too sorely tried. They are not fond of having their throats cut—especially by the sons of the Southern sires of the Revolution.—In fact, they are not ambitious the to die, "unhonored and unsung," and to decorate the vernal plains of the sunny South with their bleaching bones.

Recent Elections.

The annual elections for State officers and members of Congress, took place in Connecticut on the 1st and in Rhode Island on the 3d inst. In the former State the Republicans elect their Governor by a majority of about 2000, and a majority of the legislature, but lose two members of Congress. Lincoln's majority in November last was about 7000—the Democrats polling about 3000 more, and the Republicans about 2000 votes less, than they did then.

In Rhode Island the Republicans have suffered a signal rebuke, the Democrats and Union men electing their Governor by 1644 majority, a majority of the legislature, and both members of Congress, William P. Sheffield and Geo. H. Brown, defeating Robinson and Drayton, two more of the "not another inch" breed of the last Congress. The majority for Lincoln in this State was 4,537, showing a Republican loss of 6,181 in a poll of 22,000 votes.

These are the first State elections since the inauguration of Lincoln. The evidence of a thorough re-action in public sentiment, and of an unequivocal rebuke of the Sectional Republican party, is beyond dispute. Out of *six* Congressmen brought before their constituents to give an account of their stewardship, *four* have been condemned as unfaithful servants. And thus would it be everywhere, if the people had the opportunity to speak.

The recent municipal elections in St. Louis, Cincinnati, Cleveland, and other Western and Northern cities, show results equally gratifying to the Democracy and the friends of peace and harmony.

To escape a similar, yet a still more emphatic, rebuke in Philadelphia, the present Legislature passed an Act abolishing the Spring election—or postponing it until October—thus virtually *electing* for six or seven months all the officers of that city whose terms would, by law, expire in May.

☞J. A. McDougal was recently declared elected United States Senator for six years from the 4th of March last, by the legislature of California. Owing to an alleged mistake as to the whole number of votes cast, however, it is probable his seat will be contested.

The notorious Gen. Jim Lane and E. C. Pomeroy have been elected to the same position from the new State of Kansas.—It is to be hoped that these two freebooters will now turn their attention to something more useful than murder and robbery.

From the South.

The late news from the South is again of an alarming character. Special pains seem to have been taken by the present Administration to impress the country with a belief in its peaceful intentions.—Not less than six or seven different Cabinet decisions in favor of the withdrawal of the troops from Fort Sumter, have been announced as if "by authority." But according to the last advices from Charleston, this measure has not yet taken place, and it is now suspected, in certain quarters, that all these peaceful demonstrations were mere shams, false-lights, decoys, &c., for the purpose of gaining time, and deceiving Capitalists into the belief in the pacific intentions of Mr. Lincoln, in order they might be thus induced to bid for the new government loan of eight millions. This loan was taken last week at a discount of about six per cent, and immediately it is announced that the Administration means *war* and not *peace*.

Several companis of U. S. troops that were quartered at Washington all winter were sent to New York, last week, with the intention it is suspected, of being sent South.

Charleston was much exerted on the 4th, and everybody felt that a crisis was at hand. The Charlestonians said there should be no more boy's play. Evacuation or fight was the prevailing sentiment. It was understood that orders had been received from Montgomery, ordering that supplies to Major Anderson should be cut off.

It is understood that the Southern Commissioners, who have been at Washington for some weeks, had been informally assured by the present Administration that the military *status* should remain, and no movement be made in regard to the Southern Forts without first intimating the same to the Southern Commissioners—and having noticed the recent sudden naval and army movements, they have called upon proper authorities for an explanation. It is not likely they will get a very satisfactory answer; and it is quite probable that the assurances given were only intended to deceive them, on the ground that all things are fair in war, and that rebels and traitors deserve no better treatment.

The reported invasion of Texas by the Mexicans under General Ampudia is not credited.

A rumor was rife in Washington last week that a revolutionary movement was on foot in Richmond by which Virginia was to be united with the Southern Confederacy. It is said to be at least five thousand strong, to be strengthened by large reinforcements from Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

The first Treasury notes of the Confederate States were issued at Montgomery on the 4th instant, and the first bonds, of one thousand dollars each, on the 3rd, which latter sold at 20 per cent premium.

Party First- Country Afterwards.

Nothing in the history of the world can surpass the want of true patriotism exhibited by the leaders of the Republican party. Weeks ago Greely announced in his *Tribune* that the Chicago platform was worth fifty Unions. Every act of the Lincoln Administration thus far, as officially avowed and acknowledged, goes to show that the destruction of the country is a small matter in their estimation, when contrasted with the disruption of their party, and "Occasional" (understood to be Forney himself) in his letter of the 3d inst., in alluding to a probable extra session of Congress, uses the following language:

"What policy can Mr. Lincoln recommend to a Congress thus assembled? If he demands a force bill, the Border States will withdraw from both branches almost in a body. They have, from Virginia to Missouri, through their Conventions, Legislatures and newspapers, declared that the Cotton States should not be coerced. *If he suggests a peace policy, his own party will be decimated.* The National Legislature, in that event, will be a scene of terrible excitement. What, then, is the Executive to do to remove the obstacles to a lasting peace? *I confess that I am at fault to suggest a remedy.*"

Here is a truly remarkable confession, and no less remarkable admission. In effect, this writer says there is but one way to save the country from utter and hopeless ruin—that President Lincoln possesses this saving power—a power, which, if he would exercise, would immortalize his name as the second Savior of his country, but that he dare not exercise it lest the decimation of his party be the result. This, we say, is a truly remarkable admission, and is only equalled by the ignoble confession of the writer, that, in such an emergency, upon the plain and direct question, whether this Union shall be destroyed, or the Republican party decimated, "Occasional" i. e Forney, is unable to answer—cannot "suggest a remedy."

We have repeatedly declared that the only difficulty in the way of an amicable adjustment of our National difficulties, and the immediate restoration of peace and prosperity, is the Republican party. The practical application of their principles in the administration of the government is now demonstrated to be destructive to the Union, and that the existence of the Union and the Republican party, are moral impossibilities. One or the other must succumb.

In such an emergency what does patriotism suggest? Why, not only the "destruction," but the entire destruction of this, that and all political parties ten thousand times, rather than the destruction of the Union.

From Washington and the South.

The news from Washington by last night's mail are very indefinite and unsatisfactory. The National Capital is just now invaded by an innumerable set of political Jackalls, who are so totally blinded by the God, and prospect of office, that they have turned the whole City into a political charnel house, and in their untempered zeal for the flesh pots of Egypt, are willing to dance around the cradle of our infant Republic, and are willing that our once proud and happy country, should be cast into the Maelstrom of departed Nations.

The President and heads of Departments are literally run down, by the tumultous mob that constantly surrounds them. The oldest citizens stand amazed, at the constant influx of Northern demagogues, in their "wild hunt after office" by our professed patriotic opponents. It is now ascertained that the "five loaves and two small fishes," in the gift of the Administration will not satisfy the one-tenth of our northern and western patriots.

Lieutenant Talbot arrived at Washington from Fort Sumter on Friday morning, with despatches for the War Department, and subsequently had an interview with the President, General Scott and the Secretary of War. His mission, it is said, had reference to the evacuation of the fort. It is reported that the federal and South Carolina authorities cannot agree upon a plan of evacuation. It is understood that the President wanted to leave a small force in the fort to take charge of the public property, but that General Beauregard and Governor Pickens demanded an unconditional surrender. It is further understood that the President, upon learning the views of the secessionists, at once decided that unless they accepted the terms of the government the fort should not be abandoned, thus obliging them to attack it. Therefore it is not improbable that, unless a speedy arrangement is made by the belligerents, a conflict will ensue in Charleston harbor at an early day. Lieut. Talbot left Washington last evening for Fort Sumter, with despatches for Major Anderson. Their purport has not, of course, been allowed to be made public.

A correspondent of the *Herald* predicts the certain disruption of the Lincoln Cabinet before many days, by the withdrawal of Mr. Seward, and perhaps Mr. Cameron. These two gentlemen are said to advocate conciliatory measures, whilst all their colleagues are a unit for coercion and fight.

A Chance for a Doctor.

It has become quite fashionable for small country villages, to secure the services of religious physicians. What the moral effect of this will be on either party we are not prepared to say, but refer our readers to the following, which we clip from the columns of the Philadelphia *Medical Reporter*.

"We clip the following from an exchange.

A Good Site.—Corsica is in many respects a desirable place to live, and a physician of some experience would meet with a welcome reception It is desired he should be a member of the Presbyterian Church, as the congregation in this neighborhood numbers over three hundred members. A good office and dwelling house can be had on reasonable terms, either for rent or sale. It is hoped some man of experience will accept of the call. Any one wishing further information will address W. J. Kelley, or M. Rodgers, Corsica, Jefferson county, Pa.

Philadelphia, March 14th, 1861.

"MESSRS. EDITORS:—'A Good Site,' noticed in your last number, indicates that a Presbyterian Doctor will meet a welcome reception, and have an opportunity of doing a *site of good* in Corsica; but will your Mr. Kelly, or Mr. Rodgers, inform a *poor sinner* of a Doctor, who has had a *large experience* with the world, and would have no objection to relate it to the elders of the church, and who desires to retire to a *small* living—whether such an one would have any chance of success in the village of Corsica of one hundred and fifty inhabitants? As his chief object is a *living*, he would be willing, professedly at least, to *die* to the world, and join the Presbyterian Church, if he can secure the patronage of its *three hundred members of the congregation!*

As it is only necessary in order to obtain this valuable opening to be a "physician of some experience," and withal a Presbyterian by membership, I presume it is a matter of indifference as to what school of medicine the applicant hails from, or whether any school at all.

I would be leave, however, to inquire further, before I venture to accept, if the "good office and dwelling," which "can be had on reasonable terms," belongs to a member of the Presbyterian Church, and if so, what are the terms to a *stranger*, whom the Church would be willing to *take in*, provided he would accept this very *desirable place*.

An early answer is solicited before I make up my mind to join the Episcopalians or Catholics.

Yours, &c., WIDE AWAKE DOCTOR.

We advise our Corsica friends to be active in this matter or they may loose the "*large experience*" of the wide-awake Doctor, as he seems bound to attach himself to some Church soon, and we have no doubt he will render entire satisfaction. These religious Doctors are becoming more popular every day, and we presume that ere long, "none others need apply."

An insane negro named Israel Bishop, killed his wife at Reading, Pa., on Wednesday, by crushing her skull with a hatchet.

Military Preparations in New York.

The New York Avening Post of yesterday says: "At 10 o'clock last night our military reporter returned from a visit to the forts at this station. There is least doubt that, to morrow or next day a large force of army soldiers will be sent to some unknown destination. The visit of Fort Hamilton was paid off as the last move preparatory to such a move. Officers were arriving from Washington individually, all day yesterday, with carpet bags in hand, reporting themselves for duty. The village of Fort Hamilton was like a stormed citadel. The men had just got their money, having been indulging freely in stimulants, and were on the sidewalks, in knots of from ten, boisterously discussing the state of the nation.

"Fort La Fayette, near Hamilton, in York Harbor, has been garrisoned by a troop of Sappers and Miners sent from the Federal capital on Wednesday evening late and, and were quartered at the fort, there being no room in the city. Detachments of picket men were also all yesterday preparing hay, ordnance, and stores for embarkation, and getting places ready for the accommodation of two companies of artillery expected last night. Companies C and E of the Third Infantry have been under marching orders since Tuesday. The troops being the soldiers ordered from Governor's Island will, it is reported, go up to Milton, and there go on board the probably the United States steamer *Powhatan*, which is to convey them to Charleston.

TREASON IN NEW YORK.

The New York *Evening Post* says:

Certain prominent representatives of the Cottonocracy in this city have concocted a treasonable circular to induce people to accept the infamous propositions of Mayor Wood, and to declare this city part and parcel of the Confederacy of Jefferson Davis.

As yet the precious document is carefully concealed, but we hope to be able to our readers in a day or two. The country will doubtless be surprised at this, even in these traitorous days, that aristocrats possess credulity and assurance to a remarkable degree, if they imagine such proceedings likely to prove other than disastrous to themselves and their city. The metropolis is true to the Union and will remain so despite Wood and other traitors.

Exciting Rumors from Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The Congress again in session to-day. The wildest rumors are flying about. Among them is one to the effect that the Commissioners from Montgomery have presented a communication to the President formally demanding the immediate evacuation of Forts Sumter and Pickens.

It is now positively known that orders have been sent to all the navy yards for every vessel in the navy to be put in readiness for instant sea service.

The rumor runs that this decisive action was occasioned by the threatening attitude of the Montgomery Government.

Another rumor, which gains credence is, that the naval force is to be immediately employed in the collection of revenue in the ports of the Southern States.

Great excitement prevails here and everybody awaits further news with feverish impatience.

The Administration has decided to reinforce Fort Pickens at all hazards. No determination has not yet been announced, but there is reason to believe that active measures will be taken at once for the relief of Lieutenant Slemmer's command. A body of men left Washington this morning for Southern ports. Their destination is probably Key West.

Twenty of the rank and file of Company left Washington to day for Richmond, Virginia, for the purpose of enlisting in the Southern army. These deserters form an aggregate of two hundred and twenty army recruits for the rebel Government from the Federal capital.

The Federal mail agent on the Baltimore and Alexandria Railroad reports that he made his trip over the road yesterday without molestation. The reports to the contrary were false.—*N. Y. Post.*

A SENSIBLE REPUBLICAN.—The Springfield *Republican* states that the Hon. William Arden, of Chicago, member of the Illinois State Senate,, and a very popular Republican withal, was called upon by a number of gentlemen in that city a few days since. In a speech, he made use of the following language in reference to his (the Republican) party:

"He could not be untrue to his conscientious convictions. He must say that the Republican platform was right, so far as an abstract truth was concerned; but he would say that the Republican party had made a mistake in the doctrine of that platform, that there should be no more slave States to be carried out. The attempt to carry out would put an end to this Government. He saw the mistake which had been made before the election, and he anticipated the result. When, on returning after the election, he stood at the house of a friend on Peacon street, in the city of Boston, and saw the long procession of 'Wide Awakes' go by, with torches and banners and shouts of triumph, a lady standing near him remarked, 'Mr. Ogden, you do not seem to enjoy this.' 'Madam,' was the reply, 'I am sorry at a funeral.' With some surprise he inquired what he meant. His reply was that he feared the procession there witnessed would prove to be the funeral procession of the nation."

WORDS FITLY SPOKEN.—The Albany *Argus*, speaking of Lincoln's appointees, says: "We do not envy these gentlemen their position abroad. What do they represent? The American name, the Republican principle, a great and powerful nation, not but a confederacy broken by folly and fanaticism and an administration that dares not be national, and is too feeble to conciliate dissent, and too feeble to assert authority. These gentlemen go abroad to represent the degenerate Republic, and to encounter the sneers and the mock sympathy of our friends and the wondering interrogatories of those who have believed in the power of the people for self-government, and have been accustomed to cite us as a proof and illustration of their creed. What humiliating positions!"

Mr. Davidson, postmaster at Canada, recently robbed the post office of $10,000 and left for Europe.