

Raftsmans Journal.



BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., SEPT. 28, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

UNION ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS: MORTON MICHAEI, of Philadelphia, THOMAS CUNNINGHAM, of Beaver. REPRESENTATIVE ELECTORS: 1 Robert P. King, 13 Elias W. Hale, 2 Geo. Morrison Coates, 14 Charles H. Shrinier, 3 Henry Bunn, 15 John Wieter, 4 William H. Kern, 16 David M. Conaughy, 5 Barton H. Jenks, 17 David W. Woods, 6 Charles M. Bank, 18 Isaac Benson, 7 Robert Parke, 19 John Patton, 8 William Taylor, 20 Samuel B. Dick, 9 John A. Hiestand, 21 Everard Rierer, 10 Richard H. Coryell, 22 John P. Penney, 11 Edward Halliday, 23 Ebenezer M. Jankin, 12 Charles F. Reed, 24 John W. Blanchard.

DISTRICT UNION NOMINATION.

FOR CONGRESS, GLENNI W. SCOFIELD, of Warren.

COUNTY UNION NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF, JOSEPH A. CALDWELL, of Pike Tp. FOR COMMISSIONER, JOSEPH WINNEY, of Bradford Tp.

FOR ATTORNEY, JOHN H. FULFORD, of Clearfield Bor. FOR JUDGE, PETER ROOEVER, of Pike Township.

FOR CORONER, BENJ. SPACKMAN, of Clearfield Bor.

OUR CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.

Hon. Glenni W. Scofield, who so ably represented our District in Congress during the last two years, is again before the people as the Union candidate. Mr. Scofield's position on all the vital issues involved in the campaign are too well known to require special elucidation. His speeches, his votes, his efforts have all been directed to the speedy crushing out of the Rebellion, the maintenance of the Federal Government, the preservation of the Union—for Justice and for Liberty. These ought to be a sufficient guarantee for his future course, and should, as they doubtless will, secure him the support of every well-wisher of our present distracted country.

It may be satisfactory to Mr. Scofield's friends in this county to know that the prospects of his re-election are bright. Mr. Bigler's canvass in the upper portion of the District has done him no good—the contrary, his unqualified endorsement and advocacy of the Chicago Platform, his opposition to the vigorous prosecution of the War, and to the law allowing soldiers to vote, as they become known, are arraying against him many of the patriotic men of his own party.

REPUDIATION AND ASSUMPTION.

It is one of the unfavorable signs of the times that there can be found some persons who coolly consider the chances of the repudiation of our national debt. The New York World seems to think there would be soon good achieved by such an infamous measure. The following insidious suggestions are to be found in an article in a late number of that journal:—

"Whether, if the war continues, our debt will be paid or repudiated, must depend upon the virtue of our people. We know that some argue that the debt being owned by a great number of people, in small sums, scattered all over the country, a large party will thus be created against repudiation. But it is safer to look at the past. Our revolutionary indebtedness was in the hands of all the people, the continental currency was held in sums smaller or larger by almost every one, and yet this did not prevent its being scaled down to forty for one.

And again, our debt will be almost entirely held at the East. Will Western farmers be willing to be taxed to pay tribute (as they call it) to the East, which is the only section of the country whose citizens have made money out of the war? Will they be willing to pay high duties to add to the wealth of Eastern manufacturers?"

To such sentiments it is rather curious to observe while it is suggested that the debt of the North might be repudiated, the debt of the South might be assumed by the people of the North. The same journal says:—"If the South comes back into the Union those States would be so impoverished that years must pass before they could contribute to the national income. And then they have a large debt of their own, due to their own citizens and foreigners, which they would feel in honor bound to pay, if able, in case we did not assume it. And enormous appropriations would be required to rebuild the lighthouses all along the Southern coast, to repair the fortifications, and to open and render the harbors safe for commerce."

There can be little doubt that the repudiation of the Northern debt, and an assumption of the debt of the Rebels, is part and parcel of the Copperhead programme. To such a tempting feast are the people of the North invited by the leaders of the Peace-at-any-price party. When Gen. McClellan says, in his letter of acceptance, that "the Union must be preserved at all hazards," is this one of the "hazards," to which he alludes? Can our Copperhead neighbor tell?

WHERE MR. BIGLER STANDS.

The best index to Mr. Bigler's views on the War question, is perhaps his speech made at the so-called "peace meeting" in Clearfield borough on the 13th of August, 1864. On that occasion he denounced Mr. Lincoln as a "usurper and a tyrant," and the policy which had been inaugurated relative to the institution of slavery in the revolted States as "unlawful, revolutionary, and impolitic." He denied that the President had any more right to make the abandonment of slavery a condition precedent to the restoration of the Union, than he had to make its establishment such a condition; and characterized the "condition" as "an attempt at a flagrant usurpation of authority" meriting the "severest execrations of all men devoted to our republican form of Government." He denied that "the Government at Richmond and Washington combined—(the Rebel, it will be observed, being given the precedence in this connection)—had no right to overthrow the institutions of the States, or change the relations between the States. That was the right of the States and the States only."

The doctrine here advocated is simply that which prevailed in the latter part of Mr. Buchanan's Administration, when State after State was permitted to secede because it was contended they could not be "coerced" without a gross infringement of their reserved rights. Mr. Bigler, it must be manifest to every reflecting man, is "joined to his idols." He still clings to the dangerous dogmas originated by John C. Calhoun, and kept alive and put into practice by Jeff Davis, Breckinridge, Floyd, Toombs and the whole brood of leading traitors who are now in arms against the National Government, or we are at a loss to know what his language is intended to imply.

Another portion of Mr. Bigler's speech, worthy of consideration now that he is a candidate for Congress, is that which relates to the draft. He said "he had uniformly advised obedience to law, even though the law might be of doubtful authority or utility; but he intended that obligation as much for those in as for those out of authority. In the execution of the law the President can claim our obedience, but whenever he transcends the limits of the law, Mr. B. said he had as much right to command the President as the latter had to command him." What does this mean? Are we to understand that Mr. Bigler charges the President with "transcending the limits of the law" when he orders and enforces the draft? And, if this be his premise, what construction are we to put on his declaration about his right to "command the President?" Is not the inference fair that he means by this language that he has the right to disobey the President, or in other words, to advise a resistance to the draft? If not, why did Mr. Bigler deem it necessary to add in this connection that "some may think these views calculated to discourage enlistments," and contend that "Mr. Lincoln was eminently amenable to the law on this charge?" Why did he not urge the prompt filling up of our armies? Why did he contend that "he could see in the new aspect of the war nothing but endless drafts, conscriptions, carnage and desolation?" Why did he say that, "as for himself, whilst he was willing to do and suffer anything for the Union and Government as made by the Fathers, he would not contribute one man, nor one farthing, to prosecute the war for the unlawful purposes set forth by Mr. Lincoln?" Why did he express the belief that "the very first effort of a Democratic President would be to stop the war—to put the sword to rest, in order to try what virtue there is in reason, negotiation, and intercourse?" Can his organ, the Clearfield Republican, from which we make these quotations, give a satisfactory explanation? The people of the 19th Congressional District have a "right" to know exactly where Mr. Bigler does stand, if the inferences which we have drawn from his speech of the 13th August are not correct. We shall wait for a response.

Grant and Sherman on the Draft.

Gen. Grant and Sherman have telegraphed to the War Department urging a prompt enforcement of the draft. The despatches are as follows:

CITY POINT, Sept. 13—10:30 A. M.—To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Sec'y of War.—We ought to have the whole number of men called for by the President, in the shortest possible time. Prompt action in filling our armies will have more effect upon the enemy than a victory over them. They profess to believe, and make their men believe, there is a party North in favor of recognizing Southern independence, that the draft cannot be enforced. Let them be undeceived. Deserters come into our lines daily, who tell us that the men are nearly universally tired of the war, and that the desertions would be much more frequent, but they believe peace will be negotiated after the fall election. The enforcement of the draft and prompt filling up of our armies will save the shedding of blood to an immense degree. U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 13, 6:30 P. M.—Hon. E. M. STANTON: I am very glad to hear the draft will be enforced. First we need the men; and secondly, they come as privates to fill up our old and tired regiments with their experienced officers already on hand; and thirdly, because the enforcement of the law will manifest a power in our Government, though a Democracy should in times of trouble and danger be able to wield the power of a great nation. All is well. W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General.

Mr. Lincoln's prospects of election are growing brighter every day.

GEN. SHERMAN'S "CRUEL" ORDER.

After Gen. Sherman had taken full possession of Atlanta, he issued an order, directing all non-combatants who still consider themselves "Confederates," to go southward into Hood's lines, with all their movable effects, including so much of the negro "property" as may be disposed to go with the other chattels—in other words, obliging the Rebel citizens of Atlanta, who, if permitted to remain, would be so many spies, to get into Jeff Davis' dominions, and thus getting rid of the responsibility of feeding them, to the special and timely relief of Hood's commissariat. Gen. Sherman has effected an armistice of ten days with Gen. Hood, for the purpose of carrying the order into effect. The latter, whilst accepting of the temporary armistice, pronounced the order unprecedented, and the act as one of studied and ungenerous cruelty. To this charge, Gen. Sherman replies in the following pointed manner:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI IN THE FIELD, ATLANTA, September 10th, 1864.

GENERAL T. B. HOOD, Commanding Army of the Tennessee, Confederate Army: General—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date at the hands of Messrs. Ball and Crew, consenting to the arrangements, I had proposed to facilitate removal south those of Atlanta who prefer to go in that direction. I enclose you a copy of my orders, which, will, I am satisfied, accomplish my purpose perfectly. Your style the measures proposed unprecedented, and appeal to the dark history of war for a parallel as an act studied and ungenerous cruelty. It is not unprecedented, for General Johnston himself very wisely and properly removed the families all the way from Dalton down, and I see no reason why Atlanta should be excepted. Nor is it necessary to appeal to the dark history of war, when recent and modern examples are so handy. You yourself burned houses along your parapet, and I have seen to-day fifty houses that you have rendered uninhabitable because they stood in the way of your forts and men. You defended Atlanta on a line so close to the town that every cannon shot and many musket shots from our line of investment that overshot their mark went into the habitations of women and children, Gen. Hardee did the same at Jonesboro, and Gen. Johnston, did the same last summer at Jackson, Miss. I have not accused you of heartless cruelty, but merely instance those cases of very recent occurrence, and could go on and enumerate hundreds of others, and challenge any fair man to judge which of us has the heart of pity for the families of a brave people. I say it is a kindness to these families of Atlanta to remove them now at once from scenes that women and children should not be exposed to, and the brave people should scorn to commit their wives and children to the rude barbarians who, as you say, violate the laws of war as illustrated in the pages of its dark history. In the name of common sense, I ask you not to appeal to a just God in such a sacrilegious manner. You, who in the midst of peace and prosperity have plunged a nation into civil war, dark and cruel, who dared and badgered us to battle; installed our flag, seized our arsenals and forts that were left in the honorable custody of a peaceful ordinance sergeant, seize land made prisoners of war the very garrisons sent to protect your people against negroes and Indians, long before any overt act was committed by the (to you) hateful Lincoln government, tried to force Kentucky and Missouri into the rebellion in spite of themselves, falsified the vote of Louisiana, turned loose your privateers to plunder unarmed ships, expelled Union families by the thousand, burned their houses, and declared by act of your Congress the confiscation of all the debts due Northern men for goods had and received. Tell this to the parables, but not to me, who have seen these things, and who will this day make as much sacrifice for the peace and honor of the South as the best born Southerner among you. If we must be engaged, let us be men and fight it out, as we proposed to-day, and not deal in such hypocritical appeals to God and humanity. God will judge us in due time—He will pronounce whether it be more humble to fight with a town full of women and the families of a brave people at our back, or to remove them in time to places of safety among their own friends and people. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General Commanding.

HELPING THEIR FRIENDS.

The editors in Rebellion have come to the aid of their Copperhead friends at the North, and are determined to do all in their power to elect the candidates of the Chicago Convention. The Richmond papers are quite conspicuous in this respect. The Examiner of the 8th September, in an article on the subject, holds the following language:—"We, in defending our own rights and homes, are perforce cooking in the cause of the opposition. Every defeat of Lincoln's forces, even holding them steadily at bay, inures to the advantage of McClellan, rather to that of the dexterous manipulators in whose hands he is a puppet, and accumulates for them the much-desired 'political capital.' Every effort of the present Administration will be put forth, every species of lie will be invented in order to influence opinion, and every exaggeration of their success and palliation of their defeats be artfully used. We have met with reverses lately which will enable them to give color to their representations and buoy up the hopes of the people. Yet vigor and prudence can turn these tempting fruits to dust and ashes on their lips. In far more gloomy periods the spirit of the country has rebounded under the pressure of disaster with healthier elasticity. So will it be again, victorious on nearly the whole theatre of war, we can bear with firmness and repair with energy the disaster we have unfortunately met with on the field. Military success, then, will not retain Lincoln in his seat. The influence of the South, more powerful in the shock of battle than when throwing her minority vote in an electoral college, will be cast in favor of McClellan by this indirect yet efficacious means."

We congratulate our Copperhead friends on their ardent allies. At the same time Gen. Grant is likely to spoil all these fine calculations of the Rebel editors, as the people of the North will, in November, those of the Copperhead leaders.

Gold has declined to \$1.87.

GRAND VICTORIES IN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY!

GEN. SHERIDAN DEFEATS EARLY.

REBEL LOSS IN KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING 10,000.

GENERAL GRANT'S visit to Sheridan was of no small importance, being the prelude to one of the most important and decisive victories of the war. Sheridan for the past few weeks, keeping hold of the railroad from Harper's Ferry to Winchester, has held a position the advantage of which would become immediately apparent the moment Early should make his expected movement toward Martinsburg. At the latter point on Sunday, the 18th, Averill's command was situated, and was there attacked by Gordon's division of Early's army. Gordon was driven back a short distance to Darkesville. Sheridan's opportunity had now offered, he immediately broke camp and determined the next morning to cross the Opequan, on the Winchester and Berryville pike, with his entire command, including the Army of Western Virginia under Crook, which was to march from his encampment near Summit Point and effect a junction with the main column before crossing. At daylight, on the 19th, Wilson's cavalry crossed in advance and gained a position for the infantry on the Winchester side. The Sixth Corps was the first across and waited two hours for the Nineteenth, which was delayed. This delay gave Early time to get Gordon's command from Banker Hill, a little south of Darkesville, and bring it up to support Breckinridge, Rhodes, and Ransaur. On the arrival of the Nineteenth, the two corps advanced up to the enemy's lines, which had been formed in a position to resist Sheridan's advance. At first the rebel army, already formed and with artillery in position, had a great advantage, and the advanced line of the Federal army suffered considerable losses, and was driven back a short distance and in some confusion. Order was soon restored, however; the lines re-formed and the artillery got in position, and after an obstinate fight the lost position was regained. Crook's army, which had been held in reserve, was now brought up on the right, and the two armies of the Shenandoah now confronted each other in full strength, as Averill's command, with Torbert's, having been engaged all day at a point some distance north of the main attack, now came up on the right. It was 3 o'clock P. M. General Crook had formed on Sheridan's right and rear. The Federal line, three miles long, then advanced under cover of a tremendous artillery fire; and shortly after this advance the cavalry on the right were led by their masterly leaders in an impetuous charge which broke the ranks of the rebel army. In this charge between seven and eight hundred prisoners were taken.

The enemy routed, and in confusion fled toward Winchester, through which and beyond they were pursued by the victorious cavalry. The rebel loss is roughly estimated at between 4000 and 5000 killed and wounded, and 5000 captured. The rebel Generals Rhodes and Wharton are reported killed, and Generals Bradley T. Johnson, Gordon, York, and Godman wounded. Fifteen battle-flags were captured and five guns. The Federal loss is estimated at 2000; among the killed is General David Russell, First Division, Sixth Corps. General McIntosh, First Brigade, Third Cavalry Division, was wounded, also General Upton of Sixth Corps. The fleeing enemy were next day pursued with vigor, and on the 22d were overtaken at Fisher's Hill, where Sheridan's forces again defeated them, capturing sixteen guns and many prisoners.

Official Bulletin.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24—10 A. M. To Major-General Lee, New York: The following official dispatch has just been received from Gen. Sheridan, detailing some of the particulars of the battle at Fisher's Hill:—

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, WOODSTOCK, VA., Sept. 23, 8 A. M.—To Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant, City Point.—I cannot say yet give any definite account of the results of the battle of yesterday. Our loss will be light. Gen. Crook struck the left flank of the enemy, doubled it up, advancing along their lines, and attacking beautifully, carried the works of the enemy. The rebels threw down their arms and fled in the greatest confusion, abandoning most of their artillery. It was dark before the battle ended.

I pursued on after the rebels during the night to this point with the Sixth and Nineteenth corps, and have stopped here to rest the men and issue rations. If Gen. Torbert has dashed down the Luray valley, according to my directions, he will achieve results. I do not think that there ever was an army so badly routed. The valley soldiers are being away and going to their homes. I cannot at present give you any estimate of prisoners.

I pushed on regardless of everything. The number of pieces of artillery reported captured is sixteen. P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General.

You are directed to cause a National salute to be fired of one hundred great guns for the victory.

Gen. Stevenson reports that 3,000 prisoners from the field had reached Winchester last night.

Reinforcements and supplies have been forwarded to Gen. Sheridan.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

THE LATEST.

Secretary Stanton's last bulletin states that on Saturday night Gen. Sheridan was six miles south of New Market, having driven the enemy from Mt. Jackson without being able to bring on an engagement. Twenty pieces of artillery were captured at Fisher's Hill, 1100 prisoners taken, and a large number of caissons, &c., captured. General Stevenson reports the arrival at Harper's Ferry of twenty-six captured guns and eighty additional captured officers.

The Memphis Bulletin publishes what it regards as a reliable report of the unconditional surrender of Mobile to our gunboats.

CHANGE IN THE CABINET.

Retirement of Postmaster-General Blair.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 23, 1864. When the resolution of the late Baltimore Convention, declaring that they "deem it essential to the general welfare that harmony shall prevail in the national councils, and regarding as worthy of public confidence and official trust those only who cordially endorse the principles proposed in the serious resolutions, and which should characterize the administration of the government," was shortly after its passage, read by Postmaster-General Blair, he at once verbally tendered his resignation, which was not formally made and accepted until to-day, as will be seen from the following correspondence. It is understood, that ex-Gov. Dennison of Ohio, will be his successor.

EXECUTIVE MANSION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23, 1864. HON. MONTGOMERY BLAIR—My Dear Sir: You have generously said to me more than once that whenever your resignation could be a relief to me it was at my disposal. The time has come. You very well know that this proceeds from no dissatisfaction of mine with you personally or officially. Your uniform kindness has been unsurpassed by that of any friend, and while it is true that the war does not so greatly add to the difficulties of your department as to those of others, its yet much to say, as I most truly can, that in the three years and a half during which you have administered the General Post Office, I remember no single complaint against you in connection therewith. Yours, as ever, A. LINCOLN.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Friday, Sept. 23, 1864. MY DEAR SIR: I received your note of this date referring to my offers to resign whenever you should deem it advisable for the public interests that I should do so, and stating that, in your judgment, the time had now come. I now therefore formally tender my resignation of the office of Postmaster-General. I cannot take leave of you without renewing the expressions of my gratitude for the uniform kindness which has marked your course toward me. Yours, very truly, M. BLAIR.

Senator Wallace on the Stump.

The Corps had a meeting in Harrisburg on Tuesday evening of last week. Among the speakers was Senator Wallace, of our town. His performance is noticed by the Telegraph in the following manner:—"The next speaker was the youthful Senator from Clearfield. His boyish style and recourses to notes had a chilling effect upon the audience. His speech had forty-seven points, or rather heads, or heads, all of which were fisted up in the palm of his hand, and to which he had recourse forty-eight times. But the forty-eighth point was not there, and he concluded to substitute it in favor of the Democratic party making this campaign an aggressive one, instead of acting upon the defensive. He thought it was much easier to attack Mr. Lincoln than to defend Gen. McClellan, and he said if the energies of the party would be bent in that direction, they would accomplish more. He said the Abolition party were in favor of 'war to the knife, knife to the elbow, and elbow to the heart—they are in favor of directly the opposite.' He said they were in favor of peace, and that an early and a speedy peace. He said the only way to crush this 'cruel war' is to conclude the 'confederates;' by fighting them, we will never gain their good will, but always their displeasure. He was for peace and the Democratic party, and its nominees are for peace. We would thank the Senator to repeat his speech all over the country, and the result will be many hundreds added to our usual majority. Come soon again, Mr. Wallace; truly we will welcome you."

Lincoln's Letter of Acceptance.

As Mr. Lincoln's letter of acceptance has been a subject of discussion, on several occasions recently, we give it below for the information of the public:—

WASHINGTON, June 27, 1864. Hon. Wm. Dennison and others, a Committee of the National Union Convention: GENTLEMEN:—Your letter of the 14th inst., formally notifying me that I had been nominated by the Convention you represent for the Presidency of the United States for four years from the 4th of March next, has been received. The nomination is gratefully accepted, and the resolutions of the Convention, called the platform, are heartily approved. While the resolution in regard to the supplanting of republican Governments upon the Western Continent is fully concurred in, there might be a misunderstanding were I not to say that the position of the Government in relation to the action of France in Mexico, as assumed through the State Department, and endorsed by the Convention, among the measures and acts of the Executive, will be faithfully maintained so long as the state of facts shall leave that position pertinent and applicable.

I am especially gratified that the soldiers and seamen were not forgotten by the Convention, as they forever should and will be remembered by the grateful country for whose salvation they devote their lives. Thanking you for the kind and complimentary terms in which you communicated the nomination and other proceedings of the Convention, I subscribe myself Your obedient servant, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The veteran old Democratic Statesman Gen. Lewis Cass kicks over the Chicago platform because it is wanting in fidelity to the preservation of the Government; and Valadigham and Ben Wood kick over the Chicago candidate because he is wanting in fidelity to the platform. If the War Democrats go against the ticket because of the platform, and the Peace Democrats go against the ticket because it don't square with the platform, about how much may be left of the Democracy by the idea of November? Will old Berks be certain? For particulars, see returns from Vermont, Delaware and Maine!

FREMONT WITHDRAWN.—Gen. Fremont has written a letter, withdrawing his name as a candidate for the Presidency, and John Cochrane, who was on the ticket with him for Vice President, has done the same. They do this to prevent the election of McClellan and Pendleton, on the ground that the Chicago platform means simply separation.

As ignorance lies at the bottom of all human knowledge, the deeper you penetrate, the nearer you arrive to it.

The Model of Copperhead Sedition.

Benedict Arnold, on the 20th day of October, 1780, issued the following Proclamation to the Citizens and Soldiers of the United States:—"You are promised liberty by the leaders of your affairs, but is there an individual in the enjoyment of it, saving your oppressors? Who among you dare to speak or write what he thinks against the tyranny which has robbed you of your property, imprisons your sons, drags you to the field of battle, and daily deluging your country with blood? Your country once was happy, and had the professed peace been embraced, the last two years of misery had been spent in peace and plenty, and repairing the desolation of the quarrel, that would have set the interests of Great Britain and America in a true light, and cemented their friendships. I wish to lead a chosen band of Americans to the attainments of peace, liberty and safety, the first objects in taking the field. What is America but a land of widows, orphans and beggars? But what need of argument to such as feel infinitely more misery than tongue can express? I give my promise of most affectionate welcome to all who are disposed to join me in a measure necessary to close the scenes of our affliction, which must increase until we are satisfied with the liberality of the mother country, which still offers us protection and exemption from all taxes but such as we think fit to impose upon ourselves. Oct. 20, 1780. BENEDICT ARNOLD.

The traitor here makes eight points against the Continental Congress and Washington, the Commander-in-Chief. First—That freedom of speech and of the press has been taken away. Second—That property has been appropriated. Third—That illegal imprisonments have been made. Fourth—That odious conscriptions have been imposed. Fifth—That peace, which might have been had, was refused. Sixth—That the first objects in taking the field have been abandoned. Seventh—That the country has been deluged with blood, and made a land of widows and orphans. Eighth—That it is necessary to join him in order to close those afflictions and return to prosperity.

Now we defy any man to make out a more complete model of a Copperhead haugane in 1864. Take any of the said speeches we care not which. Turn for instance to that made by Horatio Seymour, in Milwaukee, and extract from which we published last Monday, his points are as follows, and we use his own words:—"First—The freedom of the press has been denied us. Second—It is your property, the property of Northern tax-payers, which is confiscated. Third—Men have been torn from their families, and locked up in prison, and women torn from their husbands. Fourth—The policy of the Administration has placed hindrances in the way of the Union. Fifth—Men are told that they must leave their homes, and devote themselves to the war. Sixth—The Administration has entered upon a settled policy dangerous to the welfare of our country. Seventh—In God's name, are there no means by which we can save the lives of husbands and brothers? Eighth—We nominated McClellan that we might restore prosperity and peace to the people."

Thus are the points made by Horatio Seymour against the Administration in 1864, identical, point with point, with those made by Benedict Arnold against Washington and the Continental Congress in 1780: We see precisely what Mr. Seymour meant, when, toward the close of his speech, he asserted, "our views came from our Father's." They are the views which the Fatherly, through their executor, Benedict Arnold, bequeathed to their Copperhead offspring.

If any of our readers will turn to Niles Register for 1814, and read the long address of the Hartford Convention there published, he will find nearly every point there made against Mr. Madison's Administration and the war of that period which is now made by the Copperheads of this day against Mr. Lincoln's Administration and our present war. In default of that, let him refer to Benton's Debate of Congress, and read some of the speeches then uttered by Federalist leaders. He will find the same arguments, the same appeals, the same invectives, and even the same phrases and terms of expression that are now constantly assailing our ears.—N. Y. Times.

New Advertisements.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or taking an assignment of a certain note of hand dated Sept. 24, 1864, and payable on the 1st of May, 1865, calling for fifty dollars, given by me to Russel Rose or bearer. As I have received no value for said note I will not pay it unless compelled to do so by due process of law. SIMON ROBBATH, Sept. 25, 1864.—pd.

STRAY HORSE.—Came to the premises of the subscriber residing in Huston township, on the 15th of September, a light bay horse, about 9 years old, with three white feet. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property pay charges and take him away, or he will be sold at the law direct. DAVID BERKEY, September 28, 1864.—pd.

J. J. MORRIS, J. W. MORRIS, J. E. WATSON. HEAD QUARTERS FOR CHEAP GOODS. The undersigned having just returned from Philadelphia with a new and splendid assortment of Goods, are now ready to supply all who may favor them with a call, with any thing in our line such as DRY-GOODS, Groceries, Queensware.

HARDWARE AND NOTIONS in great variety, with a full assortment of Fancy Goods, Flour, Feed, Fish, Bacon and in fact every thing and a little more than is usually found in a country store. We are ready to supply persons with Flour, Feed, Fish, or Bacon by the load or pound. Persons disposed to favor us with a call will find us ready to supply their wants. We are also prepared to trade for Shingles, Boards and other Lumber at the best market prices. JAS. J. MORRIS, & Co.

CARD.—I am happy to say to my old and many known customers, that I have associated myself with the above firm, and will be pleased to have their custom. JAMES W. WATSON.