



CLEARFIELD, Oct. 10, 1860.

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. Klein.  
District Electors.

Fred. A. Seward, 11-Ivan Reckhow,  
2-W. C. Patterson, 15-Geo. D. Jackson  
3-Jos. Crockett, Jr., 17-John A. Ah.  
4-No. G. Brenner, 17-Joel R. 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-Sam'l. Marshall,  
0-S. S. Barbour, 23-Wm. Book,  
1-T. H. Walker, 24-B. D. Hamlin,  
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,

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 Herschell V. Johnson for President and Vice President, but if for John C. Breckinridge, John C. Breckinridge and Jos. Lane for the same offices. If the vote of Pennsylvania cannot elect the candidates for whom the majority of votes are cast, and it can 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 the States, 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 *Hansell*, 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 respects 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. Clingman'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.

Revolution.

This seems to be the order of the day throughout Europe at our present writing. The late news received from there very nearly settles the question of a general war on the Continent.

Victor Emanuel and Garibaldi are no doubt en route in full 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 inevitable 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, but 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 equally 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 development 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 disclose any intention to do this by either that 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 communism, and the whole policy of the government is to be animated 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 subjection 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 an excitement on both sides of the line between the free and slave States productive of the most prejudicial and unforeseen.

We have seen the effect of the secret labors of the abolitionists in the Southern counties of the Central free State. 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, the most vicious and degraded character. To such an extent has this fact prejudiced the interests and excited the feelings of the industries 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 sought 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 succeed; 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 farm yards 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

pauper and occupationless population that would eat out their substance and overburthen them with poor rates for their support. The border free States must be able to free themselves from these results only by an inhuman anti-slavery legislation and the constant maintenance of vigilant and costly patrol and police.

But let us concede still further to the black republican fallacies. Let us suppose that emancipation will not be sudden, and that the extinction of slavery everywhere, as proclaimed by the black republican leaders, must be attained by continual agitation and slow degrees. Will the border free States be any better off? Take Pennsylvania, with a black republican state government and a black republican policy ruling at Washington, with State and federal courts sympathizing with the abolitionists, with postmasters and United States Marshals appointed from among the most active of its advocates, with State, county and town officers all combining in the agitation and open and secret war against slavery, how many thousands of black and indolent paupers would be run from Virginia into the black republican paradise in Pennsylvania? Tens of thousands yearly. We need not tell the people of Pennsylvania what would be the effect of such a state of things on their interests. They know it already. But they should ask themselves, if a few hundreds of runaway negroes are now so pernicious and distasteful to them, what will the many thousand be that they must have under a black republican government.

It is because the inevitable danger of such results from the triumph of the black republican policy is evident to Cameron, of Pennsylvania, Dayton, of New Jersey, and many other public men in the Central free States, that they are now laboring to disclaim the abolition idea that pervades black republicanism. They know that their constituents can have no sympathy with the abolitionism of Seward, Wilson, Sumner, Helper, Greely and their fanatical followers, and they have none. They joined the black republican party from other motives than *anti-slavery*, and now they find themselves drawn irresistibly into the whirlpool of its anti-slavery war. They cannot save themselves—they cannot control their party policy—for other more enthusiastic, more excited and more bitter partisans are its real leaders. In this crisis the conservative press of Pennsylvania has a high and a noble duty to perform.

Their proximate State election is soon to come off, and its results will have an important influence on the future of Pennsylvania and of the whole country. They should press home upon the politicians and the people the question—What will become of the negroes when black republicanism triumphs? They should call Pennsylvania to consider what she will do with hundreds of thousands of emancipated and escaped slaves that will flee to her borders. The conservative interests everywhere are uniting to prevent the calamities that the black republican triumph would bring upon the country. Let them unite in Pennsylvania in support of Foster now, and of one conservative Presidential ticket. And, above all, let them beware of Forney, and the whole set of false conservatives, who have sold themselves to the black Republicans, and who now counsel division and discord among the conservatives, in order to enable the fanatical minority to triumph.—N. Y. HERALD.

Abolitionized Republicanism.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT AND UNIVERSAL NEGRO EQUALITY.

William H. Seward, the apostle of the "higher law" and the "irrepressible conflict," and the advocate of the election of Abraham Lincoln, because he is pledged to these lawless doctrines, has been making speeches in the Western States, in which he advocates, with ability and ingenuity, principles that, if carried into the administration of the Government, must inevitably produce discord and end in the destruction of the Union. In a speech delivered on the 22d of September last, Mr. Seward used the following language, as reported in the New York Times:

"I will dwell for one moment on this extraordinary scene, full of assurance on many points, and interesting to everyone of you as it is to me. It teaches that there is no difference whatever in the nature, constitution, or character of the people of the several States of this Union, or of the several sections of this Union. They are all of one nature, birth, and education, in the same sentiments. Although many of them come from distant lands, still the very fact of their being American citizens is sufficient to make them all alike. I will tell you why this is so. The reason is simply this: The Democratic principle that every man ought to be the owner of the soil that he cultivates, and the owner of the limbs and the head he applies to that culture, has been adopted in some of the States earlier than in others, and where it was adopted earliest it has worked out the fruits of higher advancement, of greater enterprise, of greater prosperity. Where it has not been adopted, enterprise and industry have languished in proportion. *It is bound to go through.* As it has already gone through eighteen States of the Union, so it is bound to go through the other seven. *It is bound to go through all the thirty-three states of the Union, for the simple reason that it is going through the world.* [Enthusiastic cheering.]

The reader of the above extract will at once perceive that it announces in substance the same principle which both Seward and Lincoln have heretofore professed, viz: that an irrepressible conflict exists between freedom and slavery, and that the conflict will not and ought not to cease until all the States of the Union become uniform—that is, until the time when the pressure of anti-slavery opinion in the North drives the South into the emancipation of slaves. How or when this is to be accomplished Mr. Seward does not indicate—whether it is to be done by the quiet and irresistible growth of anti-slaveryism, operating upon the South so as to render slave property worthless from the dangers and insecurities attending their possession; or whether it is to be accomplished upon the John Brown "throttling" system. Mr. Seward deals in generalities. He steers clear of those specifications which tend to illustrate the immediate dangers attending the practical development of his ideas, and would show their real revolutionary character. But his ultimate object is not left in doubt. He tells us in lan-

guage not to be misunderstood, that the principle that every man (black and white) ought to be the owner of the soil he cultivates, and the owner of himself, is bound to go through all the thirty-three States of the Union, which is the mission of the Republican party, as enunciated by its father William H. Seward. Let reflecting men consider where it leads:

It teaches that the confederation of slave and free States formed by the Constitution cannot endure; and that the superior power of the Northern States must ultimately free the negroes in the South, and make them the equals of their masters and all other white men. It teaches the worst form of agrarianism—that every man ought to be the owner of the land he cultivates, thus destroying the basis of society, and reversing all those laws by which men may acquire and hold property, securely, against the capacity of the needy or the foal of numbers. It teaches that four millions of slaves must be freed and thrown upon the country, either to starve or subsist by pilage, or upon the charity of the people, or by competing with the free laborers of the North at wages ruinous to white men;—while the Southern States are to be desolated, like Jamaica and St. Domingo.

It teaches that all men, without distinction of race or color, are entitled to equal privileges; that negroes should be admitted to all the rights of citizenship in all the States of the Union, and that equality should pervade all the people as well as all the States of the Union.

These inferences are fairly drawn from the position of Mr. Seward, the father of the

slaves. It teaches that the slaves of the slave States become free. Republicans who profess to believe that the only object of that party is to prevent the spread of slavery into the Territories, only look upon the surface. That is entirely to narrow a conclusion for the comprehensive designs of the party, proclaimed in plausible generalities by its great leaders. It is essentially an abolition party in all its designs; and if not arrested in its mad career must plunge the country into civil war.—*Put. of Union.*

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 Republicans 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 toward them. Carl Schurz and the "Dutch plank" to the contrary notwithstanding:

"In the heart of the foreigner beats not a single noble impulse—not one single throb of patriotism. He is a trifler and degrades that he has no sympathy for anything but cabbage and lager beer, potatoes and hamster, ersatz other abominable drink! 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 blated Irishman, with his rotgut whiskey bottle in his pocket, and he drunk and swearing and reeling, and show 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 from coming and holding office. They are a set of unprincipled villains and ruffians, who congregate in and around our large cities and villages, and by stealing from the American."

"Would you have the American stand by and let a bloated Irishman vote instead of your son? See the wretch as he approaches—his knees knocking, and the slobber of tobacco running down his jaws, and he comes, hear him murmur for 'Democracy,' and here he comes fresh from the bog, just one year ago and wants to vote—and because the boys cry 'no' to 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 leprous, wide-mouthed mullet-headed dutchman coming up just from some hut in the land of Kroun, with the foam of beer still sticking to his horse tail whiskers and al-

ways 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,' 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 liners, will have to learn their places. They have no more right to vote than the brutes 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 them to vote, 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 com-

posed chiefly of colored citizens, and gave their arms to companies of colored

Republicans.

Remember that the same party has re-

commended in many States that the negro

should be allowed to vote, and in New

York State, they vote upon that question

this fall. The Lincolites 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, Greely, Wilson, Sumner,

Weed, Giddings, Wilcox, 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.