

Huntingdon Journal.



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

Wednesday Morning, Oct. 1, 1856.

Forever foot that standard sheet,
Where breathes the foe but falls before us,
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

FOR PRESIDENT,
JOHN C. FREMONT,
OF CALIFORNIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WM. L. DAYTON,
OF NEW JERSEY.

Union State Ticket.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.
THOMAS B. COCHRAN,
OF YORK COUNTY.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL.
DARWIN PHELPS,
OF ARMYINGTON COUNTY.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL.
BARTHELOMEW LAPORTE,
OF BRADFORD COUNTY.

Union District Ticket.

CONGRESS.
JOHN R. EDIE,
SENATOR.

A. C. MULLIN,
SENATOR.

Union County Ticket.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
John H. Winthrope,
John M. Gibbonney.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES,
Jon. McWilliams, B. F. Patton.

SHERIFF,
Nathaniel Lytle;
COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
Henry L. McCarthy.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
Joseph Gibbonney.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
Theodore H. Cremer.

COUNTY SURVEYOR,
John F. Ramey.

AUDITOR,
James Cree.

LOOK HERE!

J. L. SPEER, who has been a set-
tler in Kansas, and who knows all a-
bout the outrages committed there,
will address the people of Huntingdon, on
Wednesday, the 1st of October.

UNITED WE STAND

UNION FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION.

Rally! Rally! for the State
and County Tickets.

The people of Huntingdon County opposed
to the present National Administration, to
the Cincinnati Platform and the election of James
Buchanan, and in favor of the UNION STATE
AND COUNTY TICKETS, are invited to
meet at the following times and places, to wit:

Scottsville, on Thursday, October 2, at 6 P.M.
Shirleysburg, Friday, " 3 1 do.
Shade Gap, Saturday, " 4 1 do.
Huntingdon, Thursday, " 9 6 do.
McLary's Pt., Friday, " 10 1 do.
Spruce Creek, Saturday, " 11 1 do.

The signs of the times are propitious! The
Watch Fires are burning brightly throughout
the land, and from every quarter of the State
we hear words of encouragement and hope.—
Let the people of Old Huntingdon

RALLY TO THE RESCUE,
And participate in the brilliant victory before us.

Messrs. Benedict, Miles, Blair, Williamson,
Winthrope, Stewart, Prowell and others will ad-
dress the meetings.

DAVID BLAIR,
Chairman American County Com.
JOHN G. MILES,
Chairman Republican County Com.

Fremont Club of Huntingdon.

The Club of this borough is now pre-
pared to furnish documents and procure
speakers for meetings, for the Clubs in
this County. Address the Cor. Sec. The
following is a list of the officers:

President—John Bumbaugh, Sr.
Vice Presidents—Peter Swoope, Hon. Geo.
Taylor.

Recording Secretary—Sam. G. Whittaker.
Cor. responding Secretary—E. H. Miles.
Executive Committee—Wm. P. Orison, B.
Graffus, John Williamson, John Read, E. H.
Miles, Thomas Pollock.

Don't Forget to be Assessed.

It is important that every voter this
Fall be assessed. Remember the law re-
quires that all voters be assessed at least
ten days before the election. Saturday
the 4th of October, is the last day. Let
it not be forgotten either that the assess-
ment must be made by the assessor of last
year. An assessment by the officer of
this year will confer no right to vote at
the coming elections. See to be assessed
by the old assessor.

A young man whose name we have
not ascertained, but who lived in the
region of Broad Top, and was on a visit to
his sister who lives near this place, was
drowned in the lock immediately below
town, on Thursday night last.

OPPOSITION TACTICS.

In a recent number of the Journal, we
noticed the fact, that whilst the whole Bu-
chanan party in the fifteen slave-breeding
States, openly proclaim their determination
"to make Kansas a slave State at all haz-
ards," their dough-face allies in Pennsylv-
ania, alarmed at the spreading fire of
freedom, are beginning to deny their pro-
slavery principles, and have the effrontery
to pretend that the election of Buchanan
will make Kansas a free State! We had
prepared an article exposing this second
edition of the well-remembered, shameless
"Tariff swindle," but it was crowded out
of last week's paper. We have since re-
ceived the truthful letter of Gov. Reeder,
which so forcibly fastens the dark and
damning infamy of Border Ruffian sym-
pathy and hostility to free soil and free labor,
on the Democratic Party, that we give it
instead of our own less authoritative re-
marks and reasonings on the subject. The
honest reader will no doubt sympathise
with the distinguished author in this se-
vere conflict between personal interest and
feeling, on the one hand, and a sense of
public duty on the other; but he cannot
fail to congratulate the country, that in this
case patriotism has triumphed over self
and added another great name and mighty
influence to the cause of "Freedom and the
Right."

Every intelligent man knows Gov. Reeder.
No unprejudiced man who knows him
and reads this letter, can ever expect
to quiet the upbraids of conscience if
he has any, by vote or word he shall aid
the advocates of oppression and wrong,
the foes of free speech, free soil, free la-
bor, to place the candidate of the pro sla-
very party, in the presidential chair. We
say to all men seeking truth on a most vi-
tal question, read the letter.

The Religious Bodies in the Field.

We have before stated that the New
York Independent, New England Con-
gregationalist, and other religious newspa-
pers openly advocate the election of Fre-
mont. There are signs showing that they
represent very fairly the sentiment of their
denominations. A Methodist conference
just held at Medina, N. Y., passed resolu-
tions without dissent, saying "we view
with intense solicitude and profound alarm
the present position of the slave power,"
that immediate, determined and persever-
ing efforts in the pulpit, through the press
before the throne of Grace, and the ballot
box, are demanded and shall be put forth,"
and that "the great issue before the nation
in the approaching election is slavery ex-
tension, and we are called upon to act at
these elections with direct reference to that
issue." A still more unequivocal and de-
cided resolution was passed on the 10th
inst., by the Middlesex North Association
of Unitarian ministers, held at Shirley,
Mass. We quote it below:

Resolved, That, as Christian ministers, re-
membering our responsibility to God and our
fellow-men, we regard with anxiety and alarm
the present condition of our country, and the
position of the existing administration in re-
lation to the evil of slavery; that we deeply
sympathize with our brethren in Kansas, ex-
posed to the ruffianism of the lawless maraud-
ers of Missouri and the cruel despotism of the
general government at Washington; that we
see no hope of redress but in the peaceful
revolution of the ballot box, and we hereby
pledge ourselves to do what in us lies for the
consummation of our revolution, in the elec-
tion of John C. Fremont to the Presidency of
the nation.

A Simple Truth for Laboring Men.

If you vote for James Buchanan or Mil-
lard Fillmore, you vote to deprive yourself
and your children of a just and equitable
return for your labor, of the advantages to
be derived from the exhaustless wealth of
our western territories, and the inestimable
privileges of general education. And why?
Because James Buchanan and Millard
Fillmore are the representatives of 354,-
524 slave owners; because they are pledged
to their interests; and because those in-
terests are dependent on the degradation
of all labor. Mechanics of the North!—
Workingmen of the North! Are you ready
to make these sacrifices for the aggran-
dizement of this miserable minority? Are
you ready to bow your necks that South-
ern task-masters may place their ruthless
feet upon them? If not, record your votes
upon the roll of Freedom. Leave to your
children the legacy inherited by you, and
prove your devotion to your country and
the constitution, by voting for the only
true representatives of the workingman,
and his interests, JOHN C. FREMONT and
WILLIAM L. DAYTON.

THE COUNTY FAIR.

Our attention has been several times
called to the fact that the Managers have
(inadvertently we hope) in some instances
selected three of the five Judges, from one
neighborhood! This strange oversight is
causing much dissatisfaction, and will, we
fear, cause more unless the just cause of
complaint is removed by an equal distri-
bution of umpires, allowing no locality
more than one Judge on the same com-
mittee. The Judges thus fairly distributed,
are still liable to charges of partiality.—
How will it be if a majority of any com-
mittee is taken from the same neighbor-
hood, especially if such neighborhood
should be a prominent competitor in the
articles which such committee is to exam-
ine. A word to the wise is sufficient.

"Revolutions Never go Backwards."

The recent elections in Iowa, Vermont
and more particularly the late startling popu-
lar earthquake in Maine, are beginning to
operate upon the politicians and unsettled
adherents of all parties with telling effect.
It is a trite but true old maxim that "rev-
olutions never go backwards." Their
progress is on-ward, still on-ward, and un-
der our popular institutions they start with
the power of a mighty steam engine, and
move with an accelerated momentum at
every bound.

We are in the midst of a revolution of
this character—a great, comprehensive,
grand and glorious and popular revolution
and among the most extraordinary of the
many developments which it is working
out from day to day, is the manifesto from
Hon. Ephraim Marsh, of New Jersey,
President of the Philadelphia Know Nothing
Convention of February last, which put
in nomination the unfortunate outside
ticket of Millard Fillmore and Andrew
Jackson Donelson. His reasons for drop-
ping Fillmore are simple, decisive, satis-
factory and unanswerable. He shows that
the distinctive issues upon which the so
called American party took the held have
disappeared like dry weeds and brushwood
before a consuming fire, that the paramount
issue is the new despotic and disor-
ganizing shape which the Kansas sla-
very policy of the domestic party has as-
sumed, and that upon this question there
is no half-way compromise between Fre-
mont and Buchanan. The terrible ques-
tion—shall Kansas be made a slave State
at the point of the bayonet?—overrides
all other issues and all other considerations
and the principle involved, striking as it
does, at the foundations of our free insti-
tutions, involves this popular revolution
in behalf of the constitution and the Union,
on the topmost waves of which Fre-
mont and Dayton are now so gloriously
riding onward to Washington.

In the very culmination of this magni-
ficent popular reaction, from the rising to
setting of the sun, we find such befogged
old fogies as Choate and Winthrop of Mas-
sachusetts, Barnard of New York, Pearce
and Pratt of Maryland, Jones of Tennes-
see, Benjamin of Louisiana, and other
crippled chickens, deliberately consigning
themselves to a roasting which will make
them tender, hard and tough as might
come out from a common boiling. Here
and there a saving example of these "Vet-
erans of 1812" has made the happy dis-
covery that there is something going on,
and they have indicted vitally enough for
the exigencies of the day to join hands
with the veritable "Young America," who
is carrying all before him, upon the broad
and strong platform of the constitution and
white men's constitutional rights in the
Territories.

Meantime the inswelling tide for Fre-
mont, like a tremendous ground swell
from the broad Atlantic, is driving in, sur-
ging and swelling over the shore line with
its heavy breakers, so as to obliterate all
the old landmarks of the ancient mariner
and the latest charts of the coast of the
survey. Before these heavy surging
waves the crazy craft of Know Nothing-
ism is fast tumbling to pieces, and while
some of the old foggy officers of the junk
are joining Buchanan, the bulk of the
ship's crew are pulling over to Fremont
and the constitution. Thus, in Massachu-
setts, where two years ago the Know
Nothing movement swept the State like
a whirlwind by more practical, sensible
and constitutional movement for Fremont;
thus in the Great West, Know Nothing-
ism has melted away like frost before the
absorbing slavery issue of the crisis; thus,
in Pennsylvania, the friends of Mr. Fill-
more are turning their batteries to the true
point of attack; and thus, in New Jersey
the President—the very head and front
of the Fillmore Nominating Convention
—follows the example of "Live Oak
George" for Fremont, the constitution
and the glorious revolution which the peo-
ple have demanded, and which they have
risen to enforce.

For all practical purposes, the Maine
election has thrown Mr. Fillmore out of
the contest, and the remains of the late
numerous, but incongruous, and impotent
Know Nothing organizations are drifting
into the actual merits of the fight. Many
of the deluded leaders of the Fillmore
camp, especially in the South, will doubt-
less go over to Buchanan; but the bulk of
the Know Nothing Northern rank and file,
attracted and stimulated by the general
movement of the Northern masses of in-
dependent thinking men, are rallying, and
will continue to rally, to Fremont. The
Maine election is but the prelude to the
grand crash of the rotten democracy in
November.

An Important Accession to the Fremont
Ranks.

Judge Ephraim Marsh, of New Jer-
sey, who was President of the National
American Convention that nominated Fill-
more and Donelson, has written a letter to
his American colleagues in New Jersey,
declaring his intention to vote for Fremont
and urging them to do so and do likewise.—
The letter of Judge Marsh is clear and
strong, remarkable for good common sense.
We will endeavor to find room for it in
our columns next week.

Has the North any Rights.

For many months past, the emigrants
to Kansas from the northern States have
been vainly seeking protection at the hands
of the national government. But the Pres-
ident who should be their guardian, sets
his face sternly against them, treats them
as persons having no business in the ter-
ritory, permits his officers to persecute
them as "invaders," "rebels," and "tra-
itors," for peaceably settling there with
their families, for combining to resist mur-
der, robbery, and other outrages which the
officials countenance and aid in, and arro-
gantly announces his determination to
crush them. In this emergency the hap-
less settlers have appealed to the govern-
ment of their respective State for aid. A
petition to the Governor of Massachusetts
is in circulation, asking him to call a spe-
cial session of the Legislature to take mea-
sures to protect the Massachusetts emi-
grants in Kansas. In this emergency the
Boston Post says the movement is revolu-
tionary, and quotes from the United States
Constitution the provision forbidding any
State without the consent of Congress to
"keep troops," "enter into any agreement
or compact with any other State," or "en-
gage in war unless actually invaded."

The Washington Union copies this arti-
cle from the Post approvingly, and there
is no doubt that, in so doing, it gives us
the actual sentiments of the administration.—
The question then arises the North any
rights at all? This provision of the consti-
tution is no more applicable to Mas-
sachusetts or Wisconsin than to South Car-
olina, Missouri or Texas. But while it is
thrown in the teeth of Massachusetts at
the first show of indignation action to insure
protection to her children, Missouri is suf-
fered to continue openly to wage the war
against Kansas, and against all the emi-
grants from the free States, in which she
has been engaged for two years past.—
The arms have been furnished from the
State arsenals, to large bodies of men o-
penly for the invasion of Kansas, and the
waging of war against the inhabitants.—
Why has not the Boston Post or Wash-
ington Union quoted the constitutional provi-
sion against Missouri? Latterly the State
of Texas has passed, in her Legislature
resolutions providing for raising an army
of fifty thousand men, who, under the
name of emigrants, are to go to Kansas
and establish Slavery, by force of arms.—
They provide that they shall be furnished
with arms and regularly organized. Why
is not the constitutional prohibition ap-
plied to Texas? Or, are the Southern States
exempt from the penalties of the Consti-
tution, while peculiarly and especially en-
titled to all its privileges. We should sup-
pose that to be the belief of the adminis-
tration, for while Col. Buford was with-
out any opposition allowed to raise, arm,
equip, drill, march in military array a re-
giment of five hundred Southern Ruffians
to Kansas, for the avowed purpose of con-
quering the Free Soilers, the march of
five emigrants from Wisconsin, Iowa, Illi-
nois and other States through Nebraska
into Kansas with their families, wagons,
and goods is officially spoken of by Presi-
dent Pierce, Secretary Marcy, Secretary
Davis, Governor Shannon, Governor Wood-
son, etc., as a treasonable invasion. Yet
Pierce, Shannon and Marcy are northern
men by birth, education, and life-long re-
sidence.

TURNING.

At the recent meeting of the Fillmore
branch of the Know Nothing secret order,
in New York State, Luther Caldwell, a
regularly elected delegate from Council
No. 425 of Shushan, Washington county,
offered a series of resolutions condemning
the Missouri Compromise, and the unjust
and tyrannical efforts to introduce slavery in-
to Kansas. The President ruled these re-
solutions out of order, and in so doing, was
sustained by the Convention. Thereupon
Mr. Caldwell, and a number of other
delegates, bolted. The Council he repre-
sented met at Shushan, on the 13th inst.,
and resolutions were adopted declaring that
in consequence of this action, the charter
of the Council should be returned to the
State Council, that all further connection
with the Fillmore party should cease, that
the Council endorsed the nomination of
Fremont; and in order to use all honorable
exertions to secure his election, the Coun-
cil adjourned, and united with the
Republican Fremont Club. The resolu-
tions were passed with only two dissent-
ing voices. This is going the whole fig-
ure. Several other K. N. Councils in
New York have done likewise.

WHERE BUCHANAN STANDS.—PRES. PIERCE,
in a late speech says of the nomination of Mr.
BUCHANAN:—

"I congratulate you that your choice has fallen
on one who stands on the IDENTICAL
PLATFORM THAT I OCCUPY, and that he
will take the SAME with the standard low-
ered never an inch!"

DOUGLASS in his late New York speech said:—

"Buchanan and myself have for several years
back, ever since I came into public life, HELD
THE SAME POSITION on the slavery ques-
tion from beginning to end."

Now hear what Mr. BUCHANAN himself says:—

"I have been placed on a PLATFORM
which I HEARTILY APPROVE and I
must square my conduct by that platform."

Wm. BIGLER.—The Ex-Governor is stamping
it on for Buchanan, carrying with him his
brother John, as a sort of Sanchez Parza to
keep him company. This is rather significant.

Our friends in the different town-
ships by applying to THOMAS BALGRI, Esq.,
S. W. corner Fifth and Walnut Streets,
Philadelphia, will be furnished with Docu-
ments bearing upon the Presidential
struggle, as they may be needed.

BIGLER'S LIES OVERTHROWN.

While we respect Gov. Bigler as a man,
we feel ashamed that he should have made
the ass of himself he did in his famous call
for the financial history of Col. FREMONT.
The whole mass of distorted accounts and
figures are now being circulated broad-
cast throughout the State, under the frank
of "Wm. Bigler, Senate." Honorable war-
fare should make Mr. BIGLER hang his
head in shame. Of the charge we have
only to say, it is only for political effect,
and is as hollow as certain Senator's heads.

We were not at Washington, and were
not invited to examine Col. FREMONT'S
vouchers in 1847, '48, and '49, but we of-
fer to the candid mind of our readers the
following endorsements of the character of
Col. FREMONT, by the several Senators
signed to them. BIGLER and his batch of
lies, will not bear comparison with the mo-
ral force of such endorsements as the follow-
ing:—

"I have acquaintance with the Colonel, and
I am so favorably impressed as to him, that I
would as readily trust him as any other indi-
vidual. HIS INTEGRITY IS BEYOND SUSPICION."
—W. C. CALHOUN.

"Col. FREMONT is a young officer of great
merit—one who deserves well of his country
for the bravery and ability with which he dis-
charged his delicate and important duties in
California."—Daniel Webster.

"Col. FREMONT exhibited a combination of
energy, sagacity, promptitude and prudence,
which indicates the highest capacity for
CIVIL and MILITARY COMMAND. THAT THE
COUNTRY WILL DO JUSTICE TO HIS VALUABLE
AND DISTINGUISHED SERVICES, I ENTERTAIN NOT
THE SLIGHTEST DOUBT."—Senator Dix.

"Col. FREMONT, in my opinion, is the MOST
MERITORIOUS AMERICAN OF HIS AGE NOW IN EX-
ISTENCE."—Senator Allen, of Ohio.

"I regard Col. FREMONT as one of the MOST
SUCCESSFUL AND HEROIC OFFICERS IN OUR ARMY
—an army of which any nation might be proud."
—Senator Rusk, of Texas.

Messrs. EDITORS.—You last week gave
place to a communication from John Bowser,
which I would suffer to pass in silence. Did it
contain charges against me as a private indi-
vidual, but it seeks to place me before the
stockholders of the road which is in my charge,
in a wrong position, and as you permitted his
communication to appear in your columns I
ask you to do me the justice to insert this brief
reply to the stockholders; not to Bowser, for
with him I shall have no controversy. The
statement that he was discharged for partisan
reasons is false. I had sufficient causes to re-
move him, which is unnecessary to enumerate.
I discharged him without inquiring as to his
politics or religion, and appointed Mr. Fisher in
his place, of whose politics or religion I know
nothing, nor do I care more than I did about
Bowser. If the employees of the road dis-
charge their duties upon it, that is all I ask of
them; their political and religious duties I do
not interfere with. The best evidence of this
is from the fact that I am assailed at one end
of the road as a know nothing and at the other
as a Roman Catholic; when in reality I have
not the honor of being either one or the other;
and such charges I make it a rule to live down
without notice, and only notice this, because
through the medium of your paper it may cre-
ate wrong impressions on the minds of stock-
holders and others at a distance, whose good
opinions I have no desire to forfeit, and wish
them to hear both sides. Yours, &c.,
JAMES BOON.

A Border Ruffian's Confession.

At a Kansas meeting in Hartford, on Tues-
day last, Selden C. Williams, who had served
in the campaign with Buford's gang in Kan-
sas, among other things told the following hor-
rible tale:—
"An one of the hellish forays on which we were
sent, we came upon a small party of Free State
men. They resisted our taking away their prop-
erty, and Buford's men left two of them dead
upon the grass! When we were in the Shawnee
country we were invited to call at one of the
Mission Churches by the Chief of the tribe.
As the doors opened before us, what a sight
presented itself! Three Massachusetts men
were hanging by the neck, two had been shot,
and one stabbed to the heart, and they were
hung up to strike terror to the people from the
East. Four days after, one of Buford's men
came into the camp holding upon the point of
a knife a life of a Kansas heart! 'Boys,' said he,
'here is the heart of a damned abolitionist;
hold me he was an Abolitionist, and I up
with my rifle and dropped him. I cut his heart
out, and it aint cold yet; now I'll cut it open
and see how it looks inside; then I shall fry it
and see how the damned thing tastes!'"

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in a late speech says of the nomination of Mr.
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struggle, as they may be needed.

Proof Strong and Clear as Holy
Writ.

READ! READ!

Messrs. BREWSTER & WHITTAKER.

Gentlemen:—Since the recent overwhelm-
ing demonstration of the Republicans have
reached the ears and senses of the community,
many Americans, as well as Democrats, are
straggled to know what they shall do in cast-
ing their votes for President. The Fillmore
men think it useless to contend for him; his
prospects being hopeless. The Buchanians say
it will be a very suicidal policy to support ten-
cent Jimmy and the Cincinnati platform; es-
pecially if they pretend to advocate liberty of
speech, of action and conscience.

They are generally disposed to fall in and sup-
port Fremont; the only difficulty arising in the
way, is his Religion! This once removed, they
go in for him heart and hand. But it is the
policy of the opposition to lead the attention
and minds of the community to this point, and
away from the real subject at issue, to wit;
Slavery!—Freedom or Slavery! Can the
Free men of the Free States forget Kansas and
his bloody murders? Never, never.

"Drowning men will catch at straws," and
it is absurd and ridiculous to insist before an
enlightened people, and appeal to their pre-
judices, that Col. Fremont is a Catholic, with
all the glowing, glaring proofs to the contrary.

Will you have the goodness to publish the
following extract on the subject which one
would suppose sufficient to convince any man
seeking honestly for information. And this is
but "a drop in the bucket" to what might be
had if requisite.

PORTER TOWNSHIP.

(From the New York Evangelist, Sept. 19.)

It is not our business to enter into the strife
of politics. That is not our vocation, and we
have religiously abstained from such contests.
Nor shall we depart from this line of strict prop-
riety. But we are sometimes appealed to for
information as to matters of fact, by readers
who imagine that we have special means of
knowing the truth. In such a case we are wil-
ling to tell what we know—not for the sake of
party, but of truth. This we may do without
sacrificing our neutral and independent char-
acter. If we can help to correct an error, or to
disabuse the public mind of a false impression
we are doing a service to right minded men of
all parties. We do not urge our readers to vote
one way or the other, but we do wish them to
vote intelligently.

It is well known that one of the candidates
for the Presidency has been charged with being
a Roman Catholic. To this story we never
gave the slightest importance, considering it as
one of those bald falsehoods which were fabri-
cated for a party purpose, and which would
drop into oblivion and be despised as soon as
it had served its object. But as the originators
of the story cling to it with great pertinac-
ity, thinking it a very effective weapon to ex-
cite calumny and prejudice, some good men have
thought it worth while to set the matter at once
and forever at rest. Clergymen of this city
have been applied to by members of their churches,
and by letters from abroad, to make per-
sonal inquiry, since the public would have en-
tire confidence in their statements, knowing
that they were not likely to be deceived them-
selves, and that they could have no motive to
misstate the fact.

Thus appealed to, a number of clergymen,
though very reluctant to do anything which
could bring their names before the public in
connection with any political question, called
on Col. Fremont for the purpose of a frank con-
versation in regard to his religious profession
and belief. This they did, not for their own
personal satisfaction—for not one of them had
a doubt about the matter—but simply that they
might be able to satisfy others by an assurance
from his own lips. Among those who went
were Rev. Dr. De Witt, of the Dutch Reform-
ed Church; Professor Henry B. Smith and R.
D. Hitebeck, of the Union Theological Sem-
inary; Rev. David B. Coe, Secretary of the
Home Missionary Society, and one of the editors
of this paper. They were received with
great cordiality, and Col. Fremont responded
very frankly and cheerfully to the in-
quiries.

When it was remarked that some of our good
people were disturbed about his religion, he re-
plied, smiling, that he was glad that his oppo-
nents were willing to admit, at least, that he
had some religious feeling—that he was not
wholly indifferent to Christianity. One of the
ministers inquired if the account of his early
religious education and of his joining the Epis-
copal church, as given in Biglow's "Life of
Fremont," was correct? He replied that it
was; and added, in a few words, that he had
been born and educated in the Episcopal church;
that he had been confirmed as a member of
that church, and had never had a shadow of
thought of leaving it.

When allusion was made to the persistent
assertions that he was a Catholic, he replied
that he could not imagine how such a story took
its rise, for that, in fact, he had hardly been in-
side of a Catholic church more than half a doz-
en of times in his life, and then upon occasions
of public interests or curiosity.

All this was said very quietly, and with no
apparent desire to obtrude his religion, or to
make capital out of it, but to state the simple
fact of his religious education and belief. No
one could listen to his frank, yet modest state-
ment, without feeling that it was perfectly in-
genious; and that, with no bigotry towards oth-
ers; he was sincerely and unaffectedly attached
to the religion in which he had been edu-
cated by a pious mother.

Freedom in Kentucky.

It may be generally known that Freedom
is making great strides in Kentucky; but such
seems the fact. We see it stated in the Louis-
ville Journal, which advocates Fillmore, that
Fremont electoral tickets is already before the
people there, and it will receive more than ten
thousand votes. This is a gratifying sign,
and it is an earnest of a better condition of af-
fairs in that State.

Signs of the Times.

The Hon. John M. Botts, a veteran poli-
tician of Virginia, lately delivered a speech at
Richmond, Va., in which he repudiated the
idea that the South would dissolve the Union
if Fremont were elected. He denounced un-
equivocally the brutal assault upon Mr. Sum-
ner. The Richmond Enquirer denounces this
speech as "Black Republican," and trusts that
Botts may be arrested and prosecuted under
the act for the suppression of incendiary lan-
guage.

The agreement between the State Con-
ventions of the Republicans and Americans, in
Massachusetts, in session on Tuesday, at Wor-
cester, was perfect and enthusiastic. The Re-
publicans did not nominate a candidate for
Governor, the idea being that they would sup-
port Gardner. The Americans reciprocated by
nominating Sumner for re-election in the Sen-
ate. The resolutions to that effect, and endor-
sing the nomination of Fremont and Dayton,
were passed with immense applause. The con-
vention was very large, numbering 766 dele-
gates from nearly three hundred towns.

A letter published in a paper called the
Fremont Journal, issued at the town of Fre-
mont, Ohio says under date of Hamilton, Sep-
tember 9th:—"I have it from the best of au-
thority, that every Council in the State have
pledged themselves to vote for the slavery
extension ticket at the State and Presidential
election. Some twenty to thirty thousand col-
leagues of the Weekly Times are sent gratuitously,
over this county every week, which are paid
for by the slave driving Democracy, charging
Col. Fremont with being a Roman Catholic, a
Jesuit, &c., hoping thereby to drive votes away
from him."

Dr. Writter, a Democratic member of
the Iowa Legislature from Scott county, has
declared himself for Fremont.

On the Steamer Yentman, Fremont 51
Buchanan 5; Fillmore 6.

Frank Leslie's N. Y. Journal for
the present month is before us. It is very
interesting.

ENNSVILLE, Sept. 22, 1856.

Our Democratic friends let
their "spirits" get so high at their meeting at
Saulsbury, that some of them had to have an
antidote applied, that is administered to sleep-
that eat laurel, (Sweet Milk.) After days of
drumming and lifting, their demonstration was
what a Frenchman would call a magnificent
failure.

Our friend Auxer wishes us to state that
his engagements compel him to leave our town
in a few days. As his stay is limited, we ad-
vise those of our friends wishing correct like-
nesses, to call immediately. A better opportu-
nity may never be offered you, as he is encou-
raged by every person to be the best Anti-scep-
tic in the interior of Pennsylvania; and what
is still better, his charges are so moderate, that
every person can have a picture if they desire
it. Give him a call, this week, upstairs in the
Court House.

To the Republican and Independent
Voters of Huntingdon County.

At the solicitation of numerous friends, both
Republicans and Americans, who feel that the
rights and claims of the lower end have been
both disregarded and outraged by the action of
the late American and Republican County
Committees, in the