



**DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.**  
**FOR PRESIDENT,**  
**STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,**  
**JNO C. BRECKINRIDGE.**  
**FOR VICE PRESIDENT,**  
**HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON.**  
**GEN. JOSEPH LANE.**

**PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.**  
*Senatorial Electors.*  
 Richard Vaux, Geo. M. Keim.  
*District Electors.*  
 2-Fred A. Server, 14-Isaac Beckhow,  
 2-W. C. Patterson, 15-Geo. D. Jackson  
 3-Jos. Crockett, jr., 16-John Abl.  
 4-No. G. Brenner, 17-Joel B. Danner.  
 5-G. W. Jacoby, 18-J. R. Crawford.  
 6-Chas. Kelley, 19-H. N. Lee.  
 7-Oliver P. James, 20-Josh. B. Howell  
 8-David Schall, 21-N. B. Fetterman  
 9-Joel Lighter, 22-Saml. Marshall,  
 6-S. S. Barbour, 23-Wm. Book.  
 1-T. H. Walker, 24-B. D. Hanlin.  
 2-S. Winches er, 25-Gaylord Church.  
 13-Jos. Laubach.

**RESOLUTION OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.**

*Resolved.* That the Democratic Electoral Ticket be headed with the name of Stephen A. Douglas or John C. Breckinridge, as an Elector at Large, and in the event of the success of said Ticket, if the greater number of votes shall have been cast for Stephen A. Douglas, then the vote of the Electoral College of the State shall be cast for Stephen A. Douglas and Herschel V. Johnson for President and Vice President, but if for John C. Breckinridge, John C. Breckinridge and Joseph Lane for the same offices. If the vote of Pennsylvania cannot elect the candidates for whom the majority of votes are cast, and if an elect any man running for the office of President of the United States, claiming to be a Democrat, then the vote of the Electoral College shall be cast for that candidate. If it will not elect either of the Democrats for whom it is cast, or any of the Democrats who are voted for in this State, then the votes shall be cast for the candidate who has the majority of the votes of the State; and that the Chairman of this Committee be instructed to obtain from the gentlemen on the Democratic Electoral Ticket of this State their several and distinct pledges of acquiescence in the foregoing resolution, and to report the result of his action in the premises at the next meeting of the Committee.

The Result.—So far as we have returns this morning, the Democracy of Clearfield have achieved another splendid victory.—The County Ticket is triumphantly elected, and the majority for Foster for Governor, and Benton and Brady for Assembly will, we think, be about 300.

The energies of the opposition were specially directed against Mr. Kerr, our candidate for Congress, and well, indeed have they succeeded. Gen. Patton, his competitor, is a man of great personal popularity, and of great wealth, and the most unscrupulous appliances were used in his favor—the meanest and most damning of which was the McCullough Handbill, and the clandestine manner of its circulation. Such tricks seldom fail to return to plague their inventors.

**Mr Hamlin on the Homestead Bill.**

We have the testimony of General Webb and Henry J. Raymond to prove that Mr. Lincoln was nominated by accident. It would seem that Mr. Hamlin's nomination was another accident. Excepting his hostility to the South he has little to recommend him to the Republicans of this State. We referred frequently to his free trade convictions, and yesterday quoted the resolutions, which strongly denounced him. We to-day would call attention to his record on the Homestead Bill.

"In the United States Senate, on the 20th of July, 1854, Mr. Hamlin said, the Homestead Bill being under discussion."  
 "Mr. President, from an examination of this bill I have found myself unable to support it in any aspect in which it has been presented to the Senate! I see no sound principle of economy upon which such a measure can be based! I think there is none—at least there is none which carries conviction to my mind! I am willing to vote AGAINST THIS BILL as it now stands."  
 Again, on the 27th of May, 1858, Mr. Hamlin voted in favor of Mr. Cleggman's motion to postpone the Homestead bill of that session over until the next session, notwithstanding Senator Seward warned the friends of the bill that postponement was equivalent to defeat.  
 "And finally, on the 20th of May, 1860, Mr. Hamlin voted against the Senate Homestead Bill, which gave settlers the public lands at twenty-five cents per acre!

A private dispatch from St. Paul Minnesota, says that Gov. Willard, of Indiana, died at that place on the night of the 4th instant of consumption.

Judge Jessup of Susquehanna county had his pocket picked of \$2000 on the 6th instant, while travelling from Jersey City to Newark.

A despatch to the State Department at Washington mentions the death, at Florence, of H. D. Johnson, lately appointed United States Consul to Constantinople.

**Revolutions.**  
 This seems to be the order of the day throughout Europe at our present writing. The late news received from there was nearly all to the question of a general war on the Continent.  
 Victor Emanuel and Garibaldi are no doubt on their march towards the city of Rome; while Russia, Prussia, and Austria, and even France, have by this time drawn their swords against these revolutionists who are secretly aided by the plotters of Great Britain, that dare not avow any such policy or design.  
 Without active countenance from British sources, the revolutionists will not be able to raise the one twentieth of the money and means necessary to carry them through; war in these times is but little more than a measurement of national power.

Victor Emanuel and Garibaldi doubtless mean well—the first desires the much needed reform for the people in the Italian States; and the latter is aiming to gain the same point. But, alas, how terrible it is that they will find themselves overwhelmed in the coils of *Red Republicanism*—(synonymous with *Black Republicanism* in this country.) the leading element of political clubs actively engaged in plotting against each other. In all their attributes they are acting similar to the clubs that brought about the destruction of civil liberty in France sixty years ago, while originally they aimed to secure it to the people at large.

It is impossible that their interference in the political affairs of Europe at the present time, will result in anything beneficial to the common cause, and will no doubt prove disastrously to civil liberty as they did in France at the time referred to above.  
 We may, however from this time hence look for squally times in Europe, let the consequence in the end be what they may.

**The Fruits of Lincoln's Election—a Word to the Border States.**

The exaggerated and dangerous developments which Senator Seward is giving to the black republican idea in the Northern and Western States is pregnant with evil for Pennsylvania and all the communities lying along the northern boundary of the slave States.  
 It is now beyond denial that the aim of the leaders of the party which advocates Lincoln's election to the Presidency is to agitate for the abolition of slavery everywhere. They disavow any intention to do this by other than what they call constitutional means, but at the same time they announce a new interpretation of the constitution and the federal compact widely different from what has been accepted ever since we have had a national existence. The federal courts are to be recognized by the appointment of abolition Judges, District Attorneys, Marshals and other federal officers; the army and navy are to be turned from any service that tends to repress servile agitation and commotion, and the whole policy of the government is to be aimed with sympathy for those zealots and fanatics who believe that they are doing God and society a service by enabling the negroes of the South to escape from that subjugation and control in which they are maintained by the laws of the Southern States. Such a policy on the part of the federal government would give an impulse to the labors of the abolition agitators such as has never hitherto been witnessed, and which would be productive of an excitement on both sides of the line between the free and slave States productive of the most prejudicial and unforeseen results.

We have seen the effect of the secret labors of the abolitionists in the Southern counties of the Central free States. They are continually inducing larger or smaller bands of negroes to escape from the South, and seek an asylum in the delusive paradise offered to them in the North. By this asylum a population is brought into Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois of the most vicious and degraded character. To such an extent has this fact prejudiced the interests and excited the feelings of the industrious and thrifty whites in these States, that in some of them legislation hostile to the negro residents has been adopted, and in all of them measures have been adopted to protect the rural districts from their pernicious presence.—These facts are beyond dispute, and they are known to all. Now, let us accept for a moment, and for the sake of the argument, the black republican prognostication of the effect of their triumph in the approaching national election. They affirm that the Southern States will not secede; that all the new Territories will be closed to slave immigration; that a wall of free States will be erected round the slave States, and that under the pressure of a growing public opinion slavery, thus hemmed in, must be soon extinguished.

In this black republican scheme of future policy nothing is said of the fate of the Southern negro population. What, then, is to become of the four millions of slaves whose enforced industry now constitutes the prosperity of the South, and whose domestic subjection forms the safety of Southern society? With their liberation, whether sudden or gradual, all existing material interests in the South must fall; its present society break up, and both whites and blacks seek other scenes of livelihood. If the prosperity of Northern communities survives, these must inevitably be overrun by the outpourings of the eight millions of impoverished whites, and four millions of ignorant and uncontrolled negroes, whose former social ties and material interests would be destroyed. In such an exodus from the South, Pennsylvania and all the Central free States would be the first to be overrun by the newly emancipated and indolent blacks. Whoever has contemplated the negro in any other light than as a fit subject for political agitation knows what would be the result. The rural districts would be overrun with thieving negroes; crops, orchards, gardens and farmyards would be the scenes of their constant depredations, and the industrious inhabitants would be despoiled of the fruits of their industry in every way. The towns and villages would be filled with a

mass of unemployed and discontented population that would not only be a heavy tax on the support of the border States, but would also be a constant menace to their safety. It would be a constant reminder of the danger which would befall the border States if they were to be overrun by the negroes of the South. It would be a constant reminder of the danger which would befall the border States if they were to be overrun by the negroes of the South. It would be a constant reminder of the danger which would befall the border States if they were to be overrun by the negroes of the South.

**ELECTION RETURNS OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY**  
**OCTOBER 9TH, 1860**

NAME OF DISTRICTS.	DEMOCRATS.			REPUBLICANS.			FUGITIVE SLAVES.			OTHERS.		
	DEMOCRATS.	REPUBLICANS.	FUGITIVE SLAVES.	OTHERS.	DEMOCRATS.	REPUBLICANS.	FUGITIVE SLAVES.	OTHERS.	DEMOCRATS.	REPUBLICANS.	FUGITIVE SLAVES.	OTHERS.
Beaveria.	55	131	31	138	51	51	138	138	53	135	51	51
Bell.	82	39	74	57	82	39	74	57	82	39	74	57
Boggs.	96	36	61	40	97	67	34	34	64	84	84	84
Bradford.	114	68	112	56	117	117	61	61	107	67	67	67
Brady.	227	72	210	91	224	224	74	74	229	70	224	224
Burnside.	57	147	51	131	57	147	51	131	57	147	51	131
Chest.	53	100	33	124	53	100	33	124	53	100	33	124
Clearfield.	94	72	97	68	92	92	75	75	94	72	92	92
Clearwater.	64	42	59	47	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67
Conington.	57	86	56	89	58	58	86	86	58	86	58	86
Ferguson.	64	47	59	59	64	64	59	59	64	64	59	59
Fox.	46	41	48	59	46	46	48	48	46	46	48	48
Girard.	49	13	60	12	50	50	12	12	48	14	44	44
Goshen.	89	57	99	47	90	90	27	27	86	27	86	86
Grubbs.	12	120	13	117	13	13	119	119	13	120	13	117
Huston.	58	81	39	79	58	81	39	79	58	81	39	79
Jordan.	43	31	43	49	47	66	43	42	69	42	62	62
Karlhus.	57	32	48	41	60	60	32	32	57	32	57	57
Knox.	212	92	207	97	210	210	93	93	207	95	207	207
Lawrence.	36	27	24	29	35	35	27	27	38	27	35	35
Lumber city.	159	62	138	62	157	157	61	61	114	75	132	132
Morris.	31	15	30	15	31	31	15	15	31	15	31	31
N. Washington.	13 maj.	19 maj.	19 maj.	19 maj.	13 maj.	13 maj.	19 maj.	19 maj.	13 maj.	13 maj.	19 maj.	19 maj.
Pike.	93	116	62	147	93	93	116	116	62	147	93	93
Union.	31	25	29	26	31	31	26	26	30	29	29	29
Woodward.												

**That's So!**  
 The New York Express thinks that when Mr. Carl Schurz shall have been twelve years longer in this country, and studied something else than the "Tribune," "Independent," and "Garrison's Liberator," he will begin to learn a great deal more of the *pro-slavery* character of the "Hypocrites and Hungers of the Revolution"—such men, for instance, as Washington and Jefferson, and Patrick Henry, and Madison, and Monroe, and Sumner, and Marston. Such facts as these will be learned by him.  
 That our Fathers divided the Territories of the South into *pro-slavery*, all south of the Ohio—and *anti-slavery*, all north of the Ohio.  
 That in the ordinance of 1787 there was a compact for the surrender of fugitive slaves.  
 That April 7, 1798, John Adams, approving as President, Alabama and Mississippi were dedicated to slavery.  
 That George Washington approved the first fugitive slave law 1850.  
 That in the treaty of 1783 there was a provision against the deportation of slaves by the British.  
 That in the Judiciary act of 1789, slaves are recognized as property, as well as persons.  
 That in the direct taxation act of 1812, slaves are taxed as property.  
 That in the Treaty of Ghent, the British Government provided for paying out Fathers \$1,200,000 for deported slaves.  
 That Jefferson bought the vast Territory of Louisiana, and provided for Slave Property in the Treaty.  
 Mr. Carl Schurz doubtless has read in the Federal Constitution the articles:  
 Recognizing the Slave Trade until 1808.  
 The compact to surrender Fugitive Slaves on claim.  
 The principle of slave representation, for every five slaves, three votes to be counted.  
 The compact to suppress slave as well as other insurrections, and to protect slave as well as other States from domestic violence.

**A Lincoln Elector.**

John M. Wilson, the author of the following atrocious sentiments, IS A LINCOLN ELECTOR IN MASSACHUSETTS. He sometime ago addressed a Lincoln meeting, in a speech of considerable length, from which the extract is taken. It will be born in mind that the Republics of Massachusetts have passed a law by which they allow a negro to vote on one year's residence, while a foreigner is compelled to remain seven years before he can cast a vote. This fact may enlighten some of our foreign voters as to the position of the Republican party towards them—Carl Schurz and the 'Dutch plank' to the contrary notwithstanding:  
 "In the heart of the foreigner beats not one single noble impulse—not one single drop of patriotism. He is so brutish and degraded that he has no sympathy for anything but cabbage and lager beer, potatoes and karmelk, or some other palatable outlandish dish, only fit for the hogs of the street or pen.  
 "Some tell you that many foreigners are intelligent. How in the name of the Almighty God can they say it? Look at the European smoking his pipe, and if you can see a ray of intelligence in that dirty idiotic looking face of his, show it to me! Look at the drunken bloated, Irishman, with his rotgut whiskey bottle in his pocket, and he drunk and swearing and recding, and shows not in that polluted face one spark of morality, intellect or education. The idea is absurd—it is preposterous.  
 "We must change the laws of our land, and prevent these ignorant, degraded paupers here from voting and holding office. They are a set of unprincipled villains and ruffians, who congregate in and around our large cities and villages, and live by stealing from the American.  
 "Would you have the American stand back and let a bloated Irishman vote instead of yourself? See the wretch as he approaches—his knees knocking, and the slobber of tobacco running down his jaws, and as he comes, hear him burrah for 'Democracy,' and here he comes fresh from the bogs, just one year ago and wants to vote—and because the boys cry 'vote him,' and he gets knocked down for his impudence, a great cry is made about it by old line demagogues. I say it is right let them stand back.  
 "Again you see a lop-eared, wide mouthed mullet-headed dutchman coming up just from some hut in the land of Kroat, with the foam of beer still sticking to his horse tail whiskers and his whiskers and his breath stinking of garlic and onions enough to kill a white at three hundred yards, and before he can say anything in the world but 'Democrat,' he must vote, and that vote counts as much as yours or mine. This is outrageous and abominable. The foreigners that have carried the elections for the old line, have no more right to vote than the crutes of the field, and have not half the sense of a good New Foundland dog—and God knows were I a candidate for any office, I would tell the paupers and vagabonds, these vile, dirty, filthy, degraded, idiotic foreigners I did not want their votes, and if ever I am a candidate I hope to God I never will get them."  
**Remember that the Republicans of Massachusetts have nominated a candidate for Governor who says John Brown was right.**  
**Remember that the same party in that State disbanded military companies composed chiefly of adopted citizens; and gave their arms to companies of colored Republicans.**  
**Remember that the same party has recommended in many States that the negro should be allowed to vote, and in New York State, they vote upon that question this fall. The Lincolnites will mostly vote for negro suffrage, and the rest of the voters will vote against any such change of their Constitution.**  
**Remember that the Republican leaders, Seward, Lincoln, Greeley, Wilson, Sumner, Weed, Giddings, Wilmot, Lovejoy, Chase, &c., preach an equality of the races—black and white.**

Mrs. Governor Edwin D. Morgan, it has been decided in full council, is to lead off in the dance with the Prince of Wales.

The second deputy also is a vigorous man, but we are not as fully informed as to the particulars.  
 A number of the friends of the assembly, and when the officer attended to arrest him he was fired upon, the officer returned the charge and the fingers of a negro, from one hand, was compelled to leave the ground, but securing his man. There was rumor that two men had been shot, we traced it to no reliable authority, matter will not rest where it is.

**New Advertisements.**  
**EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.**—Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned in the Estate of Abraham Gleason, late of Clearfield Co., Pa. And all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are requested to make an immediate payment, those having claims against it are requested to present them to John L. Beams, of said county, or to W. W. Eberm of Clearfield County. JOHN L. BEAMS, Executor. Oct. 10, 1860. 6-p. G. W. BEHM, JR.

**Stray Heifer.**  
 A stray Heifer came to passing in the premises of the subscriber, about the 1st day last, in Bloom sp. a brindle heifer, white face and three white feet; supposed about 3 years old.  
 The owner is requested to come forward, property pay charges and take it away, will be disposed of according to law. Bloom sp. Oct. 10, 60. J. D. H. & Co.

**DISOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.**  
 The co-partnership heretofore existing between Thomas & John Hill in the section known as Bridgeport is this day dissolved by mutual consent, all payments are to be made to Thos. Hill who will hereafter conduct the same under the old stand. THOMAS HILL. Bridgeport, Oct. 9th 1860. J. P. JOHN HILL

**FAIR.**  
 16, 17, and 18th, of OCTOBER.  
 Notice is hereby given that the time for holding a fair or exhibition, will be continued until Wed. day at 12 o'clock M.  
 That no change will be made for entering tickets for exhibition except for horses on for four days of pleasure.  
 Persons are earnestly requested to bring their articles they can for exhibition. It will cost but little nothing for entry, and ample accommodations will be provided. Already large numbers have responded and the FAIR is expected to be a success beyond the hope of any one. THOMAS HILL. Bridgeport, Oct. 9th 1860. J. P. JOHN HILL

**C. KRATZER & SONS.**  
 HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND ARE SELLING, THEIR FALL STOCK OF DRY GOODS.  
 Proper attention to the teeth in your time will be of benefit to every person in point of health, comfort, and convenience.  
 DR. HILL'S can always be found at his office on the corner of Front and Main streets, when no notice to the contrary appears in paper.  
 All criticisms in the line of his profession are in the latest and most improved styles, and guaranteed for one year against natural failures.

**DR. HILL'S**  
**DRY GOODS**  
 AT A SLIGHT ADVANCEMENT OF PRICES.