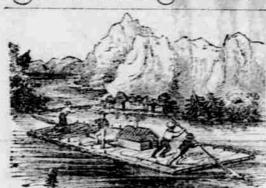
Buchanan!

## Raftsman's Journal.



S. B. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., OCT. 6, 1858.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT. JOHN M. READ, of Philadelphia City. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, WILLIAM E. FRAZER, of Fayette Co. FOR CONGRESS.

CHAPIN HALL, of Warren County.

## TO THE POLLS EARLY

Let every friend of the People's Ticket who is anxious to procure its success, and the defeat of the Lecompton-Free-trade Democrazy, go early to the election, see that the tickets are accessible to all who wish to vote, and remain upon the ground to guard against frand by those who have heretofore proven that they are sufficiently unscrupulous to resort to means the most dishonorable to procure success. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty !"

A SECOND "KANE LETTER" FRAUD.

That the politics of our country have become shamefully corrupt, is a truism that no one familiar with our history for the last few years will attempt to dispute. Forgery, fraud, and deception have become the ordinary incidents of a political canvass, and there is scarce a crime on the catalogue at which the Deringers, M'Mullins and Carsons, with their horde of ballot-box stuffers, would pause, were its perpetration necessary to accomplish the success of their pie-bald party. But infamous as they have become, and vile as have been their frauds upon the people heretofore, we were not prepared for their repetition in a canvass for the high and responsible position of Justice of the Supreme Court of the State.

The Locotoco papers are publishing what purports to be a letter of Hon. John M. Read, the People's candidate for Supreme Judge, alleged to have been written to Geo. M. Dallas approving his vote for the Tariff of 1846. Secret circulars, containing this letter have been sent to the leading iron masters in various parts of the State. On an investigation by Mr. Henry C. Carey, who examined the files of the Pennsylvanian, the facts appear to be as follows:

"On Tuesday, 28th of July, 1846, Mr. Dallas, as Vice President, gave his casting vote in favor of the tariff of that year. On Wednesday, the 29th, a letter was written by Athanasins Ford, signed by him and a number of democratic citizens, to Mr. Dallas, approving his vote of the preceding day ; to which Mr. Dallas replied, in a letter dated (Saturday) August 1st; which correspondence was published in the Pennsylvanian of Wednesday, August 5th. Amongst the signatures to the letter of the 29th of July, the name of John M. Read does not appear, but there is the name of John F. Read, a respectable democratic citizen, who then resided in Chester street in North Mulberry Ward, but who now resides at No. 230 Madison street, and who approved the conduct of Mr. Dallas in giving his casting vote for the tariff of 1846," In addition to these facts, the North American is "authorized by John M. Read to say that he was not in the city of Philadelphia when the letter of the the 1st of Angust, were written, and that he never saw the original of the letter of the 29th of July, nor did he ever sign it, nor authorize anybody to sign it for him."

This nefarious and contemptible scheme to deceive the people of Pennsylvania as to the opinions of Mr. Read upon the question of Protection to domestic labor, is only a second or tittle, with regard to Kansas? edition of the celebrated "Kane letter" fraud, by which the people of this State were made to believe that James K. Polk was a "better Tariff man than Henry Clay." Truly the star of Locofocoism must be on the wane, when it is compelled to resort to the repetition of fraud so bold, palpable, and infamous.

We speak by authority when we say that Mr. Read is in favor of Protection to American Industry, and fully endorses the platform of the convention by which he was nominated, one of the articles of which is as follows:

"That the revenue necessary for a judicious and economical administration of the Government, should be raised by the imposition of them, such discriminating protection should be given as will secure the rights of free labor and American Industry.'

Here then is Mr. Read's position distinctly and emphatically enunciated, and it is upon this platform that he is to be elected. Let no friend of Protection to Home Labor, be deceived into the support of William A. Porter, whose whole history, antecedents, principles, sentiments, and conduct pledge him to the doctrine of absolute free trade, and the support of the Government by direct taxation!

"But it is in regard to the course of our Representative, in his future action, when Kansas or any other new state applies for admission that we are now to consider his qualifications, and not to what he has done in the past." -Clearfield Republican.

Yes, you had better ignore it-"the past" tells a bad tale. But how are you to windge of the future" if not "by the past ?" What security have you that Gillis will not in "his future action" be governed by the same (solid) motives that have controlled him in "the past ?" He has deceived you once, and could he be elected, would do it again.

LOOK OUT FOR LYING CIRCULARS AND HANDBILLS. Locofocoism is unscrugate means to defeat our ticket.

AN OPEN CONFESSION.

"Some men who have heretofore consistently advocated democratic principles, and who still profess to have an abiding faith in the doctrines of the party, as embodied in the Cincinnati platform, seem to hesitate between voting for James L. Gillis, and either not voting at all or voting for Mr. Hall his opponent."-Clearfield Republican.

Our astute friend of the Republican seems at length to have got his eyes open to the fact that a large number of "consistent democrats" in this region, have repudiated James Lecompton Gillis, and intend to vote for Chapin Hall. He has been a long time finding it ont-we congratulate him on the discovery. He gives them a word of good advice-to wit:

"Now to such we would say, that if they will for a moment fairly contrast the position of the two candidates, their hesitation must vanish at once; that is if they really still believe in the doctrines of the Cincinnati plat-

No doubt of it whatever. No "consistent democrat," who really believes in the "doctrines of the Cincinnati Platform," could "hesitate" a moment, for in making the "contrast," he will find Mr. Gillis firmly planted on a platform which is its very antipodes-advocating a doctrine that is utterly monstrous and obnoxious to every freeman-the right of an Administration to force upon a protesting people a pro-slavery constitution. Nor will the argument of the editor of the Republican, that Gillis is "now" in favor of admitting Kansas "whenever she applies," impose upon any "consistent democrat" who has brains enough to read the English language, or the "English Bill." which Mr. Gillis supported and for which he voted. That Bill contains a provision requiring Kansas, in the event of her refor admission till she shall have upwards of ninety three thousand inhabitants, and surely Gillis, having sustained this provision, cannot take the position that he will vote for her admission "whenever she applies," without be-

ing as false and treacherous to that, as he has

been to the "Cincinnati Platform." This English Bill was a Northern Democratic expedient, and would have been opposed by every Southern Locofoco had it not been for the provision that Kansas, after rejecting Lecompton, should not come in as a free State, but stay out until she should have nearly a hundred thousand inhabitants. They knew perfectly well that under it the Lecompton matters .- Jefferson Star. constitution would be crushed out, but they thought and proclaimed that, during the time which must elapse before she should have the required population for admission, the people of the South would have every facility for establishing themselves with their slaves within her fimits, whilst they could drive the "Northern vagabonds" off to newer regions, so that after all they would bring her in as a Slave State. Without the restrictive clause, the Southern Democrats in Congress would never have voted for the bill; and when they did ote for it, they fully relied upon the faith and truth of the Northern Democrats who also voted for it, for the strict observance and faithful performance of the stipulation.

And now we are asked to believe that James L. Gillis, one of the very men who assisted in getting up this bill, and who supported it throughout, will abandon the restriction and trample it under foot. That in shameful violation of his own pledges,-in base contempt of the obligatory force of his own measure,in utter disregard of every principle of honorhe will refuse to recognise the restriction as involving any binding obligation whatever! Who would vote for such a pitiful changling, who will take to-morrow a position directly opposite to that which he takes to-day? Will any sensible man allow himself to be cheated duped, swindled and humbugged into support-29th of July, and the answer of Mr. Dallas of ing a man who has already betrayed the principle upon which he was elected, and who, to fulfil the promises he now makes, must turn traitor to those who relied upon his truth and honor? Or rather, we might ask, is there any man silly enough to believe that James L. Gillis, if elected, will alter his course one jot

LOOK OUT FOR LIES!

The chances of James L. Gillis must be poor, indeed, when his friends have to resort to such desperate expedients as are now used in this county. We hear that they are endeavoring to injure Mr. Hall by circulating a report that he was in some way connected with the M'Kean County Bank .-This is a LIE-a base, contemptible, wilful lie and we would not be surprised to hear of other charges equally unfounded, being made between now and the election. As some of the friends of Mr. Gillis seem to be so well posted in regard to Banking matters, perhaps duties upon foreign imports, and in laying they can explain a certain operation of his with \$4,000 of Russell & Major's paper.

TURN OUT!

No man who has at heart the prosperity of his country, will neglect or refuse to turn out and vote at the election on next Tuesday The friends of the People's Ticket have every encouragement to be vigilant and active. The prospects of success were never brighter, and if we be but true to ourselves, the election will not fail to result in the entire overthrow of Lecompton-Locofocoism, and the merited rebuke of the present weak, extravagant and corrupt Administration. Go to the polls-vote garly-and see that you have the right tickets -REED, FRAZER, HALL, FRANK and IRWIN.

We see it asserted that the friends of the Administration had raised a large sum of money for the purpose of carrying the doubtful Congressional Districts in Pennsylvania. ing every township it the district. We wonder whether any part of it is being used in this district to carry the election of James Lecompton Gillis.

JEFFERSON AND CLARION O. K. !- We have authentic news from Jefferson and Clarion counties, that the Anti-Lecompton Democrats are to a man supporting CHAPIN HALL, and that his election is CERTAIN! Let our friends pulous and will not he sitate to resort to despe- rally to the polls, and swell the majority a- 1856, that they were in favor of popular covergainst Gillis and Lecompton!

GILLIS AND FREE TRADE.

prostrate condition, it may be well to show the cause of it. The history of the country proves that an approach to Free Trade has always reduced the country to bankruptcy. All intelligent persons are acquainted with this fact. How do the parties stand towards this question at present? The Gillis Couvention in Brookville, on the 20th of Aug. endorsed the Cincinnati platform, which speaks

Resolved. The time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free seas, and a progressive free trade throughout the world, and by solemn manifestation to place their moral influence at the side of their successful example."

The People's Convention which met in Harrisburg, and nominated Hon. John M. Read for Supreme Judge, and Mr. Frazer, for Canal Commissioner, passed the following resolution

on this subject : "Resolved, That the revenue necessary for indicious and economical Administration of the Government, should be raised by imposition of duties upon foreign imports, and in laying them, such discriminating protection should be given as will secure the rights of free labor and American Industry."

The People's Convention that nominated Chapin Hall, in Brookville, on the 25th Aug., passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the true interests of the nion, and especially Pennsylvania, require a tariff for revenue, imposing such duties as will afford just and ample protection to home labor and relieve us from the financial embarassments brought on by the ruinous policy of the present Administration."

It will be observed by the foregoing that Judge Gillis stands pledged for "progressive jection of the Lecompton constitution, to wait | Free Trade," and, as a consequence, direct taxation. Suppose the country is forced into Free Trade, how will the expenses of the Government be raised? By direct taxation. This is in accordance with the Gillis platform.

Mr. Hall stands pledged in favor of a judicious protective tariff-one that will protect the free labor of his country from competition with pauper labor in Europe. Which do you prefer? The country was brought to bankruptcy in 1841, by the approximating free trade rates of the act of 1833. The protective tariff of 1842 brought prosperity to the country. The recenne tariff of 1846 has brought upon us our present general distress in money

## THE MUD-SILL SPEECH.

Below is a portion of the famous "mud-sill" speech of Senator Hammond, of South Carolina. Hammond's object is to degrade northern free white labor and reduce it to a level with the negro slave labor of the south, and every Lecompton Free-Trade Congressman all matters of national policy :

are vigor, docility, fidelity. Such a class you must have, or you would not have that other class which leads to progress, refinement and civilization. It constitutes the very MUD-SILLS of society and of political government; and you might as well attempt to build a house in the air, as to build either the one or the other. except on the MUD-SILLS. Fortunately for the South, she found a race adapted to that purpose to her hand. We use them for the purpose, and call them slaves. .

The man who lives by daily labor, and who has to put out his labor in the market and take the best he can get for it, in short, your whole class of manual laborers and operatives at the North are SLAVES. The difference between us is that our slaves are hired for life, and well compensated; while your slaves are hired by the day, not cared for, and scantily compen . . Our slaves are black, of anothsated. er and inferior race. . . Your stares are white, of your own race : you are brothers of one blood 22

What workingman can read this insulting veins? And how can any man thus stigmatized by one of the democratic leaders, vote with a party of which he is one of the expo-

"James L. Gillis is now in favor of admitting Kansas into the Union whenever she applies.'

-Clearfield Republican.

Astonishing magnanimity! After having done everything to prevent her admission as a free State-after having attempted to bribe her into the acceptance of the Lecompton Constitution by an appropriation of lands-to force it upon her by preventing her admission without it until she obtains a population of over 93,000-after having exhausted every means that Locofoco ingenuity could devise to make her a slave State, and finding it impossible, "now" the magnanimous Gillis is in favor of admitting her "whenever she applies!" "now," when defeat is staring him in the face, he is ready to stultify himself-to swallow any pill, however bitter-to give the lie to all his former acts-and exclaims "don't whip me this time and I'll never be a bad boy again !" Was there ever such a picture of abject meanness-such a pitiful begging for place?

ALAS POOR BIGLER !- His excellency, Senator Bigler is actively at work making speeches for his "right bower," Gillis, who can't do travel, and wishes, we have no doubt, for once, that he was engaged in a more respectable business. His speeches are said to be stale and insipid, as usual, being however very convencing-that the Senator himself is, as Sam Weller says, a "veak wessel"-Lecomptonism a humbug-and Gillis "a lick'd community." We hope he will succeed in reach-

REMEMBER !- If you want to adequately protect American Industry, vote for Chapin Hall.

REMEMBER !- If you desire to show your disapprobation of the corruption and extravagance of the National Administration, vote for Chapin Hall. REMEMBER !- If you want to rebuke the two James'-Buchanan and Gillis-for violating their

eignty and "Free Kansas," vote for Chapin Hall.

REMEMBER !- Every vote given to Gillis, the | BUCHANAN, still anxions to maintain friendly | be tolerated by his Administration who did not Now that our country is in a financially Lecompton candidate for Congress, endorses Free relations with his Administration; but I was Trade and Ruin!

REMEMBER !- Every vote given him endorses the reckless extravagance and corruption of the present Administration

REMEMBER !- Every vote east for Gillis, will be considered as approving the Kansas policy of Mr.

GILLIS AT HOME.

The Ledger, the Democratic paper in Warren, publishes a letter from "a life-long Democrat, one who always stands up for principle. whatever the sacrifice," dated Ridgway, Sept. 7th, 1858, from which we take the following:

"The question is now fairly before the people of this Congressional district. Shall the Lecompton policy of the Administration be endorsed-shall all the villainies enacted by Congress at its last session relative to Kansas had proved myself ungrateful to James Bube sustained by the people? If we send back CHXNAN by refusing to follow him in his bethe same tools to Congress for Mr. Buchanan to use, what assurance have we that he will not commit some grosser wrong, even than that inflicted upon the unoffending citizens of Kansas last Winter? If we do so, the Administration can say, and with truth, that its course is sustained; and if it is upheld in this iniquity it will be fair to presume that the Chief Ma. gistrate cannot prostitute his office so low that he will not be sustained by the people. We have now before us for approval or rejection, as the Lecompton candidate for Congress, J. L. Gillis, who was carried into office in 1856 on the same principle of Popular Sovereignty that carried Mr Buchanan into the Presidential chair. Mr. Gillis made the strongest professions of attachment to this principle while before the people asking for their votes; but no sooner had he got sningly in his seat, than he commenced voting against the principle that placed him there, and he continued to down the regular organization of the Demovote in direct opposition to the wishes of his constituents to the end. This man is now again asking our votes :-- he is using every effort to secure his re-election. To this end he is again making pledges to the people, only to be again violated should be succeed. To effect this end the Administration is prostituting its immense patronage, and money is to be poured out like water. The illustrious Bigler, although .. wincing under Southern thunder," and at this time "a little weak at the knees" is engaged in illuminating the district with tervid outgushings of-onion seeds! The heavens and earth are to be moved to save his carcuss from political destruction-but all to no purpose, he is a doomed man. Gillis has no strength with the people-be only relies upon the machinery of party to save him. What claim has he upon party? If a habitual bolter of party nominations has claims upon the party, then he has, but not otherwise. He never yet yielded a hearty support to a Congressional nomince of the party; but has always, with one exception, either bolted outright, or given the nominee the "cold shoulder." In 1856 he gave the nomince his nearly support, but I defy any man to point to another instance of similar devotion to his country. He has nothing to lean upon in this contest but the arm of government. He has no claim upon the people, nor the party. He will find a terrible falling off in this county, which will unite with the balance that may be elected will act with Hammond in of the district to roll up a majority against

him. "On the other hand, the Republicans have life-that is, a class requiring but a low order a candidate. With this pemination, under orof intellect, and but little skill. Its requisites dinary circumstance the true Democracy would the least. Mr. Hall is a man who unlike his | ingly I spoke as I did. opponent, has not been living all his life for public office, but now appears for the first time before the public. He is emphatically one of business eareer, has acquired a reputation for integrity and financial sagacity, of which he may well feel proud-be is an energetic, untiring man, and has reached the position which he now occupies without the aid of friends or fortune, but by his own indomitable energy.

> After stating that Mr. Hall voted against ges and urging that Mr. Hall's native energy is a sure guaranty that his pledges will be redeemed. The writer continues:

"Aside from this, it will have a salutary influence upon the Democratic party, as well as language and not feel his blood boil in his a lesson for all time to come, to those in power, that they must not desert the principles upon which they are elected, and command the people to follow them. The anti-Lecompton forces of this county will rally around the standard of Popular Sovereignty under the lead of Mr. Hall, in a manner that will astonish the minions of power, and teach them to respect the bolters.

COL. FORNEY'S ADDRESS.

Col. Forney publishes in the Press of the 30th Sept., an address in vindication of the principles of popular sovereignty, and in reply to the assaults of the Lecompton organs. It of December. is very lengthy, occupying eight columns of his paper. He shows how strong Mr. Buchanan was committed to Popular Sovereignty, as well as himself and the leaders of the party generally; bow he had given his hearty and disinterested support to the Administration, until Mr. Buchanan turned his back upon those covenants and obligations; and that he had submitted the opening address of the Press, when about commencing that paper, to the Administration itself, allowing then to make its expressions of devotion to the President even stronger than he had originally written them : that, in order to stand disinterested and independent, not a dollar of the money with which the Press was established, came from the Administration, and that, "as the drama in Kansas began to unfold itself, the Democratic pait for himself. The distinguished Senator pers regarded him as speaking from the chair.' finds that for a man who is "weak at the Col. Forney then goes on to give his reasons knees," he has an exceedingly hard road to for making his Tarrytown speech, as follows:--

I will now come down to the causes which led me to deliver the speech which has elicited such unlicensed abuse from the paid organs of the Administration, to which organs I will. in t e proper place, pay my respects. After Mr. Buchanan had determined to make his Kansas policy a test with the democratic parcelebrated speech in the Senate, and when the fact had become notorious that the moving cause of the surrender of the principle to which we stood committed in 1856 was the threat of secession coming from certain politicians in three or four Southern States, (not the people of these States, but the politicians and managers,) the most unexampled proscription was resorted to for the purpose of intimidating those who agreed with Judge Douglas, and Governor Wise, and Governor WALKER, and to compel them to take sides pledges made to the people of Pennsylvania in with the Administration in its unexpected metamorphosis.

I returned, after my interview with Mr.

soon convinced that unless I debased my manhood, and recalled all that I had said in favor of the Cincinnati platform and the doctrine of popular sovereignity, I would be called upon to bear the brunt of a violent collision. And from that day, from January, 1858, up to Septed by the organs of the Administration against the journal of which I am the owner and the editor, and the gentlemen with whom I am proud to co-oporate in this great cause. fice, and who still dared to sympathise with me, in my struggle for principle, was ejected from place. I was denounced, not under the pay of the Black Republicans; and, to cap the climax, the same Administration organs were kind enough to allege that I trayal of Democratic principles. Appeals were made to postmasters throughout the country to attack me in my business, and to leave no effort untried to cripple my enter prise. In a word, there was an ingenuity of proscription, a fertility of falsehood, a recklessness of persecution, which induced me more than once to inquire in the language of Gov. Walker, whether indeed "we were living in the last year of American Independence, or the first year of the American monarchy? I saw the basest wretches, men who had never been recognised by the Democratic party in this State, and who in 1856 had scarcely an opinion to avow, ready to go for FREMONT or FILLMORE-I saw these men not only clothed with the power of the Federal Administration, but authorized to speak in denunciation of men who had created it. I saw the money of the Federal Government expended to break cratic party whenever and wherever that organization was not committed to the scandaous Kansas policy of that Administration. I saw Senators turned into speculators in order to induce them to desert their written and spoken premises to the people; I saw Representatives purchased to betray their constituents, as a Southern slaveholder purchases his slaves: I saw newspapers openly and actively engaged with me on the side of conscience and the Constitution, threatened or bought into silence or acquiescence; I witnessed an era of official despotism, and an organization of official insolence, such as, had it taken place under an opposition Administration, and against the Democratic party, would have hurled that Opposition into perpetual obscurity. It was in vain that patriotic Democrats in all parts of the Union, North and South East and West, held up their hands in terror at this abandoned spectacle. It was in vain that Wise, of Virginia, protested, that Doc-GLAS protested, that PACKER protested, that BANCROFT protested, that RYERSON protested. that Knox protested, that the nearest and dearest triends of Mr. Buchanan protestedthe crusade went on. I saw the Democratic party of Illinois, standing nuder the flag which marshalled us in the great victory two years ago, traduced as traitors to that flag ; I saw STEPREN A. DOUGLAS leading the regular organization of the party to a daily conflict with the avowed enemies of that party, and yet attacked front and rear by the Administration; I saw Hickman contending against the to do the mean duties, to perform the drudgery of nominated Chapin Hall, Esq., of your town as mercenary hosts of office in his district, Hask in struggling against the custom-house in his. MONTGOMERY with the regular nomination at his back opposed by the officials in his, and have no candidate of our own in the field, it is John G. Davis upholding popular sovereignwell to examine his antecedents, and thus ty in his, against a frantic horde of mercenajudge whether he would not be preferable to ries; and it seemed to me that silence on my the Lecompton man, and of two evils choose part would be grievous cowardice. Accord

So much for the causes which induced me to pronounce my Tarrytown speech; and now for the accusations which have been called forth the people, and during a long and successful against that speech by the hirelings of the Administration. The first to which I shall call attention is that of the Washington Union. which, in its issue of September 7th, uses the following language :

"Our purpose, however, was not to censure this statement for the want of honor implied in making it, but to denounce it, as we now do most emphatically, for its unmitigated and to-Buchanan because he had no faith in his pled. | tal destitution of all honesty and truth. No such conversation took place, nor any conversation at all, between those parties on that subect. Mr. Forney never had the courage to address Mr. Buchanan in that strain, and be certainly had not the impudence to offer his advice to the man of whose personal character he had been the habitual traducer for months before Lecompton or anti-Lecompton was

thought of. "No such conversation," says the Union, took place, nor any conversation at all, tetween those parlies on the subject."

To these general words I beg to reply by dates and facts. I visited Washington early in December of 1857, and had an interview of some three hours with Mr. Buchanan on the first day of the meeting of Congress at its late session. That such an interview took place is proved by the fact that it was announced in the New York Hereld and New York Tribune, shortly after it occurred, and in Tue PRESS on the 14th

Not only did the conversation as detailed, take place, but, as the many friends to whom I related it after I left the Presidential mansion will remember, many other things were omitted in the statement which I gave at Tarrytown. Among others, the President said to me "If you and Walker and Douglas will unite in support of my Kansas policy the people of Kansas will vote at the election which is to come off on the 21st December;" [that election, it wilbe remembered having been called under the auspices of the minority Legislature for the purpose of putting through the Lecompton Constitution, and was held under circumstances of fraud and infamy which will not soon be forgotten.] He said further, "I know that you have the strong side of this question. I know that you can carry off the people, but I appeal to you to stand with me, because, if I do not adhere to my new policy, Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi will probably secede from the Union." It is probable that the memory of Mr. Bechanan will be stimulated when he reads these sentences. As for the Washington Union, whether it speaks for him or not, in the above extract, I am unable to say. If it does, the memory of the President is most defective.

As to my offering advice to Mr. Buchanan. I have only to remark : while Mr. WENDELL. of the Washington Union, was unknown in the political world, and while the editors of that same paper were coining calumnies against the President, my advice and counsel to him was not only gladly and kindly received, but earn-traps of the great metropolis, and also smuse traps of the great metropolis, and also smuse traps of the great metropolis. ty; after Judge Douglas had spoken his first not only gladly and kindly received, but ea:ntimes when he was not President, as I did after his election and his installation.

Another fact in connection with this interview with the President I may mention, and it is this: that one or two days after it transpired, I returned to Philadelphia, and whilst sitting in my office in Chestnut street, was visited by an old friend from Southern New York, whom I had met in Washington, and who called on me to say that he had been desired by the President to stop over and see me. and to assure me that he [the President] intended to make bis Kansas policy a test upon the Democratic party, and that no man would

approve and support this policy.

The Union goes on to say, speaking of the report of the Cabinet meeting

"The story he tells of the Cabinet meeting is, like the account of his own conversatio wholly fabulous. We venture to assert that Mr. Walker never authorized any one to say tember, when I spoke at Tarrytown, there was | that he insulted the President and Cabinet by no calumny too vile to be coined and circula- expressing a suspicion that they would behave treacherously.

This is a somewhat unfortunate denial, ap-

pearing, as it does, in the Washington Union, inasmuch as the report of that conversation be-Every friend who had been appointed to of- tween Robert J. WALKER and the Cabinet was communicated by one of the editors of the Washington Union, on more than one occasion, when there was no confidence imposed, and at the time only as false to my party, not only as talse to that editor was the known public and active adthe issues of 1856, but I was declared "to be versary of the Kansas policy of the Administra-The name of that editor is Col. SIMEON M. Johnson. I believe that he is now attached to the Washington Union. It he denies the statement here made, I shall be compelled to make it good by furnishing the name or names of respectable witnesses, who were present when he described this celebrated interview between Governor WALKER and the Cabinet, and President Buchanan; and thus, without calling upon Governor WALKER, or the President, or the Cabinet, I beg to rest this part of my statement upon the distinguished authority of the editor of the Washington Union himself.

Mr. Forney then alludes to the attacks of The New York Herald upon him, applying terms to the editor of that paper far from complimentary. He next quoted from several articles that had appeared in The Herald during the Presidential campaign, saying that Mr. Buchanan once said to him with much excitement, "Why am I so traduced and "pursued by this infamous knave? Have I no friends who will visit New-York and punish him as he deserves? His ears should "be taken off in the public streets." Subsequent to the election when he [Forney] had published a caustic article about Mr. Bennett, Mr. Buchanan regretted the publication, saying, "I desire that Mr. Bennett "shall support my administration." Mr. Forney then reviews the political condition of the Union, claiming that all the Democratic victories at the North have been anti-Lecompton, and concludes by predicting the complete overthrow of the President's rule in the coming election in this State.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.-The undersigned takes this method to announce to the citizens of Clearfield and the surrounding ountry, that he has opened a Barber Shop, on Market street, in Shaw's new row where he is pre-pared to accommodate all who may give him a eall, and hopes to receive a liberal patronage.
Oct. 6, 1858. JEREMIAH NORRIS.

N D I A N A S E M I N A R Y .
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
J. WILLIS WESTLAKE, A. B. | PRINCIPALS

R. T. CORNWELL. The first session of this Institution will commence on Monday. November 1st, 1858, and continue 22 N. B. Special attention will be given to the training of Teachers. For particulars, send for a circular. Address either of the Principals, Indiana, Indiana co., Pa.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE .- The operty of John Antes. eventy-five acres. Fifty of which are cleared, is offered for sale upon reasonable terms. This farm s beautifully situated, two and a half miles from Clearfield boro', and one-fourth of a mile from the Pike leading from Clearfield to Curwensville. It has upon it a good house, a large spring-house with fresh water constantly flowing through it. It also, has erected thereon, a good log stable, an out oven, and other out-houses, necessary for a country residence. There is upon said farm, a bank containing the best quality of bituminous coal. Also an orchard of choice fruit, consisting of apples, peaches pears, plums, &c., and other requisites for a good home, too numerous to mention Now is your chance to purchase a home, for you and your children, that in your declining years. you may sit down by your own penceful fire-side, and enjoy all the comferts of old age. WM. M. MCCLLOUGH. Sr. Oct. 6, 1858.

A LARGE STOCK OF NEW GOODS, at the corner store, Curwensville,

COFFEE, and Molasses, by the Bag and Barrel for sale at the store of for sale at the store of 6.738. WM. IRVIN, Curwensville.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT of Ladies' Dress Goods. comprising English and French Merinos, Coburgs, figured and plain Delaines, Delaine Robes, Saxony Plaids, Lama Cloth, Poil de Chevre, Silks, Saxony Plaids, Lama Cheap at the corner, by &c., &c., for sale cheap at the corner, by WM, IRVIN.

READY-MADE CLOTHING, Boots and Shoes, a full assortment, at the corner store of

PANISH Sole Leather, for sale at the corner store. Hides taken at the highest price, ctober 6. WM. IRVIN

BAR AND HOOP IRON, small round iron for stove rods, &c., for sale at the store of WM. IRVIN

ADJES' FURS, a few set of French Sables, at the store of WM. IRVIN

LATEST STYLE of Fall and Winter Bonnets, at the corner store of WM. IRTIN.

MBROTYPES FOR 50 CENTS! A The undersigned would respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Clearfield and vicinity, that he has fitted up rooms in the new row of Judge Shaw, opposite the "Raftsman's Journal" office, where he will remain for a few days only. prepared to present pictures to all who may favor im with a call which will exceed the expectations

of the most fastidious. Photographs of every description taken when called for. Secure the shadow ere the substance fade. A. M. HALL. Clearfield, September 29, 1858, THE "BROADWAY ONNIBUS," THE

GREATEST PAPER OF THE AGE '-A heantifully Illustrated Mouthly sheet, and a Pais a Paper, - A budget of Wit, Humor, Facts, and Scenes drawn from life-Here you are, right away, right away. Broadway, Broadway, right up! Only Fifty Cents-jump in and take a ride Once seated in our "Omnibus," we will endeavor to both amuse and instruct you, and give you in the course of the year, at least fifty cents worth of Fun and useful information. We will show you up Broadway, d. wn the old Bowery, through Chatham and the other principal streets, giving you ample time to see the Elephant and get a good peep at the Peter Funks, Confidence Operators, &c. We will show you the city by daylight, by gas light, by moon light, by candle light, by star light, and will drive the "Omnibus" to many an hour with interesting reading matter. "Throw physic to the dogs." If you have the Blues, the Dyspepsia, Gout, Rheumatism, or are unfortunately troubled with a scolding wife, we will guarantee to make you forget your troubles. laugh almost against your will, and grow fat Everybody should subscribe to the Omnibus" at once. The "Broadway Omnibus" will make its appearance on the first of each month, filled with imusement and instruction for all. Price, Fifty Cents a year in advance-three copies to one ad dress. One Dollar; the cheapost paper in the States Who will get us two subscribers and receive one All communications should be ad

CHAS P. BRITTON, Editor "Broadway Omnibus." -6t. 297 Pearl street, N. Y Sept. 29, 1858-6t.