

President, was drawn across the platform in front of the Speaker's desk, reaching from end to end of the hall.

Banners were also displayed from the windows to notify outsiders, and the shouts within the hall were caught up, and echoed by the crowd in the streets.

As soon as the wild enthusiasm of the Convention could be somewhat subdued, Mr. Atkinson of Pennsylvania made some remarks indicative of an intention to support the nomination with earnestness.

The Convention then adjourned until 10 o'clock Thursday morning.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The President called the Convention to order shortly after 10 o'clock, and the proceedings were opened with a prayer by the Rev. Mr. Levy.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the chairman of the National Committee to call a Convention in the city of New York, in September next.

E. W. Welch of New Jersey, on behalf of that State, moved that an informal ballot be taken for Vice President, and nominated Wm. L. Dayton of New Jersey, and read an abstract of a speech delivered at the opening of a State Convention over which he presided, desiring his position on the Kansas Nebraska act, and the fugitive slave law.

Adam Fisher of Pennsylvania nominated David Wilmot as the strongest man in the Keystone State, and the ticket with him upon it would satisfy every Republican.

Mr. Allison of Pennsylvania read from the proceedings of the Pennsylvania State Convention a series of resolutions endorsing unreservedly the nomination of John C. Fremont, and pledging themselves to do all in their power to elect him.

A Delegate from Illinois nominated Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois. He would only say he was a good fellow, a firm friend of freedom and an old line Whig.

Mr. Archer of Illinois, spoke in favor of Mr. Lincoln, whom he had known from childhood, and who was a pure patriot. He thought Lincoln would carry the State beyond a doubt for Fremont. Illinois would be safe without him, but doubly safe with him. He was a worthy, estimable and safe man.

Judge Spaulding wished to ask the question, "Can Mr. Lincoln fight?"

Archer—"Yes, sir; he is a son of Kentucky, and a tall man whichever way you can fix it." (Cheers and laughter.)

Wm. Jay, of New Jersey, said he had always been an old line Democrat and now endorsed the nomination of an old line Whig, Wm. L. Dayton. He had always voted the Democratic ticket, but thanked God that at the time that Pierce was elected had not a vote, having then lately moved from Pennsylvania. With Dayton New Jersey would go on boldly to victory. He entertained the deepest respect for Judge Wilmot, but did not think it discreet to nominate a second Democrat on the ticket.

Judge Palmer, of Illinois, seconded the nomination of Mr. Lincoln. He also had the greatest respect for Judge Wilmot, and would christen his next boy David Wilmot. [Laughter.] But he believed Mr. Lincoln would materially strengthen their ticket in the West.

A delegate from Massachusetts stated that he had just received a response from Massachusetts. He read a telegraphic despatch, saying, "You have given us a good nomination, give us a good Vice President, and then clear the track." [Loud applause, and three cheers for Massachusetts.]

A delegate suggested the names of John A. King of New York, and Mr. Sumner of Mass. as old line Whigs. [Applause.]

The Chair appointed Col. Archer, of Illinois, and Gen. Webb, of New York, tellers, and the Convention then proceeded to an informal ballot for Vice President, with the following result:—

Table with 12 columns: State, Fremont, Lincoln, Dayton, Wilmot, etc. Rows list various states and their respective votes.

After the above result was announced, David Wilmot, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported that they had given full consideration to the communication addressed to this Convention by the North American Convention of New York. The two committees had met and had a full conference, but had come to no definite action. The committee consider the call of this Convention as calculated to draw forth and invite just such a communication. The committee would do all in their power to treat the American Convention with proper courtesy, and recommended the appointment of a committee of three, to draft an address calculated to secure the co-operation of all parties in the present movement.—The report was adopted.

Mr. Elliot, of Mass., said, that in view of the result of the informal ballot for Vice President, Massachusetts desired to say a few words. She had three candidates for the nomination. At an early meeting of the delegation, they had agreed to support President, N. P. Banks. He had, at that time, through a friend, withdrawn from the contest, and signified that in the present condition of affairs, he would not allow his name to be used for that high office. Since then, Mr. Banks had telegraphed that he would not be a candidate for the Vice Presidency. He felt as all felt, that his most useful place was where he now is. He had also been authorized to withdraw Mr. Sumner's name. Massachusetts could not spare him from the Senate Chamber. [Immense applause, and three cheers for Sumner.] He thanked them for the honor paid by these cheers, not to Sumner, but to the cause. He was also instructed to withdraw the name of a man whose merits were known to all, and who desired that another candidate should be on the ticket.—Henry Wilson. [Loud applause.]

The names of David Wilmot and Gov. Ford were withdrawn as candidates.

A formal ballot for Vice President was then taken. The New England States led off one after another for Mr. Dayton. New York

gave him 81 out of 100 votes; Pennsylvania next cast 77 votes, out of 81, for Dayton.

Before announcing the result of the ballot, the President appointed F. P. Blair, of Virginia; George T. Brown, of Pennsylvania, and E. G. Spaulding, of New York, as the committee to prepare an address to the North American Convention.

The vote was then declared to be unanimous in favor of DAYTON for Vice President, amidst a scene of excitement and uproarious applause, nine cheers being given heartily for the entire ticket.

The Committee of nine to inform the nomination was then appointed, after which a number of speeches were made, the speaking being frequently interrupted with applause.

A German editor pledged all his countrymen in Illinois to vote the Fremont ticket, and also pledged the State to 20,000 majority for it. A member from California endorsed the nomination, followed by members from Michigan, New Jersey, Illinois, &c.

A resolution was offered to hold the next National Convention at Cleveland, Ohio, but it was laid over, after the proposal of an amendment to meet in Washington on the fourth of March, at Fremont's inauguration.

John P. Hale being loudly called, came forward and was introduced by the Chairman as the man who had first made a successful union of all the parties opposed to the administration and driven the first nail into the coffin of Franklin Pierce. [Loud applause.]

Judge Pest spoke for Indiana, promising 35,000 majority. Judge Hoadley promised Ohio would lead the column with 100,000 majority. Gov. Kent, of Maine, promised good things at the September election.

Mr. Elliott of Massachusetts introduced Senator Wilson, who took the stand and congratulated the Convention on the happy termination of their labors, with a platform of a truly Christian spirit, and candidates that will carry the cause onward to glorious triumph.

Judge Tyler, of Connecticut, a grandson of General Putnam, made a characteristic speech closing with a de-ice to adjourn the Convention to Lawrence, by forcible means, if necessary, to stay the encroachments of the border ruffians.

Mr. Branscome, of Kansas, introduced Gen. Pomeroy, of Lawrence, who made a spirited address.

On motion, the resolution previously adopted for a Young Men's Convention in September, was reconsidered, and Harrisburg substituted at the instance of Mr. Wilmot.

The resolution with regard to the place for the meeting of the next Convention was referred to the National Committee, at the suggestion of a delegate, who thought, from the rapid spread of Republicanism southward, that by four years he hoped the Committee would fix upon Richmond, Virginia, or Lexington, Kentucky, as the proper place to hold it in.—He thought the Democrats were wise in naming Charleston, because four years hence he hoped the slave party would have no stronghold this side of Mason & Dixon's line.

The proceedings of the Convention were then brought to a close, and after resolutions of thanks to the officers, the citizens of Philadelphia, the Reporters of the press, the clergymen who opened the sessions with prayer an adjournment sine die was carried.

THE KANSAS CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE, says the North American, having arrived at Detroit, Mich., will, it is said, hold a session in that city to examine several witnesses whom violence has driven from the Territory. The Hon. W. A. Howard, one of the members of the Committee, informs the editor of the Advertiser that a state of things really exists in Kansas far worse than is represented in the papers. The mails are stopped both ways, opened, searched, and nothing allowed to pass that does not suit the Border Ruffians. We have similar information also from Mr. Hugh Young, one of the editors of the Lawrence Herald of Freedom, by whom we were visited yesterday. One fact he mentions which ought to attract attention in this region. It is that of the five persons who are in prison in Kansas, on the charge of high treason, for merely exercising the common rights of freemen in free country, four are emigrants from the State of Pennsylvania, viz., G. W. Dietzler, from Crawford county, G. W. Brown, from Crawford county, Gains Jenkins, from Wayne county, and Judge Smith from Butler county. To this list we may also add the names of Ex-Governor Andrew H. Reeder and his Secretary, G. P. Lowry, both of Northampton county, Lieutenant Governor Roberts, and Mr. Young himself. The latter was formerly of Coudersport, Potter county. It will thus be seen that, so far from the alleged rebellion in Kansas being fomented by the Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Society, those who participated most prominently in the Free State movements there are from our own State. Mr. Brown alone took with him two hundred emigrants from Pennsylvania. It was his newspaper establishment which was destroyed at Lawrence by the Missourians, headed by the notorious Jones. By this ruthless act the territory was left entirely destitute of a free journal. The steam press was broken to pieces with sledge hammers so as to be a mere wreck; the types and cases thrown into the Kansas river, the stock of paper and ink destroyed and the house fired. These materials were all taken from Pennsylvania by Mr. Brown. His appeal, therefore, for aid to re-establish his paper, comes with peculiar force to the people of this Commonwealth.

TRIAL OF MOWING MACHINES.—The Chemung County (N. Y.) Agricultural Society will hold a meeting on the farm of Wm. H. VanDuzer, at Horse Heads, on Tuesday 10, A. M., July 1st, to have a trial of Mowing Machines. The farmers are invited to attend.

The Filmore National club of N. Y. on Saturday night last, held a meeting, and unanimously resolved to join the Republican cause.

YOUNG MEN'S FREMONT CLUB.—A very large and enthusiastic meeting of the young men of this borough was held on Wednesday night last, and a Club organized, the proceedings of which will appear in our next.

Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA:

Saturday Morning, June 28, 1856.



FOR PRESIDENT, JOHN C. FREMONT. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, WM. L. DAYTON.

Union State Ticket. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, THOMAS E. COCHRAN, OF YORK CO.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL, DARWIN E. PHELPS, OF ARMSTRONG CO.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL, BARTHOLOMEW LAPORTE, OF BRADFORD CO.

TERMS.—One Dollar per annum, invariably in advance.—Four weeks previous to the expiration of a subscription, notice will be given by a printed wrapper, and if not received, the paper will be sent in all cases by mail.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—For a square of ten lines or less, One Dollar for three or less insertions, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion.

JOHN WOODS.—Executed with accuracy and dispatch, and a reasonable price.—with every facility for doing Books, Blanks, Head-bills, Ball tickets, &c.

MONEY may be sent by mail, at our risk—enclosed in an envelope, and properly directed, we will be responsible for its safe delivery.

In accordance with our usual custom, no paper will be issued from this office next week. The next issue will bear date July 12th.

FREMONT AND FREEDOM!

The nomination of JOHN C. FREMONT by People's Convention at Philadelphia, was but the spontaneous expression of the people, speaking through their delegated instruments. It was caused by the great necessity of the times, which demanded as a candidate for the Presidency, a man fresh from the ranks of the people, uncontaminated by party prostitution, possessed of ability, of energy, and that clear-sighted, far-seeing judgment, which is the main element of greatness. Such a man is JOHN C. FREMONT;—and such men will ever be distinguished in whatever sphere of action duty or inclination may lead them to direct their efforts.

The name of FREMONT is already a household word. Not by inordinate ambition, nor by scenes of carnage and of blood, has he become a great man; but by the display of those elements of greatness which secure our respect and love, while they command our admiration—by lofty daring, by unexampled fortitude, by energy, perseverance and good sense, all united. The faults or the crimes that usually stain the escutcheon of those as renowned as FREMONT, have left his name unsullied. In the halo of glory that enshrouds his fame, there are no dark clouds.

We avail ourselves of the following sketch of the career of our candidate for the Presidency.

His father, who died when he was a child, was a Frenchman, his mother a Virginian. He was born at Savannah on the 21st of January, 1813, and educated at Charleston, South Carolina, where his mother, left a widow with three children, had taken up her residence. The circumstances of the family were exceedingly narrow and the childhood of Fremont was surrounded by privations and difficulties which with a powerful nature like his, naturally tended to develop the heroic elements of his character.

At Charleston Fremont enjoyed the instructions of Dr. John Robertson, who, in the preface to a translation of Zenophon's Retreat of the Ten Thousand, which he published in 1850, records with pride the remarkable proficiency of his pupil. In 1828 he entered the junior class of Charleston College. After leaving which he employed himself for some time as a teacher of mathematics. In 1833 he obtained that post on board the sloop-of-war Natchez, which had been sent to Charleston to put down the nullifiers (a purpose similar to that for which he is now nominated for President), and on board of her he made a cruise of two years and a half. On his return he adopted the profession of a surveyor and railroad engineer, and was employed in that capacity under Captain Williams of the Topographical Engineers in the survey of a route from Charleston to Cincinnati. When this survey was suspended, he accompanied Captain Williams in a reconnaissance of the country then occupied by the Cherokees, after which he joined M. Nicolet, a distinguished French savan in the employ of the United States, in an exploring expedition over the North-Western prairies. He was employed in this survey, in which he acted as principal assistant, during the years 1838 and 1839, and while absent upon it was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Corps of Topographical Engineers. While reducing the materials of this survey, and preparing maps and a report, he resided for some time at Washington, where he formed the acquaintance of the family of Mr. Benton, resulting in his marriage, in 1841, to one of Mr. Benton's daughters.

Shortly after—in May, 1842—he started on the first of his three great exploring expedi-

tions. This expedition, which occupied about five months, resulted in the exploration of the famous South Pass across the Rocky Mountains, and in the ascent by Fremont and four of his men of Wind River peak, the highest summit of the Rocky Mountain chain. The report of this exploration attracted great attention, both at home and abroad, as well for its unpretending modesty as for the importance of the information contained in it. This report was scarcely published when its author started on a second expedition designed to connect the discoveries of the first one with the surveys to be made by Commodore Wilkes of the Exploring Expedition on the Pacific Coast, and thus to embrace a connected survey of the almost unknown regions on both sides of the Rocky Mountains. The party, including thirty-nine persons, started from the village of Kansas on the 29th of May, 1843, and were employed in the exploration till August of the next year. It was this exploration that first furnished any accurate information as to the Great Salt Lake, the great interior basin of Utah, and the mountain range of the Sierra Nevada, and the first brought to light, as it were, the region now constituting the Territory of Utah and the State of California.

After preparing the report of this expedition in the Spring of 1845, Fremont, now a Captain, set out on a third expedition designed to make a more particular survey of the regions which he had previously visited. It was while engaged in this expedition, and before he had received any intimation of the commencement of the war with Mexico, that, after having himself been once ordered off by the authorities, he was induced by the entreaties of the American settlers in the valley of the Sacramento, whom the Mexicans threatened to drive out of the country, to put himself at their head. Thus led, they defeated the Mexicans. Fremont put himself into communication with the naval commanders on the coast, and soon, in conjunction with Commodore Stockton, obtained complete possession of California, of which, on the 24th of August, he was appointed by Stockton Military Commander. The fighting, however, was not yet over. The Californians rose in insurrection; but the arrival of Gen. Kearney with his dragoons from New-Mexico, enabled the Americans, after some hard-fought battles, to maintain themselves in possession. Pending these operations, a commission arrived for Fremont as Lieut.-Colonel—a promotion which neither he nor his friends had solicited, but which he gladly received as a ratification on the part of the Government of his intervention, on his own responsibility, in the affairs of California.

From the moment of Kearney's arrival a dispute had sprung up between him and Commodore Stockton as to the chief command.—Kearney sought to throw upon Fremont the responsibility of deciding between their respective claims. This he declined, professing his readiness, if they would agree between themselves, to obey either; but declaring his intention, till that point was settled, to continue to obey the commander under whom he had first placed himself, and by whom the war had been conducted. Kearney was greatly dissatisfied at this, but dissimulated his resentment till they both reached Fort Leavenworth on their return home, when he arrested Fremont for disobedience of orders and brought him to trial before a court-martial.

As this Court held that Kearney was the rightful commander, they found Fremont guilty of the charges, and sentenced him to be dismissed from the service.—Mr. Polk, then President, signed the sentence as being technically right, but at the same time offered Fremont a new commission of the same grade as that of which he had been deprived. This Fremont refused, and returned a simple citizen to private life. Thus, discharged from the service of the Government, he undertook a fourth exploring expedition of his own, with a view to discover a passage across the Rocky Mountains southerly of the South Pass, near the head of the Arkansas, which might serve the purpose of a railroad communication with California. He started from Pueblo, on the Upper Arkansas, with thirty-three men and a hundred and thirty-three mules; but, misled by his guides, all his mules and a third of his men perished in the snows and cold of the Sierra San Juan, and he himself arrived on foot at Santa Fe with the loss of everything but his life. Not, however, to be baffled, he refitted the expedition, and in a hundred days, after fresh dangers, reached the banks of the Sacramento.

In the rising State of California in which he had become one of the earliest American proprietors by the purchase during his former visit of the since famous Mariposa grant, Mr. Fremont took a great interest. He was active in the formation of the State constitution, and in securing in that document a positive exclusion of Slavery, and was chosen one of the Senators to represent the new State in Congress. A short term of two years fell to his lot, and, owing to the delay in the admission of the State, he sat in the Senate only one short session. On the expiration of his term the political control of the State had passed into new hands, of which a striking proof was given in the choice of John B. Weller, a decided Pro-Slavery man, as his successor in the Senate.

Mr. Fremont now devoted himself to developing the resources of his California estate, which had been discovered to be rich in gold; but, in addition to the loss of his commission, as the only reward he had realized for his services in California, he now found himself greatly annoyed by claims against him for supplies, which, during his campaign in California, had been furnished to the United States on his private credit. During a visit to London he was arrested on one of these claims, and it was

only after great delay that the Government of the United States was finally induced to relieve him from further annoyance by the payment of these debts. In maintaining his right to the Mariposa property, he was also obliged to encounter many annoyances on the part of the Government which resisted his claim, but finally, by repeated decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, he triumphed over all of them.

Having exhibited a singular force of character and a distinguished ability in every undertaking to which he has applied himself, he has now been called by the loud voice of his fellow-citizens in almost all parts of the Union to place himself at the head of a new, more difficult, but at the same time most glorious enterprise—that of rescuing the Government and the Union from the hands of a body of unprincipled politicians, who threaten to subject the country to the double misery of despotism and of anarchy. May he be as successful in this as in everything else that he has undertaken. And that he will be, who can doubt? for surely every honest man in the country will hasten to aid him with his voice and his vote.

HON. WILLIAM L. DAYTON.

This gentleman, who is the nominee of the Republican party for Vice-President, is a native of New-Jersey, and about fifty years of age. He was born and educated in Morristown, and admitted to the bar, at which he gained distinction for learning, integrity and ability. He practiced successfully in Morristown, until he was made Judge of the Supreme Court for the Monmouth circuit, and was distinguished upon the bench for the same sterling qualities which he had exhibited elsewhere.

In 1842 he entered public life as Senator of the United States for the unexpired term of Mr. Southard, and in 1845 was re-elected for another term of six years, at the expiration of which he was superseded by Commodore Stockton. In his capacity as a senator, Mr. Dayton was always an advocate for free territory, and the extract from his speech in opposition to the compromise measures of 1850, will show how well he spoke for it. His whole course in the Senate redounded to his credit, and although at one time the youngest member in it, he always occupied a prominent position, and was invariably listened to with respect on all questions.

In his politics Mr. DAYTON was formerly identified with the old Whig party, but this relation did not prevent his taking an independent stand against its distinguished leaders, when they attempted to reconcile the country to the most objectionable features of the Fugitive Slave Law, and at no time has he failed in his devotion to that great central principle which has called the Republican party into existence.

For the last five years he has devoted himself to the practice of his profession, but his views of the great question have undergone no change. The nomination is eminently a judicious one, and has already created no little enthusiasm in New-Jersey, where the unblemished public and private character of Mr. DAYTON are duly appreciated.

Mr. DAYTON's political character has this recommendation, that it is marked by a noble frankness and by great decision. He is above all equivocation and concealment, and knows how to maintain his political independence under circumstances which tempt other men to yield. In the struggle to resist the passage of the fugitive slave law, he was one of those who declined to follow the example of Mr. WEBSTER, and held fast to their original integrity.

ORGANIZE! ORGANIZE!

We urge upon our friends in the several election districts of the County, the necessity for speedy organization. There should be an Association formed in every district, to advance the cause of FREMONT AND FREEDOM. Some of the townships have already done so, and others are ready to do it. Let the good work go bravely on, and we shall claim the credit of being the banner County in November next.

TEN CENTS REWARD!—We will give ten cents reward for the authorship of the following stanza of a song, said to have been written in 1844 for a glee club in this place:—

"When this old hat was new Buchanan was the man, Best fitted in the Keystone State To lead the federal clan; He said if democratic blood Should make his veins look blue, He'd cure them by phlebotomy When this old hat was new."

NEW FIRM.—We direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement on our fourth page, by which it is announced that Mr. EDWARD D. PAYNE has become a partner in PARSON'S Drug Store. Mr. PAYNE will give his personal attention to the business, which he thoroughly understands, having had much experience, so that the public can have confidence in his carefulness and promptness.

The nomination of FREMONT and DAYTON is received throughout the country with the utmost enthusiasm. Large ratification meetings have been held in most of the large towns and cities, Boston, Concord, Chicago, Bangor, &c. At Cincinnati on Tuesday last, ten thousand persons joined in the procession, among whom were many Germans with transparencies.

The President of the State Republican Convention was directed to appoint a State Executive Committee who are authorized to select an Electoral ticket.

OUR NATIONAL FESTIVAL!

For many years, the holding of political meetings, to advance partisan purposes, on the Fourth of July has been universally discouraged and reprobated. It was felt to be a desecration of a day so hallowed, that any attempt to manufacture political sentiment should be made upon its yearly recurrence. And it is fit that the first desecration of the day to unworthy and narrow-minded purposes in this vicinity, should be made by the leaders of a corrupt and mercenary party. The leaders of the PIERCE and DOUGLASS party of this County, have issued their handbills for a political celebration on the coming Fourth of July at this place. Feeling how generally the nominations at Cincinnati are repudiated in this County, knowing how desperate their political fortunes have become, they seek to avail themselves of the hallowed day which gave the Nation birth, to inspire into their partisans some of the little feeling usually indulged in on that day, to make amends for the want of ardor and enthusiasm their nominees have failed to elicit.

While the Free-State settlers in Kansas, mostly from the Northern States, are suffering in that Territory outrages and oppressions more gross than ever experienced by our forefathers—while a tyrannical and corrupt executive is seeking to enforce laws more arbitrary, odious and revolting than any ever enacted by a British Parliament—while the smoke of Lawrence yet rises to Heaven, and the blood of unoffending and peaceable citizens is yet warm upon the earth—we should suppose there was nobler and higher objects for Northern men than to desecrate the Fourth day of July, by an attempt to uphold the perpetrators of these outrages, and to fasten yet tighter upon the limbs of free white men in Kansas the chains of oppression.

It is not long since that we heard from the Douglassites of this place, an earnest appeal for the sanctity of "our National Festival!" We recollect the pathetic appeal for the preservation of that day from the contamination of politics. Nothing but a desperate cause would prompt men to avail themselves of the historical associations of that day, to cover up the designs of a party which views Slavery as the natural condition alike both of the poor white and the black.

THE TWO B'S.

The pro-slavery, filibustering party have been felicitating themselves upon the alliteration of the names of their two candidates.—The two B's. is the watch-word! Quite appropriate we deem it, when rightly interpreted: Buchanan and Bondage!

FROM KANSAS.—Latest accounts from Kansas represent the state of things as more peaceable, though the condition of the Free State settlers is deplorable. The invasions of the border ruffians has kept them constantly in a state of alarm, so that they were unable to attend to their usual avocations, and consequently without the means of subsistence. In many cases, their cattle had been driven off by the pro-slavery men.

Col. SUMNER has been dispersing armed companies of all kinds without discrimination and as a necessity has made himself obnoxious to the Missourians. Rumors are current of a collision between the U. S. troops and the latter, but they need confirmation. The forays of the Missourians being thus, in a measure checked, and the settlers are enjoying an interval of comparative quiet.

Mr. Buchanan has written a letter accepting the nomination of the Cincinnati Convention for the Presidency. He says he will confine himself to the platform throughout the canvass, believing that he has no right, by answering interrogatories, to present new and different issues before the people. He particularly approved those portions of the platform which relate to the Kansas act, and to civil and religious liberty, and hopes that it is the mission of the Democrats to overthrow all sectional parties.

The second Academic year of the Susquehanna Collegiate Institute, will close on Wednesday next; when the Annual Address will be delivered by Rev. C. R. LANE, in the Presbyterian church, at 10 1/2 o'clock a. m.

A dinner will be provided at the College Refectory, by the Steward, Mr. DAYTON, on Wednesday.

The Alpha Epsilon Society hold their annual exhibition on Tuesday evening next at the Court House, at 7 1/2 o'clock.

The latest advices from Kansas represent that the Missourians and pro-slavery party are likely to be brought in collision with the troops under Col. Sumner. The Pro-Slavery Committee at Leavenworth had again warned the Free State men to leave the territory.

The labor of conducting the Bradford Democrat through the last fall's campaign, appears did not entirely exhaust the editor, for we find in the Wellsborough Agitator the following in an account of a Pierce and Douglass meeting at that place:—

FRANK SMITH, Esq., a sprightly little pro-slavery man from Bradford, treated the meeting to a pleasant, peregrinate, pro-slavery peroration, in which Judge Wilmor was held out drawn and quartered in the speaker's most approved style, as a traitor and demagogue in particular, and as a very great rascal in general. At this stage, a lusty three times three for Wilmor went up from a crowd of outsiders, which performance acted after the manner of a douche upon the somewhat excited gentleman from Bradford. Mr. Smith succeeded in fascinating his audience so that they forgot to cheer him, and so he sat down in ominous silence.