by a sich the Crittenden proposition had been ritories, and occupy and onjoy them with what desired

in the secret, Senator Cameron voted every other Senator, of his party. The vote is recorded on p. 443 of 1st vol., Congressional

Yeas Mesers. Bayard, Bigler, Bragg, Bright Jan:, used the following language: Clingmin, Crittenden, Douglas, Fitch, Green, Gwin, Hunter, Johnson, of Arkansas, Johnson, Saulebury, Sabastian and Slidell-27.

CAMERON, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, King, Seward, Simmons, Sunner Ten Eyck, Wade, Wigfall, Wilkinson and

This vote was regarded by many as conclueive against the Crittenden proposition, for the deliberation and consultation, had cast'a united vote against it. I shall never forget the ap- rate speech, Mr. Donglas used the following pensance and bearing of that venerable patriot, John J. Crittenden, on the announcement of this result. His heart seemed full to overflowing with grief, and his countenance bore the unmistakable marks of anguish and despair .-that his efforts were vain.

March one day before the final adjournment and sustained by the Republican members for (including Mr. Wigfall who voted against party." These remarks were made, as I well

As for the cotton Stales Senators, who with to dispute the facts glated: held their votes on the 16th of January, so that Mr. Clark's amendment might prevail, I have certainly no anology to make for their mischewn. It was no half way business with

persisted in their hostility to the end. Crittenden compromise. They could have were not strong enough to set uside this planthe constitution requires a vote of two thirds enough to heat a pension bill one morning .to submit amendments to the constitution for For three long months have I followed the ratification of the States. Those could not | Senator and others begging for a vote on these be had without eight or ten Republican votes. questions; never can we get if, never; and But suppose the constitution did not so require now I am to be deluded no turther; and I use could it have availed to have adopted a that word delusion certainly in no unkind sense exigencies required. The Repudlican was the dorsed by the almost

before the country.

termined to make no settlement, however we may lament their policy, no one could object Carolina. Georgia would be here by her rep to that position, as matter of fact; but they resentatives, and Louisiana also-those two will forever fail to satisfy the world that the South was not fairly committed to a settlement ken the whole column of secession." on the basis of the Crittenden proposition, or there are also radical fanatics who would not take that section back into the Union even on the conditions of the Constitution. They cer-

the peace of our country was in imminent peril; the natural consequences of a prolonged war extreme and impracticable men of the North subsequently by those of Tennessee and North and the South. The anxious enquiry was heard Carolina. But it is useless to aid testimony every where- What can be done to allay the The Republican members of the Senate were agitation and save the unity and peace of our against the Crittenden proposition, and the to make an effort to compromise and settle, every a justment. regardless of sectional party, or personal con- ence had assembled and there was some hone whether it was possible to bring the South up urged their respective Covernors to send on to ground on which the North could stand.— impracticable favatics as commissioners in or-Many and various were the propositions and der to defeat a compromise. suggestions produced. Rut it was finally con- In what I have said I have not intended to cluded that the proposition of the venerable extenuate or excuse the wickedness of the se-Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Crittenden), was cessionists. Bulland impolitic as was the most likely to command the requisite support policy of the Northern radicals it furnished no in Congress and before the people. These, to sufficient reason for secession, rebellion and gether with all others of a similar character war; but I believed most sincerely then as I

of the following Senators:

proceedings, as though a remed about the con- tion would be a bitter pill, for he hold that his allowed in the remaining 300,000. The Re- traitors. Mys friends, you go now to your been a favorite expression of Republican orators the Jeff. Davis Confederacy. sequences of what had been done, Senator constituents had an equal right with those of r Cameron moved a reconsideration of the vote uny other Senator to go in o the common Ter-

ever might be their property at the time; but sever might be their property at the time; but sever This mation came up for consideration on nevertheless, in views of the great stake in mills the 18th, and to the on sament of everybody volved, if the Republican side would go in for of the United States. Being a million in the traitbis, wherever they may come from. It is the Slave States wished to leave the Union, in it in good faith the would unite with them."against his own motion, and was joined by Mr. Toomby expressed nearly the same sentiments, and declared that his State would ac cept the proposition as a final settlement. Mr Toombs, also, in open Semite, on the 7th of

But although I insist on this perfect equality in the Territory, yet when it was proposed of Tennessee, Kennedy, Lane, Latham, Mason as I now understand the Senator from Kentucky Nicholson, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Pugli, Rice, to propose, that the line of 36 30 shall be extended, acknowledging and protecting our Nave-Mesers. Authony, Buker, Bingham, property on the South side of that line, for the sake of peace -permanent peace, I said to the committee of 13, as I say here, that with other satisfactory provisions I would accept it" .-(Page 270, Con. Globe 1st.)

In addition to my own testimony of what he curred in the committee of 13; I present ex tracts from speeches of Mr. Douglas, and Mr. Pugh, bearing differently on this point.

On the 3d of Jan., in the course of an elabo language:

"If you of the Ropublican, side are not wil ling to accept this nor the proposition of the Senator from Kentucky, pray tell us what you will do? I address the enquiry to the Republi The motion of Senator Cameron to reconsider cans alone for the reason that in the committee had inspired him with hope-strong hope; but of thirteen, a few days ugo, every nember the inited vote of the R-publican Sanators room in Solern including those from the Cotagainst his proposition showed him too clearly, ton States [Mesers. DAVIS and TOOMBS] .x. pressed their realiness to accept the proposition The final vote was taken directly on agree- of my generable friend from Kentucky as a ing to the Crittenden proposition on the 31 of final settlement of the controversy, if tendered of Congress and is recorded on p. 1405, of the Hence the sole responsibility of our disagree Congressional Globe, second part. On this ment, and the only difficulty in the way of an vote every Democrat and every Southern Sona- amicable adjustment, is with the Remublican the reconsideration of Mr. Clark's amendment) remember, before a very full Sinate-in the world for the proposition, and every Republican presence of nearly if not duite all the Republican and Southern Sonators, and no one dared

Mr. Pugh, on the 2d day of Murch, in the course of a very able speech, remarked; But suppose that Senator does promise in vlous and wicked conduct on that or any other a vote on the Crittenden propositions: I have occasion, but if they are blameworthy for followed him for three months: Thave followed withholding their votes, and not sustaining the my honorable friend from Kentucky Mr. proposition, what shall we say of Crittenden for three months; I have followed the Republican Senators who, at the same time my friend, the Senator from Pennsylvania, cast a solid vote against it, as I have already [Mr. Bigler] for three months. I have a ored with them on all these propositions at a time them, they simed directly at its final defeat. which there were twelve other Senators in this Some of the Southern Senators; on the other chamber on whose votes we could rely; and hand, who had withheld their voices on the 16th, what come of it all? Did we ever get a vote (Mesers) Slidell, Hemphil and Johnson of Ar. on the Crittenden proposition ? Never, Did kansas,) by the 18th and repented their error, we ever get a vote on the pence contaction and cost their votes to reconsider and revive the propositions? Never. Did we ever get a vote mise proposition; but the Republicans on the bill introduced by the Senator from Pennsylvania [Me. Biglei], to remit this prop-Nor is it true that the votes of the cotton osition to a vote of the people? Never: They States Senators, with those of all the other were not strong enough to displace the Pacific Southern Senators and those of all the Northern railroad bill, which stood here and defied them Democrats, could have sayed and secured the in the Senate for more than a month. They given it a majority, but everybody knows that deribill you call a farill; they were not strong

egitlement by a mere party vote ? It was a to my friend. dominant party in the North, and no compre- Legislature of Kentucky. It has been endorsed mise or adjustment could be successful either by the noble old Commonwealth of Virginia. in the Senate or before the people without their It has been politioned for by a larger muniber ective support. They constituted one of the of the electors of the United States than any parties to the issue, and it would have been proposition that was ever before Congress. I folly—worse than folly—to have attempted a believe in my heart; to day; that it would carry settlement without their sanction and support an overwhelming majority of the people of afore the country.

my State; ave, sir, and of nearly every other But no one can misunderstand the real ob State in the Union. Before the Senators from ject of the Republican orators in parading the the State of Mississippi left this chamber, 1 fact that six or eight Southern Sonators had, at | HEARD ONE OF THEM WITO NOW ASSUMES, AT one time, withheld their votes from the Crit. LEAST, TO BE PRESIDENT OF THE SOUTHERN CON tenden proposition. It is to show that the FEDERACY, PROPOSE TO ACCEPT IT AND TO MAIN-South was not for it and did not desire a com- TAIN THE UNION IF THAT PROPOSITION COULD promise, and hence the Republicans are not receive the vote it ought to receive FROM responsible for the horrible coesequences of its THE OTHER SIDE OF THIS CHAMBER. Therefore, failure. Ou this point the testimony is very of all your propositions, of all your amendconclusive and I shall give it at some length, ments, knowing as I do, and knowing that the please or displease whom it may. If Republic historian will write it down at any time before cans choose to take the responsibility of saying the first of January a two thirds water for the that they were against the proposition and de- Crittenden resolutions in this chamber would have saved every State in the Union, but South

Mr. Douglas, at the same time said in reply that the Northean Democrats would not have "I can confirm the Senator's declaration that enmpromised on that ground had they possessed | Senator Davis misself, when on the Conthe power to do so. I am aware that there are MITTEE OF THIRTEEN, WAS READY AT ALL TIMES. plenty of Republicans who would still spurn to To Compromise on the Crittenden eropos settle with the South on such conditions, as Tion. I will go FURTHER AND SAY, THAT MR. TOOMES WAS ALSO READY TO DO SO."

great States, which at least would have bro-

But if this testimony were not in existence at all, do we not all know that the great State tainly can have no complaint against my views of Virginia endorsed this proposition and submitted it to the other States as a basis of a When Congress assembled in December, final adjustment and permanent peace. It was 1861, it was obvious to every one who was at this basis on which that State called for the all willing to heed the signs of the times, that Peace conference which assembled soon there-

It was also endorsed by almost the unani. of crimination and recrimination between the mous vote of the legislature of Kentucky, and Amongst those who were willing radicals of that body were against any and When the Peace Conferelderations, consultation after consultation was of a satisfactory settlement, it was well known held. The first great task was to discover that Mr. Chandler, Mr. Harlan, and others

were referred to a select committee, composed do now, that the acceptance of Mr. Critten den's proposition by one third of the Republi-Mesers. Crittenden, Powell, Hunter, Sew. cans in Congress, at the right time, would have ard, Toombs, Douglas, Collamer, Davis, Wade, broken down secession in nearly all the States Bigler, Rice, Doolittle and Grimes-five South- now claiming to be out of the Union; and it ern men, five Republicans and three Northern might have been accepted without any sacri Democrate: The southern and Republican fice of honor or principle. So far as the comand hence a rule was, adopted that no cerned it proposed an equitable partition, giv-

sublicans, it is true, had, just elected a Presi minurity, if they secured the application of citory, was that not enough; could they not unimpared to our children. have boasted of a great trainph. For a time these arguments and considerations agained to have weight with the more moderate and con servative of the Republican Senators. Indeed at one time I had strong hopes of a settlement Buti the radicals rallied in force, headed by Mr. Greely, and the current was soon changed We were then met with the argument that th cided to exclude slavery from all the territory and that the members of Congress darg no attempt to reverse that decision. We then determined to go a step further and endeavor to overcome this obstacle; and it was to this end, after consultation with Mr. Crittenden and others, that I myself introduced a bill into the Senate providing for taking the sense of the people of the several States, on the Crittender proposition, for the direction of members of Congress voting for or against its submission for the ratification of the States, as an amend ment to the Constitution. This was an appear to the source of all political power, and would have relieved the members of all serious res pońsibility. The vote of the representative would have been in accordance with the votes of his constituents, either for or against the only objection made was proposition. The that it was somewhat irregular and extraordi ordinary. But the same men could not make that objection at present. Too many extraorlinary things have since been done by their chosen agents. I believed with the Senator from Ohio as I believe still, that the proposi tion would here carried a majority in nearly all the States of the Union, but it shared the fate of all other efforts for settlement. Would to God our country was now in the condition it then was, that the people could be allowed to settle the controversy for themselves under the lights of eighteen months experience, of war and carnage, and countless sacrifices of Na-

tional Strength and character. Viry truly, your obedient servant, WM. BIGLER.

Sketch of the S cech of Dr. Brunck at the County Convention. Dr. Brunck said we had arrived at a most se rious ane dangerous period of our history, and it behooved every citizen to watch over the welfare of our beloved country. When party spirit iuns wild, and bitters denunciations and abuse were heaped by the Northern Abolitio ists upon the South and by the fire eaters upor the North -we predicted that such a spirit of hatred and abuse must lead to leivil war and blood shed; -This prediction las unhappily been fulfilled. If the members of a family, of PURPOSES OF THE WAR a society, or of a state torget all sense of propricty, and cast upon one another victous and out abuse, such family, society or state will finally be separated in discordant and inimical parts. The North and the South have thus een separated, and are now engaged in a bloody and desolating war. Will this end our political strife, or is it only the commencement of our misfortune 2. Are greater evils yet in store or us? Look at cour political opponents. In their State Convention, in their journals, and in the speeches of their leaders, Democrats are branded as traitors and, if their assertions are frue, this most respectable and numerous asse mbly of representative men of our country are traitors, and I myself a traitor speak to a meeting of traitors! Why are we charged with the highest crime a citizen can commit? Why are we branded as traitors? Is it because we have upheld, since the days of Andrew Jackson the maxim, "The Union must and shall be preser-

In every Convention we have held, we have expressed our unalterable attachment to the constitutions and laws, to peace and public or der-yet, we are branded as traitors! We have riven the general government in the prosecution of the civil war a more unifrom and upright support than the abolitionists, but we are called traitors. Our public speakers, have always and uniformly opposed a separation of the Union, and supported the laws and the constitution of the land; but our political opponents insist that we are traitors! Who are the men, by whom one half of their fellow citizens are charged with the crime of treason? What have they done for maintaining the Union inviolate. and upholding the constitution and law of the land! The men who declared that our Nation al Constitution was sea compact with hell and cleaving with the devil." are prominent men among our opponents. Horace Greeley and his numerous friends, who were willing to, let the rebellion States separate in peace before the present civil war broke out, are now the high priests among our political opponents. Mr. Seward and his friends, who advocated revolutionary principles long ago, by declaring that there was a higher law; than the constitution have become the moderate me among our opponents, and are permitted to serve under Gree-

Who passed the unconstitutiona laws, which can be found on the statute books of our North ern States? Our political opponents passed them. These are the men who charge us with the infamous crime of treason to our country These are the men who exhaust the English language to heap four abuse upon one halt of their fellow citizens, who have always been true and loyal to our Republic. What does A similar political violence, has produced the civil war between the North and the South-it is now directed against one half of the citizens of the North, and if persisted in, it must according to the laws that govern human nature, pr-o duce the same result. most dangerous one, and every citizen who loves neace and order, should do his utmost, to stem this violence and shield our own Republic. n the name of common sense, can induce our their destruction? The people must answer Union everywhere to rejoice. political opponents to brand us as traitors? It can be but one of two things; it is either the desperation of a dying political faction, or the men who make this charge, have treason in their own hearts, black as hell-treason against party, when it attained power, would afford no proposition should be reported to the Senate as ing the North about 900,000 square miles and the Constitution and Laws and by charging us obstacle to their withdrawal from the Union.—the Democratic noming the South about 300,000 square miles. No with treason, they intend to prepare the way The record of that party since its formation except Dr. McCoy.

Of the Doctor's person the Constitution and Laws and by charging us obstacle to their withdrawal from the Union. the Democratic nominees for County offices belb sides. All the Southern Senators, save umpire that could have been selected would for their nefarious purposes. They hope by have the Crittenden proposition. On the 23d a material interest and value we were contend. Dates and Toombs to take their positions in cans were struggling for, it allowed the appli us it itself treason; it degrades our Republic regard to it and length said, for I regarded their estate that belonged to all the States and all wanting, that our liberty and our rights are in

Governments but still the popular voic in the give the people warning, stand by our blessed several States showed that thes, were over a country, guard the Republic, defend the contheir principles to three fourths of all the ter- rights received from the fathers of our Republic

## M'Kean County Democrat.

Saturday, Oct. 11th, 1862.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL, ISAAC SLENKER,

or UNION COUNTY, SURVEYOR GENERAL, JAMES P. BARR,

> OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY. FOR CONGRESS;

MILTON COURTRIGHT, of Eric county.

> FOR SENATE, SETH A. BACKUS. of McKean county.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES

DR. C. R. EARLEY, of Elk county; DR. T. J. BOYER, of Clearfield Co.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

DR. W. Y. McCOV.

COMMISSIONER.

ANDREW-RILEY

APBITOR, M. E. SUNDERLAN.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY. SAMUEL C. HYDE.

> CORONER, PHILO ACKLY.

فيرابي عربيطين بالتهير THE NATIONAL PEATFORM!

CONGRESS BY A SYDTE REARLY ENANIMOU

PRESSES THE VOICE OF THE NATION AND IS THE equality. TRUE STANDARD OF LOYALTY J ...

the Constitutional Government, and in arms would never have been disputed had not the around the Capital; That in this National, emergency Congress, banishing all feelings of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; That this war is not waged, on their part, in any spirit of oppression or for any purpose of equiquest or subngation, or pursone of overthrowing or intertain the supremacy of the Constitution and to minority, and he was declared not elected. preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equalty and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease."

cendants of Africa in the United States is incompatible with the liberty and safety of the European descendant. Their slavery forms an exception, resulting from stern and inflexible The Republican papers in this see necessity, to the general liberty in the United states. We did not originate nor are we're tilating the pedigrees of their candidates, with spousible for this necessity. Their liberty, if so much zeal, that we have thought it but just necessity, to the general liberty in the United violating the incontestible powers of the States antecedents of our candidate for member of and of sulverting the Union. And beneath of Congress. So long as there was a Whig the ruins of the Union would be buried, sooner or later, the liberties of both races."-Henry party, Milton W. Courtright was a consistent

## Prophecy Fulfilled.

"IF THESE INTERNAL FANATICS AND ABOLI IONISTS EVER GET POWER IN THEIR HANDS, said the great Webster, on a memorable occasion, "They will Override the Constitution, BET THE SUPREME COURT AT DEFIANCE, CHANGE AND MAKE LAWS TO SUIT THEMSELVES, LAY VIO. LENT HANDS ON THOSE WHO DIFFER WITH THEM FALLIBILITY, AND FINALLY BANKRULT THE COUNTRY AND DELUGE IT WITH BLOOD."

It is a well known fact that the Rebels, from the onset of the rebellion, counted largely

What right had the South to rely on Democratic support; in their efforts to break up the American Union. Did not the immortal Jackson swear by the Eternal the Union must and shall be preserved ? Has not that principle this violence mean, and to what will it lead? been the rule of action of the Democratic party since its first existence? Has not the Democracy always, and does it not now declare as its fundamental creed, The constitution as it is, the Union as it was? Have not the Democracy Our situation is a accepted this war, terrible as it may be, solely He will be elected upon that platform. His to sustain the constitution and preserve the union of the States as it existed before Aboliagainst utter confusion and destruction. What tionism and Secessionism became potent for

> On the other hand, had not the people of the South a right to expect that the Republican has favored a dissolution of the Union. The

homes, and it is your duty to meditute over that the Slave States were sea corpse chained dent; and were about to take possession of the this unheard of calumny against true and loyal to a living body". That we must rid ourselves at any sacrifice, of this potrid mass, before we, of votes in the minority of the electors stitution, the Union and the Laws, against all of the North, could hope to prosper. That it our sucred duty to deliver the liberty and the God's name let them go. That they wished them to withdraw, but Mussachusetts could not make boot and shoes enough to kick them of the Union, or a. destruction of the rights of the States of the Union.

Not two years since, the Democrats wer denounced as "Union Savers", as a stigma of renroach.

We defy the conconcuts of Democracy to point to one fact; or expression of its members ither in the past or present, that could be construct as favoring Disunion.

Some persons deem it sweet to die for their country, others to live for it; while other esteem it sweeter still to live on their country. Of this latter class may be reckoned Warren Cowles, Abolition candidate for Representative When the call for 300,000 men was made by the President, knowing his loyalty and zeal for war, Gov. Curtin tendered him a Captain's Commission. With this he returned to this county, and the people were appealed to to rally for their country; and nobly did they glazed eyes should be ever present to his imagrespond to the call. At a large war meeting held at the Court House, Mr. Cowles explained that his commission was in blank, that he had no desire for military services -that he did not wish to leave his office, which was his means of support, and that he would fill the commission by substituting the name of Mr. Bell, Mr. Blair, or Mr. Keyes, instead of his own-that he was liable to military duty, and if drafted he wald take his musket, and serve his country as a private. . As a sequal it might be mentioned; that the abolition convention being held at Ridgivay, during the time of examination, his Auxines; oblived him to be aligent a he there. fore filed a certificate of eximption from military duty, and he is now free to remain at god! home, while his peighbors and fellow citizens have gone to suffer and die for the bloody policy that he has been so instrumental in inaugura

The Abolition organ complains that soldiers are not allowed to vote, and therefore the result of Erie, who is a conservative man, of excellent of the election will not be binding on the 700, 000 volunteers that are now in the service of the credit of the District. the U. S. Government. We wish they could be allowed to vote, for there is no doubt that ren, is a gentleman of pleasing address and three-fourths of the army would vote against the gentlemanly conduct, who formerly belonged-ASSED THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION, WHICH EX. party which has for its watchword negr

"That the present deplorable civil war him chised. It cannot be disputed that the Demoeen forced upon the country by the Divunion- crats in the Logislature supported the law en-Republicans brought the matter before the Courts, in their efforts to throw out the Democratic Sheriff of Philadelphia, who was elected by soldier's votes. Judge Allison, an Abolitionist, decided in that case that soldiers could fering with the rights or established in-titu- not vote under the constitution. Their votes for ions of those States, but to delend and main- Ewing were, rejected, which, left him in the The case was carried to the Supreme court and overcome a Republican majority in the District Judge Allison's opinion confirmed.

After having disfranchised the soldiers from their votes, the Abolitionists would attempt to NEGRO EQUALITY .- "The liberty of the de make political capital out of it. Was shame faceduess ever so apparent!

## WHO IS MILTON COURTRIGHT?

were possible, could only be established by to tell our readers briefly what we know of the conservative member of that party. At its dissolution he gave his support and voice; along with Clay and Webster and hosts of other national Whigs, in favor of the only surviving national party, the Democracy. In the canvas of 1860, he was a zvalous supporter of Stephen, Insane Assylum. A. Douglas.

Mr. Courtright has never been known as an officer seeker. He has been actively engaged in their Opinion, or dake question their In- a considerable portion of his life as a reilroad tire manhood of his life with us. One of the and canal contractor in various sections of the country; and in that business has by Lis energy and ability, amassed a considerable fortune. We may mention here incidentally, that he has in Democratic support at the North, and but probably lost more by the rebels confiscating for that hope they never would have plunged his property in the Southern States, than any in the rebellion at all.—McKean Miner. other man in Western Pennsylvania. Mr. Courtright possesses a clear head, a cultivated mind, and administrative abilities of an unrivalled character. He is a conservative man, and while he has every motive of personal interest as well as patriotism for desiring a speedy restoration of the Union and the suppression of the rebellion, he plants himself in this hour of national peril, and purposes to conduct the canvas upon the distinctive platform of "The Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was.'. election will administer such a rebuke to disorganizing sectionalism and Disunion Abolitionism as will cause the true friends of the

We find the following in the Aolition organ

of this place: "We do not propose to speak here of any of

Of the Doctor's personal character as a man and a citizen, separate from his political opinthey first intimation in the Northern States that the long and action, we have no complaint to make.

Ohl brave Bruce Rice, and Holms, and Hadey, and Oviatt, and Farr, and Bell, and your gallant comrades who have fallen in battle or languishing in hospitals and rebel prisons, have ye not friends enough who will see to it, that this man muy be defeated, and not suffered to triumph in your empty homes?"?

There never was a more fiendish libel urtered by a human being. So lar as patriotism and out of the Union. It has always been admitted loyalty to our Government is concerned, Dr. that the Republican party aimed at a dissolution McCoy is far ahead of the writer of the above. The Doctor does not advocate the higher law doctrine that treats the constitution as a league with hell and a covenant with death; not has he, by word or deed assisted in kindling the deadly sectional hostility between citizens of our common country, which could only end in civil war. Neither is he an Abolitionist; and more he is, a candidate for an office that is attempted to be kept in the interest of Republicans. This is the head and front of the Doctor's offence: nothing more

There is not an acquantance but has witnessd his "sighs for the suffering brave," and stears for the gallant dead; while no person dare say that he has ever expressed sympathy for rebels in arms against the Government.

How dare the writer appeal to the mangled, rictims to his bloody policy, who generously volunteered to defend their country in the war thus instigated, and whose gaping wounds and ination to remind him of his share in the horrible drama: 🖰

They have nobly died in the service of their country, and their memories are enshrined in the hearts of a grafeful people; but if their friends could harhor feelings other than grief, in such an hour, they would point to the publisher of that paper and the writer, Warren Cowles, and say you are their murderers. It was your teachings that bred hate between brothers, and made these bloody sacrifices necessary. When good men would settle these difficulties peacefully, you would have no settlement short of cone hundred thousand victima" to appease the wrath of your sable

استندونوا ومسارا Our Campidates. - People of M'Kean county the Democracy have placed before you men of known loyalty, and wholly reliable, as candidates for your support on Tuesday next.

· For Congress we have Militon Countrique, practical ability, and who will ably redcem

Ilis competitor, Glenni W. Schoffeld, of Warto the Democratic party, and until political success made it necessary for him to join the But whose fault is it that they are distran- Republican party, by which party, he has been requently honored with office, until he is now will no to accept the nomination of the extreme ists of the Southern States, now in arms against abling soldiers to vote, and their right to do so Abolition wing of the party (Mr. Walker, of Erie being brought forward and supported by the conservative wing) on a platform of Negro equality, and servile war. We regret that, Mr. Schoffeld has placed himself in so bad a position before the rublic.

Hon. SETH A. BACKUS, was nominated for the Senate by McKean county. We are assured the Demogracy of this county will give him a handsome majority, and if he should be able to of nearly 6,000, he will, of course, be elected, and ably represent you in the Senate.

Mr. Wilson, of Tioga, was nominated on acount of his extreme : fanaticism. .. Mr. Wetmore, of Warren, who ought to have received the nomination, was loo white to suit.

For Assembly we have old and tried men. Dr. Early, of Elk county, represented this district in the last legislature and gained the reputation of being the most useful member in that body, by his untiring energy, and industry.

Dr. Boyer represented the District two years ago, to the entire credit and satisfaction of his constituents. Their election is beyond a doubt and we shall be spared the mortification of sending Warren Cowles, a fanatic and spiritualist, to the capital, unless his friends should wisely conclude to make him an inmate of the

Dr. W. Y. M'Cov, received the unanimous omination for Treasurer. He is well known throughout the county, having passed the enmain inducements to his; nomination, andoubtedly, was on account of his known integrity. in his business transactions, knowing that he will redeem the character of county Treasurer, which has been in such bad repute of late .--The whole people have suffered opprobium on account of the defaulting character of their public officers, and we are glad to note their determination to make a change in this par-

His comnetitor lives near the State line, and his business and interest is in Allegany county, New York.

Andrew Rilley, is a mechanic, who has, by his industry and integrity, built himself up in our county. Of undoubted ability and integrity his election at this time would be of advantage to the people, as the commissionere have continually contracts to let, there should be a competent, practical mechanic on the board.

THE AUDITOR'S office is one of the most important within the county, as the entire expenditures and financial business of the county pass under their supervision. E. S. Sunderlin is probably one of the best accountants among us, and is a gentleman of unblemished reputs. tion for integrity-also important for teat station .- J. L. BEAN is also an excetlent business man, well known, honest, and capable.

For Coroner, we have PHILO ACKLEY, of of December, this proposition came up for con- ling for, it gave us our full share; if it was the that they themselves would commit treason, Union could be broken, was a statistical publi- But his political opinions at this crisis of our Bradford. Every body knows Ackley, and consequently cation in the N. Y. Tribane, in which the country's fate, are such as disgrace the State in which he lives. Who has heard his majority will only be limited by the num-Who has heard his majority will only be limited by the numthe pecuniary advantage to the Northern States from the Doctor a word of cheer for our solber of votes least. We will warrant him to have word of cheer for our solber of votes least. We will warrant him to have word of cheer for our solber of votes least. a taxolving the late of the compromise. the people. It expressly excluded Slavery danger, and to make the friends of peace and that would result from a dissolution of the gallant dead? Who has not heard of discharge the duties of his office in a manner Lex Davis and final for himself the proposi- from 900,000 square miles of this estate and order powerless, they are before hand abused as Union on Mason's line. It has his expressions of sympathy for the patriots of satisfactory to all.