

stitution and restore the Union. The class of loyal citizens who, above all others, are entitled to the protection of the government are those who have remained true to the flag of our country. And yet the sole force of this proclamation is directed against them. May not this measure, so clearly impolitic, unjust, and unconstitutional, and which is calculated to create so many barriers to the restoration of the Union, be misconstrued by the world as an abandonment of the hope or the purpose of restoring it—a result to which the State of New York is unalterably opposed, and which will be effectually resisted.

We must not only support the Constitution of the United States and maintain the rights of the states, but we must restore our Union as it was before the outbreak of the war. The assertion that this was the unavoidable result of slavery is not only erroneous, but it has led to a disastrous policy in its prosecution. The opinion that slavery must be abolished to restore our Union creates an antagonism between the free and the slave state, which ought not to exist. If it is true that slavery must be abolished by the force of the federal government; that the South must be held in military subjection; that four millions of negroes must, for many years be under the direct management of authorities at Washington at the public expense; then indeed, we must endure the waste of the crimes in the field, further drains upon our population, and still greater burdens of debt. We must not convert our government into a military despotism. The mischievous opinion that in the contest the North must subjugate and destroy the South to save our Union has weakened the hopes of our citizens at home and destroyed confidence in our success abroad.

THE CENTRAL AND WESTERN STATES.

It is a suggestive fact, affording instruction and hope for the future, that the theories which have exercised an evil influence on our national politics did not originate in what may be called the heart of the Union, among the intimate and well-equipped populations of the Central and Western States, where the states permitting and forbidding slavery are in actual contact, nor in the portions traversed by the great east and west lines of commerce and intercourse. They have been developed almost entirely in two sections comparatively isolated by position, traditions, and peculiar habits of thought, and far removed from the more homogeneous mass of our people. There have been extreme northern views and extreme southern views, but also the broader and more tolerant views of the more populous Central and Western States. These extend on both sides of that indelible boundary between "slave" and "free" states, which is not a line of opposing opinions, but of interlocking interests. Their plains are intersected by confluent rivers, and not divided by mountain ranges. These states are a region of harmonizing views and sympathies. They are not only bound together by peculiar interests, but also by strong reasons for resisting a division on that boundary, which would make them frontier states, which would replace their cordial intercourse by hostile relationship, and throw upon them all the greatest and sharpest evils of the separation. Thus, while they do not share the passions and prejudices of those extreme states which strive to enlist them in the contest, they have motives of the highest interests to restore the old order of things and of the gravest apprehension from a separation. This war blights and destroys the hopes and the happiness of this region, while the sections whose passions and interests kindled it are mainly remote from the terrible suffering it has caused.

The Western and Central States enlisted warmly in a war for the Union and Constitution. The northern tier of "slave states" (except Eastern Virginia) earnestly supported the government in its policy while it was consistent with this purpose, which was known as the "Border State policy." Both the administration and Congress declared their sole purpose to be to restore the Union and maintain the Constitution. When the administration abandoned this policy, and took up the views of extreme Northern States, it lost, at the late election, nearly all the political support which the Central and Western States afforded in the elections of 1860 and 1861.

While the North cannot hold the southern States in subjection without destroying the principles of our government, the great Central and Western States can control the two extremes. They will not accept the views of either as safe guides in the conduct of public affairs. This is shown by the political history of our country during the past four years. When it was believed that the late administration was controlled by the views of the Gulf States, it lost its power in the Central and Western region. The opposing party, to gain public support, were obliged, by assurances and resolutions, to repel the charges that they would interfere with slavery in the states, and they denounced, as unjust, the imputation that they held the views of the abolitionists of the extreme northern section. Without these pledges they could not have gained political power.

When the Gulf States seceded, the central slave states, by large majorities, refused to act with them. They sought to avoid war and division by the Peace Conference held in Washington. Unfortunately the dominant leaders of the party which had succeeded at the election of 1860, overlooking the fact that this was done by the vote of about 1,800,000 against a divided opposition of about 2,800,000, rejected all terms of compromise and conciliation as inconsistent with the results of the election and attempted to govern and control an agitated and convulsed country strictly by the opinions and sentiments of a minority.

The outbreak of war involved our whole country in its excitements. The State of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri, and the western part of Virginia, adhered to the Union. The purpose then avowed by the administration and asserted by Congress, as to the objects of the war, gave to the administration overwhelming majorities at the election of 1861, in all the loyal states. All engaged loyally and unflinchingly in the work of upholding our Constitution and of restoring our Union to its former condition. When this policy was changed and it adopted the

sentiments of the extreme Northern States and discarded those of the Central and Western States, a remarkable political revolution was the result.

EXTREMES WILL NOT PREVAIL.

It has been assumed that this 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 our 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 of the extremes. It is a fact full of hope that the prejudices between northern and southern states are not held on the line of contact, but in the sections most remote from each other, and separated by the great controlling regions and resources of the country. These 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 for uncertain ends, or to carry out vague theories. The policy of subjugation 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 and armed power must be accompanied by a firm and 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 save it we have made great sacrifices of blood and treasure. Is it not also worth a sacrifice of passion? Shall we let it be torn to fragments without one conciliatory effort to preserve it?

ADJUSTMENTS OF INTERESTS, &c.

Those 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 those 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. If 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 the 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 bankruptcy and financial distress in the midst of abundant harvests, and a waste of ungathered grain at a time of the largest exportation of agricultural products known in the history of our country. Reducing the cost of carrying these products will not cure this trouble. Opening the Mississippi, as a way to the markets of the world, will not overcome this evil. The cotton raised on the Mississippi is the joint product of the provisions of the North and the labor of the South. The people of the West must have the markets of the Southwestern States to bring back their prosperity. They must be reunited, politically, socially, and commercially, to the valley of the lower Mississippi. Their grain and provisions must be converted into cotton, and in this form carried profitably to the Eastern and European ports. When they have thus gained the returns for their labor, they will once more become the supporters of our commerce. To restore this great region to its former prosperity, and to regain for ourselves its enriching trade, the lower valley of the Mississippi must be brought back to the Union; it must be brought back, too, with all its elements of production and wealth unimpaired, with all the advantages of local self government; not a devastated and ruined territory, under a blighting, debasing military control.

So closely are the upper and the lower valleys of the Mississippi bound together by interests that when cotton is burned in Louisiana, Indian corn is used as fuel in Illinois. The ruin of the southern consumer brings bankruptcy upon the northern producer. When the capacity of the one to buy is annihilated, the ability of the other to produce is weakened or destroyed. This single instance, from many equally strong, shows that neither in a northern or southern Union can the conflicting interests of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures be adjusted.

POLITICAL INTERESTS, &c.

The division of our Union into two or more confederacies would reopen in each those questions of distribution of power and relationship between states which were settled by our national Constitution. Even now, the centralization of power and patronage at the national capital causes uneasiness in those states which now are, or will soon become, the most populous. 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 assumes to dictate the organization of the executive department. This body also has the advantage of longer tenure of office, while it is further removed from popular control. It is in this powerful branch of government that states have an equal representation, without regard to population. Even under our present Union, it is for the interest of the small states to contra-

lize power in the national government, as they enjoy a disproportionate control in the most influential branch of that government. All now acquiesce in that compromise of the Constitution. It is the best adjustment which can be made between the larger and smaller states.

So long as all the states of our present Union were represented in Congress, this tendency was checked by the existence of states with small populations, distributed in different sections, of our country, and somewhat equally among the agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing regions. Hitherto, no injurious or irritating results have been caused. A division of the Union, or the disfranchisement of the Southern States by putting them back into the condition of mere territories, or a representation dictated by the military power of government, would make inevitable a readjustment of political power. If the Southern States are cut off or disfranchised, every map of our country will constantly suggest this to the public mind. In the Northern Union the group of six small New England States, with New Jersey and Delaware, lying on the Atlantic coast, far removed from the central and western sections of our country, with united populations only about equal to that of this state, would balance, in the controlling branch of the national legislature, the great producing states of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa. In a few years, each of these states will have populations greater than that of all New England. This disparity of political power would be increased by the fact that the population and pursuits of New England, confined within very limited boundaries, have the uniformity of one community, while the larger states have diversified and distinctive pursuits to prevent them from acting so readily in concert.

The danger or controversy would be increased by our vast national debt.—This, mainly held by a few Atlantic States, divides our country into the perilous sectional relations of debtor and creditor regions. The ownership of this debt cannot be diffused over our country so that the same communities which pay taxes will receive incomes. The incidental advantages of protective tariffs growing out of this debt would be largely gained by the creditor states, which also enjoy his disproportionate share of political power. The great producing states would be compelled to pay a heavy taxation to other communities at a time when the division of our Union would deprive them of their most profitable markets; and heavy duties would tend to diminish the demands of foreign countries for their productions. No one can look forward to such agitations and discussions without the deepest concern.

The small states, grouped upon the shores of the Atlantic, were all original parties to the Constitution. They are gloriously associated with the history of the revolutionary struggle. They bear names that are cherished in every part of the land. They must not, through the folly of blind and bigoted leaders, lose the great special political powers which are given to them by the compromises of the Constitution. They must not suffer that instrument, which secures to them peculiar advantages, to be weakened or destroyed.

THE UNION MUST BE RESTORED.

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 disorganized 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, or to restore the Union to its former condition. 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 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 objects 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 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 purposes. It will influence congressional action, or it may lead to a convention of the states. The condition of our country is not hopeless, and unless it is made so by passions and prejudices 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 take 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 are conflicting 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 condition 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.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.
ALBANY, January 7, 1863.

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.



EDITED BY LEVI L. TATE, PROPRIETOR.

BLISSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 17, 1863.

UNITED STATES SENATOR.

The Election—Its Incidents.

The first week of the session of the present Legislature, was one of great excitement and anxiety—not only to the gentlemen who were contesting the seat of senator, but to the State of Pennsylvania, and to her stern and unyielding Democracy.—Having honestly and fairly achieved a victory, they were extremely desirous, and rightfully so, of securing, against bribery, corruption or treachery, its benefits. So much had been said in the Abolition newspapers, about the certain success of Cameron, so many predictions had been made about his ability to secure the necessary number of votes to elect him over a Democrat, in a convention which contained a majority of Democrats, that the people were justly alarmed and indignant; and any unusual display must be attributed to the bravado of those papers.

During the week, all sorts of rumors were afloat, and the intrigues of Cameron's lackeys could be readily traced. On Monday the 12th, it came to be reduced to a certainty that all their schemes had failed. Neither money nor office, nor both combined, could for a moment, stagger the fidelity of any one of the sixty-seven Democrats in the Legislature. And when the abolitionists went into caucus on Monday evening to make a nomination, the feeling of defeat made them bitter even among themselves, and they adjourned without selecting a candidate. The more radical proposed to defeat the will of the people by refusing to go into convention, but more moderate counsels finally prevailed; and on Tuesday morning they reassembled, and nominated as their caucus candidate, Simon Cameron.

On Monday Evening the Hall of the House was filled with eager and anxious faces. The meeting of the Democratic caucus was the cause. At the appointed hour Mr. Speaker Cessna, rapped the desk with the gavel, and announced the assembling of the caucus. The spectators remained in the hall, awaiting the result. An hour and a half passed, and no word came of progress. Then a messenger came hurriedly in, and announced the result of the first ballot. BUCKALEW was in the lead—a second followed, he still lead and by an increased vote, and in a few minutes word came, BUCKALEW, forty. It was enough, and with cheerful faces, forgetting personal preferences, the crowd lustily cheered the result.

The scene at the hotel when we got down surpasses all description. It was almost impossible to get near Mr. BUCKALEW'S rooms. Hundreds called with compliments and congratulations. In another portion of the house refreshments were provided; and one after another the crowd called upon the unsuccessful candidates and prominent Democrats, for toasts and speeches. Such spontaneous rejoicing we never before witnessed. About midnight we quitted the scene, but the "wee sma' hours aynt the twal," passed, and over and anon, to our distant bed room, came

the cheers, and shouts and laughter of enthusiastic friends.

But the battle was only half fought—it was the "South Mountain" of the campaign. The great contest of "Antietam" was yet to come.

Early on Tuesday morning the House began to fill, and when the hour came for calling to order, and a call of the House was had, every Democrat was in his place. No business was done. All sat in anticipation of the grand contest which was to open at twelve o'clock—noon.—Half after eleven came, and not a single opposition member was in his seat, but just then their caucus, which had been sitting for some hours, having nominated Cameron, adjourned, and they began to file in through the crowd and take their places. At fifteen minutes to twelve, Mr. Kaine moved a call of the House, when every member on both sides, answered to his name. An expression of satisfaction and confidence passed over the faces of the Democrats.

Mr. McCullough moved a committee of two, to wait upon the Senate, and inform it that the House was ready to assemble in convention to proceed to the election of an United States Senator. Just as the minute hand of the clock reached the mark of XII, the committee rose and passed out of the Hall, the Sergeant-at-Arms closing the door behind them. We sat in breathless silence for two minutes—then the doors were flung open, and the committee entered and announced "The Speaker and members of the Senate." The members of the House arose to their feet, and remained standing, until the Senators had taken their seats.

The speaker of the Senate is, *ex-officio*, the President of the convention; and as such occupied the Speaker's chair. The President then announced the object for which the convention had assembled, requested the vast audience to preserve strict order; and directed the clerk of the Senate to call the names of Senators.—The first Senator called, voted for "Gen. Simon Cameron." At this point some slight applause was manifested, which was promptly checked—of itself—and a little confusion was created by reason of a drunken man forcing his way into the Hall. The Sergeant-at-Arms speedily disposed of him, and the President ordered the doors to be closed.

The balloting then proceeded in a silence only broken by the voice of the actors. When the first Democratic Senator was called, he pronounced the name of "Charles R. Buckalew," which was echoed by the Tellers at the clerk's desk.—Steadily the vote progressed in solid masses for the caucus candidates, until the Senators were all called. The President then directed the clerk of the House to call the members thereof.

When the name of Bartholomew Leporte was called, he voted for "William D. Kelly." For one moment, business seemed to stand still, and all eyes turned to the seat of the member from Bradford. He was a republican bolter from the nomination of Cameron. The Tellers entered the vote, repeated the name, and the ballot proceeded.

When the name of "Schofield," of Philadelphia was called, he rose and said:—"Mr. President, the offer of one hundred thousand dollars is as nothing, compared with my own integrity and the success of the Democratic party. I vote for CHAS. R. BUCKALEW."

Loud applause followed the vote, which was promptly checked, and the call proceeded. There is no truth in the story in the *Inquirer*, that when Mr. Schofield arose, a stalwart stuffer stepped to his side, and remained there until he voted. Nothing of the sort occurred.—We were in full view of Mr. Schofield at the time.

Hundreds of men were keeping tally, when the last name was called and Buckalew had 67, and the Democratic success was placed beyond a doubt, the wildest cheering shook the Hall. The Sergeant-at-Arms threw open the doors and the joyous crowd rushed forth. We glanced over the Hall—Democrats were shaking each other by the hand, and tears of joy were coursing down more than one bronzed cheek.

The President announced that the Tellers agreed in their tally, and that Charles R. Buckalew was duly and legally elected United States Senator, for six years from the 4th of March, 1863. Again cheer after cheer went up from the assembled multitude in and outside of the House; and was echoed by the crowd on the boardwalk and along the streets. The Star Spangled Banner was run to the peak of the flag-staff on the Capitol, the officers wound the certificates of election; and on motion of Mr. Cessna, the Convention adjourned.

The fight was over—the victory won—corruption rebuked—the will of the people carried out,—and joy and gladness lighted every countenance—but the Republican.

The Organization of the Legislature.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania assembled at Harrisburg, on Tuesday, the 6th inst.

The Senate was organized by the election of Hon. Geo. V. Lawrence, Speaker, and Geo. W. Hammerly, Clerk. The following are the officers of the House:—Speaker, John Cessna of Bedford; Chief Clerk, Jacob Zeigler of Butler; Assistant, R. Milton Speer of Huntingdon; Transcribing Clerks, William S. Kelston of Armstrong, William Gregory of Philadelphia; A. J. Sanderson of Lancaster; Hiram C. Keyser of Franklin; Sergeant-at-Arms, Benj. F. Kelley of Philadelphia; Doorkeeper, Sebastian Lebar of Berks; Messenger, James R. Tomplin of Northampton; Postmaster, A. J. Garrison of Susquehanna. All Democrats.

Dr. JOHN A. SMULL, one of the fixtures of the Legislature, and an almost indispensable ornament to the House, is of course retained as Assistant Secretary. He is both a gentleman and a scholar. His administration was unanimously approved by the last H. of R.

Without transacting any business of importance, both Houses adjourned over from Thursday to Monday.

New York Assembly.

The New York House of Representatives is a tie. Gov. Seymour's Message was sent into the Senate only in the absence of the organization of the House. On Thursday the House voted for Speaker, as usual: Gilbert Dean, (Dem.) 41
Henry Sherwood, (Rep.) 41
And then adjourned.

We are informed that the celebrated, notorious, loud mouthed, roiling, rampant abolitionist, Professor John, has resigned his position in the army. It is singular that all those abolitionists never get into danger. They are not the men to fight. We suppose he heard the clank of the manacles of the slave, and saw that great, large black cloud of which he so eloquently spoke, and having heard and seen, departed.

Dr. John will please notice.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION FOR U. S. SENATOR.

The Democratic member of the two Houses met in caucus Monday Evening Jan. 12th and nominated the Hon. CHAS. R. BUCKALEW for U. S. Senator on the 6th ballot. The balloting was as follows:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.
C. R. Buckalew,	19	24	25	25	29	40
James Campbell,	16	21	20	18	18	19
E. W. Hughes,	11	14	14	13	12	8
H. D. Foster,	10	8	8	8	8	8
K. L. Blood,	1					
C. E. Wright,	4					
J. S. Block,	5					
D. R. Porter,	1					

Hon. JOHN C. ELLIS and Hon. GEO. D. JACKSON, our Members of the House of Representatives, and Hon. F. BOUND, of the Senate, have our thanks for public documents.

WE are under many obligations to the Democratic Members of the Senate and House of Representatives, of Pennsylvania for their subscriptions to the COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

New United States Senators.

The election of United States Senator from Pennsylvania, which gave rise to a vast deal of partisan excitement and occasioned a great many revolutionary rumors, passed off, yesterday, at Harrisburg, without any of the unpleasant results so confidently predicted.

It is to the credit of the principal parties concerned that none of the disputable or revolutionary proceedings fomented by irresponsible persons, feared by some and hoped by others, were resorted to by either side. There was a full convention of both Houses, and every vote in both bodies was cast.

The contesting candidates were General Cameron and the Hon. Charles R. Buckalew, the former receiving sixty-five votes and the latter sixty-seven; so the choice of the Legislature fell upon Mr. Buckalew, and he is the United States Senator elect to succeed Judge Wilmot, from and after the third day of March ensuing. Mr. Buckalew, although widely known throughout the State as a leading man in his party, is still a young man, being about forty-three (forty-one) years of age. He is a resident of Blissburg, in Columbia county, and a member of the bar. Prior to 1857 he had served seven years in the State Senate, and was in his third term when he resigned to accept the appointment of Minister Resident to the Republic of Ecuador, which place he held until recalled by President Lincoln. 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, clear and cold and pure."

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 matter for congratulation that the "force democracy" have made choice of as good a man, personally, as Charles R. Buckalew.

Our election of Senator is the fifth that has been held in the present month, the Senators elect being:—Zachary Chandler, of Michigan; James A. Bayard, of Delaware; J. B. Henderson, of Missouri; Wm. A. Richardson, of Illinois; Charles R. Buckalew, of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia Inquirer (Republican).

Election of U. S. Senator—Hon. C. R. Buckalew.

The Legislature Tuesday elected C. 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. Kelly.

We make the announcement of this great Democratic triumph with no ordinary degree of 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, and without protracted delay, for 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 the National Legislature, the most exalted station, the most distinguished honor to which a citizen can aspire.

The United States Senator elect, Hon. C. 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 for 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, in the same year, the position of chairman of the Democratic State committee. In 1854 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 Blissburg, Columbia county, where he has remained up to the time 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 1856 he was the Democratic candidate for the United States Senator, 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 that of 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 wide 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 election is all, in its result, we could have wished. We look upon it as upon the dawn of a better day in the history of this Commonwealth. The power of a tempter's gold over the souls of honest men has lost its prestige, and we hope, passed away forever. Pennsylvania may well be proud of her redemption.

Patriot & Union.

Charles R. Buckalew.

The Hon. Charles R. Buckalew was yesterday elected to the Senate of the United States from this State as the successor of the Hon. David Wilmot, whose term expires with the present Congress. Mr. Buckalew was chosen on the first ballot, his opponent being Hon. Simon Cameron. The elevation of Mr. Buckalew to this high position is a fine compliment to one of our ablest public men. He has not taken an active part in politics since his return from Ecuador, although, his sympathies have been with the Democratic party. Mr. Buckalew is, we should judge, about forty-five (forty-one) years of age. He has been a close student all his life, and is a gentleman of erudition and experience. For six (seven) years he was in the State Senate as a representative from Columbia county and made a fine reputation as a clear-headed, sagacious, and well-informed gentleman. When Mr. Wilmot ran for Governor against Mr. Packer, Mr. Buckalew acted as chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, and managed Governor Packer's campaign with address and energy. Mr. Buckalew is said to entertain extreme Democratic sentiments, and is quoted as a warm believer in the doctrine of State Rights. This, we trust is not the case. We did not support Buckalew's election—we should have rejoiced over the return of Mr. Wilmot or Mr. Cameron, but this does not prevent us from hoping that Mr. Buckalew, in his new and exalted position, will rise above party and place and take such course as will endear him to the true and loyal friends of the Union and the Administration.

Forney's Press (Republican).

A CONSERVATIVE SENATOR FROM PENNSYLVANIA.—The Pennsylvania Legislature, by a majority of two, has elected Charles R. Buckalew (democratic conservative) to the United States Senate, in the place of David Wilmot, author of the Wilmot Proviso, and the pioneer of the abolition republican faction. Thus, with Senator Cowan (republican conservative) as her other Senator, Pennsylvania, in the next Congress, will be truly represented in both branches. General Cameron, in the late election, was the candidate of the republicans; but it is fair to suppose that his recent ultra abolition notions were against him, or he would have made a better fight for the prize. He succeeded the last time against a democratic majority of two or three (five) and perhaps thought he could do so again, but the times have changed, and the man of the past is behind the necessities and controlling influences of the present day.

New York Herald.

The President speaks of our Foreign Relations—meaning we suppose, his wife's relatives in the rebel service.