



BLOOMSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 18, 1862.

The Downfall of Cameron.

Simon Cameron has been nominated to the Senate by the President as Minister to St. Petersburg, and Edwin M. Stanton to succeed him as Secretary of War.

Such was the information conveyed by the telegraph to all parts of the country, a few days since, and subsequent accounts have confirmed it.

Corruption and inefficiency in the management of war affairs had become too great to be longer borne, and the investigations of Committees of Congress were gradually throwing the facts before the country.

It increases the significance of this event that it took place without consultation with Cameron, and without his prior knowledge.

With characteristic cunning the retired Secretary, or his particular friends, are representing that he is not disinclined to a sojourn in Russia, and that the new Secretary is his particular friend &c.

When good men go down in the sensations of politics, the country has cause for regret, but when the Camerons go down theirs are untimely and regrets impossible.

No Party Men Now. The so-called Union Democrats in the Legislature proposed that if the regular Democrats would accept Mr. Rowe as their candidate for Speaker, the Union Democrats would assist to elect Democrat officers of the House with the exception of two inferior places, which were to be given to Union Republicans.

DEFENCES OF PENNSYLVANIA.—From a report we learn that Fort Delaware at Philadelphia is now ready to receive its armament amounting to one hundred and thirty five large guns, besides twenty flanking 24-pound howitzers.

Fort Mifflin is also ready for its entire armament, consisting of 47 large guns. A new fort opposite Fort Delaware an increased capacity of Fort Mifflin, and additional forts on Lake Erie, will also probably be made.

Mr. Russell, the correspondent of the London Times, it is said, will return to England early in February. He complains of ill health, and of bad treatment, at the hands of some of our people, who insist upon visiting upon him the indignation they feel etc.

Theodorus Stevens and his Committee.

Theodorus Stevens of Pennsylvania is Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, at Washington, and was so at the extra session last year.

From this committee came the bill of the former session for issuing \$50,000,000 of Treasury notes, payable on demand, a measure so dangerous to the public credit and so entirely uncalled for at the time.

Since the commencement of the present session the committee have been incubating a project for issuing an additional one or two hundred millions of small Treasury notes, in the nature of bank bills, and making them a legal tender in payment of debts.

It is perhaps hardly worth while, at this time to discuss constitutional questions, as they seem to get but little consideration in Congress or out of it; but we cannot avoid noticing and denouncing this proposed measure as in violation of the fundamental law.

Light! Light! We are opposed to and will oppose all compromises calculated to barter away the principles for which this war is waged.

Look first upon this picture. The news from England is not so favorable. Judging from a tone of a certain class of her leading journals it is possible she may force a quarrel upon us.

Then on this. MASON and SLIDELL to be GIVEN UP.—The correspondence between this Government and England has led to a thorough investigation of the points of International law involved in the capture of MASON and SLIDELL, and it has resulted in the conclusion that while CAPT. WILKES was justified by an abundance of British precedents, yet the rights of neutrals, for which our Government has always contended against British opposition, even fighting her in 1812, made it a matter of importance to accede to the demand of the British Ministry.

Great surprise has been manifested in certain quarters, as to the resignation of Secretary Cameron. Perhaps the following paragraphs in the World of the 8th January will sufficiently explain it.

Notice. The accounts heretofore due for fees &c in the Register's Office, transferred to Hon. Peter Eut, have been left in the hands of John G. Frazier, in the Register's Office, for collection, where they will remain until the 15th of February; After which time they will be put in the hands of a Justice for collection.

It is length of the Governor's Message excludes our usual variety; but we deemed it of sufficient importance to occupy the space. We have given ourselves all the room possible, and shall fully catch up next week.

Confiscation.

Now in view of all these facts, we insist that the true policy is to make the rebels in the end pay the expenses of the rebellion they have caused.

The rule of law is, that when any property is confiscated by a government, it shall be sold and the proceeds go into the public treasury. The policy of a general confiscation act we shall not discuss; but we would like to ask the editor of the Republican what he intends to do with the States when he succeeds in confiscating them?

We are opposed to and will oppose all compromises calculated to barter away the principles for which this war is waged.

The compromises of the Constitution have always been held sacred, save by that crew of incendiaries who have always held that "the United States, constitution was a league with death and a covenant with hell."

We are not alone in this opinion. In 1851-'2 Daniel Webster uttered the following, which furnishes a lesson for the times:

"If I have attempted to expound the Constitution, I have attempted to expound that which I have studied with diligence and veneration from my early manhood to the present day.

OUR REPRESENTATIVE.—On Monday last the Representatives to the State Legislature, from this District Col. L. L. Tate, and George S. Tutton, Esq. called in at our office to pay their respects, while on the way to Harrisburg to attend to their duties.

WEEKING THEM OUT.—Mr. Chandler, the demagogic Senator from Michigan, who for years has labored for the alienation of North and South and now advocates a policy which will lead to eternal separation, has been voted out of the Senate by the Michigan Legislature, and Mr. Howard, a more conservative politician of the Republican school, elected in his place.

Hon. Geo. S. Hillard, in the course of a recent lecture at Roxbury, Mass., deplored the absence of great men, in these days, from the management of public affairs, when one of the audience suggested Gov. Andrew as an exception.

Our readers will agree with us when we say that we have reached a depth of national disgrace which seems the lowest possible; in having given permission to England to land troops at Portland Maine, to be marched into Canada; where in case of a war with England they can promptly and most successfully assail us.

The Governor's Message.

In these stirring times official documents possess an interest never before attached to them. The plain business character of the Governor's Message will secure it a careful and general perusal, it being a little more than a historical narration of the operations of the State since the adjournment of the special session of the Legislature.

The total debt of the State at the close of the last fiscal year, exclusive of military loans, amounted to \$37,868,516. As the General Government has already reimbursed part of the money raised by special loans for military expenses, and is bound to pay back the whole amount, this cannot be regarded as an addition to the permanent debt of the State, unless the Legislature should determine to make it such by offsetting the unpaid balance against the direct taxes to be levied upon the State.

The Governor notices the fact that at the expiration of the term of the three-months men in July last, some eight or ten thousand discharged Pennsylvania volunteers were thrown into Harrisburg without notice, and detained here waiting upon the paymaster, of an average time of some ten days; and after stating the measures taken to provide for their subsistence, he refers in just and complimentary terms to the "liberal and patriotic efforts of the citizens, and especially the ladies of Harrisburg" in providing for the wants of our wearied and hungry soldiers.

The official exhibition of the fact that Pennsylvania has contributed over one hundred thousand men to maintain the Constitution and preserve the Union, is one of the most gratifying features of the Message. This proportion is larger than that of any other State in the Union, excepting probably the State of Illinois, and much larger than that of the State of New York, which, with a population exceeding that of Pennsylvania by one million, has furnished few if any more men to the army.

The Governor states that assurances have been received from the Treasury Department of the General Government, that the examination of the military accounts of the State will be completed without delay, so that the State may receive a credit for the balance due, in time to apply the same towards her quota of the direct tax.

We are inclined to think that we have not gained so much on England in this matter, as some have supposed. If the English diplomatist should see fit to reply in cold and formal terms to Mr. Seward, admitting nothing and denying nothing, the case will form a precedent which will be a great advantage to us in the future, but not bidding England to any principle, unless the broad ground that a ship must be brought into port from admiralty jurisdiction before passengers or goods can be taken out of her shall be established by future correspondence on the subject.

THE BARGAIN CONSUMMATED.—The arrangement entered into by the Republicans and Union Democrats of the House of Representatives was fully carried out yesterday in the election of officers. E. H. RAUCH, of Carbon county, Clerk of the last House, was re-elected, and Mr. CAPRON, of Chester county, re-appointed as Assistant Clerk. Two Union Democrats, Messrs. SCOTT, of Handington, and WENLEY, of Lancaster, refused to support RAUCH, and threw away their votes upon candidates of their own; but with this trifling exception, there was no harking on the part of the Union Democrats. The genuine Democrats are much obliged to them for showing their hands so boldly, and the people will hereafter understand that the term "Union Democrat" means in a political sense, a Democrat who is ready to unite with the Republicans for the spoils of office.—Patriot & Union.

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What is Settled?

WHAT IS SETTLED?—We are not altogether certain that the English government will accept of the reasons which Mr. Seward assigns for yielding Mason and Slidell to their demand. It is not apparent to us that the government has, by its demand, and by the acceptance and answer of our government, settled any doctrine whatever, either the disputed claim of Great Britain to impress seamen, or the right of taking ambassadors out of the neutral vessel, or any other substantial point.

The demand of England was not made on any particular ground. The statement of Lord Russell was very broad, that certain individuals had been forcibly taken from on board a British vessel, on a lawful and innocent voyage, an act of violence which was an affront to the British flag and a violation of international law.

It should be borne in mind that strictly speaking this was not presented to us as a formal demand. Lord Lyons was instructed to inform the Secretary of State that he should make the demand, leaving the Secretary to offer the same terms himself which the British government would ask.

It may be argued that England virtually lays down the doctrines of that letter by making the demand. We do not see that she does. On the contrary, it will be observed that Mr. Thouvern in his letter to Mr. Mercier says that the "circumstance which governs all this affair and renders the conduct of the American cruiser unjustifiable," is that the Trent was not destined to a point belonging to one of the belligerents, but was carrying her cargo and passengers from a neutral port to a neutral port.

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The Retirement of Secretary Cameron From the War Department.

Washington was never more astonished than it was today, by the announcement that Secretary Cameron had retired from the War Department. The thing was wholly unexpected, and no man was more surprised than Mr. Cameron himself. It seems that the change made was wholly the work of the President. The first agitation of the subject in the President's mind occurred last Thursday.

Yesterday he had formed his conclusion, and addressed a note to Mr. Cameron, informing him of it. This note was received by Mr. Cameron last night, and was the first intimation he had that a change in the Cabinet had been determined on. It is needless to deny that the War Minister was surprised and agitated, but the President assured him of his personal good will by the tender of the very honorable position of Minister to Russia, in place of Mr. Clay, who has desired to be recalled.

We are not allowed to know the reasons of the President for this change, but we can safely venture the opinion that it results from his conviction that the country desires, and has long desired a change. It would be useless to deny, also, that the President and his friends felt that Mr. Cameron has not been recently sympathizing with the Administration, but, on the contrary, has been in active sympathy with politicians in Washington who are zealously and bitterly opposing the President and his measures.—Philadelphia Evening Journal.

Secretary Cameron's Successor.

Mr. Stanton, the new Secretary of War has figured but little on the stage of national politics. He is a Pennsylvanian by birth, and is now in the prime of life.—He was for some time a resident of Pittsburgh, and afterward of Washington. By profession he is a lawyer, as which he has attained great eminence. In the West he was constantly engaged in arguing in the higher Courts and most important cases—among others the celebrated Wheeling bridge case; and in Washington he has been engaged for years in arguing cases before the United States Supreme Court.

His political antecedents are of the Pennsylvania Democratic school, and he has always been high toned and moderate in his politics. He was called to Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet, it will be remembered, about December, 1860—taking the place of Mr. Black as Attorney General, when the latter individual assumed the position of Secretary of State on the resignation of Mr. Cass. Mr. Stanton is a man of tried loyalty, of integrity, of great executive ability, and, it is believed, eminently fitted for the onerous post of Secretary of War, to which he has been called by the President at the present crisis.—Philadelphia Evening Journal.

MARRIAGES.

Married, on Sunday evening, the 13th inst., by Rev. J. W. Miller, GEORGE B. HENNER to ELIZABETH KRIST, of this city.

On the 13th inst., by Rev. Franklin Garhart, at the residence of the celebrating minister, MR. HENRIEL KRAMER, of this city, to Miss HELEN D. NARETT, of South Middletown.

On the 13th inst., by Rev. William J. Ryan, MR. CHARLES J. SHOSAS, and MISS HELEN MATTHEW FLEMING, both of this city, Philadelphia, Pa.

On the 13th inst., by Rev. C. H. Park, MR. ROBERT ACTON, and MISS MARGARET BALMATER, all of Liberty town, Montour county.

In this notice, at the residence of the bride's father, at 2 o'clock on New Year's morning, by Rev. Dr. Watson, H. A. FORD, Esq., Capt. of the 1st Reg't of the 10th Mass. Inf., and MISS MARY E. BROWN, of this city.

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