The Watchman.

EQUAL AND EXACT JUSTICE TO ALL.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAS. BUCHANAN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS

SENATORIAL.

Charles R Buckalew, Wilson McCandless

DISTRICT.

1, George W. Nebinger,	14 Reuben Wilber,
2 Pierce Butler,	15 George A. Crawford
3 Edward Wartman,	16 James Black,
4 William H Witte,	17 H J. Stahle,
5 John McNair,	18 John D. Roddy,
6 John H. Brinton,	19 Jacob Turney,
7 David Lamy,	20 J. A. J. Buchanan,
8 Charles Kessler,	21 William Wilkins,
9 James Patterson,	22 James G. Campbell,
10 Isaac Slopker,	23 T. Cunningham,
11 F. W. Hughes,	24 John Keatley,
12 Thomas Osterhout,	25 Vincent Phelps.
13 Abraham Edinger,	

STATE TICKET.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

GEORGE SCOTT,

OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,

JACOB FRY, Jr.,

OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,

JOHN ROWE,

OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS,

ALLISON WHITE.

ASSEMBLY,

JOHN SMITH, Penn township.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES,

HENRY BARNHART, Sr.
WILLIAM BURCHFIELD.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,

JAMES H. RANKIN.

COMMISSIONERS,

JACOB POTTSGROVE.
JACOB EHRHART.

COUNTY SURVEYOR,

NATHAN J. MITCHELL.

AUDITOR,

WILLIAM KERR.

E PLURIBUS UNUM

AROUSE, DEMOCRATS!

Democratic Meetings in Centre COUNTY.—Every man to his post! The friends of James Buchanan and the Constitution and the Union, are requested to meet at the following times and places:

Wednesday, October 1st,
Houser's School House, Harristownship.
Maus's School House, Howard township.

Thursday, October 2d,
Bellefonte Borough. The citizens of the adjoining townships are invited to attend.

Friday, October 3d,
Kennedy's School House, Howard township.
At —— School House, Potter township.

Saturday, October 4th.
At —— School House, Ferguson township.
Dick's Run School House, Union township.
Rebersburg, Miles township.

Monday, October 6th,
Hendersonville, Patton township.
Zion, Walker township.

Tuesday, October 7th,
Wallace's Run School House, Boggs township.
Walkerville, Halfmoon township.

Wednesday, October 8th,
Hannah Furnace School House, Taylor twp.
Rock Mills, Benner township.

Thursday, October 9th.
Nittany Hall.
At —— School House, Gregg township.

Saturday, October 11th.
Aaronsburg, at 2 o'clock, P. M.
At —— School House, Potter township.

☞ The above meetings, with the exception of Aaronsburg, will be held in the evening at 7 o'clock.

☞ Speakers will invariably be in attendance to address the meetings.

☞ Allison White, Esq., of Clinton county, our nominee for Congress will attend as many of the above meetings as his previous arrangements will permit.

☞ Turn out Democrats! It is important that the voters of the nation should be well acquainted with the issues now presented to them.

BELLEFONTE, PENNA.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1856.

SINGLE COPIES of the *Watchman*, with or without wrappers, can be had at the office.—Price three cents.

LOOK HERE.

In order to place our paper within the reach of every Democrat in Centre county, it will be furnished to individuals, clubs and associations, from this time until the close of the Presidential campaign, at the unprecedented low sum of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS!! Send on your orders, friends, and let the orders be accompanied by the cash. Remember, twenty five cents a copy for the campaign, or four copies for one dollar. Cheap enough.

OUR OUTSIDE.

On our outside we publish the inaugural address and proclamations of Gov. Geary. The Governor has commenced in earnest the work of ridding the Territory of the disorderly and reckless bands of armed men, and will completely spoil the thunder of the Black Republicans. There is a variety of other interesting matter on the outside, which should be read with attention.

LOOK TO THE ASSESSMENTS.

It is time that our friends should *look to the Assessors' list of voters.* Remember, that unless voters are assessed at least ten days before the election, or have paid a State or County Tax within two years, or vote on age, they will be deprived of their votes at the election. The safest plan is to see that all the names are on the Assessors' Lists! Will our friends look to the matter in time?—FRIDAY, the 4th of October, is the last day on which assessments can be made. Let our friends, therefore, have all their assessments attended to ON THURSDAY EVENING, THE THIRD OF OCTOBER!

THE MASS MEETING.

Largest Assemblage of Freemen ever Convened in Centre County.

Wednesday morning, the 24th of September broke cloudy, and had the appearance of rain: but the stout-hearted Democracy were not to be deterred from their duty to their country by appearances. Before ten o'clock our streets were thronged with people. Carriage after carriage, wagon after wagon arrived in quick succession, containing Democrats who did not wait to join the delegations from their respective townships. The delegations were formed into procession at eleven o'clock, under the command of Major William F. Reynolds, and assisted by a numerous corps of aids, as follows: The delegation from Penn's Valley lead off. This delegation had two miles of wagons and carriages, filled with real voters, under the command of Gen. Geo. Buchanan. They had some of the most beautiful and appropriate banners. The delegation from Buffalo Run was next in order, and well represented. The Clinton county delegation, and the Nittany Valley delegation followed.—Snow Shoe, Milesburg, Unionville and Bald Eagle Valley was represented in countless numbers, besides large delegations from other parts of Centre and adjoining counties.

It was a goodly sight, and seemed to make an abiding impression upon such of the affrighted Know-Nothings and Black-Republicans as had collected on the side-walks. It actually made them mad, desperate, to see the men who were determined to aid in keeping the Union as it is, and to preserve the Constitution intact—men whom they had relied upon to aid them in their designs, were found in the procession, sending forth cheer after cheer for Buchanan and Breckinridge, the Constitution and the Union. It was emphatically the people that were moving—the hard-fisted, stout-hearted Democrats of the country—men who till the soil and are always ready to fight the battles of their country when in danger, either at the ballot box or on the battle field. There were MEN there—real voters, not the [illegible] of the glorious outpourings of the Democracy. All was real, free and spontaneous—the uprising and upheaving of the popular will.

At 2 o'clock the procession was formed under the direction of the Chief Marshall and Aids and marched to the place of meeting, where suitable accommodations were prepared. The vast multitude was organized by the selection of the following officers, who were announced by Major William F. Reynolds:

PRESIDENT,

DR. BENJ. J. BERRY, Harris township.

VICE PRESIDENTS,

Spring twp.—Jno. Sweeney, Wm. Rogers.
Benner—Solomon Moist.
Milesburg—Thomas McCoy.
Bellefonte—David Mitchell.
Boggs—John Poorman.
Union—Wm. McEwen.
Houston—Jno. B. Meek.
Worth—Jno. Cook and Jas. Ardery.
Rush—James Test, James A. Ganoe, Thomas Morrow.
Snow Shoe—Austin Hinton.
Half Moon—Jno. A. Hunter.
Patton—Doct. Jno. B. Bush.
Ferguson—Doct. Jas. R. Smith, J. S. McCormick.
Harris—Henry Moyer, Jno. Keller, Joseph Baker.
Potter—Uriah Slack, Alex. Kerr.
Gregg—Rich. Conley, Gen. Buchanan, Adam Fisher.
Penn—Col. J. Finkle, Jno. Miller.
Haines—Ludwig Kurtz, Jno Wolf.
Miles—Judge Strohecker, Geo. Smeltzer.
Walker—Henry Beck, Samuel McKee.
Marion—David Smyth, Jno. Garbrick, Esq.
Liberty—Wm. J. Yearick.
Howard—Robt. Haines, N. J. Mitchell, A. J. Gardner.
Huntingdon County—Thomas Stewart, Esq., Maj. Geo. Best, S. A. Creswell, H. L. Harvey, Frederick Crissman, Wm. Riley.
Blair County—J. M. Gilmore, Walter Graham, Maj. P. Travers, Geo. Coryell.
Lancaster County—Francis Hays, John J. Cook.
Clinton County—Tho. McGhee, Esq., H. L. Deffenbach, Esq., Jas. Chatham, Esq., John R. Wagoner, I. D. Canfield.
Mifflin County—Maj. D. Eisenbise, Jas. Turner, A. A. Banks, T. Elliott Williams, R. V. Parker, Jas. A. Cunningham, Moses Montgomery, Jas. H. Thomas, D. Sunderland, A. B. Morris.
Clearfield County—Wm. Sankey, Doctor Hoopes, U. J. Hemphill, C. F. Etzweiler, Isaac Kline, Wilson Hoover, George W. Rheem.

SECRETARIES.

J. Smith Barnhart, Hard. Petriken, Geo. Gross, Jonathan Kreamer, Jno. B. Foster, J. H. Orvis, Daniel Irvin, Geo. Kepler, G. F. Fisher, B. Galbraith, J. D. Wingate, R. Bruce Petriken, T. Muffley, Alex. Sample, Robt. J. Wallace, Jas. O. Lorain, Jas. W. Baird, Christopher Lanick, Joseph H. Leisenger.

The Marshalls of the delegations were, on motion of Gen. Buchanan, appointed a committee to wait upon the speakers and invite them to the stand, accompanied by the Brass Bands.

The following preamble and resolutions were read by Ira C. Mitchell, Esq., and adopted:

Whereas, The history of the United States thus far has been one of unqualified progress in all the arts and sciences that improve the condition of the human race, and tend to civilize and elevate mankind—opening to every citizen however humble, the great highway through which merit may make itself known and its influence, felt—and

Whereas, The advantages we possess and the blessings we enjoy, are all the legitimate consequences of our free, liberal and equal constitution, formed by wise men and pure patriots, and approved by past experience.

Therefore Resolved, That we will maintain the Constitution of the United States, and adhere to its principles under all circumstances, and that we have sufficient confidence in the patriotism, integrity and public virtue of the people of Pennsylvania, irrespective of party, to believe that they will stand firmly upon the Constitution of their country, amidst all the waves of fanaticism that now sweep over our land, and protect with manly valor the institutions of freedom that have grown up under that Constitution.

Resolved, That the so called Republican party has promulgated principles that directly antagonise with every clause in the Constitution of our country, the object of which is to protect the peculiar rights of one entire section of the Union, and that regarding as we do, *our country*, OUR WHOLE COUNTRY, AND NOTHING BUT OUR COUNTRY, as existing and flourishing under a Common Constitution, we cannot, but be alarmed at every sectional movement, calculated to distract the nation and to array one portion of our country against another in open and bitter hostility.

Resolved, That we as Northern men are desirous that all Territory of the United States, should be forever devoted to freemen and free labor, yet, respecting as we are bound to do, the rights of the people of every portion of this great Republic, and adhering to the Democratic doctrine that the people should govern, and that local laws and regulations, should only be passed by the consent of the governed, we are willing to submit the question of slavery, as well as all other questions, to the *bona fide* voters of the respective municipal divisions forming States and Territories and under the Constitution to abide by their decision.

Resolved, That we have no reason to dispute the position the Democratic party has heretofore held and maintained, on any of the great issues that have arisen since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, but on the contrary we do hereby declare our unreserved approval of the measures heretofore advocated by the Democratic party, and inasmuch as they are more directly at issue in the present campaign, we add our especial approval of the Compromise measures of 1850, and all subsequent legislation under them, whereby the Territory of the United States has been made common property, as it was purchased by common treasure and defended by common patriotism and bravery.

Resolved, That our land is broad enough; and our Constitution free enough, for ours yet to be,

"The land of the free, and the home of the brave."

And believing, as we do, that as noble hearts and philanthropic souls, as were borne upon the bosom of the ocean, by the never-to-be-forgotten May Flower, are still born and reared upon the soil of European despotisms, and that they throb as earnestly for freedom as did the hearts of the Sires of '76, we extend to all such a cordial invitation to settle our extensive plains, and promise to welcome them to our shores with brotherly love.

Resolved, That proscription of any religious denomination or sect, is contrary to the spirit of our government and laws, and any *political party founded upon such a sentiment*, is detrimental to the advancement of human liberty, and adverse to that freedom of conscience our fathers sought, and which we so highly prize.

Resolved, That should the public weal ever demand a change in our naturalization laws, or legislative investigation into the affairs of any society, whether commercial, political or religious, the Democratic party will be the first to heed that demand, and devise Constitutional means to remedy the evil or evils complained of.

Resolved, That in James Buchanan, the nominee of the Democracy for President of the United States, we recognize not only "Pennsylvania's favorite son," but a true and tried statesman, the friend of the country, the advocate of the Constitution, and the champion of free white labor—a man whose soul is too great and too magnanimous to have drawn across it any black lines of disunion, or to unite with any sectional party, for the purpose of combatting the rights of any portion of this Union, the final result of which, if successful, must be to degrade our national and immortal Constitution into a sectional bagatelle—the creature of a day.

Resolved, That with our "favorite son" we are proud to associate the name of John C. Breckinridge, the pride of Kentucky, and with these as our national standard bearers, we look forward to a proud and brilliant triumph for national principles, and a significant defeat to all the factions and isms that wild and reckless brains have been able to originate, whose names now are *legion*.

Resolved, That we consider it the duty of every good and true man to vote for the Democratic nominees for State officers, in opposition to the union State ticket, which evidently has been formed with a view more to availability, than to honesty or capability, and also because the success of said "Union Ticket," would be justly considered by the friends of our Constitution everywhere, as a disunion triumph in the Keystone State.

Resolved, That we will give a willing and undivided support to our present Congressional nominee in this district, Hon. Allison White.

Resolved, That we will give our cordial support to the nominees of our county ticket—men whose capability and fitness for the offices they are assigned to fill, and recommend them to the universal suffrages of the citizens of Centre county.

The Committee returned from Maj. Reynolds' and escorting the speakers to the stand, they were introduced to the officers and meeting in a very appropriate manner, by Gen. Buchanan. The President then stated the object of the gathering, in a neat and pertinent speech.

Samuel H. Reynolds was the first speaker, and made one of the most beautiful addresses, which was received with unbounded applause by the meeting. Mr. Reynolds, although quite a young man, gives promise of a brilliant future—one whom the Democracy will be proud of. Col. Preston, of Kentucky, then followed in a speech which chained his audience together that the storm and rain could not move. During his speech the rain poured down, but the honest Democracy never wavered. After Col. Preston closed, Col. Reah Frazer, of Lancaster, addressed the meeting for nearly an hour, in behalf of the principles which he had battled for nearly twenty-five years. When Col. Frazer finished speaking, the meeting adjourned to assemble again in the evening.

At 7 o'clock the music called the people together, when they were addressed by Capt. Albert Day, who spoke at considerable length. Capt. Day was interrupted by a gang of rowdies and blackguards who were hurling stones into the crowd, hooting and making every kind of noise. Allison White and J. H. Orvis followed Capt. Day in a few remarks. The meeting then proceeded to the residence of Maj. Reynolds, when Col. Preston, Col. Reah Frazer and Samuel H. Reynolds again spoke.

The meeting then adjourned.

And thus ended by far the largest meeting ever held in Centre county for years; and will favorably compare with any of the great mass meetings that has been held in the interior of the State since the opening of the campaign. We expected to see a great gathering in Bellefonte, to witness the glorious outpouring of freemen, enthusiastic in the mighty cause of Democracy; but the reality greatly exceeded the most sanguine expectations. This great demonstration bids us look forward with exulting hope; and we can confidently assure our Democratic friends abroad, that in the coming elections the Democracy of Old Centre will do their duty boldly and faithfully. Not a vote will be lost, not an honorable effort left untried to swell the majority of Buchanan and Breckinridge. It is the determination of the people to rid Centre county from the thraldom of Know-Nothing misrule, and pave the way for future Democratic victories.

INCIDENTS, &c.

—The delegation from Buffalo Run had among their banners and flags the representation of a barb that was raised some time since, where it was asserted that there was only one Buchanan man present—but it happened that there was a few more than the Know-Nothings wished to see. At the raising there was a majority of Buchanan men, but some Know-Nothing keeping up with his sworn principles—that is to steer as far away from the truth as possible—had it published in the Free Love Organ that there were over thirty Filmore men present and one Buchanan man—when the truth came out that the majority of those present were determined to go for Buck and Breck.

—The delegation from Lock Haven had a beautiful small cannon, which they were going to fire off in the Diamond, when our highly efficient Chief Burgess, who is ever ready to arrest Democrats, interfered and arrested one of the gentlemen from Lock Haven, but he was released by this indefatigable officer. We should like to know why the Chief Burgess does not arrest, or have some of his subordinate officers do so, the rowdies who disturb political meetings.—When Gen. Packer addressed the citizens of this county during court week, this efficient officer was not present to stop the noise, and arrest those who were using an instrument called a "horse-fiddle." And in the evening of the 24th he might have made himself useful in preserving order when Capt. Day was speaking and prevented the stoning of the Clearfield delegation, and preserved their beautiful transparency from being broken.

—While the people were marching from the Conrad House to Mr. Reynolds', some one hurled a stone through the beautiful Clearfield banner, and struck a gentleman from Clearfield on the shoulder, wounding him severely. Throughout the evening the gangs of rowdies behaved in a manner that will long be remembered by those present. [illegible] from Clearfield that Bellefonte is in a worse condition than the Black-Republicans represent Kansas to be. In Bellefonte gangs of rowdies are permitted to disturb every meeting that the Democracy get up. Why don't the Chief Burgess attend to his duty?

—As the procession was passing under flag raised by the Know-Nothings, the buckhorns attached to a pole, caught the flag, and tore it. This act was condemned by every Democrat present; but it served the excited Know-Nothings as a pretext to raise a riot.

—In the evening a man residing near the Boiling Springs gave a cheer for Buchanan, when he was immediately knocked down by a brute residing in Walker township, whose name we are in possession of. While the man was lying prostrate, three cheers were given for Fillmore. The brute who struck him skulked away and hid himself after his *glorious* achievement. The poor man was never known to insult any person, and his only crime was, in the eyes of this blackguard, that he dared to hurrah for Buchanan. A pretty county this, where a man dare not speak his sentiments for fear of being knocked down. The person who committed *this brutal act, may thank some Democrats* for not being brought to justice for his cowardly act.

JEFFERSON'S OPINIONS.

Democrats read the following extracts from letters written by Thomas Jefferson. Hear his views upon the "Missouri Compromise" measures of 1820. Under date of April 13, 1820, we find the following in a letter to Mr. Short:

"Although I had laid down as a law to myself, never to write, talk, or even think of politics, to know nothing of public affairs, and therefore had ceased to read the newspapers. *Yet, the Missouri question aroused and filled me with alarm.* The old schism of Federal and Republican threatened nothing, *because it existed in every State* but the coincidence of a marked principle, *moral* and *political*, with a *geographical line* once conceived, I feared would never more be obliterated from the mind; that it would be recurring on every occasion, and renewing irritation, until it would kindle such actual and mortal hatred, as to render *separation preferable to eternal discord.* I have been among the most sanguine in believing that our Union would be of long duration. I now doubt it much, and *see the event at no great distance*, and 'the *direct consequence of this question*.'"

Also in a letter to Mr. Holmes, under date of April 22d, 1820, he says:

"This momentous question *like a fire bell in the night, awoke and filled* me with TERROR. I considered it at once, as the KNELL OF THE UNION."

And further on in the same letter is the following passage:

"An abstinence too from this act of power, [i. e. the Missouri Compromise, then under consideration] would remove the jealousy excited by the undertaking of Congress, to *regulate the condition of men composing a State. This, certainly, is the exclusive right of every State, which nothing in the Constitution has taken from them and given to the general government.*"

And this is the position of the Democratic party of to-day. Holding to Jefferson's construction of the Constitution, "That every State stands in the relation of foreign to each other, *as far* as regards their domestic institutions and affairs." And that it is the *exclusive right of every State* and of *every Territory* when it holds the requisite number of citizens to make it a State—to form her Constitution with or without slavery, as a majority of her citizens may determine, honestly and fairly.

—Remember, that this *Fremont party* is the same *old Federal party* "that opposed the war of 1812, and then advocated disunion and an alliance with England. To leave no doubt upon your mind on this point, hear Thomas Jefferson again, under date of November 4th, 1823:

"The Hartford Convention, the victory of New Orleans, the peace of Ghent, prostrated the name of Federalism."

And further on as follows:

"On the eclipse of Federalism, with us *although not its extinction*, its leaders got up the *Missouri question*, under the *false* front of lessening the measure of slavery, but with the real view of producing a *geographical division* of parties, which might insure them the *next President*."

Mark this, and remember that the shade of Jefferson, the father of your Constitution looks down upon, and invokes you to do battle once more for your State rights and liberties, against this new form of Federalism, this party that has "stolen both the name and the garb of Heaven to serve the Devil in."

OUR STATE TICKET.

The Clearfield *Republican* urges the opponents of the sectional party of Disunionists, known as the Fremont party, to turn out on the second Tuesday of October next and cast their votes for the Democratic State Ticket. They are all men of unsullied character, first-rate qualifications, and true friends of the Constitution and the Union.

John Scott, of Columbia, for Canal Commissioner.

Joseph Fry, Jr., of Montgomery, for Auditor General.

John Rowe, of Franklin, for Surveyor General—compose a ticket which all national men, without regard to party distinctions, can vote for, with a clear conscience, in such a contest as this. If the Black Republicans are to be believed, the great, if not the only issue, in this contest has grown out of the territorial legislation of the last few years. Hence old issues have nothing to do with it. The people are now to decide whether the principles sanctioned and united upon by the Whig and Democratic parties in 1852, or whether the Union destroying measures of the Abolitionists of the East and North—men whose whole lives have been spent in calculating the chances of a dissolution of the Union—are to prevail in the Administration of the government.

Our party stands exactly where it did in 1852 *on this question.* Then the Democrats and Whigs differed widely upon other great national questions: but upon this one there was an entire cordiality of feeling. Now our opponents have planted themselves upon a purely *sectional* platform, openly hostile to fifteen States of the Union—have placed upon that platform their candidates for President and Vice President, both taken from the North—and if they succeed at all it can only be by the votes of the Northern States, *independently* of those of the South. This is precisely the condition of things predicted by Washington, and which he so feelingly cautioned his countrymen against in his Farewell Address as surely resulting in a dissolution of the Union! Was Washington a *demagogue?* Were Clay, Calhoun, and Webster all *demagogues?* Are Buchanan, Choate, Cass and Fillmore, *demagogues?*—If you believe the orators of this Fremont party—we mean those of them who have not the honesty to avow their object to be a dissolution of the Union—all these living and dead patriots have declared that the success of such a party *must be the death blow to our happy* confederacy.

If you want to promote the success of such a party, and accomplish that fatal result, then vote for the Fremont State Ticket. But if you want to cast your vote in favor of the maintenance of that liberty, that Union and that Constitution which your forefathers bought with their blood, and in their wisdom and goodness transmitted to us as a priceless heritage, cast your votes for the candidates of the *National* Democracy.

A FALSEHOOD NAILED.

About the whole stock-in-trade of the Black-Republicans, is the assertion that the President and Administration desire to make Kansas a slave State; that the South have the aid of the federal government in such a work. Senator Toombs thus nails this falsehood to the counter in his great speech on his bill. Alluding to Seward, Wade and Fessenden, he said:

"When you say that we intend to make Kansas a slave State, by the aid of the federal government you say what every man of us has stated is not true. We said we would leave the people free to act for themselves, and if they made it a slave State, I should demand its admission as such; and if they made it free, I should stand by them. The Kansas bill meant nothing else. No man who supported it whether from the North or from the South, has ever said that it meant anything else. Some Senators, however, will not understand it. The object was plainly avowed to all the people. We said, "we take away this restriction which some think unconstitutional, and others unjust, and we leave the territory open to all the people who may go there, to exercise all the powers which they can exercise concerning their domestic institutions under the Constitution, and when they come into the Union they shall determine whether or not slavery shall exist. We require, however, that there shall be a fair vote. The people of the South sent me here to commit no fraud, no cheat. They sent me here to meet the honest freemen of the country, and to stand with them by what they and we solemnly pledged ourselves to the country."

That is plain talk. The assertion that the Nebraska bill was designed to make Kansas a slave State is a falsehood! Senator Toombs deserves the thanks of one and all for this eloquent denunciation of that Black-Republican assertion.

MAJOR GENERAL JACKMAN.

It will be gratifying to the numerous friends of this gentleman to learn that the commissioned officers of the military division composed of the counties of Clinton and Lycoming, held an election for Major General at Lock Haven, on Saturday last. Maj. D. K. Jackman, of Clinton county, was unanimously elected. We congratulate the military of the division on this result, for we know they can boast not merely of having the best looking of Major General in the State, but also one of the largest hearted, most liberal and competent. Should bloody war be the fate of our neighbors (which may Heaven avert,) we know also that he would prove one of the bravest of officers. We also congratulate General Jackman, himself, upon this decided token of the confidence and regard of those who know him.

A NOBLE OLD DEMOCRAT.—At a meeting of the Democracy at Cincinnati last week, there was introduced to the multitude a man of ninety-one years of age, who had voted twice for George Washington as President of the United States, and who also voted for Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Van Buren, Polk and Pierce. At the close of the meeting this very aged man arose, and, in a clear, firm voice, declared that if his life was spared till November next, he would vote for Buchanan and Breckinridge, in order to hand down that Union, which he had helped to form, to his great grandchildren. Loud huzzas and music followed this impressive spectacle.

THE FEARFUL ISSUE TO BE DECIDED IN NOVEMBER NEXT.—*Shall the Constitution and the Union stand or fall?* FREMONT, *is the sectional candidate of the advocates of dissolution!* BUCHANAN, *the candidate of those* who advocate ONE COUNTRY! ONE UNION! ONE CONSTITUTION! AND ONE DESTINY.

WHO SUPPORTS THE GOVERNMENT.

The *Keystone* remarks that the disunion traitors who are incessantly slandering the South, assert, because the revenues are principally collected at northern ports, that the South pays but little into the treasury, and is a burthen on the government. This is unjust as well as false. The revenues are derived from duties upon imports which are paid for by the products of the country. The furnishers of the products are those upon whom the burthen of the duties rest; for whatever amount is paid for duties is so much deducted from the quantity of commodities received in exchange. Look at the authentic figures and see who pays the vaunted revenues collected at Northern ports.

The following statement has been taken from the reports of commerce and navigation for the year ending June 30th, 1854:

Exports, the exclusive products of the South.

Cotton	$93,596,220
Tobacco	11,566,000
Sugar	590,000
Molasses and spirits molasses	825,000
Tar, pitch, rosin, turpentine, &c,	2,066,000
Rice	2,634,000
Whole amount of exclusive products of the South,	$111,277,220

Here is an export for a single year of articles exclusively produced by the South, amounting to $111,277,220. For the same year the exports, the exclusive products of the North, amounted to $33,218,383. But here are the products common to the North and South; for the year ending June 30th, 1854:

Products of the forest, staves, lumber, masts, barks,	$5,514,397
Skins, furs, beef, tallow, hides, &c.	2,757,000
Pork, bacon, lard, &c.	11,061,000
Wheat	12,420,000
Flour	27,701,000
Indian corn and meal	7,076,000
Potatoes, hemp, spirits from grain, &c.	894,000
Salt, lead	185,000
Manufactures of cotton	422,000
Gold and silver bullion	38,002,000
Raw produce not manufactured	1,959,000
Whole amount of products common to the North and South	$107,551,397

Deducting the share produced at the South of these exports coming from both sections, and it will be found that over two-thirds of the foreign imports are paid for by Southern products. Who then supports the government? Who pays the revenues? How much would be collected in Northern ports if Southern products were not sent out to pay for our imports? What would become of the foreign commerce upon which the prosperity of the great Northern cities depends, if the South were to withdraw from the Union? Let this resource be cut off, and how long before bankruptcy would overwhelm these Northern cities, bloated by the products of Southern labor.

MR. BUCHANAN AND MR. FREMONT.

The *Washington Union* applies a wet blanket to the exultations of the New York Fremont organs over the discovery of a document which they pretend furnishes strong evidence to relieve their Presidential candidate of one of the numerous charges of official malfeasance connected with his *governorship* in California. The document is a deposition of Mr. Buchanan giving in 1852, in a case pending in London, in which Col. Fremont was sued on four drafts, amounting to $19,500, drawn by him in March, 1847, as "Governor of California," on the Secretary of State, (Mr. Buchanan,) and by him protested for want of authority in "Governor" Fremont to make the drafts. The *Union* demonstrates conclusively from the official records that the specific charge against Col. Fremont, in connection with the transaction referred to in Mr. Buchanan's deposition, is in no respect affected by his proof, and that the *Tribune* either ingnorantly mistakes the charge, or it willfully seeks to escape from the force of the official evidence. *Quoting from* these records, the *Union* proves:

"That Mr. Buchanan's evidence has not the remotest bearing upon the charge that Colonel Fremont received from the government $19,500, which he failed to apply to the payment of drafts. The sequel shows how much the government suffered in the transaction. In the suit, judgment was rendered against Colonel Fremont for nearly $50,000, embracing interests, costs and damages. Our government, in a spirit of great liberality, although it had already paid the amount of the drafts to Col. Fremont, interposed by special act of Congress, and not only paid the amount of the judgment, but also the amount of Col. Fremont's personal expenses, making a sum exceeding $50,000. To all intents and purposes this was Colonel Fremont's individual debt, and afterwards, upon the settlement of his accounts with the government, he refunded the amount of the drafts, leaving him now equitably indebted in the sum of $35,000.—This result has followed from his failure to make the application of funds which it was his duty to make. Mr. Buchanan's deposition leaves Colonel Fremont to stand upon the official records, which fix upon him the charge beyond all possibility of escape."

SHOWING THEIR TRUE COLORS.—The Black Republicans of Philadelphia, issued a handbill for a meeting in the First Congressional District, the other day, which read thus: "*All Citizens who disapprove of Henry Clay's Compromise*," &c. The writer of the handbill was doubtless some honest abolitionist, who was willing that his party should show its true colors. That the Black Republicans do, at heart "disapprove of Henry Clay's Compromise," is evident from the admitted fact that they are bitterly hostile to the Kansas-Nebraska Act, which contains, almost word for word, the same provision relative to slavery in the territories that formed the basis of Henry Clay's Compromise of 1850.

A FUSION IN PROSPECT.—The editor of the Miner's *Journal*, who is a member of the Fremont State Committee, announced in his last paper, as if "by authority," that "a Union Electoral Ticket will be formed in this State in the course of a short time, which will enable every opponent of the Cincinnati Platform to vote for it without any sacrifice of principle." This is just as we predicted. The Fillmore leaders are in treaty with the Black Republicans to sell out the Fillmore vote to Fremont. But, will any truly *national* man allow himself to be thus sold to what Henry Clay justly styled "a contemptible Abolition party?"

DARE NOT TOE THE MARK.—Thaddeus Stevens backed out of a political discussion with Ellis B. Schnabel in Indiana county, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept'r. 27, 1856.

MR. EDITOR:—Since my last, busy work has been going on between the leaders of the American and Republican parties, in relation to the formation of a "Union" electoral ticket. The Republicans are more anxious for it than the Americans, as there is no disguising the fact that the wooly heads are a mere corporal's guard hereabouts, and they don't wish to let their real strength be known. And in doing so they acted wisely, for if they would have nominated a separate ticket for the October election, their vote in this city would have caused great mortification to their friends in the interior, whom they have been deluding with the hope of a tremendous vote in Philadelphia! A few *such* votes would cause the woolly heads of the interior to exclaim in truth, "save us from our friends!" The fact of the matter is, there will be no *third* electoral ticket in this State, and depend upon it somebody will be cheated, and that somebody will be the American Fillmore party. Mark my words. The Republicans hereabouts thought they were secure of the German vote, but their amalgamation with the Know-Nothing party has been the means of bringing them pretty near all back to the good old Democratic fold. To illustrate it, it might be proper to relate a fact which came under my notice. At a meeting of a German musical society, the Presidential question was spoken of, when five of the managers present declared themselves in favor of Fremont, but the announcement of the amalgamation has caused *them all to declare for Buchanan!* This can be substantiated. The wooly heads know they are losing ground here, and hence their anxious desire for a "union" ticket. The Americans, as I have previously declared will be the sufferers. The Democratic fires burn brighter every day, giving an earnest indication of what November will bring forth. Judge Kelley, the wooly head nominee for Congress in the Fourth District, in a speech at Marshall and Spring Garden street, on Thursday evening last, used the impious declaration that "Kansas would be made free by God Almighty and John C. Fremont!" It shocked some of his hearers very much.

This morning about 1 o'clock, Wm. Phillayson, a salesman in Myer's & Claghorn's auction store, was found lying on the side-walk of the Ridgway House, at Arch street wharf. It is supposed he had walked or fallen out of a fifth-story room of said hotel, where he had lodged a short time previous. He died almost immediately.

The deaths in this city for the week ending to-day, were 204. Of consumption, 37; scarlet fever, 17; &c. Adults, 75; children, 129. Under one year 50.

Manager Sanford, at his popular Eleventh Street establishment, is doing a splendid business. He justly deserves patronage, for his budget of fun will never fail to drive the "blue devils" away.

Business continues about the same as at my last. Weather very fair, though giving indications that old winter with his hoary locks, is violently but slowly creeping on us.

Yours, truly, TYPO.

ELLIS B. SCHNABLE.

This gentleman has at last succeeded in finding an opponent to meet him in public discussion in Wilmot's District. The discussion came off near Tunkhannock in the presence of an immense gathering of people. His opponent was Hon. Galusha A. Grow. It is probably the last opportunity of the kind that Mr. Schnable will have during this campaign. They were afraid of him before, and will be infinitely more so now. He achieved a most complete triumph, the result is thus given by the Elmira *Gazette*:

Grow lead off in an exposition of the Republican creed. He spoke nearly an hour. After he had closed Mr. Schnable, arose and addressed the meeting in that clear forcible and logical manner, which so eminently characterize his delivery. Our informant, who has no partiality towards the Democracy, says that Mr. Schnable's demolition of Grow was the most eloquent and masterly specimen of oratory, logic and historical facts to which he ever listened.

At the conclusion of his speech, a delegation of *over one hundred asked to be received on the Democratic side, and went over and delivered their banners into the hands of the Buchanan men!!* Such a complete triumph was never achieved by a speech—and this is no idle boast. We gather the facts from one of our more respectable citizens, who was present on the occasion.

FUNNY.—The following paragraph we take from the *Lewisburg Chronicle*:

B. R. Petriken, Esq., a distinguished Democrat of Centre county, has recently come out for Fremont.

The idea of Rush Petriken being *distinguished* is going it rather strong. The *distinguished* Rush tried to get up a Union meeting in Lock Haven, last Thursday evening. The *distinguished* speaker found that he could not draw the people together by his *distinguished* efforts at oratory, so he abandoned the purpose and handed the court room over to the Democracy, who soon filled it to the discomfiture of the *distinguished* Rush. The Democrats organized their meeting, Col. Preston and Capt. Day addressed them. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. The *distinguished* Rush was among the crowd and became quite *extinguished*. He attempted to answer Col. Preston on Saturday evening, but his efforts were like his free soil operations in 1852, convincing only the *distinguished* B. Rush Petriken, Esq., and no others.

PEACE IN KANSAS.—The steamer David Tatum arrived at St. Louis from St. Joseph. At Kansas city she took on board three hundred and fifty citizens of Missouri, who, in obedience to the proclamation of Governor Geary, had given up their military organization and returned to Missouri. Lawrence was in possession of the United States troops, by whom ninety of Gen. Lane's men had been made prisoners. Lane had fled from Lawrence with the remainder of his troops, and was in Nebraska. The train from Jefferson city the same evening brought down several gentlemen direct from Kansas, who bring the latest news. We learn from them that the whole of Gov. Reed's force had been disbanded, and returned to their homes. Gov. Geary was at Lecompton with one thousand United States troops, all determined to maintain the peace and execute the laws.