



WEDNESDAY MORNING DEC. 4 1861.

WHO IS RIGHT?

The question as to what are the objects of the present war, it would seem, is still an open one. William B. Thomas, Lincoln's Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, addressed the Central Republican Club of that city one evening last week in a speech in which he declared "that, not only have the two cardinal ideas of the Republican party been adopted by nine-tenths of those who are engaged in the war, but these two cardinal ideas are the only ones which are prepared to advance much further than the Republicans proposed to go."

He then defines the two cardinal ideas as follows: "First, and immutable determination to resist the further extension of slavery to the unsettled territories of the nation; and second, to limit the 'high prices' of the Government those who had proved themselves to be, by 'long years of subservience to the slave power, its willing and sympathetic tools,' and therefore unfit to rule a nation of freemen."

He then asks if there is any man to be found "within the borders of the free States who is not ready to risk everything to prevent the further extension of slavery?" "Yes," added he, "the cry is now almost universal, 'Down with the accursed institution!'"

For Wm. B. Thomas, as an individual, to use such language, and express such sentiments, should surprise no one. He always was an open and avowed Abolitionist—and nothing else. But now he is the chosen representative of the National Administration at the commercial capital of the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and as such he must be held as expressing its sentiments and reflecting its views. Until repudiated by some higher authority than himself, therefore, the foregoing must be taken as the views, the feelings and the understanding of Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet.

And what are their understanding, their feelings, and their views? Why, that "nine tenths" of the supporters of Douglas, Breckinridge and Bell—including the soldiers now fighting the battles of the Union—are "new converts" to the "two cardinal ideas" of the Republican party as laid down in the Chicago platform.

This is his understanding of the objects and purposes of the present war, and this the motive of the tens of thousands of Democrats and Bell men now in arms to "restore the Union as it was," and, per consequence, the understanding of the Administration.

And what are their views? Mr. Thomas explains in very few words: "DOWN WITH THE ACCURSED INSTITUTION!"

And forthwith this Central Republican Club of Philadelphia "unanimously" pass a resolution declaring that the "surest" method to crush out the rebellion would "be for Congress, at its next session, to pass a law embodying the policy of the Fremont proclamation."

Congress has solemnly declared that interference with the institution of slavery is none of the purposes of the war—that it is "to preserve the Union" and the "rights of the several States unimpaired." This is the view Congress takes of the purposes of the war.

The Administration, speaking through its Collector at Philadelphia, declares that the cry of "Down with the accursed institution" is now "almost universal." The question, therefore, is, which is right—Congress, or the Administration?

The War Department continues the practice of a strange system of economy—that of bringing troops from the West to Washington, and sending them from Harrisburg, and points further East to the West. On Thursday last a regiment was taken from Pittsburg to Washington, and the day after one was sent from Harrisburg to Kentucky. Now, why was not the Pittsburg regiment sent to Kentucky, and the men at Harrisburg sent to Washington? There may be substantial reasons why this was not done, but in the absence of any explanation it certainly has a bad appearance. It is a matter of several thousand dollars, in which the revenues of the Pennsylvania railroad company have a special interest. Of course it will not be suspected for a moment that any person connected with the War Department at Washington has any special regard for the interests of that road!

\$1000 IN COUNTY OFFERS WANTED.

Shall White Men Rule America? The WEEKLY CAUCASIAN is the title of a Democratic Union paper, recently started in New York by the late proprietor of the Day Book, which was suppressed. Their new issue does not discuss the war, and hence it circulates in the mails unmolested. It takes for its motto the sentiment of the late Senator Douglas, "that this government was made on the white basis, by white men, for the benefit of white men and their posterity forever;" and, with this text, it deals the hardest kind of blows at the Abolitionists.

Dr. Van Erie, the senior editor, is a scientific student of the question of races, and he shows what negroes are and what white men are, in such a way that the Abolitionist will find it difficult to answer his arguments. The CAUCASIAN is published at the low price of ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR, with full representation of the New York Cattle, Grain and Produce Markets, WAR NEWS, full and complete, &c., &c. Subscriptions are received for THREE MONTHS, at 25 CENTS each subscriber, or \$1 FOR FOUR COPIES. Any person who will send five dollars for a club of five subscribers, at one post-office, will get a sixth copy gratis. Larger clubs will be furnished at the rate of twenty copies for \$10. It is one of the cheapest papers published. Subscription should be addressed to Van Erie, HORTON & CO., No. 162 Nassau Street. Special copies sent free to all who write for them. We would recommend all our readers who want a New York weekly paper to patronize THE CAUCASIAN.

How THEY DO IT.—The Republican party has a peculiar way of rewarding their favorites. We will give but one instance among thousands: Gov. Morgan of New York gets a salary of \$4,000 a year as Governor, and having been made Major-General of the New York Volunteers, he also draws an additional salary of \$8,000 out of the National Treasury—thus making his yearly salary \$12,000. A snug little sum for one man. The method by which this was arranged is very simple: The Governor of New York and Secretary Cameron were not the best of friends—the Governor having opposed the appointment of the latter to a seat in the Cabinet; and when the war machinery was put in operation at Washington it was found that there was a screw loose in the New York section—the friends of the Governor and the friends of the Secretary refusing to pull together. Very much the same state of affairs existed in our State, and the Secretary had to "cave" in both cases. He had to make a Major-General out of Governor Morgan, and make nearly all his appointments at the dictation of the Governor. In our State the trouble was settled by permitting Governor Curtin to play the part of both Governor and Secretary, so far as appointments are concerned. Where he gets his pay, beyond his salary as Governor, we know not, unless those of his republican friends who charge him with an interest in certain contracts, are correct.

That miserable demagogue, and infamous political heretic, Charles Sumner, has had the speech he lately delivered before the Massachusetts Republican State Convention published in pamphlet form, and is sending them to the republican editors throughout the land, under his frank as United States Senator, and modestly requesting them to copy extracts from it as editorials!

The speech is one of the meanest Abolition harangues that was ever concocted by American brains. It is true, it does not sink down to a level with the vile and vulgar treasonable slang of Fred Douglass and such nigger orators—for Sumner is a man of finished education—but it is fraught with far greater evil. The treason of the worst men in the South is harmless compared with that of this great bad man. His present professions of loyalty are only made for the purpose of luring the people within his dangerous grasp. We predict now, that if men of this class are not suppressed—suppressed by a wholesome public sentiment in the Northern States—the floodgates of revolution will be raised higher than they ever were in the darkest days of the world's history. It cannot be otherwise.

THE OTHER OX GORED.—The United States Marshal has notified the editors of two German Republican papers, published in St. Louis, that unless they ceased their attacks upon the Government, (and the Administration,) because of the removal of Fremont, that he would suspend the publication of their papers.

This is just what was predicted would be the result before the present Republican drama is fully enacted. Last spring the Administration erected a block upon which to execute democrats and democratic newspapers, regardless of the Constitution and all our laws regulating the freedom of speech and of the press. They are now about catching some of their own friends in this trap, and who were no doubt foremost in their endorsement of these high-handed measures. But the end is not yet; and we advise our neighbor across the way to be very careful lest his inordinate love for the Pathfinder shall bring upon him the awful vengeance of the powers that be.

The regular session of the 37th Congress met at Washington on Monday. We expect to publish the President's message in our next issue.

RESIGNATION OF COL. RIDDLE.

Our readers will remember that Charles J. Riddle was elected to Congress in the 2d District, at the special election held in June last,—that being then in the three months' session, he remained in the field, and did not take his seat in Congress,—that upon the organization of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, he was appointed to the command of the First (Bucktail) Regiment, in which capacity he has served up to this time.

Col. Riddle was on a visit to Philadelphia, the other day, when he was honored with the tender of a public dinner, but which honor he declined in the following truly patriotic letter:

To the Hon. Geo. M. Dallas, Charles J. Ingersoll, Peter McColl, John Cadwalader, George Sharwood, A. V. Parsons, Frederick Fraley, Henry M. Phillips, Esquires, and others, Gentlemen: I have had the pleasure to receive, to day, your communication, and beg you to accept my thanks for the flattering terms in which you have expressed your views upon what has been, to me, a subject of anxious reflection.

It has been my earnest desire, at this great juncture in our National affairs, to give my humble services where they may be most useful to my country. With this purpose I took the field; and holding during the entire period of the Extra Session, a separate and important command, I did not feel at liberty to quit it to take the seat in Congress, to which you had in my absence elected me.

I have come, for a day or two, from the great camp in front of Washington, where I commanded a regiment that has been to me a source of the highest pride and satisfaction, and I will leave it with feelings of regret which I shall not attempt to express here. But, I yield to the representations of the wishes of my constituents, conveyed to me in your letter and in other forms. I shall, therefore, tender through the proper authorities, the resignation of my military commission from the State, and as your representative, return to Washington.

It is true that according to high authorities, I might at once hold the two positions; but it is plain that I could not perform the duties of both, and, while the bare legal question, it seems to me to be incompatible with the character of a representative and a legislator to be a paid officer, subject to the orders of the Executive, and present in his place only by the revocable leave of a military superior. I have, therefore, come to the conclusion that your representative must not now be thus trammelled; yet, should the tide of war, indeed, roll around the National Capital, I hope that my brethren in arms will find room in their ranks for one so loyal as me.

My political opinions are what they have always been. I am a Democrat—never more one than at this hour. I rejoice that it was with my name upon your banners that you overthrew the Republican party in this city.

When I say I am a Democrat, I do not mean that I belong to any knot of politicians. When I say I am a Democrat, I mean that I have ever maintained those national principles which, under God, made and preserved as a nation; those great national principles of justice and equality for all the States which, so long as they were practised, made our various institutions and interchangeable commodities bonds of strength and union rather than grounds for strife.

This, at least, we may say for the Democratic party—it rated at their true value the fantastic theories, the whimsies, the "isms," the questions of mere phraseology, that men, calling themselves statesmen have preferred to peace, to union, to the gradual progress and development of each section, and all races in due relations to natural causes. This, too, we may say for the Democratic party—while it maintained its sway, "Secession" was a little, baffled elixir; as the Republican party rose, "Secession" became "an army with banners."

Not was the foresight of the Republican party leaders any wider than their patriotism. The false prophets of their party promised their followers that three months should see the end of the trouble; and when war came upon them even then they wanted only three months volunteers to end it. They created and fostered that intoxicating self-confidence that was the cause of our earlier reverses. They had so persistently abused that part of the American people that lived across a geographical line, that they had come at last to underrate and despise them, and Republican oratory summoned its hearers not to stern encounters, but only to peace and pillage.

When the national flag was struck down at Charleston, and the national capital was threatened by secession, the North rose like one man. The world saw with astonishment the great uprising of the people; Europe prejudiced the issue in our favor; yet, as if sudden with blindness, the Republican leaders seemed striving to waste and dissipate, instead of to seize and use, the noble material for great armies which was, with scarcely any limit placed at their disposal. The soldier who offered himself for the public service found that he must either fight or die for his country. Men began to say that the war was to be made "a Black Republican job."

Politicians were put at the head of troops—politicians who thought that to wear lace and feathers, and to pool of pay, was the whole duty of the officer—feasting and frolic and speechmaking took the place of training and discipline, and while the officer spoiled and revelled the rank and file were robbed of their first right—the right to skillful guidance and instruction. The reins were nominally put into the hands of a venerable chieftain, but every politician, every "able editor," took a pull at them till they upset the coach.

Amid shouts of "on to Richmond," the North, with its teeming population, found itself outnumbered at every point of conflict, and the battle of Bull Run proved that the Administration had known, neither its own strength nor that of the enemy. "Where were our legions?" we may well ask of it. But the battle of Bull Run was not without its fruits for us. Panic-stricken selfishness, seeking self preservation, lighted on those who could save it. The direction of the army passed into the hands of soldiers. A General, born here among us, restored to their due

supremacy the martial virtues that insure success in war; trained and competent officers secured his efforts, scores of thousands have been pushed out of service; and this great war still progresses.

The Democratic party will sustain the men—the McClellans, the Daponts—who have in charge the honor of our flag on land and sea. Let everywhere the people put in office men who will not so far war again "become a party job," let the administration of the Government be such as to attract, not repel, the doubtful States. Then the contest may be continued with success and ended with honor. We may yet see the authors of our national troubles, those twin fomenters of discord—the Abolitionist of the North, and the Secessionist of the South—reduced again to the harmless insignificance in which Democracy long held them. And if the event bolsters these hopes, the Government that embraces the great, rich and populous States of the North must sink to no humble, no degraded place among the nations. National prosperity is too nearly allied to national dignity to suffer us to stand in the relation of the vanquished to those who never can concede from geographical connection; with whom close relations, warlike or amiable, must continue always.

The Democratic party sought to keep the peace among the States with honor to them all; but while the war lasts into which the Abolitionists of the North and the "precipitators" of the South have hurried us, let us demand that a firm and wise administration of the Government shall evoke and honestly apply our military resources, in which the nations most famous in arms have not surpassed nor equalled us.

In conclusion, gentlemen, let me say that I am deeply sensible of the honor of representing this old city; for our District is the old city that our fathers knew and loved.

As your representative, I will exercise the right of free speech, and will strive to maintain, for all, the cherished rights, the enjoyment of which constitute civil liberty.

My stay here does not allow me to accept the compliment of a public dinner, to which you do me the honor to invite me.

To see you and other valued friends will at all times afford the greatest pleasure to me.

Respectfully and truly your obedient servant, CHARLES J. RIDDLE.

NO BOUNTY LANDS FOR SOLDIERS IN THE PRESENT WAR.—The following important document has just been issued from the Pension Bureau:

Pension Office, Nov. 2nd 1861.

SIR:—The application for Bounty Land, forwarded by you in behalf of a soldier of the present war, is herewith returned to your address. A sufficient number of similar unfounded claims having been presented to require special attention on my part, both to prevent imposition upon soldiers who may be misled into the assertion of such a claim, and to save this office much useless labor, I have to inform you that no paper of this character will be placed upon our files, or in any manner entertained.

There is no law granting bounty land for any service rendered subsequently to March 3d, 1863, nor will any application be treated, under a future act of Congress, if made before the date of the approval of such act by the Executive.

Respectfully yours, J. H. BARRETT, Commissioner.

How THEY DO IT.—A letter writer from Washington, by alluding to the various methods practiced for the purpose of depleting the Federal treasury, says that the beef contractors are in the habit of feeding their cattle, a few days before they are inspected, with as much hay as they can possibly eat—they next furnish them with as much salt as they will eat, and then give them as much water as they can possibly drink. Cattle thus treated will average about two hundred pounds more than their legal weight.

The Government has adopted a new method of blockading the Southern ports—or rather the same method adopted by the Emperor of Russia at Sevastopol—that of sinking vessels filled with stone at the shallowest part of the channels leading to their harbors. With this view all the old idle whaling and other vessels now lying idle in the Northern ports, are being purchased by the Government, filled with stone and sent South. This may be called the *hermaphrodite* system. What a nice time we will have removing these obstructions, should peace ever come round.

CURED BY BURN.—The St. Paul's Roman Catholic church on the corner of Tenth and Christian streets, Philadelphia was destroyed by fire on the 26th, '61.

The entire under portion of the edifice was burned, and only the bare walls are left standing. The loss is estimated at \$20,000, exclusive of the cost of the new organ, which cost \$2,500. The original cost of the building was \$75,000. The disaster falls heavily on the Roman Catholic community in the southern section of the city. The amount of insurance on the building is not known—the officiating Priest being absent in Europe.

HARRIS IMPROVED.



SEWING MACHINE.

PRICES FROM \$40 TO \$70. THE HOOVER SEWING MACHINE, an engraving of which is here represented, has become a recognized favorite wherever it has been introduced, and is, beyond question, the best, as well as the handsomest, low-priced Sewing Machine now before the public.

No. 1.—A small and very neat Machine for Family use.

No. 2.—A large Machine for quilting heavy work and for Plantation use.

This Machine is much admired for its simplicity, and for its reliability and durability it is unsurpassed. A child twelve years can run it with ease; and yet it will sew from the coarsest cloth to the finest Swiss. There is no trouble of winding the thread, as it is taken from the spool; there is no belt to give trouble, and will run backwards as well as forwards, and still sew equally perfect, and without danger of breaking needles. It runs by friction, and by closing the box over it, it is thrown out of gear. In fact, we have no hesitation in recommending it as the best Family Sewing Machine in use.

The following Premiums Awarded the above Machines:

At the Fair of the Franklin Institute, 1858, the First Premium.

At the Pennsylvania State Fair, at Philadelphia, September 21, 1859, the First Premium—a Diploma.

At the Pennsylvania State Fair, held at Wyomissing, 1860—a Silver Medal.

For the best Double Thread Machine, at Lancaster County Fair, held October, 1859—a Silver Medal.

At the Maryland State Fair, held at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, Md., October, 1859, under strong competition, a Silver Medal was awarded to this Machine.

At the New Castle County Fair, held at Wilmington, Delaware, October, 1859—a Diploma.

The above Machines are manufactured by CHARLES W. HOOVER, WILMINGTON, DEL.

SALES ROOMS, No. 720 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa. No. 801 Market Street, Wilmington, Del.

S. D. BAKER, 720 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Persons wishing to see the above Machine in operation, can do so by calling at the residence of D. W. Moore, in Clearfield borough.

THE CLEARFIELD ACADEMY will be opened for the reception of pupils (males and females) on Monday Sept. 24, 1861.

Terms per Session of Eleven Weeks: Orthography, Reading, Writing, Primary Arithmetic and Geography, \$2 50

Higher Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography and History, 3 00

Algebra, Geometry, Natural Philosophy, and Book Keeping, 4 00

Latin and Greek Languages, 6 00

To students desiring of acquiring a thorough English Education, and who wish to qualify themselves for Teachers, this Institution offers desirable advantages.

No pupil received for less than half a session, and no deduction made except for protracted sickness.

Tuition to be paid at the close of the term. C. B. SANDFORD, Principal, Clearfield, Aug. 7, 1861—17.

WATCH & JEWELRY STORE.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he has just received from the East, and on hand at his establishment, GRAHAM'S ROW, Clearfield, Pa., a fine assortment of Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry of different qualities, from a single piece to a full set, which he will sell at the most reasonable prices for cash, or in exchange for old gold and silver.

CLOCKS of every variety on hand, at the most reasonable prices.

All kinds of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, carefully repaired and warranted.

A continuance of patronage is solicited, Sept. 18, 1860. H. F. NAUGLE.

Wake up! Wake up!

BLACKSMITHING. THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he is now well established in his NEW SHOP on Pine street, a point the Town Hall, in the borough of Clearfield, and upon his own hook, and where he is prepared to do all work in his line in the very best style, and on the shortest notice. His old customers are respectfully asked not to forget him, and any number of new ones are respectfully invited to give him a trial.

EDGE TOOLS.—His reputation as a Maker and Repairer of Edge tools should of itself secure him a liberal patronage. GEORGE C. PASSMORE.

April 24, 1861—17. GLEN ECHO MILLS, Germantown, Pa.

MCCALLUM & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in CARPETS, DRUGS, OIL CLOTHS, NATTOS, &c., Warehouse, No. 309 Chestnut Street, (Opposite State House.) PHILADELPHIA.

april 21, 17. Luthersburg Hotel, LUTHERSBURG, CLEARFIELD COUNTY, PA.

WILLIAM REED, Proprietor, July 10, 1861—17.

DANIEL GOODLANDER, Justice of the peace, Luthersburg, Clearfield Co. Pa. will attend promptly to all business entrusted to him, at a reasonable price. March 28, 1860—17.

The Lady's Friend.

THE LADY'S FRIEND FOR 1862. The World's Favorite. For 31 years the standard Magazine. Produced by the Press of the United States, the best Lady's Magazine in the West, and the East.

The *Lady's Friend* is a weekly paper, and is read in the family circle, and the clergy, in numerous numbers, are subscribers for the Book.

The best *Lady's Friend* in America, written by its own staff, and we have said that with for the *Lady's Friend*.

The *Lady's Friend* is original, and would cost 25 cents, (the price of the Book) in the market, but most of its copyright, and cannot be obtained except in "the day."

Our *Small Engravings*—All of them are in this issue, and we now stand alone in this department, giving as we do, many more and infinitely better engravings than are published in any other work.

Godley's immense stable of Fashion Plates—Containing from five to seven full-length, Colored Fashions on each plate. Other Magazines give only two.

For a full of any fashions in Europe or America—Godley's is the only work in the world that gives these immense plates, and they are such as to have excited the wonder of publishers and the public. The publication of these cost \$1,500 more than fashion-plates of the old style, and nothing but our wonderfully large circulation enables us to give them. Other magazines cannot afford it. We never spare money when the public can be benefited. These fashions may be relied on. Dresses may be made after them, and the wearer will not be subjected to ridicule, as would be the case if she visited the large cities dressed after the style of the plates given in some of our rival fashion magazines.

Our *Wood Engravings*, of which we give two or three times as many as any other magazine, are often mistaken for steel. They are so superior to any others.

Faithful—Howards of which we give two or three times as many as any other magazine, are often mistaken for steel. They are so superior to any others.

The *Lady's Book* is the original publisher, and the cheapest. If you take Godley, you want the other magazine. Everything that is useful or ornamental in a house can be found in Godley.

Drawing Lessons—No other magazine gives them, and we have given enough to fill several large volumes.

Our Receipts are such as can be found nowhere else. Cooking in all its variety—Condiments—the Nursery—the Toilet—the Laundry or the Kitchen. Receipts upon all subjects are to be found in the pages of the *Lady's Book*. We originally started this department, and have peculiar facilities for making it most perfect. This department alone is worth the price of the Book.

Ladies' Book Table—This department comprises engravings and descriptions of every article a lady wants.

Model Costumes—No other magazine has this department.

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE. One copy one year, \$3. Two copies one year, \$5. Three copies one year, \$7. Four copies one year, \$9. Five copies one year, \$11. Eight copies one year, \$15. An extra copy to the person sending the club, \$15. Eleven copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, \$20. The extra magazine that can be introduced into the above clubs in place of the *Lady's Book* is Arthur's Home Magazine.

SPECIAL CLOSING WITH OTHER MAGAZINES.—Godley's *Lady's Book* and Arthur's Home Magazine both cost one year for \$1.50. Godley's *Lady's Book* and Harper's Magazine, both one year for \$1.50. Godley, Harper, and Arthur will all three be sent one year for \$3.00. Treasury Notes and Notes of all solvent banks taken at par. Be careful and pay the postage on your letter. Address: L. A. GODLEY.

nov 8 323 Chestnut St., PHILA., Pa.

BRILLIANT OPENING OF FALL FASHIONS AT THE NEW CASH STORE OF H. W. SMITH & CO'S.

The attention of the ladies is respectfully called to the following notice, that we have just received and opened, the very latest and most fashionable styles of

Kabias, Wool Hoods, Wool Scarfs, Zephyrs, Wool Shawls, large and small, Heavy Double All Wool Shawls, Chemise Shawls, Cloth Cloaks, and great varieties of Zephyrs, Zephyrs, A superior article of Gaudet Kid Gloves, "Lisle " "Buck " "Cashmere " "Berlin Wool " Gaudet's Zephyr Wool, Children's Cashmere Gloves, "Lisle " and a good assortment of Ladies, Children, and Infants Hosiery. Elegant worked Sties, "Collars, "Skirts, All Wool Delaines, Flannels, and most varieties of dress goods.

For sale very cheap for Cash, by O. B. MURRELL, In basement of Murrell & Bigler's Store, Clearfield, Pa. Feb. 27.

Wall paper and window shading.

We have just received from Howell & Pro. of Chestnut Street, two choice styles of PAPER, ALSO WINDOW SHADING, PLAIN AND FIGURED. Hours of business from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M. Nov. 13, 1861. FLOUR, BACON, TOBACCO, LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS. SALT, OILS, PAINTS, & GROCERIES. For sale very cheap for Cash, by O. B. MURRELL, In basement of Murrell & Bigler's Store, Clearfield, Pa. Feb. 27.