



CLEARFIELD June 16, 1858. Democratic State Ticket. JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT. WILLIAM A. PORTER. OF PHILADELPHIA. CANAL COMMISSIONER. WESLEY FROST.

OMNIBUS GATHERUM.

Which being the proper means "what a mix!" and what a motley crew there will be at Harrisburg on the 16th prox. if the call for a convention of the representatives of all the elements of the opposition in Pennsylvania to the present national administration should be obeyed; provided always, that in the meantime some new law does not strike the lawless leaders thereof. The leaders and workers who have thus set on foot this projected fusion of incongruous elements are doubtless already chuckling over the success, thus far, of their manoeuvres, but it is not yet fully accomplished—the fruit which looks so tempting to the eye may turn to ashes upon the lips—it may yet share the fate of attempt at fusion in N. York, and turn out a grand fizzle. At all events it will be anything but a proud day for the "straight out" American, and intense Republican organizations, which have heretofore made their independence of coalition, and their resistance to fusion, when they are sold like sheep in the shambles to the support of a candidate upon a fusion platform with fusion principles, or rather the fusion substitutes for principles, none of which they can fully endorse. But their leaders will doubtless lay down the score and they must then "do the mark." Already have the American-Republicans backed down and withdrawn their call for a State Convention issued over the signature of "Lemuel Todd," in the hope that out of confusion may yet come harmony and concord, and that they may be able to reap the spoils if any should be obtained; but these we think are scarcely likely to be better worth fighting for after the next election than they have been to the opposition for sometime. Strategy, not force, is the motto of this latter amphibious organization, which is neither "pig" nor "sheep" very long at once but can be either to suit the emergency. They, of course, will have little difficulty in assimilating themselves to any doctrine that may be deemed politic, as the basis of a platform upon which to place the candidate for the election in October next. Hence the leading idea thus far with these "one idea" parties, seems to be opposition to the present national administration, which simply means that they desire to possess the government, for the purpose of using its power and patronage for their own benefit and gratification; they will have little difficulty in agreeing upon a programme for the campaign. And the more especially as their prospects of success are much less flattering than they affect to consider them.

This, however, may be deemed the final attempt—the last convulsion—the dying grasp of the "dark lantern" organization to collect and galvanize into a sort of artificial vitality its broken and scattered fragments; then to expire beneath the humid rays of the beclouded sun of abolitionism, bequeathing its errors to the worshippers of the great African idol, and leaving its remains to be ignominiously buried by the side of its more worthy but not less unfortunate sister, the ancient Whig party.

Gen. J. P. Henderson, U. S. Senator from Texas, died at Washington last week. This is the second Senator from Texas who has died within a year. First the lamented Gen. Thomas J. Rusel, and now his successor, who has not been permitted to complete one session of Congress since his election. Gen. Henderson has already become a historical character in Texas history. He served in the struggle of that country with Mexico for independence; was the first Governor of the State after it became one of the States of this Union; and in the war between this country and Mexico bore himself bravely at the head of the Texas Regiment of volunteers. Having been both soldier and statesman and distinguished in every capacity in which the trying duties of the field or Cabinet devolved upon him.

Green be the turf that covers his breast, and bright the flowers that blossom o'er his grave!

The *Leviathan Gazette*, among other Republican journals publishes the joint call of the opposition for a general "gathering of the clans" at Harrisburg, on the 14th day of July next; to which is appended among others, the card of H. Bucher Swoope, Esq., Chairman of the American Committee of this State. This must be a bitter pill for its editor as well as a number of others in this State. What about the 875, Mr. Gazette?

The New Orleans Revolution.

The people of New Orleans have just passed through a season of the most intense excitement. A municipal revolution produced by the efforts of the people to throw off the yoke of shameful official corruption and tyranny, existing under law, has just subsided. Apprehensions had long been indulged that the people of that city would be driven to some violent and revolutionary means to terminate the bloody rule of know-nothing ruffianism which has for the last three years maintained a reign of terror to them. A short time ago a movement was made by the respectable and orderly citizens regardless of political divisions to elect a municipal ticket. The almost natural result of this effort was an appeal to force. The whole city government including a police of several hundred men had been in the hands of a set of the very worst class of ruffians, criminals and refugees from justice, supported and incited by unprincipled demagogues and political operators on the city treasury, having, virtually, control of the lives and property of the citizens. Men of the worst character were appointed to offices of the highest responsibility—even to judicial posts. All attempts to hold these parties responsible for violent and outrageous conduct, so frequently indulged in, were invariably frustrated by the interposition of persons in high official positions.

Acts of lawless outrage were daily committed, and the course of justice obstructed in every conceivable manner, and the community seemed fast sinking into a state of barbarous and bloody anarchy. To free themselves of this dreadful incubus the people—the orderly and peaceful—were driven to organize a Vigilance Committee; by which they could be enabled to secure an impartial administration of the municipal laws, and free expression of the people at the ballot-box on last Monday week, the day of the city election. This was done and several hundred men enrolled themselves in the ranks of the defenders of the rights of the people. A show of resistance was made on the part of the mayor and his police, but he finally resigned his authority into the hands of the committee, and a Mayor pro tem. was elected by the council. The committee still remain under arms behind barricades erected in the streets and squares of the city. Meanwhile, Monday, the day of election came, with them still entrenched and not deeming it prudent to leave their posts, the election proceeded, and large numbers of them not voting the know-nothings, as is alleged, were enabled to carry their candidate for Mayor. The vote is small, however, and the returns not having as yet been counted, the result is not determinately known. The Vigilance committee's forces have, however, left the city. The citizens, however, declare their determination to rid themselves of ruffian rule; and if the reign of terror does not cease after this warning, the next demonstration they make will doubtless be decisive.

Gerhard Stith is the name of the mayor elect. He was the know-nothing nominee; but it is to be hoped, if he is allowed to administer the municipal affairs that he will inaugurate a new order of things, and remove all complaints on the part of the people.

The steamship *Kangaroo* which left Liverpool on the 20th ult., arrived at New York on the 10th inst. She brings four days later news from the other side of the Atlantic. Trade was rather dull. Flour and grain were in demand, and cotton was barely supported at previous prices. The prospects of the growing crops were good.

The British parliament was not in session. Difficulties are still apprehended between England and Naples. The Atlantic Telegraph fleet was to sail about the 26th of May on an experimental trip.

France was tranquil. M. de Pene, the victim of the late military conspiracy duel, is still alive. A diplomatic conference had assembled in Paris to discuss a measure of Government organization for the Danubian principalities. Several French and Austrian war vessels had appeared off the Turkish coast in consequence of the Montenegrin difficulty.

The war in India continues, with varying success. Both the English and the Sepoys have sustained heavy losses. Intelligence from China has been received, stating that Lord Elgin was about to remove from Shanghai towards Teesing, and the allied fleet would follow.

Intelligence has been received in Washington that the British cruisers in the Gulf would be compelled by their government to desist from searching American vessels.

The President informed Congress by a special message on last Thursday that the Mormons in Utah had quietly submitted to the authority of Gov. Cummings, which was accompanied by a copy of the despatch from the Governor, received the day previous, in which he gives the particulars of his entry into the Great Salt Lake City.

COUNTERMANDING THEIR ORDERS.—Recent advices seem to indicate that the English government have concluded that it is likely to be somewhat dangerous to continue their practice of visitation and search of American vessels. It is stated that orders have been sent out by them to the commander of the English squadron in the Gulf to desist their visits to our merchant

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The Press and Senator Bigler.

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But let us examine closely the proofs upon which the Press relies to convict Senator Bigler. The first remark to be made is that only so much of the record is presented as can be tortured into the form of an extractable journal. The whole article is not published, nor are the extracts continuous or connected. But take them as they are, and what do they prove? Why, that Senator Bigler never recognized any other differences among the people of Kansas than that growing out of the subject of slavery; and hence that all his declarations with reference to the decision of the majority turned upon that point alone. This is apparent from the evidence submitted by the Press. In the extracts given (these are all)—"All those who are willing to abide the action of the majority," "I have no objection to the law," "It is the very spirit of the organic act of Congress, that the people should pass upon the question of slavery." "The vital issue in the last Presidential election was not whether Kansas should be a free or slave State, but whether the people, without molestation or interference, should make it a free or slave State by the will of the majority." "These extracts prove most conclusively that Senator Bigler held as the whole party must a surety debt—that the vital issue was that of slavery, and he sure, if the people, through their delegates, had been fit to submit the whole constitution in detail, that fact would not have prevented a single Democrat from voting for the admission of the State. But that they voted to admit Kansas into the Union, is a fact which is not denied. It is the only question which was submitted to the people at a free election, and upon which the Democratic party should be held to their decision. They did not vote to admit Kansas into the Union, but to submit the question of slavery to the people at a free election, and upon which the Democratic party should be held to their decision.

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