



CLEARFIELD, PA

Wednesday Morning Jan. 31st 1862.

A writer in the last Journal, with the aid of Victor Hugo, De Foe, and others, charges us with a "profanation of God's altar," with "sympathy with the enemies of the country," with "infidelity," &c., &c.

We never "wore the livery of Heaven to serve the Devil in," nor sympathized and acted with the party that is now running our country to ruin, and trampling upon the Constitution which they solemnly swore to "protect and defend," and heaping up generations of misery for the white race in a fancied effort to improve the condition of the negro; nor have we ever read homilies from Voltaire and Bolingbroke for the edification of little boys.

Of all these things do we plead not guilty; and whatever may be our failings and shortcomings, we claim perfect and entire exemption from that most detestable of failings—hypocrisy—either in religion or politics; and whenever the writer comes out from his hiding place, we may draw a picture from his morals and social habits as a warning to those who would escape perdition.

The writer in question belongs to a class of creatures that have infested society in all ages, and which are so emphatically denounced in Matthew, ch. xxiii, 5th and 6th, 13th to 27th and 30th to 33d verses.

The effect of a protective tariff is just now feelingly demonstrated in the article of paper Rags—of which paper is made—are imported free of duty. This, then, should enable our manufacturers to make paper almost as cheap as they can in Europe.

But to protect our paper men, and enable them to compete with the importer, a duty of 30 per cent is laid. The result is that no paper is imported, that the Government derives no revenue at all, that our paper men possess a perfect monopoly, and can raise or lower the price of paper at pleasure, causing the ruin of all publishers, and depriving the people of cheap reading.

If it were not so expensive we would rather enjoy the graces of those of our contemporaries who have always advocated a protective tariff.

GEN. CAMERON AND THE U. S. SENATORS.—The Philadelphia Ledger, referring to the election of U. S. Senator by the Pennsylvania Legislature, says:

The Republicans confidently expected to elect Cameron, and assurances were given in caucus that he would receive the vote of at least one democratic member of the House of Representatives. With this understanding the Senate agreed to go into the election. Had this not been the belief of the Senate they would have passed the adjournment resolution, and thus defeated an election on Tuesday, if not during the session. This fact is ascertained beyond question. The name of the member of the House who gave the pledge to vote for Cameron is well known here, and he makes no concealment of the fact that he did it for the purpose of deceiving the Republicans, and entrapping the Senate into an election. Had Mr. Cameron not felt confident of success he would not have allowed his name to be used, and, by placing himself in the position of a defeated candidate, destroy the prestige of success which has hitherto attached to his name.

The "member of the House" referred to above, whose "strategical" plans so completely out-generaled the great chief of the Winnebagoes, and took captive the keeneelected Republican majority of our State Senate, was none other than Doctor Boyer of this county and his constituents will honor him for it. Simon and his followers will bear in mind that this is their own game—and the game which they have practiced long enough, one would suppose, to be perfectly skilled in it—and if they are most successfully defeated therein, they should be the last to complain.

Committee Meeting.

The Democratic Standing Committee for this county met on Tuesday evening the 13th inst., at the office of Israel Test, Esq. There was a general turn out, and the interchange of sentiments were of the most agreeable character.

Mr. Test, chairman of the Committee, after its organization, made one of those happy speeches so natural to him. His effort on this occasion was characteristic of the man. After eloquently showing the cause of our national troubles, he stated the remedy—the only remedy. He urged upon the members a vigorous prosecution of the war—the war against Abolitionism—and started the campaign in such a way as to incite every member of the committee to renewed activity and vigilance in the great cause of a restoration of the Union.

On the 15th inst., snow to a great depth, breaking down buildings, blocking roads, and swelling and overflowing rivers, fell in Kentucky and the southern part of Ohio. On the same day a similar fall of snow visited large portions of Canada West.

While this is the case other places, the "oldest inhabitant" fails to remember when we had as little snow in this region

which were settled by our National Legislature. Even now, the establishment of power and patronage at the National Capital raises questions in these States which none are or will soon become, the most popular. The Senate can prevent the passage or repeal of laws by the House, which represents the popular will, and at the same time can control the power of the Executive by rejecting treaties formed or nominations made by the President.

At this time, it becomes to deprecate the organization of the Executive Department. This body also has the advantage of long tenure of office, while it is farther removed from popular control. It is in this powerful branch of government that the States have an equal representation, without regard to population.

Extremes not Feared.

It has been assumed that this war will end in the ascendancy of the views of one of the extremes of our country. Neither will prevail; for neither can command the support of the majority of the American people. The great Central and Western States, which have the largest share of the population and resources of our country, will not accept of either class of purposes. This is the significance of the late elections. Their determination is to defend the rights of States, and the rights of individuals, and to restore the Union as it was. It will be restored by the Central and Western States, both free and slave, who are exempt from the violent passions which bear control at the extremes. It is a fact full of hope that the populations of the Northern and Southern States are not held on the line of contest, but in the reactions most remote from each other, and separated by the great controlling regions and resources of the country. Those of the Central Slave States which rejected the ordinance of secession, which sought to remain in the Union, and which were driven off by a contemptuous, uncompromising policy, must be brought back. The restoration of the whole Union will then be only the work of time, with such exertion of power as can be put forth without needlessly sacrificing the life and treasure of the North in a bloody and calamitous contest. We must not wear out the lives of our soldiers nor exhaust the earnings of labor, by a war of uncertain ends, or to carry out vague theories. The policy of abjuration and extermination means, not only the destruction of the lives and property of the South, but also the waste of the blood and treasure of the North. The exertion of armed power must be accompanied by a firm conciliatory policy, to restore our Union with the least possible injury to both sections.

To make this Union, New York gave up a vast and rightful political power in the Senate. It has proved a greater blessing than the most hopeful expected. To avoid it we have made great sacrifices of blood and treasure. It is not also worth a sacrifice of peace? Shall we let it be torn to fragments without one conciliatory effort?

Adjustments of Interests.

Then at the North and the South who have been laboring to break down our National Constitution and Union, and to make two confederacies, overlook the fact that in each of these it would be more difficult to adjust conflicting interests, and State representation, than in our existing Union. The vast extent of our country, and its varied productions and pursuits, have relieved antagonism between commercial, manufacturing and agricultural interests. They give to each great fields for prosperous pursuits. In the producing States of the West are cut off from the markets of the South, they will demand a free trade policy which will open to them the markets of the world; and even these will not make good the loss. They will not give up their peculiar advantages of raising grain and cattle for other pursuits, and the markets of the Eastern States and Europe are not equal to Western Productions. The past two years have shown this. With an unusual European call for breadstuffs and provisions, with a vast consumption of these articles by our American armies, there is a great section of the West where the prices do not pay for their production.

There is but one way to save us from demoralization, discord and repudiation—our Union must be restored, complete in all its parts. No section must be organized beyond the unavoidable necessities of war. All must be made to feel that the mighty efforts we are making to save our Union are stimulated by a purpose to restore peace, prosperity and happiness to every section.

The vigor of war will be increased when the public mind and energies are concentrated upon the patriotic, generous purpose to restore our Union for the common good of all sections. It cannot be so united upon any bloody, any barbarous, any revolutionary, or any unconstitutional scheme, looking merely to the gratification of hatred, or purposes of party ambition, or sectional advantage. Every exertion of power, every influence of persuasion, every measure of reconciliation must be used to restore this Union to its former condition. Let no one demand that the blood of his neighbor shall be shed; that the fruits of the labor of our citizens shall be eaten up by taxation, to gain this end, and then refuse to give up his own passions, or to modify his own opinions, to save our country and to stop the fearful waste we are now making of treasure and of life. Let no one think that the people who have refused to yield this Union to rebellion at the South, will permit its restoration to be prevented by fanaticism at the North.

Conclusion.

The prevailing sentiment of the great controlling sections of our country will not only save our Union, but it will do so in a way harmonizing with the genius of our Institutions, the usages of our People, and the letter and spirit of our Constitution. It will manifest itself in the customary manner by discussion and political action. The framers of our Constitution foreseeing that events would render it necessary for the people of the several States, not only thus to address our Government, but also to produce a concert of purpose and action between different communities, provided in the Constitution, that "Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the People peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances."

Our present alarming condition naturally calls for such expressions of public opinion with respect to the object of this war, and the spirit in which it should be conducted, and the end for which it should

be waged, when the public will is clearly expressed it must be recognized and respected by the Government. It will also make itself effective in our frequently recurring elections which peacefully but rapidly form a body of Government in harmony with its purpose. It will influence Congressional action, or it may lead to a convention of the States.

The prohibition of the country is not hopeless, unless it is made so by passion and prejudice which are inconsistent with the government of a great country. This war, with all its evils, has taught us great truths, which if accepted by our people will place the future relations of the various sections of our Union on the firmest basis. It has made us know the value of the Union itself not only in our internal but in our foreign relations. It has given us a wisdom and knowledge of each other, which had we possessed earlier, would have averted our present calamities.

If the interests of different sections of our country in some respects, they are so balanced and adjusted by nature, that there is an irrepressible tendency to intercourse, harmony and Union. This tendency must in the end overcome mutual misapprehension. We have also learned the great mutual strength of the North and of the South, and amid all bitterness of feeling engendered by the war each section has been taught to respect the power, resources and courage of the other.

We must accept the conditions of affairs as they stand. At this moment the fortunes of our country are influenced by the results of battles. Our armies in the field must be supported; all constitutional demands of our general government must be promptly responded to.

But war alone will not save the Union. The rule of action which is used to put down an ordinary insurrection, is not applicable to a wide spread armed resistance of great communities. It is weakness and folly to shut our eyes to this truth.

Under no circumstances can the division of the Union be concealed. We will put forth every exertion of power; we will use every policy of conciliation; we will hold out every inducement to the people of the South, to return to their allegiance, consistent with honor; we will guarantee them every right, every consideration demanded by the Constitution, and by that fraternal regard which must prevail in a common country; but we can never voluntarily consent to the breaking up of the Union of these States, or the destruction of the Constitution.

Humbly acknowledging our dependence upon Almighty God, and repenting our pride, ingratitude and disobedience; let us pray that our minds may be inspired with the wisdom, the magnanimity, the faith and charity which will enable us to save our country.

HONORARY SEYMOUR.

ALBANY, JAN. 7, 1862.

Election of United States Senator.

The Legislature yesterday elected Charles R. Buckalew, of Columbia county, United States Senator for six years, from the 4th of March next. The election was made on the first ballot by a strictly party vote 67 for Buckalew, 65 for Cameron and one for Wm. D. Kelley.

We make the announcement of this election with pleasure and pride. With pleasure because—contrary to the expectations of our political opponents—the result was attained without disturbing in the least the harmony of the party, and without prolonged strife; with pride, that a gentleman whose ability, honor and purity are unquestioned, was chosen, at a crisis so momentous, to represent this great Commonwealth in the higher branch of National Legislature, the most exalted station, the most distinguished honor to which a citizen can aspire.

The United States Senator elect, Hon. Charles R. Buckalew, was born in the year 1821, in Columbia county, in this State. In 1845 he filled the office of prosecuting attorney of his native county. In 1850 he was chosen to represent, in the State Senate, the district then composed of the counties of Columbia and Luzerne, and in 1853 was re-elected. In 1856 he was a Democratic Senatorial elector from this State. In 1857 he was again sent to the State Senate from the district composed of the counties of Columbia, Montour, Northumberland and Snyder, and filled, the same year, the position of chairman of the Democratic State committee. In 1858 he resigned his seat in the State Senate as well as the appointment of commissioner to revise the criminal code of the State, and accepted the post of Minister Resident to the Republic of Ecuador. In August, 1861, he returned to his home in Bloomsburg, Columbia county, where he has remained up to the time of his election.

Mr. Buckalew is the author of the several amendments to the State Constitution, adopted in 1857, and of numerous published reports and speeches, as well as many popular and political addresses. In 1855 he was the Democratic candidate for the United States Senate, against Simon Cameron, at which time the election was postponed by the action of the legislative body.

In Mr. Buckalew's career as a public man, he has shown evidence of the highest integrity and the most distinguished ability. He has always been a steadfast opponent of the fanatical abolition party, and a firm supporter of Democracy and its measures. His parliamentary reputation in the State, is second to no one within its limits; and as a consistent and able politician, he stands in the foremost rank. As a statesman, his rising genius inspires the undivided confidence of the whole Democratic party in the State, who look to his future career with unusual interest and expectation.

We congratulate the party and the State upon the elevation of a man, so worthy in all respects, of the high position to which he has been chosen. Above all, we feel the deepest rejoicing at his success, as a pure-minded, capable statesman, over the arts and debaucheries of corruption, and corruptors.

The Legislature.—This body has been in session for the past two weeks. But very little legislation was transacted during that time. The all absorbing question was, the election of United States Senator, which took place on the 13th and resulted in the triumphant election of Hon. C. R. Buckalew, over that political hussar, Simon Cameron. The victorious Buckalew, Dem. of Cameron, Ab. 63, Kelly, 1. Mr. Laporte, of Bradford—W.P.M.'s right hand—was the gentleman who voted for Mr. Kelly.

The election of State Treasurer took place yesterday. Wm. V. McGrath, of Philadelphia was the Democratic nominee, and H. D. Moore, the present incumbent, the Abolition nominee. The standing committees have been announced in both Houses. The Senate, being two-thirds Abolition, but few democrats have been assigned to prominent positions on the Committees. Mr. Wallace has been assigned a place on the following committees in the Senate, *Finance & Exchequer, Canals and Inland Navigation and Library.*—In the House our members both occupy prominent positions. Dr. Boyer is made Chairman of the Committee on *Disceas*, and also, on the Committee on *Claims and Corporations.* Dr. Early has been assigned the Chairmanship of the important Committee on *Education*, and placed on the Committees on *Pensions and Gratuities, and Rail Roads.*

Petitions have been presented in the Senate by Mr. Wallace, praying for the passage of an act to legalize the \$9,000 Bounty Loan negotiated by the County Commissioners.

GOVERNMENT ARRESTS.

Mr. Boyer offered the following resolution which was laid over under the rules. Resolved, That the Governor of this State be requested to inform this House what number of citizens of Pennsylvania have been arrested and confined in military prisons and camps of the United States outside the limits of the State, and what are the charges against them, and by whose order the arrests were made.

Mr. Early presented the petition of Arabella Stormfeltz for a divorce from her husband.

Also, the petition of John Stormfeltz for a divorce from his wife. The parties reside in Elk county.

Both Houses adjourned over from Thursday, until Monday at 11 o'clock.

THE TABLES TURNED.

—On the same day that Gen. Cameron was defeated for United States Senator in Pennsylvania, Jas. W. Wall—a distinguished democrat of New Jersey, whom this same Cameron had caused to be arrested and imprisoned in Fort Lafayette—was elected to the United States Senate by the Legislature of New Jersey. "Time," it is said "sets all things even;" but the people, from present indications, are setting some things "even" without waiting for much "time."

A QUESTION.—Our "honorable" and intelligent President, who promised to run the "machine" as he found it, is by the way, a bit of a philosopher as well as a smutty joker, and on one occasion sagely remarked: "People of any color seldom run away unless there is something to run from."

In reference to this philosophical observation of "honorable old Abe," a wag of an editor out west asks: "When Mr. Lincoln disguised himself in a Scotch cap and military cloak, and strolled off from Harrisburg to Washington City in the 'small wee' hours of the night, what did HE run from?" There was "nothing going wrong," "nobody hurt," and the excitement was but "artificial," but still he ran. It is a great pity he ever stopped.

A BIG DIFFERENCE.—WHO'S MISTAKEN?

—Gen. McClellan, on his recent examination before the McDowell Court Martial, stated, on oath, that "seventy" thousand men were left for the defence of Washington when he went to the peninsula last spring.

President Lincoln, in a letter dated 9th April last, addressed to Gen. McClellan—and just now published—says that less than "twenty thousand unorganized men without a single field battery," were all that were left for the "defence of Washington and Manassas Junction."

Here is a remarkable difference, and the people are no doubt anxious to know who is mistaken.

In fulfillment of our promise last week we now lay before our readers all that part of Gov. Seymour's message that relates to national affairs. We are sure that no right-thinking man, who prays for a means of restoring and perpetuating our free republican institutions, will regret that, in doing so, our usual variety of reading matter has been crowded out. Let no man lay it aside until he has read it a second time.

We have in course of preparation, and shall certainly publish, a revised, enlarged, and improved edition of the biography of Hon. G. R. BARRETT, if the author of the leader in the last Journal does not cease his abuse of better men than himself.

THANKS.—W. A. Wallace, of the State Senate, and Messrs. Boyer and Early, of the House, will please accept our thanks for early copies of important documents.

Gold is now selling at 50 premium in New York—or, Government paper is fifty cents below par.

New Jersey Legislature and the War.

The Proposed Convention.—The following resolutions were adopted in the New Jersey State Senate Tuesday, and made the order of the day for the 23d inst.:

1. That it is the sense of the Legislature and the people of New Jersey, that the civil war in which this country is engaged, involved ought not to be prosecuted to the point where the Government within its limits which the constitution has imposed, and that so soon as the conduct of the war requires or involves the sacrifice of rights which the constitution secures, it ought to cease.

2. That the people of New Jersey, their representatives here assembled, and the gallant soldiers who, without compulsion, have rushed to arms to maintain the constitution, believe that the time for honorable pacification has arrived, and that every effort ought to be made to effect it and avert the consequences which must ensue from a continuance of war at the expense of constitutional freedom.

3. That the proclamation of emancipation, the division of a sovereign State without the consent of its people and Legislature, the appointment of military governors, and the attempt on the part of the Executive to control the popular branch of Congress by fraudulent military elections of representatives, are gross violations of the constitution, and merit and receive the condemnation of this Legislature.

4. That to the same category belong the system of arbitrary arrests, the infringement of the freedom of the press, the Executive suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, the confiscation and seizure of property without judicial process, and the establishment of military authority beyond the lines of the army, and all other the evil tendency of civil war.

5. That in view of the possibility of greater evils in the dark future before us it is the duty of the Legislature and the Executive of the State to economize and cultivate its credit and resources, maintain and improve its military organization, and to take all necessary and proper means to assert the integrity, the dignity and its sovereignty of the State.

6. That in the heat of passion excited by civil war, it is impossible to approach the discussion of measures of peace with that calmness which is requisite, as amicable of six months should be established between the contending States.

7. That in the third month after an armistice has been agreed upon, one delegate should be elected from each congressional district in each State, which delegates should on the 2nd Monday in the ensuing month, assemble in convention in the city of Lexington, in the State of Kentucky, to discuss such measures of amicable settlement as shall be agreed to.

The Army of the Potomac.

The Washington Star of last evening says: The Avenue was alive with rumors last night that "something was going on" at Fredericksburg, either a battle or a movement growing out of the fact that passes, in some instances, had been released to the Army of the Potomac.

The New York aldermanic committee, which arrived here a few days since, to recover the body of Adjutant Tracy, of the 52d New York Volunteers, yesterday sent the following dispatch to the chairman of the committee on national affairs in New York: WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1862.—Alderman Early:—We have just had an interview with the Secretary of War, and, for the present, he denies us a pass to Burnside, because not having heard from Burnside in answer to yesterday's dispatch, he apprehended that quiet might not exist there just now.

We shall hear further about the matter early this P. M. F. L. A. FORD, Chairman. The Star has also the following dispatch: CENTREVILLE, Jan. 16th.—Last night a cavalry sergeant and nine men were gobbled up by the rebels, out on the Broad-bottom road. They were, imperiously, as they call it, and were within half a mile of our infantry pickets. So we go.

Is Slavery the Cause?

The Abolitionists say slavery is the cause of the rebellion and the war, the cause of all the death and devastation.

Slavery in the South is the cause of the war in one sense—just as gold in the bank is the cause of thieves and robbers breaking into plunder the bank, and murder the officers, and so on.

The gold is valuable property to the bank, and a band of thieves and robbers attempting to break in, to plunder the bank of its gold, are opposed to the bank officers and watchmen, and thus arise a bloody battle between the bank officers and the bank robbers. In this way, the gold in the bank is the cause of the fight, but who is the guilty party? The gold stealers and robbers of course.

And just as it is with slavery in the South. The slaves are valuable to the South, and Puritan thieves and robbers have broken in upon the South, to rob and plunder, and worse than all, to burn and murder, as well as to steal. The Northern band of Puritan thieves and robbers are met by the officers and watchmen of the South, and a great fight follows. Hence, slaves in the South, are, in one sense, the cause of the rebellion and war. But who are guilty—the slave owners of the South, or the slave robbers and murderers of the North? None but a fool or a knave, a thief or a traitor, can pause for an answer.

THE SKATING ACCIDENT.—The Syracuse (N. Y.) Journal says that the telegraph was in error about the skating accident at Harpersville, Broome county. It was twenty seven children, instead of adults, who were drowned.

The Hinghamton Republican, commenting on the above says: The above reported accident was first located at Harpersville; but nothing of the kind occurred there or in the vicinity. Now we have the accident occur, with increased loss of life, two miles from Harpersville, Pa. We hope it is a fabrication. The facts must soon appear.

MANIFEST ERROR.—The papers have an article headed "Abraham LAUDANUS." This is incorrect. It ought to read: "Abraham GARBARUS,"—Lagan Gazette.

Nigger for religion, pastebord for money; the Chicago Platform for a guide; and Abe Lincoln for President, in the blessed year of 1863! Who won't remember it?—Salmagrande Times.