THE RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL,

and the laborer almost a slave, and the capi- resisted the process of the law was guilty of talist almost his master. Ireland poured out its exodus of laborers; and now behold the la- him immortal in infamy. Judge Lecompte, of boring men of that country earning the comforts and even the luxuries of life, and you see the same doctrine, [hisses] and says that the the effects of the depletion of overburdened Freemen who resist the laws of the U. States ranks of labor. Go to China. This system are guilty of constructive treason. He had has been in operation there, and again the some difficulty to make the arrangement betruth of this position has been demonstrated. cause it was the laws of the Territory of Kan-There has been no emigration-no seeking of sas that were resisted. But he argues that benew homes-no interest of the soil; and the cause the laws of the Territory are made by a people, denied emigration, have been filling Legislature of the United States, therefore to up and thickening year by year, until they have become, as I have already remarked, one mass of degradation, poverty, ignorance and were, however, doubtful of the legality of the crime; and now depletion at length takes laws; they were therefore guilty of construcplace, by selling them as slaves to the West | tive treason, as he deemed them guilty of con-Indies and this Continent. Is there any man | structive resistance because the laws were conin the North who wishes to see this state of | structively the laws of the United States .things here? Are we ready to dedicate all | Why, even Jeffries never preached this. Judge that vast territory to the negro? If it were dedicated to the profitable labor of the negro, tion to guide him, to the effect that "treason that would be bad enough; but it is to be giv- " shall only consist of waging war against the en to the South to be wasted; for there is not | " United States Government, and extending a Slave State that is half full, but the soil is "aid and comfort to her enemies." He had wasted and abused. My time does not allow his information from high quarters, through me to enter into any elaborate consideration no less a scource than a special message of of this question, but it is replete with interest to every man who loves his country and has his hopes invested in its future. It is a question between the laboring men of the | tell you that the Constitution of the State of North and the negroes of the South. The free laboring man of the North should know that may be justified by authority. It may seem the people of Kansas are fighting his battles, strange to you, that after all the elections nine and fighting to settle the question whether he of the States are in this Union with Constitushall have a right to go there and build a home | tions adopted in no better way than that of for himself and children. [Great applause.] It is, in fact and in truth, a question between | tion upon this subject, because I know what I white men and negroes, and nothing less .-But there are other respects in which this eighteen new States, seventeen of which were question is to be looked at. We look forward to a Pacific Railroad, as one of the great and cherished objects [The remainder of this sentence was lost in a spontaneous burst of ap- tions framed by virtue of an enabling act of plause. There are few men whose hairs are so gray that they do not hope to live to see the time when the iron horse shall be heard of the people in their primary assemblies. Is thundering over the plains of the great West, passing beyond the Rocky Mountains, and bringing back the riches of China and the Indies, filling the Northern States with wealth, you will, if we make Slave States of our Territories to the Pacific, how soon we shall see that railroad built ? [Never, never !] If you make them Free States, and fill them with the free population, the progress and enterprize of the North, the schools and manufactures and churches of freemen will arise on all those hills and valleys-a tide of life will roll over the Rocky Mountains, and in fifteen years the Pacific Railroad will be built. [Great applause.] But dedicate that soil to the negroes, and I tell you your response is true-it never will be built. But there are considerations enough, in a political point of view, why these ed by Washington himself. [Cheers.] We Territories should be secured. Suppose they found that in the State of Michigan the same fall into the hands of the South, and become States. Each State will send two Senators, the South will have the preponderance of power; and when do you suppose we will get it back? [Never! never! not while we have a doughface.] You say truly. It will be never. Nothing will get it back except bloodshed and revolution. If that power passes into their hands how will they use it? Will they be more scrupulous in using than acquiring it? If they acquired it by robbery, and fraud, and murder, will they use it more magnanimously? [No, No.] And their first measure will be to re-open the Slave trade, filling the country with negroes stolen from their native land .-Not only this, but they will give free transit Slaves, thus taking the first step toward carrying into execution the threat of Senator or withhold from the people the authority to slaves beneath the shadow of Bunker Hill .-[Never! never!-they cannot do that.] Yes, you say never; but the man who says never must do never. [Great applause, and three en- | The people derive their power from the Conthusiastic cheers for Fremont.] Faith is a very good thing; but "faith without works is that the people may assemble to petition for a to have faith that the slaveholder shall not call the roll of his slaves on the soil of the Free States; but the man who would prevent it State. But they could not by petition to Conmust begin the work in time. It will not do gress be admitted as a State, until they were for men to say "never," and sit down in the fulness of their faith till the work is accom- They must have officers elected and the form plished. The man who would prevent it must of a Constitution, when they apply for admisgo to work in season-he must discern the sion; they must come ready, like a machine, danger in the distance, and use prevention in- with buts, bolts and wheels ready to receive stead of cure. I have seen, not long since, the motive power from Congress. Therefore men whose conduct I could not explain or reconcile, except on the supposition that if the adopt a State Constitution with an organiza-South should demand it of them, they would | tion all ready. So we ask for admission as a have Slavery among you of the North. I have State. Here we are, a State organizationseen men in Congress whose votes I could explain on no other principle. And I believe there are men among you now, who, were the question raised, would be ready to introduce Governor, Judges, and Delegates to Congress, it into New York. [No, no! It is so! yes! no doubt of it.] Yes, there are such to be ready to become a State? In 1835 this quesfound, and their conduct can be explained no tion arose under General Jackson's Adminisother way. [That is it-that's the doctrine.] At one time, I should have believed this idle | be admitted into the Union. They called uptalk; but that time has gone by, and the exis- on the Government to summon a special sestence of this fact should put every man upon to public opinion upon this subject. But I am at that time was Benjamin F. Butler. An odetaining you, too long. [Loud cries of "Go | pinion was rendered, and the question was taon."] Who is responsible for the state of things? [The Democratic party-We are.]- to pass any such laws. Government was in-You have seen outrage after outrage perpetrated upon the Free-State men of that Territoay; you have seen the courts of justice closed against them. Every man is aware that of all the forms of oppression judicial tyranny is the This oppression our people upon the soil of Kansas feel in all its terrible rigor. There is for them no redress, no legal justice. Murder stalks abroad; a citizen finds | their power from the Constitution; that they a neighbor butchered in cold blood, with the steel still in his body; but he has no appeal to the courts of justice. They are closed against his complaints; they are but the instruments of oppression and the vehicles of insult and outrage. Our men are murdered at home and abroad, and the murderer goes unhuniehed .-To such despotism and outrage are our men in Kansas subjected. Even now the civil war is raging upon its soil, and men are left to rial Legislature had no power, but that the welter in their blood for the sake of their political opinions. There was a time when the arm of the Executive of the United States this internecine war, when all this could have been remedied if we could have had a man of nerve in the first office of the nation. Gallant men are now in prison, and guarded by the dragoons of the United States, upon a charge of treason, which came from whom? The first intimation that treason had been committed came in the Message of the President of of the people. [Cheers.] All that has ever the United States in January, 1856. One word, in relation to these indictments for treason .-There is a strange state of things, and a remarkable coincidence, that the Chief Justice of the Territory of Kansas (unconsciously, perhaps) laid down the same doctrine which made Jeffrics immortally infamous. In the reign of Charles I of England, Jeffries laid down the doctrine that has enshrined him as the greatest judicial villain that has ever in- the remedy should be in the political bearing cumbered the earth; but no man, philosopher, of this question. I now speak of the condiapologize for that infamous conduct. He to broach it. You have seen that civil war stands in unmittigated infamy, without one now exists in Kansas. For months it has been man to apologize for him. His, "Bloody As- waged upon us, but it has now became recipsize" lives in the memory of every citizen of rocal. The men of our Territory who were England. That greatest crime that man was restrained by prudential considerations for ever guilty of, and by which he sacrificed so months have broken all bounds. They had Railroad on the 5th, by which six men were many victims, was the doctrine of construc- endured this rapine and outrage beyond all scalded to death.

rers. Labor became subservient to capital, tive treason-the doctrine that every man who human belief. During the time that the Borconstructive treason. That doctrine has made the Territory of Kansas, lays down precisely resist them is to resist the United States .-Some of the men had never resisted at all, but were, however, doubtful of the legality of the Lecompte had the language of the Constitury, 1856, in which the adoption of the Free-State Constitution was held to be treason. I Kansas has been adopted in a manner which the State of Kansas. I challenge contradicsay and I say it confidently. We have had made from Territories of the United States, Texas, being a foreign State. Of these seventeen, eight were admitted upon Constitu-Congress. Nine were admitted upon Constitutions framed by no other authority than that there any man to contradict this? [No.] If there is, I would like to meet him. [Laughter.] I tell you that the Constitutions of Maine, Vermont, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ar- corpses strewn over the prairies-they saw enterprise and commerce. Now tell me, if kansas, Iowa, Florida, California and Michigan, all these had no enabling act of Congress. When they came to adopt a Constitution in Kansas, they did not act unadvisedly. We supposed this old, well known, long-trodden well-beaten track through which nine successive States had travelled, which we found associated with the names of Washington and Jackson, and of many of the statesmen of the present day, would be wide enough for us .-We thought that where nine States had gone through already, there was room enough for the State of Kansas. We found that in the State of Tennessee that process was sanctioncourse was introduced by Gen. Jackson, and we followed the lead, jogging along until President Pierce meets us in 1856, and tells us we are committing treason. [Laughter.] It is exceedingly fortunate that President Pierce and Caleb Cushing did not live in the enjoyment of power in the time of Gen. Washington, at the time of the question of the admission of the State of Tennessee; or of General Jackson, at the time of the admission of Michigan. They would have had both Washington and Jackson arraigned for grand traitors. [Laughter.] Somebody may say to me, in reply, you are mistaken, that Constitution of Kansas did not come in by the same authority, some of them had an act of the Territorial to Slaveholders into the Free States with their Legislature. So they had. The Territorial saved or all must be given up and lost. [Sen-Legislatures, though, have no right to give to Toombs, that he would call the roll of his form a Constitution. It has been asserted again, and again, that the powers of the Legislatures are limited powers. The power to order a State Constitution is not given to them. dead, being alone." It is a very good thing redress of their grievances, and if they deem a Territorial government a grievance, they have the right to petition for admission as a organized as a State with a Constitution .it is proper for the people of the Territory to admit us. It could not be denied. How are people to form an organization constitutionally right, unless they can elect Delegates, a so that the organization shall be complete. tration. The people of Arkansas desired to sion of the Legislature. Gen. Jackson referhis guard, and make him exceedingly sensitive | red the matter to the Attorney-General, who ken on the right of a Territorial Legislature structed to call no special session, for the reason that the Legislature had no sort of control over the subject, for it was no part of their power, and that all the laws that could be passed upon that subject were absolutely void .-They then laid down the principle that the people have power, and that the Legislature have not, [cheers,] and that the people derive may form a Constitution, and that the Constitution is just as good without an act of the Legislature as with it; in other words, that it derives all its power from the people, and not from an act of the Territorial Legislature .-[Cheers.] Then in the case of the State of Michigan, the case was reviewed upon this same point, and Mr. Buchanan arose in his place in the Senate and said that the Territopower was in the people, and no man ventured to state a contrary opinion. Thus, in fact, the whole of the Senate of the United States decould have been interposed to have prevented | clared, through Mr. Buchanan, who was its mouthpiece upon this subject, that the whole power of forming a State Constitution in the Territories rests with the people alone, and that all the acts of the Territorial Legislature are nugitory and void. Thus, the Free-State Constitution framed at Topeka has all, all the authority required, as it is given by the action given vitality to any State Constitution has given vitality to the Topeka Constitution; but, strange to say, there are men who call this exercise of a constitutional right treason. This thing is susceptible of still further explanation, but I shall be compelled to go to another branch of the subject.

I now desire to call your attention to the remedy [Loud applause]. You know what

osop's. Jacob Smith.

DACON-A good lot of Hams and Shiniderest Jacob Smith.

Clearfield, January 25, 1856.

der Ruffians were encamped upon the Wakerusa, investing Lawrence, there was a desire on the part of the people of Lawrence to attack their camp; but the leaders discouraged the attempt. But soon after the murder of Barber, it was with the greatest difficulty that the men could be restrained; and a secret arrangement was made on the part of some of the men, by which they determined to go out and attack the camp on their own hook [Applause]. So exasperated, and justly exasperated, were the men at the outrages which had been committed, that it was with the greatest difficulty that the leaders were enabled to restrain them after the discovery of the plot .-Previous to the sacking of Lawrence, when it was supposed that a contest was impending in relation to the arrest of prisoners, the question was mooted in private counsel whether those prisoners who were sought to be arrested should remain there and resent the attempted arrest, and make a fight at that time, or whether they should disappear. Upon consultation it was found that ammunition and provisions were scarce, and that a successful resistance to those outrages could not be made even then the people were dissatisfied. And subsequently when the sacking of Lawrence took place, and the Committee of Safety had determined not, to have a contest, the people were again dissatisfied. They required the Committee of Safety to resign. It was only after a new Committee came to the same determination that the people finally submitted. Since that time outrage had been piled upon outrage; the leaders, whose prudent counsels prevented them from coming into collision before, were taken from them; the people having borne till forbearance could last no longer and finally seeing the meshes closing around them, seeing fort after fort, blockhouse after blockhouse, erected in their midst, and seeing Southern troops supported in part by the border counties and in part by the Free-State inhabitants coming into their midst, and seeing the Missouri River blockaded against the entrance of Free-State emigrants-seeing all this preparation going on with a view of exterminating the Free-State men, they could bear no longer. They saw the mangled and bloody their houses in flames—they saw idle fields, uncultivated because they had been deprived of the means of tilling them-they saw Winter close upon them, threatening them with the horrors of starvation; they became desperate, and anticipated the conflict by striking the first blow [Protracted cheering]. The first blow of this occasion, but not until after they had been beaten to the earth by the blows of '54, '55 and '56. They recaptured some of the arms of which they had been despoiled in the sack of Lawrence; they recaptured some of the arms and ammunitions-they drove from their forts two parties of those Southern bravos-and now the whole western border of Missouri is teeming with preparation to crush out the Free-State men from the Territory of Kansas-and I tell you when that shall be, when that Missouri army shall march upon the soil of Kansas, and crush out that little band of sturdy and desperate patriots amid the flames of houses and the shricks of women the last hope of Freedom will die with them [Voices-Never! never!] When that little band is destroyed, when again can we expect to fill that country with such another body of men so well prepared for their defense as they are now? No body of emigrants could be sent but what would be met at the threshold. Now is the only time to save the Territory by saving and sustaining the men who are now on its soil [Protracted cheers]. They must be sation]. The last hope of Freedom in the far West is with them. If you will save then you will save Kansas; but if you allow them to be submerged, Kansas and all the territory behind it is lost to Freedom, and is lost to free white labor, and dedicated to the blighting influence of negro slavery-white slavery exists there already-but white slavery with human freedom will both be drowned in the blood of the defenders of the latter, and its soil will be a dark and gloomy waste. Now what is the remedy ? [voice-Elect Fremont.] [Cheers.] I have made up my mind, fellow citizens, as to what the remedy is, and I proclaimed that opinion last Spring, as soon as I was enabled to tread the soil of a Free State, and that opinion I give you. I say here, that unless men are raised and put upon the soil of Kansas, supported, sustained and ted there, she will be lost. [A voice-"that's it"-applause] Men must be sent there-men who are willing to defend themselves-able to defend themsel ves, prepared to defend themselves, and determined to defend themselves. [Enthusiastic cheers]. We want no preponderance of men, for experience has shown that when our people have met Missourians in equal numbers the contest is not doubtful. The Free State men ask no odds of the invaders, but a free field, if it must be settled in that way, and a fair and even fight [Prolonged cheers]. Long, patiently, meekly and forbearingly have they suffered these wrongs, in the hope of avoiding this violence; but this contest of violence has been long on one side; and if it must be mutual, it should be met as men should meet it Cheers]. The remedy is to put men on that soil. They cannot be put there without being fed. If you send 3,000 men there you will have to feed them. With the fields uncultivated and provisions scarce, the advent of 3,000 men into that Territory unprovided for, would be the means of not only starving themselves but starving those already there .-They must take a year's provisions with them or they must be furnished with a year's provisions. The question is now presented to the people of the North. When every wind from the west brings news of battles, of slaughter and of murder-when preparations most extensive are going on in the Border Counties of Missouri-when ifflammatory appeals are distributed over the Border to secure accessions to their numbers-when the army of the invaders is again marching against your brethren in Kansas who are standing up for your cause as well as their own-fighting the battles of the North and the West-of the free white laborers who are periling their all upon this issue. I say the question is now presented to you whether you will allow them to go down in blood, or whether you will go and save them and the cause you represent. This cannot be done without a sacrifice and a sacrifice too which you will feel, if every man in this house were to give one-tenth part of what the settlers on the soil have given, the matter would be settled at oncc. Wives there have given their husbands children have given their fathers, men have given their lives-men have poured out freely all their worldly substance, and are now ready to give their lives. What, then, will their brethern give to sustain them in this cause? Now is the time. It might as well not be given at all as to be given when the battle is lost. Then give freely if you

would aid this cause. On last Friday, the 5th, the Mt. Vernon Hotel at Cape Island, which is said to have been the largest house in the country, was destroyed by fire, and sad to relate, six persons perisced in the flames, viz-Mr. Cain, the lessec. his swo sons, two daughters, and the housekeeper, Mrs. Albertson.

A collision occurred on the N. York Central

Raftsman's Journal.



S. B. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., SEPT. 10, 1856.

People's National Ticket. FOR PRESIDENT, JOHN C. FREMONT, FOR VICE PRESIDENT. WILLIAM L. DAYTON, OF NEW JERSEY.

Union State Ticket. CANAL COMMISSIONER. THOMAS E. COCHRAN, of York Co. AUDITOR GENERAL. DARWIN PHELPS, of Armstrong Co. SURVEYOR GENERAL. BARTHOLOMEW LAPORTE, of Bradford Co.

Union District Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS, S. MYERS, of Venango County. Assembly,
JOHN M. CHASE, of Woodward Township.
Subject o the decision of the Representative conference of this district.]

Union County Ticket. Prothonotary, THOMAS ROSS, of Pike Township. Associate Judges, BENJAMIN SPACKMAN, of Clearfield bor. ARTHUR BELL, of Bell Township. Register and Recorder, JOHN ADAMS, of Boggs Township. Commissioner, WILLIAM W. CATHCART, of Pike tp PETER LAMM, of Girard Township. Auditor. WILLIAM HOOVER, of Bradford Township.

THE "DISUNION" SHRIEKERS. The burden of nearly every speech and editorial of the Buckaneer presses and orators is "Disunion !"-the Black Republicans will sever the Union !- the election of Fremont will be the knell of the Union! and so on through the whole chapter-one everlasting cry of disunion! until we are forced to believe that with them "the wish is father to the thought!" Is this saying too much? We think not, for these traitors to the Union and violators of constitutional rights threaten to dissolve the Union if Fremont is elected. This threat is made openly at the South, but more covertly at the North, but everywhere it is dwelt upon in a way to bring about the very object these hypocrites pretend to deprecate. Suppose, for instance, that Fremont is elected, how will these men appear before their fellow citizens: Are they the traitors their speeches and writing indicate them to be? Do they intend to make good their predictions, by fighting against their country? If they do not intend to submit to Fremont's government, in the event of his election, they are in so many words declaring that the majority shall not rule, and they are as vile traitors to the Union and the country as ever saw the sun. If they do intend to submit, then they are arrant hypocrites who are willing to weaken the ties which hold us together, for the purpose of carcase, they are enemies to the welfare of the country, and deserve the detestation of all true patriots. If Fremont is elected President, he will take his seat and administer the government, and no set of men, or party, will dare resist the constituted authorities.

cofocos, expressing strong Disunion senti- point some additional officers, which was done. The are those of the brave and intrepid Presbia, South Carolina, on the occasion of a pub-"the result of a high sense of duty," and said "it was strange that the castigation of a blackguard has raised such wide-spread excitement one could expect to come from a ruffian like Brooks. After indulging in abuse of this character, Brooks uses the following language, olinian, a paper whose orthodoxy dare not be disputed by any of its Locofoco brethren :-

"As to his own position, he was now as he thought it best to dissolve the government under which we now live. But in doing this, there was a difference of opinion as to the something was due to our sister Southern States, who had the same interests at stake as we-that we should be prepared to act with them and to wait on them. When, in his speech of resignation, he said that it was in his power to begin revolution, he made no boast. He was not egotistical enough to idle believe that he wielded intellectual power enough for the task; but what he meant was, that had he, during the debate on his expulsion, walked up and slapped the face of the prominent man of the Black Republican party, a storm would have been raised which would have ended only in the hall of the House

being drenched in blood. (!) "In coming next to the subject of the Presidency, he felt, in view of the politics of some of his hearers that he was touching upon a delicate question. He would not, however, hesitate to declare his opinion plainly and frankly. That had ever been his habit-and so long as he had intelligence enough to conceive opinions, he would have the manhood to declare them. He was for Mr. Buchanan, and he thought it the duty of the people of this State to aid in the election of that gentleman. . . . Mr. Buchanan, although not unexceptionable, was an able, dignified and conser-

doubt but that if elected he would be faithful to the Constitution and the South. Moreover, we should support him, because he stands pledged to a platform of principles which, if carried out in the proper spirit, must command our approbation.

Soon, said he, the great question of the Presidency would be settled, and if on the second Monday of November next it shall be found that Fremont is elected, he thought our course was plain. It was his deliberate opinion that we should then, on the 4th March next, march to Washington, seize the archives and the

treasury of the Government, and leave the conse-

Everybody knows who Preston S. Brooks is, that he is a Locofoco and in favor of Buchanan, and the above is the plain and unmistakeable manner in which he avows himself a disunionist. Can any doubt exist as to what party the disunionists belong to? Brooks is another witness on this point. But we are willing to leave every candid and reasonable man draw his own conclusions after reading the foregoing extracts. If such sentiments were uttered by any member of our party, the most piercing shrieks of "disunion" would be heard from every Locofoco orator in Pennsylvania, and not a journal belongs to that party that would not herald the cry from one end of our State to the other.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT!

On last Saturday evening, the loungers on the street-corners of our usually quiet town were thrown into a state of fermentation by the appearance of a number of glaring handbills. At once concluding that an animal or some other kind of "show" was about visiting our borough, we approached one of these "posters," when we read the following startling announcement. We give it literally.

"THE TWO BIGLERS The friends of BUCHANAN and BRECKENRINGE, the Constitution and the Union, are requested to meet at the Court House on Monday evening, Sept. 8th. Ex-Gov. Bigler, of California,

AND OUR OWN BIGLER, Will address the people of Clearfield county on that occasion, on the important topics of the approaching election."

There it is ! the whole bill. After reading it, no one will be surprised that an excitement should be produced. We heard it remarked, that the announcement of Barnum, in the days of his humbugging glory, that "the Scotch Brothers are in Town," to which the whole of the present affair bears a striking resemblance, could not have possibly produced a more profound sensation! And in order that "the whole world and the rest of mankind" should be fully made acquainted with the highly important intelligence that "The two Biglers are Here !" the precaution was taken to stick up, on Sunday, one or more of the above interesting notices on the ground where the camp-

that was wanting to make the effect of the announcement magnificently impressive was the following spirited appeal of a Southern editor : "Blow the fuzzy guzzy, Sound the hewgag, Let the loud hosannah ring; Smite the tomjohn. Whack the dumfuzzy,

meeting was in progress, as well as an occa-

sional one along the road. We think that all

And permit miscellanious things to rip generally. We think the editor of the Republican should thank us for the suggestion, as such a brilliant "appeal" would doubtless have produced an effect that could only have been eclipsed by such a one as was made by "our own Bigler," a few years since, to certain individual

families in this county.

At the time indicated by the notices, we wended our way to the Court House. The rying a political object. In any view of the President of the Club, who, by the by, is our esteemed down-town "neighbor," remarked that this was a regular meeting of the "Buck" club, but as it was expected that Ex-Gov. Bigler, of South Carolina, [the president was con siderably flustered, but succeeded in correcting himself, and said of California, 1 and "our -A few weeks since we published extracts own Bigler," would address the people then and from speeches of a number of prominent Lo- there convened, it might be well enough to apments. We can now add the views of another A committee was then selected to wait upon distinguished Democrat on the same subject. the distinguished gentlemen, who were soon brought in and exhibited. The California Exton S. Brooks, as expressed recently at Colum- Gov. was first paraded. He was strongly impressed with the importance of the present lie reception and the presentation of a pitcher, contest, and was wonderfully exercised for the goblet and cane to him for his "chivalrous de- integrity of the Union, which he thought was votion" to the South. He referred to his as- in danger, and over which he had cogitated in sault upon Mr. Sumner, which he considered the silent watches of the night. He then struck up that "same old tune" of Fremont being a sectional candidate, after which he showed just "as clear as mud" that it was not from Maine to Texas"-just such language as designed by the fathers of the Republic that slavery should be abolished, and that whilst at that time the South was favoring the abolition of the slave trade, Northern men were oppowhich is copied from the Columbia South Car- | sing it. He then gave a very learned disquisition on the inferiority of the negro, and the superiority of the Saxon and Celtic racesthat the law degraded no man, but natural prewas in 1851, a co-operation disunionist. He judice would not permit us to associate with them; and was fearful that slavery would be abolished, and that 33 millions of northern means to be employed. He believed that freemen would have to give up their homes for so many liberated slaves! We don't know of any class of men that wishes to mix up the races, unless it is the Locofoco politicians who are desirous of bringing the negroes into our Northern territories in the capacity of slaves. One thing is certain, the Republican party is opposed to interfering with slavery-they wish to leave it undisturbed where it exists-and the only men that we know who want to abolish it, are such as Lloyd Garrison, who now favors the election of Buchanan, because in it he sees a chance of having the Union dissolved. The speaker next touched on the Kansas question, and the Toombs' Pacification bill. Though he admitted that Southern slavery-extension organizations, as well as Northern Aid Societies, were to some extent chargeable with the difficulties in Kansas, he afterwards tried to make it appear that Massachusetts speculators | the killed. Five Pro-slavery men were also were responsible for the whole of them. This is about in keeping with his story that Fremont had been "born twice." He referred to ernor Geary has arrived here and proceeds imvative statesman, and he entertained not a a hair-brained youth committing "a gross out- mediately to Kansas.

rage," "a grievous wrong" upon Mr. Sumner. language that he dare not use in Brooks' State, notwithstanding he endeavored to create the impression that freedom of speech, or the free expression of opinion, was not restricted.-He said Brooks and Keits were not re-nominated, but he omitted to state that they had been re-elected since their resignation. He alluded to the difficulty in the U. S. Senate between Fremont and Foote, charging the former with being the aggressor. Now, if any one will refer to the public prints at the time of the oc. currence, we care not if they are Democratic papers, he will find that Mr. Foote struck Mr. Fremont, and drew blood, and that the interference of friends arrested matters at that point, without there being any aggression from Mr. Fremont. But we have neither time nor space to follow him in all his tortuosities. He finished by saying that what he had spoken could be relied on-that it was all true as gospel, and no mistake. That is, however, a matter that people will form their own opinions about, and if any should see fit to differ from the speaker on this point, we trust he will not think hard of it-we feel sure he won't when he ascertains that the honest and respectable citizens of this county consider it an insult to their intelligence to intimate that they are verdant enough to be gulled by the fictions and absurd stories of an unscrupulous politi-

The California Bigler's speech was long; but notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, "our own Bigler" was called out. After settling to his own entire satisfaction a contested point between his brother and himself about Dunn's Kansas bill, he remarked that the former had left him nothing to work upon-that he had gone over the whole question. He could not understand how a politician like his brother should refer to but two of the candidates-that he had not named 'Sam," an individual, he jocularly remarked, from whom they had both heard so effectually. He then drifted out and wandered over the agitated waves of the slavery question, taking about the same track that the former speaker didcontending that there was no danger that Kansas would be a Slave State, and became quite eloquent over his own adherence to the Union. He did not believe Fillmore would get a single electoral vote-that it was expected to elect Fremont by a plurality vote-and then made some calculations that sounded very nice. Indeed, we at one time thought he would make out the returns, and thus save the nation the trouble of holding an election at all.

We were near forgetting to mention that at an early hour of the exhibition a delegation from Curwensville was announced, and was very ceremoniously received. They carried a transparency which, besides the mottos, had a picture which puzzled every one who attempted to guess what it was. One wag tho't it was a type of some nondescript species that would mystify any naturalist. It was ascertained finally, however, that it was intended for an eagle. The delegation, we believe, was under the command of our friend, "Corporal Rote," who bore a queer-looking flag, such an one as would have been denounced by the Locofocos as an evidence that they wished to dissolve the Union, if it had been carried by the Opposition. The meeting was kept up till "the witching hour of night," when it adjourned, and now is numbered among the "wonderful" things that were.

The last Clearfield Republican uses the following language in speaking of the Union candidate for Surveyor General :

"Laporte is a pet of Dave Wilmot, and Is as

full of niggerism as his master." Any one would suppose from this language that the Democratic leaders had always entertained a strong aversion to "Dave Wilmot" and his "niggerism." A reference to the record may, therefore, be refreshing, and will serve to brighten up "our neighbor's" memory. By turning to the public journals, it will be seen that on the 13th day of January, 1847, resolutions were introduced into our State Legislature, instructing the U.S. Senators from Pennsylvania to vote in favor of the Wilmot Proviso, the author of which is the same "Dave Wilmot" to whom the Republican refers, and among those who supported the resolutions will be found the names of Senator Bigler, Timothy Ives, and other prominent Locofocos! And yet this same "proviso" is about the amount of the "niggerism," of Mr. Wilmot, of whom the editor of the Republican now speaks so contemptuously, and at whom he turns up his nose so sneeringly! Isn't it queer that "men change, principles never?"

WEST OVER .- On Sunday, Mr. Jas. Watson, of Grahamton, returning from Campmeeting in a buggy with Miss M. J. Irwin, of Lawrence township, and whilst descending the hill on this side of Goodfellow's bridge, was precipitated down the embankment, it being very dark at the time. The buggy fell on both the occupants, and it was with much difficulty that Miss Irwin was extricated. She was brought to town, and a physician immediately called in. On examination it was found that no bones were broken, though she had received some severe bruises. Mr. Watson, we believe, was but slightly bruised. The horse was not injured, though the embankment over which they went was at least 10 or 12 feet, and altogether perpendicular.

Kansas .- St. Louis, Sept. 5 .- Advices from Kansas, believed here to be reliable, state that a battle was fought at Ossawatomie on the morning of the 30th ult., between a party of 300 Pro-slavery men under Capt. Reed, and about the same number of Free-soilers under Capt. Brown. The fight continued for an hour. when the Free-soilers were routed with a loss of twenty killed and several wounded. Capt. Brown and his son are both reported among wounded. All the provisions and ammunition were carried away and the town burned. Gov-