

peated and protracted efforts, it was found that no one of the candidates presented by the county conventions would succeed. The name of Mr. Buckalew was introduced at this stage of the contest, and the result was his nomination by the conference on the 110th ballot. He was elected and remained in the Senate during the session of 1858, and at its close was appointed with Judge Lewis and Judge Knox upon the commission to revise the Penal Code. In July, 1858, he was appointed by President Buchanan, American Minister in Ecuador, and resigning his place in the Senate and his position as Code Commissioner, he accepted the appointment, left this country in August, 1858, and remained abroad until August, 1861. Since his return, he has resided in and near Bloomsburg, where it is his purpose to make his home throughout his life.

During the whole period of his service in the Senate, Mr. Buckalew was intimately identified with the entire legislation and the whole political policy of the State. His theories of government were defined and matured long before it became necessary to act upon them. Starting with the maxims of the framers of the Constitution, whose views as to the relations of the National and State governments were precisely those which Mr. Jefferson subsequently enforced, and regretting the departure from the spirit of those maxims which is apparent in the early action of the National government, he was prepared, in entering public life, to accommodate himself to the existing order of things, and to aid in maintaining institutions which seemed even then imperilled. To all questions connected with State interests, he gave careful investigation and immense labor. He has left upon the statute book the results of his efforts in behalf of sound principles in forms that are constantly and practically beneficial and salutary. The State is indebted to him for much that is valuable in the laws relating to corporations, to the license system, and to finance. He projected and carried through the constitutional amendments of 1857. The provision relating to the representation of cities, embraced in those amendments, was the inauguration of an entirely novel theory of fundamental law in Pennsylvania, and it is perhaps not too much to say, that the position of no other public man in the State was such as to have enabled him, at that time, to effect that object. As already stated, Mr. Buckalew was not in the Legislature in the session of 1857, and the editor of this paper, at that time in the House of Representatives, remembers well the sacrifice of time which he made for a public object, and the skill and vigor with which he pressed the adoption of the amendments.

Throughout his public life, the position of Mr. Buckalew upon National questions has always been distinct and avowed. No dread of local and occasional unpopularity has ever induced him to shrink from an open proclamation of his opinions when the circumstances of the time required it. His discussion of the Kansas-Nebraska bill of 1854 is still regarded as the clearest and most satisfactory vindication of its propriety which was elicited during the pendency of the question. In that discussion, as in all others, a careful avoidance of all personal attack and of all party vituperation was manifest. Mr. Buckalew never indulges in epithets. He employs no phrases of current slang. His opinions are stated with the precision and accuracy of a scientific formula. In his speeches he uses no unnecessary or superfluous words; and they are equally intelligible and attractive to the most unlettered and the most cultivated hearer. His style of oratory would be a model for the bench; and it is perhaps to be regretted that he did not devote himself to a judicial career.

Throughout his life, Mr. Buckalew's relations with individuals have been marked by the steady attachments he has created. Often misjudged, and subjected often to prejudiced attack, a steady and consistent discharge of duty has converted bitter enemies into warm and lasting friends. His strength among men of his own age throughout the States, is unparalleled; and in the late contest they have sustained him with enthusiasm and unyielding firmness. Of the success of his future career there can be no doubt. On the 4th of March he will go into the Senate of the United States to take a part in the most tremendous crisis of the nation's history, and in that part he will most faithfully represent the views of the Democracy of his native State. That the public service is henceforth to be benefited by the acquisition of a man of talents so rare, of learning so profound, of industry so untiring, of courage so unshrinking, and of integrity so unstained as his, every Pennsylvanian, reflecting on the hazards and embarrassments of the late contest, has reason to be devoutly grateful to the Providence of God.

Letter from A. B. Burns.

CAMP NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, VA.,
December 4th, 1862.

DEAR FATHER & MOTHER.—You will notice by the caption of this letter that I have changed my quarters, and left old house hill, near Alexandria. As I have written to you before and told you I could not leave here until ordered, you will not ask the question "Why did you not leave before?" But last Sunday the order came for all those that belonged to Porter's Corps to turn out in line; and never was a fellow more glad to hear an order than I; so we all turned out and marched down about a mile and were there ordered to put three days rations in our haversacks, which consisted of hard pilot bread, and cooked pork. I had four heavy blankets and my satchel crammed full to carry after receiving your well filled box. I can tell you, I had a well filled satchel.

Well, we were then prepared to start for our regiment. We were delayed some three hours before getting to Alexandria—got down there after dark, and waited there until 3 o'clock at night for the steamboat. At last it came puffing down the river—a very large boat named the Mary Washington. We all got aboard and started for Aquia Creek, a distance of 50 miles, which we run in 3 hours; arrived there at 12 o'clock; anchored out in the middle of the river, and waited for the morning. When morning came we were all ordered on shore, and with a cavalry guard of 100 we started on foot for Porter's head-quarters, a distance of 12 miles, right through the woods, with very narrow road, with cavalry ahead and behind, so that no one could straggle behind. After marching about one mile we all halted, ate some grub, and then resumed our journey. After plodding along until about 3 o'clock we came up to Porter's head-quarters; and from this sent out to our different regiments. Ours was about one mile from head-quarters. Here I was welcomed with unusual delight by Dr. Cobb, the Colonel and Major, and every one said, "Burns, I declare, I am glad you have returned alive and look so well."

After partaking of a better supper than I had seen for three weeks, I felt like a new man, although my feet were very lame, not being used to walking; but they are all right now, and I am fatting up and feel first rate.

We are now situated on an old plantation, with pine forest all around us; but it has one day been all cleared for in these woods can be plainly traced the rows where tobacco once grew; but the trees now are from 3 to 8 inches through, tall and slim, and very thick. They make very good firewood, which we need now for it is a little cool. Had quite a frost last night, and the water in the bucket froze over a trifle that was standing out doors.

We are about 7 miles from the noted Fredericksburg which Burnside was a going to bombard, you will remember, some ten days ago; but for some unknown reason has not done it yet. But we are expecting every day to have a big fight, which we of course shall be in if it takes place, for we are almost in front. We have a terrible army here. There are nothing but troops and camps 50 miles up this river, and ten miles back. It seems as though the country was alive with soldiers, horses and wagons, and the amount of business going on is astonishing. Teams with tremendous loads going all times of night and day, troops drilling, and marching, and all seem busy and in earnest, and if we can't whip the rebels now we never can. We all anticipate entering Richmond yet. Heaven grant that we may, with the flag of our country over us. I expect our regiment will have to go out on Pickett in a few days. They go about 4 miles, there they meet the rebel pickets. I am glad I do not have to go.

A. B. BURNS.

Gen. Hooker's Address to the Army.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 26th, 1863.

General Order No. 1.

By direction of the President of the United States, the undersigned assumes command of the army of the Potomac.

He enters upon the discharge of the duties imposed by this trust with a just appreciation of their responsibility.

Since the formation of this army, he has been identified with its history. He has shared with you its glories and reverses with no other desire than that these relations might remain unchanged until its destiny should be accomplished.

In the record of your achievements there is much to be proud of, and, with the blessing of God, we will contribute something to the renown of our arms and the success of our cause.

To secure these ends your commander will require the cheerful and zealous co-operation of every officer and soldier in this army.

In equipment, intelligence, and valor the enemy is our inferior. Let us never hesitate to give them battle wherever we can find him.

The undersigned only gives expression to the feeling of this army when he conveys to our late commander, Major-General Burnside, the most cordial good wishes for his future.

My staff will be announced as soon as organized.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General Commanding Army of the Potomac.

RAISED! In Belvidere the landlords have raised the price of drinks to eight cents per smaller. In some other places, we notice the liquor-sellers charge thirteen cents a tippie—or two for a quarter—then by drinking twice, the imber saves a cent!

Proceedings of the Legislature.

The following important bill passed both branches of the legislature on Thursday last:—

An act to provide for the payment of interest on the State Debt.

SECTION 1. That the State Treasurer be and is hereby authorized to exchange with any bank or banks of this State an amount of currency sufficient to pay interest on the State debt falling due on the first days of February and August, 1863, for the same amount of coin, and he is hereby authorized to give to such bank or banks specie certificates of exchange, not transferrable, pledging the faith of the State to return the said coin, and to exchange for notes current at that time, on or before the first Monday of March, A. D., 1864; said certificates of exchange to bear interest at the rate of two and a half per cent. per annum, and to be estimated and computed as so much coin in the vaults of the banks aforesaid.

SECTION 2. That the provisions of the first and second sections of the act entitled "An act requiring the resumption of specie payments by the banks," approved April 11th, 1862, are hereby extended until the first Monday of March, A. D., 1864, to all banks exchanging coin for currency, under the provisions of the first section of this act.

SECTION 3. That if the banks of the Commonwealth shall tender to the Treasurer more coin than shall be required to pay the interest aforesaid, he shall receive from each bank so tendering, a pro rata share of the amount so required in the proportion to the capital stock of each, and in case of any deficiency in the amount so offered by the banks, he shall assess the amount required from all the banks in the State in proportion to their capital stock, and on failure of any bank or banks to furnish a pro rata share of said coin so required for the space of sixty days after being notified, such bank or banks shall not be entitled to the benefits of the provisions of the preceding sections of this act.

SECTION 4. That the Attorney-General of this Commonwealth is hereby authorized and directed to proceed to wind up the affairs of any bank or banks who refuse or neglect to comply with the provisions of this act.

SECTION 5. That it shall not be lawful for any bank to sell any gold or silver coin from its vaults while in a state of suspension, and any violations of the provisions of this section shall work a forfeiture of its charter, and any officer or officers of any bank consenting to any such sale of coin shall be liable to prosecution for misdemeanor in office.

SECTION 6. That the banks of this Commonwealth are hereby required, during their suspension, to reduce their circulation to an amount not exceeding one and a-half, of the capital stock actually paid in, or three times the amount of coin in their vaults; and all banks are hereby required to make return, under the oath of the cashier thereof, to the Auditor-General, every three months, commencing from and after the passage of this act, of the amount of their circulation; and every bank whose circulation shall exceed one and a-half times its capital stock, or three times the amount of coin in its vaults, shall be obliged to retire or call in one-eighth of such excess every thirty days, until its circulation shall correspond with the provisions of this section; and should any bank fail to comply herewith, it shall be the duty of the Auditor-General, who is hereby required to proceed under the 4th section of this act, forfeiting the charters of such banks.

SECTION 7. The provisions of this act shall not apply to any bank or banks which have not or do not suspend specie payments prior to the said first Monday of March, A. D., 1864.

The following resolutions were offered in the House on Thursday, by Mr. Ludlow of Philadelphia, and were adopted on Friday:—

Whereas, It has come to the knowledge of the House of Representatives of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, that one of her own citizens, Albert D. Boileau, residing in the city of Philadelphia, was, without due warrant of law, at midnight on Tuesday last, taken from his home and conveyed, under military guard, to some unknown place of confinement beyond the borders of the State; and

Whereas, The unusual time of arrest was acknowledged by those chosen for this purpose to have been made in order to prevent the intervention of the remedies provided by law and guaranteed by the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, and of the United States, to every American citizen; and

Whereas, The said arrest is an invasion of the soil of the State of Pennsylvania, and an outrage upon the dignity and sovereignty of a great Commonwealth; therefore

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, jealous of the rights and liberties of her citizens, and appealing to God for the rectitude of their intentions, do solemnly protest against the said arrest as unwarrantable and unjust, and call upon the Governor, as the Chief Executive of the Commonwealth, bearing in his person the majesty of this State, to immediately

repair to Washington and demand of the General Government the release of the said Albert D. Boileau, and that he be returned to the State of which he is a citizen to answer any charges to be made against him.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the Governor of this Commonwealth.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the President of the United States, the Secretary of War, and the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America.

The following brief abstract of the debate is all we have room for to-day:—

Mr. Kaine (Fayette) condemned the policy of the Administration. The Courts were open, and the civil laws in force for the trial of all accused parties.

Mr. Johnson (Crawford) would vote for no such heresy as that of the resolutions. They had been prepared by Democrats, who might support them if they wished, but he would not.

Mr. Pershing (Cambria) asked what a Government was worth that arrested citizens in the night, and hurried them to prisons in unknown places. The men authorizing these arrests appeared to know that they were illegal, inasmuch as they accomplished the deed at an hour when there was no danger of interference by the people. William III, of England, once suspended the writ of *habeas corpus*, and afterwards apologized to Parliament for it. "Gentlemen, Mr. Boileau is not the only man who has been arrested in the night, lately, in this State, and dragged away to prison."

Mr. Ludlow (Philadelphia) said:—Mr. Speaker, I am one of those who feel in this matter—I feel, sir, because it comes home to one of my own constituents, because I have already heard the cries of his wife and his children, and because a citizen of this Commonwealth has been forcibly carried I know not where. I love, sir, the Constitution of my country and of my State, and when I forget to love both I trust that every drop of blood in my veins will stagnate and every pulsation cease; I love them both, I have sworn to support them, and so help me God, I will.

We have, sir, a written Constitution, under which this country has flourished for years, and which has borne to the homes of every one throughout this Commonwealth peace, plenty and prosperity. While we have this, with its provisions ample enough for war as well as peace, I confess the sad truth that there are men who cannot appreciate its virtues and its requirements, and who are in rebellion, but, sir, I do not see that this Constitution contains one article designed to unjustly affect the liberties of any freemen in the loyal North.

In that Constitution provision is made by which any one offending against it shall be duly tried; Courts of justice are open to men who are charged with crime. The accused must meet face to face, with the accuser. Men are not, in this day, in the United States, to be carried away to Bastilles or prisons, at midnight, and left to languish without trial! That is not in the Constitution. The fabric of free government recognizes no such compulsory and arbitrary power over men endowed with intellect, and the rights guaranteed them by their revolutionary ancestors.

Mr. Ludlow continued further and urged the necessity of making the proper distinction between those who were answerable to military law and those liable to proceedings under the civil tribunals.

I hail this Constitution of my country, because I love the remembrances that cluster around it. I love and revere the memory of those who made it, and Pennsylvania has never been found wanting in loyalty to that noble instrument. No sooner had the first gun been fired at Fort Sumter than the Keystone State sent her legions to the battle-field, and the red blood of her sons coursed forth like water in defence of our rights. You had but to call for men, and our sons were ready and willing to become martyrs of liberty.

I want to take the citizen home from his dark dungeon and give him his place by the family fireside. If he has done wrong let him be tried in the State of his residence, and where the crime, if any was committed. Let us do this, not only in the name of constitutional law, which we have sworn to support, but in the name of humanity and the rights of man.

The resolutions of Mr. Ludlow were passed, and the Speaker announced the committee to consist of Messrs. Lee, McMannus and Smith, of Chester.

STICK TO THE RIGHT NAME.—Gov. Medary, in the *Crisis*, very properly objects to the names of political parties, as used by Hon. S. C. Cox in his speech lately delivered in Congress, viz: Conservatives and radicals, instead of Democrats and Abolitionists. Every Democrat should preserve the proper name of his party. Never had they more just cause to be proud, both of the name and principles of their good old party than at the present time. Conservative men are flocking to our standard and adopting our creed by hundreds and thousands, and they do not ask or desire a change of either name or principles.

Montrose Democrat.



A. J. GERRITSON, Editor.

Tuesday, Feb. 24, 1863.

THE UNION AS IT WAS;
Before abolition, secession, etc., disturbed its harmony.
THE CONSTITUTION AS IT IS;
Enforced and respected in all sections of the country.

Young men desiring to attend a Commercial College at Birmingham, Pittsburgh, or at Philadelphia, New York, etc., can obtain information of practical pecuniary value by calling upon or addressing the editor of this paper.

All private Letters intended for the editor of this paper should, until further notice, be addressed to

A. J. GERRITSON,
House of Representatives,
Jan. 13. Harrisburg, Pa.

Democratic County Committee.

Auburn, A. Carter—Ararat, B. H. Dix—Apolacan, Michael Nolan—Bridge-water, Abel H. Patrick—Brooklyn, Ami Ely—Clifford, Adam Wells—Chocout, J. Kimble—Dinoock, C. J. Lathrop—Dundaff, H. S. Phinney—Friendsville, M. S. Handrick—Franklin, J. L. Merriman—Forest Lake, C. D. Cobb—Gibson, Boni Dix—Great Bend township, Wm. S. Barnes—Great Bend borough, I. Reckhow—Heerick, Henry Lyon—Harmony, L. Norton—Harford, A. Carpenter—Jespup, Zenas Smith—Jackson, O. H. Perry—Little Meadows, P. Smolin—Lenox, A. J. Titus—Lathrop, D. Wilmarth—Liberty, D. O. Tarrell—Middletown, Nelson Camp—Montrose, C. M. Gere—New Milford township, Wm. Harding—New Milford borough, Geo. Hayden—Oakland, Levi Westfall—Rush, N. D. Snyder—Silver Lake, Lorenzo Stone—Springville, I. B. Lathrop—Susquehanna Depot, A. W. Rowley—Thompson, Chester Stoddard.
C. M. GERE, Ch'n.

Mr. Barger is a member of the Senatorial investigating committee, and not Mr. Boyer, as our types made us say last week.

We have no important news from the army. A rebel report says there has been a severe fight near Savannah, Geo., in which the rebels were worsted. Gen. Hooker has announced his staff.

But One Party.

It was a favorite expression during the late election contest that "there is but one party now." It was a truth then, it is true now. There never was but one national party in this country. The Democratic party—the party of the Union, the party of the people. There have been patches of parties, composed of factionists, abolitionists, and disunionists, and occasionally an amalgamation of the odds and ends have got into power, but always—not a single exception—to the injury of the true republican interests of the country. We are now realizing the results of an experimental change from Democracy to Abolitionism, a power gained, not by the voice of the majority of the people, but by an accidental minority; and the lesson fully teaches that the only party that can manage the affairs of the country is the Democratic party—the only party of the country.

Senator Buckalew.

Our new Senator is highly spoken of by all—even the opposition, or such of them as are not utterly blind in bigotry, admit that the choice fell upon a first-rate man. The Philadelphia Inquirer, now a pensioned organ of the Lincoln Administration, in its issue of the 13th says:

"The new Senator is a man of first-rate intellectual ability and of strict integrity. He was once happily described by a speculator whom he had disappointed, in these words:

"I can do nothing with Buckalew; he's just like one of our mountain streams, cold, pure and clear."

While it would have been gratifying to the friends of the National Administration to have returned from this State a Senator more in accordance with their views, it is a matter for congratulation that the "ferocious democracy" have made choice of as good a man, personally, as Charles R. Buckalew."

Magazines, &c.

Harper's Magazine, for February, like all its predecessors, is first rate. The illustrated sketches of Iceland, by an old traveller, are very interesting. All the articles in this number, including the Table and Drawer, will be read with profit by everybody. Get the No. and see for yourselves. Published by Harper & Brothers, Franklin Square, New York. \$3 per annum.

Godey's Lady's Book, for February, is received. This invaluable hand-book for ladies still maintains its superiority in its peculiar sphere. No lady should be without it.

The Constitutional Union, now published by Hon. T. B. Florence, in Philadelphia, is to be removed to Washington, where the first number of the paper will appear on the 22nd of February—\$8 per annum for the daily, and \$2 for the weekly. The Constitutional Union is a sound Democratic paper, and will supply a want which has long been felt at the National Capital. We hope it may be appreciated by the Democracy of the different States as a national paper, and meet with complete success in its new and extended field of labor.

We have seen some specimen pages and illustrations of a new History of the Civil War in America, now in preparation, which promises to be a splendid work.—The author is John S. C. Abbott, whose style is peculiarly attractive, and who has written several works of great merit.—The literary ability of the writer, and the inducements offered by the publisher, will make this work worthy the attention of the public.

The Negro Soldier Bill.

A bill is now pending in Congress, providing for raising 150,000 negro soldiers. From the debate on Friday last, we clip the following; and it will be remembered that Col. Wright has heretofore sustained all the military operations of the administration:

Mr. Wright (Pa.) said this government and the Union were the result of compromises. In concession and compromise it had its birth. The very day the declaration went forth to the colonies from Independence Hall, there was compromise and concession. From that period down to 1850 such a policy has prevailed. The Union was again saved by the compromise of the great and ruling spirits of the land, Clay, Webster, Calhoun and others meeting together for that purpose. Were gentlemen here less wise than those men? If ever there was a time in the history of the country when concession and compromise was needed it is now.

The enactment of a measure repulsive to the sentiment of a large mass of the people might produce such a state of affairs that we, some morning, might wake to find we have no Government in existence. (A voice—Yes, we will.) Mr. Wright hoped not, from his heart. He was willing to make any honorable sacrifice. Now let the other side of the chamber show a corresponding disposition. If gentlemen here would all agree upon a base of compromise as to the conduct of this war, it would not last three months. He opposed the bill because among other reasons, it would produce demoralization and the soldiers of the army had said to him if black men are sent to them they will regard it as a condemnation of their conduct, and leave the service if they can. How far this feeling extends he was unable to say.

Mr. Moorehead (Pa.) asked whether the information came from Pennsylvania soldiers.

Mr. Wright replied in the affirmative. Mr. Moorehead—I would like to know their names.

Mr. Wright said that others talked the same way, and they were as patriotic as the gentleman and himself.

Mr. Wright, resuming, said the white Anglo-Saxon race was capable of taking care of itself. But if we have not power to maintain our position, negroes cannot help us out of the difficulty. They were not reliable in the military service. He believed that by a re-construction of the Cabinet, and of a restoration of General McClellan to the army, the country could be saved. [At this point applause burst forth in a heavy volume from the galleries, accompanied by stamping of the feet and clapping of the hands.]

The Speaker (Grow) said that if such disorder were repeated, he would order the galleries to be cleared.

Mr. Wright said that McClellan was not a favorite of his. He had never advocated him here, but he believed that no other General in the army embodies the feelings and sentiments of his troops. If you want to carry victory on your arms, you must have a commander in whom the army have confidence. It was idle to talk about victory with a demoralized army. McClellan, he repeated, was the heart of