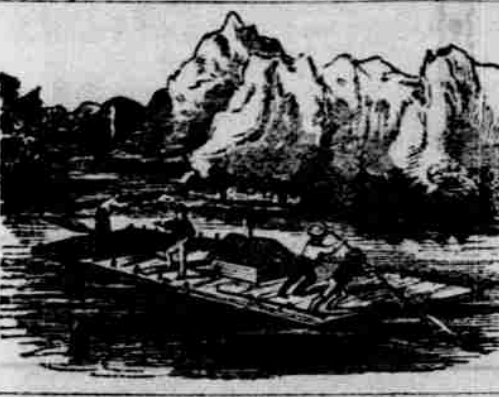


RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.



CLEARFIELD, PA., OCT. 8, 1862.

PEOPLE'S UNION STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL. HON. THOMAS E. COCHRAN.

FOR SENATOR. HON. GLENN W. SCOTFIELD.

FOR STATE SENATOR. HON. LOUIS W. HALL.

MARTIN S. SHANNON, of Jefferson Co. WARREN COWLES, of McKean Co.

DEMOCRACY—ITS AIMS AND OBJECTS.

On our outside we publish a number of letters "to the People of Pennsylvania," by Mr. Looser and Mr. Boyer of Pottsville, Pa., showing the opinions held by Francis W. Hughes the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, in 1861.

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 papers in the eastern part of the State.

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 as Chairman of the State Committee—and on 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.

Below we give extracts from several of the papers in this district, which plainly show how the nomination of Hon. Glen W. Scofield for Congress, is received in other counties.

From the Erie Gazette. "We commend Mr. Scofield to the confidence and support of our fellow-citizens. . . . He possesses a clear, vigorous, well-organized and well-stored mind, and is in every respect fitted for a seat in Congress. . . . Mr. Scofield 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.

From the (Brookville) Jefferson Star. HON. GLENN W. SCOTFIELD.—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.

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, and who then attempt to vote at the coming election, put upon the enrollment list immediately. This is right.

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.

WALLACE VS WALLACE.

Our neighbor Wallace, as we have heretofore said, is up to any emergency—ready to "shift his sails to every breeze." He has always been in favor of compromising our present difficulties with the rebels and in favor of the Breckinridge-Vallandigham "Union as it was," i. e. slavery in all the States and Territories—at least such has been the tenor of his speeches heretofore.

HON GLENN W. SCOTFIELD.

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From the (Brookville) Jefferson Star. HON. GLENN W. SCOTFIELD.—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.

Another "Seizure."—From the beating of drums and noise on Saturday evening, we supposed there was something up among the "unfriendly." We have since learned that the "monkey show" gave a free exhibition at Williams' Grove.

THE BIGLER MANIFESTO.

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 preceding 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 Gueliches, the Ogdens, the Shaws, the Lounsberries, etc. etc." to rally to his relief when he found himself being so badly strangled in the conflict with the "Sam," of other days.

And first, was the "Crittenden proposition" defeated by certain Senators from the Cotton States withholding their votes on the Clark Amendment? According to Mr. Bigler, the Clark Amendment was expressly intended to defeat the Crittenden Compromise, and its adoption by a majority vote effected that object.

But says Mr. Bigler, had these Senators voted it would not have saved the "Crittenden compromise," "because it required a two-third vote to submit amendments to the Constitution." What an argument!

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 Crittenden Compromise, whose rejection has furnished a theme for so many secession harangues, was substantially a restoration, by Constitutional amendment, of the old Missouri Compromise line of 36 deg. and 30 min. . . ."

Yet, says Mr. Bigler "it is not true," that the "Crittenden Compromise" failed because these six men withheld 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 refused to vote) at the result, and the sorrow manifested by the venerable Senator 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 vote."

Andrew Johnston of Tennessee, than whom, though a Breckinridge 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. Who then has brought these evils on the country? Was it Mr. CLARK? He was acting on 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."

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 partisan purposes," entirely on the Republican party.

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.

Mr. President, being last winter a careful eye-witness of all that occurred, I soon became satisfied that it was a deliberate, willful design, on the part of some representatives of the Southern States, to seize upon the election of Mr. Lincoln merely as an excuse to precipitate this revolution upon the country.

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 neither 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.

That the welfare of slavery was not their object, is plain from the paradoxical demands they have made for it during the past quarter 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.

During the debate 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 on our ports, on the other, we declare we are free. We desire no compromise &c." (Rebellion Record, Vol. I. p. 2.)

Among the documents submitted at the opening of the British Parliament by Earl Russell, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, was a letter 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 extract:

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

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 denying the most obvious and direct teachings of the Federal Constitution, as found in the letter 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 pretenses to divide and dismember the Confederacy."

"No; it was not compromise that the leaders wanted; they wanted power; they wanted to destroy this Government, so that they might have place and emolument for themselves. They had lost confidence in the intelligence 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 government in the hands of the few. I know what I say. I know their feelings and their sentiments. I served in the Senate here with them. I know they were a close corporation, that had no more confidence in or respect for the people than has the D of A. I thought that close corporation here. I knew that they were no friends of the people. I knew that Slidell and Mason, and Benjamin Iverson, and Toombs were the enemies of free government and I know so now. I commenced the war upon them before a State seceded; and I intend to keep on fighting this great battle before the country, for the perpetuity of free government. They seek to overthrow it, and to 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."

"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."

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Crittenden proposition is to be attributed to the refusal of Senators from the Cotton States to vote, and secondly, that these very Senators, who represented the disaffected in the South, so far from being "committed to a 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. Bigler, 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 it upon the leaders of the South—upon the men who 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 he 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 measure, upon the imbecile, vacillating, and purposeless administration of James Buchanan, 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 repeated 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 palliate 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 Advocate 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 "unfriendly" of Elk swallow the valiant Doctors infidel and secessh 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, sputtering Doctor,—traveling about "damning" the Administration and prating about the Constitution which he does not comprehend,—and Capt. J. H. Larimer, who was fairly entitled to the nomination, who is daily exposing his life for the preservation of that Constitution, and the maintenance of the Government. But his opinions didn't suit the Breckinridge wire-pullers, and hence he was set aside for this poor 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, cut, 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. Other advertisements at \$1 per square, for 8 or less insertions. Twelve lines (or less) count a square.

ELECTION.—A meeting of the Stockholders of the Madera and Orosoma Turnpike & Plank Road Company, will be held at Orosoma, on Monday November 3d, at 1 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing one President, five Directors and one Treasurer, to serve for the ensuing year. CAUTION, Sept. 8, 1862. 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 compelled by due process of law. Oct. 8, 1862. JOHN THOMPSON.

PRIVATE SALE.—The subscriber residing in Covington township is desirous of selling his real and personal property at private sale. The tract of land contains 175 acres, and is covered with the best of timber, and has a saw mill and dwelling house erected thereon. The saw mill is situated on Sandy creek, and is capable of sawing 6,000 feet of boards in 12 hours. This is a very desirable location for lumbering, and persons desirous of engaging in the business would do well to examine the place. Terms moderate. Sept. 17, 1862. J. B. HUGUENY.