

The Kansas Congressional Committee Report.

This remarkable document, presented to the House of Representatives on Monday, by Mr. Howard, chairman of the Committee, amid a storm of opposition and excitement on the part of the Buchanan-Kansas conspirators, should receive the careful reading of every friend of Constitutional Freedom. The Report, though necessarily voluminous in character, is clear and simple in its details of facts, bringing to light the full magnitude of the great frauds that have been imposed upon that distant people, leaving the country to draw its own legitimate inferences in relation to the extent of the causes and motives entering into the history of the Kansas-Nebraska swindle. Many have affected to believe that the newspaper reports of Kansas wrongs and outrages have been designedly exaggerated for partisan purposes. We beg that all such will diligently study the facts detailed in the committee's report, the publication of which most obviously embarrass the prospects of Mr. Buchanan, while at the same time it will serve to deepen in the mind of the Republican hosts, a firmer, and if possible, a more unalterable determination to wreck the government from the vandal horde seeking its subversion. We subjoin a brief synopsis of the report:

The report shows that, as soon as the bill to organize the Territory of Kansas was passed, a large number of the citizens of Missouri went into the territory and held squatter meetings, passed resolutions denouncing Abolitionists, and declaring that slavery existed therein. In the autumn of 1854, a secret political society, called the Blue Lodge, was formed, the plan of operations, oaths, etc., of which are given by the report. This lodge controlled all the subsequent movements and invasions on the part of the Missourians. At the election on November 29, 1854, for a delegate in Congress, there was no fraud except in the sparsely settled and remote districts, where Missouri citizens appeared and voted.

Details in relation to these facts are given in the report, which says it is reduced to mathematical precision, that seventeen hundred illegal and non-resident votes were cast by citizens of Missouri, and the remainder were eleven hundred legal votes. Whitfield received a plurality, and would have been elected without the aid of his Missouri friends.

During the winter, very great excitement existed on account of the invasion; public meetings were held, and much bitter feeling was manifested. In February, 1855, a census was taken, and the number of legal voters was ascertained to be two thousand nine hundred and five. It was also discovered that, on the 30th of March, 1855, several days before the election, active preparations went on in Missouri, where a complete organization was effected. Leaders were appointed; tents, provisions, ammunition and arms distributed, and forces were divided into companies in Missouri; and on the day of election, at least five thousand citizens of Missouri, it is testified, took up the line of march for Kansas. Companies went in every comel and representative district in that Territory but one. The great mass of testimony consists in detailing the acts and sayings of these companies.

The Investigating Committee had before them the poll books, census rolls, etc., showing who were legal as well as who were illegal voters, and from accurate and almost absolute proofs it appears that of about six thousand three hundred votes, five thousand were those of non-residents. The majority of members of both houses of the Legislative Assembly, the committee say, would have been Free State men had there been no invasion of Missouri. The governor set aside the result of the election in some of the districts, on account of informality. A new election took place therein on the 22d of May, but this did not affect the result. Free State men were chosen in these districts, except Leavenworth, where there was illegal voting.

The Committee took a large mass of testimony regarding the proceedings in the Legislative Assembly, which they say are characterized by recklessness and injustice. They likewise speak of the crimes, such as murders and robberies committed, which were frequent saying that in no case, with the exception of McKee, (a Free State man,) was there any arrest, indictment, or prosecution for these offenses.

The report contains full and complete details of everything connected with the Territory of Kansas, prior to the 19th of March last, and says it is clearly and distinctly proved that Samuel J. Jones, the Sheriff, was the cause of recent disturbances, in which he so prominently figured. Mr. Oliver, of Missouri, one of the investigating Committee, made a speech in the fifteenth district, but did not vote, although he went over with one of the companies from that State into Kansas.

The conclusions of the Committee are, that each of the elections in Kansas was carried by invasions from Missouri; that the Legislative Assembly is an illegally constituted body, and therefore has no power to pass valid laws. For these reasons enactments are void. The election of J. W. Whitfield was not held under any valid law, nor was the election of Keefer held in accordance with laws. The Committee suggested no remedy. The report treats of obstructions thrown in the way of the Committee, and of the general violence that prevails in the Territory. It is very voluminous, and is signed by Messrs. Sherman and Howard.

[The report was ordered to be printed, and Mr. Oliver was allowed several days to make out combatting evidence.]

JOHN A. DIX UPON COL. FREMONT.—In 1848, Hon. John A. Dix, in a speech in the Senate of the United States, in favor of ascertaining and paying certain claims in California, delivered March 29, endorsed Col. Fremont as follows: "In the execution of these objects, the young and accomplished officer at the head of our troops, Col. Fremont, exhibited a combination of energy, promptitude, sagacity and prudence, which indicated the highest capacity for civil and military command; and, in connection with what he has done for the cause of science, it has given him a reputation at home and abroad, of which men much older and more experienced than himself might well be proud. That the country will do justice to his valuable and distinguished services, I entertain not the slightest doubt."

George Law has written a letter on the subject of the Presidency, avowing his preference for Fremont.

Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA:

Saturday Morning, July 12, 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.

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A NEW SCHEME TO SUBJUGATE KANSAS.

The enthusiasm aroused by the name and nomination of FREMONT, throughout the Free States has alarmed the Buchanians, and the leaders are busy concocting schemes by which Kansas affairs can be managed so as to pacify the public, and at the same time make that Territory a slave state. From the first inception of the bill to repeal the Missouri Compromise, when the Slave-holders were promised that Kansas should become their prey, DOUGLAS and his confederates have been earnestly and brutally pressing towards that consummation, mocking the woes of the Free State men, and with ruffian vehemence declaring to those who resisted the tyrannical enactments of the Missouri Legislature "We will subdue you."

These desperate schemes are now aware that they have taken a step too far. The sufferings of the Kansas emigrants, the sacking of towns, the destruction of printing presses, the array of Southern ruffians to enforce satanic laws, and the thousand brutalities practiced to make Kansas a slave state, have aroused a feeling in the North, and a determination to overthrow the party by whose power and sanction these outrages were perpetrated.

Not that the work of subjugating Kansas is to cease. But open violence and border ruffianism, if longer indulged in will seriously damage the prospect of electing Mr. BUCHANAN. So DOUGLAS and TOOMBS, and others of that class, who have of course a tender regard for the cause of Freedom, have introduced into, and passed through the Senate, a bill intended at once to effect all their purposes, the details of which will be found in another column. To this new scheme for the subjugation of Kansas we invite the attention of our readers.

It will be seen that after all the repeated threats and bravadoes in Congress, the pro-slavery leaders have now apparently receded from their ground, and in place of open defiance and determination to force the unjust laws of Kansas, have consented to repeal a few of the more obnoxious. The proposition now made by DOUGLAS and TOOMBS is adding insult to the injuries which have been heaped upon the heads of the Free State Settlers in Kansas. It is a virtual admission of all that has ever been asserted as to the fiendish nature of the enactments of the border ruffian legislature, yet it does not propose practically to remedy any portion of the evil. If the settlers of Kansas were entitled to protection, why has not DOUGLAS interposed before that territory was overrun by pro-slavery banditti and the free-state settlers nearly crushed out?

The bill proposes that the actual inhabitants on the fourth of July last, shall be entitled to vote. How impudent is such a proposition, considering the condition of the Territory on that day. The work is already accomplished; the free-state settlers have been driven from their settlements, their leaders are under indictment and absent or imprisoned; their presses are destroyed; ruthless violence has reigned triumphant, and as many as could have fled the Territory. Yet now when all this has been accomplished, Mr. DOUGLAS proposes to remedy the evil, by permitting the border ruffians legally to sanction what their violence has already accomplished.

That the design of the whole bill is for the benefit of slavery may be reasonably inferred from its originators. The execution of it is placed in the hands of the President. Again are the destinies and fortunes of the settlers of Kansas to be placed in the hands of Franklin Pierce, whose hands are already red with gore of unoffensive and peaceful men—whose ambitious schemes has carried all the desolation and suffering that now prevails in Kansas.—One single word from the President, at any stage of the proceedings in Kansas would have protected the property and person of the inhabitants, and secured peace and order. Shall

he be again invested with new power, who has shown himself so recreant to the cause of justice and humanity and false to his duty?

If the object is to secure peace in Kansas, that can be speedily obtained by the Senate passing the house bill admitting Kansas as a Free State. We trust that it will be done, though we have little hope that Slavery will for one moment intermit its designs on that Territory.

The freemen of this County were never more interested in a political contest than in the one to be decided at November next. The great issues at stake are thoroughly understood and appreciated. We hear from every part of the county the most cheering accounts. The attempts of the Buchanians to evade the true issues will not avail. Intelligent and independent voters, who have always adhered to the Democratic organization, are daily declaring that they cannot follow the lead of the South farther, and are coming out for FREMONT AND FREEDOM. The unreserved and degrading abnegation of self, made by Mr. Buchanan is rearing up the platform, in place of himself, has satisfied voters, who were incredulous before, that by voting for him, they are merely endorsing the platform, and voting to perpetuate the administration of PIERCE.—We give this timely notice that if any County in the State intends to "do better" than Bradford, she must be up and doing.

FIREMEN'S EXCURSION.—The firemen of this place, Franklin No. 1, numbering about 37 members, and Naian No. 2, with about 25 members, visited Athens on the Fourth of July last, at the invitation of Protection Fire Co. of that place, and the citizens. They were received at the canal landing by Protection Co. and escorted to the Exchange Hotel for breakfast, after which being joined by Neptune Fire Co. of Waverly, a procession was formed and paraded through the streets, with their machines, to the grove.

The exercises consisted of some very fine vocal music by the Athens Glee Club; reading of the Declaration by H. C. BARR; and an address by CHARLES A. MCGEE, of Owego. At the conclusion, a procession was again formed, and marched to a sumptuous dinner provided by Messrs. OLMSTED & BIRCHARD.—After dinner the different companies proceeded to the Susquehanna river, where an exhibition of the capacities of the machines was made. Returning, a halt was made in front of the Exchange where repeated cheers were heartily given for the citizens of Athens and the Athens, Waverly and Towanda firemen, after which the Towanda companies marched to the boat landing, having spent a day of unalloyed pleasure, and received at the hands of the Athens people, the kindest attention.

Franklin Fire Co. No. 1, at a meeting held Monday evening, July 7th, unanimously adopted the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That we desire to tender to Protection Fire Co. of Athens, our thanks for the cordial reception extended to the members of this Co. at their visit to Athens on the 4th inst., and to Messrs. Olmsted & Birchard.

Resolved, That the many acts of generous hospitality conferred upon us on that day, both by the firemen and citizens of Athens, will long be remembered with emotions of pleasure and gratitude, and reciprocated upon the first opportunity with great satisfaction.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the papers of Towanda and Athens.

NEW BANKS.—In our advertising columns will be found notices for application for chartering banks in this County. Besides these, applications are published for a Bank at this place to be called the "Northern Bank of Pennsylvania," with a capital of \$100,000, and also for the "Bradford County Bank" to be located at this place, with a capital of \$150,000. Making in all four Banks, with an aggregate capital of \$450,000. We suppose when they shall all be in operation, money will be so plenty that it will hardly be worth picking up in the streets, and every body's pockets will be lined with "feathers."

CLUB MEETING.—A regular meeting of the Young Men's Fremont Club of this place, was held at the Court House, on Saturday evening last. We have seldom seen a larger and never a more enthusiastic and animated meeting in that building. The Court room was crowded, a large number of ladies being in attendance. After a few remarks by E. R. MYER-ESP., an address was delivered by the Hon. DAVID WILSON, at the close of which three hearty cheers were given for Fremont and Dayton, and three for the Speaker.

The following paragraph testifying to Mr. BUCHANAN'S soundness, we cut from the Washington Union. It is but one of a thousand articles we might extract from Southern papers showing that they regard him as eminently sound upon the question of extending Slavery:—

MR. BUCHANAN'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE. The Mobile Register says:—

"The whole tenor of this letter is manly, straightforward, and to the point. His position is clearly defined—no room for doubt—no chance for cavil. He plants himself on the broad platform as declared by the late convention, and to that he means to confine himself. On the slavery question he is as sound as the most ultra southern could desire, and if such a man on such a platform cannot carry the votes of the whole country against all the isms of Sam. Beecher, & Co., then, indeed, is the republic in danger."

BURST.—An anvil used for firing salutes at the Buchanians festival, on the Fourth of July, burst while being discharged, without doing material injury. Its only importance is the omen it gives of the terrible "burst up" the party will experience in November.

THE KANSAS QUESTION IN CONGRESS.

The House, on Monday, was brought to a direct vote on the question of admitting Kansas to the Union under the Topeka Free State Constitution. By a union of the Fillmore Know-Nothings with the Border-Ruffian Democracy, the bill was defeated by one majority. The slaveholders and dough-faces exulted over their victory, feeling sure that the last chance of making Kansas a Free State had been lost. Next morning, however, Mr. Barclay (Dem.), of Pa., who had voted with the majority, moved a re-consideration of the vote, declaring his intention to vote for the bill. Houston, of Alabama, on behalf of the slaveholders, applied the plantation whip to the back of Mr. Barclay, but did not succeed in frightening him.

On Thursday, Mr. Barclay's motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill to admit Kansas into the Union with the Topeka Constitution was rejected, was called up and adopted, and the bill passed, by 99 yeas, to 97 nays. The bill was then passed finally, and a motion to reconsider voted down.

Senator Douglas, alarmed by the storm gathering at the North, now proposes to abandon his bill, introduced in March last, providing for the admission of Kansas to the Union after her population shall amount to 92,343. He has presented a new bill, by which, in utter defiance of the doctrine of "popular sovereignty," he proposes to override the Territorial Legislature; that a new census of the legal voters of the Territory shall be taken by five Commissioners, to be appointed by Congress, selected from the different sections of the Union and representing fairly all political parties; that the Commissioners make a fair apportionment of delegates to be elected by each County to form a Constitution and institute a State Government. When the apportionment shall be made, the Commissioners are to remain in session every day, except Sunday, at the place most convenient for the inhabitants of said Territory, to hear all complaints, examine witnesses, and correct all errors in said list of voters, which list shall be previously printed and generally circulated through the Territory, and posted in at least three of the most public places of each election district; and so soon as all the errors have been thus corrected in said lists, the Commissioners are requested to cause a corrected list of the legal voters to be printed, and copies furnished to each Judge of Election, to be put up at the places of voting, and circulated in every county in the Territory before the day of election—no person to be allowed to vote whose name does not appear on the list as a legal voter; the election for delegates to take place on the day of the Presidential election, and the Convention to assemble on the first Monday in December, to decide, first, whether it be expedient for Kansas to come into the Union at that time, and if so decided, to proceed to form a Constitution and State Government, which shall be of republican form. Kansas then to be admitted under such Constitution on an equal footing with the original States. The bill provides further, that no law shall be enforced in the Territory infringing the liberty of speech, or of the Press, or the right of the people to bear arms, &c. It also provides punishment for illegal voting, or fraud and violence at elections, and authorizes the use of the military for that purpose. The main point is, that the persons designated by the census as the present inhabitants of the Territory, shall decide all points in dispute at a fair election, without fraud or violence, or any other improper influences. All the white male inhabitants over 21 years of age are to be allowed to vote, if they have resided in the Territory three months previous to the day of election, and no other test shall be required; no oath to support the Fugitive Slave law or any other law, nor any other condition whatever.

There is an appearance of fairness in this, but it is outrageously unjust, because a large proportion of the Free-State settlers have been driven out of the Territory by persecution and violence. Douglas and his slaveholding masters no doubt feel sure that they can make Kansas a slave State under this arrangement.

The trial of Preston S. Brooks, for the assault upon Senator Sumner, came up Tuesday, in the Circuit Court, Washington. Senator Sumner was not present, he having declined to take any part in the proceedings.—A number of witnesses were examined in reference to the assault. Extracts from Mr. Sumner's speech were read. Mr. Brooks made a speech, asserting that the law offered no adequate remedy for the offense committed against his State, and avowing his determination to assert her rights. Judge Crawford sentenced the defendant to pay a fine of \$500, and Brooks then accompanied his friends to the House of Representatives.

TOWANDA, July 3, 1856. To the Editor of the Reporter:—I observe my name attached to a handbill, calling a Buchanan meeting at this place on the 4th. The use of it was entirely unauthorized, as I am not in favor of a party whose success would tend to degrade free labor. It is not improbable that I may some day desire to make Kansas my home, and I shall not vote to introduce Slavery there, thereby shutting myself and my children out from the possibility of settling there. I am for Free Men, Free Labor, Free Speech and Fremont. F. B. FORD.

The Massachusetts American Convention assembled at Springfield on the 1st inst., and nominated Fremont and Johnston for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

THE SUSQUEHANNA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

The closing exercises of the sixth term and second Academic year of the Susquehanna Collegiate Institute, took place on the 2d inst., and were both pleasant and interesting. On the evening of the first, the members of the Alpha Epsilon Society entertained a large and highly respectable audience, by performing a drama intended to represent the melting away and final extinction of the aborigines of America. Two or three original orations were also delivered by members of the Society, who are also pupils in the school. The exercises were creditable to all concerned, and evinced to those present, the marked improvement in the highly important matter of education. The fine singing of the college choir added much to the interest of the occasion.

On the morning of the second, a numerous audience listened to an address to the pupils of the Institute, delivered by the Rev. Mr. LANE, and were delighted with sweet music from the choir. After the address, &c., the company repaired to the College buildings, where a dinner had been provided. All the rooms were filled with happy, joyous children and youth, together with their parents and grand parents.

The exceedingly interesting exercises were rendered still more attractive by the presence and music of the Mountain Choir, which consists of about a dozen Welch ladies and gentlemen from the townships of Warren and Pike. The choir sang a Welch anthem in the church. The music was set the 11th Psalm. Of course, we could not appreciate the beauty of the words, but the music was certainly fine, if we are a judge of good singing.

At the dinner, this choir, together with the one composed of the teachers and pupils of the Institute sang several fine pieces, which were greeted with much applause.

The whole affair passed off to the entire satisfaction of all, with nothing to mar the enjoyment, or detract from the pleasure of the occasion. We would here bespeak the favorable consideration of the whole community in behalf of this growing Institution. It is doing much to diffuse abroad correct sentiments upon the subject of education, as well as to impart to those who attend as scholars, a thorough acquaintance with the various departments of science. The next term we understand, will commence about the 20th of August, due notice of which will be given in a circular.

MR. IVES BACKED OFF!

The State Central Committee of the Buchanians has compelled Timothy Ives, the nominee for Surveyor General, to decline, and a Convention is called at Chambersburg on the 6th of August to nominate another candidate. There are no reasons publicly assigned for this strange procedure, but it leaked out some time since that some of Mr. Ives' dealings in his official capacity as Superintendent of the Portage road, were not exactly of a character to recommend him to public favor, and that measures were on foot by the State Central Committee to procure from him a declaration.

The key to the mystery is contained in the following extract from the Westmoreland Argus, a democratic paper. "It will be seen that we have removed the name of Timothy Ives from our columns, as a candidate for Surveyor General. In justification of this course, we will, at this time simply remark, that charges of a very grave nature have been made against Mr. Ives, in his official capacity as Superintendent of motive power on the State works. It appears that recently, Mr. Banks, Auditor General, discovered that about two thousand dollars had been drawn from the treasury, some two years since by Mr. Ives, on false or forged estimates.—On discovering the fraud, Mr. Ives was sent for, and frankly admitted that the voucher in question, was fraudulent, but denied all knowledge of the base character of the paper, and alleged that it was done by his clerk, Thomas McGuire. McGuire was examined, and admitted the spurious character of the paper, and in explanation, said that the paper had been drawn up as a form or copy, to follow in making out proper estimates, and that it had been sent to the Auditor General's by mistake! In place of the genuine paper, and thus the two thousand dollars was wrongfully drawn from the treasury. Mr. Ives offered to withdraw the paper, and refund the money, but Mr. Banks refused to let the paper out of his office. Mr. Ives received the money, and asseverates his entire innocence in the matter. He may be—we trust he is. The explanation of Mr. McGuire may be true, but candor compels us to say, that if we have been correctly informed as to the facts, no explanation can remove the brand, either of imbecility, culpable negligence, or rank dishonesty. We understand that the State Committee have had several meetings to investigate the charge."

We take it, what our readers will consider is the strangest part of the whole transaction is that the Committee with JOHN W. FORNEY at its head, should all at once have such a tender regard for the reputation of its candidates. MR. IVES is no worse to day than when he was nominated. He is one of the class of political adventurers who consider the democratic organization as subservient to their personal purposes, and the Treasury of the Commonwealth, a fair object of peculation. Had Mr. BUCHANAN not been a candidate, we venture to say that the State Central Committee, and the Buchanian press generally, would have pronounced the statement we have quoted above, a vile fabrication. But Mr. Buchanan's elevation demands the sacrifice, and Mr. Ives becomes a political Jonah.

FIRE.—On the night of the fourth inst., about half past eleven o'clock, an alarm of fire was given; the back building of the Ward House being on fire. Both engines were in a short time playing upon the fire, which was speedily extinguished, its damage being slight. The fire originated in the garret, and its cause is unknown, but supposed to be accidental.

GRAND BUCHANAN FIZZLE!

The desperate condition of the Buchanians in this region, impressed upon the leaders the necessity for a grand effort to stay their downward career, and if possible to arrest the onward march of Free principles. After mature and anxious consultation, it was decided to make a demonstration on the recurrence of "Our National Festival." The precious memories of that glorious day were to be invoked in aid of such a rally as would revive the drooping spirits of the friends of BUCHANAN, and encourage them to action. The county has been flooded with handbills requesting those favorable to the election of the two B's, to meet in Towanda, on the Fourth day of July, to "unite in a plain, old fashioned celebration of the birthday of our country's freedom, by an oration at the Court House, and a public dinner on the public square." As further inducements, it was announced that Hon. D. S. DICKINSON and C. R. BUCKALEW would certainly be present, and the report that the dinner was to be free, somehow had extensive circulation. To make the arrangement look extensive, a long list of names was made up of.

The herculean labors to induce the faithful to attend, finally ceased, and the Fourth day of July was ushered in—not by ringing of bells, nor by firing of cannon. Nine o'clock came, and no appearance of a delegation from a single town. Ten o'clock, and the cry was, "Why don't they come?" Eleven o'clock and the lengthening faces of the Committee of Arrangements were gladdened by the arrival of the Monroe delegation, "an army with banners," ten in number. Soon the Wysox delegation came pouring in, sixteen strong—and an arrival of fifteen or twenty from Ulster, completed the mighty throng.

The great multitude was called together at the Court House, and when all in, ladies, Fremont men and Buchanians, the house was not full. The meeting was called to order, and Mr. BUCKALEW read a carefully prepared oration, which we believe gave general satisfaction, inasmuch as it dealt only in generalities, carefully avoiding the questions at issue. Mr. B. lauded the Democratic party very highly, saying that it had never made a better mistake, which was in 1820, in passing the Missouri Compromise, but thank God! that was now rectified.

Mr. WARD then made a few remarks in his usual easy and happy manner, and after some words from Mr. ELWELL, the meeting adjourned to the dinner, which had been spread in the building on the south side of the public square. The attempt to form a procession, being a failure, either through numbers or some other cause, the hungry ones found their way to the table, without standing on the order of their going. When seated, it was found that the table (which was set for three hundred) was not half filled. So messengers were sent into the highways to bid guests to the feast, and tickets auctioneered at half price, somewhat after the manner of the vendors of "ice cold lemonade" on circus day. "Here's your nice warm Buchanan dinner—only twenty-five-cent! Step up, gentlemen! Here's where you get your money back! O-n-l-y twenty-five-cent!" After considerable delay and many invitations to free dinners, the table was nearly filled, and the dinner progressed. What happened thereafter we are not informed.

Take it all in all, this was the greatest fizzle ever known in this county. Intended to rally the Buchanians, it has covered them with dismay and mortification. They see in it an indication of that popular sentiment which is destined to overthrow the cause of slavery-propagandism, and erect the standard of Free Labor, Free men, and Fremont! There was no time during the day, when the Fremont men did not outnumber the Buchanians, and the cheers for Fremont told of the enthusiasm inspired by his name and the cause.

The Border Ruffians continue their aggressions on the emigrants to Kansas. A company from Worcester, (Mass.) were taken prisoners near Lexington, Missouri, a few days since and robbed of their arms; and another large party from Chicago was forcibly returned and landed Aiton. The election of the intrepid Fremont can alone rectify these outrages.

THE CROPS.—From all we can learn, the farmers of this County have every promise of reaping a large reward as the fruit of their labor. The Corn is somewhat backward, having in many instances been re-planted, but it is now coming on finely, and promising abundance.

On Tuesday evening shortly before 8 o'clock, the two slips at Reed St. wharf, Philadelphia, sustained by piers, fell with a tremendous crash. They contained not less than one hundred persons, men, women and children, who assembled there usually in the evening for the purpose of enjoying the refreshing air from the Delaware. It is believed that in consequence of this lamentable affair, no less than twenty or thirty lives have been lost. Twenty-five of those who had been precipitated into the water, were rescued. The cause of the accident is attributed to the heavy weight of a massive pair of shears, placed upon the wharf for the purpose of raising vessels, to be repaired. The wharf is leased by Messrs. MERRILL & SONS.

THE VOTE OF LANCASTER COUNTY.—The friends of Mr. Buchanan have sent abroad the boast that he will have six thousand majority in this county! And some of them have boasted of hope so marvellously developed as credit such presumption here. Instead of a thousand majority for Mr. Buchanan, there were more than three thousand against him in the county. Mark this prediction. No one acquainted with public opinion in the county will put it at less; and the probability is that it will be much more.—Lancaster Ad. 11th.