

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

Huntingdon Journal



Wednesday Morning, June 25, 1856.

WILLIAM BREWSTER, & EDITORS.

SAM. G. WHITTAKER.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JOHN C. FREMONT,

OF CALIFORNIA.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

THOMAS E. COCHRAN,

OF YORK COUNTY.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,

DARWIN PHELPS,

OF ARMSTRONG COUNTY.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,

BARTHOLOMEW LAFORTE,

OF BRADFORD COUNTY.

JOHN CHAS. FREMONT.—THE MAN

FOR THE TIMES.

We this day place at our mast head the name of Col. John Charles Fremont, of California, as the man of our choice for the responsible office of President of the U. States of America. He receives his nomination at the hands of the American Republicans, and we, as Republican Americans, shall give him a hearty, an earnest and cordial support; with the fond hope of seeing him at the head of government.

Col. Fremont is a native of South Carolina, and is at present in the forty-third year of his age. His achievements as a pioneer in the exploration of the Rocky Mountains, and the gallant bearing he exhibited during the conquest of California, are familiar to the country. In all the circumstances in which he was placed during those exciting periods, his deportment was that of a brave, sagacious and prudent man; and whether on the trackless paths of the lonely snow-covered Sierras, or amid the turmoils of the battle field, his coolness and self-possession never forsake him. Calm, resolute and undismayed, he met with singular fortitude the perils of starvation in the wilderness, or death in the fray; and displayed an equal capacity for command and endurance. In his reports to the Department on the subject of his expeditions, Col. Fremont has shown quick observation, careful examination and wise conclusions; and given evidence of superior native intellect, diligently cultivated by study, combined with a wide range of information. During his brief term of service in the United States Senate, he made a most favorable impression on that body, by his modest demeanor and his statesmanlike views; and in his various publications on topics of public concern, there are abundant proofs of enlarged and liberal opinion. In reference to the slavery question, his position is identical with that which is rapidly becoming the universal sentiment at the North, viz.: no interference with the institution where it exists under the sanction of the Federal Constitution, but hostility to its extension over soil which is now free. From the period of his appointment as first Governor of California, to the present time, and through all the vicissitudes of his distinguished career, the country is witness to his steadfast and thorough fidelity to Free principles. The enactment of the Slavery prohibition clause in the Constitution of California, was done through the urgent appeals of John Fremont. The choice of California for her first U. S. Senator, was John Fremont. In the winter of 1850-51 Col. Fremont was presented for re-election and was defeated by the power of Slave Democracy, which then began to look to a division of the State. Slavery was the sectional issue avowed by his opponents, and his well known, free, republican principles caused his defeat. He opposed the Southern extension spirit, and would not therefore answer the purpose of the Slave Democracy of California.

Thus it will be seen that upon the great question of the day, Col. Fremont occupies a manly and honorable position. While his antagonist has been trimming and truckling, and shaping his speeches to please the Southern party, Col. Fremont, himself of Southern birth and education, has spoken with refreshing vigor and courage for the right. The people will not in this emergency forget such a man. He will be born triumphantly to the White House—he will be the next President of the United States. The secret of that popularity which, rising so rapidly has borne Col. Fremont into the post of standard bearer for his party, is undoubtedly this, that the people see in him those qualities which fit him for the occasion. The times require in the Chief Magistrate of the nation an unshaken courage, perfect steadiness of purpose and a ready command of resources. The times require a man who has something of the heroic in his character, and it is because the people from what they know of Fremont's conduct in perilous enterprises, infer that he is thus qualified, that the spontaneous and general call for his nomination throughout the free States has arisen.

It will thus be seen that the Convention has presented for the suffrages of the country a candidate largely endowed with the qualities requisite to a proper discharge of the duties belonging to the Presidential office. This ticket, with Fremont's name at the head, must prevail over all that can in any form, or shape be brought against it. And what, indeed, will be opposed to it? Fillmore? This name will probably be withdrawn when the gentleman comes near enough to survey the field.—Distance has probably lent enchantment to the view. When he comes home, his optics naturally clear, may be disentangled.

Can Buchanan, Breckinridge and slavery hope to maintain a successful war against Fremont and liberty—liberty of territory and of speech? It would seem to be impossible: we are sure it would be undesirable for our country's sake and that of humanity at large. The cause is Fremont and freedom against Buchanan and Breckinridge—Fremont, young, full of useful enterprise, generous and daring, of large natural genius for administration—against the calculating politician, always hunting for personal advancement, changing sides to maintain it—a compound of the selfish intriguer, warm filibuster and cold patriot, crystallized into that antiquity known as James Buchanan of the Cincinnati platform, no longer a person any more than is a Carolina negro, but a slave—a plank.

The nomination of Fremont is but a natural yielding to a general popular demand, and as a matter of course, renders general satisfaction.

THE SIOUX WAR.

We are now beginning to see and understand, why it was that Pierce last year recommended and carried thro' Congress a vote for a war against the Sioux Indians. This tribe inhabits the vast region lying west of Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas, and reaching to the Rocky Mountains. At the time the proposition for this war was before Congress, Col. Benton, Gen. Sam. Houston and all the old frontier men, declared as well in Congress as out of it, there was no sort of necessity for this war, as the Sioux had always been on friendly terms with the white people, and the only blood of the whites, that was shed by the Sioux, was in a case where a hotspur of a young army officer had ordered his men to fire on a party of Sioux, who refused to deliver up an Indian who had killed a lame cow, belonging to some Mormons; but, offered to pay the price of the cow to the owner. For this, the young blockhead ordered his party of soldiers to fire on the Indians, which was done, and the Indians in return shot him and his whole party. After this the Indians again offered to pay for the cow; but Pierce and his cabinet resolved on war against them. The war came and when the troops entered the Indian country, the Indians begged for peace and the warriors fled from their villages, leaving their women and children behind them.—Col. Harney reports that many of these were sabered as they fled from their houses for safety. This unnecessary war has cost the government near four millions of dollars. The world marveled, that a government like that of the United States should have expended so much money for no other purpose than to slaughter a few Indian women and children. We now see however, that the slaveocracy understood the object of this Indian war. Two of those regiments of soldiers had to be stationed on the borders of Kansas, to be ready, as it was said, to fight the Indians. There was no Indian near Pierce and the slaveocracy knew that there could not be any such war.

This resolution was passed with only one dissenting voice. So in future such "outrages" as free discussers are not to be permitted in Sacramento. Had this occurred in the capital of France, the people of the United States would have viewed it as another indication that the European nations are incapable of self-government. What does it prove in California?

THE AMERICAN ORDER IN THE COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON.

We deem it proper at this time to call the attention of the members of the Order in this County, to the extraordinary attitude in which they are placed, in relation to the coming Presidential Election; —an attitude, in the bringing about of which, not one in fifty of us had any agency, and the cause of which is only to be understood by a careful examination of the circumstances which surround us. The election which will be upon us within the next five months, involves principles more vital to the doctrine of free government, than any other election which has ever occurred under the constitution of the United States. We are engaged in a mighty struggle; the object is to determine which shall henceforth control and direct the government of the United States—Freedom, or Slavery. Our National Government, has been for more than a quarter of a century, in the hands of the Slaveocracy of the Slave States of this Union, who have domineered over the free white laborers of the Free States, with a dominion as absolute, and with far less kindness of feeling than that practised by the British nobility over their hereditary tenantry. So long had the negro drivers of the South been accustomed to the unconditional submission of the Douglasses of the North, that whenever the Senators of the United States, from the Free States, tell these lordlings of their ignorant, insolent and impudent pretensions, and arrogance of manners, these bold negro-drivers, collect bands of their fellow negro-drivers, and attack with bludgeons unarmed Senators, sitting at their desks, and endeavor to assassinate them. These crimes have been committed against North Americans of the Free States; for the Senator whose life was attempted, is our brother, and fellow laborer in the cause of freedom in Kansas, and all the other territories of the United States. It is now proper and necessary that the world should understand the objects for which we have enlisted in the service of our country, during this war. We shall resist the aggressions of the slave power, every where, when it interferes with our endeavors to drive from any portion of land of the Republic, now free, the labor and industry of white freemen, and substitute in its place, the labor of negro slaves and the ignorance, brutality and meanness, which are every where, in all places, the companions of slavery. By electing Fremont, we shall deliver the country out of the hands and from under the yoke of her destroyers.

AMERICAN FREEMEN—Remember—Every vote given for James Buchanan and John C. Breckinridge, is a stab at Liberty.

Freedom of Speech in California.
The freedom of discussion seems to be at a much lower ebb in California than it is in Congress. After some unsuccessful attempts to get up a public discussion relative to the principles of the Republican party, a meeting took place in Sacramento city lately, at which Col. Zabriskie opposed Republicanism, and George C. Bates, of San Francisco, defended it. Just before Mr. Bates concluded his first speech several rotten eggs were thrown at him and lodged in the crowd, and the police arrested the offenders. At the conclusion of the debate, however, a fellow named Hardy mounted the stand and made a furious harangue against Republicanism, concluding with the following resolution:

Resolved, That the people of this city have been outraged by the discussion of treasonable doctrines by a public felon, and that we will not submit to such outrages in future.

This resolution was passed with only one dissenting voice. So in future such "outrages" as free discussers are not to be permitted in Sacramento. Had this occurred in the capital of France, the people of the United States would have viewed it as another indication that the European nations are incapable of self-government. What does it prove in California?

Hypocrisy.

It is a curious fact that so soon after the alleged assassination of Sheriff Jones, whose fate so many tears were shed by the slave Democracy press, that he should be able to head the mob of Border Ruffians, who sacked the town of Lawrence. The more sagacious of the Free State men said at the time that this pretended shooting was all a sham—a trick got up by the Border Ruffians to raise an excitement against Free State men. The sudden reappearance of Jones on the field of conflict will go far to convince the world that he was not shot at all! It is well known that immediately after his pretended serious wound he was kept secluded, under the care of Dr. Stringfellow, a leader among the ruffians, from whom came all the reports of the paralysis of his lower extremities, and the mortal character of the wound. These reports were doubtless manufactured from whole cloth, because if Jones had been wounded half as bad as was reported, nothing short of a miraculous cure would have enabled him to take the active part he did in the sacking of Lawrence. If the Border Ruffians wish to conceal their rascality, they must act with more caution in their future operations.

Democratic Harmony.

Democratic discontent with the ticket and platform made at Cincinnati does exist, notwithstanding that all was supposed to be so harmonious in the party ranks. Senator Hamlin's open desertion in Congress appears to be followed by no inconsiderable fragment of the party in the North.—The Buffalo Republic, one of the leading Democratic papers in New York, has declared that it can, under no circumstances, support the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention upon the platform adopted by that body. The editor of the Republic, Benjamin Welch, has heretofore been a prominent candidate of his party for various State offices, and at the date of his desertion was chairman of the Democratic Committee of Buffalo. The strongest thing of all is to find discontent at the State South. The Charleston Mercury endorses the nomination while lamenting it.

FAIR, FAIR, FAIR.

There will be a fair held in the Borough of Cassville, on the evening of the 3d of July, to continue during the afternoon and evening of the 4th. The public are cordially invited to attend. THE LADIES.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

That James Buchanan while Secretary of State, under the Polk Administration, denied being a citizen of Pennsylvania! This he did in order to save a few dollars of tax, which was much needed by the State, to assist in maintaining her honor and credit, and to keep in operation the Common School System!!! What true Pennsylvanian can vote for a man who refused to bear his portion of the burden, or who will deny his native state for the sake of a few dollars?

Ten Cents a Day.

Is a pill that the *Globe*, is not fully able to digest. It was hard to swallow but its effects will be much worse than anything ever produced by Brandreth's popular medicines. Will the editor give his readers the benefit of the speech? Come, now, allow Mr. Buchanan's admirers read this production for themselves. We are not sure but that we shall give it an originally appeared in the *Globe*, before the campaign is ended.

THE VOTE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Pittsburg Gazette earnestly recommends the union of all the opponents of Buchanan in the Presidential election upon a single ticket. The same policy is advocated generally by the opposition press of the State, whether for or against Mr. Fillmore, and from the manner in which it is urged we do not doubt that an effort will be made to carry it into effect.

Did you hear the news from Maine?

"Good news and true." Hon. Lot Morrill, chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of the State of Maine, has repudiated the nomination of James Buchanan. The Democratic U. S. Senator from the same State publicly done the same thing, the other day, in the U. S. Senate.

THE POTTSVILLE MINER'S JOURNAL.

adopts the following as its platform:
Freedom of Speech; Freedom to Kansas; Not another inch of Slave Territory; The Union, Now and Forever, and the men who will carry out these Principles Amen.

FREE SPEECH, FREE PRESS, FREE LABOR, FREE KANSAS & FREEMONT.

A Democratic contemporary mentions Buchanan as a friend and co-laborer with Henry Clay. Name him not in connection with great Harry of the West, whom he has vilified and traduced. He is the man who attempted to bribe Mr. Clay to vote for Jackson, by offering him the Secretarieship, and then changed him with bargain and sale in voting for Adams and had not the ingratitude to correct the slander while Clay was alive. Whigs can never forgive him for such an act.

COL. LANE'S RETURN TO KANSAS.

Col. J. H. Lane, in reply to an invitation to address the citizens of Chicago, under date of June 24, declines the request, and says: "I am on my way to my distant prairie home, Kansas, to relieve or perish with my bleeding constituents."

FRANKLIN MARSHALL COLLEGE.

We are in receipt of the annual Catalogue of Institution for 1855-6, from which we learn that there are connected with the College proper 73 pupils; preparatory department 36—making a total of 109. The expenses of each student for the year are set down at \$165.00 including board-washing, tuition, &c.

FORMAL BALLOT.

For Dayton, 229; for Lincoln, 20. Dr. Gazzani, of Pennsylvania, arose to cast the vote of that delegation, and expressed a full belief that Fremont and Dayton would carry this State by 25,000 majority. It was then understood that the Pennsylvania delegation was adopted, together with the resolution appended.

The committee to which was referred the communication from the Convention assembled in the city of New York, have referred to that communication respectful and deliberate consideration. Your Committee have voted to have a general free and frank conference with the committees appointed by that Convention. The committee came to no arrangement or conclusion.

The call for this Convention was addressed to all political parties, and consistently with this call, the communication under consideration originated. Your Committee deems that it ought to be respectfully responded to, and would recommend that a committee be appointed to address all the parties of the country with a view to elucidate the principles of action, and to conciliate them to the great object to which the labors of this Convention have been devoted.

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed by the Chair to prepare such address.

D. WILMOT.

Chairman on Resolutions.

This was agreed to by the Convention.

On motion, the Convention then proceeded to a formal ballot for a candidate for the Vice Presidency, which resulted as follows:

FREIGHTS.

Franklin, 229; for Lincoln, 20. Dr. Gazzani, of Pennsylvania, arose to cast the vote of that delegation, and expressed a full belief that Fremont and Dayton would carry this State by 25,000 majority. It was then understood that the Pennsylvania delegation was adopted, together with this resolution.

They are mentioned in the platform.

Where was "domestic tranquility" in Kansas?

Where was that justice that the Constitution shall be established?

Who had the right to decide?

Who had the right to decide?