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THE NEW PARTY DODGE—STAND BY THE OLD FLAG.

We observe that an effort is being made in different quarters in this State to organize a new party, under the name of the "Union party."

The leaders in this movement are either the avowed and bitter enemies of the Democratic party, or its secret foes, who have for years past been engaged in the work of disorganization.

We warn Democrats against being misled by this scheme of the Republican leaders to escape responsibility for their misdeeds, and to perpetuate the disastrous rule of the party now in power.

It is not surprising that they should endeavor to conceal their transgressions under the regalia of a new organization, for that would be characteristic of a party which changes its name and its principles periodically—but we shall be surprised if Democrats are duped by the machinations of their wily enemies.

If the Republican party and the Chicago platform had not become so odious to the people we would have nothing of the organization of a new party. That its leaders have become satisfied that their short, brilliant and fatal career is already run affords gratifying evidence of a great reaction in public sentiment.

They are ready and anxious to abandon it, shows their settled determination to support another election. Will the Democrats help them to repair its shattered fortunes?

The last and only hope of the country is in the maintenance of the Democratic organization. Bitter experience has already sickened the people of Republican domination.

That party has been in power four short months, and within that short period our national prosperity has been destroyed, business has been paralyzed, civil war rages, the incompetency of our rulers has caused the humiliating defeat of the Federal army, and the future presents the terrible prospect of fruitless war, crushing taxation, and the utter prostration of every industrial pursuit which renders a people prosperous and happy.

Such are the consequences of the triumph of a party that refused to comprehend the whole country, and insisted upon forcing narrow sectional issues into the Administration of the General Government.

The evils which it contributed to bring upon the country are aggravated by the dishonesty of its leaders, who divert a large share of the money, wrung from the people for the maintenance of the Government, into their own private pockets.

Blundering and plundering is the order of the day. Disaster in the field and corruption among the rulers are the visible fruits of the administration of a party that promised peace and prosperity to the country.

Democrats are now asked to rescue the Republican party from the swift destruction to which it is now rushing, and to contribute to its perpetuity by uniting with its leaders in the formation of a new party based upon pretended devotion to the Union.

They will catch at no such glittering device. The Democratic party has been sneered at as a "Union-saving" organization, and it will wear the epithet, intended as a reproach, as a badge of honor.

Let the salvation of the Union be henceforward, as heretofore, its cardinal principle.

At the call of the Government, Democrats entered the ranks of the army in the proportion of two to one of their opponents to aid in the prosecution of a war which they had no hand in inaugurating, and which they strove by all peaceful means to avert.

And how have they been required for their loyalty to the Government? By insult and derision—by denunciation as secessionists and traitors—by studied exclusion from public position.

Let them now encourage this scheme to save the Republican party from the responsibility of its transgressions, by co-operating in the formation of a new party, and they will discover that they are used to cover up the defections of wily and artful enemies, and to impart a fresh lease of power to the authors of our troubles.

No—the Democratic party must take a decided stand for the Constitution, the Union and the laws. Unless this is done the very foundation of public liberty will be undermined, and power be wrested from the public and vested absolutely in our rulers, who may go on blundering and plundering until misgovernment and despotism shall have accomplished the total destruction of our constitutional form of government.

When the laws are openly disregarded, the Constitution boldly trampled upon, freedom of speech and the press assailed, Senators and Representatives threatened and denounced in Congress because they dare to protest against these usurpations of power; when a consolidated government is advocated by the President and Cabinet Ministers; when to stand up for the Constitution and the inalienable rights of

the States and the people is to be a traitor, it is time to inquire where we are drifting?—time for the Democratic party to take a firm and decided stand in defence of constitutional liberty.

We utter what we know to be the prevailing sentiment among the Democrats of Pennsylvania when we counsel them to stand by their organization in a spirit of patriotic devotion to the Constitution and the Union.

Let a clear, distinct, unmistakable issue be made against the usurpations, the blunderings and plunderings of the party in power.

Show our rulers that while Democrats will sustain the Government they will not endorse its misdeeds and corruption.

Let the despised "Union-savers" rally to the defence of the Constitution, nominate candidates for the Legislature, and the people are ready to come to their support.—*Patriot and Union.*

JUDGE MASON'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

From Judge Mason's letter, accepting the Democratic nomination for Governor of Iowa, we make the following extracts bearing upon our present troubles:—

The remedies best adapted to the curing or preventing any disease, either national or individual, are those which are most in harmony with the law of the patient's existence.

Were our government formed in blood and violence, we might rationally resort solely to the same principles for its preservation.

But as the Union was the result of compromise and consent, how can it be restored or preserved by violence, which is so radical a departure from the fundamental laws of its being?

If the difficulties in which we are now enveloped are merely of a mob-like, riotous, or insurrectionary character, they may rightfully and successfully be suppressed by the strong arm of power.

The Constitution and the law both contemplate such a course and have made due provision therefor.

But if the present disturbance is the uprising of a whole people against what they deem injustice and oppression; if it is the voice of one-third of the sovereign parties to our present Constitution claiming the rights of securing the happiness of their citizens by changing the form of their government in accordance, as they contend, with the principle made sacred and unquestionable in our own great Declaration of Independence, can it be the dictate of sound political wisdom to resort in the first instance to naked, arbitrary, downright coercion, however unjustifiable may be the act of the

insurrection, that can be safely and effectually quelled by the sole application of military power, has never risen to a level with the difficulties now surrounds us.

He is not the statesman that the present condition of the country demands. When armed resistance has assumed such proportions as to embrace an empire in geographical extent; when it has become organized into a regular Government, with all its Departments filled and in full operation; when it is regarded and treated by foreign nations, and even by ourselves, as entitled to all the rights and privileges of a legitimate party; when the magnitude of that resistance is such as to justify the Executive in disregarding all the safeguards with which the Constitution of his country had promised to protect the liberty, the property and the rights of the citizen, in war as well as in peace; when it calls for authority to create an army equal in number to the one-fourth part of all the enrolled militia of all the loyal States, and the creation of a debt greater than ever incurred in a single year by any nation on earth; when all this is true, are we prepared to follow the counsels of those who speak of the difficulty as a mere ordinary outbreak of popular dissatisfaction and who would treat it accordingly? The disease is not a mere surface tumor that can be cured by the application of the knife or the cauterizing iron.

Constitutional treatment can alone restore the patient to its pristine health and vigor.

All attempts at concession and compromise should be exhausted before the strength and resources of the North are strained to their utmost tension to carry slaughter and devastation throughout the length and breadth of the South.

Fully convinced that the Union, such as it has been, can never be restored or preserved by force alone, that the disaffection of the South has attained proportions and consistency which forbids it being crushed out by mere military power, however great; learning from history that all wise rulers, however arbitrary, have always done much to pacify the demands of those engaged in any wide-spread revolution before resorting to harsher measures, and that those who have been so unwise as to refuse all concession to the popular demand except as it was forced upon them, have generally paid dearly for their obstinacy; I feel it an imperative duty to use every legitimate effort in my power to induce the government of my country to take that course which I most religiously believe to be the only one that can ever prove satisfactory or successful.

Conciliation and union are every day growing more difficult; but still I do not deem the effort hopeless. Politicians seem to have exhausted their power; the only hope now is in the people. The voters of this State should have an opportunity to express their wishes on this momentous question. It may produce an effect both here and elsewhere.

As I do not engage in this canvass from motives of personal ambition, I shall meet with calmness the result, whatever it may be. If defeated my regrets shall be for my country.—The important consequences will fall upon others equally with myself. But if we shall prove successful, I shall indulge the cheering hope that this success will prove the harbinger of a general reaction which may still restore our distracted country to its former Union, prosperity and glory.

Yours, very truly,
CHAS. MASON.

HIGH TAXES AND LOW WAGES.

The burdens of taxation are increasing, and the wages of working people are decreasing. These facts will not be denied, and the result none can foretell. They throw over the future a gloomy prospect, and provoke the enquiry as to the causes.

It will not be forgotten that our State Legislature appropriated \$3,500,000 for war purposes; besides legislating out of the State Treasury many millions more for the benefit of two soulless railroad companies.

Then a law was passed to increase the State taxes yearly *two and one half mills*, to pay the interest on the war loan; and another law was passed to authorize the County Commissioners and Associate Judges, to increase the County taxes to pay for the support of the families of absent volunteers.

This additional tax programme is not for one year only, but for many years—with the certainty of a like increase being made the same annually as long as the war continues, and corrupt legislation is tolerated for the benefit of railroad speculators.

Next we see Congress pass a tax bill providing for the raising of \$20,000,000 as an additional revenue for defraying the expenses of the government.

Pennsylvania's quota of the tax is \$1,946,719. Direct tax shall be laid on the value of all lands and lots of ground, with their improvements and dwelling houses, which several articles subject to taxation shall be enumerated and valued, by the respective assessors, at the rate each of them is worth in money on the first day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

A tax of 3 per cent. per annum is to be laid on all yearly incomes of over \$800. Gold watches are to be taxed \$1; silver watches fifty cents.

Carriages are to be taxed from one to fifty dollars each, in accordance with their value.—The tariff laws of the last session have also been changed, providing an indirect tax upon the consumptions of life—that is, a duty or war tax has been fixed upon sugar, coffee, teas, molasses, spices, &c., &c., which will increase their price about one-third.

Of these articles the laboring man consumes as much as the President of the United States or as the millionaire, consequently, under the operation of this new tariff, the laboring man who works for seventy-five cents a day must pay towards the support of Government, on these articles, just as much as the richest man in the land, or else must deny himself the use of these articles which have become necessities of life, and more so to the poor than to the rich.

The laboring man who consumes a pound of sugar, and ten pounds of tea a year, will, under the operation of this tariff, pay towards the support of the Government, on these articles alone, a tax of from twelve or fifteen dollars per year, and at the same time, his wages must be reduced in consequence of the prostration of trade and scarcity of labor and employment. Is this the protection promised by the Republican leaders last fall? Is this the change for which so many of our laboring men were induced to vote for Curtin and Lincoln? These are Republican "good times!"—this is the way they propose to restore the country back to the primitive days of its prosperity—this is what the "Union Saver" were such fools for trying to prevent! May Heaven protect us from the ruin of Republican rulers.—*Allentown Democrat.*

THE OBJECT OF THE WAR.

The following petition to Congress from the New York Republican Central Club, says the *New York Tribune*, of the 2nd inst., were adopted at the last meeting:

Whereas, Ever since the establishment of our Government, Slavery has been a constant source of disturbance and crime; and whereas we believe that the present conflict will prove to be irrepressible so long as Slavery exists, in as much as it is the sole cause of the present war; and consequently will generate future war; and whereas we believe it is the duty of Congress to resort to every Constitutional method of saving the nation and future generations from the enormous debt and loss of life with which we are now threatened; therefore be it

Resolved, That we believe that a large majority of the people of the North will faithfully sustain those members of Congress who vote for improving the present Constitutional opportunity of delivering the nation from the great curse of Slavery.

And in view of the formidable opposition and awful loss of life at Manassas Junction, we hereby petition Congress not to leave Washington until they shall have either passed in substance the proposed law of the Hon. Seth C. Pomeroy, for the suppression of the slaveholders' rebellion by abolishing slavery in the seceded States, amended, if thought best, by compensating the Union slaveholders out of the confiscated property of the rebels, or abolish the Fugitive Slave Law as pertains to said seceded States.

Resolved, That copies of the foregoing be transmitted by our Secretary to the President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House of Representatives, with the request that they be read in both Houses of Congress.

This is high authority. The Central Republican Club of the great city of New York, is something more than the empty mutterings of a bar-room politician, a country editor, or even a member of Congress.

Will the loyal, national men, who endorsed the Chicago platform by voting for Mr. Lincoln, (and there are many such) quietly permit such a perversion of their intentions? Will they take the proper steps to show that such is not the object of the Republican party, and that this Central Club of New York speaks without authority. Time will show.

A rough individual, whose knowledge of classical language was not quite complete, had been sick, and on recovery was told by his doctor that he might have a little animal food.

"No, sir, I took your gruel easy enough, but hang me if I can go your hay and oats."

CURIOSITIES OF COURTSHIP.

A proposal was sent by the post in the days when letters traveled at the rate of ten miles an hour on the mail coach.

The anxious lover for the first week breathlessly expected the reply, but it did not come.

The next week he pined, and was sleepless; still no answer. The third week he became indignant.

"A civil acknowledgment was his due. She was heartless, and a flirt." The next week he despised her, and congratulated himself on his escape, and, when at the end of it he received his own letter back from the dead letter office, he had so completely outlived his love that he never proposed to that lady at all.

Once saw a middle-aged invalid, making love to a young lady. After making great efforts to secure an opportunity of meeting her he drew his chair close to hers, looked into her face, sighed heavily, drew his chair still closer, and while she looked at him in astonishment, and in the distance strained my ears to hear what tender remark followed all this preparation, I heard him whisper with great emphasis, "Who is your doctor?" I need hardly say that the proposal failed which followed this well-judged commencement.

A more pardonable man's absorption in his own pursuits was that of a shy lover, whose one idea was to persuade the lady to go into the stable and look at his favorite horses.

There he spoke, and there she answered yes. But this was natural and pardonable: a shy man may need this vantage-ground, and feeling his own inferiority in the drawing room, may yet be aware of his superior knowledge and superior power in the stable, where his horses make himself king.

A marriage took place not many years ago, in the great world, where two lovers (long attached, but separated by the desire of their parents) met under an arch while each was taking refuge, in London, from a sudden shower of rain.

Neither of them had the least idea of the neighborhood of the other, when the sudden meeting occurred which decided the future course of their lives.

In another case the engagement was broken off on account of limited means, and the gentleman went abroad. Returning after some years' absence, he arrived late on the railway platform, and rushed into the first carriage he reached, just as the train was in motion.

In it he found (with her mother) the lady he had been so long vainly endeavoring to forget, and the meeting ended in a most agreeable marriage.

Some time since a young man, who was appointed to some official position at the Court of Copenhagen, ordering his court-dress in great haste, that he might be present at a ball where he meant to declare his attachment to a beautiful girl whom he had long loved.

All went smoothly until he was on the point of proposing, when a button gave way on the hastily made coat-dress.

The lover rushed abruptly away, and the lady, hurt at his unlooked-for departure, made an engagement for a sleighing party next day, where she received and accepted the offer of another lover.

Thus love as well as life, often hangs upon a thread. Always secure your retreat in love as in war: this is a precaution never to be neglected.

Mr. A—, a brother to the late Lord Z—, whose proud and haughty temper was proverbial, proposed to a lady in Portman Square Gardens.

After being refused, the rejected lover turned from her in great indignation, but finding the gates of the garden locked, was obliged to return to the lady to petition for the key.

Another case, still more trying, was that of a gentleman traveling in North America, who after being hospitably received in the house of an officer high in command there, proposed to the host's daughter the evening before his departure, and was refused.

A deep fall of snow came on in the night; the roads became impassable; and the poor man, to his unpeakable mortification, was detained for a week in the house with the lady who had rejected him.

Schoolmaster abroad.—The following is a literal copy of the last questions proposed for discussion in a debating club out West:

Subjects of Discussion.

Is dansen morrellic rong.

Is the reedin of fictishus works commendible?

Is it commendible that femails should receive a thurry education?

Out femails to take part in pollytix?

Duz dress constitut the morrel part of wimmin?

The wind is unseen, but it cools the brow of the fevered one, sweetens the summer atmosphere, and ripples the surface of the lake into silver spangled of beauty.

So goodness of heart, though invisible to the material eye, makes its presence felt; and from its effects upon surrounding things we are assured of its existence.

Two Irishmen were going to fire off a cannon, just for fun; but being of an economical turn of mind, they did not wish to lose the ball.

So one of them took an iron kettle in his hand to catch it, and stationed himself in front of the loaded piece, exclaiming to the other, who stood behind it holding a lighted torch:

"Touch her aisy, Pat!" and away went Mike, kettle and all.

The Editor of the *Cleveland Plaindealer* says he has been a "Hail Columbia" Democrat all his life, and proposes to die a "Yankee Doodle Dandy."

There is many a gentle woman, whose heart, like the evening primrose, opens only after sunset, but blooms with sweet odors through the dark night.

Nine deaths are reported in St. Louis, on the 7th inst., from sun stroke.

The Schoolmaster Abroad.

SCHOOL ETHICS FOR PARENT AND CHILD.

No. 11.

Pupils should be punctual and regular in attendance.

The necessity of the enforcement of this maxim is almost self-evident.

By the observance of it, much may be accomplished toward the improvement of the pupils.

It seems to be an established principle with some children, that they cannot be regular in their attendance at school.

In some cases they almost seem to equal the celebrated individual who went to school only three days in his lifetime, and stayed at home three of those.

This absence detracts very much from the good order of the schoolroom.

A pupil cannot possibly make any progress, if much time is spent out of school.

It were an absurdity to suppose that the teacher in such cases, should be required to explain to the pupil all that may have been accomplished during his absence.

The teacher dearly earns what he gets, and must not be expected to earn his money thrice over.

On the pupil must rest the consequences, and the teacher can feel himself clear of responsibility in this particular.

Parents are often too indulgent and permit their children to remain at home too often.

Again, want of punctuality on the part of the pupil, is much to be deplored, and should, if it is at all possible, be corrected.

Pupils being late will at their unseasonable arrival, disturb those who may have arrived before them, and who are engaged in study.

Independent of this, they labor under the disadvantage of not receiving either the whole of the school time, or the whole of the school's benefits.

They are at the same time creating a two-fold disadvantage; first, to those who are punctual and studious; and secondly, to themselves.

Many of the actions in man's after-life are founded on the principles which begin to germinate and develop themselves during school life.

Hence, it habits of punctuality be formed in the school-boy or school-girl, they will be the cause of one of two results, must be either the progress of the classmates of the irregular pupils must be retarded, or that of the pupils themselves; whilst at the same time the harmony of the school is disturbed.

KAPPA.

SAVE THE EYES NOW—A HINT.

Probably everybody now reads daily three times as much as he did a year ago.

The excitement of the times keeps every one reading the news or reading to find the news.

This is not to be deprecated, if it gets the mass into the way of reading more than formerly—provided the habit be turned to good account after the excitement is over, that is, if light trashy literature does not come in to supply the place of news.

But we begin this item to offer a single hint about saving the eyesight, suggested by a call on a neighbor the other evening.

Father, mother, and four children, were around a table reading fine-type Newspapers, by single, a central bright light.

Every one of them had the paper spread before them on the table, with the face toward the light—the most uncomfortable, most unhealthy position that could be chosen, and the very worst one for the eyes.

To say nothing of the compression of the chest and lungs, and the curving of the shoulders, the bright light fell directly on the eyes, contracting the pupil unnaturally, and tending to produce weakness and inflammation by the effort required to read with only a few rays entering the eye.

The best position for reading, and the only one that should be adopted, is, to sit upright, with the back or side to the lamp or window, and let the light fall over the shoulder, upon the paper or book.

If there are windows on the opposite side of the room, change the position so that the wall or some dark object will be in front of the eyes.

The pupil of the eye then expands, and takes in a complete picture of the page or letters.

A much smaller light will be required in the position recommended.—*American Agriculturist.*

The slaves who run away from their masters in Virginia are set to work at once by Gen. Butler and made to keep at it, much to their annoyance.

One of them having been put to it rather strong, said—"Golly, Massa Butler, dis nigger never had to work so hard before; guess dis chile will secess once moah."

Talking of political chances, a Vermont Democrat remarked that he once came "within one" of being elected to the highest office in the State.

A friend inquired what he meant by "one?" "The candidate of the other party" was the reply.

A SHREWD REMARK.—Barnum lays it down as a rule, in his work on "The Art of Making Money," that "the proper time to advertise judiciously, is when others don't."

It strikes us that Barnum is very nearly right, and his words we commend to our business men at the time when they seem to need encouragement.

FALSE DISTINCTIONS.

Many of the most violent Republican journals, while in one breath professing a desire to ignore all party distinctions, in the next endeavor to excite animosity between Democrats who supported Mr. Douglas and those who supported Mr. Breckinridge at the last Presidential election.

Every movement and every expression of opinion that does not let the views of the party supporting Breckinridge with blind subservency, and attributable to the treasonable sympathies of Breckinridge Democrats. Among Democrats no such distinction is recognized.

Distinctions that unhappily divided the Democratic party have ceased to be subjects of controversy. Those who seek to stir up the embers of an extinct feud are either inveterate enemies of the Democratic party, or pretended friends in league with, and in some cases the recipients of pay from, the Republican party.

The speech delivered in the United States Senate by Mr. Douglas was a more determined & decided protest against war than anything uttered by Mr. Breckinridge, either before or since the commencement of hostilities.

The former supporters of these candidates for President alike volunteered at the call of Executive. They may be found shoulder to shoulder in the ranks of the army. Butler and Dix, among our Major Generals, were earnest supporters of Mr. Breckinridge, and many of the most efficient officers now in the army were on the same side.

So was Mr. Holt, whose eloquent appeals for the Union have excited the admiration of every loyal citizen.—Mr. Richard recently complained in the House of Representatives that the Administration had rejected so many officers of high rank from the list of the supporters of Breckinridge, Gov. Stevens of Mr. Douglas were negley Colonel Stevens, of Washington Territory, (ment, was of the Seventy-ninth New York) National Chairman of the Breckinridgeans, was mittee. Miles Taylor, of the Executive Chairman of the Douglas now? We in Committee—and where say of reproach to stance these cases not by that the distinction anybody, but as evidence Republicans between sought to be made by Breckinridge and Douglas Democrats does not exist.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, who offered peace resolutions in the House, supported Mr. Douglas, and our impression is that Mr. Vallandigham and our impression is that Mr. New York did so also. Benjamin Wood of the New York Democratic organization of New York is in the hands of the supporters of Douglas—and look at the Convention to see where they stand! Look also at the resolutions passed by the friends of Douglas.

In fact, the Democratic party has ceased to be divided. Both wings stand together in support of Constitutional Liberty and the Union.

The labors of the Republicans to perpetuate our divisions, and by this means establish their own ascendancy, are well understood, and will not work.—*Patriot and Union.*

CONFISCATION.

The United States Congress passed a bill confiscating the slaves of those found in rebellion against the Government.—The insanity of this course by Congress appears perfectly incomprehensible, while the constitutionality of such legislation may justly be doubted.

No measure could have been passed calculated so surely to alienate the feelings of the South from our Government; as in the hands of those at the head of the Confederacy it will easily be made to appear like an act abolishing slavery in those States, and, indeed, in the hands of unprincipled officials, it can be easily converted into an emancipation act.

Mr. Lincoln, in his last message, expressed the belief that a great majority of the citizens of the Southern States were for the Union, but had been driven by the frenzy of secession into an unwilling support of that heresy.

If this be true, and we believe it was at that time, whether it will be after such legislation or not, who is to determine who are loyal and who disloyal masters? Is every negro found working upon an intrenchment to be set free, or will a court of inquiry be established to determine whether his owner sent him there willingly or was forced to do so.

If this act manumits a few hundred thousand slaves, what disposition will be made of them? are they to be shipped North to add to the already superabundant population of that kind in the free States, or are they to be sold to pay the expenses of the war? By this act our national Congress for the first time recognizes slaves as property, and we suppose our Abolition representatives, having got their hand in, will dispose of the confiscated property accordingly.

In the House, the venerable Crittenden made an earnest and patriotic appeal to the majority not to weaken his hands in battling for the Union, by this foolish legislation, but partizanship turned a deaf ear to the patriot, preferring the dogmas of party to the wisdom of the experienced and aged statesman.

We are glad to notice that Mr.