

THE DAILY NEWS
October 1, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT
GEORGE B. McCLELLAN.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
GEORGE H. PENDLETON.
FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

ELECTORS AT LARGE.
ROBERT L. JOHNSON, of Cambria County.
RICHARD L. VAUX, of Philadelphia.
DISTRICT ELECTORS.
1. William Loughlin, 15. Paul Ladd.
2. John D. Clegg, 16. George W. Scofield.
3. John A. Deane, 17. Henry G. Smith.
4. Thos. McLaughlin, 18. Thaddeus Banks.
5. David C. New, 19. John M. Irvin.
6. Charles G. Johnson, 20. Jas. M. Thompson.
7. Michael Kelly, 21. Russell Brown.
8. John D. Walker, 22. James J. K. Keen.
9. John D. Dillman, 23. Jas. F. Keen.
10. John D. Dillman, 24. Wm. Montgomery.

FOR CONGRESS,
WILLIAM BIGLER.
FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
EP. B. ELDRIDGE.
FOR TREASURER,
HENRY W. BARR.
FOR COMMISSIONER,
DAVID C. COMES.
FOR CORONER,
G. H. GOLTRY.
FOR AUDITOR,
W. M. F. ORMSBY.
FOR SURVEYOR,
A. D. HAMLIN.

APPROPRIATE.—The Copperhead National Convention met at Cleaveland on Monday, August 29th, the Anniversary of the birth of Benedict Arnold, the traitor of the Revolutionary War. —
Lancaster Examiner.

If the editor will look at the Almanac, he will find that Benedict Arnold was born January 14, 1740. From other records he will find also that Benedict Arnold for a time was a true patriot and then turned abolitionist as well as traitor! It strikes us that congressmen being one of the fathers of your party, on the 29th of August being the Anniversary of his birth day.

More STRAWS.—At the Fair Grounds, Friday, says the Hartford Times, a gentleman from a neighboring town, out of curiosity, asked a man who was selling Presidential portraits, "which candidate he sold the most of?" The man hesitated from an evident unwillingness to disclose the possible political sentiments of his questioner, and replied, "Well, I want to sell them all, of both kinds." "If only asked," persisted the querist, "out of curiosity—do I see you have sold a good many McClellan portraits?" "Well," said the man, in a more reassured tone, but speaking in confidential undertone, "well—the fact is, I have already sold over three hundred of McClellan's pictures and not one of Lincoln's picture.

So it goes—in votes, medallions, and popular expressions of all kinds. The people don't like that figure-head that now adorns (?) the White House especially in view of the conditional Union doctrines it embodies.

As the dying soldier on the field of Antietam was endeavoring to turn his weary thoughts to Heaven, the grating shout of a ribald negro told into his ears. Looking up to see who it was that shocked the living and insulted the dead, he found Abraham Lincoln, enjoying a vulgar melody in the midst of that scene of gloom and suffering. God help the nation with such a ruler!

Upon two occasions the people of McKean county have decided that Mr. Barr could not be their Treasurer. No sane man believes they will reverse that decision next October. —
Miner.

At the election of 1858—the first time Mr. Barr was before the public as a candidate—the people of McKean county did decide that he should be their Treasurer. A decision, however, of the court, overruled the choice of the people and gave the office to Enos Parsons, who had received a minority of the votes cast at the recent election. So well satisfied were the people that injustice had been done, that in 1860 when he was a candidate the second time he was only beaten forty-two votes, although the average Republican majority for county offices, at that election, was over two hundred and thirty-seven. We are much mistaken if the people of McKean county do not emphatically refuse the management in regard to this important office.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.—Pursuant to call a very large assemblage of people met at the Court House, in Smetheport, on Tuesday afternoon, and proceeded to organize by calling Hon. A. S. Arnold to the chair, and choosing D. B. Bennett and R. Beckwith, sr. vice Presidents. On motion W. J. Davis was selected as Secretary.

The objects of the meeting was stated by Hon. D. D. Hamlin, in his usual happy and pointed style. The meeting was then addressed successively by F. Talleent, of Jamestown, N. Y.; Hon. M. B. Champlin, of Cuba, N. Y., and ex-Gov. Bigler, of Clearfield.

The attendance was larger than ever convened at Smetheport, and the crowd listened with marked attention to the plain truths, eloquently set forth by the distinguished speakers.

A. S. ARNOLD, Ch^r.

Several sixteen-wheeled car manufacturers, Vicksburg, Va., informed me by letter that the blockade has cost the Government \$1,000,000 per month. So says the "Royal" Vicksburg Daily. It has sleeping apartments, a library, a secretary's office, a parlor, a dining room, all the regality of an English castle. It hasn't longer to stand, for the Little Mac's fleet has got the money into the pockets of the poor and orphans of the South.

A quondam friend at Washington writes to us as follows: On Royal street, Alexandria, Va., on Monday week three white soldiers, with ball and chain attached to their ankles, were guarded by a nigger while they were cleaning the streets—the nigger seated upon a door step smoking a cigar, and reading the Evening Star.—*Leicester Democrat.*

POLITICAL MEETINGS.—The meeting held at Smetheport, were well attended. The Democratic meeting held on Tuesday afternoon, was the largest ever held in the country. A serious mistake was made in the arrangement, as Gov. Bigler was advertised to speak in the evening, instead of the afternoon, a large number did not arrive in town until the meeting was over, and were consequently disappointed. We were not in time to hear the first speaker—Mr. Talleent. H. N. M. B. Champlin's speech, delivered in the Senate on the 21st of January, 1861, in support of his amendment to the proposition of Mr. Crittenden to amend the Constitution. Mr. Bigler's amendment proposed the submission of the question to a direct vote of the people.

"But, in God's name, if this agitation is to go on, if a party in one section of the country is to be organized, and derive its vital spark of existence from this agitation, let us know what is to be accomplished, what good end is to result from it; what can be done for the white or the black race by it? In what possible way is the condition of either to be improved? Would you make the slaves free? Unless you mean this, you mean nothing. If freedom, how, when, and where? You acknowledge the restriction of the Constitution as to the slave States. But suppose these were removed, and the Southern people were to say, here are our slaves; we set them free; they must be clothed and fed; come and take; then what would you do? Nothing, gentlemen; absolutely nothing. The most abolitionist State in the Union would not agree to receive her quota of slaves in order to give them freedom. They could not be brought North, and if such a thing were possible, every sane man must know that their condition would be infinitely worse. They would not only be slaves, but miserable, starving, degraded slaves. As was well remarked by the Senator from Virginia, the other day, in tracing the consequences of war between the two sections, and justly denying the right, and possibility, of subduing the South, if you had the South subdued, what would you do with the slaves?

He said, as I say, you would have to retain them there; and if the South were conquered there. There was a goodly attendance—one third at least Democrats. Speeches were made by Messrs. G. W. Scofield and L. D. Wetmore. Mr. Scofield—in unusual course for him—indulged freely in denunciation and abuse of Democrats, and was altogether too reckless in regard to telling the truth, and indulged in jokes and blackguardism, beneath a gentleman, especially so toward Gov. Bigler, his opponent for Congress. How marked the difference between the two men! The Governor said not a word against his opponent, politically or personally. We can only account for the decent of Mr. Scofield from the orator and gentleman, to the blackguard, to the fact that his associations had led him, step by step, to his present position. When a man consents, as he did, to sacrifice his political and personal honor, for a trifling war at all times and in every contingency.

I have already said that I do not hold Southern men blameless on this subject. They have indulged a spirit of recrimination and retaliation towards the North, neither wise nor philosophic; and it cannot be denied that of Democ rats, and was altogether too reckless in regard to telling the truth, and indulged in jokes and blackguardism, beneath a gentleman, especially so toward Gov. Bigler, his opponent for Congress. How marked the difference between the two men! The Governor said not a word against his opponent, politically or personally. We can only account for the decent of Mr. Scofield from the orator and gentleman, to the blackguard, to the fact that his associations had led him, step by step, to his present position. When a man consents, as he did, to sacrifice his political and personal honor, for a trifling war at all times and in every contingency.

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Mr. Wetmore's remarks were as well as would be expected from a life long opponent of the Democratic party. The same objections could be made to the lack of fairness and candor in his speech; but we suppose it is allowable for a lawyer to lie under a mistake, without having the same guilt attached that are honorable men would.

Another Republican meeting is called for this evening, of which we will speak in our next.

We fare told by shoddy speakers that the South had nothing to complain of—that Northern Democrats encouraged them to secede. Let us see. The Missouri compromise which was intended as a settlement, was opened by the "Wilmett provision;" another compromise was effected, to wit—that Congress could not legislate slavery in or out of a territory, leaving it with the people thereof to determine. This was fought by the Republican party. A decision of the Supreme Court settled that slavery had the same rights, under the Constitution, in the territories that any other property had. That a negro was not a citizen of the United States—that a slave, escaping from his master, was still a slave, although in a free State. This decision the Republican party scouted from the start. The Chicago platform set it at defiance. The President, elected on that platform, in his inaugural address, said the Chicago platform was his law, and abhorred to show that decisions of the Supreme Court were not binding as a precedent—that the only settlement of differences of opinion in regard to Constitutional questions, was by the people at the ballot box. In addition to this the President had said this country must be all free or all slave," which of course meant that it must be all free. Seward who was selected as Prime Minister in the new Government, had said that there was an irrepressible conflict between free and slave labor, and one or the other must conquer, and later had said, "the election of Lincoln was the downfall of slavery." It must be admitted that these things in connection with the John Brown raid, gave cause of unreasonableness to the South, and who dare say, in the light of four years' experience, that the Republican administration did not intend to deprive them of their rights; but we are no advocate of secession; it was the worst possible remedy that could have been adopted. But who stood up against secession, at the North? Massachusetts had always sanctioned it.

The parties at the presidential election stood thus:—The Democratic party feared, and labored hard to prevent it being stigmatized as Union-savers for their efforts. The Republican party invited to it, and hoped for it, actually attempting to show that the secession of the slave states would be a benefit to the North. The lamented Douglas, alone, of the candidates or exponents of any party enunciated the doctrine that the Union must be preserved. Senator Seward, after it became known that he was to be Secretary of State, was asked pointedly to state if the government would use force to preserve the Union, and gave assurances that no force would be used against the southern States. The Tribune emphatically stated that if the slave states wished to secede, they would be allowed to gain peace." No candid man will deny that the Republican party intended to, and encouraged the slave states to leave the Union, and took up arms, not to maintain the Constitution and laws, but to overthrow slavery, and take away the political rights of those states.

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BIGLER IN THE U. S. SENATE.—We stated last week that the Conference of this Congressional District presented Ex-Governor Bigler to the people as a man whose public and private record was without a stain. On the great questions and complication which preceded the war, we repeat that no public man now living can point to a more consistently national record. References to his every vote and speech in the United States Senate will satisfy any one of this fact. Below, we give two or three extracts from his speech delivered in the Senate on the 21st of January, 1861, in support of his amendment to the proposition of Mr. Crittenden to amend the Constitution. Mr. Bigler's amendment proposed the submission of the question to a direct vote of the people.

In my opinion, *secession* is the worst possible remedy for the evils complained of by the Southern States, and coercion the maddest of all the remedies suggested for secession. The States ought to live in fraternal bonds; but if they will not, shall one half put the others to the sword? Such a war would be one of extermination. Neither side could ever conquer; and if the Northern States conquer, what would they do with the Southern States as provinces? The Senator from Virginia and that point the other day so completely that I need not discuss it. But God forbid that I should ever begin it. I am against it. I am for peace; I am ready to grant anything in reason to reconcile the discontented States and the offended people. I am ready to implant them to remain in the Union; I am ready to fight for their constitutional rights to the last hour; but to shed a brother's blood in fraternal war, I shall be ready—never, never! But still I have an abiding faith that the nation can be saved, not by mere豪assas in the Union, though like them exceedingly. It will require words as well as faith. When Rome was in the full tide of her decline, it was the boast of the Romans that, while the Consul stands, Rome will stand. The boast was vain, for "Time's encircling finger" over paints to the gallery of the expectation. The humbled pride and departed grandeur of the once mistress of the world are a fitting commentary of worldly ambition. Still the American boast that while the Union stands, America will stand, is far more rational. But men must be used. Then, boasts, may be indulged. The adoption of the resolutions of the Senator from Kentucky, by the vote of all parties in Congress, would at once give assurance of reunion and continued reunion, and would be the voice of peace and good will throughout the land. What a blessed message it would be to go trembling over the wires from State to State, from city to city, from town to town, hill to valley, and house to house, throughout this broad land, and how many hearts would impulsively thank God for his mercies.

This meeting gave evidence that the Democracy are awake, and coming up with their ancient energy to redeem the country from the black rule of fanaticism that has plunged us so deep in the dark gulf of despair. Repeated cheers were given for the speakers—for George B. McClellan, and for the District and county nominations.

On Wednesday evening the people were convened again to listen to the Republican side of the House. There was a goodly attendance—one third at least Democrats. Speeches were made by Messrs. G. W. Scofield and L. D. Wetmore. Mr. Scofield—in unusual course for him—indulged freely in denunciation and abuse of Democrats, and was altogether too reckless in regard to telling the truth, and indulged in jokes and blackguardism, beneath a gentleman, especially so toward Gov. Bigler, his opponent for Congress. How marked the difference between the two men! The Governor said not a word against his opponent, politically or personally. We can only account for the decent of Mr. Scofield from the orator and gentleman, to the blackguard, to the fact that his associations had led him, step by step, to his present position. When a man consents, as he did, to sacrifice his political and personal honor, for a trifling war at all times and in every contingency.

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Mr. Crittenden said:

What Mr. Crittenden Said.—As further evidence of what we have said above, we call attention to the following extract from a speech delivered by the venerable statesman of Kentucky, in the United States Senate on the 24th of March, 1861, just two days previous to the inauguration of Lincoln, when all hopes of compromise had vanished, and when every patriotic heart was appalled by the contemplation of the blood and carnage that was to result from the stubborn refusal of the guilty leaders of the Abolition party to submit the questions in dispute to a vote of the people.

Mr. Crittenden said:

Mr. President, I implore no exclusive patriots to one side or the other, but I am sure, that on neither side can there be a single Senator who is satisfied with this condition of things. I have had the honor, among others, of feeling it to be my duty to offer propositions of this character—other have done so. Honorable friends here have made various propositions. My friend who represents the great State of Pennsylvania—the honorable Senator who sits before me (Mr. Bigler)—has been amongst the foremost. The Senator from Tennessee, (Mr. Johnson) has offered proposition. There has been no want of propositions; and with perseverance and zeal, these resolutions have been pressed from time to time, and day to day, with fruitless exertion to obtain if possible, some system of saving policy out of them or under them. I shall never forget the zeal and the industry with which my honorable and honored friend from Pennsylvania has acted in this great matter. With a zealous untiring and a hope unextinguishable, he has toiled on from day to day, with a labor that no other one scarcely could have borne. Yet, nothing will be done to him that will do him any good. So I think the best thing that we can do is to elect a white man for President. The Army will elect McClellan; he may not be a good man, but I say, three cheers for George B. McClellan, he is the man that we want for President; if you find a man that can't say as much, mark him as an enemy to the soldier. Please excuse me this time for I am in a hurry.

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