Raftsman's Journal.

FOR PRESIDENT.

OF CALIFORNIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

P NEW JERSEY

AUDITOR GENERAL,

SURVEYOR GENERAL.

votes cast for this ticket, give him half of the



seriously ask, who is James Buchanan!" This is said with much unction and evident satisfaction. Well, it is pleasant, is it not, Mr. Sun. to have a candidate for the Presidency at last, of whom somebody has heard something before he was nominated ? But if it should happen that any one should ask : "Who is James Buchanan ?" you can tell them at once, and without stopping to think about it, "Why, he is the man who abused Madison and the war such a rampant Federalist that he solemnly declared, before God and man, that if he thought S. B. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. his veins he would open them and let it out. He is the man who was four times elected to CLEARFIELD, PA., AUG. 6, 1856. Congress as a Federalist. He is the man who People's National Ticket. bargain with him, or at least held out a tempting offer to him, namely that he should be Sec-JOHN C. FREMONT, retary of State, to vote for General Jackson ; and he is the man who led the General to be-WILLIAM L. DAYTON, lieve that Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams had made a corrupt bargain. He is the man who heard this charge made, reiterated, and the changes Union State Ticket. upon it rung all over the country for fifteen or rich genius. CANAL COMMISSIONER, THOMAS E. COCHRAN, of York Co. sixteen years, and yet, knowing it to be false, never contradicted it. He is the man who **DARWIN PHELPS**, of Armstrong Co. BARTHOLOMEW LAPORTE, of Bradford Co. make those Dutchmen in Pennsylvania believe that Mr. Polk was a better protective-tar-UNION OF THE OPPOSITION. iff man than Mr. Clay; and he is the man who

Among the many plans suggested to unite took the stump in Pennsylvania in the fall of the forces opposed to Buchanan, the follow-1844, and by pledging the honor of a gentleing, we believe, is one upon which all can aman to the people of that State, that Mr. Polk gree, viz :- Let 26 electors be jointly chosen was a better protective-tariffman than Mr. Clay by the Fillmore and Fremont men. Then let did make them believe it, and vote for Mr. the Fillmore men choose a 27th and the Fre-Polk, whereby they lost the tariff of 1842, and mont men a 27th. Let both parties vote the he got the office of Secretary of State, all of 26 common electors, adding the Fillmore elecwhich he knew beforehand would take place; tor at the head if they wish to cast their vote and he is the same man who said in a speech for Fillmore, or the Fremont elector if they in the Senate, that the best protection that the wish to vote for Fremont. If this ticket nanufacturers could have was LOW WAGESshould be successful, let the electoral vote be bring wages down to TEN CENTS A DAY, and divided between the two candidates in proporthey would need no other protection. Now. tion to the number of votes which each shall who does not know who James Buchanan is ?receive. Thus, if Fillmore gets half of the Wash. Organ.

PUBLIC MEETING .- In pursuance of previous clectors, and Fremont the other half. If one notice given, a meeting of the opponents of of them should receive two-thirds or three-Buchanan and the policy of the present Nafourths of the opposition votes in the State. tional Administration, met at the Court House give him that proportion of electors. By thi on Saturday, the 2nd inst., and organized by plan every man would be certain for whom his selecting MICHAEL A. FRANK as Chairman, and ed in answer. vote would count. If he cast his vote for S. B. Row, as Secretary. The object of the Fillmore, it would count for Fillmore ; if for meeting having been stated to be the select-Fremont, it would count for Fremont. This ing of Congressional Conferees, on motion. would be fair and just, would leave no man in Alexander Irvin, H. D. Patton and Michael A. doubt as to where his vote would go, and Frank, were chosen as conferees for Clearfield would be the means of carrying the State against Buchanan. The members of Congress county, with power to substitute. A motion from this State have called a Convention to was made and carried that the delegates be inneet at Harrisburg sometime in the month of structed to vote for Hon. C. B. Curtis, as the choice of this county. On motion, the following persons were chosen as a committee to make the necessary arrangements, for the holding of the Convention to nominate a county ticket, and also for the People's Convention, which are to be held in this borough on the Tuesday of Court week, viz :- J. B. M'Enally, Chairman, W. H. Robertson, Lewis R. Carter, David B. Rodkey E. S. Dundy, James W. Owens, Alex. Irvin Isaac S. Shirey, John Patton, Benj. Hartshorn, Philip Antes, James M. Kelly, Ellis Livergood, Orris Høyt, Wm. Mitchell, Henry B. Smith, Nathaniel Rishel, Thomas G.Snyder, J. H. Jones, James P. Nelson, Benj. Spackman, Samuel Sebring, John Carlisle, Robert Michaels and David S. Moore. On motion, resolved, that these proceedings be published in the Raftsman's Journal. The meeting then adjourned. M.A.FRANK, Pres't. S. B. Row, Secretary.

LETTER FROM MR. CAMPBELL.

THE RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL

MR. S. B. ROW .- DEAR SIR : Allow me through your columns to remind D. W. Moore, Esq. of the subject of controversy between him and me

Has the Editor of the Republican forgot, that his unqualified assertions in reference to our last exhibition, are still before the public mind, in all their glaring absurdity, unvindicated. That Mr. Turner's speech, "was nothing more nor less than a re-hash of some false and stale Abolition editorial from the New York Tribune or some other disunion organ," that "it, was full of misrepresentations, unfair and unpatriotic, and was badly written, badly delivwith England, in a Fourth of July oration in 1815, at a round rate. He is the man who was as it was in facts,²² are affirmations publicly made by Esquire Moore, and their truth questioned by me, their foundation pronounced groundless, and their author challenged, by all he had a single drop of Democratic blood in that is manly and brave, to verify them .-These affirmations then, and these alone, to every impartial and intelligent mind, form the only true basis and subject of our controversy, and cannot be over-looked or evaded until came to Mr. Clay in 1825 and tried to make a they are manfully met, logically answered, and their proof established beyond the power of refutation. Has this been the course of said Editor ? Did he in his last touch one of the points in question ? Readers, judge for yourselves. Had the subject of debate been the most deadly serpent, from the venom of whose lang no sanity can recover, Esquire M. could not have more carefully avoided it. Fear it not, Dear Sir, it is the offspring of your own

The Editor says "in all controversies we consistency demands him to have this we in italics and No. 1, affixed) honor the antagosaid to General Clinch, in 1844, that he could nist who will stand up to an open and manly contest-to a fair and free fight.'

This language when contrasted with his reply to my letter, reminds me of the Preacher. tho was addicted to falsehood, intemperance, profanity, immorality and debauchery, but to his congregation he was careful to preach truth, temperance, heavenly conversation, obedience to the Moral Law, and immunity from all "that defileth or maketh a lie," and at the close of the sermon he would usually add, "Brethren, do not as I do, but do as I tell you." Such is a fair specimen of the mode in which our down street Editor conducts a controversy. He says "we characterized the piece as of a partisan character, and expressed our disapprobation of it for that reason alone." Why then did not the Editor confine his "strictures" to that feature "alone" which he believed to

be of "partisan character?" Why say it was badly written, badly delivered, and grammatically incorrect, and thereby east reflections on the Teacher with no other design than to injure ? Why call it an "Abolition editorial" when there is not an Abolition sentiment in it ? Had he confined himself in his "strictures" to what he calls its "partisan character" and not dipped his shafts in slander mingled with falsehood, and aimed them at the Principal and the Institution, it is highly probable that my pen never would have been rais-

The Editor insinuates that Mr. Turner was imposed upon by me, and that he did not fully iderstand the nature of his speech. This is untrue. My former letter plainly shows that he well understood it, and that he and I were of the same "opinion" in regard to its charac-

his friend," and that "the young man 'saw ty days he sat there, voted in every instance of real or pretended laws." nothing in it objectionable,' but Mr. Campbell | with that party-among the rest against the did," are assertions, Esquire, that will not abolition of slavery in the District of Columsquare with the truth.

For the Raftsman's Journal. "Opties sharp have they, I ween, Who see what is not to be seen.

MR. Row :- I was strongly impressed with the truth of the above couplet after reading the criticism in the last Republican on Mr. W. A.Campbell's letter, in which it is alleged there are 21 mistakes. In a majority of instances, though some of the expressions may be somewhat obscure and lack the elegance of the ed-Itor's diction, the alleged blunders are susceptible of easy elucidation, whilst a few are sanc tioned by common usage, as for example the words "us" and "we." But this attack is unfair, for instead of even attempting to prove that mistakes exist, the editor alleges that there is a large number, and in effect asks that Mr. Campbell shall show that they are not mistakes. This is like arraigning a man and asking him to prove himself innocent, instead of the prosecution showing that he is guilty .--But, I presume the Republican man has taken this plan to withdraw attention from his former unjustifiable attack on a scholar and the principal of the Institute. I don't know who the "critique" of the Republican is, for the editor says he is "not acquainted with all the rules laid down in Kirkham," a useless caution, for no grammarian would ever deem him guilty of such acquaintance, but I am disposed to think Pope might have had a similar ge nious in his mind's eye, when he wrote that "Some have at first for wits, then poets pass'd. Turned critics next, and proved plain fools at last Some neither can for wits nor critics pass. As heavy mules are neither horse nor ass.

IGNORAMUS.

FILLMORE & DONNELSON MEETING. In pursuance of a call a large meeting was held in the Court House, in this borough, on Saturday evening, the 2d August inst. It was organized by the election of THOS. SHEA, Esq. as chairman, Wm. Reed and Joshua Johnson as Vice Presidents, and George W. Rheem & L. R. Merrell, Secretaries. On motion, Dr. J. G. Hartswick, W. R. Brown and D. M. Weaver were appointed a committee to draft resolutions In the absence of the committee, H. BUCHER SWOOPE, Esq. was called upon and addressed the meeting. He said that the stereotyped phraze with which politicians usually commenced their speeches "that we have entered upon a most important political contest" had, perhaps, never been more appropriately used than at the present time. With civil war, strife and rebellion raging in our territories-with a spirit of ruffianism prevailing throughout the country, that has even stained the floor of the Senate Chamber of our National capitol with the blood of one of its members, with agitation, clamor, and alarm in all sections of the Union, we had entered into a contest the result of which must either restore peace and harmony, or add fuel to the flame. He showed conclusively that the election of either Buthe latter result-that the only security for the country, the only method of restoring peace and tranquility, were in the success of MILLARD FILLMORE, and the great conservative principles of the National American Platform. He proceeded at some length to examine the claims of the different candidates, showing up wanted to know upon what grounds Americans

be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate one portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which bind togeth-

er its various parts." 7. Resolved-That in the life and servicesthe integrity and the honor of MILLARD FILL-MORE, we have the most sacred assurances that he will be faithful to our beloved Union and maintain the equal, sovereign rights of all the States-that at home and abroad the government will be administered fairly, firmly and purely, in conformity with American principles, and to the honor and glory of the American name.

8. Resolved-That we will devote ourselves to the maintenance of our glorious Union, and to the furtherance of the great principles of our party, as our fathers did to the cause of Independence, consecrating to their support "our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honors." 9, Resolred-that for the better support of

these principles, and the candidates of our party, we form ourselves into an American FILLMORE & DONELSON club, and that we will recognise as members all who may subscribe their names to the platform of principles embodied in these resolutions, and pledge themselves to the support of our candidates.

10, Resolved-that the proceedings of this meeting, including these resolutions be published.

Wm. S. Bradley and H. B. Swoope were unanimously elected Representative and Senatorial Delegates to the State Convention on the 5th inst. to form an electoral ticket. It was on motion resolved, that the officers of this meeting be declared the permanent board of officers of the club.

The meeting then adjourned to meet on the Wednesday evening of the Court, in the Diamond. The proceedings passed off in the utmost harmony, and it was in every particular, the most respectable meeting held in this borough, during the present campaign.

G. W. RUKEM, L. R. MERRELL, Secretaries.

WASHINGTON, July 29, 1856. The House has passed the Army Appropriation Bill, by a vote of 91 to 86, with Mr. Sherman's amendment appended, which is as follows :

"Provided, nevertheless, That no part of the military force of the United States herein provided for shall be employed in aid of the enforcement of the enactments of the alleged Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kausas, recently assembled at Shawnee Mission, until Congress shall have enacted either that it was or was not a valid Legislative Assembly, chosen in conformity with the organic law by the people of the said Territory. And provided. That, until Congress shall have passed on chanan or Fremont must inevitably produce the validity of the said Legislative Assembly of Kansas, it shall be the duty of the President to use the military force in said Territory to preserve the peace, suppress insurrection, repel invasion, and protect persons and property therein, and upon the national highways in the State of Missouri, from unlawful seizures and searches. . And be it further provided, That Buchanan as a model of inconsistency. He the President is required to disarm the present organized militia of the Territory of Kansas, could support Fremont -- a man who had always and recall all the United States arms therein perfectly healed they made a very respectable been allied with the Democratic party-who distributed, and to prevent armed men from and good looking nose. ter. That I did not in this respect discharge when elected in the Democratic Legislature of going into said Territory to distarb the public my duty to him, enot only as his tutor, but as | California to the Senate and during the twen- peace, or aid in the enforcement or resistance

CLIPPINGS AND SCRIBBLINGS.

ACCEPTABLE-the basket of apples from our friend Jacob Irwin. Such presents are a lwave in order.

Congress has passed a joint resolution fixing the 18th of August as the day of final adournment.

JOHN W. GEARY of this State has been appointed Governor of Kansas, in the place of Shannon, removed.

A woman and five children were burnt to death at Boston on Tuesday, and a fireman killed by a wall falling.

J. BARCLAY HARDING, Esq., has taken charge of the Philadelphia Daily Times. It is a strong and ably conducted Fremont paper.

BROOKS AND KEITT, who had resigned their seats in Congress, have been re-elected at the special elections held in their districts to fill he vacancies.

THE STEAMER Empire State exploded her boilers in Long Island Sound on the night of the 26th ult. Seven persons were killed and fifteen wounded.

A CANADIAN journal says "the United States has about run its race as a republic. Its Democracy is ripening into anarchy, the fruits of which will mevitably be despotism of some sort or other."

STILL THEY COME !- The Ionia, MichiganGazette, and the Manitowoe, Wisconsin, Tribune, both Democratic papers, have hauled down the Buchanan and Breckenridge and put up the Fremont and Dayton flag.

LAST WEEK, as Mr. John R. Brown, of Hunterdon, N.J., was getting upon the cars of the New York and Erie Railroad, at Jersey City, his pocket was picked of \$2,940. It is mostly in \$20 bills on the New Jersey Lank.

THE Hudson Star says a decision has just been rendered by Judge Mead against the legality of the practice of the Eric Railroad Company of charging an extra price for tickets when not obtained at the station office.

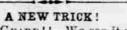
WARREN COUNTY .- The Republicans of Warren have selected Hon. C. B. Curtis as their choice for Congress, and placed in nomination G. W. Scofield for Senator, S. P. Johnson for Judge, Thomas Struthers for Assembly and E. Cowan, for Treasurer.

MANUFACTURE OF A NOSE .- A child was born in Paris lately without any nose. M. Maisonnouve, of Paris, took the little lady in hand when she was seven months old, and having made her insensible of pain by means of chloroform, cut such flaps so skillfully from the face, that when twisted into position and

THE Albany Journal gives the following idea of Southern logic : "Rust heats Mr. Greely, to convince him that his resolution ought to have been adopted by the House ; Herbert shoots a waiter, to prove that he is entitled to breakfast after eleven o'clock ; Brooks pounds Mr. Summer on the head, to establish the fact that his State is prosperous, and his uncle a gentleman ; Keitt puts pistols in his pocket, to setts ; and Pate, with five assistants, attacks a newspaper correspondent vi et armis, by way fan? 122

September, for the purpose of adjusting the difficulty, and we have no doubt it will be arranged at that time to the satisfaction of both sections. Our friends should not permit themselves to become disheartened, for we have an abiding confidence that all will yet end right. The man who would oppose a union electoral ticket upon as just and fair a basis as the foregoing, must at heart be for Buchanan.

A MEETING was held in the Court House on Saturday evening, ostensibly for the purpose of selecting delegates to the Convention to form a Fillmore electoral ticket, which met yesterday at Harrisburg. So far as selecting delegates goes, we have nothing to say against it. The course, however, that was taken was calculated to distract our own forces and embitter men who should move in concert. It always has been, and still is our desire to unite the forces opposed to Buchanan, so as to enable us to carry the State against him. To abuse the candidate of one of the parties opposed to Buchanan, as was done on this occasion, is certainly illy calculated to effect such a desirable end. The spirit manifested was anything but conciliatory, and, therefore, imprudent, at least. Although a very respectable number of persons were present, many of whom were Locofocos who had gone thither to witness the "fun," we believe not over ten or eleven identified themselves with the movement. We will, however, for the present, refrain from further comment.



BE ON YOUR GUARD ! !-- We see it stated that the Locofocos have raised a large sum of money, which is in the hands of the wire-workers at Washington City, and is principally to be used in carrying Pennsylvania for Buchanan. The Democracy are well aware, if a union of the Fillmore and Fremont elements is effected, that Buchanan will lose this State by a large majority. Their main object now is to prevent a union, and for this purpose they are such pliable politicians as may be found in our ranks, engaging them to oppose all efforts among us. Humiliating as it may be, it is to their opponents. nevertheless so, that there are individuals to be found who are venal enough to thus sell themselves to the Locofoco wire-workers to further the cause of Buchanan. We -trust our friends will be on their guard. No one who at heart wishes to defeat Buchanan will oppose a union of the opposition forces upon some fair and reasonable basis.

TURN OUT !- By a notice elsewhere in today's paper, it will be seen that a Mass Meeting of those opposed to the Administration party will be held in Woodward township, on Saturday the 16th August. Every one who can attend, should do so.

LUMBERMEN'S MEETING .- We would remind our readers that at the Lumbermen's meeting held here on the 4th July, it was resolved that the meeting assemble again on Monday afternoon of August Court week.

Hos. H. M. FULLER will please accept our thanks for favors received.

IVI cash store.

ES. - A large and op-lice'. Gentlemens' and Childrens' [Ju. 13.

Goixe Dows Hill.-The Buffalo, N. Y. Commercial remarks very truly : The nomination of Mr. Buchanan fell still-born in all the free States. There was no spontaneous, hearty response from any quarter, and he has been growing weaker day by day, from the hour Slidell overreached the supporters of the other candidates, and secured his triumph, up to the present time, and we see no reason to continue up to the period of his final overthrnw. In this State he stands no chance whatever. The most sanguine among his intelligent supporters do not, even now, profess any confidence in a favorable result, and the current will leave them high and dry on the

sand, before the tide is at half ebb.

BORDER DISTURBANCES .- The New Orleans Creole, of the 21st, says there are appearances of serious disturbances on the border of Texas and Louisiana. Certain free negroes, mulattoes and white men, to the number of forty, with the Sheriff at their head, who had been ordered for some reason to leave the country, distributing funds, with a profuse hand, among have refused to do so, and have fortified themselves some four miles above Madison. They are reported to have a hundred guns, besides to unite our forces, and to stir up dissention pistols and bowie knives, and bid defiance

> "He refused to publish the toasts because some of them expressed Democratic sentiments."-Republican.

This, in the dignified language of the Republican, is "a positive and unqualified falsehood," and the editor of that paper must have known it to be such, for we informed him at the time the toasts were handed in that we could not give them for lack of space, and for that reason alone were they omitted.

THE WHEAT CROP is now pretty well secured all over the country, except the extreme northern portion, and we have never known a harvest to pass with so little complaint of injury to the crop as this year. There is, therefore, every reason to believe that the yield of

sound wheat is unprecedently large, and consequently, without a large foreign demand, with no chance for shipments to California, the price must be low.

It is said Barnum is going to hire a surgeon to examine the body of James Buchanan for that 'drop of Democratic blood.' Blue lights will be used on the occasion, and ten cents admission charged.

The only thing of "partisan character" (if it will bear that name) that can be legitimately extracted from "that speech," is the dishonor which seems naturally to reflect upon the Ruling Power, when we speak of the distracted affairs of our country. This, in my opinion, is a fair embodiment of its worst partizan" feature.

Those must be the "kindest feelings" indeed, by which the Editor was "prompted" to notice our last Exhibition, when nine lines only out of thirty-four (a little over one fourth) were "filled with fulsome adulation," and even in the latter part of those nine lines, that venomous serpent began to show his brazen head, which the Editor now so much fears to touch. He says "we are not acquainted with all the rules laid down in Kirkham." This is no doubt an honest confession, and it is not likely that any one, familiar with his editorials. and especially with his late criticism upon my letter, would bring serious charges against him for being "acquainted" with any of those rules, much less the rules of logic.

Pray, Sir, by whose logic do you get authority to evade entirely the subject of controversy, and spend your force in another course ? If this be not a gross perversion of logic, who can define what logic is ?

In so much of the Editor's reply as was occupied in italicizing and numbering certain words in my letter as incorrect, without giving any rule of logic or grammar thereby violated, he plainly manifested the spirit of a coward, who raised his arm to strike, but had not the courage (in his case the knowledge) to inflict the blow. Now I assert, without fear of sucdoubt that this decline in his popularity is to cessful contradiction, that the Editor cannot by the rules of grammar and logic, combined or separate, prove those parts in my letter he has italicized, incorrect. Without an additional stretch of candor, he could as easily have pointed out forty-two feigned mistakes in it, as twenty-one.

Insinuating that a composition is incorrect, and italicizing certain words in it, will pass neither for argument or proof, and though they may have the appearance of show to the illiterate-in the estimation of the wise and learned, they will not "weigh a feather."

and numbering those words in my letter, you are exempt from the burden of proof that rests on you in reference to the unfounded assertions in your notice of our last Exhibition, is simply ridiculous. It is, no doubt an ingenious, but a weak and despicable dodge. It is certainly a "query" to know how long the legs of your logic are !

Will the Editor come up to the subject of controversy, and vindicate his assertions, or frankly acknowledge his error, and show for once that he "will stand up to an open and manly contest-to a fair and free fight;" and let an impartial public be our judges.

Yours truly, W. A. CAMPBELL.

REMEMBER .- The pro-slavery party propose to "save the Union," but at the expense of Freedom, and will make it a slave oligarchy.

Listen to the noble words of Col. Fremont, and say-Will you have one or both ?

"If I am elected to that high office for which your partiality has nominated me, I will endeavor to administer the Government according to the true spirit of the Constitution, as it was interpreted by the great men who framed and adopted it, and in such a way as to pre-serve BOTH LIBERTY AND THE UNION.23

HORNE TOOKE ridiculed the practice of seabathing, and said if any of the seal species were sick, it would be as wise for a fish physician to order them to go on shore. Parsons dethy because many persons had been "known to survive it ;" but Sheridan's objection to salt water was most quaint. "Pickles," said he, "don't sgree with me."

bia, who had never to this day uttered a single sentiment in common with Americanism, and who was the nominee of a convention in which the foulest and most vituperative attack was made upon the American party, that was ever listened to by any political assembly in this commonwealth. He appealed to the men of all parties, who possessed a spark of patriotism to rally under the Fillmore flag, in de-

fence of the Union and the Constitution. The committee reported the following reso lutions which were unanimously adopted :

WHEREAS, we have assembled in our capacity of American Freemen, to consider the condition of our country and resolve upon the course we shall pursue in the eventful political contest now upon us; and from the sounds of discord and strife that now reach us from a distant Territory-from the agitation and clamor that prevades our whole land ; and from the outrages perpetrated even in the halls of our National Capitol, we have reason to apprehend danger to our institutions, if not the overthrow of our beloved Union; therefore 1, Resolved-that now as ever, we will rally

in support of our schools, our Sabbath, our Bible, our Liberty and our Union; and that upon this great National American platform, with one united heart, we will go into the second and greatest strnggle, that has ever been fought on the soil of freedom.

2, Resolved-that we will support MILLARD FILLMORE and A. J. DONELSON, for President and Vice President of the United States, because we believe them to be true patriots, tried Statesmen and honest men, ardently devoted to the constitution and the Union, and faithful to those great conservative American principles, on which, alone both can be perpetuated.

3, Resolved-that both the foreign and domestic policy of the present National Administration, (and especially the unasked for repeal of the "Missouri Compromise," causing the re-agitation of the vexed question of Sla very) have beer of such a character as to excite just apprehensions, that the continuance of power in the hands of that party, will prove disasterous to the country and to the Union, and we therefore pledge ourselves to use every honorable exertion to prevent the election The idea, Esquire, that by your italicizing of James Buchanan who stands pledged to the same system of measures, and the same platform of principles.

4, Resolved-that we deprecate all sectional contests for the Presidency, and are unwilling to recognize in any manner, a party exof the South, believing that such contests are our country from another, but to weaken the bonds of our Union, and ultimately endanger its integrity and existence.

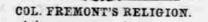
5, Resolved-that it has become the duty of all true Americans, in this era of trial and of danger, to re-study the great principles and precepts, taught and practiced by the founders of the Republic, with which those now promulgated by foreigners and sectionalists, are in such direct and startling contrast.

6, Resolved-that time has not obscured the brightness of the precepts, or the course of events impaired the title to reverence of the Farewell Address of the "FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY" in which we have presented to us a summary of those true principles of our govour National safty, and the sacrament of our political faith, the solemn injunctions of which cannot be dodbted without danger, or departed from, except on the verge of destruction; that we more than ever cherish that portion of this sacred testament, which says to us-"It is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your National Union to your collective and individual happiness, you should cherish a cordial clared that sea-bathing was only reckoned heal- habitual and immovable attachment to it, accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as the palladium of your political safty and prosperity; watching for its preservation with

The bill as amended has gone to the Senate, and the responsibility is thrown upon that branch to say whether supplies shall be voted to the Army or not. Not content with this, the House wheeled into line under the lead of Mr. Grow of Pa., and substituted Mr. Dunn's Free Kansas bill for Mr. Grow's and put it through to its final passage by a vote of 88 to 74, and that has gone to the Senate also.

Dunn, Haven, Harrison & Co. voted for it. salisfy the public that South Carolina had The bill repeals the Kansas-Nebraska Act, re- more troops in the Revolution than Massachustores the Missouri Compromise, and provides carefully for a thorough reorganization of the Territory, and the Executive power and authority in and over it to be vested in a Gover- of refutation of the charge that he is a "Rufnor, who shall hold his office four years; the appointment of a Secretary and the election of Council and House of Representatives-the first election to be on the Tuesday after the first Monday of November next; that all the laws passed by the Legislative Assembly and Governor shall be submitted to the Congress of the United States, and if disapproved, shall be void and of no effect; and that all laws or pretended laws, whether now existing or hereafter enacted in said Territory, in contravention of the provisions of this Act, shall be void.

There is considerable speculation whether the Senate will reject or adopt this Kansas bill. Many believe that it will adopt the bill. If it does not, the House will insist upon the amendment to the Army Appropriation bill.



Some of the newspapers have started the report and it has been industriously circulated, with a view to injure the peoples candidate for the Presidency, that he is a catholic. "A lie will travel ten leagues, while truth is putting on her boots ;" but the annexed statement,

made by Mr. Nelson, a gentleman who was raised and educated with Fremont, will fully arrest this falsehood. It was published in the New York Tribune of the 21st of July last, and is as follows :---

"In the Morning Express of Saturday, Mr. Brooks asserts that Col. Fremont received his education in a Roman Catholic Institute, in Charleston, S. C., under the late Bishop England. Although opposed to the party which nominated him-in justice to himself and the memory of his mother-I brand those assertions as

utterly false from beginning to end. Born in Charleston, I have known him from my earliest days. He was my schoolmate for many years. clusively sectional, whether of the North or I was a member of the same Sunday School class with him; and while he was a member calculated not only to alienate one section of of the Junior Class, of Charleston College, he was my most intimate friend. 1 was standing within a few feet of him when he was confirmed in the Protestant Episcopal Church by the Bishop of South Carolina. I can vouch that

he never had his foot inside of the Catholic Institute spoken of; and I am sure he never spoke to Bishop England ir his life. He was born a Protestant, educated a Protestant, and has more of a Protestant principle about him than the editor of the Express.

Respectfully yours. J. G. NELSON."

Holloway's Ointment and Pills a certain cure for Scald Head .- Henry, 12, Maria, 10, and John Ames, 9, of Apalachicola, Florida, were ernment, and that we regard it as the ark of all three affected with this disagreeable malady; Maria in particular was in a wretched plight with it, and although there were many remedies tried, yet the malady did not seem to decrease, indeed the disease spread itself all over the disease spread itself all over the surface of the head, to the great annoyance of the parents & discomfiture of the child ; the blood of the others was equally impure. At last the parents put the three under a course of Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which cured them all in the space of nineteen days. Their health has since considerably can suggest even a suspicion that it can ever efficacious in all diseases of the skin.

NICARAGUA .- We learn that Gen. Walker was inangurated President on the 12th ult .--He received 14,000 ont of a total of 21,000 votes cast. Rivas still held possession of Leon, and was gaining strength by the desertion of the natives from Walker. A league of the Northern Central American States was believed to exist; and an invasion of Nicaragua looked for at the close of the rainy season .--Walker's situation is evidently desperate, and the worst feature of it is that the enthusiasm in his favor has very sensibly declined in the United States. He needs both men and money, but is not likely to have the want supplied by sympathizers in this country.

ARRISON, the Torpedo man, has been tried the third time at Cincinnati, for murder, and the jury brought in a verdict for manslaughter! This is a mere mockery of justice, and is calculated to throw discredit upon trials by jury altogether. The jury in this case should be furnished with a diploma for stupidity. If Arrison was guilty of any crime, it was that of murder. If he planned the scheme, and sent the hellish instrument to his victims, he was guilty of deliberate, malicious murder .-If he did not, he was not guilty of manslaughter. We are glad to hear he is again to be put on trial for his life, for the murder of his other victim, having only been tried for the murder of one, which has produced this absurd verdict .- Pitts. Gazette.

MARRIED-On the 31st July, by the Rev. A. Crowell, Mr. HENRY NEFF to Miss MELCENA HURLY, all of Cambria county.

MARRIED-On July 31st by Rev. J. W. Elliott, Mr. JAMES P. FARWELL to Miss HONORA M. O'NEIL of Pike township.

ARRIMER & TEST.	I. TEST,
Will attend promptly to all leg siness entrusted to their care in C joining counties. Clearfield, Aug. 6, 1856.	and other bu-

1 No. 1, will meet at the Court House on Thursday evening the 7th inst., nt 71 o'clock. A general attendance is requested, as business of importance is to be transacted. THOS. SHEA Prest. G. W. RHEEM, Sec'y Aug. 6, 1856

NOTICE -A meeting of the Directors of the Clearfield Rail Road Company, will be held at the office of the Treasurer Josiah W. Smith, in Aug. 6th 1855.

All those who have not paid their first Instalnent due on their stock subscribed, are requested to come forward and pay the same. Aug. 6, 1856. JOSLAH W. SMITH, Treas

NEMPERANCE MEETING .- The Wash ingtonian Temperance Society, will hold its next quarterly meeting at the Court House, jealons anxiety; discountenancing whatever can suggest even a suspicion that it can ever efficacious in all diseases of the skin. Monday evening. August 18th, at carly candle Aug⁶ G PHILIP GULICH, Pres't.

