

BOX. JOHN HICKMAN ON DISUNION.

The Hon. John Hickman in his speech at the Cabinet on Tuesday evening said that "John C. Fremont may be elected, but he will never be President of these United States. To South will never submit to it."

G. A. Johnson of Georgia who spoke at the Democratic meeting in Philadelphia on Wednesday evening is reported in his speech in the Ledger as having said, "I tell you that my deliberate and calm opinion is, that if Fremont is elected President, the day on which his election is announced, will close the history of the Union."

Bully Brooks says that "if Fremont is elected the South must march to Washington and take possession of the Treasury and archives of the nation, and dissolve the Union."

Here are three distinguished friends and supporters of Buchanan, openly, at public meetings, proclaiming that the best, legal and constitutional course of John C. Fremont shall be a dissolution of the Union.

And yet the associates of these men give the impudence to placard as one of their principles "One Country—One Destiny." In one breath they tell us we must elect James Buchanan, or they will dissolve the Union; and in the next they Pharisically assert that they are the only friends of the Union. If this is not the weakest impudence ever manifested in a Presidential campaign, then we cannot read the English language.

Is there a single man in all the Free States, who will withhold his vote from John C. Fremont, under this threat of dissolution of the Union? Should such a man appear, the women and children of his neighborhood would hiss him out of the Nation into the dominion of Hell, Brooks!

A SIGNAL OF DISTRESS.

The Philadelphia Ledger, always in the service of pro-Slavery democracy, is alarmed at the uprising of the people of the free states in favor of freedom and Fremont. It admits the defeat of Buchanan and advises a union of the pro-slavery forces on Fillmore, in an article of some length, of which the following is the commencement:

In the political contest for the government of the country for the next four years that we are now approaching, it is important to view the signs of the times, to determine what will be the result; and with three parties in the field with their different candidates, it is more difficult than usual to calculate the relative strength of each, but with the results of the recent election in Maine before us, the conviction is fixed upon the mass of the community, that if both Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Fillmore are candidates that they must be both defeated by the Republican party, which is gaining rapidly every day. As this fact must be apparent to every observer of the state of feeling in the country, it is not the part of wisdom for the friends of either Mr. Buchanan or Mr. Fillmore to sacrifice their personal preferences and to unite their forces on one ticket, and thus seek the Republican candidates Fremont and Dayton. Remember that in Union there is strength—"United we stand, divided we fall." The proposition has already been made for the withdrawal of Mr. Buchanan and M. A. J. Donelson, and uniting the two parties upon Mr. Fillmore for President, and Mr. Breckinridge for Vice President. This will certainly form the strongest ticket that can be made—as it would combine the political strength of both the American and Democratic parties. A few of the foreign voters might be lost to the Democratic party from the fear of Know Nothingism, but these would be more than compensated for by the gain of the great bulk of the American party.

We commend the above proposition to transfer the Buchanan party to the "bloody Know Nothings," to those men who have been harping on the Louisville riots for a year past.

This article of the Ledger will convince every honest man, that the leaders of the Buchanan party will do any thing, or support any body that will secure to them the "spoils of office." But it will avail nothing. As in Maine, so it is throughout the free States. The people have determined to secure a reform in the National Administration; and no trading, or dodging will defeat their determination.

To follow a party "right or wrong," is to act a servile and unmanly part; and it is the solemn and imperative duty of every man who votes, to do so with a clear understanding of what he is doing, and a firm conviction that he is right.

THE JOURNAL.



JNO. S. MANN, EDITOR.

COVINGTOWN, PA.

Thursday Morning Oct 2, 1856.

Republican Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT. JOHN C. FREMONT, OF CALIFORNIA. FOR VICE PRESIDENT. WILLIAM L. DAYTON, OF NEW JERSEY. STATE NOMINATIONS. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER. Thomas E. Cochran, OF YORK COUNTY. Darwin Phelps, OF ARMSTRONG CO. FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL. Bartholomew Laporte, OF BRADFORD CO. COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR CONGRESS, GEN. WM. H. IRWIN, OF MIFFLIN. FOR ASSEMBLY, ISAAC BENSON, OF POTTER, ROBERT KNOX, OF LYCOMING. For Associate Judges, JOSEPH MANN, G. G. COLVIN. For Sheriff, A. C. TAYGART. For Treasurer, W. H. HYDORS. For Commissioner, S. S. RASCOB. For Auditor, H. F. SIZER. For Coroner, DR. AND. STOUT. For County Surveyor, Z. F. ROBINSON.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

Arrangements have been made for holding meetings at the following times and places. Able Speakers will be present at each meeting, and we trust the people will manifest their devotion to true Democracy by turning out in their strength: At NATHAN BAILY'S, in Wharton, on Saturday, Oct. 4, at 1 o'clock, p. m. At REES' SCHOOL HOUSE, in Wharton, on Saturday, Oct. 4, at 7 o'clock, p. m. At RAYMOND SCHOOL HOUSE, in Allegheny, on Wednesday, Oct. 3, at 1 o'clock, p. m. At BINGHAM CENTER SCHOOL HOUSE on Thursday, Oct. 3, at 1 o'clock. At PLEASANT VALLEY, on Friday, Oct. 10, at 7 o'clock, p. m. At BRNDLEVILLE, on Saturday, Oct. 11, at 7 o'clock, p. m. At SHARON CENTER, on Monday, Oct. 13, at 7 o'clock, p. m.

OUR WHOLE TICKET.

As we said last week, the Presidential contest will, in fact, be settled at the State election—and this should induce every person who desires the election of Fremont, to attend the polls in October, and vote for the Union State Ticket. The election of Wm. H. Irwin to Congress, is of so much importance that it may seem useless to urge it upon the friends of Fremont; and yet at every election some stay at home who might attend. Therefore we show the importance of one vote in Congress. A few votes carried the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the important measures of the last session were carried by very small majorities. So let every man who desires to secure freedom and justice in Kansas, work and vote for William H. Irwin.

Upon the next Legislature will devolve the duty of electing a United States Senator to succeed Richard Broadhead; also of Districting the State for Senators and Members of the House. That this county may be put into a district of decent size and with inhabitants that sympathize with us, let every man who has any county pride or spirit, vote for ISAAC BENSON, Esq., our own well-known and reliable citizen, and his worthy associate on the ticket, ROBERT KNOX of Jersey Shore. There are so many county interests that could be promoted by an efficient member who knows our wants, that we hope and believe Mr. Benson will receive the support of those men of all parties who desire the prosperity of the county more than the success of party. As Mr. Robert Knox, his associate, is one of the best men of Lycoming county, and Mr. Pe-

trickon is a bitter pro-slavery man, we

hope to see both of our candidates for Assembly enthusiastically sustained.

As to the county ticket, we have heard no reason given why every man on it should not receive the vote of every Republican in the county; and therefore we presume the whole ticket, from Sheriff to Auditor, will be elected by some 300 majority. We know a desperate effort is making to induce the friends of Fremont to vote a part of the Buchanan county ticket. We don't believe any man of sense who desires the success of Fremont, will turn his back on a friend of his principles, and vote for an opponent. Every man on the Republican county ticket, is better qualified for the duties of the office for which he was nominated, than his opponent; and therefore the whole ticket is entitled to receive, and we presume will receive, every Republican vote.

Friends, the skies are bright. The authors of the outrages in Kansas are about to be dismissed from office. Peace and happiness will soon take the place of war and distraction. Let every man do his duty.

What is the reason the Hunker speakers invariably descend to personal detraction? Simply because they have no solid ground to stand on. Reason is against them. The good sense of the Nation is against them. But more than all, the conscience of the Nation is against them; and so they rave at the clergy, and at all good men. But the game is up. Fremont will be the next President, and the Nation will be restored to better and happier days. Be of good cheer, friends. Trust in God, but see that every thing is done that men can do, to poll the largest possible vote for the Freedom ticket.

THESE HORRIBLE LOUISVILLE RIOTS.

Something more than a year ago, a terrible and disgraceful riot occurred in Louisville. The fight was between those who are now Fillmore men, and the Sag Night Democracy. Several lives were lost on both sides; but the Fillmoreites drove their opponents from the ground—whereupon every pro-slavery Democratic paper set up a howl against Know-Nothingism as being responsible for this riot. The bloody scenes at Louisville were paraded week after week, and month after month, before the people of the Free States, as a reason for—what think you? Why, for sustaining the Pierce party in attempting to enslave Kansas. We never could appreciate this logic. But no matter. We call upon the press that was so horrified at the Louisville riots, to notice the late Baltimore riots. They have had several there of late. The last was to break up a Republican meeting; Howell Cobb and other slaveholders travel in all the Free States, advocating the cause of Slavery, and no man offers to disturb them. But in the South how is it? Why, even Southern men are mobbed if they dare meet together to express their preference for a candidate not acceptable to the Slave Power. Several instances of this despotism have occurred within the last two months. For an account of the last, read the following from the Baltimore Clipper:

"The reading of the address was listened to very quietly, and there was no symptoms of disturbance or any interruption whatsoever. Just, however, as Mr. Gunnison had finished reading the address, a conical-looking individual with a long beard rose and walked towards the door, which, with the staircase, were now packed with a dense crowd, mostly of young men. His approach towards them was greeted by an obstreperous laugh. He made some gestures with his hand, and apparently addressed some words to them, which only had the effect to increase their laughter.

"This was a signal for a general uproar; cheers for Buchanan were mingled with groans for Fremont. There was also cheering for Fillmore. Hisses and cries of all kinds made it impossible to be heard. Groans were given for Mr. Gunnison; and for Mr. Fessell, and for the Black Republicans. Amid this pandemonium, the President requested all who wished peace and quietness to take their places on the other side of the chair. A number did so, when the question was put on the adoption of the address, and carried by the votes of those near the chair. A motion was then put, and carried, to adjourn, the crowd at the door being too much occupied in making a noise to notice what was going on. "The noise now became greater than ever. There were cries to put

out the lights, and to hustle the copies out. Most of the Republicans managed to slip away unperceived, but on Mr. Corcoran's endeavoring to leave the room, he was assaulted, and very roughly handled. He succeeded in reaching the street, when his Quaker hat was knocked off by some of the mob, and trampled upon; his coat was torn from his back, and he was knocked down. He succeeded in gaining his feet, and ran into a doorway near by, which was open, when it was shot in his face. He was then pursued by a mob of several hundred persons to Baltimore street, and along Baltimore to Holliday street, where he found refuge in a house from the fury of his pursuers, whose yells, when they discovered their prey had escaped them, were terrific.

"It was reported that Mr. Gunnison was also assaulted and beaten by the mob. The mob, which seemed for the most part to be composed of hangers-on of the Sag Night meeting at Rechabite Hall, then repaired to the office of the Wecker, the German Fremont paper, in Frederick street, which they assaulted with stones, and evinced their intention of sackng it. The firm interference of the watch and police prevented the completion of their designs, and thus ended the first Republican meeting in Baltimore.

It is to establish such a despotism in Kansas, that the Slave Power desires the election of James Buchanan. If his supporters in the North had any objections to its establishment in Kansas, would they remain silent to such outrages in Baltimore, and Washington, and other Southern cities? What Buchanan paper has protested against the expulsion of Woodson from Virginia, or the breaking up of Republican meetings in the South? Not one. The Buchanan press is so completely sold to the South, that it can do nothing but apologize for slavery extension. We rejoice that the Reign of Terror at the South will soon be over. The election of Fremont will restore peace to Maryland as well as to Kansas. After the 4th of March next, the freemen of the South will hold as many meetings as they deem advisable, and the rabble that now insults and mobs them, will skulk away to their hiding places.

Their Guns all Spike!

The opponents of Fremont have resorted to the lowest style of detraction ever since his nomination. Various charges have been made against the honor and integrity of our standard-bearer; they have even charged that his services in California were not worth naming.

But up to this time, no proof has been produced to sustain a single one of their charges; and now the testimony of JAMES BUCHANAN himself is produced, which completely spikes every gun. This testimony was taken in 1852, under the following circumstances:

"As Governor of California; Col. Fremont drew upon the State Department at Washington City for considerable sums to pay debts contracted for expenses of the war in that country. There being no appropriation at the time to meet them, these drafts were protested for non-payment—and on visiting England in 1852, he was arrested at the suit of some holders of the drafts, who sought to recover from him as an individual, some twenty thousand dollars which Congress subsequently ordered to be paid from the Treasury. While these suits were pending, Col. Fremont took out a commission to take the testimony of witnesses in this country, before Henry D. Gilpin, ex-mayor of Philadelphia—before whom, on the 14th of December, 1852, (as appears from the certified copy of the deposition received from England by the last steamer,) came James Buchanan, to whom was administered the following oath:

"You are true answer to make to all such questions as shall be asked you touching the matters in question in this cause, without fear or affection to either party, and therein you shall speak the truth. So help you God!"

Being thus solemnly adjured, James Buchanan thus testifies to the services and integrity of Col. Fremont, the Republican candidate for President:

"Col. Fremont, the defendant, was in California at the commencement of hostilities between the United States and the Republic of Mexico; he there raised and commanded a battalion of California volunteers, consisting of about four hundred men; his services were very valuable; he bore a conspicuous part in the conquest of California, and in my opinion is better entitled to be called the 'Conqueror of California,' than any other man; he continued in the actual command of this battalion throughout the month of March, 1847, but there were other troops in California—other troops of the United States—under the com-

mand of Gen. Kearney, who was afterwards the Military Commandant and Governor of California, as I have already stated in my answer to the 8th interrogatory: I cannot undertake to decide the dispute to which I have already referred between Col. Fremont and Gen. Kearney, but as long as the California battalions existed they were under the separate and independent command of Col. Fremont, while Gen. Kearney commanded the other troops of the United States.

15. Do you know whether any, and if any, what forage or other necessities were supplied to or for the said forces of the said United States so engaged in hostilities with the said Republic of Mexico? A. I do not know whether any such supplies were necessary for the forces under the command of the defendant?

A. I know not whether any, and if any what, forage or other necessities were supplied to or for the said forces of the United States, so engaged in hostilities with the Republic of Mexico, but I do know that such supplies were necessary for the forces under the command of the defendant, and that no appropriation had been made by Congress to pay for these supplies. Congress could not have anticipated that Col. Fremont would raise a California battalion by his own personal exertions.

36. Is there within your knowledge any other matter touching or concerning the matters in issue in this cause, or the parties thereto, material or necessary to be known and adduced in evidence on the trial hereof—if yes, state fully the particulars hereof.

A. To the best of my knowledge the originals of the bills, copies of which are now produced and shown to me, and are hereto annexed, marked Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, were presented at the State Department, in the city of Washington, for acceptance and payment; but I do not recollect the individual or individuals by whom presented; I should have accepted and paid these bills from my general knowledge of the transactions in California, had Congress appropriated any money and placed it at my disposal, which could be applied to their payment, though it would have been more correct to have drawn these bills on the Secretary of War, I should have accepted and paid these bills, and had them charged in account against Col. Fremont to be settled for at the general settlement of his accounts as Commander of the California battalion, had any such appropriation been made.

Written for the Journal, POLITICAL SERMONS.

BY "A PREACHER OF RIGHTEOUSNESS." No. 1.

"A man is known by the company he keeps." The import of our text is plainly this: When a man voluntarily and deliberately chooses any particular class of persons for his associates or companions, he gives the clearest kind of evidence that he is, or wishes to be, or would be thought to be like them.

Brethren,—for I look upon all my fellow citizens as members of the same great family with myself,—we are all well aware that the kind of company we shall keep at the approaching Presidential Election, depends entirely upon whom we vote for. Do you say, any of you, that you shall vote for the Cincinnati nominees? You would then vote with men whom I am confident you would be sorry to be thought a like.

For whom will the tyrannical despots of the slave-holding South cast their votes? For Buchanan and Breckinridge, to a man. So we are assured by those who ought to know, and who boast of the fact thus affirmed. For whom will Atchinson, and Stringfellow, and Judge, Lecompte, and Sheriff Jones, and the hordes of Border Rufians who infest Kansas, be likely to vote? For Buck and Breck, every one of them, there can be no manner of doubt. "Free Kansas" is not their watchword, by any means. Oh! my brethren, can you think of joining yourself to such a company?

Is it possible that men having consciences, and a sense of accountability to God, can deliberately vote for men who are peculiarly acceptable to Robbers, Assassins and Murderers? Can men of Democratic principles cast their votes knowingly, for the chosen favorites of Slave-holding Oligarchs?

The South have never mistaken their man. If they were not entirely certain that James Buchanan is "sound on the goose," as their cant phrase is, that is to say, reliably with them on the Slavery question,—in favor of its extension into Free Territory—they would never think of giving him their suffrages. Yet we have unimpeachable authority for saying that the Slave-holding States are going for him in solid columns—that every electoral

vote south of Mason and Dixon's line is sure for him. Yes, my brethren, every slave breeder who rears for the market live stock of his own begetting, every slave driver, who trafficks in the bodies and souls of those for whom Christ died, every despotic, tyrannical irresponsible slave master, woman whipper and negro consumer, is going to vote the Democratic ticket, and do it too with ineffable relish. So, at any rate we are told. "O, my soul! come not thou into thy secret!" to their assembly, mine honor, be not thou deceived.

Do you say you hardly know whom to vote for? Listen then to a reminiscence of by-gone days. An elderly gentleman of my acquaintance who was somewhat advanced in years when I was a boy, said, in those days, "I don't know but little about politics nowadays, but I always know how to vote." "Ah! How so, Uncle John?" said a friend. "I go to election," replied he, "and I find out how Roy and two or three others vote, and then I vote on the other side, and know I am voting right." "But how so?" was again asked. "Why, you see," said he, "I knew them in the Revolutionary war times, and they were Cow-boys—that is, Tories—every one of them, and I was a Liberty man and an ayet, and so I know that when I vote contrary to them, I vote on the right side."

Brethren, we ought by no means to be as ignorant of passing politics as that venerable paragon was. There is no man or of need of it; and in most instances it is a sin to be so. Yet if any lover of human liberty is the misfortune to be in doubt on which side he ought to vote at the coming election, let him take a lesson from Uncle John. Vote for the Fremont Electors, and you may be sure of voting against the Slavery, and with the friends of Freedom North, South, East and West. Remember, too, that a man is known by the company he keeps.

May God give us all understanding, and an indelible determination to do right. "Righteousness exalteth a nation; but sin is a reproach to any people." Amen.

Democracy in 1859 and in 1856.

We clip the following from an exchange, and publish it in order that our friends may see that those Democrats who act with the Republican party of to-day, stand upon the same ground, in regard to the issue, that they did in 1849. We were a looker on in the convention which adopted the resolution annexed, and can assure our readers that it was adopted with great unanimity in the convention, and also received with loud acclamation by the mass of the party. And if we are not very much mistaken, Col. Samuel W. Black, Wm. F. Packer, and J. Porter Brawley, the three most prominent candidates for the Border Ruffian nomination for Governor, were members of that convention. By reading the Cincinnati Platform, (published in the Journal a few weeks ago) and comparing it with the following resolution, it may easily be seen that the Democratic party in Pennsylvania, of to-day, is not the Democratic party of 1849. Therefore, we submit that the Democratic party has changed, but its principles have not; though they have been adopted by a party which its opponents designate as sectional:

"DEMOCRACY IN 1849.—Resolution adopted by the Democratic State Convention held in Pittsburgh, July 4, 1849:

"Resolved, That the Democratic party shun the name of Know-Nothingism, as it is a slur upon the honor of the country. As former and equal they will neither wear nor declare; and they re-declare that Slavery is a domestic institution of the South, subject to State legislation, and with which the general government has no right to do. Whenever the State law extends its jurisdiction, the local institutions can continue to exist. Estimating it a violation of State rights to carry it beyond State limits, we deny the power of any citizen to extend the area of bondage beyond its present dominion, nor do we consider it a part of the compromise of the Constitution that Slavery should forever travel with the advancing columns of our territorial progress."

What is the reason that such pro-slavery Whigs as Hester, of Lancaster and Randall, of Philadelphia, support Buchanan? Simply because James Buchanan is no Democrat, but only a pro-slavery, Cincinnati platform. And for the same reason such Free State Democrats as Gov. Reeder, John M. Read, S. D. Lugham, W. Y. Roberts, and thousands like them, refuse to support him. There is no longer room for doubt on this subject. A vote for Buchanan will be a vote to enslave Kansas and all the territory west of it.

The Hon. S. D. INGHAM, a life-long Democrat, and a member of Gen. Jackson's Cabinet, has come out for Fremont. Mr. Ingham, among many other true things, says: "Mr. Buchanan stands upon the same platform with Franklin Pierce, and is so pledged by his supporters to carry out his measures, and especially the plot of the conspirators, to use the Constitution of the United States to carry slavery into and drive settlers out of all their territories, that unless he possess the heroic nature of a Regulus, he cannot respond to the demands of a free Democracy."