

S. B. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., SEPT. 17, 1856.

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

Union State Ticket. CANAL COMMISSIONER. THOMAS E. COCHRAN, of York Co. 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 BROOKS, of Elk County.

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. WILLIAM W. CATHCART, of Pike tp. PETER LAMM, of Girard Township. Auditor, WILLIAM HOOVER, of Bradford Township.

-----COL. FREMONT'S BEEF SUPPLIES. The Democratic papers are vaporing considerably in relation to certain contracts made by GEORGE W. BARBOUR, United States Indian Commissioner, with Col. FRENONT, with regard to supplies of beef, which the New York Erening Post explains to the satisfaction of the most prejudiced caviller. These supplies were to conquer the Indians with in California, food being found by the Commissioners both cheaper and better ammunition for fighting red men than powder and ball. Fremont's proposals we, who have been chastened with whips, may were lower than any others received and were argue from progressive evil, that our children accepted. He could afford to offer better terms shall be chastened with scorpions. than any of his competitors, because he had greater powers of endurance than most men; he had more experience in fighting or managing Indians, through whose territory, for a distance of some three hundred miles, the anisuch an enterprise than any one else in that region. He fulfilled the contract agreeably to its stipulations, and went to Washington for his money. The auditing department said Mr. Commissioner Barbour had no right to make Pringle, now a Fremont man : they were Whigs. All are now Buchanan Representatives, except lector of San Francisco. On the 14th day of July, this committee spirit ; that the prices were reasonable ; that orators are ! its terms were fairly and fully complied with. "Colonel Fremont," they say, "purchased a large number of beef cattle in the southern part of the State, and hired drivers, at a heavy cost, to drive them to the designated place .-The cattle were driven upwards of three hundred miles, in the heat of summer, in the dry season, at great labor and exposure, and some four hundred were lost or died on the route .--He delivered to agent Barbour, and took his receipt therefor, one million two hundred and twenty-five thousand five hundred pounds of beef on the hoof, (1,225,500 lbs.,) and accept. ed in payment drafts drawn by agent Barbour on the Secretary of the Interior, amounting to one hundred and eighty-three thousand eight hundred and twenty-five dollars (\$188,825.)-These drafts were protested on presentation, no appropriation having been made by Congress from which they could be paid. Subsequently, the treaties were rejected by the Senate, for reasons which have not yet been made public, and the Indians of California have been driven from their lands and homes, and have received no compensation from the Government, save the beef furnished them by Colonel ment to pay him for. The beef went into the hands of the agents of the Government ; whether it was all faithfully distributed among the Indians by the sub-agents, is not a question that is to affect the justice and equity of the claim of Colonel Fremont. He furnished the agents of the Government with a large quantity of beef. Most, if not all of it, was used land. Large numbers of the people were in in feeding the Indians; it was furnished to actual starvatior. Extensive provisions were comply with treaty stipulations; it stopped the made by the legislature during its session for Fremont men without stint and in effect are and searched, and after being deprived of their August state that the drought continued

the payment of this claim, and devolve a ruinous loss upon one of its own citizens, upon the technical pretext that the agent had no specific anthority to make the contract? We the contract, and your committee believe that

it is just that we should pay for it." Both the Senators and both the Representatives from California, Messrs. Weller and Gwin, and Messrs. McDougal and Latham, united in saying that Fremont earned his money, while all the members of Congress from Kentucky, including Mr. Breckinridge, the Buchanan candidate for Vice President, united in testifying to the unexceptionable character of Mr. Commissioner Barbour. The committee reported unanimously a bill for the payment of the Colonel's account, and it passed the House unanhave been fatal.

THE GREAT ISSUE.

The great issue, well remarks the Philadelphia Sun, which now divides the country is simply this, the extension or non-extension of slavery. The Buchanan party embody all who believe that slavery should be allowed, without hindrance, to spread over every portion of our land, and that it should even receive the encouragement and fostering care of government. Their opponents, on the other hand, believe that the great interests of our Repubhe demand its limitation and discouragement. Not that they wish to interfere with the rights of our sister States, nor to attempt any control over local laws; but they feel that it would be treason to humanity and destructive to the prosperity of our nation, to permit the boundaries of slavery to extend beyond its present limits. They see that wherever slavery goes, there industry is paralyzed, population retarded, and the soil impoverished. They observe the difference between a slave State and a free State, in everything that appertains to true physical and moral greatness. They wish, therefore, to save the virgin soil of our farspreading territories from the incubus of slavery. And where is there a northern man, not himself a slave to party, whose soul does not approve of this purpose; who does not feel that he would be acting the part of a patriot in abandoning every party to which he may have tions and omissions. We are not cognizant over all others, over 1600 of which were ille-been attached, to rally under the bauner of that anyhody was astonished enough to endan. been attached, to rally under the banner of that anybody was astonished enough to endan-Freedom ? There are, doubtless, many other questions of vital interest which deserve the attention of the country, but this is the great question. Other questions may be settled at some future time, this must be met and settled now or never. If we prove faithless at this crisis, and suffer the aggressions of slavery to go on without rebuke and without check, then

LOCOFOCO MEETING AT CURWENSVILLE. most inordinate efforts to carry the county. They are evidently scared, and are leaving no have received the advantages and benefits of stone unturned that will tend to their success. They fear that "power will depart from the house of Judah," and are therefore at work might and main. "The two Biglers are here," doing their utmost to induce their followers to stick to their party integrity. Meetings have riots, rabberies and murders, committed by the been held at a number of places, at which the most urgent appeals were made by them. All this hard labor shows plainly that the Democracy consider themselves in imminent danger of being defeated.

On last Saturday evening they held a meeting at Curwensville. Every effort had been the Missouri compromise, was the opening of made to get up a large crowd. By drumming Pandoras' box, upon all the sacred rights of imously, though presented on "Objection day," up the forces in all quarters, for some days as it is termed, when a single objection would previous, they succeeded in getting up a respectably-sized attendance. There was an abundance of "fuss" displayed on the occasion, if there were no "feathers." "The two Biglers," Judge Gillis, Billy Corbet, of Clarion, and other "distinguished speakers" were in attendance. After the meeting had been organized, Mr. Corbet, who we were told is a new convert to the Disunion Slavery-Extension party, opened the performances. In consideration of his present political standing, he had evidently been induced by his new friends to persuade himself, that he was a great man, and accordingly he "spread" himself in his speech. This some of the Faithful couldn't stand, and so choked him off by shouting "Bigler, Bigler," which cry was raised by the Democrats themselves just in time to save him from being asked to stop, by one of his particular friends. Poor fellow ! he has doubtless fully realized that onew converts, like bumble-bees, are largest when just born," and will be forced to think that the Democracy of Clearfield can't appreciate his invaluable services, and that they, like republics, are ungrateful.

After him came Ex-Gov. John Bigler, of South Carolinia, Georgia," California, or omewhere else, which can be ascertained from our down-town "neighbor," for he knows .--John "played on a harp of a thousand strings," and sang the same old "song o' sixpence," which he had delivered in the Court House on the Monday previous, with a few slight varia- of 2871 votes polled, a majority of 1693 votes ger their health, tho' when he "arose in his majesty," there was some anxiety manifested Territory. And on the day before the electo see him, and as he proceeded,

Still they gazed, and still the wonder grew. That one small head contained all he knew

After he had finished, "our own Bigler" was called for, but, finding he was passing over the same well-beaten track he has run on "from time whereof the memory of man runneth not ery citizen with death, who would vote the to the contrary," and that midnight was com- free state ticket, and after forcing the Judges ing on so rapidly that if we remained we would appointed by the Governor to their own terms, or turning them out and appointing others in be compelled to encroach on the Sabbath to come home, we left before he had concluded. We understand that Judge Gillis, the candidate of the Democracy for Congress, was next called out, but we heard of nothing "wonderful" he said, in particular. Take it all in all. it was a great affair-"magnificently grand, and superbly elegant."

For the Raftsman's Journal MR. EDITOR :- I now proceed to notice the fourth and fifth charges against the President Franklin Pierce. They charge him with neglect of official duty in not aiding the lawful citizens of Kansas, in the protection of their persons and property, against the attacks of lawless mobs from a neighboring State, and with cruelty in aiding and abetting, by his recent messages to Congress, and otherwise the border ruflians of Missouri, against the citizens of Kansas.

THE RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.

The American people are now just beginning to see the Despotism, under which they are languishing, that no tyranny since the days of Dionysius the elder, has ever fallen to the lot of a nation like that under which we are now laboring in the Pierce dynasty. His repeal of our already injured country, and is the forerunner of anarchy and desolation, unless arrested by the votes of a free and independent people. When the bill for the abrogation of that long cherished and sacred contract, the Missouri compromise, was brought forward in the Senate of the United States, by Douglas & Co., they were told by wise and experienced statesmen that its repeal would bring agitation. confusion, civil war, and would finally dissolve the Union ; but they treated with cor tempt the views and arguments of the friends of equal rights, and at last succeeded in tearing away the venerable barriers that had so long held within the territory of its crushed and wailing millions, the demon of slavery, that like the greedy vampire beneath the fanning of whose gloomy wing, it hushed the North to slumber, while it sucked the vital blood.

And scarcely had the news of the repeal of the Compromise, and the passage of the organic law of Kansas, officially reached Missouri, before her leading men crossed over into Kansas, and held meetings and passed resolutions, that slavery now existed in the Territory, and that persons opposed to slavery should not be allowed to settle therein, yet notwithstanding these unconstitutional, and threatening resolutions, thousands of our best citizeus resolved to make their homes in the fertile plains of Kansas. But when the time came to elect a Delegate to Congress, on the 29th day of November, 1854, which was the first election in the Territory, the Missourians came by hundreds into Kansas, and encamping in companys near the election houses of almost every precinct the evening before, and being provided with arms and whiskey, they were well prepared to carry out the will of the President. at the next days election, which resulted in the triumphant election of the Administration candidate, Gen. Whitfield, who received out was held on the 30th of March, 1855, to elect members for the legislative assembly of the ion the Missourians armed with cannon, guns. pistols and bowie knives, came into the Territory by hundreds and thousands, bringing numbers of their own candidates, as well as own voters, along with them, and camped near the election houses as before. Their proceedings through the night were terrific in the extreme. In the morning they threatened ev-

horses, for the benefit of the Pierce Adminis-The Democracy of Clearfield are using the THE PIERCE AND BUCHANAN DEMOCRACY. tration mob. Oxen were forcibly taken from the plow, and batchered in the fields, in the presence of the owners. Dwellings were broken open and plundered, and the inmates threatened with death, if they offered resistance. American citizens were seized, tarred and cottoned, and sent wounded to their families. Houses were burned, and wives and children driven out to starve. Free State men were shot from their horses, and left to moulder where they fell. A company of Pierce and Douglas ruffians, composed of armed and drunken men mustered from Missouri and other slave States by the officers of the Administration, entered the city of Lawrence, and with cannon bombarded and burned to the ground the best houses in that industrious and inoffensive town, and after destroying the printing presses, type and material, they proceeded to sack, pillage and rob houses, stores, trunks, and people-men were not only robbed of their purses in the streets, but this law and order army even robbed the women and children of their clothing and their bread, and after one of the most merciless, obscene and infamous maraudings on record, these Administrationhired plunderers left the city and its vicinity in a state of mourning, starvation and ruin, and like a gang of voracious vultures, they returned to their gloomy roosts to prepare for other, and perhaps more sanguinary desolation. But the people of the Territory, being fully convinced that they could not live under the shameful code of the Pierce, Buchapan & Co.is territorial laws without being plundered, murdered or driven from their homes, resolved, in accordance with the Constitution of the U.S., to meet and form a Constitution for themselves, elect their officers, and be admitted into the Union as a free and independent State. Having proceeded according to the requirements of the constitutional law, they met and formed their State constitution, elected their officers, and proceeded to peaceably petition Congress for a redress of their grievances. But contrary to every principle of the Constitution he swore to defend, the President Franklin Pierce ordered the army to disperse at the mouth of the cannon and the point of the bayonet the assembled representatives of a free people, in Kansas, thus crushing out the last hope of an injured, robbed and fettered people. First their elective franchise was taken from them. Then a foreign law, more bloody than Draco's code, was made their statate. Their printing presses were then destroyed, that the story of their wrongs might not be heard. Next their country was wasted, their towns destroyed, their citizens robbed, and wives and children turned adrift to starve and die ; and when, as a last resort, the people, by their representatives, assembled to humbly petition Congress for redress, the Pres-

> But this inhuman and barbarous despotism, has not been confined to Kansas alone-its proscriptive and bloody track, is seen all thro' the locofoco slave states; citizens have been mobed and banished for their political opinions, and the very chamber of the American Senate has been made to run with blood, by the bullys of the Administration, to put down the liberty of speech. And yet the leaders of the Administration outrages, have the effrontery to ask the free people of this Republic to vote for James Buchanan for President, who has declared himself to be the platform of the dynasty, and who is more than willing to finish the bloody work already begun, by giving Kansas, the very heart and garden of our country, to the negroes, and thereby shutting out forever, from the rich and healthy regions of the great south-west, the free laborers of the north, and turning back upon the free States the tide of emigration, until labor would not be worth even ten cents per day .-For it is the extension and expansion of free

labor, that gives life and wealth to a nation .--

ident sent his army and drove them from the

halls of legislation, thus trampling out beneath

the iron foot of his tyranny, the last spark of

American liberty belonging to the free people

of Kansas.

THE MAINE ELECTION. GLORIOUS VICTORY! ANOTHER "SHRIEK FOR FREEDOM."

THE LOCOFOCOS DEFEATED

"Have you heard the news from Maine, Maine, Good news and true ?

The election held last week in Maine resulted in a most signal defeat of the Buchanan party. The Republicans have elected their Governor by a majority of about 20,000, every member of Congress, the whole number of State Senators, excepting perhaps one, and more than four-fifths of the House. There were three candidates for Governor-Hamlin, Rep., Wells, Dem., and Patten, Whig-and the Democrats felt sure of carrying the State. Hamlin, however, beats both the other candidates by near 20,000 majority.

THREE LOUD "SHRIEKS FOR FREEDOM" have already been heard, namely, from Iowa, Vermont and Maine. In Iowa the Buchanan party is beat about 7,000, in Vermont 20,000, and in Maine near 20,000. These elections show that the popular feeling is overwhelmingly in favor of Fremont and Freedom, and indicate the certain triumph of Free principles. Congressmen were elected in the States named, all of whom are opposed to the Buchanan party, viz :- In Iowa, Samuel R. Curtis, Timothy Davis; in Vermont, E. P. Walton, Justin S. Morrill, Homer E. Boyce; and in Maine, John M. Wood, Charles J. Gilman, Nehemiah Abbott, Freeman H. Morse, Israel Washburn, Jr. Stephen C. Foster. Here are eleven members scared up on the right side. Besides these, we have Francis P. Blair, Jr., a Fremonter from the slave State of Missouri, to make the even dozen. If the next Congress shall fail to do justice to Kansas, it will not be the fault of Maine, Vermont and Iowa.

RowDYISM IN BALTIMORE .--- The Republicans attempted to hold a meeting on Thursday evealing the 19th Sept. to select a Fremont electoral ticket for Maryland, but was broken up by a gaug of rowdies. The Sun says that gross personalities were inflicted upon the most prominent individuals of the meeting, and characterizes the proceedings as "disreputable, and unworthy of a people who profess to honor the freedom of speech." It says, further, that "the recorded proceedings of the party contain nothing obnoxious to the civilrights of others, and however objectionable may be the political sentiments of these people to the masses of our citizens, there can be no justification for so rude, lawless and unbecoming a demonstration."

FREEDOM, HOW HATEFUL.

The South Side Democrat, of Virginia, pours out a torrent of wrath against everything Free, after the following style :

"We have got to hating everything with the prefix FREE, from free negroes down and up through the whole catalogue-FAEE farms, FREE labor, FREE society, FREE will, FREE thinking, FREE children and FREE schools-all belonging to the same brood of damaable isms. But the worst of all these abominations is the modern system of FREE SCHOOLS. The New England system of free schools has been the cause and prolific source of the infidelities and treason that have turned her cities into Sodona and Gomorrahs, and her land into the common nestling-places of howling Bedlamites. We abominate the system, because the schools ARE EREE.

WHAT DO YOU THINK OF THAT ! We see going the rounds an extract from a

speech of Hon. George Bates, delivered recently at Detroit, Michigan, in which he states mals had to be driven, and he was withal much | that, late in September, 1855, gentlemen of more ready to expose his life to the perils of influence and character in the Democratic party, of the South and the North, called on Col. Fremont and asked the privilege of presenting his name to the Cincinnati Convention as a candidate for the Democratic nominationsaving that the party wanted a new man, one contracts, in the name of the Government, to of integrity and well-won distinction outside feed the Indians. He only had power to make of politics; but Col. Fremont, anticipating war or peace with them. Col. Fremont went correctly the character of the platform and to Congress, and asked them to order his bills nomination which that Convention would be to be paid. The subject was referred to aCom- compelled to make, refused to entertain the mittee of the 33d Congress, in 1851, composed proposition. Now, what do you think of that, of the following gentlemen : James L. Orr. of ye houest-thinking men of Pennsylvania? If South Carolina, Chairman; Benjamin C. East- Col. Fremont had been base enough to do vi- " bargain." man, of Wisconsin, Galunha .A. Grow, of Penu- olence to his own feelings, and to subscribe to sylvania, Edward Ball, of Ohio, . Sugnatus E. the pro-slavery doctrines of Pierce, Douglass Maxwell, of Florida, Daviel B. Wright, of Mis- & Co. and the Cincinnati Convention, his the respectability of his fellow men. We trust sissippi, Alfred B. Greenwood, of Arkansas, name would have been presented to that body. Benjamin Pringle and Millon S. Latham, of But, like an honest, noble, consistent and un-California. All of these gentlemen were Du- flinching patriot, he rejected the offer of these mocrats, except Ball, now a Fillmore man, and workers of political iniquity. What now becomes of all the slang of the Locofoco presses and speakers about Fremont being a new the two mentioned, and Grow and Eastman the man? It he had agreed to be their candidate, latter now dead. Latham is the present Col. they would have proclaimed that as an advantage, that he was "one of the People;" but as he happens to be the candidate of another made their report, in which they state that the party, they now raise it as an objection ! What contract was conceived in a wise and humane consistent fellows these Locofoco editors and

OUR CANDIDATE FOR ASSEMBLY.

It will be perceived that we to-day put up the name of JOHN BROOKS, of Elk county, as our candidate for Assembly. Mr.Chase, whose name was put forward by Clearfield county, finding that his private business was of such a nature as to ren ler it impossible for him to attend to the duties of the office, declined being the candidate. Mr. Brooks was put in nomination by McKean county, and was unanimously agreed upon as the candidate by the conferees from the other counties without any formal meeting. We therefore put up his name. He is a man whom we can recommend as one who would be true to the interests and the rights of his constituents.

The Clarion Banner has the following in relation to our candidate for Congress :

Jas. S. Myers, Esq., for Congress is an excellent selection, and though we had our private preference for another, we have no hesitation in joining heartily and cordially in supat the head of the Venango bar, and is well and favorably known to most of our citizens. Fremont, and which he now asks the Govern- He will run a tremendous vote and be elected by a handsome majority. During the canvass he will be heard throughout the district and no man can make a better impression as a speaker.

> GREAT DISTRESS in want of food is said to prevail at many of the outposts of Newfound

"Then let us sing, long live the king, And CORBET, long live he; And when next they ride abroad. May all be there to see !

WEIGHED IN HIS OWN BALANCE.

The editor of the Clearfield Republican, in his last paper, says :--

"In genteel society, to call a man a lier, is " is not only writing himself down a black- fice, and appointed one that would, and did " guard, but also a liar and a fool into the acknowledge this bogus Legislature a lawful

the Republican, by which he wishes to judge he will not object to having himself tested by his own rule.

In the Republican of the 23d July, the editor of that paper, in speaking of our corres- ritory of free Kansas: pondent C. J., uses the following language :-

"Without exception he is the most barefaced falsifier we ever knew."

"If he can't do this he must consent to be branded as a liar of the first magnitude." "After filling a half column or so with one

lie after another." &c. "Why is such a monstrous lie so boldly proclaimed.

"For no less a sinner could, while clad in the livery of heaven, lie and slander as he does.

These are the expressions of the editor of the Republican. Here, then, we find him calling a gentleman "a liar," expressly or in effect, no less than five times in one article, and we are not sure that we have given the whole number. According to his own rule, as quo- put to death. ted in the beginning of this article, namely, by calling a man "a liar," he makes himself out "a blackguard," if not "a fool." We are sorry for this self-condemnation, on the part of the editor of the Republican, for we wish it to be distinctly understood that we do not call him by these rude names or say these harsh things of him-not at all. We disclaim all intention of it. But if he will, by his own words, make himself appear "a blackguard" or "a fool," we shall, out of mere courtesy, raise no objection. All we have done was to weigh him in his own balance, and if he has been "found wanting," he can only blame himself. What we do say is, that it appears about chanan party now in power, so that there is no as consistent for the editor of the Republican port of the Union nominee. Mr. Myersstands to preach against people calling each other harsh names, as it would be for Satan to rebuke Sin !

are in Pennsylvania one or two newspapers, professedly American, but really in the interest of the Slave Power, who, whilst they affect to advocate the election of Fillmore, are laboring to divide the Opposition and secure the electoral vote of this State to Buchanan. They will not hear of any union against Buchanan, but denounce, slander and abuse the will the Government now shield itself from have not received a fair share of provisions. | Out upon such vile duplicity and hypocracy." their property. Citizens were robbed of their failing and cattle were dying.

their places from their own ranks, these Presidential mobs proceeded to open the elections, forbidding at many of the precincts the citizens voting, unless they would vote the proslavery ticket, while at the other precincts the citizens were beaten and driven from the polls, so that out of 6320 votes cast at that election. 4908 were illegal, giving the Pierce, Douglas and Buchanan party a clear majority of 5427 votes at the election.

Thus the people of Kansas have had imposed on them, by and through Franklin Pierce, the President of the United States, a foreign Legislature, that has reduced them to the condition of vassals, to a neighboring State; and because Gov. Reeder would not acknowledge them a lawful Legislature, Pierce urged him o resign, and finally offered him a mission to China if he would give up the Governorship of Kansas: but on refusing this bribe from the to act the part of a blackguard. He President, he turned Gov. Reeder out of ofbody, so that without the consent of the gov-Here is a test established by the editor of erned, the President, by his recent messages and the U. S. troops, palmed upon the free people of Kansas, a Legislature not of their own choosing, the enactments of which are a disgrace to the nineteenth century. No code this side of Draco's, has ever been so bloody and unjust. The following is a synopsis of some of the sections of its statute for the ter-

> 1st. That any person or persons raising insurrection among the slaves of the Territory, shall suffer death. 2d. Persons aiding in a slave insurrection,

> shall be put to death. 3d. Persons by speaking, writing, printing or otherwise advising slaves to rebellion, shall

suffer death. 4th. Persons enticing or decoying slaves out of the Territory, shall suffer ten years' imprisonment or be put to death.

5th. Persons aiding or assisting in enticing or decoying slaves out of the Territory, shall be punished with ten years' imprisonment, or suffer death.

6th. Any person bringing the slave of anhim, shall be deemed guilty of grand larceny. and shall suffer ten years' imprisonment, or be

12th. Any person speaking, writing, printing or asserting that men have not the right to hold slaves in this Territory, shall suffer imprisonment at hard labor for two years.

13th. And no person who does not admit the right to hold slaves in this Territory, shall be allowed the right of a juror, on any trial for the violation of this act.

The entire law will be found on the first page of this paper .- ED. Jour.]

And notwithstanding the Constitution declares that the freedom of SPEECH, and the right of the PRESS, shall never be abridged. yet the free people of Kansas, for speaking and publishing their opinions against the burnwrongs of slavery extension, have now their best citizens imprisoned, and all their free presses destroyed, by the Pierce and Batongue now in Kansas to publicly express, nor printing press left to declare the history of their wrongs. And scarcely had the laws of this modern Phlegyal become the statute of Kansas, until hundreds of armed, ignorant and drunken ruffians from the Slave States were sent into the Territory and commenced a series of depredations against the unarmed, inoffensive people of Kansas, that for robbery, murder and desolation, has no equal in the history of civilized community. Northern emigrants were stopped in the public high. ways, their property and money taken from them, and they turned back under threatened penalties if they returned, and that for no other offence than the free expression of their political opinions. Free State men were seized

Yet the present policy of the locofoco, or negro party, is to oppose the extension of free labor, and to send the blighting sirocco of negro slave labor over Kansas, and consequently over all the balance of our south-western territories. And as the public words and acts of James Buchanan, have everywhere demonstrated his hostility to free labor, he of course should be placed at the head of the great negro party. At first he was in favor of reducing the value of the free labor of America to the standard, value of vassal labor of Europe. Next because slave labor could not be introduced into Oregon, he gave away of our territory what would make three free States, to England, for nothing. Then again, he was willing to give one hundred and twenty millions of dollars for Cuba, for negro slave labor. and if he could not get it for one bundred and twenty millions of the people's money, he was willing to plunder Spain of it by force. And now he is out as the Generalissimo of all the armies of negro slavery extension, and against the advancement of white labor over territory now free. Such an aspirant, I boldly affirm, is unworthy the vote of a single American freeman, unless it would be to place him on exhibition in an iron cage, as a living curiosity, embodying the superstitious mummery of the dark ages; for where can there be found any of the wisdom of the nineteenth century about a man, or a party, who will adopt negroism as their motto, and negro extension as the perpetuation of the Union. Yet the policy of the leaders of this great negro party, is now everywhere manifested-they want more territory for their negroes-more space to sepcrate husbands and wives, and scatter their orother into the Territory, with intent to tree phan children-more land over which to drive and scourge their human brutes-more room for negro amalgamation-more soil on which to trade in human souls and sinews-more bounds to increase the traffic in the purchase of a Saviour's blood-and more representative power, to overcome the laboring masses of the north, and thereby with a slaveholding aristocracy, be able to plant on the ruins of our noble Republic, a limited monarchy. - This is the reason why President Pierce neglected his | October, 1856, so that I can satisfy the claims aofficial duty in Kansas, and aided by his messages and mobs the shameful cruelty committed in that Territory, and this is the reason why the Administration papers, from the lowest sheet," up to the official organ of the government, slander and condemn every effort to make known the true state of the country to the people. But the people will hear, and hurl from power, every traitor to our Union, our Constitution, and our Soil. C. J.

> "The Editor of the Republican, may slime his track with the ribaldry of the fish market, of SI. I am induced, from the snoecess I have been and call foul names, and threaten my character publicly, and my life privately. But like the moon, I shall not stop to notice the barking of a puppy, especially one that is not worth despising, but hand him over to posterity, a snarling suckling, unworthy even of the curses of an injured people. C. J.

COM. MERVINE has been instructed by the Secretary of the Navy to have two or more national vessels at San Francisco and to retain them there until the insurrectionary movement shall cease, the present object being to protect the public property and officers.

war, and restored peace to the country. And the destitute class, but it is said the outposts making common cause with the Slaveocracy. leave the Territory, without remumeration for throughout the State. Drinking water was

It would be in keeping with such a man to abuse free air, free light, free social intercourse, free locomotion, free breathing, and everything else where freedom is an element.

Senator BUTLER, of South Carolina, says of free suffrage :

"That men have no right to Vorn unless hey are possessed of property, as required by he Constitution of South Carolina. There no man can vote unless he owns ten negroes, or real estate to the value of ten thousand dollars."

The Muscogee (Ala.) Herald chimes in in the following beautiful strain :

"Free society ! We sicken of the name .-What is it but a conglomeration of greasy mechanics, filthy operatives, small fisted farmers, and moon-struck theorists? All the northern, and especially the New England States, are devoid of society fitted for well-bred gentlemen. The prevailing class one meets with, is that of mechanics struggling to be genteel, and small farmers who do their own drudgery, and yet who are hardly fit for association with a Southern gentleman's body-servant. This is your free society which the Northern hordes are endeavoring to extend into Kansas."

Who, after this, will not turn to and fight. that miserable humbug, FREEDOM ! Thesa "greasy mechanics, filthy operatives, and small fisled farmers," according to Southern Locofocoism, have no right to be freemen. They are fit only for slaves.

Dinn-On Monday morning, the 15th inst., MILTON IRWIN, SON of John Irwin, of Lawrence township, aged about 22 years.

THE LAST NOTICE.-All persons knowing themselves indebted to the Estate of George W Rheem, dec'd., either by Note or Book account, must call and settle on or before the 27th day of gainst said estate. I can be found at all times at my Saddler shop, over C. D. Watson's Drug Store. Sept. 17, 1856. GEO. W. RHEEM, Adm'r.

MPORTANT TO EVERY-BODY .- For i the last three years, I have been engaged in a business known only to myself, and, comparative-ly few others, whom I have instructed for the sum of \$200 each, which has averaged me at the rate of \$3,000 to \$5,000 per annum; and having made arrangements to go to Europe next Spring, to engage in the same business. I am willing to give full instructions in the art to any person in the United States or Canadas, who will remit me the sum favored with, and the many thankful acknowledgments I have received from those whom I have instructed, and who are making from \$5 to \$15 per day at it, to give any person an opportunity to engage in this business, which is easy, pleasant, and very profitable, at a small cost. There is positive-ly no humbug in the matter. References of the best class can be given as regards its character, and I can refer to persons whom I have instructed, who will testify that they are making from \$5 to \$15 per day at the same. It is a business at which either ladies or gentlemen can engage, and with perfect case make a very handsome income. Several ladies in various parts of New York State. Pennsy!vania, and Maryland, whom I have instructeb, are now making from \$3 to \$6 per day at it. It is a general business, and but a few shillings is requir-ed to start it. Upon receipt of \$1, I will immediately send to the applicant a printed circular con-taining full instructions in the art, which can be perfectly understood at once. All letters must be addressed to A. T. Parsons, 335 Broadway, N. Y. September 17, 1856-1m

The Indiana (Pa.) Register, says : "There

