

The Journal

BY S. J. ROW.

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MORNING.

How gently breaks the drowsy morn,
How calm, and how serene,
And hushed, and still all nature seems,
Beneath the day's first beam.
The eastern heavens are all aglow,
And soon the glorious sun
Bursts forth in majesty arrayed,
And, lo! the day's begun!
Now from their nests the little birds
Come forth with songs of joy,
And one melodious hymn of praise,
Their tuneful throats employ.
Thus after death's long dreamless sleep,
May we in joy arise
And sing with angel choirs above
The songs of Paradise.

Mr. Row—Will you please publish the following chapter (V.) from an article written by the Rev. ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE, D. D., of Danville, Kentucky, and published in the 'Danville Quarterly Review.' Your neighbors of the 'Clearfield Republican' having published the four preceding chapters, I deem it but justice to the author, that the public should be permitted to read his concluding remarks. By giving them room in the 'Journal,' you will oblige, Your friend, JUSTICE.

From the Danville Quarterly Review.

Our Country—Its Peril—Its Deliverance.

FRANKLIN PIERCE, D. D.
V. I. We have said, on a previous page, that the revolution in the seceded States would not stop where it now is, and that the course it would hereafter take, depended upon causes in some degree appreciable now; of which causes we enumerated those which appeared to us most important in the production of such results as would restore these States to their former position in the nation. Amongst them, the conduct of the Federal Government towards the States—according as it might be firm and yet temperate, or as it might be vacillating and timid, was enumerated as a decided element of the future. No one can doubt that this is true, or fail to experience great anxiety on the subject. We feel no disposition to speak confidently about proceedings of the general government not yet adequately explained; nor, under any circumstances, to judge the President harshly. We consider Mr. Buchanan to be situated just in that manner, that if he saves his country, posterity will forgive him much, and place his name high on the roll of history; but that, if, either by his own fault, or by the fatal temper of the times, his administration is made the term of his country's grand career, he must be classed with the greatest victims of misfortune. Few have presided at any more difficult hour than he has done—few have been so illustrious—and that threaten to be so ignominious. Apparently the sport of a Cabinet divided into factions, of which one was irresolute, another neither loyal to him nor to the country, and the isolated members without authority; the use made of the national administration seems to have been to promote the interest of the leadership, until the President found himself with no alternative but to sacrifice either his official duty and his personal honor, or at a most perilous moment, to reconstruct his Cabinet on the basis of one or two faithful and able men, the remnant of his old advisers. There may be some ground for difference of opinion as to the probable result, if the same conduct had been pursued by the administration from the beginning, as has since the reconstruction of the Cabinet. Nothing short of complete success, in his own previous conduct, can now avert from the President, the stern condemnation of posterity. And the secession party, prompt, diligent, and sagacious, after securing from Mr. Buchanan the utterance of such opinions, and the acquiescence in such proceedings, as rendered their first organized movements safe from interruption; and after treating all national rights that stood in the way of the secession, as nullities, and all national property in their reach as lawful plunder; are now diligently engaged in propagating the sentiment, that all attempts of the nation even to expire with decency, much less to defend its dignity, its honor, its authority, its military posts, or its property, should be esteemed outrages on sovereign States—and be condemned as acts of useless folly that could lead only to bloodshed; seeing that the premises are done, and all composition is impossible. At this critical moment, a signal change manifests itself in the bosom of the party in the North, which resists all fair settlement, and yet dreads popular revolution there. As long as threats of violence were particularly empty and insulting, they were hurled at the South. Now, when their disloyal hopes point in another direction, the method they take to avert the coming reaction which may save the country, is to take in vehemence against what they are pleased to designate as corrupt members of the nation, first deluded and then disgraced, can be paralyzed—and the whole South driven into secession—the extreme party at the North, and the extreme party at the South, each gains its special ends; and the mass of the people every where, and especially in the great Central States, may, at their leisure, witness the reality of a situation fatal and disastrous to them—which it would have been far easier for them to have prevented, than it will be to correct. In short, it is to deter the national government from every act which can tend to restore the Supremacy of the Constitution, and the integrity of the nation, that they cry against what they call coercion, is substituted for the cry against what they called oppression, in the first stages of the revolt.

2. It is deplorable, in every stage and act of this sad drama, how an almost preternatural ingenuity of error has trifled with the noblest impulses of the people, and with the simplest truths which support all our institutions. Let the dominant party in South Carolina start with the political falsehood, that the people of that State are not citizens of the United States, except through the constitution and amendment of that State; and let the National Administration start with the corresponding political falsehood, that the supreme law of the land cannot be enforced towards the people of South Carolina, contrary to the wishes and acts of that dominant party; and let both parties concur in the additional political falsehood, that the ruin of society is better than the risk of coercion with any body in enforcing the laws: then, of course, nullification, secession, sedition, recognition, anarchy—are inevitable products of the organization of society, and public order, and regulated liberty, and the security of property and life become more and

more impossible as the organization of society becomes more and more perfect. We pointed out, on a previous page—when exposing the perfidy of the pretext resorted to in justifying the conduct of dominant parties in some of the free States, touching the rendition of fugitive slaves—the simple and obvious refutation, founded in the double citizenship of the people of the United States; and here the refutation is just as clear, and is founded on the same truth. By the express terms, as well as by the very nature of the Federal Constitution, a secession ordinance in the South is as totally void as a personal liberty law in the North possibly can be. The Federal Government has no more need to deal with the South Carolina convention, in executing the post office laws, the revenue laws, or any other laws—than it has to deal with the Massachusetts Legislature in executing the fugitive slave law; and there is no more legal necessity, nor any more logical consistency, in attributing all lack of power to *coerce a State*, in one case than the other. There is no need, nor any power, to *coerce a State* in either case; but in both cases the need was urgent, and the power was complete, to execute the laws of the United States upon every citizen of the United States, whatever relation he might happen to occupy towards any one of the States; and to enforce those laws against all wrong doers. Nor is there any considerable arising out of the nature of the form of the opposition, that may be made to the execution of the supreme law, which can go farther than to address itself to the sound discretion of the national government, in the way of determining the most proper and effectual, and at the same time the least arbitrary, perious, and destructive method of overcoming the resistance that is made. If the President, in the exercise of his discretion, allow millions of dollars worth of national property in buildings, in cash, in munitions of war, to be seized and held by citizens of the United States in avowed revolt against the general government; if he permits them to take forcible possession of the national fortresses, and hold them in armed hostility to the nation; if he permits the officers and soldiers of the army of the United States, to be taken in the capital of the nation, and by hostile commanders as captured enemies; if he permits armies to be organized, munitions of war to be collected, batteries to be directed against the national fortresses; if he permits the flag of the nation to be torn down from the public edifices and fortresses, and hostile flags to be planted on them—nay, permits that proud emblem of our national unity and force to be fired on with impunity, when it covers an army against the nation; if he allows the mail to be broken open and the contents thereof to be pillored; if he permits the force of the government itself to be tampered with; the foreign commerce of the country to be interrupted and the revenue from it seized; the internal commerce to be menaced by batteries erected under State authority on our great water courses; if, to add no more, he permits ambassadors from secession conventions and assemblies to menace him with war, and to threaten to invade our territory, plotting the military occupation of the Federal City, to go unpunished; it really appears to us that the most nervous secessionist might consider the question of coercion, as being about as offensive to the President as to himself. Every man who has any remaining loyalty to the nation, or any hope or desire for the restoration of the seceding States to the confederacy; must see that what is meant by the *only ground of coercion is the interest of secession, and that what is meant in fact, that the Federal government must be terrified or seduced into complete co-operation with the revolution, which it was its most binding duty to have used all its power and influence to prevent.*

3. We believe it is the desire of the American people that the present revolution should be brought to such a conclusion that the seceding States shall all be restored to their position as the nation, and that such a settlement of existing difficulties shall be made, as will effectually and peacefully secure this result. In order to that, it is impossible for the nation to permit anything to be done by the general government, which will take for granted that the state of exaggerated and disloyal opinion either in the extreme North or the extreme South, is irrevocably fixed as a final and sovereign expression. On the contrary, what the nation must take for granted, is that the masses of the English people begins to be heard. The following is an extract of a letter received in New York from a member of a large manufacturing firm in Birmingham. The letter is dated on the 24th of May: "We can assure you that we are filled with conflicting feelings by the sad events which are now occurring in your country; with sorrow at the contemplation of the dire catastrophe of civil war, which, according to the latest news from America, seems inevitable; but with pride and pleasure by the noble and enthusiastic patriotism of the people of the North in response to the call for troops by the President. Our hopes and confidence are centered in the North; with her success civilization is sure to progress rapidly. But what a gloomy future would the success of the South ensure for humanity! God forbid it!"

By latest New Orleans papers we gather that the chief amusements there are paying ten dollars per barrel for flour, three per cent a month for money, lamenting the loss of ice, fighting the mosquitoes, and hunting abolitionists. We presume, as John Phoenix once said of Cairo, that "the gay season will shortly open with great eclat, commencing with small pox, followed with the cholera, and ending with yellow fever."

wreck of our institutions should exhibit the principles of constitutional liberty—in contrast with every aspect of anarchy—and in all their unalterable force and beauty. Let our ruin be the thousandth proof of the violence of human passions, and the instability of human hopes; let it not be a damning evidence against constitutional government. To us nothing appears more certain, than that looking to either result, the nation has no necessity more imperative, as means to any end, than that the Federal Government—instead of shrinking from its true position on the one hand, or resorting to needless violence on the other—should accept its true mission as the representative of the nation, and so to a great extent master of the situation, and pilot the ark in which such transcendent treasures are embarked, courageously amidst the howling waves. God will bring it to the right haven: for the prayers of many hundreds of thousands of his children—let it be unanswered before his face.

4. It is from a single point of view that we have conducted this exposition, and it is in no one single result, that we have directed it. The point of view is that of one steadily beholding the imminent and deadly peril of his country—nay, its ruin, already in some degree accomplished, and hastening to be complete; and the single result developed, is the all-salvation of the nation, the whole country. Many topics have, therefore, been passed in silence, which, from any other point of view, or in expounding any other result, would have required careful treatment; and many other topics eminently pertinent here, have been omitted, because we have already discussed them on a recent occasion. It is of the last importance, that we should not be deceived by appearances, or misled either by our hopes or our terrors. The storm that is raging around us, the hand that is alone competent to grasp and to crush every element of disorder—that voice has not yet spoken, that hand has not yet put forth its strength; it is the voice and the hand of the *great nation*. It is time for it to speak—a time for it to act. If we may dare to trust all the lessons of the past, it will be true to itself—true to every one who is faithful to it. In that case we are safe; though we may suffer much and long before the end is reached. Our civilization, in its present form, is the growth of nearly a century—the growth of two centuries and a half on this continent—the growth of all preceding ages in the old world, before its best inhabitants came hither, to construct society afresh out of all the treasures of the past. The gigantic oaks of the forest are not planted more deeply—the everlasting mountains have not a surer foundation—than our American Civilization. Let the nation stir itself as a giant, waking from his slumber. Let the voice of God be heard amongst us, as the voice of many waters, and as the voice of a great thunder. Let us not hold our peace, let us not rest, till the peril is overpassed, that we should be termed forsaken and our land be termed Desolate—nor till our country be as a crown of glory in the hand of the Lord, and as a royal diadem in the hand of our God!

A GOOD STORY.—The Charlestonians tell a good story about their own expense, which well illustrates the want of discipline. A company was keeping guard at the Arsenal. The Colonel of the Regiment passing by, saw the sentinel inattentive to his duty. He took away his gun, then entered the Arsenal. A subordinate officer was concocting a cocktail. "Where is the Captain?" the Colonel asked. "Up stairs." "Please say to him that I want to see him." "Well, after I take a drink," said the subordinate. After swallowing his toddy, he went up stairs to the Captain. "The Colonel is down stairs, and wants to see you, Captain."

"Well, if he wants to see me more than I do him, just tell him to walk up," said the Captain. The Colonel went up stairs, and found the Captain taking things easy. "Sir, you ought to be drilling your company. Your sentinel don't know how to do his duty, and I took his gun from him."

"Well, I dare say he will be much obliged to you, I reckon he was tired carrying it."

A HITCH IN SECESSION.—Governor Brown assures the people of Georgia that he has watched the case of Greiner, who was arrested in Philadelphia on a charge of aiding the enemies of the government, and if he is hanged, the valiant Governor will retaliate by hanging two citizens of such Northern State as shall hang one of the South. The Savannah Republican, commenting upon the announcement, reminds the Governor "that the President of the Confederate States alone possesses the power to act in the premises." (Oh, no, Mr. Republican, you are entirely in error. The Governor has secured from the Confederate States on this subject, and will exercise the supreme authority of the State. Perhaps the next case that may arise, he will allow the Confederate government to manage. There is nothing like State rights. "In those days there was no king in Israel, and every man did that which was right in his own eyes.")

THE VOICE OF THE ENGLISH PEOPLE.—The voice of the masses of the English people begins to be heard. The following is an extract of a letter received in New York from a member of a large manufacturing firm in Birmingham. The letter is dated on the 24th of May: "We can assure you that we are filled with conflicting feelings by the sad events which are now occurring in your country; with sorrow at the contemplation of the dire catastrophe of civil war, which, according to the latest news from America, seems inevitable; but with pride and pleasure by the noble and enthusiastic patriotism of the people of the North in response to the call for troops by the President. Our hopes and confidence are centered in the North; with her success civilization is sure to progress rapidly. But what a gloomy future would the success of the South ensure for humanity! God forbid it!"

MATRIMONIAL INFELICITIES.

"My dear," I said to the lady who was seated opposite me at the breakfast table, and who had the good fortune to be my wife, "if there be one thing I dislike more than another, it is to receive a cup of coffee that looks as if it had been sipped from before it reached my hands. Have I not asked you to fill my cup within an eighth of an inch of the rim, and not give it to me half or three-quarters full?"

"You are as particular as an old bachelor," the estimable lady replied, "and if I had known it before I married you this day would not have seen me your wife. There, sir, is your cup of coffee. I hope it will suit you."

"Good gracious!" I exclaimed, as I took the cup, now "you have managed to ruin it over. You must certainly be aware that if there be one thing I dislike more than another, it is to find slops in my saucer."

"Well, if you will insist upon my filling the cup, you must expect that sometimes I shall spill it over; besides, your finding fault with me does no good, but makes me nervous, and causes my hand to tremble, so that I only wonder that there is any coffee left in the cup. But here is a clean saucer, in place of the one you have."

Having affected this important change, I tasted the contents of my cup. It was evident to me that there was no sugar in it. I tasted again to make certain of the fact. Then I said to her:

"You have neglected to put sugar in my coffee. If there be one thing I dislike more than another, it is coffee unsweetened."

"I am certain," replied my estimable spouse, "that I did sweeten it. I don't think you have stirred it."

"But I know I have," I answered. "Not with your spoon," said the provoking woman, "for it is perfectly dry; perhaps, however, you used your fork."

"Bah!" was all the answer I vouchsafed to this remark.

"Now, I declare," I said, after having stirred and sipped my coffee, "you have made it too sweet. If there be one thing I dislike more than another, it is to have my coffee taste like syrup."

"Let me put more milk with it then!" said the obliging woman.

"No, I thank you," I replied, "I don't care to have my stomach turned into a dairy. It is there be one thing I dislike more than another, it is milk. I gave up milk diet when I cut my first teeth."

"It is to be hoped that you will give up the habit of fault-finding, which you possess in an eminent degree, when you come to cut your wisdom teeth, though no one can tell when that will be."

THE JOURNAL.

SUMMARY OF WAR NEWS.

JUNE 10.—A man named Faucit, was captured by Provost Marshall Medler, when about to leave Alexandria in a suspicious hack with a negro driver. Important papers were found in the negro's boots and sewed up in the cushions, and from papers found upon Mr. Faucit, and in his house, it was evident that he had been regularly communicating information of the movements of our troops to the traitors at Manassas Junction, and in return bringing instructions to the secret Secessionists who have not yet left. Most of the letters found upon the negro were written from Manassas, and many contained appeals to their friends to remove from Alexandria as soon as possible. This man Faucit has been receiving passes regularly from the provost marshal under the guise of being a Union man. From the letters thus captured, it is certain that a regular system is kept up by which all the doings of the Administration and the army are forwarded South and placed in the hands of Jeff. Davis and his Cabinet.

The vote on secession in Tennessee disappointed the hopes of Confederate leaders. A large Union vote was polled both in Middle and East Tennessee. In Middle Tennessee, the Hon. Wm. H. Polk, a commander of a home regiment, is making a fine stand for the Union. He cordially acts with Governor Johnson, who has almost unanimously carried the eastern portion of the State. At Knoxville, (East Tennessee,) the Unionists are fully armed for war, and only waiting for the assistance of the Federal authorities. They expect speedily aid through Kentucky. If Governor Johnson does not assume his place in the Senate on the 4th of July, it will be because of his necessary presence as commander-in-chief of the home forces. He is fully alive to the responsibility of his position, and exhibits a Jacksonian will, courage, and determination. A number of large balloons have been prepared for the use of the Government during the war. One of these, under the direction of Mr. James Allen, of the Rhode Island Regiment, was inflated yesterday, at the corner of Massachusetts avenue and Third street, and moved to the camp of the R. I. Regiment, then under orders to hold themselves ready to march. The balloon was used to obtain views of the position and movements of the army.

The rebels crossed the river at Mercersville, on Saturday night, and attempted to seize some canal boats with 800 barrels of flour, but failed in consequence of the Sharpsburg Home Guards, being stationed there. The Guards, under Captains Settler and Hewitt, drove them back to Mercersville, above Shepherdstown. The Virginians burnt three canal boats and destroyed two locks. Important advices from Mr. Dayton represent the aspect of American affairs before the French Courts as exceedingly flattering to the United States Government. The Emperor, who has perhaps a more accurate understanding of our national affairs than any other crowned head in Europe, has no idea of recognizing the secession States. It is generally believed in posted circles that the prompt action of the State Department in regard to the jeopardized mission to Vienna has secured a better understanding, and that the Hon. Anson Burlingame will not come home.

It is now understood that General Cadwalader was relieved of his command in Baltimore for the purpose of taking the more responsible command of the expedition to Harper's Ferry, which began its movement on Saturday night.

JUNE 11.—It is supposed by some, that the rebels will not make a desperate fight until they reach Richmond. There will, of course, be skirmishes at Manassas Junction, and other places, but the bloody battle will be fought near Richmond. They will be compelled to retreat to this point by the overpowering Federal force, but a desperate resistance will then have to be made, or their cause is lost.

Arlington Heights was to have been attacked last night; and it is said, that a large force of rebel cavalry, infantry, and artillery had been within two miles, but for some cause not known, withdrew again. The Federal forces were in readiness to repel them. The Indiana Zouaves reached Cumberland, Maryland, without any trouble. No Secessionists were seen, and the people of Cumberland are friendly. The railroad is clear between Cumberland and Wheeling, and trains are running. An agent from Gov. Curtin, is at Washington, with new blue uniforms for the 4th and 5th Pennsylvania regiments, provided by the State. Many of these brave fellows were most sadly in need of them, and to all they will be welcome.

The Surveyor of customs at Evansville, Indiana, has informed the owners of Steamers, to have to the completion of provisions to Smithfield and Paducah, Ky., in accordance with the instructions of the Government, and prohibited.

It is reported at Frederick, that much disaffection exists among the Kentuckians on the Maryland Heights, and the rumor is current that, in a few days they intend displaying the Stars and Stripes, and probably desert in a body. About twenty-five canal boats were destroyed by the rebels at Harper's Ferry, to prevent them being used to transport the advancing column from Chambersburg across the Potomac.

Many delegates are on their way to the Wheeling Convention, to form a Provisional Government. Quite a number of counties east of the Alleghenies are represented. Gen. Scott will not make an important attack until the fortifications around the Capitol are entirely completed and the guns mounted. The work is progressing rapidly. It is asserted, the rebels troops have been withdrawn from the Point of Rocks, below Harper's Ferry, and that they are now with main body at the latter place. Recruits for the Confederate army are becoming scarce, and two dollars is now offered for each one brought to the recruiting office. From the best available sources it is believed that the entire Secession force in Virginia, is between 50,000 and 60,000. The Charleston Mercury of the 6th, reports that a privateer had captured, off Georgetown, a Portland brig valued at \$40,000. It is said, that Beauregard has a force of twenty thousand men under his command, at Manassas Junction. Col. Magruder, formerly of the U. S. Army, is the commander of the rebels at Bethel.

fast, and I am not going to be provoked just as I am finishing."

"I am sure I don't wish to provoke you," my wife said, in a most innocent and aggrieved manner.

"But you certainly do provoke me," I replied.

"Then I am sorry for it," she answered, in a softening tone, "for such was not my intention."

I looked across the table at my wife; something like a tear rolled down her cheek.

"Goodness!" I whispered to myself, "I have made my wife weep. What—a what—a brute I am."

Then speaking aloud, I exclaimed: "Darling!" "Well," was her calm reply. "Do you know?" I continued, "that if there be one thing I dislike more than another, it is a tear."