



BEDFORD, Pa. Friday Morning, Feb. 3, 1860. FEARLESS AND FREE. D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor. FOR PRESIDENT IN 1860, HON. SIMON CAMERON, OF PENNSYLVANIA. (Subject to the decision of the National Convention.)

PEOPLE'S MEETING. A meeting of the People's Party of Bedford County, will be held at the Court House, in Bedford, on the evening of Tuesday, the 14th of February, next, being the Tuesday evening of Court week, for the purpose of selecting conferees to meet the conferees from Adams, Franklin, Fulton and Juniata Counties, to appoint two delegates to represent the 17th Congressional District of Pennsylvania, in the National Convention which is to meet at Chicago, to nominate candidates for President and vice President. Other matters of importance will be brought before the meeting.

MONEY! MONEY!! The approaching Court will afford many of our friends an opportunity of settling their accounts with us. We have recently sent out a number of bills, and we hope all these persons will make it convenient to bring the amounts or send them to us. To others to whom we have failed to enclose their accounts, we hope they also may come forward and settle. The sums generally owed us are small, from \$1 to \$20, and nearly every one can make it convenient to pay. We have recently purchased a property to which we expect to remove in the spring, and we have a payment of nearly \$1,000 to make. Our friends will thus see that we are in earnest and actually need our money. We do not wish to bring suit against any one, yet we are afraid if this request is not complied with we will have to do so. Please call and see us at any rate.

GOOD NEWS. ELECTION OF SPEAKER. The following telegraphic despatch from our attentive friend, D. J. Chapman, Esq., of Philadelphia, informs us of the election of Gov. Pennington. Mr. Sherman withdrew, and Gov. Pennington was nominated by the Republicans. Mr. Pennington was a supporter of Mr. Sherman throughout. The country will now breathe freer.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1, 1860. To Inquirer.—Gov. Pennington, of New Jersey, has just been elected Speaker of the House of Representatives. Mr. Pennington is conservative, and has never belonged to any political organization except that of the Old Line Whigs. His election to the Speakership is hailed as an evidence of returning good feeling between the different portions of the Union.

Printer to the Senate. We failed to notice last week, that Geo. W. Bowman, formerly of this place, who became somewhat notorious on account of big roosters, big hands, and other choice wood cuts, with which he was wont to illuminate the Bedford Gazette, was elected Printer to the Senate on the 17th ult. We copy, on our first page, the debate in the U. S. Senate on the subject, and it will be seen that Senator Brown, one of the Southern Loco-foco fire-eaters from Mississippi, makes some very serious charges against Bowman, which if true should make him the inmate of the penitentiary, instead of the recipient of the emoluments of Printer to the Senate. Senator Brown, in opposing his election made the following objection: "That Bowman, in advance of getting the printing, and in direct violation of the law, which requires that the public printer should execute the work himself, had bargained it away. Also that while Superintendent of the Public printing, in violation of the law, he was interested in the very accounts audited by himself as Public printer, having bargained with Wendell, the then owner of the Union newspaper, to take it off of his hands, Wendell stipulating to pay Bowman \$20,000 as long as he (Wendell) should remain Public printer." Senator Brown commented with severity on the amount of money paid from the National Treasury to sustain sinking democratic organs, stating that he had heard that \$15,000, have been paid the Philadelphia Pennsylvania and \$6,000 to the Argus of the same city. During the course of his remarks, in reply to an interrogatory from Mr. Hale, he admitted that Attorney General Black knew of this precious piece of corruption at the time it transpired. Senator Bigler who is said to have been the go-between in arranging these corrupt bargains, undertook to defend or rather excuse Bowman for this reality, and coolly declared that the transaction was an entirely private one, with which the Senate had no business.

These charges are not made by the Opposition, but by the Loco-focos themselves. The penalty attached to the crime with which Bowman is charged, is imprisonment in the penitentiary of the district of Columbia, for any term not less than six nor more than five years, and in addition thereto may be fined in any sum from one thousand to ten thousand dollars." Bowman professes great morality; let him and Buchanan now demand an investigation of the charges of their friends; if they don't do so, and acquit themselves of the charges, let the finger of scorn be pointed at them by every honest person in the land. Our friend of the Delaware County Republican, truly says: "And with this serious charge against him, he was elected by the democratic majority in the Senate. Mr. Buchanan entered the arena, instructed his supporters in their duty, and succeeded in the accomplishment of his wishes. It is another instance of the singular disposition of the President to reward his enemies and punish his friends. Bowman was dragged into the support of Buchanan while editing the Gazette at Bedford, and exhibited his opposition to the President, by displaying at the head of his paper the name of Mr. Dallas for Chief Magistrate, while the true friends of old Buck were struggling for his nomination. Truly, Mr. Buchanan is grateful to his opponents. Can honest democrats sanction the election of this man, with a full knowledge of the fact that he has appropriated unlawfully forty thousand dollars of the public funds?" In conclusion, we would call on all persons to read the debate on the subject, in our columns to-day.

Know-Nothingism and Loco-focoism. The people of the country will no doubt be surprised that after all the abuse of the Know-Nothing, by the Loco-focos, they have finally fraternized and united with that party in Congress. On last Friday, the Southern American put in nomination Mr. Smith of North Carolina. Several of the People's members, from Pennsylvania and New Jersey, gave him a complimentary vote, being assured that the Loco-focos would not vote for him. When it was seen that if all the members of the Loco-foco party would vote for him he could be elected, they withdrew their votes from candidates of their own party, and voted for him. All voted for him but three. Among the number who withdrew from their own candidate, were the only three Loco-focos from this State, Florence, Dimmick and Montgomery. Mr. Smith would have been elected had not the Pennsylvania and New Jersey People's members withdrawn from him, whom they only supported as a compliment. Mr. Smith was defeated by three votes. Hereafter, we suppose the Loco-foco will be as loud in praise of the "dark-lantern mid-night assassin Know-Nothings," as they formerly abused and maligned them. But what will our Catholic friends have to say on the subject? How will they relish their votes for an Old Line Know-Nothing Whig?

It is thought that an organization will soon be effected. Read the letter from the Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, in to days paper. BORN A GENTLEMAN.—The Washington Constitution gives the public a word about the editors of that sheet, in which the following paragraph occurs: "The junior editor was born in Ireland.—He was born a gentleman. This may be his misfortune, but it is certainly not his fault; and if it operates prejudicially to his interests or advancement as an American citizen (which he became upwards of two years ago,) he has yet to learn it." "We respectfully inquire, as to the meaning of the phrase we have italicized. What peculiarity was there about the birth of Wm. M. Browne, junior editor of the Constitution, to entitle him to distinction as a gentleman?—How does he happen to know he was 'born a gentleman?' Isn't it probable that he was born a baby? Is he sure there is any blood in him better than that of others in whose families titles have never been held? Wouldn't it have been possible for him, by any form of education, under any stress of circumstances, to have become a blackguard? When the principal editor of the great national organ of the Democratic party—such is Mr. Browne's position—gives the country to understand that he was 'born a gentleman,' it is time for the Democracy to begin to inquire what the phrase means."—Cincinnati Commercial.

If it were not for the well known fact that Bowman, who figures as the senior editor of the Constitution, and who knows no more about grammar than a hog does about Latin, writes once at all for that paper, we would suppose that it was from the pen of that individual himself, from its similarity to an expression of his in a speech, a few years ago, at the "Forks of the Road," in this County. In that speech he said: "Gentlemen, behold me here, now the editor and proprietor of the Bedford Gazette, yet I was born poor, and without shoes and stockings on!"

Loco-foco Law suit about Congressional Printing.—Advises from Washington says that the Senate printing is still the cause of considerable difficulty. Wendell has commenced a lawsuit against Bowman for violation of contract, and sets damage at thirty thousand dollars. Wendell says he gave Bowman twenty thousand dollars and the Union newspaper upon agreement that Bowman would let Wendell do all the Senate printing as long as Bowman was printer of that body. Wendell says that at the time he made this trade with Bowman he could have sold the Union to Douglas for thirty thousand dollars. Wendell contends now that Bowman, by making his recent contract with Rives to do the printing for him, has violated his contract with him, Wendell.

Resolved, That the views of the Governor of this Commonwealth, as expressed in his late annual message, in favor of placing the revenue laws upon such a basis as to afford to our great mining and manufacturing interests the largest incidental protection, and to substitute specific for ad valorem duties on articles which from their nature are of equal or nearly equal value, or change the foreign to the home valuation, are eminently sound and practical, and meet the approval of the Legislature. Resolved, That the Governor be requested to forward to each of our Senators and Members of Congress a copy of the foregoing resolutions.

Blackwood's Magazine for January, has been received. It is an excellent and interesting number. This Magazine is one of the oldest and best Magazines in the world. Its writers are among the first in Europe. Price of Blackwood, \$3 per year. Price of Blackwood and one of the four British Reviews, \$5.—The four Reviews and Blackwood, \$10. Leonard Scott & Co., 79 Fulton St., New York, Publishers.

See the advertisement of Messrs. Taylor & Mowry. They wish to have their notes and book accounts settled by the first of April, and all interested will better attend to this matter.

Look Out Several of our citizens have recently had a considerable quantity of meat, flour, and so., plundered from them. Look to your locks.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

For the Inquirer. CHAMBERSBURG, Jan 27, 1860. Mr. EDITOR:—We are in mid-winter, and the weather unusually pleasant, somewhat resembling "Indian Summer." This weather, however, operates considerably against the sale of all kinds of winter goods, and our business men are complaining of extraordinary dull times, which we think are not confined to Chambersburg alone, but are sensibly felt all over the State. How is it in your county?—It is expected that a change will take place after the first of April, inasmuch as the farmers may shell out the "almighty dollar," as is generally the case. Notwithstanding the pinching times, our town is improving rapidly.—About one hundred buildings have been erected during the past eighteen months, some of which are exceedingly large and handsome, and still there is a great demand for houses, showing that our population is continually increasing. A short time ago our Borough was extended about three-fourths of a mile each way, which we hope will not increase our borough taxes as they are high now; but it is done, and we must be satisfied.

By the way, another Railroad is in contemplation from here to Gettysburg. A meeting was held on last Saturday evening, at Fayetteville, and the matter was considered at some length resulting in the hope that the road will ultimately be undertaken. The project is a good one. It will operate considerably against the Chamberland Valley Road, as it will be a much shorter and more direct route to Baltimore. But of this anon.

To-morrow night, the great Pioneer of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the west, the Rev. Peter Gattwright, will lecture to our citizens. Subject: "Early Scenes of my Life as a minister and citizen of the West." A rare treat is expected.

Our Court ended to-day, after nearly two weeks' session, and as is usually the case, the Commonwealth had a goodly number of dark cases to contend with, which are not very profitable.

It was our pleasure to attend a panoramic view of John Bunyan's dream, which was exhibited in Franklin Hall on last Monday evening. This was one of the most interesting and profitable entertainments that it ever was our good fortune to attend. The Hall was filled to overflowing, and all seemed to manifest their feelings that they had received the worth of their money. In the afternoon it was exhibited to the schools of our town, and our little friends were greatly amused and delighted. We consider these amusing entertainments to be well calculated to create, in the minds of the young, a fondness for reading, and no book contains more solid matter than John Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

Since we commenced this letter, the weather has changed from a clear blue sky to a cloudy one, and a driving snow storm. We are now in hopes of good sleighing, jolly times and a revival of business. H. H. J.

A Very Black Veto.

We have received the Message of Gov. Black of Nebraska, vetoing the anti-proslavery bill in that Territory. It is long and elaborate, and attempts a good deal of hard work.—One of the small jobs undertaken in it is to review and refute Mr. Justice Curtis's argument delivered on the occasion of the Dred Scott decision. This, the reader would naturally think, would require considerable space, at least.—That, at least, the Governor gives to it. But we only design to call attention to the main point in the Message. The Governor admits that the organic act allows the people of the Territory to manage their domestic affairs in their own way. But then he says the case turns on the question: "Who are the people of Nebraska?" He denies that their representatives in the Territorial Assembly are the people referred to in the organic act, or that those representatives have any power to act for the people in the case.

BEDFORD BIBLE SOCIETY.

At a meeting of this Society, on Saturday, 28th January, last, at the rooms of the Rev. John Lyon's Classical Institute, it was Resolved, That the members of churches, and the citizens of Bedford generally, are earnestly requested to make known any instance of destitution of the Holy Scriptures within their knowledge, to one of the lady managers of the Bedford Bible Society, or to the Treasurer, Samuel Shueck, through whom the party may be supplied. Resolved, That the lady managers and officers of the Bedford Bible Society, present their grateful acknowledgements to the gentleman of the Young Men's Christian Association, of Bedford, for the handsome donation made by them to the funds of the Society. REV. JOHN LYON, Pres. O. E. SHANNON, Sec'y.

Second only to the skimming of Davis, of Indiana, in the House the other day, was the singing of "our own Montgomery" by Messrs. Covode and Moorhead, in that body, on Wednesday. "Our own" undertook to be particularly severe upon the antecedents of Mr. Morehead, alleging that he (Morehead) had boxed the entire political compass in three or four years. Whereupon Mr. Covode arose and stated that he had written a letter to leading Republicans pending Montgomery's election, asking their support for "our own," at the latter's request. This fact brought "our own's" colors to half-mast, and effectually shut that gentleman's mouth. If there is any weakness characteristic of the dough-faces just at this time, it is that of begging Opposition votes before their election, and repudiating all connection and sympathy with them after their votes have been cast and the victory is won. Perhaps it may be a lesson to some of the Opposition in the matter of taking ambitious Loco-focos at what they claim to be. Should it prove such a lesson, nothing will have been lost by the election of "our own Montgomery," Horace F. Clark, Davis and Briggs.

THE SCENE ON FRIDAY—THE PERIL—THE ESCAPE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1860. Long ere this the telegraph has informed you that this has been by far the most exciting day of the session. Early in the forenoon it was whispered around that the South Americans encouraged by the vote already given to Mr. Smith of North Carolina, had held a caucus and concentrated all their vote upon him, including the very inflexible and decidedly independent Mr. Winter Davis. About the time of the assembling of the House, it was confidentially stated that five or six gentlemen from Pennsylvania and New Jersey, who had been supporting Mr. Sherman, would, on the first ballot to-day, try the rather hazardous expedient of "complementing" Mr. Smith.—The votes thrown for him by Mr. Keitt and other Democrats gave currency to the rumor that that party would also endeavor to unite their strength upon the same gentleman. But the firm belief that Northern Democrats, and especially those of the Western States could never be induced to give their own graces with their own hands, by placing an Old Line Whig American in the Speaker's chair, led the Republicans generally to scout the idea that this attempt to consolidate unconsolidated elements would result otherwise than all its predecessors had done—in utter failure.

But that indescribable mental phenomenon called "ingenuism" impregnated the atmosphere of the Chamber with a something that said to every cautious mind on our side of the Hall, "Beware!" The galleries were crowded to repletion; there was an unusual buzzing, and running to and fro on the floor. After a few brief personal explanations of Anti Loco-focism, which showed that some careless person had been firing into that flock of rare birds, and a call of the list of members, and a comparison of "pairs," the tellers took their seats at the Clerk's desk, and the House entered upon a vote for Speaker. To the casual observer, the tedious roll call, and the stereotyped responses, indicated no change, except that Smith was seemingly obtaining all the South American vote, with some half dozen quasi American Republicans from Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and a larger proportion of the slaveholding Democracy than on any previous ballot.

But no sooner had the clerk reached the inevitable John V. Wright, than half a hundred heads on the South side of the Hall, in squads of three and fives, entered upon an earnest consultation, while scores of pencils were put in requisition to ascertain the precise result and its probable bearings, the Chamber, meanwhile, recounting with that hum of human voices so recognizable but indescribable, which always indicates intense feeling, and often prostrating coming events.

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After a little cogency and hesitancy, so natural and becoming in men who were about to take a leap in the dark, doubtful whether they were to land on a bed of roses or a ledge of rocks, the Democratic stampede commenced. In the twinkling of an eye, a score of the boldest spirits prepared for the exodus. The more sensible generally gave rather tepid and usually quite unsatisfactory reasons for abandoning Hooock, Milson, Lamar, and their other tried brethren, for this North Carolina-Know Nothing Old Line Conservative National Whig. The more sensible made short work of the disagreeable job, by simply requesting that their votes be changed.

The struggle now became interesting. The Senate adjourned, and its members went over almost en masse to the Representatives Hall.—Reporters, speculators of note, and politicians from all sections of the Union, fanned ingress upon the floor, and the excitement became intense. The crowd above filled every nook of the vast galleries and overflowed into the adjoining passages. Some of the more timid and nervous Republicans began to feel anxious.—The six amiable gentlemen who had "complemented" Mr. Smith began to show some signs of uneasiness.

AN ACT IN REFERENCE TO THE COMMISSIONS OF JUSTICES OF THE PEACE AND ALDERMEN.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, that it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That every person hereafter elected to the office of Justice of the Peace or Alderman, shall, within thirty days after the election, file in writing to the Prothonotary of the Common Pleas of the proper county, who shall immediately inform the Secretary of the Commonwealth of said acceptance; and no commission shall issue until the Secretary of the Commonwealth has received the notice aforesaid. SEC. 2. That so much of an Act of Assembly as requires Constables to send copies of the returns of the election of Aldermen and Justices of the Peace, to the Governor of the Commonwealth, is hereby repealed. APPROVED—The thirteenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine. WM. F. PACKER.

"I tell you gentlemen," said a leading Democratic politician to a small assemblage at Washington, at the time when the Kansas-Nebraska Bill was being urged through Congress. "I tell you gentlemen this bill will lay us all in our political graves; but the party requires it, and we must submit to the sacrifice." He was right in his presentiment, and in the same way those Democratic leaders who are now yielding to the party pressure, and either tacitly or openly adopting the Disunion program which the Southern masters of the Democratic organization have forced upon it, will be buried up so deep that their remains will never again be seen among men.

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This is the latest form of Popular Sovereignty that we have heard of. Could anybody do the smallest sort of a pettifoggery lawyer have ever dug up an argument so contemptible as this? The people of a Territory want an act passed to prohibit slavery. They elect a Legislature to enact the law. As soon as this is done, the Governor comes down with his veto, and kills the bill on the ground that it was not the people who acted on the subject—it was only their representatives in the Legislature! He makes no pretence that those representatives are not unanimously backed by their constituents, but aims to shelter himself under the subterfuge that the Representatives of the people are not the people.

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And now, see the tall and graceful form of him whom the Republicans had so steadily supported for seven weeks, and who had not cast a vote for Speaker during that long and anxious period, slowly rising, and with cool demeanor and calm voice, say, "Mr. Clerk, call my name!" Instantly comes the stentorian challenge, "John Sherman!" to which, in firm tones, he gives back the response, "Mr. Cowin!" You might have heard a pin drop on the floor. Mr. Smith was tied! Then the stampede commenced on the other side. Judkin, Seranton, Nixon, Wood, and finally Jay Morris withdrew from Smith, three returning to Sherman, and one going to Cowin, and one to Pennington.

The coalition, though discouraged, still struggled for victory. Vallandigham plunged into the gap without hesitation. Morris of Illinois made a lame apology for stultifying himself. Poor Cox, after uttering a dying farewell, also went under. The Republicans were yet in peril. It required 115 votes to elect, and Smith had 112; while there remained Allen of Ohio, Holman and John G. Davis of Indiana, and Adrain of New-Jersey, out of whom to get the necessary three. But the game was blocked, and Smith was defeated; for, the Republicans knew that Adrain would vote for Smith, while, even had the other three above named given him their voices, Millward of Pennsylvania would have deserted him, and he would then have lacked ONE of an election!

It was sailing very near the wind, though! Two or three things now occur to us: 1. All the Southern Democrats have voted for a Southern Know-Nothing, when they would never all vote for a Northern Democrat. 2. To prove that they are not sectional, the entire South has voted in a body for one of their own men, while the 'sectional' North has been divided. 3. A portion of our friends have, by a hazardous 'experiment,' which came near engulfing themselves, submerged the Northern Democracy, where they now founder, in disgrace.

To the People of the United States.

Under this head ten of the most prominent and influential of the thirty-six citizens, lately expelled from Kentucky, publish an address in yesterday's Cincinnati papers, giving a history of their colony, and their expulsion from the State of Kentucky, and closing with some advice to anti-slavery men. We quote one or two paragraphs: "We were charged with the violation of no law, but told that the spread of anti-slavery sentiments (which we held) endangered their institutions. We were then engaged as farmers, artisans, teachers, and ministers, maintaining ourselves by our own industry, (two of us as ministers receiving a partial support from the American Missionary Association,) with no heated zeal for any 'ism,' but endeavoring quietly to promote the cause of Christ. We believe, and did not hesitate to declare, when the occasion demanded, that slavery was a moral and social evil which it was the duty of all good men to oppose. We set ourselves against the spirit of caste, and labored to suppress all feelings of hostility between non-slaveholders and slaveholders, between slaves and masters. In all things we sought wisdom from above, and aimed to exercise that wise discretion which is especially needed by those who hold unpopular opinions. By the testimony of slaveholders, many of whom we reckon among our personal friends and well-wishers, our presence and labors had so changed that part of the country, that it had become as noted for the upright conduct of its inhabitants as it once had been for horse racing and intemperance. We had founded a Literary Institution which was receiving a liberal patronage from all classes.

The settlement at Boreas was increasing in numbers and importance, when, at the news of the Harper's Ferry foray, a wonderful panic seized the people of the county, which was increased by printed announcements, that it had been discovered that an insurrection was soon to break out in Kentucky, and that a box of Sharp's rifles, directed to one of our number, had been intercepted, and by other declarations equally false, until a perfect torrent of rage was stirred up against our community, already obnoxious because of its influence in favor of freedom. Honorable men, many of them slaveholders, and the mass of the people within a few miles of us, opposed this tide, but were unable to diminish its power. Finding themselves unable to check the rage of infuriated men, and that there was no protection for us by law, although we were not charged with the infringement of a single statute they with perfect unanimity requested us to retire for a time, before the storm. Thinking it the part of wisdom to yield to the united request of our friends, whose counsel had the greater weight from the fact that our departure would be to their pecuniary disadvantage, and learning from various reliable sources that a rabble beyond the control of the Committee who waited upon us, were purposing to take the lives of some of us if we remained, we believed it to be our duty, though in mid-winter, to leave the county. Accordingly, we fled ourselves to-day, with our wives and little ones, homeless, and separated from the people with whom we hoped to live and die.

Parson Brownlow, of Tennessee, bitterly pro-slavery as he is, hates the Democratic party with a perfect hatred. In a recent number of his paper he says:

"We of course will not advise Southern Opposition members what to do, believing their competent to preserve their own self-respect and to discharge a sworn duty to their country and their constituents. But were we member of the Southern Opposition in Congress, before we would occupy the paltry and contemptible attitude of creeping after a party that had sprung us by its deliberate acts, we would see the Capital of the nation, and all the territory north and south of it, sunk to eternal perdition. Nay, we would see all the political organizations in America as far as I— as a pigeon could fly in a thousand years, or a forge hammer would fall in twice that length of time! Sooner than thus degrade ourselves, under the pretence of battling for the homes and rights of our children, we would see them all starve to death, and then seat ourselves upon their coffins with a Southern gentleman and play push pin for a drink of lager-beer."

Pittsburg contributed \$1,500 in aid of the Lawrence sufferers. Pretty liberal, considering the tightness of the money market.