

Bedford Gazette.

BY GEO. W. BOWMAN.

Freedom of Thought and Opinion.

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NEW SERIES.

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VOL. XXIV, NO. 46.

ATTENTION DEMOCRATS!!!

TOWNSHIP MEETINGS.

In accordance with the desire of many democrats, the County Committee have determined to hold a series of meetings throughout the County at the times and places set forth below. It is hoped that the Township Committees will give full notice in their respective Townships, and that all good citizens, of whatever party, who love the Union and desire an end to the Know Nothing Abolition agitation which now threatens it, will condescend to these meetings by their presence. We can promise to all, as well to our adversaries as our friends, and those who are wavering between two opinions, a calm, temperate, and honest discussion of the great issues before the Country. In addition to the Speakers announced in the Gazette of last week, we expect the meetings to be addressed by Col. O. C. HARTLEY, formerly of the Bedford Bar, and now of Galveston, Texas.

West Providence, Monday, August 11, at the village of Bloody Run.

East Providence, Tuesday, August 12, at D. A. T. Black's.

Monroe, Wednesday, August 13, at Clearville.

Harrison, Wednesday, August 13, at Keyser's School House.

Southampton, Thursday, August 14, at Buxton's Meeting House.

Juniata, Thursday, August 14, at Buena Vista.

Coleman, Friday, August 15, at Rainsburg.

Londonderry, Friday, August 15, at Bridgeport.

C. Valley, Saturday, August 16, at Centerville.

St. Clair, Monday, August 18, at St. Clairsville.

Union, Tuesday, August 19, at St. Clair's Mill.

Napier, Wednesday, August 20, at Schellburg.

Hopewell, Broad Top and Liberty, Thursday, August 21, at Hopewell.

Middle Woodberry, Friday, August 22, at the village of Woodberry.

South Woodberry, Saturday, August 23, at Pattonville.

WM. P. SCHELL,
JOHN CESSNA,
JOSEPH W. TATE,
WM. M. HALL,
SAML. G. STATLER,
G. H. SPANG,
F. D. BEEGLE.
County Committee.

July 11, 1856.

Freaks of Imagination.

Tulipin mentions a painter, who verily believed that all the bones of his body were so soft and flexible that they might easily be crushed together, or folded one within another, like pieces of pliable wax.

A Lusitanian physician had a patient who insisted that he was perpetually frozen, and would sit before a great fire even in dog days. The Portuguese doctor made him a dress of rough sheep-skins, saturated with aqua vite, and set him on fire. He then said he was quite warm, rather too much so, and so was cured.

Galen and Avicenna make mention of people who have fancied themselves earthen pots, and therefore have carefully avoided being touched for fear they should be broken.

Then there is the case of the insane watchmaker, mentioned by Pinel, who insisted that he had been guillotined, and that another head had afterwards, by mistake, been put on his shoulders, instead of his own. "Look at these teeth," he would say; "mine were extremely handsome—these are decayed. My mouth was sweet and healthy; this is foul. How different is the hair from that of my own head!"

Mr. Haslam, in his work on insanity, mentions a case of one, who insisted that he had no mouth, and when compelled by force to swallow, declared that a wound had been made in his throat, through which the food had been introduced.

Benvenuto Cellini, the celebrated Florentine artist, in his life says, that "the governor of the castle in which the former was confined had a periodical disorder of this sort; every year he had some different whim. One time he conceived himself changed into a pitcher of oil; another time he conceived himself a frog, and began to leap as such; another time, again, he imagined he was dead; and it was found necessary to humor his conceit by making a show of burying him. At length he thought himself a bat, and when he went to take a walk, he sometimes made just such a noise as bats do; he likewise used gestures with his hands and body, as if he were going to fly."

A strong man had a strong imagination that he was dead, and earnestly begged his friends to bury him. They consented, by the advice of the physician. He was laid upon a bier, and carried upon the shoulders of men to church, when some pleasant fellows, up to the hilt, met the procession and inquired who it was; they answered: "And a very good job it is," said one of them, "for the world is well rid of a very bad character, which the fellows must have had in due course." The young man now lying dead, hearing this, popped his head up, and said they ought to be ashamed of themselves in thus traducing his fair fame; and if he was alive he would thrash them for their insolence. But they continued to utter the most disgraceful language. Flesh and blood could no longer bear it; up he jumped, they run, he after them, until he fell down quite exhausted. He was put to bed; the violent exertion he had gone through promoted perspiration, and he got well.

From my soul I respect the laboring man. Labor is the foundation of the wealth of every country; and the free laborers of the north deserve respect both for their probity and their intelligence. Heaven forbid that I should do them wrong! Of all the countries on the earth we ought to have the most consideration for the laboring man.—James Buchanan.

The Crisis.—Messrs. Hopkins and Brown, of the Harrisburg Patriot and Union, have commenced the publication of a campaign paper with the above title. It is a spirited little publication, and will doubtless do good service during the campaign.

SENATOR BIGLER'S SPEECH.

Senator BIGLER addressed the Democracy; in Independence Square, on the 4th, at great length and with telling effect, presenting and discussing all the political topics of the day, and holding the vast crowd for full two hours. His speech will be published at length as soon as prepared. It will make a good campaign document. We insert the following extract from it for the purpose of correcting an error which the reporter for the *Bulletin* and *Dispatch* seems to have committed, as to what Mr. BIGLER said touching the Kansas difficulties. The graphic and terrible description of the state of society in that Territory, attributed to him, by the reporter, is that which he gave as coming from Republican members of Congress:—

But now for the Kansas question, and the course of the Republican or Fremont party. Ever since the commencement of the present session of Congress the whole country has been agitated, deeply and violently agitated, concerning the state of society in Kansas. The most accomplished artists of the Republican party have painted the startling picture from time to time. That the simple reflection of the truth would have made a picture dark enough, no one can doubt; but that these gentlemen, for purposes of their own, have given it the deepest shade practicable, is just as evident. We had been told by the Republican orators in Congress, on the rostrum and in the pulpit, that the people of Missouri had invaded that Territory, and controlled the elections for members of the Legislature held in March 1855; that the free-State men had been driven from the polls; that the government had been usurped by mere brute force; that the laws of Kansas were not valid laws; that anarchy reigned in Kansas; that arson and murders were invoked to serve the ends of slavery; that finally Kansas and liberty lay bleeding at the feet of the border ruffians, and that the whole country was on the verge of civil war. Here is a picture; now what remedy did the Republican Representatives in Congress propose. Did they ask a legal and just measure of reform? By no means, fellow-citizens; but with the denunciations against the lawless authorities of Kansas still fresh on their lips, they became the advocates of the Topeka Convention and the State Constitution framed by that body, a movement admittedly without law, and in contravention of law and in menace of the Government. With all this seeming reverence for the law, they could advocate a revolutionary step taken in defiance of the Government. We were told that the admission of Kansas as a State, was the only remedy for her evils; the only mode of quieting the public mind and averting civil war in the Territory.

Well, gentlemen, it had become apparent to all, that some effective and final measure of pacification was demanded by the best interest, not only of Kansas, but of the whole nation; that whilst the laws of the local Legislature were technically legal, the right of suffrage had been abused in selecting the members, and that many of the Statutes were oppressive and unjust, and in conflict with the Constitution, and the original Kansas Nebraska act.

With a view to meet these difficulties, Mr. Toombs, a Southern Senator, about ten days since, introduced a bill providing for the prompt admission of Kansas as a State. His proposition was referred to the Territorial Committee, and reported to the Senate on Monday last, by Mr. Douglas, and Wednesday fixed for a final vote.

That bill provides that the present inhabitants may elect delegates to a Convention to meet in November next, to form a constitution, preparatory to admission as a State; that a board of five commissioners should be appointed by the President, to repair to the Territory, to superintend the election of delegates; to make an enumeration of the legal voters; and put up a list of voters at every District; and that only those who are now in the Territory, and those who may have left on business or because of the sad state of the society, shall vote. The law throws ample guards about the ballot box, by heavy penalties against illegal voting or violent efforts to interfere with the right of suffrage; it also annuls the Territorial statutes subversive of the liberties of speech and the freedom of the press, and those requiring an oath of fidelity to the Fugitive Slave Law as a qualification for a voter and other absurd provisions. These statutes being inconsistent with the Constitution and the organic law, are clearly within the scope of the Congressional correction, without interfering with the doctrine of non-intervention, for the Kansas law provides that the action of the territorial legislature shall be confined "to rightful subjects of legislation." Here, then, was a measure of peace and law, the prompt admission of Kansas as a State, irrespective of her decision on the Slavery question. Its vital object being to terminate at once all motive on the part of outsiders to force temporary population into the territory, with the view to control its policy on the Slavery question.

What followed? Did the Republican Senators support this measure? Did they accept this proposition to bring Kansas in as a State? By no means; to my amazement it met their violent resistance. The first demonstration came from the Senator from Massachusetts, Mr. Wilson, who proposed to strike out the entire bill and insert a section, simply repealing all the laws of Kansas; substituting anarchy for the admission of the Territory as a State. The Senator from New York, Mr. Seward, the leader and the intellect of that party, still insisted upon the Topeka Constitution. In the face of all his anathemas against the lawless authorities in Kansas, he voted to sanction a measure wanting in the slightest coloring of authority, and

which had been brought forth in defiance of the law and its officers; and what is surprising, in addition, his course seems to be sanctioned by the entire Republican press, headed by that common fountain of fanaticisms, falsehoods and vagaries, the *New York Tribune*. The Senator from New Hampshire, Mr. Hale, proposed to strike out the fourth of July, 1856, as the time that the law should take effect, and insert July, 1857, so that the strife in Kansas might last a year longer; that bleeding Kansas, for whose people so many crocodile tears had been shed, might bleed on. They first objected that the local laws forbid and punished free discussion, and thus the slavery men had the advantage; then the bill was amended, as had been agreed upon by the committee, so as to annul all such laws. The next objection was, that the Free State men had been driven from the Territory, and the friends of slavery would have things all their own way; then the bill was so amended as to give all former citizens the opportunity to return and participate in the election. The next plea was that the intention and effect was to bring Kansas in as a Slave State. The answer was no; it provides that the unrestrained will of the bona fide citizens shall settle that question, and that the objection could not properly come from the Republican side, because they had uniformly claimed that a very large majority of the real settlers are against slavery, and that all they sought was a fair expression of popular will. But reason was powerless. They resisted to the end; and finally the bill passed at the end of a session of twenty-one hours, by a vote of 33 to 42.

Within a few hours after, the House passed a bill admitting Kansas under the Topeka Constitution, and thus the issue is fairly made up. The Democrats are for bringing in Kansas by the straight way and under the auspices of the law; the Republicans insist upon her admission by the crooked way, a way tarnished by violence and revolution. The Democrats contend for a constitution to be made by the whole people, through a pure ballot-box; the Republicans for one made by a party without the agency of law or the ballot-box. Judge ye between us.

THE BROOKS AND SUMNER CASE.

This came up for trial yesterday morning before Judge Crawford of the criminal court.—The District Attorney appeared for the United States, and Hon. John L. Orr, of South Carolina, and John A. Linton, Esq., of this city, for defence. The evidence adduced did not differ materially from that given before the Congressional committee. At the close of the testimony, Mr. Brooks addressed the court as follows:

May I please your honor: May I be permitted to say a word? [Judge Crawford. Certainly.] I appear in person before this honorable court simply to receive its judgment. I would have preferred that the person on whom the assault was committed had been present to answer whether or not his speech which labelled my State and my blood, was printed before its delivery in the Senate. I feel confident that, under oath, he could not have denied this fact, which, with due deference to your honor, I regard as material to my defence, inasmuch as a libel is contrary to law, and to that extent would operate in the extenuation of my offence.

I would like to have inquired of him, in person, as to the degree of his personal injuries, and to have been informed in what way he could reconcile that part of his statement as to the words used by me when the assault was made with the sentence which immediately succeeded this language in his testimony before the investigating committee, and which is as follows:

"While these words were passing from his [my] lips, he commenced a succession of blows with a heavy cane on my bare head, by the first of which I was stunned so as to lose sight."

It would have gratified me to have been compelled to answer under oath as to the violence of the first blow, which I aver was but a tap, and intended to put him on his guard.

But, sir, he is conveniently and deliberately absent and on travel, notwithstanding that six days ago this case was postponed on account of his extreme indisposition and the materiality of his testimony; and yet, with all these disadvantages, I prefer to receive the judgment of the court than to continue in suspense.

It is not my purpose to adduce any evidence in defence.

I have already accomplished more than half the journey of life, and this is the first time that it has been my misfortune to be arraigned before any judicial tribunal as a breaker of any law of my country. I confess, sir, and without shame, that my sensibilities are disturbed by my novel position, and I have but to express my profound regret that, in discharging a duty imposed upon me by my own sense of right and the sentiment of the gallant people it is my pride and honor to represent, I am constrained, as a consequence, to approach you as a violator, and not as a maker, of the laws.

In extenuation of my offence, permit me to say that no extraordinary power of invention is requisite to imagine a variety of personal grievances which the good of society and even public morality require to be redressed; and yet no adequate legal remedy may be had. So, also, are there cases which may fall under the condemnation of the letter of the law, and yet like considerations will restrain its penalties. The villain who perverts the best feelings of the better sex, and rewards unsuspecting devotion with ruin, may bid defiance to this honorable court. But, where a sister's dishonor is blotted out with the blood of her destroyer, an intelligent and wholesome public opinion, embodied in an intelligent and virtuous jury, always has, and always will, control the law, and popular sentiment will applaud what the books condemn.

It is the glory of the law that it is founded in

reason. But can that reasoning be just which is not regardful of human feeling? Sir, no one knows better than yourself that such a reproach does not rest upon our jurisprudence; for, even the stern letter of the law touches with tenderness the husband who slays in the act the usurper of his bed. The child who kills in the defence of its parent is excused by the law, which is ever regardful of the virtuous impulses of nature.

By a parity of reasoning, patriotism is regarded by every nation upon earth as the cardinal political virtue. Laws are made to reward it, and to perpetuate the names of those who are its exemplars.—And can it be expected—will it be required—that I, with a heart to feel, and an arm to strike, shall patiently bear and ignobly submit while my political mother is covered with insult, and obliquely, and dishonor—while her character is slandered and her reputation libelled?

Sir, the substance which I have been gathering for my children may be squandered, my body may be consigned to the common jail, my life itself may be forfeited, but I will be true to the instincts of my nature—true to the home of my nativity, and to the mother that bore me.

The first political lesson which my ripening faculties fully comprehended and appreciated was the high moral and social obligations of every citizen to bow himself to the majesty of the law. In obedience to the precepts of my youth which are sanctioned by the experience and judgment of mature years, I submit my case to the discretion of the court with entire confidence, that while you, sir, as a Magistrate, perform your whole duty to the country and yourself, you will remember that in every regulated community public opinion distinguishes between crime and honorable resentment, and tolerates the refuge which men sometimes seek in the magnanimity of the judges.

Upon the conclusion of Mr. Brooks's remarks, Judge Crawford proceeded to give the following decision:

"As this matter will be in a short time the subject of investigation in another place, and as it is not necessary to the discharge of my duty that I should remark on the evidence adduced, which I could not do without touching on some of the points that will probably be raised elsewhere, it appears to me to be proper that the sentence of the court should be pronounced without comment. The sentence is that the defendant pay a fine of \$300.

More Old Line Whigs Coming to the Rescue of the Union.—The following is a report of the remarks made by the Hon. SAMUEL CHAMBERS, formerly a staunch Whig, at the Democratic Ratification Meeting in Washington, on the 18th ult.

Gentlemen: You have heard to-night an eloquent voice from the gallant State of old Kentucky—a land rich in soil, fat cattle, and great men. (Applause.) You have also heard the eloquent voice of a distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania, that noble and gallant State which, by its devotion to the great cause of the Union, and its strict adherence to the Constitution, has erected for herself a proud title among her sister States; and you have also heard the voice of a distinguished old line democrat cheering you on in this great and noble struggle. I come to speak to you as an old line whig.—"Good, good." It is something new and strange for me to address a democratic audience as a democrat. (Cheers.)

My life has been devoted to the support of whig men and whig measures. It was so devoted because I thought in my heart that the whig party was the most conservative party, and that it gathered more closely around the Constitution than any other. Therefore I gave that party all the warm love and devotion of my youth. But my old party is now disorganized and gone. I followed the whig banner as long as the whig banner floated over the field of light; but when that whig banner was brought down upon the grave of Clay, I found the whig party, too, was gone, and I looked around me to see where I should find the next most conservative party. While doing so I came in contact with a certain set of men engaged in certain secret, club sort of operations, who declared that they were the true conservators of the Union and the Constitution; that they had taken specially in charge nationality and the preservation of the Union. They invited me to join them, upon the condition that, if I did not like them, I could withdraw. I speak of the Know Nothing party. [Laughter.]

Well, allured by this promise of that for which I was in search, I went in and took a look at "Sam." (Laughter.) I took a good look at him, all over and all around. I paid my half-dollar too. (Laughter.) I saw the animal, and the animal which you have heard talked about as the "woolly horse" I found to be a great humbug. (Cheers.)

Well, I got my foot out of that, but still I did not like to knock out of this democratic party which I had been fighting all my life. I looked around for some other party that spoke the same voice in Maine and N. Hampshire that they spoke in Texas and Arkansas. I found but one party that spoke the same voice and that gathered in all the solid men around the Constitution of my country, and which declared doctrines necessary to the preservation of the Union of these States. That, gentlemen, was the Democratic party. "Good, good," and applause.

I gave in my adhesion, and I am here to-night to speak for the platform of that party upon no sectional question which distracts the country. I am here to speak for Pennsylvania. [Cheers.] His name, his notoriety, his antecedents, all go to prove to the American people that if he is elected, that conservative principle to which I was attached in the whig party, and to which I had devoted my life, will be carried out in the democratic party, and therefore I am for James Buchanan for President.

Again; do any of you know John C. Breckinridge? [Yes? Yes?] You do? Then you know God never made a nobler specimen of manhood than John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky. Who would not love to cast his vote for him, the soul of honor and of chivalry?

I know that the democratic host and the old line whig host of this country will rush to the support of that ticket. How then can we fail, when every old line whig who loves his country must feel that even Fillmore, with all his high title to respect, with all his conservatism, is dead, so far as the presidency is concerned? Is there an intelligent man who believes that Millard Fillmore can carry a single northern State. Not one such here to-night. If he cannot it is not perfect madness for the South to throw away their votes upon him? We should look at the issue as it is. It is an issue solely between the democratic and the black republican organizations. If any man here loves black republicanism, if any man here loves Africans better than his country, let him vote for Fremont, or whoever the fusion folks may nominate. If there is here any old line whig or democrat who loves the constitution and the Union better than he loves negroes, let him bury the recollection of past fights, of past discussions and come out as a pure patriot, as a true man—come out as one who can sacrifice old prejudices upon the altar of his country, and vote for James Buchanan and John C. Breckinridge. (Great cheering.)

Fillmore and Fremont.

The *New York Times* gives the proceedings of the Massachusetts American State Convention, held at Springfield on Tuesday. A large number of State office-holders were present, though but few delegates appeared from the farming districts. After a series of preliminary troubles and difficulties, the Convention at last succeeded in effecting an organization. After which the President called for business. No response. Called again. No answer. After waiting a reasonable time, a delegate moved to adjourn as there seemed to be no business to be transacted. This started the slow coaches and the resolution was laid upon the table.

Then other difficulties arose about contested seats—in relation to the mode of balloting—upon the reports of Committee on Credentials, &c. The dissatisfied delegates bolted and the Fillmore men applauded. An informal vote was then taken. Fremont had 233, Fillmore 219, and a few seceders. The Woolly Horse was ahead, and finally got the nomination.—Three cheers for Fremont—three groans from the Fillmore men.

At the meeting at five o'clock, Mr. Cook, of Boston, said that in the name of nearly two hundred delegates, he rose to bid the Convention farewell. They could stay there no longer with honor. He called upon the friends of Mr. Fillmore to withdraw, which they did, cheering vociferously for their candidate and their cause. This was met on the part of the others by a storm of hisses.

Rev. Mr. USHER, of Medford, said he came there for Fremont, he voted for Fremont, and he called for three cheers when he got the nomination. They could get along without the Fillmore men. They were few in numbers, and few in constituents. The Rev. gentleman's name was placed on the Fremont Electoral ticket.

EX-GOV. JOHNSTON, of our own State, was placed upon the Fremont ticket as the candidate for Vice President. Whether he will drive away as many voters in Massachusetts as Mr. GREENEY said he would in Pennsylvania, remains to be seen. An effort was made to have the nominations recorded as unanimous, but that failed.

Rev. A. C. L. ARNOLD, a gentleman somewhat too well known, then earnestly advocated an immediate adjournment and no nomination of State officers. Some of the delegates said that if a State ticket was nominated now, it would certainly be defeated—so the matter was postponed.

The Fillmore men organized a Convention of their own. Their speeches had the true grit. There was a spice in their remarks little short in pungency to Cayenne pepper. The Gardner men are inexpressibly mortified at their failure to nominate a State ticket—and so the matter stands.

NATIONAL MEN WILL SAVE THE UNION.—Mr. Fillmore expresses the opinion that the election of Colonel Fremont by a purely sectional vote would not be submitted to by the South, and he very strongly intimates that resistance would be justifiable. The champions of Colonel Fremont charge vehemently that the election of Mr. Fillmore would be the triumph of secession. So far as these two candidates are concerned, assuming that they tell the truth on each other, the issue is between a disunionist and a secessionist. Fortunately, however, there is a third candidate who stands on a Union platform; and the certainty of whose election renders it unnecessary for any body to be concerned, whether the other two speak truthfully of each other or not. Whilst Fillmore and Fremont are quarrelling over disunionism and secessionism, Buchanan will settle the matter by getting the votes of the national men of the country.

MORE CHANGES.—The *Solms Sentinel*, the *Auburn Gazette*, and the *Monteville Herald*, three warm advocates of know-nothingism in Alabama last year, have declared in favor of Buchanan and Breckinridge. Colonel Betha, the know-nothing Senator from Mobile county, John Whiting, State-bank commissioner, Hon. George D. Shortridge, the candidate of that party for Governor last year, Hon. J. M. Withers, the know-nothing Mayor of Mobile, and Hon. Alexander White, a whig member of Congress in 1852 from Alabama, have avowed their purpose to support the democratic nominees for President and Vice President. These are a few of the many accessions to the democratic party in Alabama since the nomination.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—The Baltimore papers of yesterday morning contain full particulars of the late terrible railway accident near the Relay House. The following is the testimony of Captain Hoover, the conductor of the train, before the coroner:

"He stated that he was in the smoking car when the signal was given to break up. He looked back and saw the baggage-master at the front brakes. Before he could reach the door the car was thrown from the track, the passengers in alarm rushed into the aisle, and the smoke and steam filled the car, completely obstructing the view of everything.

"As soon as possible he reached the platform, and found there the body of Nagle. He expired, apparently, at the moment he was raised up. The engineer probably jumped at the moment the engine left the track, but was caught by the tender and thrown under the truck of the express car. Afterwards examined the switch to determine the cause of the accident. The switch had flew back to its place, but the end of the rail was cut, showing that it had been misplaced, and caused the accident. The switch led to a sliding used for running the dirt cars off the main track. It was always kept locked, and, to the witness's knowledge, had not been used for some days. There was no switchman in charge of it, nor were there any men working upon the road nearer than four or five miles.

"Examined the lock which held the switch in place, and was of opinion that it had been tampered with, probably by some malicious person. It was latched on one side, the mark being recent and plain. It was unlocked. The lock might be driven back by violent blows on one side. Three trains had passed the switch during the day, one having gone along half an hour before the accident occurred.

"The through-baggage agent was also examined. He was in the smoking car with the conductor, and corroborated generally his evidence. He also had examined the switch lock, and was of opinion that it had been opened and the switch misplaced.

"The jury was still in session, seeking for further testimony, at midnight."

ANOTHER TERRIBLE CAMPFIRE ACCIDENT.—The *Cleveland (Ohio) Herald* of June 28 says: "Last evening about 9 o'clock, at 220 Prospect street, while J. W. Paramore, Esq., was replenishing a lighted lamp with camphine, it caught fire and exploded; the flames communicated to the filler in his hand, and it too exploded. Mr. P. and his niece, Miss E. J. Rowland, who was sitting at the table upon which the lamp was standing, were immediately enveloped in flames. Mr. P. ran out into the back yard, and rolling into the tall grass quickly put out the flames of his own clothes, and only suffered one slight burn, and that on one leg where the cloth was burned through. Miss R., however, terribly frightened, ran into the street screaming for help.

"Before those near by could reach her, her dress, of muslin, was entirely burned off, and also her clothes above her waist, and her sleeves. Her person below the waist was untouched by the flames, being protected by a thick woolen skirt. Her face and head were not touched by the flames, but the skin is burned entirely off her hands and arms, and for the most part from her body, as low as the top of her skirts. Dr. Hanna and a lady, who were the first to her aid, immediately applied suitable means to relieve her, and Drs. Dodge, Wheeler, and Beck with were soon on hand, and now have her in charge. Her state is critical, but not without hope. Were the skin entirely burned from the breast and back, her case would be much more desperate, but it is thought the necessary action can be produced without much difficulty. The flames did not reach about her chin, and she therefore probably suffered no internal injury."

FREMONT'S NOMINATION.—The *New York Express*, in speaking of the nomination of Fillmore, makes the following palpable hit:

Between now and the election day—if he accepts,—he has certainly a harder road to travel than any he has yet trodden. He is in the hands of political panthers, and jackals, and grizzly bears, that—before they have done with him—will use him worse than the quadruped monsters he used to encounter upon the Sierra Nevada. The Colonel claims to be the first man to have discovered Salt Lake. We do not like to discourage him, but he may as well make up his mind now to another discovery—the discovery of Salt River. The explorer, if not the discoverer of Utah, he is now discovered among sectional free lovers and Abolition Mormons, as politically loose, as Joe Smith's disciples are morally delinquent.

The old line Whigs of Kentucky, in State Convention assembled a few days ago, rejected a resolution endorsing Mr. Fillmore, by a majority of 16 districts to 1. It is well understood that the old line Whigs of Kentucky will go generally for Mr. Buchanan.

KANSAS! KANSAS!!

If the public needed any other proof that the whole outcry about ruffianism in Kansas, has been got up purely for political effect, it may be found in the fact that the Black Republican majority in the House of Representatives, in Congress, have not made the slightest attempt to put a stop to the outrages which have been committed by "Border Ruffians" from Missouri, and "Puritan Ruffians" from New England—the Round Heads, or Rifle Christians. If the Black Republicans could elect a Speaker of the House, they could have passed a law long before this to have settled ruffianism in Kansas, come from what quarter it might. At least they could have tried, if they had been so disposed. No. So long as political capital can be made for their faction, they will prevent a settlement of the question, if possible.