own labor to support himself and raise his fampression. I do mean to say that there are no that the life of a laboring man-a purely laboring man-in the slave States is a life of degradation, shutting out every hope of advancethe North, population is already becoming too of January, 1856: dense. You know the efforts that are required to be made during the winter in New York, and Boston, and Philadelphia, to ferret out the laboring poor who may chance to be unemployed and are suffering.

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." As I said before, why do they not emigrate to the "sunny south?" It is because times are still harder there. What does the laboring man, or the laboring woman, get for wages in a slave State? When I asked the question at a meeting the other night, the response from one of my hearers was "nix," and it was right. I answered that it was "nichts kom raus," and worse than that, because, not only does the slave give his labor, but he gives his children as pay for food and clothing. Do you know that the time was, when a slave babe was worth but twenty dollars in this country. When I tleman from Missouri, who was present-aFremont man, [loud applause]-told me that I was mistaken, that the average value of a healthy slave babe, at the hour of its birth, is now one hundred dollars. The poor slave mother is toiling in the cotton field, toiling in the kitchen, toiling as the dressing maid to her mistress; and the poor slave father is laboring in the field, or in the blacksmith shop, or in the iron works, or in the tobacco factory, or in the cotton factories of Savannah-for slaves work in them all. When a child is to be born to the woman, it inspires no hope in her heart, and no aspiration in that of the father. . .

Can the laborer work in the midst of a sysyou provide for them in advance, and when hope lives, and their future gilds your down- are counted as cattle by their owners. ward path in life.

And, again, I ask you, laborer, can you say that others shall be doomed to labor in all the is pressed upon us by the South for the estabtwelve Pennsylvanias embraced in Kansas ter- lishment of white slavery. This is no idle talk. ritory, beside that system of servile labor ?- They say their institution is no longer safe if Will you, working men of Pennsylvania, for- it depends upon the doctrine of African slaveever exclude your posterity from all that territory acquired by the common country of which you are citizens? I do not believe you will. Let us trust, fellow-citizens, that it may not be done.

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. What is the North? They have not nine hundred thousand miles of territory; they have but 450,000 miles, on which there are dwelling this day thirteen millions of free people. Now, I say the South has forced this issue upon us, and suppose we accept it as an issue in which one or the other must be injured, shall the injured party be the six millions who have 900,000 square miles of territory to dwell in, or the 13 millions, who have but 450,000 miles. Shalt slavery be hemmed in, or shall the freemen of the North be crushed into that little space ?-This is the question, my fellow-citizens, for you to decide, and as you vote at the next Presidential election, so, perhaps, will you in that line of 36 deg. 30 minutes, or that it shall Philadelphia decide it.

But, say you, slavery is in the States, and we 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 labor- ly more happy than that of the slave. ing 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? Where, my friends, Be not deluded by the cry of Americanism, New York, and Philadelphia, and Boston, and Baltimore, and Cincinnati have their overcrowded streets, and lanes, and alleys, and to emigrate to? What will be the condition of the American laborer? Will not twenty or thirty years bring us to Mr. Buchanan's standard of wages-the European standard-that which drives the Irishman, and the German, and every other European from his land? Is there not every day a tide of emigration flow. freedom, equality and education-when I bethe old States, westward-taking up new land and settling there, opening up a field of labor in, and in a little while our condition will be subside for several minutes.] I spurn it be-

one thousand men and women, he can afford they attempt to run away, and send them to educate his children and to lead a life of back; it is known that we have power to crush lavish expenditure. But I do mean to say, them if they attempt to escape. But reduce that a man in a slave State, who hopes by his the laboring masses of the North to "ten cents a day," or to twenty-five cents a day, or to fly, has no chance of seeing any of them taught "the Europen standard of wages" (to quote to read and write, in any just sense of the ex- Mr. Buchanan's precise language) and there comes an affinity between the oppressed of the public schools for such ; I do mean to say there North and the oppressed of the South. We are no libraries for such; and I do mean to say | would make a fearful day of reckoning to those who had done the wrong.

"But," say some, "it is only a wrong to the negro-it does not touch the white man; it is ment to himself or his children, [applause] and only a wrong to the farm-laborer; it does not I mean to say, my fellow-citizens, that because | touch the man of the work-shop, and the methe free laborers understand this, that beautiful | chanic." Let me tell you that you make a region of country constituting the southern mistake here. Let me read to you an adver-States, is so sparsely populated, while here at | tisement from the Richmond (Va.) Dispatch,

"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 \$163, and women from \$40 to \$75 per year. Factory hands have advanced about fifteen per cent. on last year, and first rate female cooks, of good character, and without encumbrance, have advanced even above that ratio."

"Factory hands." What sort of factories i 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. You find them all slaves .-I said 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. I appeal to any colonizationist that is here, to say whether during the last three years a prominent gentleman of Tennessee-I believe it is Hon. Mr. stated the other night, at a meeting, that a Fell-has not sent to Liberia one hundred and slave babe was now worth fifty dollars, a gen- twenty excellent iron workers, men and women, from his iron works to develope the iron resources of Africa? We have the slave labor of Virginia competing with free labor in the manufacture of tobacco. In Tennessee slave labor is competing with the free labor of Pennsylvania in the manufacture of iron. Go to Georgia, and you find them boasting that Georgia is "the Massachusetts of the South."-They take you to their cotton factories and through their workshops, and you find slaves performing all the labor in every establishment, and I challenge you to study the freight lists of the lines of steamers plying between this city and Savannah, Georgia, and you will find that they carry steadily to Philadelphia tem of this kind ? You do expect to rear your coarse cotton fabrics, manufactured by slaves children; you welcome the 'doctor's bill,' the in the cotton fields in the neighborhood of Safirst expense they bring you. You clothe them; vanuah; and they undersell the Philadelphia mechanic in his own city, because their labor you labor hard to provide them sustenance, is labor without wages-labor at the hands of you do it cheerfully, because in them your people who beget children and whose children

Not only do they interfere with labor of this kind; but I tell you, my friends, the question ry. This is a necessity of the South. . .

The doctrine of white slavery is no mere abstract theory of the South; it is becoming a necessity. They must either emancipate their most valuable slaves, because they are white, By what is called the Democratic rule, it is or they must insist upon the north surrendering all our territory to their peculiar institution

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! workingmen 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" -- Oh! think. and think that all these matters are connected with your vote in the coming Presidential election-that by your vote you may either say that this institution, which thus degrades humanity, shall be hemmed in to the South of stalk with unabashed front all over the great territories of the West. You shall say whethhave nothing to do with it. So say I. The er the laborer shall walk erect, a freeman, put-Constitution, you say, protects it in the States. ting his wages in his pocket, and spending them at his will, or whether, in the south, white or black, he shall be the mere creature of his owner, and in the north be reduced by the competition of unpaid labor to a condition, scarce-

Is not the issue a portentious one? Is it not one demanding reflection? Is it not one demanding vigorous action ? Oh! my fellowcountrymen, let not party names mislead you. will the European emigrant find a footing, when | 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 governAmerica by a soundAmerican spirwhen there shall be no more land in the West | it which will maintain the equality of man and the freedom of man. Be not humbugged either, by the cry of Democracy. There was a time when the Democracy of our country claimed to be, and I, at least, believed them to be, "eyes to the blind, and feet to the lame" -when I believed they were the friends of ing from the cities, westward-flowing from lieved that they strove to give to man the freest and fullest chance to develope himseif, and provide for the prosperity of his posterity .and thus keeping up wages? Now, let slave- But what is the so-called "Democracy" of tory, which now shuts us out from the South, day? I spura the Demogratic party of to-day. shut us out from the North, and we are pent A perfect storm of appiause, which did not like that of Europe. Oh! my fellow-citizens, cause it tramples and spits upon the graves of what would be the condition of the South the great men who organized it, and libels their then? There is there a servile race, tyranized great names. I spurn it, because, as I have

labor of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, or the great free North. We catch them when principles that led it on to victory. I spurn most blinded by a drift of hard froze sno it, because, instead of being the friend of la- through which they had to walk waist-deep. bor and the laboring man, it is attempting to They gathered their little forces togetherextend all over our country a system which he and his thirty-three men, and sheltered makes the child of a white woman descended themselves for the night. It was the 24th of from a slave, a slave, be he as white as white December. In the morning they made their can be-though his blood be Caucasian, and way back over the peak to get its shelter his spirit as free as that of Jefferson, or of against the wind. Their nules haddled to-Washington. I scorn the Democratic party gether as by instinct to keep themselves warm, because it has silenced its own leaders, or ex- and fell one after another, making the nucleus pelled them from its ranks, and placed itself of a snow bank. Their implements were lost. in charge of the disunion orators of the South. and such unexpected dangers and difficulties I seom it because it has in the Cabinet of its had encompassed them that dispair seemed to President, Jeff. Davis, a Disunionist from Mis- be overtaking the men. He railied their spirsissippi, and it has sent through the whole North, stumping in its cause, Senator Benjamin, of La., a Disunionist, Senator Toombs, of Georgia, a Disunionist-because its columns are led on by men who are pledged to dissolve | misled by his guide, deceived by one in whom the Union, and sacrifice the Constitution of my he trusted, with the hearts of his men curdling country. I scorn the so-called Democratic in their bosoms, and the dumb brutes that party of Pennsylvania especially, because, hav- | could not be inspired by his bravery, sinking ing silenced its former leaders, or expelled them from its bosom, it has taken those as its Blackstone; and by that decision of character. champions and its leaders, with whom I have that apparent indifference of the circumstanhad a life-long political battle.

Why, what is this Democracy? It puts me in mind of a knife which a French gentleman | Christmas halt. When they had sufficiently 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 kindhearted. "There," said he, "Mr. K., is one very good knife, vich I brought from France his poor men maddened with hunger and efwis me. I values him very much, both because I brought him from France wiz me, and because he met wiz some accidents, and I get him repaired, and he just as good as ever .-First, soon after I came to this country, I Napoleon for energy-the character of Jackbroke ze blade, and I take him to Mr. Schively, in Chestnut street, and he put in a new blade, just so good as ze old one; den, a good vile after dat, I broke ze handle accidently, duty, civil or military, in which he has not and I go to Mr. Schively again, but Mr. Schive- shown himself "up to the mark"-[long cony move away, and I go around in 2d street, to Mr. Richardson, and I get a new handle onso I have my same old knife just as good as new." [Laughter.] The Democratic party has got a new blade and a new handle, new principles and new leaders, but it is, they say,

the same old party, just as good as new. 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 partizan leader. God knows. I do not propose voluntarily to become your leader. I did not seek the position in which I stand. I was absent from my home, and by the various ones which my library furnishes, by which I test it. I have presented to you try, without division of party, without division of section, and I ask you to stand by them.

"Well," say some, "you are right in theory-you are right in doctrine; but the Union! the Union! save the Union!" Why the Union is in just about as much danger as the Rocky Mountains. (Laughter.) It would be quite as easy at this moment to dissolve the party. [Loud cheering.] We stand where the fathers of our country stood-we stand where the Whig party and the Democraic party agreed in standing, down till the present Administration. And there can be no dissolution of the Union for adhering to that

"But," say some, "you have taken up two tion-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. They stood it when General William Henry Harrison, of Ohio, ran with Granger, of New York. We stood it when Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, ran with John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina. It has been stood so often that there is no danger of dissolution on that

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. [Great applause.] "Old Hickory" himself lived upon acorns, and Fremont has tasted a little dog's meat-just as Caleb Cushing has, though Cushing did it by mistake. When on his Chinese mission, he was dinning with a Chinaman of rank, and according to the rules of Chinese etiquette, had to taste of every dish. One he tasted which pleased his palate exceedingly. Wishing to inquire what it was, and being unable to speak the language, said he, supposing it to be duck, "Quack, quack?" 'No, no," replied the Chinaman, very promptly, "bow, wow, wow !" [Shouts of laughter.] But when Col. Fremont went to the Indian council, and they set before him roast dog meat, he knew he had to show himself able to do anything and everything; so he went at it with as much alacrity as the hungriest Indian present. He says he did not like it much, but he was in the service of his country, and must not shrink; so he ate it.

Again, see the bearing of Colonel Fremont. ever by their masters, but held in bondage by shown you, it has proved recreant to the great | thousand feet above our level, they were al- for sight weeks, he was redically cured

its, and he spent that Christmas reading Black stone, to show them that he was not disconcerted and that he did not feel disheartened by danger. When cut off from all resources, around him, he calmly took up a volume of ces that surrounded him, he assured his men that their detention was after all but a mere rested 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 fects of the cold. He burried 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 son for firmness, for decision, for coolness-a man who has never been President, it is true, but who has never been called to perform any tinued, enthusiastic applause |-- a man born in the South, reared in the South, but has served his whole country-a man familiar with all history, and especially familiar with American history-the first enlightened man that traversed that region of Kansas-the man who gave not only to America but to the world the knowledge-the complete knowledge, I might say of the Rocky Mountains, their passes, their various scientific disclosures; he revealed them all and with wonderful rapidity: he man who gave freedom to California, and who represented that State with marked ability for a short time in the councils of the nation-the man [and mark it] whom the leaders of the Democratic party one year ago sought to make the candidate of that party far distant when I first heard that I had been for the Presidency. The proof is clear and nominated. My ready answer was, I cannot undoubted, that rather more than a year ago. accept-I cannot serve; and nothing but a Governor Floyd, of Virginia, and other distinsense of duty has brought me to the mind to guished Democrats sought to make Mr. Freserve. But I ask you, while you listen to me | mont the candidate of the Democratic party. to think-when you leave me to examine the He listened to them, and when he found that question which I have put before you, and to they would ask him to approve of the repeal look to the authorities. If I have made a mis- of the Missouri Compromise line, he said which I have studied-by the authority which he owed to the Democratic party all the polit-I bring here, [Benton's Thirty Years View,] | ical preferment he had ever had; that he had no political aspirations; but were the Presidency of the United States twenty times that the doctrines of the great fathers of the coun- Presidency, he never would consent to see slavery extend by the abolition or abrogation of the Missouri Compromise line. [Great applause.] He is a man fit for any and for every emergency; and a man behind whom in the Vice-Presidential chair, will stand one of the youngest and ablest jurists of New Jersey a man who has distinguished himself upon the bench as a lawyer and a chancellor, and who Rocky Mountains, as it would be to dissolve has rendered himself eminent in the councils this Union. Our party is the Constitutional of the nation-a safe man-a cautious man-a firm man. They are both the friends of freedom; and I ask you, let your party predilection hitherto be what they may, to unite with one common consent and vote for your own common doctrines-vote for the doctrines of Washington, and Jefferson, and Polk, and Harrison, and Taylor-vote for the freedom of the North-for the entranchisement of lacandidates from the North-two from one sec- bor and the preservation of its freedom-vote for men, as men-vote for Fremont and Dayton, and leave other issues to take care of themselves hereafter. Americans cannot "govern America" until we have a free America to be governed. Rapturous applause, which

continued for some time. FALL FASILONS .- 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 .-Wide striped fancy silks are yet held in high estimation, though they are allowed to drag low on the form divine .- Phila. Sun.

CALIFORNIA .- The Vigilance Committee has finally disbanded. Highway robberies are committed every day, and it is believed that there are organized bands of these desperadoes, who render it unsafe for persons to travel singly .-The indian difficulties continue on the frontiers, and frequent skirmishes occur. Petitions are in circulation requesting Herbert not to make California his residence and asking Congress to expel him.

MINNISOTA .- Late advices from St. Paul, Minnisota, state that hostilities were threatened between the Sioux and Chippewa Indians. The latter recently massacred eight women and two men of the Sioux, whilst engaged in a corn field. Shocking barbarities are said to be committed.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills are a certnin ure 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 eruption, he tried a great number of reputed remedies, but he was not benefitted by the same indeed, it became doubtful to his friends, whether in that terrible expedition which he under- he would ever overcome this disfigurement. At took at his own expense, to explore the length he tried Holloway's Ointment and Pills, and

Raftsman's Fournal. 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

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

Union District Ticket-JAMES S. MYERS, of Venango County. JOHN BROOKS, of Elk County

Union County Ticket. Prothonotary, THOMAS ROSS, of Pike Township Associate Judges, ARTHUR BELL, of Bell Township. Register and Recorder.

JOHN ADAMS, of Beggs Township. Commissioner, WILLIAM W. CATHCART, of Pike tp PETER LAMM, of Girard Township. Auditor, WILLIAM HOOVER, of Bradford 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. It contains many facts that are valuable, and shows the position of the Democratic party, at different periods of time, on the great question which now absorbs public attention .-Judge Kelley was heretofore a member of the Democratic party, but as the present party holding that name has lost sight of the great principles of liberty, he now opposes it. We trust every one will read the speech.

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. By a reference to the the welfare of the people, the perpetuation of posed of some of the best and most reliable men in our county. The business capacity and necessary qualification of the several individuals who constituie it, are undoubted. The candidates were selected with a view to qualification and capacity, from among the people themselves, and will compare favorably with any ticket that has ever been presented to the citizens of Clearfield. We believe they are generally well known throughout the connty as competent and honest men, and if elected, will fill the respective stations for which they are named with honor to themselves as his voice was frequently drowned by the rocifwell as to the county. We would, therefore, arge every voter to go to the polls and deposit his ballot for the Union County ticket. We are firmly of opinion, that if the proper exertions are used, we can defeat the Locofoco ticket at the October election. Turn out, then, freemen of Clearfield county, go to work energetically, stick to it, and you will come out of the contest victorious.

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 Buchanau party, for they are franked by Locotoco members of Congress, in which the most violent assaults are made on the Union State Ticket. The object is to create a split on our State ticket, and thereby enable the Democrats to elect theirs. The Democratic leaders are well aware that if they are defeated at the October election, that Buchanan will be overwhelming routed in November, and are, therefore, leaving no means untried to carry this State. The movement thusiasm as prevailed on this occasion. It of Levin in Philadelphia, a few weeks since, was emphatically a meeting of the People, and was evidently a part of the scheme, but the Fillmore men denounced him and passed res- ball that is rapidly overriding Locofocoism, is olutions pledging their undivided support to in full motion, and the Democratic leaders the Union State Ticket. One thing is certain, look "blue" whenever they witness these pulwe think, that if those who are mere politicians, will sell themselves, we are confident that the masses-the honest People-cannot be sold. We cantion all against such trickery, for doubtless the game will be attempted in every county where there is a prospect of creating a diversion in favor of the Democratic State ticket. It was boasted in this county, a few days since, by a leading Democrat, that they had 'a game' up now that would beat us, thus "glorying in their shame!"

Democratic meeting at Coudersport, Potter county, on the 16th, announced as a rallying ery, "Buchanan, Breckinridge, and Free Kansas!" Rather too late to deceive the people, who know the grievous wrongs which have been perpetrated to make it Slave Kansas.

The friends of Fremont in Maryland have agreed upon an electorat ticket which will be published in a few days. Fremont electoral tickets have been, or will be formed in Vir- as they deserve. The questions before the Rocky Mountains. His guide had misled him these medecines quickly produced a beneficial ginia, Kentucky, Missouri and Delaware.and on one of the highest peaks, thirteen change, by continuing these excellent medecines Here are at least five Southern States in which various parties clearly shown, and the merits, the spirit of liberty is glowing.

THE UNION AND THE CONSTITUTION

ANOTHER IMMERSE 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. It was one of the largest political gatherings ever held in he county-not less than from 1000 to 1500 persons being in attendance. Over 1000 persons were at one time counted on the ground. Two poles of about 156 feet in length, the finest we have ever seen, were raised in the forenoon, and a magnificent Fremont and Dayton flag, 221 by 31 feet, suspended. The meeting was called to order at about 2 o'clock, and or. ganized by selecting the following officers: President.

Hon. JAMES FERGUSON, Penn Tp. Vice Presidents, 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. Catheart, Jordan township, John S. Williams, Knox township, M. J. Porter, Brady township, M. A. Frank, Clearfield boro. 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 Way, Pike township, John Potter, Brady township, E. King, Lawrence township, Secretaries.

S. B. Row, Clearfield. Ed. Montelius, Curwensville. D. S. Moore, Lumber City, Wm. A. Bloom, Pike township, E. S. Dundy, Clearfield, S. C. Patchin, Beccaria, Z. McNaul, 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. He was listened to with marked attention, and when about to finish, was strongly urged to proceed. He, however, in a short time gave way to

B. G. Nonze, 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 our free institutions, the maintainance of the compromises of the Constitution, and the permanency of the Union. He is one of the best stump orators in the country, and his speech was received with unbounded admiration and great applanse.

Amos Myers, Esq., of Clarion, was next introduced. In the course of his remarks, he exposed the duplicity, unmasked the hypocricy, and held up the inconsistency of the present leaders of the Sham Democracy, in a light that was irresistibly conclusive. His speech was humorous as well as argumentative, and erous cheering of the multitude.

After Mr. Myers had concluded, the meeting adjourned till 7 o'clock. A procession was then formed, numbering several hundred, and headed by a band of superior martial music, marched through the streets. We never witnessed a more enthusiastic and respectable gathering anywhere.

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. His speech was received with high admiration and frequent applause. Cravs Jerrages was then called upon, and

delivered one of his usual truthful, logical and powerful speeches. Amos Myers, Esq., was again called out, and entertained the audience with one of his happiest efforts, after which the meeting adjourned with deafening cheers. The number present at the meeting exceeded our expectations, and we have seldom witnessed as much good feeling, harmony and enaugurs well for the success of our cause. The sations of popular feeling. Defeat stares them in the face, and they fear that their days of political prosperity are nearly numbered-that on the 14th day of October they will be laid

MEETING IN CLEARFIELD BOROUGH.

of resurrection will fail to reach them.

so deep beneath the political sod that the hand

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 DEATH-BED REPENTANCE .- Posters calling a 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. Lieut. Gov. Roberts, of Kansas, B. G. Noble, Esq., of Wiscon. sin, and Capt. W. W. Wise, of Brookville, addressed the people on the all-absorbing issue involved in the coming elections. We are sorry that our limited space prevents us from giving such extended notice of their speeches claims and qualifications of the candidates