



S. B. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. CLEARFIELD, PA., SEPT. 10, 1856.

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

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

Union District Ticket. FOR CONGRESS JAMES S. MYERS, of Venango County. Assembly. JOHN M. CHASE, of Woodward Township. (Subject of 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. Surveyor PETER LAMM, of Girard Township. Auditor WILLIAM HOOVER, of Bradford Township.

THE "DISUNION" SHRIEKERS.

The burden of nearly every speech and editorial of the Buckeener 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 carrying a political object. In any view of the case, 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. A few weeks since we published extracts from speeches of a number of prominent Loco-focos, expressing strong Disunion sentiments. We can now add the views of another distinguished Democrat on the same subject. The are those of the brave and intrepid Preston S. Brooks, as expressed recently at Columbia, South Carolina, on the occasion of a public reception and the presentation of a pitcher, goblet and cane to him for his "chivalrous devotion" to the South. He referred to his assault upon Mr. Sumner, he considered "the result of a high sense of duty," and said "it was strange that the castigation of a black-guard has raised such wide-spread excitement from Maine to Texas"—just such language as one could expect to come from a ruffian like Brooks. After indulging in abuse of this character, Brooks uses the following language, which is copied from the Columbia South Carolinian, a paper whose orthodoxy dare not be disputed by any of its Loco-foco brethren:—"As to his own position, he was now as he was in 1851, a co-operation disunionist. 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 means to be employed. He believed that 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 idle boast. He was not egotistical enough to 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. (1) "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 conservative statesman, and he entertained not a

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 consequences to God." Every body knows who Preston S. Brooks is, that he is a Loco-foco and in favor of Buchanan, and the above is the plain and unmistakable 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 Loco-foco 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 hand-bills. 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 ARE HERE! The friends of BUCHANAN and BRECKENRIDGE, the Constitution and the Union, are requested to meet at the Court House on Monday evening, Sept. 10. 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 camping meeting was in progress, as well as an occasional one along the road. We think that all that was wanting to make the effect of the announcement magnificently impressive was the following spirited appeal of a Southern editor: "Blow the fanny buzzy, Sound the hevog, Let the loud hosannah ring, Smile the tomlion, Whack the dumfurry, And permit miscellaneous 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 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 considerably flustered, but succeeded in correcting himself, and said of California,] and "our own Bigler," would address the people then and there convened, it might be well enough to appoint some additional officers, which was done. A committee was then selected to wait upon the distinguished gentlemen, who were soon brought in and exhibited. The California Ex-Gov. was first paraded. He was strongly impressed with the importance of the present contest, and was wonderfully exercised for the integrity of the Union, which he thought was in danger, and over which he had cogitated in 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 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 opposing it; and was fearful that slavery would be abolished, and that 2 1/2 millions of northern 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 Loco-foco 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 were responsible for the whole of them. This is about in keeping with his story that Fremont had been "born twice." He referred to a hair-brained youth committing "a gross out-

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 occurrence, 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 veridant enough to be gulled by the fictions and absurd stories of an unscrupulous politician!

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 did—contending 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 mottoes, 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 Loco-focos 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 Loco-focos! 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 Ossawatimie on the morning of the 30th ult., between a party of 800 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 the killed. Five Pro-slavery men were also wounded. All the provisions and ammunition were carried away and the town burned. Governor Geary has arrived here and proceeds immediately to Kansas.

rets. Labor became subservient to capital, and the laborer almost a slave, and the capitalist almost his master. Ireland poured out its exodus of laborers; and now behold the laboring men of that country earning the comforts and even the luxuries of life, and you see the effects of the depletion of overburdened ranks of labor. Do to this system has been in operation there, and again the truth of this position has been demonstrated. There has been no emigration—no seeking of new homes—no interest of the soil; and the people, denied emigration, have been filling up and thickening year by year, until they have become, as I have already remarked, an mass of degradation, poverty, ignorance, and crime; and now depletion at length takes place, by selling them as slaves to the West Indies and this Continent. Is there any man in the North who wishes to see this state of things here? Are we ready to dedicate all that vast territory to the negro? If it were dedicated to the profitable labor of the negro that would be bad enough; but it is to be given to the South to be wasted; for there is not a Slave State that is half full, but the soil is wasted and abused. My time does not allow me to enter into any elaborate consideration of this question, but it is replete with interest to every man who loves his country and has any hopes vested in its future. It is a question between the laboring men of the North and the negroes of the South. The free laboring man of the North should know that the people of Kansas are fighting his battles, and fighting to settle the question whether he shall have a right to go there and build a home for himself and children. [Great applause.] It is, in fact, and in truth, a question between white men and of color, and nothing less. But there are other respects in which this 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 applause.] 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 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, enterprise and commerce. Now tell me, if 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 enterprise 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 negro, 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 Territories should be secured. Suppose they 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 they come to open the re-open the Slave trade, filling the country with negroes stolen from their native land.—Not only this, but they will give free transit to Slaveholders into the Free States with their Slaves, thus taking the first step toward carrying into execution the threat of Senator Toombs, that he would call the roll of his slaves beneath the shadow of Emker Hill.—Never! never! that they cannot do that. You say never; but the man who says never must do never. [Great applause, and three enthusiastic cheers for Fremont.] Faith is a very good thing; but "faith without works is dead, being alone." It is a very good thing 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 must go to work in season—he must discern the danger in the distance, and use prevention instead of cure. I have seen, not long since, men whose conduct I could not explain or reconcile, except by supposing that they were of the South should demand of them, they would have Slavery among of the North. I have seen 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 it into New York. [No, no! It is so! yes! no doubt of it.] Yes, there are such men to be found, and their conduct can be explained no other way. [That is it—that's the doctrine.] At one time, I should have believed this idle talk; but that time has gone by, and the existence of this fact should put every man upon his guard, and make him exceedingly sensitive to public opinion upon this subject. But I am detaining you too long. Loud cries are "Go on!" Who is responsible for the state of things? [The Democratic party—we are.]—You have seen outrage after outrage perpetrated upon the Free-State men of that Territory; 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 most terrible. This oppression upon people upon the soil of Kansas, and all its terrible horrors. There is for them no redress, no legal justice. Murder stalks abroad; a citizen finds 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 unwhipped.—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 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 could have been interposed to have prevented 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 dragons 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 to 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 reigns of Charles I. of England, Jeffries laid down the doctrine that has ostracized us as the greatest judicial villain that has ever infamed the earth; but no man, philosopher, poet or statesman, has ever raised his voice to apologize for that infamous conduct. He stands in unmitigated infamy, without one man to apologize for him. His "Bloody Assize" lives in the memory of every citizen of England. That greatest crime that man has ever guilty of, and by which he sacrificed so many victims, was the doctrine of construc-

tive treason—the doctrine that every man who resisted the process of the law was guilty of constructive treason. That doctrine has made him immortal in infamy. Judge Lecompte, of the Territory of Kansas, lays down precisely the same doctrine, [raises] and says that the Froemen who resist the laws of the U. States are guilty of constructive treason. He had some difficulty to make the arrangement because it was the laws of the Territory of Kansas that were resisted. But he argues that because the laws of the Territory are made by a Legislature of the United States, therefore to resist them is to resist the United States.—Some of the men had never rested at all, but were, however, doubtful of the legality of the laws; they were therefore guilty of constructive treason, as he deemed them guilty of constructive resistance because the laws were constructively the laws of the United States.—Why, even Jeffries never preached this. Judge Lecompte had the language of the Constitution to guide him, to the effect that "treason" shall only consist of waging war against the United States Government, and extending "aid and comfort to her enemies." He had his information from high quarters, through no less a source than a special message of the President of the United States, in January, 1856, in which the adoption of the Free-State Constitution was held to be treason. I tell you that the Constitution of the State of Kansas has been adopted in a manner which may be justified by authority. It may seem strange to you, that after all the elections nine of the States are in this Union with Constitutions adopted in no better way than that of the State of Kansas. I challenge contradiction upon this subject, because, know what I say and I say it confidently. We have had eighteen new States, seventeen of which were made from Territories of the United States, Texas, being a foreign State. Of these seventeen, eight were admitted upon Constitutions framed by virtue of an enabling act of Congress. Nine were admitted upon Constitutions framed by no other authority than that of the people in their primary assemblies. Is there any man to contradict this? [No.] If there is, I would like to meet him. [Laughs.] I tell you that the Constitutions of Maine, Vermont, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, 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 unwisely. 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, we could go through, and so we organized a State with a Constitution. We found that in the State of Tennessee that process was sanctioned by Washington himself. [Cheers.] We found that in the State of Michigan the same course was introduced by Gen. Jackson, and we followed the lead, jogging along until President Pierce meets us in 1856, and tells us that we are coming to the same slaughter. 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. [No, no!] Surely many may say to me, in reply, you are mistaken, that the Constitution of Kansas did not come in by the same authority, some of them had an act of the Territorial Legislature. So they had. The Territorial Legislatures, though, have no right to give to or withhold from the people the authority to form a Constitution. It has been asserted again, and again, that the powers of the Legislature are limited, they cannot do that, to order a State Constitution not given to them. The people derive their power from the Constitution of the United States, which provides that the people may assemble to petition for a redress of their grievances, and if they deem a Territorial government a grievance, they have the right to petition for admission as a State. But they could not petition to Congress for admission as a State, until they were organized as a State with a Constitution.—They must have officers elected and the form of a Constitution, when they apply for admission; they must come ready, like a machine, with butts, bolts and wheels ready to receive the motive power from Congress. Therefore it is proper for the people of the Territory to address a State Constitution with an organization all ready. So we ask for admission as a State. Here we are, a State organization—admit us. It could not be denied. How are people to form an organization constitutionally right, unless they can elect Delegates, a Governor, Judges, and Delegates to Congress, so that the organization shall be complete, ready to become a State, and all this question arose under General Jackson's Administration. The people of Arkansas desired to be admitted into the Union. They called upon the Government to summon a special session of the Legislature. Gen. Jackson referred the matter to the Attorney-General, who at that time was Benjamin F. Butler. An opinion was rendered, and the question was taken on the right of the Territorial Legislature to pass any such laws. Government was instructed to call no special session, for the reason that the Legislature had no sort of control over the subject, for it was not 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 their power from the Constitution; that they 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 Territorial Legislature had no power, but that the power 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 declared, 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 nugatory and void. Thus, the Free-State Constitution framed at Topeka has all the authority required, as it is given by the action of the people. [Cheers.] All that has ever 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 the remedy should be in the official bearing of this question. I now speak of the condition of our people, and I scarcely know how to broach it. You have seen that civil war now exists in Kansas. For months it has been waged upon us, but it has now become reciprocal. The men of our Territory who were endured by prudential considerations for months have broken all bounds. They had kindled this rapine and outrage beyond all

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 perished in the flames, viz—Mr. Cain, the lessee, his two sons, two daughters, and the housekeeper, Mrs. Albertson.

A collision occurred on the N. York Central Railroad on the 5th, by which six men were scalded to death.