

THE RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.

in answer to which that gentleman gave "The physicians of Clearfield may they be blessed with healthy patients."

Many other good toasts were drunk, which our limited space precludes us from reporting. The greatest good feeling and harmony prevailed, and in the "wee short hours ayeant the twal," those present adjourned to their homes, having drunk "a good-bye" to their guest and a good night to each other."

The following is a copy of the correspondence between the Committee of Correspondence and Judge Barrett.

Dear Sir: A number of your friends who were prevented from offering you some testimonial of their regard, by the shortness of the time which elapsed between the announcement of your election as President Judge of the 22d Judicial district and your departure from home to attend to your official duties, have appointed the undersigned a committee to correspond with you upon the subject and tender you a Supper, should the same meet with your approbation. The committee express the hope that the offer will not be declined, and that you will name some day for the purpose, which may suit your convenience.

With respect, truly yours, &c.,
JAS. T. LEONARD, JOHN BOYNTON,
J. B. McENALLY, JOHN L. CUTLER,
RICHARD MOSSOP, A. M. HILLS,
L. JACKSON CRANS,
Clearfield, Pa., Jan. 28th, 1856.

Gentlemen: Yours of the 28th inst., tendering me a supper before my departure, has just been handed me. Under any circumstances I should feel it an honor to meet you socially, but when about to leave a people among whom I have so long resided, such a testimonial from my neighbors and friends is especially gratifying. I can see among the names those with whom I have been intimately connected, both socially and in the business relations of life, for many years, and nothing can afford me greater satisfaction than to know that I carry with me their respect and esteem. I would do violence to my own feelings if I did not embrace the opportunity that offered of meeting friends to whose generosity and kindness I owe so much. My official duties will compel me to leave home on Thursday next, and I will be happy to meet you at any time previous that you may name.

Very respectfully, yours truly,
G. R. BARRETT.
To Hon. J. T. Leonard, J. B. McEnally,
L. J. Crans, Esquires, and others.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.—Hull, Jan. 31.—The Cunard steamship Arabia, from Liverpool with dates to the morning of Saturday the 19th ult., arrived at 9 o'clock 30 minutes this evening, bringing 107 passengers. The news is important as indicative of an early peace.—The Vienna correspondent of the Lon. Times, telegraphs under date of Wednesday, the 16th, 10 A. M., that Russia has unconditionally accepted the propositions of the Allies. This is reported authentic. The news caused an immense sensation. The funds rose three per cent, Cotton a farthing, and a panic ensued in the other markets. The next day the English Government published a despatch from Minister Seymour, at St. Petersburg, as follows:—"Russia agrees to accept the proposals as a basis of negotiations." This qualified announcement calmed the excitement, and the alarmists begin to fear that Russia merely wants to gain time by deceptive negotiations. Meantime the funds remain steady, as previous to the above announcement. The Vienna papers represent affairs as most serious and alarming, and that all the personnel of the Austrian Embassy was ordered to quit St. Petersburg and the Russian to leave Vienna. During the week elapsed between Russia's first and second reply, intense apprehension existed at Vienna, but on the 16th, these apprehensions subsided by the announcement above stated, that Russia agrees to negotiate on the terms proposed. There is nothing of importance from the Crimea. The actual facts are that Count Nesselrode upon being handed the Austrian and Allied note, was informed by Count Esterhazy that he was not authorized to enter into discussion, but if the note was not accepted unconditionally, before the 18th, he, and all the Austrian Embassy, must leave Petersburg. To prevent this, Nesselrode communicated with Vienna direct, and Prince Gortschakoff, at Vienna, had a talk with Count Boul, in which the former produced a memorandum expressing the general inclination of Russia to negotiate, but proposing certain alterations.—Count Boul received the document, but inasmuch as it did not contain an unconditional acceptance of the propositions, Austria could not reply without the concurrence of France and England. The Ambassadors of those powers accordingly sent to London and Paris, and received in reply that the Western Powers had no motive to change their decision, already carefully considered, and further, that if Russia did not accept by the 18th, Count Esterhazy and the Austrian Legation would leave Petersburg, and Austria seek to obtain the armed co-operation of the German Diet.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.
Feb. 2.—The Senate is not in session to-day. In the House Mr. Smith, of Tenn., said he had heretofore voted against the election of a Speaker by a plurality vote, but as yesterday's vote indicated some chance of electing, as Speaker, a man of sound national views, he now offered a resolution to that effect. A motion to lay it on the table was negatived by 10 majority.

The plurality resolution was then adopted by a vote of 113 yeas to 104 nays. The announcement was hailed with much applause.

Mr. Orr unconditionally withdrew his name as the Democratic caucus candidate, there being now a probability of the concentration of greater strength upon his colleague, Mr. Aiken.

Mr. Boyce moved to rescind the resolution. The motion was laid on the table—yeas 117, nays 101. (Applause.)

Mr. Jones, of Tenn., referring to the terms of the resolution—that if there shall be no election by a majority on the next three trials the candidate receiving the highest vote on the fourth vote shall be declared Speaker,—remarked that the Republicans were drilled and ready for the contest, and in order to give the opportunity to other gentlemen to come here understandingly, moved an adjournment till Monday.

PROTECTION TO AMERICANS ABROAD.
From the Harrisburg Telegraph, Feb. 1.
At an early period of the session the Hon. E. Joy Morris, of Philadelphia, introduced in the House of Representatives, a joint resolution looking to the protection of American citizens whilst traveling or sojourning in foreign lands, in the enjoyment of the right of religious worship and the privilege of burying their dead, should bereavement befall them, according to the customary rites of their particular faith, and with such solemnities as they might deem proper. The resolution, after it had been moulded by its author, so as to make it as unobjectionable as possible, assumed the form of a simple request to our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their efforts to have incorporated in treaties made with foreign nations, a stipulation ample enough to secure the object contemplated. On Friday last it was reached in the order of public bills, and coming before the House for consideration, was negatived, on second reading, after a brief debate, by a vote of 46 to 41.

We read the report, which announced this extraordinary result, with surprise. We did not deem it possible that forty-six Pennsylvania Representatives could be found, who would be willing to record their names upon the journal of the House as voting in the negative upon a proposition like this, which should commend itself upon the first glance to every truly American heart. Of the forty-one who voted in favor of the resolution, to their honor be it said, were twelve gentlemen acting with the Democratic party, who were willing to view the measure in the light of its own intrinsic merit, without reference to the party with which the member introducing it happened to be connected, and regardless of the taint of "Americanism" with which it might be supposed to be infected. The forty-six negative votes were thrown, we believe, by the majority party in the House, in solid column.

What valid objection could be urged against the passage of a resolution of this character, we are at a loss to imagine. It is nothing more than a simple request to those who represent the Commonwealth upon the floor of the National Legislature, and particularly in that body in which, in conjunction with the President, the treaty-making power is vested, to see to it that the American citizen whom business or pleasure may chance to carry to a foreign land, shall be secure wherever his feet may happen to stray, in the enjoyment of the same rights and privileges which our own Republic tenders freely to the veriest outcast whom destiny may fling upon her shores. Our arms are open to receive the hapless wanderer, whether Jew or Gentile, Christian or Turk, whom the winds of despotism or misfortune may waft hither, and the moment his feet touch our soil he is free to worship the God of his fathers in whatsoever mode and with whatsoever rites his conscience may dictate. If, too, the shaft of the unerring archer should strike down at his side the friends or kindred who have shared his exile, he may consign their forms, without fear of molestation, to the bosom of the earth, and celebrate their obsequies as he may deem most fitting, either with the pompous rights of Holy Mother Church, or with the simpler solemnities of a less gorgeous ritual. Nay, we offer him still more. A few years' residence upon American soil, and he is admitted to all the privileges of citizenship, may move among his fellows in all the glory of his manhood, and wield equally with the native born, the lever of political power.

What then, we would demand for the American citizen when he enters the confines of a foreign sovereignty, is a reciprocity of privilege. We care not that the Governments of the Old World should confer upon those who are aliens to their soil the rights of citizenship to which we admit the refugee who flies from the shadow of their crumbling thrones. God forbid that any man who has drawn his first breath in a republican atmosphere should ever be found willing to swear allegiance to any of Europe's fading dynasties. But we hold it to be the duty of our own Government to insist upon it that the rights of conscience shall be held sacred in the persons of her own citizens wherever the flag of the Republic floats upon the air, or her name inspires respect and fear. The American citizen should feel free to exercise the rights pertaining to his religious faith, whether in the quiet village church of his own peaceful land, amid the "vine clad hills" of sunny France, or on the plains of beautiful but misgoverned Italy—even in the seven hilled city itself, and at the very base of the Vatican. He should be protected, too, in the day of his sad bereavement, when those who had braved with him the perils of the deep, and borne him company in all his wanderings upon alien soil, are suddenly called to their eternal home, leaving to him the mournful duty of securing for them a quiet grave. As he lays them down to slumber beneath the soil of a stranger-land, he should be permitted to breathe over them the accents which would have breathed the air had they died in the places of their nativity, and the tears which fall upon the sods which cover them should not be embittered by the thought that on the morrow, when he is far away, Vandal hands may perchance be busy with the precious remains.

These are the rights and privileges which the resolution asked should be secured by treaty stipulations to those of our fellow citizens who, every year, in increasing numbers, sojourn for a season upon the continent of Europe, or visit localities in the remote East, rendered interesting by the associations of the past. And yet forty-six representatives of the free Commonwealth of Pennsylvania deliberately recorded their votes against its passage. It may be said that they voted upon the principle of opposition to resolutions of instruction; and the only remark made in the brief debate to which the bill gave rise, which even approached the dignity of an argument against it, was one which assumed that position. But this was evidently a mere evasion. The resolution is not one of instruction, but

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To the Editor of the New York Tribune:
Sir:—The Special Message of the President of the United States, communicated yesterday to Congress, assigns not only myself personally, but also my constituents, whom inclination as well as duty imperiously demands of me to justify and protect. Entirely satisfied as I am with the course adopted, up to this time, by the people of Kansas—convinced that it has been dictated by a desire to preserve the peace, the reputation and the glory of our country—knowing that it has, at every stage, been characterized by the most conservative moderation and laudable regard for the rights of others—having seen at every step the plainest manifestation of an anxious desire to avoid even the semblance of encroachment or aggression, I should be false to every manly impulse and every sense of duty if I allowed the aspersions of the message to pass unnoticed.

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WHITE AND BLACK LABOR AND SLAVERY

The advocates of Slavery as a blessing, or a natural necessity of society, are sometimes reduced to strange arguments, revolting to our idea, that all Labor is honorable. One of the latest phases of this advocacy is that "all Laboring Men ought to be Slaves," and it is developed in the Richmond Enquirer, the most influential administration paper of the Union and long the organ of the Junta, under the venerable Mr. Ritchie. We invite the attention of the free laborers of the North and West—those who have increased so wonderfully the resources of our country—to the following argument of the Enquirer, to show that the principle of Slavery does not depend upon difference of complexion. Read it, and then ask yourselves how you like this new indication of the workings of Democracy, which will make the owners of farms and plantations the aristocracy of our country, and all who labor, their serfs, vassals and slaves! Workingmen of Pennsylvania, how do you like this new democratic doctrine, as announced by the Richmond Enquirer?

"Until recently, the defence of slavery has labored under great difficulties, because its apologists, for they were mere apologists, took half-way grounds. They confined the defence of slavery to mere negro slavery; thereby giving up the slavery principle, admitting other forms of slavery to be wrong, and yielding up the authority of the Bible, and of the history, practices, and experience of mankind. Human experience, showing the universal success of slave society, and the universal failure of free society, was unavailable to them, because they were precluded from employing it, by admitting slavery in the abstract to be wrong. The defence of mere negro slavery involved them in a still greater difficulty. The laws of all the Southern States justified the holding white men in slavery; provided, through the mother, they were descended, however remotely, from a negro slave. The bright mulattoes, according to their theory, were wrongfully held in slavery. The line of descent, however, is now changed, and the North is now completely covered and dumb as an oyster. The South now maintains that slavery is right, natural and necessary. It shows that all divine, and almost all human authority, justifies it. The South further charges that the little experiment of free society in Western Europe has been, from the beginning, a cruel failure, and that symptoms of failure are abundant in our North. While it is far more obvious that negroes should be slaves than whites, for they are only fit to labor, not to direct; yet the principle of slavery is itself right, and does not depend on difference of complexion. Difference of race, lineage, of language, of habits and customs, all tend to render the institution more natural and durable; and altho' slaves have been generally white, still the masters and slaves have generally been of different national descent. Moses and Aristotle, the earliest historians, are both authorities in favor of this difference of race, but not of color."

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA

—Publication Fund.—The Historical Society of this Commonwealth, whose exertions have been for many years directed to the collection of important matters in the local and general history of our State, have now adopted measures to preserve in a durable form the results of their researches, and to present them, from time to time, to the public. Acting upon the suggestion of the venerable Charles Miner—able, zealous and successful investigator of Pennsylvania history—the Society has organized a Publication Fund, to be composed of subscriptions of twenty dollars each, from persons in any part of the State, on payment of which, the subscriber is entitled to receive a copy of all the publications of the Society during his or her life. There is no State in the Union, whose local history possesses more varied interest and valuable information than our own; and no where can a more correct record of it be found than in the annals of the Historical Society. A laudable pride in the progress and growth of Pennsylvania, and a desire to have her annals correctly transmitted to posterity, should prompt every citizen in the State to second the endeavors of the Society. The Publication Fund already amounts to nine thousand dollars, and is rapidly increasing; and the first work—the "History of Braddock's Expedition"—now issued, has met with the most flattering success. The object of the Society is to obtain not only the history of the State at large, but that of every county in it, so that those who thus become subscribers to the Publication Fund, will receive, at a very cheap rate, a complete compendium of all remarkable biographical and genealogical facts, both of general and local interest. This measure is one worthy of support, and we hope many will be found in our own county, to aid in an enterprise which cannot fail to be productive of great usefulness. Letters containing subscriptions may be addressed to the "Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia."

TERMS.

THE JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, in advance, for ONE DOLLAR and FIFTY CENTS per annum in advance, or TWO DOLLARS monthly per year.

Advertisements inserted at fifty cents per square, for the first, and twenty-five cents for each additional insertion. A liberal deduction made to those who advertise by the quarter, or year.

The Terms will be strictly adhered to.

No paper discontinued without payment of arrears, unless at the option of the publisher.

New Advertisements

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—The Temperance Society will hold their Monthly Meeting on Monday Evening, February 18th, at 7 o'clock, in the Court House. The public is invited to attend. G. PHILIP GUTCH, Feb. 6, 1856.

RAIL ROAD MEETING.—The Clearfield County friendly to the location of the proposed Tyrone, Clearfield and Clearfield Railroad, are requested to meet in the Court House on Wednesday evening of the approaching week. MANY Clearfield, February 6, 1856.

HARRISBURG, JANUARY 23.
CLEARFIELD COUNTY.—Application has been made by the Board of Directors of the County of the School Districts in Clearfield, stating their desire to increase the Salary of the County Superintendent of said county, you are respectfully requested to meet in Convention at the Court House in Clearfield, on Saturday the 23d day of February, 1856, at one o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose above stated, according to the terms of the eighth section of the Supplement to the School Law, approved the 8th day of July, 1855. G. C. CURTIS, Super. of Common Schools, Feb. 6, 1856.

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Messrs. Winans & Co. have been in Russia some ten or fifteen years, building, stocking and keeping in perfect order the St. Petersburg and Moscow Railroad. If we remember aright, though we are not certain, they built the bridge across the Neva, at the former city which is so often mentioned by travellers as a beautiful specimen of workmanship.

MINISTER TO ENGLAND.—The Hon. Geo. M. Dallas has been tendered the post of Minister to England, which will be vacated by Mr. Buchanan on the 12th instant.

S. B. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., FEBRUARY 6, 1856.

COMPLIMENTARY DINNER.

On the evening of the 30th ult., a complimentary dinner was given, at Hemphill's Hotel, by a large number of the citizens of our borough, to the Hon. Geo. R. BARRETT, on the eve of his departure to the 22d Judicial District, on the Bench of which he has recently been called to preside. The assemblage was large and respectable, and the entire affair passed off in a manner highly creditable to all parties concerned. After partaking of a bountiful collation, which reflected great credit on the host and hostess, and to which all did ample justice, WM. ALEXANDER, Esq., was called upon to preside over the "feast of reason and the flow of soul." L. J. Crans, Esq., in a few appropriate remarks, then proposed "the health of Hon. George R. Barrett, the distinguished guest of the evening," which toast was drunk with much enthusiasm by all present. Judge Barrett responded in a feeling and eloquent address. He alluded to the time when, as a boy of fourteen, he worked upon the turnpike roads of this county; to his first purchase, with the money thus realized, of a suit of clothes, of "salt and pepper cassinet;" then traced the history and progress of the county from the time when the latest news were received by a so-called weekly mail, which, however, only arrived semi-occasionally, to the present period, when, not satisfied with a daily mail and news not forty-eight hours from the metropolis of the State, we are looking forward to the completion of a railroad through our borough, to connect Philadelphia with the great trade of the Lakes. He urged upon his friends to persevere in securing the success of this great enterprise, so important to the interests of their country. He concluded by advertising in feeling terms to the separation that was about to take place, at least for a time, and remarked that wherever he might be called—in whatever locality his lot might be cast—he would ever turn with the fondest emotions to the friends of his youth and to the green spot of his nativity among the blue Alleghenies and beneath the tall pines of Clearfield.

After the Judge had concluded, H. B. Swoope, Esq., arose and very appropriately alluded to a distinguished friend and fellow citizen of the guest of the evening, remarking that together they had commenced the battle of life, and together they had advanced in the estimation of the public and to places of honor and trust in the Government; that both were alike esteemed for their private worth and public services, and that while the one had been called, by the suffrages of a portion of the citizens of Pennsylvania, to preside on the Bench of a distant judicial district, and this too, to render the compliment more flattering, in opposition to one who had occupied a seat on the Supreme Bench of the Commonwealth, the other has recently received, at the hands of the Legislature of his native State, the highest honor which can be conferred on one of her citizens, that of representing her on the floor of the U. S. Senate. He proposed, "Hon. Wm. Bigler, the friend of our guest, a citizen of Clearfield, and U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania." The toast met with a hearty response.

After the above toast had been drunk, Judge Barrett proposed "the speedy completion of the Tyrone, Clearfield and Erie Railroad," which was appropriately responded to, at his request, by Mr. Swoope, who concluded by giving, as a toast, "the President of the United States," remarking that it was a matter of congratulation that, on convivial occasions like the present, all political differences and animosities could be laid aside. Mr. Crans followed with a toast to "the Governor of Pennsylvania," after which Judge Barrett gave "the Schools of Clearfield." Mr. Campbell, Principal of the Clearfield Institute, made a pertinent response, giving "the Committee of Arrangements." Gen. A. M. Hills responded on behalf of the committee, and gave "the Parting of Friends—its scenes awaken regret, not entirely unaccompanied by joy. As it fans into flame the genial glow of friendship, it reminds us that we all are social beings."

Mr. Cutler gave "the continued health and happiness of the chairman, Wm. Alexander, Esq.," whose response was received with great applause. A gentleman present, alluding to the sumptuous entertainment of which all had partaken, toasted "our host and hostess," to which Mr. Hemphill briefly responded. "The evening having been given, Mr. McEnally made a few eloquent and forcible remarks, after which Mr. Swoope observed that the committee had some business necessary to change the order of proceeding proposed after the toast to the Bar, they were to have had music to the tune of Dundy, ("Dun-dee") but as that gentleman was absent he would propose "The Press—may we have one Row Moore?" to which we endeavored to respond, and gave "Success to the raftsmen of Clearfield." Our neighbor, Mr. Moore, responded very pertinently, giving "the workingmen and mechanics of Clearfield." One of the company gave "The Ladies—God bless them," to which Robert J. Wallace responded, whose remarks were received with thunders of applause. Dr. R. V. Wilson toasted "Mr. Wallace, wishing that he might cultivate the acquaintance of the ladies as successfully as he had cultivated his wit,"

and splendid assortment of Mens' and Children's Dress Goods. MUSLIN, at 5 cents per yard, at Messrs' cheap cash store. J. P. GOSWAMI, Proprietor. MANTILLAS, a large lot of Ladies' and Children's, at 12 1/2 cents. DR. HILLS, can always be found at the...