



CLEARFIELD, PA  
Wednesday Morning May 28, 1862

### Where Rests the Responsibility of the Compromise Measures?

Forney, over the signature of "Occident" in his answer to the address of Democratic members of Congress, gives an extract from a speech delivered by the present provisional Governor of Tennessee, appointed by President Lincoln, to prove that because "six Southern men" refused to vote against the proposition to supplant the Crittenden with the Clark proposition, that they are the responsibility of the defeat of the Crittenden plan of compromise, rests with the Southern men.

What is a compromise? It is an agreement between parties in controversy to settle their differences by mutual concessions. In that Congress every Democrat from the North, and all the moderate men from the South—both Democrats and Union men—were in favor of the Crittenden plan. It was opposed by the Republicans in a solid body. The extreme men of the South voted off—refusing to vote. Had they voted with the Democrats and Union men they could have carried either the Crittenden, or any other of the plans of adjustment before the Republicans—and for not doing so, they are now charged with defeating and preventing a compromise. But suppose they had voted, and then carried either of those measures would there have been anything of compromise about it? Certainly not, for the reason that the Republicans, being a party to the controversy, and having opposed, and resisted the measure of adjustment, could not be held as a party to that compromise. There could be no adjustment without the consent of the Republican party as represented by its members of Congress. It is therefore perfectly absurd to charge the defeat of that, or any kindred measure, to Southern secessionists; and it is equally obvious that the whole responsibility of the defeat of that measure—and consequently of the present ruinous war—rests with the Republican members of the 36th Congress. The offer was made then in December, and stood open for their acceptance until the 11th of March. They refused to accept, and likewise refused to offer anything instead. Are they not then, also, responsible for all our troubles?

In proof of what we have said above let us call the late Senator Doxey to the stand. On the 31st January 1861, he said: "I address the inquiry to republicans alone, for the reason that in the Committee of this body, a few days ago, every member from the South including those from the cotton States (Missrs. Toombs and Davis) expressed their readiness to accept the proposition of my respectable friend from Kentucky (Mr. Crittenden) as a final settlement of the controversy, if tendered and sustained by republican members. HENCE, THE SOLE RESPONSIBILITY OF OUR DEFEAT, AND THE ONLY DIFFICULTY IN THE WAY OF A SILENT ADJUSTMENT, IS WITH THE REPUBLICAN PARTY."

Because certain of the Senators—who are now active secessionists and rebels—were then opposed to compromise—as were the abolitionists; and like the abolitionists desired to break up the Union, with no justification of the Republican. By refusing to accept any of the measures of adjustment that were offered, they placed themselves in the same category with the Abolitionists and Secessionists.

**It is Organized.**  
The late address of the Democratic members of Congress, recommending the re-organization of the Democratic party, has called forth the severest criticism of Abolitionists. With them it is monstrous treason to think of re-organizing the National Democracy, and if they could, doubtless they would, prevent it.

Really, however, our only objection to that address, is wherein it intimates that the Democratic party is now, or ever has been disorganized. The Democratic party is this day better organized than ever it was, and when these Congressmen—or any body else—talk about re-organizing the Democratic party they but spend their breath in vain. It is so completely organized that all it wants is a little concert of action—a little marshalling of its forces—when it will sweep down all opposition.

By its sacrifices the Republican party has saved the Union.—*Har. Telegraph*  
If our contemporary will strike out the word "Union" and insert "Democracy," then he will be about right. The Republican party has sacrificed in treasury most completely.

We are satisfied that our new "Union Saver" do not understand their business, as we know full well that the old "Union Saver" saved it for a number of years with less than \$50,000,000, while the new lights have already spent one thousand millions, and we are not yet half saved.

The Democracy of Clearfield county are certainly under great obligations to our neighbor of the *Journal* for publishing the late excellent address of Democratic members of Congress. This act, regardless of the object intended, will atone for many of its sins.

**IN HIS NEW QUARTERS.**—District Attorney Test now occupies his new and elegant office in the court house—where it will do you good to see him.

### THE NEWS

Up to this writing, the most honest and different departments of our military force, is without special interest. Since our last advance of Gen. McClellan's army is reported within five miles of Richmond, on the South side, it is also reported that the rebels had asked for an armistice of ten days—which of course was not granted.

Nothing important from either Gen. Banks, McDowell or Fremont.  
The armies were still facing each other at Corinth.

The reported evacuation of Fort Wright is contradicted.  
Gen. Butler was getting along as quietly as could be expected at New Orleans; and Gen. Hunter was busily engaged in organizing and drilling his negro soldiers at Hilton Head—which was causing great dissatisfaction among the Union soldiers who were not Abolitionists.

### HIGHLY IMPORTANT:

Gen. Banks Attacked at Winchester and taken to the Potomac—Washington again in danger—Perry's victory at New Orleans—News from the North—Reports of the Crittenden plan—The extreme men of the South voted off—refusing to vote. Had they voted with the Democrats and Union men they could have carried either the Crittenden, or any other of the plans of adjustment before the Republicans—and for not doing so, they are now charged with defeating and preventing a compromise. But suppose they had voted, and then carried either of those measures would there have been anything of compromise about it? Certainly not, for the reason that the Republicans, being a party to the controversy, and having opposed, and resisted the measure of adjustment, could not be held as a party to that compromise. There could be no adjustment without the consent of the Republican party as represented by its members of Congress. It is therefore perfectly absurd to charge the defeat of that, or any kindred measure, to Southern secessionists; and it is equally obvious that the whole responsibility of the defeat of that measure—and consequently of the present ruinous war—rests with the Republican members of the 36th Congress. The offer was made then in December, and stood open for their acceptance until the 11th of March. They refused to accept, and likewise refused to offer anything instead. Are they not then, also, responsible for all our troubles?

Col. Kenley, with a force at Front Bay, a point on the Matanzas railroad, was attacked and driven back with severe loss. Col. Kenley is reported killed.

Governor Curtin has issued the following order, calling out the Militia of the State:

Harrisburg, Pa., May 25.—*Headquarters Pennsylvania Militia*—General Order No. 23.  
On the pressing requisition of the United States Government, in the present emergency it is ordered that the several Major Generals, Brigadier Generals and Colonels of regiments throughout the Commonwealth do muster without delay, all the military organizations within their respective divisions, or under their control, together with all persons willing to join their commands and proceed forthwith to the City of Washington, or to such other points as may be indicated by future orders, by order of  
A. G. CURTIN,  
Governor and Commander in Chief.

Passengers say that the greatest excitement existed everywhere from Philadelphia here. A bloody riot was threatened at Baltimore on Sunday evening.

Governor Andrews of Massachusetts, in reply to a demand for more troops, replies by saying that if the President will sustain Gen. Hunter in his emancipation proclamation and recognize all men, even black men, as legally capable of loyalty, he, the rebels will swarm with volunteers from New England. If this is not done he "thinks they will feel the draft very heavily on their patriotism."

What is this but secessionism?  
A serious conflict took place in Washington on the 23rd inst., between the civil and military authorities growing out of an attempt to execute the fugitive slave law—the military refusing to render military aid. The civil officers were first arrested by the military, and imprisoned. The next day, the military guard was overcome, and also imprisoned. All parties were finally released, and the subject referred by the Marshal to the President.

There is nothing important from the neighborhood of Corinth. Halleck was steadily moving towards the rebel works, entrenching as he advanced.

The rebel fleet had again made its appearance at Fort Wright, but no fighting had taken place.

An election was held in Tennessee on Thursday last, for judicial officers. The vote of Nashville for Circuit Judge stood, Brien (Union) 570, Foster (secessionist) 700. The secessionists generally voted—the Union men rarely, deeming the election invalid. Gov. Johnson would give no commission to the secessionists.

Little of 1860.—Among the mass of household and kitchen furniture turned out on our streets on moving day, a Chambersburg paper says, we noticed in one pile a "Wide Awake Lamp." We on sight proposed to buy it from the owner to keep as a relic and companion for a John Brown pipe. The owner seemed very willing to part with it, but his wife put in almost emphatic "no," and bided "I'll keep that myself, and when he" pointing to her rather subdued half, "grazes about fighting for his country I always point to that and say—Yes, you would shoulder that that smoky stick and carry it around all night for Abe Lincoln; but you haven't the heart to shoulder a musket and fight for him, and that's just the way with you all, 'Wide Awakes.'" Anticipating a family scene, and falling to obtain an addition to our cabinet of curiosities, we left.—*Vat. Spirit.*

How to Carry "No Party."—If the Republicans desire to have no party organization during the period of the war, they can accomplish it very easily. All they have to do is to abandon the Abolition schemes pending in Congress, and repeal those they have already passed. If they will be honest, and confine the war to what they professed a year ago—to a struggle for the Union and the Constitution—the dissensions will cease. It is they who are reviving old party feeling and old party issues. The Democracy are only acting on the defensive. It is not they who are reviving party,

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### NEW GOODS!!

At the Old Prices.

### J. F. KRATZER has just received another general assortment of summer DRY GOODS.

- Lawn
- Poplin
- Shallies
- Cashmere
- Lavallies
- Ducals
- Silks
- Prints
- Valencias
- Chirts
- Goughans
- Linens
- Flannels
- Manillas
- Busters
- Shawls
- Collars
- Flannels
- Head Netts
- Drawtrimmings
- Leaves
- Calicoes
- Underclothes
- Manillas
- Busters
- Shawls

### COLORED GOODS.

COPPER, BACON, MACKEREL, TEA, FLOUR, SHAD, RICE, SALT, SALMON, SUGAR, CANDLES, COB-FISH, MOLASSES, WINES, HERRING.

### WASHING MACHINES.

The undersigned wishes to inform the public that he has on hand a large assortment of the best quality of washing machines, and is prepared to receive orders for the same. He is also prepared to repair and renovate old machines.

### WORTH PLOWS.

The undersigned has on hand a large assortment of the best quality of plows, and is prepared to receive orders for the same. He is also prepared to repair and renovate old plows.

### ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has on hand a large assortment of the best quality of goods, and is prepared to receive orders for the same.

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