The Huntingdon Journal.

"LIBERTY AND UNION, NOW AND FOREVER, ONE AND INSEPARABLE."

WILLIAM BREWSTER, SAM. G. WHITTAKER, } EDITORS.

HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1856.

VOL. XXI. NO. 39.

LIST OF PREMIUMS

To be awarded by the Agricultural Society of Huntingdon county, at the Fair to be held at Huntingdon, on the 8th, 9th and 10th of October next, 1856:

HORSES.

Best Stallion,	$5,00	Best draft horse,	2,00
2d best do.,	3,00	2d best do.,	1,00
3d best do.,	2,00	Best riding horse,	2,00
Best 2 or 3 yr. colt,	3,00	2d best do.,	1,00
" under 1 year,	1,00	Best match horses	4,00
" brood mare,	3,00	2d best do.,	2,00
2d best do.,	1,50	Best trotting horse	2,00
Best family horse,	2,00	2d do ,	1,00
2d best,	1,00	Best mules,	4,00
		2d best.,	2,00

Judges: A. P. Wilson, Esq., Huntingdon; R. F. Haslett, Spruce Creek, John Colder, Porter; David Rupert, Hays Hamilton, Franklin.

NEAT STOCK.

Best pair work oxen	4,00	Best cow,	3,00
2d best do.,	3,00	2d best do.,	2,00
3d best do.,	2,00	Best 3 year heifer,	2,00
Best Bull,	3,00	" 2 " do.,	1,00
2d best do.,	2,00	" calf,	1,00

HOGS.

Best boar,	3,00	Best sow,	3,00
2d best do.,	2,00	2d best,	2,00
3d best do.,	1,00	Best litter of pigs,	2,00

SHEEP.

Best fine wool buck	3,00	2d best do.,	2,00
2d best do.,	2,00	Best fine wool ewe	3,00
Best Southdown do	3,00	2d best do.,	2,00
2d best do.,	2,00	Best long wool do	3,00
Best long wool do.,	3,00	" Southdown do.	3,00

Judges: Samuel H. Bell, Shirley; W. Hileman, Morris; Peter Livingston, Barree; John Garner, Penn; Eli Wakefield, Brady.

PLOWING.

Best,	4,00	3d do.,	2,00
2d do.,	3,00	4th do.,	1,00

Judges: Elisha Shoemaker, Henderson, John Shaver, Shirley; A. B. Sangaree, Walker; W. Hutchison, Warriorsmark; S. Wigton, Franklin.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Best plow,	3,00	Best wheat drill,	3,00
" harrow,	2,00	" corn planter,	3,00
" cultivator,	3,00	" horse rake,	2,00
" hill-side plough	3,00	" reaper,	3,00
" windmill,	3,00	" mower,	3,00

Judges: John S. Isett, Franklin; Perry Moore, Morris; George Jackson, Jackson; Kenzie L. Green, Clay; Isaac Long, Walker.

GRAIN.

Best wheat,	4,00	Best rye,	2,00
2d best do.,	3,00	Best oats,	2,00
Best Indian Corn,	3,00	Best Buckwheat,	2,00
2d best do.,	2,00		

Judges: T. Fisher, Huntingdon; Hon. Thos. Stewart, West; Geo. Eby, Shirley; J. Entrekin, Hopewell, L. G. Kessler, Brady.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Best bread,	3,00	Best hard soap,	1,00
2d best do.,	2,00	2d best do.	50
3d best do.,	1,00	Best candles,	1,00
Best pound cake,	1,00	2d best do.,	50
2d best do.,	50	Best carpet,	2,00
Best sponge cake,	1,00	2d best, do.,	1,00
2d best do.,	50	Best hearth rug,	1,00
Best butter,	3,00	2d best do.,	50
2d best do.,	2,00	Best flannel,	2,00
3d best do.,	1,00	2d best do.,	1,00
Best Maple sugar,	1,00	Best quilt,	2,00
Best cheese,	2,00	2d best do.,	1,00
2d best do.,	1,00	Best wool socks,	50
Best apple butter,	1,00	" worsted do.,	50
" tomato catsup,	1,00	" ornamental needle work,	1,00
" honey,	1,00		
" jelly,	1,00	2d best do.,	50
2d best do.,	50	Best silk embrod'y	1,00
Best preserves,	1,00	2d best do.,	50
2d best do.,	50	Best shell work,	1,00
Best pickles,	1,00	2d best do.,	50
2d best do.,	50		

Judges: J. Scott, Esq., Huntingdon; J. Porter, Esq., Alexandria; Mrs. John Gemmill, Porter; Mrs. A. W. Benedict and Miss Prudence Jackson, Huntingdon.

☞ Persons whose trade is baking cannot enter this list in competition, as it is intended for the encouragement of housekeepers. But bakers may compete among themselves and obtain premiums.

MECHANICAL IMPLEMENTS AND MANUFACTURES.

Best 2 hor. carriage	2,00	of tin ware,	1,00
" buggy,	1,00	Best lot earthen & stone ware,	1,00
" set sin. harness,	1,00		
" " farming do.,	1,00	" cooking stove,	1,00
" bridle & saddle,	1,00	" wash. machine,	50
" pair of boots,	1,00	" meat vessel,	1,00
" " shoes,	50	" churn,	1,00
" side sole leather,	1,00	" pair of horse shoes,	50
" kip & calf skin,	1.00		
" side har. & upper	1,00	" specimen marble work,	2,00
" lot cabinet ware,	1,00		
" & greatest variety			

Judges: Gen. J. C. Watson, Mill Creek; P. Stryker, Porter; J. Saxton, Huntingdon; Dr. J. A. Shade, Shade Gap; J. Wilson, Henderson.

FRUITS.

Best & greatest variety apples,	3,00	2d best do.,	1,00
		Best & greatest variety grapes,	3,00
2d best do.,	2,00		
Best doz. Fall do.,	2,00	" native do.,	2,00
2d best do.,	1,00	2d best do.,	1,00
Best doz. winter do	2,00	Best doz. peaches,	2,00
2d best do.,	1,00	" doz. plums,	1,00
Best pears,	2,00	" quinces,	1,00

Judges: R. B. Petriken, Esq., Huntingdon; Dr. Wm. Swoope, Porter; J. Cresswell, Tod; T. T. Cromwell, Esq., Cromwell; David Hawn Walker.

VEGETABLES.

Best potatoes,	2,00	Best turnips,	50
2d best do.,	1,00	" onions,	50
Best sweet do.,	2,00	" celery,	50
" tomatoes,	1,00	" cabbage,	50
2d best do.,	50	" squashes,	50
Best purple eggs,	50	" pumpkins,	50
" peppers,	50	" water melons,	50
" beets,	50	" musk melons,	50
" parsnips,	50	" beans,	50
" carrots,	50	" peas,	50

Judges: Israel Grafius, Esq., Porter; A. Port, Esq., Huntingdon; Gen. John McComb, Jackstown; David Henderson, Franklin; John Gemmill, Porter.

FLORAL.

Best display of flowers in bloom,	2,00	Best var. dahlias,	1,00
		2d best do.,	50
2d best do.,	1,00	Best boquet,	50
Best display plants,	2,00		

Judges: G. C. Bucher, Porter; Col. S. Wharton, Huntingdon; Mrs. P. C. Swoope, Miss Julia Miles, Huntingdon; Miss M. Colder, Porter.

POULTRY.

Best pair turkeys,	1,00	2d best do.,	50
2d best do.,	50	Best pair chickens	1,00
Best pair geese,	1,00	2d best do.,	50
2d best do.,	50	Best display poul.,	2,00
Best pair ducks,	1,00	2d best do.,	1,00

Judges: Dr. J. McCulloch, Huntingdon, D. Womelsdorf, Esq., Franklin; G. Wilson, Tell; Simeon Wright, Esq., Union, W. P. Orbison, Esq., Huntingdon.

Judges on Discretionary Premiums, for articles not enumerated in the foregoing list:—Col. J. Cresswell, Barree; James Clark, Esq., Birmingham; W. B. Smith, Jackson; James Henderson, and Gen. Geo. W. Speer, Cassville.

JONATHAN McWILLIAMS, Pres't.
J. S. Barr, Sec'y. [Hunt., Aug. 27, '56.

[*Estate of Benjamin Fraker Deceased.*]

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of Administration on the estate of Benjamin Fraker, late of Dublin Township, dec'd., have been granted to the undersigned, residing in said township, to whom those indebted will please make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

D. L. GRISINGER, *Adm.*

Aug. 13, '56.-6t*

RIVERS & DERIOUS'

DRAMATIC

ESTABLISHMENT,

— AND —

GRECIAN CIRCUS!

Comprising an Establishment consisting of 100 Men, Women, Children, Horses and Ponies, all exhibited under the

MAMMOTH WATER-PROOF PAVILION!

New Equipped, and Superbly Fitted out, for the year 1856, will perform at

Doors open at 2 and 7 P. M. Performance to commence half an hour afterwards.

The Proprietors beg leave to announce to the Public of this vicinity, that this extensive Equestrian Establishment is distinguished from all other Circuses, by the Variety and Brilliancy of its performances, and its claim to Originality and Classic Elegance. In the Troupe, will be found FOREIGN AND AMERICAN TALENT of the highest excellence, and in the various representations given will be found

New Acts! New Changes!! and Novel Effects!!. Among many of the Originalities of this Company, will be represented, the Thrilling Dramatic Spectacle, from Byron's Poetic Legend of

MAZEPPA!

OR, THE WILD HORSE OF TARTARY.

Among the Equestrian Corps, are the following Brilliant Artists, engaged at an enormous expense, for the year ou'y:

MADAME CAMILLA,

The Paris an Equestrienne, whose wonderful feats of Horsemanship, upon her Arabian Charger, are the delight and wonder of all beholders.

MADAME WOODS,

The Great English Rider, whose fame is so well known throughout the United States, will appear in several of her beautiful Double and Single Acts, assisted by Mr. RICHARD RIVERS.

La PETITE ANNETTE,

The Flying Nymph, upon her Beautiful Courser.

MR. E. DERIOUS,

The Great American Scene Rider.

MR. RICHARD RIVERS,

THE GREATEST MALE RIDER IN THE WORLD! whose fame is well known on the right side of the Atlantic as throughout the States, will appear in his Classic and Wonderful Principal Act.

Mast. G. DERIOUS,

The Phenomenon, and WONDER OF THE AGE, in his Great Acts of Horsemanship, without saddle or bridle; his Immense Gymnastic Feats, powerful and incredible Hurdle Act, and youthful delineations of

JOCKO, the BRAZILIAN APE

WITH ALL HIS EXTRAORDINARY

MONKEY TRICKS.

Mast. CHARLES RIVERS,

will be found amid the many bright Stars that form this Constellation, whose reputation as a Horseman is of superior skill.

EDWARD WOODS,

The original HERNE, THE HUNTER, Or, THE FOREST FIEND, *from the Bowery Theatre, N. Y., National Theatre, Paris*, and other Temples of equal notoriety, will appear in his Classical Roman Two Horse Act, with his Inimitable and Dashing Four Horse Flight.

MR. JAMES HANKINGS,

The Celebrated Acrobat; also, Single and Two Horse Rider.

HERR. TREXLER,

The Great German Contortionist, or Man of Many Forms.

MONS. BORDEAN,

The Erratic Globe Performer.

MONS. GEROME,

The Samson of the Modern Age.

MR. J. SLOAN & MONS. LABORDE,

The Great Perche and Trapeze Acrobats.

MR. F. RIVERS,

Riding Master, and Director of the Circle.

MR. S. NABE, E. LOUIS,
H. HANZE, MUCHACOW,

THE TERRIFIC LADDER PERFORMERS.

And other numerous Auxiliaries

Clown, DAN GARDNER

Who will in the course of the performance open his

CARPET BAG OF CURIOSITIES AND WIT.

SIG. ANTONIO CAPPALINO,

From Europe, and his Wonderful

RUSSIAN BEARS!

Whose performances are truly astonishing and must be seen to be believed. NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR THE ADDITIONAL TALENT. The Evening Performance will terminate with the

THRILLING DRAMA OF

MAZEPPA!

The Gorgeous Procession will enter Town every morning, at 10 A.M., led by Mr. G. F. Fery's Philadelphia Brass Band, followed by all the Company, decorated for the occasion.

Hollidaysburg,	Wednesday,	September	24.
Altoona,	Thursday,	do.	25.
Tyrone City,	Friday.	do.	26.
Huntingdon,	Saturday,	do.	27.
Bellville,	Monday,	do.	29.

F. COULDSTOCK, Agent.

Rivers & Derious' mammoth pavilion can be had free of charge for political meetings, on the day of Exhibition, from 4½ to 6½ P. M. No notice is required to be given for permission.

HENRY W. OVERMAN,

No. 6, South Third Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Importer of French Calf Skins;

MANUFACTURER AND GENERAL

LEATHER DEALER.

Has Constantly on Hand, and Always Finishing, all kinds of

Leather, Morocco, Calf Skins, Sheep skins, &c., &c.

The attention of Country Merchants and Manufacturers, is solicited.

RED AND OAK SOLE LEATHER.

January 2, 1856.—1y.

FARMER'S HOME.

—BY—

HENRY McMANIGILL.

Hill Street, Huntingdon, Hunt. County, Pa.

THE proprietor would respectfully announce to all his old customers and the "rest of mankind," that he has refitted his house, and is prepared to accommodate strangers and travellers, and the public generally. He has also attached a

LIVERY STABLE,

and he will hire horses, carriages, &c., on the most reasonable terms.

April 9 1856.-1y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of John Appleby, late of Dublin township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted will please make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

DANIEL TEAGUE, Adm't.

Aug.20,'56.-6t.*

LEAD PIPE for sale at the Hardware Store of JAMES A. BROWN & CO.

Huntingdon Journal.

WILLIAM BREWSTER, SAM. G. WHITTAKER. } EDITORS.

Wednesday Morning, Sept. 24, 1856.

ORGANIZE! ORGANIZE!! ORGANIZE!!!

The Friends of Freedom are earnestly desired to canvass every Township and School District in the County. The cohorts of Slavery are at work. Already they claim to know their strength. They are bringing every element of opposition to bear on the friends of Freedom and Fremont. Union saving efforts to force Slavery into Kansas—wonderful efforts to frighten Germans with defunct "Know Nothingism,"—one swearing that Fremont is a Catholic, and another that he is a Know Nothing. One set claiming that Fremont is a slaveholder, and another that he is trying to have all the slaves let loose to murder their masters. No stone is left unturned to stop the onward roll of Freedom's waves, and as they tower higher and higher, harder and harder they strive to arrest the mighty avalanche. Take courage then friends of Freedom. The alarm of our foes should be another incentive to more active efforts. Let the people but know that the contest is between Freedom and Slavery, and all will be well.

The Globe and American.

We find the Catholic press charging Fremont with know Nothingism, whilst another portion of the Democratic newspapers wage war upon his religion, and call it CATHOLIC. This two handed game won't win. The game is exposed, the Catholic question is to be urged with pertinacy on one hand, and Know Nothingism pressed on the other, and by force of these two evils (charged and admitted by the Buchanan newspapers, Protestant and Catholic,) Col. Fremont is to be defeated, our reply is simply this. If Fremont is a Catholic, and that be a crime, don't vote for him! If he is a Know Nothing, and unworthy of your suffrages, with hold them, but, "in the name of all the gods at once," don't blow hot and cold with the same breath, nor hope that such miserable attempts at political trickery and deception can win anything but ridicule and contempt.

The *Globe* and *American* of this town played upon this harp of two strings, for a time, but they have both concluded that the "cow question" is of more importance than the "K. N." or Catholic question," and now dish up leading articles on cattle breeding, as being more valuable and better suited to the capacity of their readers, than learned disquisitions on theological or political subjects.

For the Journal.

COMMUNICATION.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—We have organized a Fremont Club in this township, and the prospects, which were gloomy six weeks ago, are gradually brightning up. The taunts of our enemies of "woolly heads," "nigger-worshippers," etc., have lost their potency, and they are beginning to feel that there is danger. As long as the Fremont men came from the ranks of Fillmore, the Democracy were very well satisfied; but as soon as one who formerly voted and acted with them, dares to say he is for Freedom, he is denounced as a traitor and disunionist. Nothing is thought of but niggers and office by the present Democratic party, and the leaders of the party would rather any day see the Union dissolved as miss the plundering of the National Treasury. Whenever they have been hurled from office and power by an indignant and outraged people, they have went whining about like blind pups and quite as helpless, neither having energy or ability to make a living for their slaves in any honest employment. And the wonder is that in their progressiveness they did not vote themselves a perpetual charter with Constitutional privileges that whether elected or not they should be fed at the public rack, for the peace and harmony of the country, I for one, would go in for distributing the proceeds of the public land and the nigger-breeding plantations amongst them and let them live and die in ease. Who does not remember when W. F. Johnston run for Governor, the cry was raised by the Democracy that if he should be elected the Union would be dissolved. Even some of the chivalry of the first families of the old dominion was brought out to make stump speeches and tell the freemen of the North how they should vote. The cry of disunion will not save them this time. The friends of Free Speech and Free Kansas will not let this Union be dissolved no more than they will let it be given over to the power and dominion of Slavery. And if Col. Fremont should be elected, as he surely will be, these very patriots will all swear they voted for him and lick the dust off his feet in order to obtain office at his hands. One word more.—Our friend of Barree, that has his name in the Black Democratic paper as a recent convert to their faith, can date his conversion as far back as the Whig County Convention three years ago, and if his new friends does not give him the nomination for Sheriff they need not count on him long. (I mean after John A. Doyle's turn is out.) That's all.

FREEDOM.

Clay Tp., Sept. 8, '56.

Coming Home.

The Newark Daily Advertiser publishes a letter from the Hon. Ephraim Marsh, President of the Convention which nominated Mr. Fillmore, declaring his determination to support Fremont and Dayton, and giving his reasons at length for so doing.

LETTER FROM J. G. MILES, ESQ.

The following letter on the leading topics of the day addressed to a leading citizen of Kishacoquillas Valley, will be read with interest:

HUNTINGDON, Aug. 26th, 1856.

Dear Sir:—Believing that you cannot but feel a deep interest in the settlement of the question which forms the chief issue in the pending Presidential Election, whether Slavery shall be further *extended* in the United States, or confined within the limits of the States where it now exists, I have taken the liberty of writing to you, as an old friend, to urge you to exert whatever influence you can wield, in the circumstances in which you are placed, to produce such a result in this contest, as will amount to an emphatic declaration, by the American people, that they cannot consent to a further extension of this blighting curse of our land. There are *four* candidates for the Presidency now before the people—1st, James Buchanan, the candidate of the pro-Slavery party (now engaged in the shameful work of pushing Slavery into Kansas by force and fraud thro' the instrumentality of the Border bullies from Missouri, and from Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina, backed by the military forces of the United States sent into Kansas for the purpose of crushing out and trampling down the Free State men)—2d, John C. Fremont, the candidate of the Republican party who are opposed to a further extension of Slavery into Territory now free, believing it to be such an evil both locally and generally that it ought to be confined within the limits of the States where it now exists—3d, Gerret Smith, the candidate of the Abolition party in favor of immediate abolition of Slavery wherever it does exist; and 4th, Millard Fillmore, the candidate of the "Know Nothing" or "American" party, or the party opposed to foreigners and Roman Catholics. If you, in your reading, have kept yourself booked up in the history of this Kansas question, I need not tell you that the Democratic party, with President Pierce at its head and Senator Douglas as its driver, is responsible for all the acts of oppression outrage, and wrong of which the bona fide settlers who are in favor of freedom in Kansas, have been made the suffering subjects. I have enclosed to you the speech of Schuyler Colfax of Indiana, delivered in the House of Representatives on the 21st June last, which will show you the almost incredible oppression to which these unoffending people have been subjected, in the efforts of the South, backed and supported by the whole power of the National Government, to force the institution of Slavery upon the virgin soil of that territory. The bare relation of the facts is enough to make the blood chill in the veins of him who hears it, or reads of the outrages there perpetrated. And yet the party that put Mr. Buchanan in nomination at Cincinnati approved in its platform, of the whole course of the administration of President Pierce, reeking with the blood of American citizens, as it was! Mr. Buchanan endorsed the platform—said to the Keystone Club, that *it* was everything and himself nothing; that he would not take one plank from it nor add one to it. He endorses, therefore, all the enormities of the administration, all the frauds and violence perpetrated by the Missourians in driving the free State settlers from the election polls, forcing a spurious Legislature upon an *unrepresented* and unwilling people, and enforcing at the point of the bayonet, the most bloody code of laws which ever disgraced a statute book. Of what value will the right of suffrage be to the American people, or in what does their boasted Liberty consist, if these things are to be endorsed by the election of James Buchanan? If the people of the United States will tolerate these things, then there is nothing too oppressive and startling in its character for them to sanction. And they have all been done in efforts to bear down the free State men and make Kansas a *Slave* State. The question is, in what way can these outrages be most effectually rebuked and condemned? I answer by the election of *John C. Fremont*, the candidate of the party opposed to the further extension of Slavery. We do not propose to interfere with it where it already exists.

It is the creature of local legislation by the people of a State when organized into a State Government. But the United States Government has the right to legislate for the *territories*, and in reference to this question it is its *duty* to do so. I regard the election to lie between *Buchanan and Fremont*. But again, this Slavery question was opened anew, after its supposed settlement in 1850, by Douglas, the administration, and the South, by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise of 1820, in the Kansas and Nebraska bill. The whole of Kansas and Nebraska by the Missouri Compromise of 1820, was forever to be free territory, just as by the ordinance of 1787 the whole of the north-western territory (ceded by Virginia to the Union, and now embracing Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, and Illinois) was to be forever consecrated to freedom, on which the iron heel of Slavery was never to tread. The prosperity in wealth and population of those States as compared with the condition of Missouri, equal in fertility of soil, and superior in respect to some of its natural advantages, is a complete illustration of the value of freedom, and of the blighting effect of Slavery wherever it is sanctioned by law. Free and Slave labor can never prosper together. The white freeman will not submit to the degradation of laboring along side of a bond colored man. Labor is consequently *degraded* wherever Slavery exists. Then look at the robbery perpetrated upon Northern men by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. The *South* introduced that Compromise making the line of 36° 30′, a line north of which Slavery was never to be introduced, and by that line Kansas and Nebraska were both consecrated to freedom. The North in Congress opposed the admission of Missouri into the Union as a Slave State, and the South proposed the line in question as a compromise, and as a consideration for the North yielding its ground in relation to the character of the Missouri Constitution. The measure was carried by Southern votes and by the votes of the most distinguished men of the South, and now, when they have received the fruit of the bargain shall they be permitted by the North to snatch from them the very consideration of the bargain? It is treachery upon a large scale which ought not to be tolerated. If you concur with me in sentiment I would like you to use your influence with your neighbors to get them to go for Fremont as the right kind of a correction for the evils I have brought to your notice. I assume that you are not for Buchanan, for I know that you are a reading man, and I feel well persuaded that you cannot have read the one fourth of the evidence bearing upon the Kansas wrongs and be for Buchanan. I make two inferences—1st, that you have read some of the startling statements of fact in the history of the Kansas troubles; 2dly, that having so read you would not for a moment think of going for Buchanan. Again, you remember Mr. Buchanan's hypocrisy towards Mr. Clay, in certifying, in the contest between Mr. Clay and Mr. Polk, that Mr. Polk was a better tariff man than Mr. Clay, and that the tariff of 1842 would be as safe in the hands of Mr. Polk as in those of Mr. Clay; and as soon as they got a chance they repealed it, and substituted the one one of 1846 for it.

Your friend,
J. G. MILES.

For the Journal.

COMMUNICATION.

DEAR SAM:—The question frequently occurs to me, how can old line Whigs, consistently with the veneration and esteem they *must* have for the lamented Clay, do anything, directly or indirectly, which would aid his traducer, James Buchanan, to the office to which he is aspiring? Can they think in enlisting their influence and efforts in behalf of Mr. Fillmore, they are contributing to the defeat of Mr. Buchanan? My convictions are, and every candid old line Whig's must be after reviewing the canvass thus far, that every old line Whig's vote cast for Fillmore is so much help for Buchanan; for, in no aspect of the case, can Mr. Fillmore succeed. "It is agreed, very generally," says a Southern paper, "that should he (Fillmore) withdraw, J. C. Fremont must be elected. That the only possible chance Mr. Buchanan now has, or ever had of being elected, is given him by the fact that Mr. Fillmore is a candidate." How can any man professing to oppose the Democratic party, its bloody Kansas code, its Border Ruffian acts, consistently, conscientiously support Mr. Fillmore, when it is self-evident that he cannot in any event be elected, and their support of him tends only to defeat Fremont and establish those principles they are opposed to and are battling against. I trust that those whose predilections are for Fillmore, who are sincerely opposed to the corrupt National Administration and the extension of Slavery into our virgin territories, if they look seriously at their supporting Fillmore and its tendencies, must see that the only course we have of ridding ourselves of the misrule and ruffian acts of the Democratic party, and thwarting the machinations of Clay's contumelious slanderer, and restore our government to the principles of Washington is, to support the standard bearer of Freedom, J. C. Fremont.

Sept. 16, '56. OLD WHIG.

[*From the Western Christian Advocate.*

The Tragedy at Rochester, Mo.

LETTER FROM THE REV. WM. SELLERS.

We have at length obtained a full and reliable account of the late difficulties in Rochester, Mo., which resulted in the tarring of the Rev. Wm. Sellers and the shooting of Benjamin Holland, an aged and beloved member of our Church. The accounts has been delayed till this time by the severe sickness of Brother Sellers, the consequence mainly of his inhuman treatment:

BRO. CONKLIN:—At your solicitation I herein transmit to you, for the benefit of your readers, a plain statement of facts connected with the recent mob in Rochester, as they came under my own observation.

I had appointed Saturday, June 14th, to commence a series of meetings in Rochester, and had written to several ministers to come and assist me. On Wednesday or Thursday previous, a Pro Slavery man by the name of Sims was shot by a Free-Soil man (one Hardesty,) because Sims attempted to drive him from his home or kill him, I arrived in Rochester on Thursday, about 12 o'clock. Soon after my arrival I was waited upon in Bro. Strock's store, by a committee of three individuals, who said they were authorized by the citizens of Rochester and vicinity, to inform me not to preach again in Rochester, and endeavored by threatening to extort a promise from me to that effect; declaring at the same time that this North Methodist preaching would not be longer tolerated in the country. I asked them for a few names of the citizens who had given them this authority; they had no names to give. I have better friends in Rochester. I then asked them if they claimed to be American citizens. They said I was a fool, and had better promise not to preach again in Rochester. I told them I would not make that promise; that I was guilty of no crime, had violated no law, and would obey God rather than men. I asked them what rights or privileges they claimed as American citizens by virtue of their citizenship, that were superior to other American citizens. At this remark, without giving me an answer, they left the store, muttering that force would be used in order to stop me.

I had some pastoral visiting to do in the country, and, after attending to that important duty, on Saturday morning I started for Rochester, for the purpose of holding my meeting at the time appointed.—As we rode into town we observed groups of men collected at the corners of the streets engaged in conversation. The excitement appeared to be general. I rode through the village to Bro. Strock's stable to put up my horse, and Bro. Holland, who was in company with me went immediately into Bro. Strock's store. I came into the store in ten or fifteen minutes, and found several of my Rochester friends and some from the country, who had come to attend the meeting. Old Bro. Holland (a sainted martyr now) was standing near Bro. Holland and myself, having in their hands a late number of the *Western Christian Advocate*, containing the report of the majority of the Committee on Slavery in the General Conference. I told them how that matter was adjusted, but all to no purpose; we were abolitionists still, and I must promise not to preach, or be mobbed. I said I would not do it. About this time the mob began to collect in front of the door. I suppose there were from seventy-five to one hundred of them—some from Platte County, some from Buchanan, some from Savanah, and others from the vicinity of Rochester.—Some were armed with revolvers, others had knives and clubs, while others had picked up stones in the streets. One fellow cried out, "If he had me out of the store he would soon kill me." At this remark, one one fellow got me by the arm, and drew me to the door. Three others then came to his assistance, and seizing hold of each arm and leg, they carried me to the middle of the street, where they halted—raving, and cursing, and yelling like a body of savages who had rescued a prisoner.

While this was transpiring, Bro. Holland was shot, the ball striking him on the chin, passing through and breaking his neck. He expired in about thirty minutes. I afterward understood that Bro. Stock was shot also, the ball cutting his clothing and grazing the skin on his side. They also shot at Bro. Bettie and missed him; and he then knocked two or three of them down, and then escaped at the back door. These noble brethren stood with me in the battle till they were shot down.

While in the street the mob held a consultation over me, as to the nature of the punishment I should receive from them, as the embodiment of civil power, and the self constituted guardians of society, for thus attempting to preach Jesus and the resurrection under the banner of Freedom. Some said, "Cut his —— throat;" others, "Scalp him;" others, "Shoot him in the head." At last they concluded to tar me. They then carried me across the street, between another store and ware-house, to a tar barrel which was sunk in the ground, and throwing me down on my back with considerable violence, held me there while they consulted as to the manner in which the tar should be applied. Some said, "Put him in head foremost;" others were for stripping me. One fellow swore they could not agree, and he would shoot me.—He aimed a revolver at my head, but another wrested it from him, exclaiming, "Don't shoot him, we will give him what we think he deserves." At last they concluded to do the work without stripping me. After searching me to see whether I was armed or not, and finding I had no arms concealed about my person, they commenced putting on the tar with a broad paddle. After completely saturating my hair, they gave my eyes, ears, face and neck each thick plastering. I had on black cloth pants. They tarred my cravat, my shirt bosom, and my clothes, down to my feet. They then let me up.

I was so sore I could scarcely stand on my feet, but oh! the agony of my eyes.—They appeared like balls of fire, and I thought they would burst out of my head. Although it was noon, and the hot sun was beaming upon my head, I groped my way as at midnight. After I arose to my feet, one fellow said, "He has one minute to leave town;" another said, "He can have five minutes, and if he is not gone in that time he shall be shot." I groped my way into the street, they following me with their revolvers cocked, telling me to step faster, at the peril of my life. I was in so much misery. I knew not where I was going. I could see objects, but could not distinguish one from another. By the time I got across the street, between Bro. Stock's store and stable, the tar had melted some, and I could distinguish between males and females. Here were the female members of my flock in Rochester, over whom I felt the "Holy Ghost had made me an overseer," some of whom had ventured out in the midst of this mob to rescue their pastor from their bloody clutches. Some had fainted, others were crying and wringing their hands in excessive grief.—I thought of the patriotic women of the Revolution, and that their daughters still lived to lend a helping hand in behalf of suffering humanity. I found my horse in the yard with the bridle on, and with the assistance of one of the mob. I got the saddle on, and started to go to some place on my work as quickly as possible to get the tar washed out of my eyes. The mob followed me, however, turned me back, and made me go toward Savannah. As I passed out of town. I providentially met Bro. Chamberlain and his wife, who, were coming to my meeting. (I hope he will write and tell you how they served him. When I came up to them they did not know me. After I told them what had been done, Bro. C. asked me if I thought I could stand it to go to his father-in law's, a distance of twelve miles. I told him I thought I could not endure such a trip but was willing to try it. We rode as fast as we could, not knowing that the mob was in pursuit of us. When we turned off from the main Savannah road to go to Bro. Miller's, they were not more than fifteen minutes behind us. After riding so far in the hot sun, in my condition I was nearly dead when we arrived, but through the attention of Bro. Chamberlin and my kind friends at Bro. Miller's, in a few days I partially recovered from the injuries received. May they receive a thousand fold in this life, and in the world to come life everlasting.

These, Bro. Conklin, are facts for which I hold myself accountable, and for which I expect to answer at the bar of God. May God take care of the scattered flock, and finally take us to Heaven

WM. SELLERS.

Anamosa, Iowa, Aug. 1.

An Appeal to the Democrats of Pennsylvania.

We clip the following from the Phila. *Ledger*, a leading Buchanan sheet of this State:

In the political contest for the government of the country for the next four years that we are now approaching, it is important to view the signs of the times, to determine what will be the result; and with three parties in the field with their different candidates, it is more difficult than usual to calculate the relative strength of each, but with the results of the recent election in Maine before us, the conviction is forced upon the mass of the community, that if both Mr. Buchanan and Mr Fillmore are candidates, that *they both must be defeated* by the Republican party which is gaining rapidly every day. As this fact must be apparent to every observer of the state of feeling through the country, is it not the part of wisdom for the friends of either Mr. Buchanan or Mr. Fillmore to sacrifice their personal preferences and to unite forces on one ticket, and thus defeat the Republican candidates, Fremont and Dayton. Remember that in UNION THERE IS STRENGTH.—"*United we stand, divided we fall.*"—The proposition has already been made for the withdrawal of Mr. Buchanan and Mr. A. J. Donelson, and uniting the two parties upon Mr. Fillmore for President, and Mr. Breckenridge for Vice President. This will certainly form the strongest ticket that can be made, as it would combine the principal strength of both the American and the Democratic parties. A few of the foreign voters might be lost to the Democratic party from the fear of Know Nothingism, but these would be more than compensated by the gain of the great bulk of the American party.

That this Union would carry every Southern State, no one will for a moment doubt besides the strong probability of carrying the two great States of New York and Pennsylvania, and also New Jersey, beside several other Northern States. But should there be any difficulty in accomplishing this arrangement, will it not be better for the Democracy of Pennsylvania to drop both of their candidates and unite upon Fillmore and Donelson. Mr. Fillmore is a conservative man, and has shown his qualifications for the arduous duties of the Presidency, and is already known as the "Model" President. In doing this the Democratic party would no doubt be able to secure the success of their whole City Ticket in Philadelphia, but also have a fair chance of carrying their State Ticket in October; and it should be borne in mind that no paper in the interest of Mr. Fillmore in the South has yet advocated the alarming doctrine of the benefits of slavery for the WHITE RACE, which is justly repugnant to the sentiments of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, as the leading Democratic papers of the South who advocate the election of Mr. Buchanan are now doing—such papers as the "Richmond Enquirer," and "Richmond Examiner," of Richmond, Va., and the "Charleston Mercury," of Charleston, South Carolina; and this abhorrent doctrine of the benefits of Slavery for the poor white laboring men of the North is now being quoted from these papers, to the injury of Mr. Buchanan in Pennsylvania. Democrats of Pennsylvania, consider this subject, and decide in favor of duty and patriotism—you who prefer the success of FILLMORE and DONELSON, to that of the Republican candidates, FREMONT and DAYTON.

MODEL TOWNS.—The unanimity among the voters in many of the towns in Vermont, at the recent election in favor of Freedom, was at once remarkable and worthy of all praise.—Look at the voters in a few selected at random:—

	Rep.	Buch.		Rep.	Buch.
Ferrisburgh	100	4	Benson,	148	10
Lincoln,	107	–	Chittenden,	99	1
New Haven,	145	7	Clarendon	211	7
Shoreham,	144	6	Ira,	89	–
Starkboro,	167	–	Mt. Holly,	218	–
Rupert,	135	8	Tinmouth,	108	4
Searsburgh,