



S. B. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. CLEARFIELD, PA., OCT. 1, 1856.

People's National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT, JOHN C. FREMONT, OF CALIFORNIA. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, WILLIAM L. DAYTON, OF NEW JERSEY.

Union State Ticket. THOMAS E. COCHRAN, of York Co. DARWIN PHILLIPS, of Armstrong Co. BARTHOLOMEW LAPORTE, of Bradford Co.

Union County Ticket. THOMAS ROSS, of Pike Township. ARTHUR BELL, of Bell Township. JOHN ADAMS, of Boggs Township.

JUDGE KELLEY'S SPEECH. We occupy a large portion of our paper this week with Judge Kelley's speech, which we wish every citizen of Clearfield county would read, especially our Democratic friends.

OUR COUNTY TICKET. In less than two weeks the election for State, District and County officers takes place, and we trust that due attention will be given to our county ticket.

LOOK OUT! The Locofoco politicians are busy at work circulating pamphlets, purporting to come from the friends of Fillmore, but which are really the vile production of the political jugglers who are controlling the Buchanan party.

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HOLLOWAY'S Ointment and Pills are a certain cure for Scurvy.—Edward Hope of Charleston, S. C. suffered more than most people from the scurvy, and the whole of his body was covered with unsightly eruptions.

DEATH-BED REPENTANCE.—Posters calling a Democratic meeting at Coudersport, Potter county, on the 16th, announced as a rallying cry, "Buchanan, Breckinridge, and Free Kansas!"

THE UNION AND THE CONSTITUTION. ANOTHER IMMENSE MEETING. FROM 1,000 TO 1,500 PEOPLE ASSEMBLED.

On last Saturday, the 27th Sept., the friends of Free Speech, a Free Press, Free Kansas, and who are opposed to the election of Buchanan, assembled in Mass Convention at Curwensville, Clearfield county.

- Hon. JAMES FERGUSON, Penn Tp. Vice President. Elisha Fenton, Penn township. John Hancock, Pike township. John Welch, Pike township. Daniel McKinney, Penn township. Samuel Sebring, Burnside township. John F. Lee, Bell township. Thomas Shea, Clearfield borough. James Alexander, " Thomas R. McClure, Pike township. James Forrest, Boggs township. David J. Catcart, Jordan township. John S. Williams, Knox township. M. J. Porter, Brady township. M. A. Frank, Clearfield borough. Daniel Weaver, Lawrence township. David Adams, Boggs township. John Smith, Sr., Pike township. Jacob Lydick, " Samuel Kirk, Penn township. R. S. Humphrey, Pike township. Thomas Montgomery, Brady township. Geo. Smeal, Pike township. Joseph Bailey, " David McCracken, Bell township. Philip Arnold, Brady township. Job War, Pike township. John Potter, Brady township. E. King, Lawrence township. Secretaries. S. B. Row, Clearfield. Ed. Montellus, Curwensville. D. S. Moors, Lumber City. Wm. A. Bloom, Pike township. E. S. Dundy, Clearfield. S. C. Patchin, Becarrica. Z. McNaull, Curwensville. John W. Hazlett, Bell Tp.

After the meeting was fully organized, Lr. Gov. ROBERTS, of Kansas, was introduced. He gave a plain, clear and comprehensive history of the Kansas question, and the difficulties, outrages and murders committed in that territory.

B. G. NONLE, Esq., of Wisconsin, who reviewed the position of parties, presented the issues in a succinct and forcible manner, and urged the importance of voting so as to insure the welfare of the people, the perpetuation of our free institutions, the maintenance of the compromises of the Constitution, and the permanency of the Union.

AMOS MYERS, Esq., of Clarion, was next introduced. In the course of his remarks, he exposed the duplicity, unmasked the hypocrisy, and held up the inconsistency of the present leaders of the Sham Democracy, in a light that was irresistibly conclusive.

At 7 o'clock, the meeting again convened, when W. W. WISE, Esq., of Brookville, was introduced, and delivered a speech of masterly argument and convincing power. He reviewed the issues involved in the present contest, in a manner that was as entertaining as it was instructive.

MEETING IN CLEARFIELD BOROUGH. On Monday afternoon and evening, large and respectable meetings of the friends of Free Principles and the opponents of James Buchanan, were held in the Court House in this place. Lewis R. Carter was chosen President, Nath. Rishel, Wm. Albert, Wm. H. Robertson, Isaac S. Shirey and Dr. A. T. Schryver, Vice Presidents, and S. B. Row and Wm. McBride, Secretaries.

labor of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, or one thousand men and women, he can afford to educate his children and to lead a life of lavish expenditure. But I do mean to say, that a man in a slave State, who hopes by his own labor to support himself and raise his family, has no chance of seeing any of them taught to read and write, in any just sense of the expression.

You know that when there is any derangement in the financial affairs of our country, or in the commercial affairs of the world, there comes a glut in the labor market—our laborers are unemployed, our poor laboring women are without work, and then the "times are hard."

Can the laborer work in the midst of a system of this kind? You do expect to rear your children; you welcome the doctor's bill, the first expense they bring you. You clothe them; you provide for them in advance, and when you labor hard to provide them sustenance, you do it cheerfully, because in them your hope lives, and their future glids your downward path in life.

And, again, I ask you, laborer, can you say that others shall be doomed to labor in all the twelve Pennsylvanias embraced in Kansas territory, beside that system of servile labor?

By what is called the Democratic rule, it is said that the South will be injured if she cannot take her slaves into all our vast territory. Who and what is the South? The south has six millions of free people, living in States which embrace over nine hundred thousand square miles of territory, and they have with them over three millions of slaves.

But, say you, slavery is in the States, and we have nothing to do with it. So say I. The Constitution, you say, protects it in the States. So says every Republican; and we agree that it is our duty, as citizens loyal to the Constitution, to protect slavery in the States; but the question for us to decide is, shall it go into the Territories? Shall the white laboring man be "crushed out?" Shall we be pent up in these 15 States so that the population shall become so abundant, and land is high, that wages will fall and the white man become little better than a slave?

the great free North. We catch them when they attempt to run away, and send them back; it is known that we have power to crush them if they attempt to escape. But reduce the laboring masses of the North to "ten cents a day," or to twenty-five cents a day, or to "the European standard of wages?"

"But," say some, "it is only a wrong to the negro—it does not touch the white man; it is only a wrong to the farm-laborer; it does not touch the man of the work-shop, and the mechanic."

"SERVANT HIRING.—In Richmond, Va., servants, both male and female, are commanding higher prices this year than the past. Farm hands bring from \$130 to \$165, and women from \$40 to \$75 per year.

"Factory hands." What sort of factories? Why, my friends, all the tobacco of Richmond, the great tobacco city of this country, is made by slaves. If you go into their tobacco factories, you find no white working men, or working women there—I make a mistake; I mean you find no free ones; they are all slaves, tho' some are as white as any of you. Go into Tennessee, at the iron works there, and you shall find none but slaves laboring there; in the ore banks of the coaling operations, or in the manufacture and working of iron.

Not only do they interfere with labor of this kind; but I tell you, my friends, the question is pressed upon us by the South for the establishment of white slavery. This is no idle talk. They say their institution is no longer safe if it depends upon the doctrine of African slavery.

Look at it, my fellow-citizens: am I exaggerating? Am I wandering one hairs-breadth from the real state of the case? I ask you, oh! workmen of Pennsylvania, to go to your pillows to-night; and ponder, as you have never pondered before, upon the issue that is before you in this election. If you are the friends of freedom—if you love the Constitution of your country—if you revere the names of its great patriots—if you believe in a superintending and avenging Providence—if you believe in Christianity which teaches you that "inasmuch as ye have done it to the least of these," (the suffering ones of earth) ye have done it unto your Great Master?

Is not the issue a portentous one? Is it not one demanding reflection? Is it not one demanding vigorous action? Oh! my fellow-countrymen, let not party names mislead you. Be not deluded by the cry of "Americanism," if it would lead you from the free side of this issue. Americanism is to stand up for the freedom and equality of man. Americanism is to govern America by a sound American spirit which will maintain the equality of man and the freedom of man.

principles that led it on to victory. I spurn it, because, instead of being the friend of labor and the laboring man, it is attempting to extend all over our country a system which makes the child of a white woman descended from a slave, a slave, be he as white as white can be—though his blood be Caucasian, and his spirit as free as that of Jefferson, or of Washington.

Why, what is this Democracy? It puts me in mind of a knife which a French gentleman of my acquaintance had, of which he used to boast a great deal. He was a good fellow—a little thick-headed at times, but very kind-hearted.

My friends, don't believe them—don't believe them. Look for yourselves, think for yourselves, inquire for yourselves. If you have thought of voting either for Mr. Buchanan or Mr. Fillmore, pause, ponder and study. Do not take my assertion. Do not take the assertion of any partisan leader. God knows, I do not propose voluntarily to become your leader. I did not seek the position in which I stand.

"Well," say some, "you are right in theory—you are right in doctrine; but the Union! the Union! just about as much danger as the Rocky Mountains." [Laughter.] It would be quite as easy at this moment to dissolve the Rocky Mountains, as it would be to dissolve this Union.

"But," say some, "you have taken up two candidates from the North—two from one section—and Mr. Fillmore says the South ought not to stand that." They stood it when our distinguished townsman, Richard Rush, ran as a candidate for the Vice Presidency, with John Adams, of Massachusetts, for President.

But, our position is this: if we are beaten, we acquiesce—pick our flint, and fire again; and if we are victorious, we will see who will dissolve the Union. [Vociferous cheers. A voice—"That's it!"] Why, there is as much of Andrew Jackson in John C. Fremont, as if he were a "chip of the old block," or as there is in any other human being that lives.

Again, see the bearing of Colonel Fremont, in that terrible expedition which he undertook at his own expense, to explore the Rocky Mountains. His guide had misled him and on one of the highest peaks, thirteen thousand feet above our level, they were al-

most blinded by a drift of hard froze snow, through which they had to walk waist-deep. They gathered their little forces together—he and his thirty-three men, and sheltered themselves for the night. It was the 24th of December. In the morning they made their way back over the peak to get its shelter against the wind. Their mules huddled together as by instinct to keep themselves warm, and fell one after another, making the nucleus of a snow bank. Their implements were lost, and such unexpected dangers and difficulties had encompassed them that despair seemed to be overtaking the men.

He rallied their spirits, and he spent that Christmas reading Blackstone, to show them that he was not disconcerted and that he did not feel disheartened by danger. When cut off from all resources, misled by his guide, deceived by one in whom he trusted, with the hearts of his men curdling in their bosoms, and the dumb brutes that could not be inspired by his bravery, sinking around him, he calmly took up a volume of Blackstone; and by that decision of character, that apparent indifference of the circumstances that surrounded him, he assured his men that their detention was after all but a mere Christmas halt.

He dispatched a detachment on the backward track for assistance, and when they did not return in time, he himself, with knapsack upon his back, sought relief, and found his poor men maddened with hunger and effects of the cold. He hurried on, and on, and on, until he found relief, and saved the greater body of that company of men. We have in him a man who has exhibited the character of Napoleon for energy—the character of Jackson for firmness, for decision, for coolness—a man who has never been called to perform any duty, civil or military, in which he has not shown himself "up to the mark."

FALL FASHIONS.—There is no perceptible change of importance in the dress of the ladies. The basques, and bonnets thrown over the shoulders, are prevailing yet. The "surroundings" of the skirts are increased in their dimensions, instead of diminished, as we anticipated, on the approach of cold weather.

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HOLLOWAY'S Ointment and Pills are a certain cure for Scurvy.—Edward Hope of Charleston, S. C. suffered more than most people from the scurvy, and the whole of his body was covered with unsightly eruptions, he tried a great number of reputed remedies, but he was not benefited by the same.