## Raftsman's Journal.



BY SAMUEL J. ROW

CLEARFIELD, PA., OCT'R 8, 1862.

PROPLE'S UNION STATE TICKET.

HON. THOMAS E. COCHRA YORK COUNTY, OF LUZERNE COUNTY.

HON. GLENNI W. SCOFIELD

HON. LOUIS W. HALL, OF BLAIR COUNTY. MARTIN S. SHANNON, of Jefferson Co. WARREN COWLES, of M'Kean Co.

DEMOCRACY-ITS AIMS AND OBJECTS.

On our outside we publish a number of letters "to the People of Pennsylvania," by Mr. Loeser and Mr. Boyer of Pottsville, Pa., showing the opinions held by Francis W. Hughes the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, in 1861. Since printing the let- the Breckinridge-Vallandigham "Union as is ters named, we have received a copy of the resolutions referred to, which will also be found in another column of to-day's Journal.

When these letters made their appearance, public attention was naturally directed to the Secession proclivities of Mr. Hughes, which were made the subject of comment by the pa- ridgers) that he is in favor of a vigorous prospers in the eastern part of the State. The disclosures made in these letters compelled a reply from Mr. Hughes. 'Instead of excus- freeing of every slave in the Southern States. ing, or, indeed, denying the indictment, he has come out in what is neither more nor less than a heartless defence of his determination to drag Pennsylvania out of the Union and to attach her to the bloody despotism of the Stareholding traitors.' The resolutions referred to, have been put forward by Mr. Hughes in his own defence over his own signature, admiting them to be his own production.

A fact in this connection, worthy of notice, is, that Mr. Hughes, in the resolutions of the Democratic State Convention held July 4th. 1862, (of which he is the author), as well as in several addresses to the People of the State the present emergency, if his course is as staas Chairman of the State Committee-and on ted? We think not! Then, what are the all occasions, so far as his personal safety would permit-has advocated the spirit and purpose of the resolutions which he now publishes in his own justification, as the leader and exponent of the doctrines of the Democracy of Pennsylvania. No doubt, some of the small-fry politicians will try to smooth the matter over, but it won't do,-the treason is too glaring. On this subject the Philadelphia Press of October 2d, 1862, says:

"It will not do for the Breckinridge leaders to say that this last proof of the treason of FRANCIS W. HUGUES was unknown to them, unless, indeed they at once repudiate him and his doctrine. They know the man and knew his opinions. They knew that at the time he had the infamous resolutions he now avows They knew his real feelings, expressed to them in private conversation. They knew his objects as to the South, and his relationship with leading traitors in the South. And knowing these things, they have allowed him to put himself forward as their organ, and as the champion of the Southern traitors. He is now revealed to the world as the enemy of the Union, and yet, revealed as he is, however odious to the people in general, he cannot be less acceptable to them, for they took him with a knowledge of all his sentiments and of all his designs. He is even their candidate for U. S. Sepator. He is the volunteer and accepted editor of their papers. They made him the chairman of their State Committee, and in speaking his own sentiments therefore be speaks the sentiments of the Breckinridge leaders of Pennsylvania. Thus do we have this precious cabal consolidated in one mass. animated by one purpose, and one resulthatred of the American Government, sympathy with the trailors, and a full committal to the doctrine that Pennsylvania should unite her fortune with the Southern Confederacy."

Freemen of Clearfield County ! read the res olutions referred to. They clearly set forth the aims and objects of the Breckinridge-Vallandigham politicians of Pennsylvania. And remember that, as the election is at hand, you have an important duty to perform to your country. It is your duty to see that the right men are elected to represent you in Congress and in the State Legislative Halls. The question now presented to the People of the State is, "Shall Pennsylvania decide in favor of the rebellion or not ?" This is the question which you have to decide on next Tuesday, the 14th day of October. 'It is no longer an issue as to the confiscation bill, the tax bill, the draft, and uprightness-of ability and legislative or the emancipation of the slaves of rebels'but simply, whether the people, by their votes, shall declare in favor of the Union or in favor of the traitors. Decide ye between the two.

RIGHT AND PROPER.-We are glad to see that the authorities have determined to have all persons who have obtained exemption from the draft, on the ground of being foreigners, ful and triumphant support. An uncompromiand who then attempt to vote at the coming election, put upon the enrollment list immediately. This is right. No man who refuses to fight for his Government has a right to partisipate in the election of its officers.

FUREY-to hear the "pupil" repudiate his teacher optside of the county. It's all in vain, Billy, to try to wash your hands of Bigler they won't get clean. You ought to be ashamed to treat him so shabbily after his coming to your-reacue in his late prodigious the "monkey show" gave a free exhibition manifesto. You might wound his "pheelinks." at Williams' Grove.

PATRIOTS, TO THE RESCUE!

The man who fails to perceive that a vote for the Democratic party at the coming election will be regarded as a repudiation of the war policy of the Government, must be dull of apprehension indeed. Let these Democratic candidates triumph, and everywhere,-all over the land-will be heard the cry, that the people refuse to sustain the Government in crushing out this rebellion. In vain will be the efforts of our brethren and friends in the field, who are nobly offering their lives a sacrifice to their country, if we at home, show by our votes that we do not, heart and hand, sustain the Government and the cause for which they are fighting. Let every loyal man, therefore, go to the polls and deposit his vote for the representatives of the Union sentiment of the country-regardless of personal considerations-regardless of subordinate questionsregardless of everything but the certainty that his vote will be counted for his country and for the war against treason and rebellion. Thus you can lend a helping hand to the Government. Thus, you can sustain and encourage the heroes in the field. Thus, and thus only, can you discharge your whole duty, and stand absolved before God and man. Let every patriot then be at the polls, resolved to be earnest, active, and vigilant, lest the enemys of our country achieve a victory more disastrous in its consequences than any that have gone before. Loyal men be on the alert! "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty !"

## WALLACE VS WALLACE.

Our neighbor Wallace, as we have hereto fore said, is up to any emergency-ready to "shift his sails to every breeze." He has al ways been in favor of compromising our present difficulties with the rebels and in favor of was," i. e. slavery in all the States and Territories-at least such has been the tenor of his speeches heretofore. Lately, however, we are reliably informed, he was in Blair county trying to persuade the Douglas Democrats (who are called Abolitionists by the Breckinecution of the war, and for putting down the rebellion at any and every cost-even to the If this be so, Mr. Wallace is trying to "carry water on two shoulders"-the Breckinridgers on the one and the Douglasites on the other.

How will Mr. Wallace explain his present position satisfactorily to the people of Clearfield county? He undoubtedly is playing a two handed game at the present time. He is either deceiving the people of Blair county, or he is deceiving the people of Clearfield county. If he deceives his constituents before the election is it likely that he would carry out their wishes should be be elected? Most assuredly not! Is he the man, then, for 'comes up to the scratch" all the time, and that man is Louis W. Hall, the tried and true triend of the Union and the Constitution-a man who fully sustains the Government, and favors the putting down of the rebellion without any equivocations.

## HON GLENNI W. SCOFIELD.

Below we give extracts from several of the papers in this distret, which plainly show how the nomination of Hon. Gleni W. Scoffeld, for Congress, is received in other countles:

From the Eric Gazette. "We commend Mr. Scoffeld to the confidence and support of our fellow-citizens. . . . In his possession he intended to offer them. He possesses a clear, vigorous, well-organized and well-stored mind, and is in every respect fitted for a seat in Congress. . . . Mr. Scotteld is extensively known as an able lawyer and a forcible and impressive public speaker. In vigor and clearness of intellect, and personal character and standing, he has no superior in this part of Pennsylvania. Although not a partisan, realizing it to be a duty at the present time by every proper means to encourage and develope the loyal sentiments of all parties, he yet is a decided Republican-or, in other words, a warm friend to the National Administration, endorsing and maintaining its civil and military policy, and especially the policy which contemplates a vigorous prosecution of the war for the suppression of the infamous rebellion. We ask for him the suffrages of the people of Erie County, in the full confidence that if elected, he will prove himself a capable, reliable and efficient Representative."

From the (Brookville) Jefferson Star.

Hon. GLENNI W. SCOFFELD .- In our last week's paper, we suggested that Judge Scofield was the choice of Jefferson county for Congress since the declination of Gen. Patton. Since then, the Convention met and nominated him. This meets the approval of our people, and all rejoice in the selection. He made bosts of friends here when he presided as Judge, by his candor and evident fairness. At the time, we heard dozens of all parties speak his praise.

In him the people have a gentleman of honor experiance. In connection with these qualifications, he is among the most finished public speakers in the State. Here, then, is a combination of qualifications that make him the man for the place. In adition to all of these, he is a war man in the real sense of the term. In his behalf, we feel free in appealing to the people of Jefferson county to give him a cheersing Union man, he will exert a powerful influence in behalf of the Union. He comes from a District that has done its full share in behalf of the government. Every feeling and aspiration in him beats high for the perpetuity of the entire nation. Union voters of the District rally around his standard.

ANOTHER 'SKIEZLE.'-From the beating of drums and noise on Saturday evening, we sup-posed there was something up among the "unterrified." We have since learned that

Of all the great men our country has produced, we know of none with such a penchant for long, windy epistles on the eve of an election as his excellency Ex-Governor, and Ex-Senator Bigler. All recollect the ponderous and formidable document known as the Waverly Letter, issued immediately preceeding the election when he was last a candidate for Governor, and few in this community can have forgotten that immortal document known as "Bigler's Appeal," which called upon "the Guelichs, the Ogdens, the Shaws, the Lounsberrys, ect. ect.," to rally to his relief when he found himself being so badly strangled in the conflict with the "Sam," of other days. True to his old instincts, he has again gratified this singular propensity, and we have the result in a "peramble" occupying some three columns of the last "Republican," purporting to be in compliance with the request of thirtysix specimens of the quint-essence of the double distilled Locofocoism of Clearfield. The object of this last fulmination of his Excellency, is to prove, in the first place, that the declaration of Hon. L. W. Hall, in his recent speech in this place, "that the Crittenden Compromise was defeated by reason of certain Senators from the Cotton States witholding their votes on the Clark Amendment," is "not true,"-and Secondly, to show "that the South was for the Crittenden Amendment," and "did desire a compromise," and that "hence the Republicans are responsible for the hor rible consequences of its failure." We shall take up these two "points" of his Excellency. and dispose of them in their order-"please or displease whom it may."

And first, was the "Crittenden proposition" defeated by certain Senators from the Cotton States witholding their votes on the Clark Amendment ? According to Mr. Bigler, the Clark Amendment was expressly intended to defeat the Crittendon Compromise, and its adoption by a majority rote effected that object. By reference to the proceedings of the Senate on the 16th of January, it will be seen that on a call of the yeas and nays immediate y preceeding the vote on substituting for the Crittendon proposition, Mr. Clark's amendment, there were fifty-five votes cast. The vote was then taken on the Clark proposition, when these fifty five Senators were upon the floor in person, and there were but for'y-eight cast. Who were the men that did'nt vote? We quote the answer from the Speech of Mr. Latham of California, who ought to be good Democratic authority, as follows:

"Mr. Benjamin of Louisana, Hemphill and Wigfall of Texas, Mr. Iverson of Georgia, Mr. ohnson of Arkansas, and Mr. Slidell of Louislana, were in their seats and refused to vote.'

The Clark amendment was then substituted for that of Mr. Crittenden by two of a majority. Had only two of these men voted, it would have been defeated, and the Crittenden compromise" been preserved intact. Who then of it, why did they not vote for it? Mr. Bigler re to blame for its defeat?

But says Mr. Bigler, had these Senators voted it would not have saved the "Crittenden compromise," "because it required a twothird vote to submit amendments to the Constitution." What an argument! If the Republicans intended to defeat it, and never wanted to see it adopted under any circumstances, why did Mr. Clark offer his amendment at all? Why did they not rely upon the impossibility of it getting a two-third vote? Why did Mr. Cameron, move a re-consideration, and thus give these same Senators another opportunity to defeat the Clark amendment? Is it not absurd to say that because the Republicans made an effort to modify the proposition, that none of them would ever rote for its adoption? What did they do aferwards? They passed an amendment by a wo-third vote, forbidding Congress ever interering with Slavery in any of the States! They passed bills for the organization of Territorial Governments for all the remaining teritory belonging to the United States, permitting slaves to be taken into these territories, and held as property, and expressly giving the ower over Slavery to the people when they ome to form their State Constitution. Now with this Amendment to the Constitution, and these Territorial Bills, how much of the Crittender compromise was left?" What better compromise could have been made? And yet, says Mr. Bigler, the "Crittenden Compromise" never would have got a two-

But the correctness of Mr. Hall's remark. that the "Crittenden Compromise" was lost by Senators from the Cotton States refusing to vote, does not rest upon our understanding of the record alone. Not having been there, we might be mistaken. We appeal therefore to better testimony than our own or Mr. Bigler's. The Hon. HORACE MAYNARD, of Tennessee, who cannot be charged with being a Republican, much less an Abolitionist,-who. though a Southern man, is a noble, true-hearted patriot, -in a most eloquent speech delivered to his fellow citizens of Nashville, on the 20th of March last, uses the following

language : .. The Crittenden Compromise, whose rejection has furnished a theme for so many secesrion harangues, was substantially a restoration, by Constitutional amendment, of the old Missouri Compromise line of 36 deg. and 30 minutes,-a measure which the Supreme Court had decided that Congress had no Constitutional power to adopt, and the adoption of which in 1820, by the patriots of that day, had for the last several years been unceasingly denounced as an outrage on the South by the very class of politicians who have been most famous in the advocacy of Secession. The proposition failed in the Senate by the act of Six Southern Senators refusing to vote, though present in their seats, all of whom are now luminous ornaments in the rebel dynasty."

Yet, says Mr. Bigler "it is not true," that ted, a Democrat of the deepest dye, in his

manifested by the venerable Senstor from Kentucky. If you will turn to page 443 of the 1st part of the Congressional Globe for the Thirty-Sixth Congress, you will find when, at a late period Mr. Cameron, from Pennsylvania, moved to reconsider the vote, that the vote was reconsidered; and when at last the Crittenden propositions were submitted on the second day of March, these Southern States having nearly all seceded, they were then lost by but one rote. If these Seceding Senators had remained, they would have passed by a large vote. I believe more, Mr. President, that these gentlemen were acting in pursuance of a settled and fixed plan to break up and destroy this

ANDREW JOHNSTON of Tennessee, than whom though a Breckenridge Democrat, a truer patriot and a braver man is not to be found, whose testimony cannot be gainsayed,-in his speech on the expulsion of Bright, delivered on the 31st January 1862, says:

"Six Southern men refused to vote, when the Amendment would have been rejected by four of a majority if they had voted. Wno then has brought these evils on the country? Was it Mr. CLARK? He was acting out his own policy; but with the help we had from the other side of the Chamber (the Republican) if all those on this side (the Democratic) had been true to the Constitution, the Amendment of the Senator from New Hampshire would have been voted down. Who did it? Southern trailors. They wanted no compromise. They accomplished their object by witholding their votes and hence the country has been involved in

Yet in the face of the record, -in the face of all this testimony Mr. Bigler says Mr. Hall's remark "is not true," and he makes a laborious effort at special pleading to throw the onus of the present condition of affairs, "for partizan purposes," entirely on the Republican party. His time during his "retiracy," might be better occupied,-with more credit to himself and more advantage to the country. We pass to his second proposition. The effort to show that "the South was for

the Crittenden Compromise and did desire it,

and that "the Republicans are responsible for the horrible consequences of its failure," is equally abortive with the denial of the truth of Mr. Hall's declaration as to the cause of its defeat. The attempt of Mr. Bigler, and those of like kidney, to visit the responsibility of the fearful struggle in which we are now engaged, upon the heads of any but the guilty rebels who are still in arms against the Government, is an insuit to the patriotism, lovalty and intelligence of the entire North. They, and they alone, are responsible, and every effort to relieve them of that responsibility, or palliate their guilt, should meet with the unqualified disapprobation of a loyal people.-To say that the leading Southern men who brought about this rebellion-the men who witheld their votes from the Crittenden proposition, and others entertaining the same sentiments,-were for the compromise, and did desire it, seems to be too absurd to require serious consideration. If they were in favor should know, what every school boy of sixteen summers can tell him, that the active and actual conspirators for the destruction of the Government, have been earnestly endeavoring to accomplish their ends, ever since the disgraceful overthrow of Nullification in South Carolina by the prompt and energetic action of the Federal Government in 1832. From that day, until the culmination of their schemes in the attack on Fort Sumpter, these chagrined and disappointed leaders "nursed their wrath to keep it warm," and seized upon every pretext to alienate the affections of the Southern people by sectional appeals. For thirty years, as avowed in the Convention which passed the Ordinance of Secession in South Carolina, a conspiracy has existed there to dissolve the Union. Governor PIERPONT, (a Democrat and a Southern man) in his mes-

sage on July 2d uses the following language: "The fact is no longer disguised that there has been in the South for many years a secret organization, laboring with steady perseve-rence to overthrow the Federal Government and destroy constitutional liberty in this country. The cry of danger to the institution of Slavery, has been a mere pretext to rouse and excite the people."

That such a conspiracy existed to break up the Union, regardless of any concessions or compromises, is evident, from the speeches at the preceeding Session of Congress by promiin case of the election of a president by a certain political party they were in favor of their states seceding from the Union;-from the Conventions of the Democratic party at Baltidefeat of the party to which they professed to belong;-from their conduct during the presidential canvass in haranguing the people, not with a view of showing that their candidate could or ought to be elected, but to persuade them in the event of the success of one of his and effect its overthrow; -and lastly and plainly, from their own positive declarations that they desired no Compromise, and would not have it, it permitted to make the terms themselves. On the 2d of March 1861, Mr. Wigfall, Senator form Texas, declared on the floor of the Senate, no doubt in the hearing of Mr. Bigler, that if we were to "hand them blank paper and ask them to write a Constitution to suit themselves, they would never again be Con-Congress, Second Session, page 1398.) And yet, says Mr. Bigler, the Republicans "will forever fail to satisfy the world that the South was not fairly committed to a settlement on the basis of the Crittenden proposition!!" Certainly they must fail, if "the world" is as obtuse as Mr. Bigler.

During the debate in the South Carolina the "Crittenden Compromise" failed because these six men witheld their votes! Mr. Latham, of California, whom we have before quoted, a Democrat of the deepest dye, in his speech in the Senate, attributes the defeat of the Compromise to the same source, as follows:

"I recollect full well the joy that pervaded the faces of some of these gentlemen (who in gof the British Parliament by Earl Russell, in gof the British Parliament by Earl Russell, in the South Carolina Convention, on the Ordinance of Secession, Mr. Gregg declared—"On the one side the Federal Government declares its intention to collect revenue in our ports, on the other, we declare we are free. We desire no Compromise to the same source, as follows:

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refused to vote) at the result, and the sorrow, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, was a letter Crittendon proposition is to be attributed to written as far back as August 1861, by William L. Yancy and others, Commissioners to pave the way for the recognition of the Southern Confederacy,-from which we take this South, so far from being "committed to a extract:

> "It was from no fear that the slaves would be liberated that Secession took place. The very party in power has proposed to guaransee Slavery forever in the States, if the South would but remain in the Union."

In the face of this plain and conclusive testimony, Mr. Bigler declares, that the South was for the compromise, and that the present calamities are the result of its failure. Verily, Mr. Bigler knows better what they wanted, than they did themselves.

What is the testimony of loyal Southern statesmen, as to whether or not the South were committed to the compromise? They certainly had an equal opportunity with Mr. Bigler to know the wants of their people and leaders. James S. Rollins of Missouri, in a speech delivered in Congress, on the 24th day of April last, says :

"The purpose from the beginning was to break up the Government. For more than a quarter of a century a great party, founded upon the most pernicious theories, and denving the most obvious and direct teachings of the Federal Constitution, as found in the let ter as well as in the spirit of that instrument. and its contemporaneous exposition by the authorized departments of the Government, as well as by the great minds of the nation most competent to expound it, have been seeking pretexts to divide and dismember the Confederacy. Checked in their purposes of disloyalty by that man of iron will, Andrew Jackson, 1832, and relieved from the dangerous predicament in which they found themselves placed at that time by the generous and liberal states manship of Henry Clay, they have lost no opportunity since to sow the seed of discord and encourage and foment a spirit of disloyalty and opposition to authority of the Federal Government. Starting out originally in their crusade upon the tariff question, they readily relinquished it for one of a more excitiable character, and in regrd to which the 'southern heart could be more easily fired."

Senator Johnson, whom we have before quoted, in the same speech, on the expulsion of Bright, says:

"No; it was not compromise that the headers wanted; they wanted power; they wanted to destroy this Government, so that they might have place and emolument for them selves. They had lost confidence in the intelli gence and virtue and integrity of the people, and their capacity to govern themselves; and they intended to separate and form a government, the chief corner-stone of which should be slavery, disfranchising the great mass of the people, of which we have seen constant evidence, and merging the powers of governmen in the hands of the fiw. I know what I say. I know their feelings and their sentiments. I served in the Senate here with them. ! know they were a close corporation, that had no more confidence in or respect for the people than has the D y of Algiers. I tought that close corporation here. I knew that they were no friends of the people. I knew that Slidell and Mason, and Benjamin and Iverson, and Toombs were the enemies of free governn them before a State seceded: intend to keep on fighting this great battle before the country for the perpetuity of free government. They seek to overthrow it, and o establish a despotism in its place. That is the great battle which is upon our hands. The great interests of civil liberty and free government call upon every patriot and every lover of popular rights to come forward and discharge his duty."

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, in his speech before quoted says:

"I was anxious for the passage of the Crittenden Compromise. Not so, however, the men in league against the government. They wanted no compromise, and some of them were heard to declare that they would accept none even if furnished with blank paper and permitted to write it out themselves."

Mr. LATHAM, of California, says:

"Mr. President, being last winter a careful eye-witness of all that occurred, I soon became satisfied that it was a deliberate, wilfu design, on the part of some representatives of Southern States, to seize upon the election of Mr. Lincoln merely as an excuse to precipitate this revolution upon the country. One evidence, to my mind, is the fact that South Carolina never sent her Senators here."

These authorities clearly prove, Bigler to the contrary notwithstanding, that the Senators from the Cotton States were in favor of no compromise,-that they had determined on the destruction of the Government, and the erection of a despotism of their own,that slavery was a mere pretext, and that neinent men, who declared time and again that ther the Crittenden proposition or any other concession upon the part of the North with regard to it, would have been accepted by them, or would have averted the calamity. conduct of these same men at the nominating That the welfare of slavery was not their object, is plain from the paradoxical demands more and Charleston, in April and June 1860, they have made for it during the past quarshowing a determined purpose to ensure the ter of a century. They demanded new territories as an outlet, while at the same time they complained of want of labor in the South. They demanded that its universality should be recognized, and at the same time denied the power of the nation to interfere with it. because its existence depends on local law. competitors, to rebel against the Government They demand that Congress should enact codes for its protection, and at the same time asserted it had no power over it in the territories. They demanded non-intervention by those not interested in the institution, and at the same time asked the power of the Federal insections. Twelve lines (or less) count a square. Government to torce it upon an unwilling people. They demanded that the Missouri Compromise-the line of 36 deg. 30 minutes, should be abrogated, and having obtained their request, we are now told by Mr. Bigler. federated with us." (Congressional Globe 36th that they were "fairly committed" to its restoration by the Crittenden Amendment. It is perfectly plain, that slavery was all the time s mere pretence, and that no concession on our part, with regard to it, would have been productive of any lasting good. We might. multiply authorities-speech after speech of these men in the past-their repeated decla-During the debate in the South Carolina rations as they come to us through the Souththese six men witheld their votes! Mr. Lath- Mr. Gregg declared-"On the one side the doubt or cavil their determination, long form-

the faces of some of these gentlemen (who ing of the British Parliament by Earl Russell, We have clearly shown, that the failure of the

the refusal of Senators from the Cotton States to vote, and secondly, that these very Senators, who represented the disaffected in the compromise," were opposed to all compromises, would not accept any, and had pre-determined the present attempt to overthrow the Government.

And now, we might very properly inquire what was the object of Mr. Bigier, and the thirty-six members of his party to whom he has addressed his letter, in this most abortive effort? For whom was it intended as a vindication? Did Mr. Hall charge the defeat of the Crittenden amendment upon the Democrats of the north ? No. Did he attempt to fix upon them, in any degree, the responsibility of this rebellion? Not at all. But he charged itupon the leaders of the South-upon the menwho now occupy the highest positions in the rebel government. Why then should Mr. Bigler and his disciples take the matter up in such high dudgeon? Why should be undertake the task of vindicating these rebels? We leave the reader to answer.

In reply to this labored attempt to fasten the responsibility of the present condition of things upon the Republican party, we might have retorted that it rested, in a great measare, upon the imbecile, vacilating, and purposeless administration of James Buchavan, and those who clung to and sustained it. Certainly never had men a greater opportunity, and never was it more ignominiously thrown away. Had he, and those who sustained him in the Senate, at the commencement of that Session of Congress, asserted the doctrines of Gen. Jackson's proclamation to South Carolina, and declared their intention to enforce them, who can doubt that the spirit of rebellion would have been sent cowed and abashed to its lair? We might have retorted, too, that had Mr. Bigler and his party never repealed the Compromise of 1820, it would never have required restoration by the Crittenden Amendment. We might have said something about the consistency and good faith of Mr. Bigler and his party at the present time, -complaining that the Constitution was not amended, while they hoist as their motto "The Constitution as it is and the Union as it was " But we have no disposition to divert one particle of the responsibility of this wicked rebellion from where it properly rests-upon those conspirators, who at the head of armies, in the mad pursuit of power, are reddening their hands in the blood of our sons, fathers, husbands, brothers, and friends. To excuse or paliate their guilt, is but to encourage their treason. We trust in God the time will speedily come, when these traitors can be taken in the aggregate that we may mete out to them that just retribution which their crimes deserve.

BOYER IN ELK COUNTY.

The following, from the Elk County Adrocate indicates very clearly "a woolly head in the wood pile":

"The President, in a few remarks, stated the object of the meeting, (Democratic), after which Dr. T. J. Boyer, was called on to make a speech. The Doctor, as usual responded to the call and entertained the audience for about half an hour, in manner worthy of note!

"Dr. C. H. Early was called upon, to address the meeting-after the Doctor had concluded the chair called upon Dr. Boyer to define his position, on several points. The Doctor took the floor the second time, and appeared to be somewhat excited. In our opinion, it would have been better to treated the matter more cool, and by so doing would not offend those who were opposed to him in a political point of view. The doctor should remember that it is not best, even to speak the truth, at all times.

What's wrong? Couldn't the "unterrified' of Elk swallow the valiant Doctors infidel and secesh pills? He was "excited." was he? He'll be more "excited' after the 2d Tuesday of October, when he discovers how the honest and loyal Democrats of this district will spurn and repudiate the miserable trickery by which he got his nomination. What a contrast between this poor, weak, spattering Doctor,traveling about "damning" the Admintration and prating about the Constitution which he does not comprehend,-and Capt. J. H. Larrimer, who was fairly entitled to the nomination, who is daily exposing his life for the preservation of that Constitution, and the maintainance of the Government. But his opinions didn't suit the Breckinridge wire-pullers, and hence he was set aside for this p or creature, whose nauseating sentiments are too disgusting even for some of those who assisted in his nomination. Men who vote for such a candidate, knowing his character and opinions, must certainly be wanting in self-respect as well as love of country.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements set in large type, cuts, or out of usual style will be charged double price for space occupied.

To insure attention, the CASH must accompany notices, as follows:—All Cautions with \$1, Strays, \$1; Auditors' notices, \$1,50; Administrators' and Executors' notices, \$1,50, each ; and all other transient Notices at the same rates

ELECTION.—A meeting of the Stockholders of the Madera and O-secola Turnpike & Plank Road Company, will be held at Osceola, on Mon-day November 3d, at 1 o'clock p. m., for the pur-pose of Electing one President, five Directors and one Treasurer, to serve for the ensuing year.
Madera, Sept. 8, 1862-pd. CHAS J PUSEY.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing three certain bonds, given about two years ago by John Thompson and Thomas J. Thompson to John Jordan, of Jordan township, and are now of record. The undersigned not having received value for the said bonds, hereby gives notice that he will not pay the same unless compalled by due process of law the same unless compelled by due process of law Oct. 8, 1762-p. JOHN THOMPSON.