



CLEARFIELD, PA.

Wednesday Morning, May 6th 1863.

"Loyal (?) Language.

"The pages of history furnish no instance of an executive officer so *solely* *in* *service* and *sight* for a post of honor as the present President of the United States—*and the greatest of the hundreds and thousands*, who have lost their lives by sickness and the sword in Mexico speak, they would *sing* that *THEIR MURDERER WAS A MESS. E. POLK*, and his wretched Cabinet. When we are done with this war, and the *stain* of blood of free-born Americans shed through his mismanagement is known, when the *immense debt* *incurred* *upon* us is *set forth* *and counted*; then will his fellow citizens bewail that day upon which they cast their suffrages *for such a man*."

We take this extract from a speech of Mr. Ashmun, of Massachusetts, and was delivered in Congress in 1847, during the progress of the Mexican War.

The following is from a speech made at the same time by Mr. Delano of Ohio, and it would appear that the Abolitionists at that day were alarmed at the sum of fifteen million of dollars to prosecute a war against a FOREIGN enemy, but that now they are willing to spend three millions and millions to fight their neighbors.

Mr. Delano said:

"Send your armies in the prosecution of this ILLEGAL, UNRIGHTEOUS and DAMNABLE WAR, to the mountains of Mexico, and disease and the foe will sweep off *as thousands*. The passes and mountains of Mexico would become a *harmless house* for our people, and their bones would be scattered all over its vast territory before this peace would be conquered."

So the amount of the appropriations was about \$15,000,000. If the people had any common sense, they would hold responsible the authors of this war, which was *conceived in fraud* and was to be *consummated in infamy*."

Suppose some "Copperhead" Member of Congress, editor or citizen would take it into his head to use the same language by striking out the name of James A. Polk and the word Mexico and substituting in lieu thereof, the name of Mr. Lincoln, and the word South! Would he be a traitor to his country? If yes, what relation did those members of Congress sustain to their country at that day?

And yet the same party that took sides with the British during the war of 1812, and furnished "aid and comfort" to the Mexicans during the war with that country—both foreign enemies—and denounced both Presidents Madison and Polk, as murderers, today advertises themselves as the only loyal (?) party in the country, while at war with their own kindred and blood.

We may be wrong in finding fault with our loyal (?) fellow citizens, they having inherited the same propensities and desires of their fathers—cheating the Indians, hanging women for witches, and were always found acting against their country and her interests when engaged in war—are but practicing first principles in trying to subjugate their Southern neighbors in order to inherit their possessions, and threaten to hang "Copperheads" for disloyal practices, and are training the best country on the globe. By way of variety we present our readers with a *Christian* sentiment, being an extract from the speech of Rev. A. N. Gilbert, delivered before the "Union League" of Philadelphia, a short time since. Hear him:

"Advocating the Proclamation of Freedom," he said:

"But its inhumanity is urged. There are many. We know they *seek* the truth when they say that the negro *shows* everything within his reach when he rises in insurrection. We have at present *no history* of St. Domingo, and it would be terrible to have a St. Domingo mass *struck* upon our soil. But the President has declared this a military necessity, and blood must flow, we must not dread the consequences. Blood must flow in this war."

But so impressed am I with the greatness of the interests engaged in this rebellion, and its suppression, so satisfied of the inconceivable importance of the struggle that opens up before us, in the dispersion of this rebellion, that I speak it *meaningly*, and as a *Christian*, deliberately and calmly, that I would rather see every woman and child in the South perish than that the Southern Confederacy should succeed in attaining the objects of its leaders. (Applause.)—Now sometimes are placed in crises where to choose for any side would be fraught with terrible consequences, and this is one of them."

Time Up.—It was given out by the New York Tribune, on the 2d of February last, that if the rebellion was not crushed in sixty days [4th Seward edition] that the Southern Confederacy should be acknowledged.

The time expired on the 2d instant, yet the rebellion still goes on without the least abatement.

We hope the white-coated philosopher of the Tribune will send for his coadjutor of the copperhead organ in this place and jointly agree upon some plan to bring this bloody strife to a close. In the fall of 1860 they cordially agreed that the "South should be permitted to go in peace"—and the language in which the two suggestions were couched was so precisely similar as to create the impression in the minds of many (and which impression they still entertain) that one or the other of them had played the part of the plagiarist—but through some "military necessity" at Washington, their plan was frustrated.

*Lincoln Lumber.*

"How is it?"—Perhaps little more than \$100,000, much less was made by the Copperheads, about "Lincoln Coffees"—on account of the high price of that article. How is it now about the high price of timber? Is it "Lincoln Lumber" that is now filling the pockets of our lumbermen?

*Niggerhead Organ.*

Perhaps it is, neighbor. But before we make up our minds to that fact—and lest we deceive ourselves—suppose we take a little time to look into this matter. It is very dangerous for financiers to imagine their "pile" bigger than it really is; and we hope "our lumbermen" will not deceive themselves as to the *kind of stuff* with which their "pockets" are now filled.

As "coffee" seems to have an important connection with lumber, in the estimation of our neighbor, we will compare the price of coffee with the price of timber—and contrast them with what they were in former years, when Democrats "ruled all around."

We are advised that the average price of pine timber now ranges from 10 to 15 cents per foot; oak, at from 15 to 22 cents. We admit that there were sales at much higher figures; but there were other sales at a correspondingly low figure.

Coffee is now selling in our town at 40 cents per pound. A good article cannot be had for less. When "our lumbermen" go to buy their coffee they find that it takes between three and four feet of pine, or between two and three feet of oak timber, to pay for one pound of coffee.

In 1843, when the State and National Administrations were both in the hands of Democrats—Bigler for Governor and Pierce for President—the average price of pine timber was from 10 to 14, and of oak from 14 to 18 cents per foot. Then, a foot of pine timber would pay for one pound of coffee, and a foot of oak would almost pay for a pound and a half of coffee. It is thus demonstrated that "our lumbermen's" coffee, under the present Abolition rule, costs them at least three times as much as it did under Democratic rule.

But suppose we look at the contents of "our lumbermen's pockets" in another light: Before the present reign of the Jacobins, a gold dollar, for ordinary commercial transactions, was no better than a dollar of currency. In 1854 a man could buy as much with a paper dollar as he could with a gold dollar. Now, you can buy as much for a gold dollar as you can for a dollar and a half of paper money.—In other words: In 1854 a fraction over 7 feet of pine, or 5½ feet of oak, was worth a real dollar. Under the Lincoln rule, it takes 15 feet of the best pine, and a fraction less than 7 feet of the best oak, to bring as much.

But coffee is not the only article that has thus doubled and trebled in price as compared with the present price of "Lincoln Lumber." Muslins, calicos, and all sorts of dry goods, and every article that particularly enters into the consumption of the working classes, have "gone up" so enormously, as to leave "coffee" entirely in the shade.

A STRANGE FACT.—We see by our Ohio exchanges that the Czar of Russia, through his Minister at Washington has, called upon Gov. Tod, for a number of Law Books including "Swan's Statutes and Pleadings."

This may appear strange; but the Czar having been held to believe that the laws of the United States were made in conformity with their several Constitutions, and bearing of the numerous arbitrary and outrageous arrests, that have lately been made in this country, has no doubt puzzled his brain, and he now wishes to examine the subject for himself, and ascertain, if he can, in what way Gov. Tod, like Mr. Lincoln, violates and set at naught the very instruments they were sworn to protect and defend. The Czar will no doubt, ask those public functionaries to reciprocate in the future by fully adopting the Code of Russia, if he will only procure the late acts of Congress, and the edicts of Gov. Tod.

—We ask the attention of our readers to the debate which took place in the New York Methodist Conference, and published on our outside.

The sentiments uttered by some of the clergy would suit the latitude of Richmond much better than that of New York, and we presume their prayers are much the same as those of the clergy wedded to the Southern Confederacy.

It would seem from our ill success in battle, that the prayers of these men, in connection with those engaged in the rebellion, are as potent in defeating the suplication of the "loyal" clergy before the "God of battles" as the rebel soldiers were in scattering confusion and dismay among our troops at Bull Run.

STRONG WHIRLWIND.—On Thursday the 30th ult., whirlwind struck the barn of George Narehood in Graham township, completely demolishing the roof and weatherboarding upon the sides and ends of the barn. Persons who were in the immediate vicinity at the time say that the crash was equal to a loud peal of thunder. What is most remarkable is the fact of the day being as bright and clear as could be imagined.

—The meeting of the Democratic Standing Committee on last Monday evening was well attended. The proceedings will appear in our next. We understand that Senatorial and Representative Conferences were appointed, the first instructed for Hon. J. T. Leonard, and the latter for D. W. Moore, as Delegates to the June State Convention.

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*Suggestions.*

We still find a few Abolition growers who, notwithstanding the "damning proof" of the late Senatorial investigating Committee deny that Simon Cameron was a party to the late attempted fraud before our Legislature in the election of Senator and entirely exonerate him from blame. The malicious tricks of the Winchelago Chief are so plain that a way-faring man, though a fool, should be able to see the point in the case. We therefore draw the report of the Committee to a focus in the following manner:

The first meeting was at the Cameron Bank. Simon was there. This is proved by Brobt and Boyer.

The next meeting was at the Pennsylvania House. Simon was there—proven by the landlord, bat-keeper and Boyer.

The next meeting, where others were made to members, was at Harry Thomas's. Simon was there—proven by Wolf, Gieber, Kerns and Thomas.

The next was in the cars going to Read-  
ing. Simon was there—proven by Potteng-  
er, Patterson and Boyer.

The next was at Don Cameron's house, up stairs. Simon was there—proven by Patterson and Boyer.

The next was at Herr's Hotel. Simon was there—proven by Dr. Fuller, Patterson and Boyer.

Lightning will never strike six times in one place without some overruling cause.

*The Voice of Old Berks.*

One of the largest meetings ever held in Old Berks, came off in Reading, on the 21st. It is represented by those present as an immense gathering of the honest yeomanry. Hon. S. E. Ancrum presided on the occasion. A committee consisting of one from each township, borough and ward in the city and county, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved. It is among the inalienable rights of a free people to assemble either in public or in private, openly or secretly, as they may choose, subject only to the constitution and laws of the land: And Whereas, An attempt has recently been made by the present authorities of the United States, in violation of those rights, by arresting peaceable citizens of the county of Berks, carrying them beyond the jurisdiction of their own courts on charges and pretenses founded on mere rumor, and without the slightest foundation in fact, therefore,

Resolved. By the Democracy of Berks county, in mass meeting assembled, that, while we will obey the constitution and laws of our country, and make no forcible resistance to the execution of any process administered by the Government within the limits of its legitimate functions, we will not submit to nor tolerate the slightest encroachment upon our rights and privileges; neither will we meet with our reliance at all hazards and regardless of consequences.

Resolved. That secret societies, political or otherwise, are not in themselves in violation of the Constitution and laws, and that whenever a free people see proper to organize themselves, in secret or in public, they have a right to protection, and if the government, for political purposes, fails to render that protection, we pledge ourselves to furnish it to the extent of our power.

Resolved. That whenever such societies are organized upon principles at variance with the Constitution and laws in their letter or spirit, or whenever the tendency of such organization infringes upon the constitutional rights of any citizen on account of the place of his birth, his religion, or any other guaranteed right, we regard such societies as illegal, subversive of law and order, and deserving the condemnation of all good citizens.

Resolved. That while the Democracy of Berks recognize and sustain the rights of our people, under such restrictions, so to organize, as a mere question of right, pertaining to freedom and deem it of the highest importance that eternal vigilance at all times should be exercised to guard against the slightest encroachments upon any rights, we do not deem secret political organization either desirable or expedient, as long as open organization can be maintained without danger from armed intervention or of bodily harm. Unless such danger exists, the tendency will almost invariably be dangerous to the rights of others, by falling into the hands of bad men. Public liberty as well as private rights, may be undermined before the public is aware of the danger. These evils, under the control of good and true men, may be avoided; but secret societies of a political character are favorites with that class of men who dread the light for fear of exposure.

Resolved. That if secret political societies have recently been organized among us, it is to be presumed they are for no other purpose than the protection of their rights against unconstitutional laws. On the contrary is proven the character of our people warrant this belief; but, as such objects can better be secured by the open organization of our whole people, in strict accordance with law, and without furnishing pretexts for armed intervention by a military power, we earnestly recommend all such to abandon the secret feature, and join us in open organization in every ward, township and borough of our country. Such a movement will strengthen and inspire confidence, and wield moral influence abroad.

Resolved. That we are equally hostile to Abolitionists North and secessionists South. We regard both alike as tending to the same result; one is the openly avowed advocate of a separate Confederacy, the other the advocate of principles which must inevitably end there.

Resolved. That we regard the emancipation proclamation, the conscription law and the confiscation acts as clearly unconstitutional; but while we pledge our united efforts to test them in all legal modes within our reach, we will not interfere with or violate any law, whatever may be our present opinions, until it is pronounced by the proper judicial authorities to be null and void. It is better to bear many grievances of a temporary character, than to plunge our country into anarchy, ending in military despotism, and destroying all our hopes for the future.

Resolved. That resistance by force to an invasion of our personal freedom is a virtue; and if the insane threat of a distinguished military chieftain, (distinguished more for the position he holds than for achievement in arms,) to put his heel upon the necks of northern men, be attempted to be carried out, we promise him a warm

reception. In order to allay any undue excitement, however, that might be occasioned by this threat, it is proper to add, that as this same authority has informed us that we are not to be molested until the rebels are first subdued, we are of the opinion, judging by past progress, that the present generation of the North can hardly feel themselves interested in the question.

Resolved. That we recommend open organization in every township, ward and borough of our county, in order to sustain the Constitution, the Union and the laws, and at the same time to resist every encroachment upon our own personal rights and freedom, guaranteed by that instrument of law.

Resolved. That we are inflexibly and un-

"More or the same sort."—We observe by our exchange that Thursday last was another glorious day for the patriotic clergy, whose safety valves were raised to the highest point. The feelings of Abolition sympathy for the "American citizens of African descent" were thrown wide open, and a number of the temples dedicated to the living God, were turned into political club-houses for the benefit of the nigger.

*Joint Resolutions upon the State of the Country.*

The following resolutions upon the state of the country were adopted by the House of Representatives a few days before its recent adjournment, by a strict party vote—many of them having been most violently assailed by the Republican minority. We publish them as part of the times:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of

Representatives, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met,

That our institutions are assailed by an armed rebellion on one side, which is being met by the sword, and on the other by unconstitutional acts of Congress and usurping usurpations of power by the Executive; which we have seen by experiment can be corrected by the ballot-box, policy as well as principle requires that our people shall await the process of reform, which is slow but sure, and refrain from all unlawful or unconstitutional acts, which have already brought terrible calamities upon the country, whilst they in voice the aid of all patriotic men to assist in averting the evils that threaten our free institutions.

Second, That this General Assembly de-

clares that this State has ever been, is now,

and will remain in future, devotedly true to

the Constitution of the United States and to the Federal Government established by it, and is determined to maintain them with her utmost power against both domestic and foreign foes, and to this end we declare that all possible constitutional efforts should be made to crush the present rebellion.

Third, That this General Assembly re-

cognizes a manifest difference between the

Administration of the government and the Government itself. The one is transitory limited in duration to that period of time for which the officers elected by the people are charged with the conduct of the same; the other is permanent, intended

by its founders to endure forever.

Fourth, That this General Assembly, in the exercise of its right to differ with the

Federal Executive, enters its solemn protest against the proclamation of the Presi-

dent of the United States, dated the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, by which he assumes

to enslave slaves in certain States, holding the same to be unwise, unconstitutional

and void.

Fifth, That this General Assembly de-

clares its determined opposition to a

system of emancipation by the States on

compensation to be made out of the

Treasury of the United States, as burdensome

upon the people, unjust in its very nature, and wholly without warrant of the

Constitution.

Sixth, That this General Assembly de-

clares that the power which has recently

been assumed by the President of the

United States, whereby, under the guise

of military necessity, he has proclaimed

and extended martial law over States

where war did not exist, and has suspended

the writ of habeas corpus, is unw