

" REGARDLESS OF DENUNCIATION FROM ANY QUARTER."

VOL. XVII.-NO. 14.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT TOWANDA, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA., BY E. O'MEARA GOODRICH.

TOWANDA:

Chusday Morning, September 11, 1856.

Selected Poetry SEPTEMBER

ntember strews the woodland o'er, With many a brilliant color ; The world is brighter than before-Why should your hearts be duller ? Sorrow and the scarlet leaf, Sad thoughts and sunny weather ; Ah me! this glory and this grief Agree not well together.

This is the parting season ; this The time when friends are flying ; And lovers now, with many a kiss, Their long farewells are sighing, Why is earth so gaily drest ? This pomp that Autumn beareth, A funeral seems, where every guest bridal garment weareth.

Each one of us, perchance, may here. On some blue morn hereafter, Return to view the gaudy year, not with boyish laughter. We shall then be wrinkled men. Our brow with silver laden ; And thou this glen may'st seek again Rat nevermore a maiden !

Nature, perhaps, foresee that spring Will touch her teeming blosson and that a few brief months will bring The bee, the bird, the blossom. these forests do not knowess brightly witherrein that adorns them so. ever more come hither."

FROM KANSAS.

ace of the Bradford Reporter.] LAWRENCE, K. T., August 18, 1856.

-I have something of interest to d nothing to do, so here goes first for Ruffians have been com me time time, and forming ts for protecting themselves ; they steal our horses and cattle ovisions &c. Some two or one of these ruffians took a of provisions from a man at Toif to one of their block omie. About this time the klin fell upon and beat one our young men, and robbed him-stealing e-state men's houses had nees Our people the beginning, and no the end, if these lawless, a scout, found the dead body of our Captain, iss scamps were permitted longer in the tory. Two of our free-state companies ere sent down to Oswattomie to get the team rifled. He was one of our best men, always took from the man at Topeka. They ready, always at work. We are now having

small wood building that joined the fort, and were stationed to guard Robinson, and the The Outrages in Kansas-An Unvar- tion. It may be inquired whether the guaran- Col. Fremont's Government Contracts. set it on fire. This soon brought them to terms, other prisoners, and were only about a mile off when the fight commenced, they got on to their and they cried quarter, and gave up their guns. We now took hold of the wagon and run it horses and stationed themselves between our men and Lecompton, to guard the town, and away, and saved all the buildings.

quietly looked on and saw us knock down and Our prizes were a fine brass field piece, 30 set fire to the fort, and take the prisoners. Our or 40 U.S. muskets, some ammunition, pro little minature army now amounting to over visions, and two barrels whiskey-the whiskey 400 strong, then marched back to this place in we destroyed. We could not burn the buildtriumph. ings without also the P. O., and we did not

BRADFORD

It was with the greatest difficulty that the wish to injure Uncle Sam. But we paid dear men could be persuaded to let Titus alone and for our whistle. Our loss was one killed, and not hang him, and nothing but the expectation of the savage outrage, which he relates as perthree thought mortally wounded ; but they that it would come to-day I think saved him. Our town now presents a peculiar appearance, all business is suspended, and in place of it we Their loss, three or four slightly wounded. We have he spitals and nurses to wait on, and prisoners to guard, and quarters to find for the new emigrants, sentinels, and out guards and every thing in regular military order.

ed and spoils, and reached home about day-This morning everything was wet, it had rained hard during the night and the new em-The next day an effort was made to make igrants some of them were out during the some arrests under the bogus laws at Franknight, and got wet, we got them quarters as It is indeed "maddening" that a majority of lin. Company I, U.S. troops assisting the soon as we could. About noon a coach and bogus Sheriff. While this was going on, Comfour drove up to the hotel and Shannon. (I did pany H, U. S. troops came there and ordered not say Gov.) U.S. Marshal Doualdson and ceedings. That body has done no less than all the Georgians out of the place and took Mayor Sedgwick, U. S. A., got out, they said the arrested prisoners out of Company I's hands; their business was to make peace. A commita quarrel now ensued between the two Comtee of our best military and civil men, were appanies ; and it was thought they would fire pointed and a conference held, after due delibon each other ; but got settled at last. They eration it was agreed that the basis of the of the Senate. Party is triumphant, and nothdid not understand the orders alike. Compa-Treaty should be this: That they give up our ing but the resolute and determined action of the North at the pending elections can save ny I is mostly pro-slavery. Company H freeparties that come in here from Missouri back. The next day Lane's men began to arrive at They deliver over into the hands of Maj. Topeka. After a journey through Iowa of 8 Sedgwick subject to our order, the cannon they weeks, they saw none of the ruffian parties that took at this place in May. We on our part, proceedings in Kansas. The evil must be met, deliver to them unharmed the prisoners we took yesterday. When the negotiations were ny of about one hundred of them joined our finished the crowd were informed of the terms forces already collected, and set out to attack from the steps of the Hotel, the majority were are perfectly aware that many of the Northern the camp and fort on Washington Creek, callsatisfied, but some of the new comers were very violent, Shannon tried to speak but it was But during this time, our people here in with the greatest effort that the croud could that slavery, " in the abstract," is wrong. But be silenced long enough to hear him, had it not had only few cannon balls. What was to be been for Capt. Walker, one of the best men ing another. we got, he would not have got away safe, as harm. We do not contend with abstractions. done ? On examination, it was found that a large quantity of type picked up after the destruction last spring, was not used ; a mould was made and 16 or 18 balls were made out coach drove off. Whether this will be carried of the type : these with some slugs and grape out in good faith yet remains to be seen. But at any rate they have quite a different opinion attack fort Baford. Our men being out on Hoyt. He was shot with seven shots in the

nished Tale.

[From the Philadelphia North American, of Sept. 2.] Subjoined is a letter from a settler in Kan-Names, of course, we suppress, but for 203 the authenticity of the letter, and the respectability of the family of the writer, we can vouch. It was not written for publication, but is the simple statement of a son to his mother. strong desire to calm her fears, while at the evils of slavery extension.

same time he presents the causes which compel him to abandon the enterprise he had undertaken. It will be remembered that an account petrated by one of the border ruffians, had already reached us through the newspaper cor-respondence. It seemed almost incredible, but this letter confirms the statement.

It is no wonder that the writer is "mad-It is with no other sensation that we, at this distance, and living in a quiet and orderly city, can read the relation of these outrages. It

s not merely for the sufferings of the settlers in Kansas, dreadful as they are, but for the infamy of our common country that we feel. the Senate of the United States could be so tied by the servile and selfish bonds of party as formally to approve these villianous proexplicitly sanction all the Kansas outrages --As to the senile cant which has dribbled out of some of the speeches of the affirmers of the doctrine of mob law and squatter sovereignty, that is all rendered nugatory by the last acts the Republic. If the sectional rule of the South is to be established, all new territories, as they are successively organized, will be the scenes of bloodshed and violence, similar to the and met now ; and political partisans must be taught that their constituences are not mere cattle or slaves, to be driven as the ambition We or the interest of their masters dictate. men, whose votes are found in the support of the measures of Southern aggression, will venture to say, if no Southern man is in hearing, we are tired of such looking one way and row-

it was he was a great deal insulted, speeches We do not even go beyond Mason and Dixon's were made by several of our best men, and the line to choke the viper in the bosom of those who hag it there. But we protest, in the name of humanity. In the name of patriotism, against such a spread of the evil as shall make this of us from what they did a week ago; in that great nation, in all its public acts, but the de-feuder of human chattels. We protest against time we have taken and destroyed four of their a slavery preponderance in our national counstrong holds, and great many of their arms, cils. We will not have our character as a nathey tremble with fear at our approach to tion tainted with slavery as a national sin, and our treaties, our policy, our governmental retheir town; to be sure we have sacrificed valuable lives, and terrib'y aimed several more. and disturbed with it. The Kansas struggle But we also killed as many of their men and has opened the eyes of the slowly awaking North, and the determination is fixed that, uing hostilities will bring any of the dead to while the present slave States may keep their kernel fuller, we have got all they can give, There is no better test of the character of They found a large quantity of The spoils were some 50 or less U. S. mus- what more can we ask. Among the things we a thing than the measures which are taken to truth when it is perhaps too late. as abominable as if Pennsylvania should to-day colonize Jersey, and not only drive her voters from the polls, but prevent any assistance from reaching the State, by waylaying and plunder ing travelers whose faces might be turned thitherward. The simple sketch which we in its very style carries the evidence of truth Men do not stop to call words under such eircumstances. That a drunken villian should parade a scalp. though it were even, like Falstaff's trophy, tatated murder of the kind alleged could be comunonestioned, is an illustration of the humanizprincipals are judged by their subordinates .--

tee above mentioned is preserved, while free men are subject to the penalties copied into the Kansas code from the laws of certain states iu the Union. In all kinduess we warn the aggressors to forbear, lest, in grasping at the shadowy visions of the Calhoun school of politicians, they lose the substantial protection which is now their safety. The North can en-dure much, for the sake of peace and brother-He has no motive for exaggeration, but a bood, but it will not endure complicity in the

REPORTER.

The letter we give below bears date Aug. 23d. For obvious reasons we omit the name of the place from which it was written :

My dear Mother :- Hearing of a private opportunity of sending a letter part way to you, I embrace it to send you a few lines, to ease your mind with regard to me. I fear that you may not have received any of my letters through post-office, as I am pretty well convinced the lened" by what he sees and hears and suffers. that all letters for the East are burned, or disposed of in some unlawful manner. It is too outrageous conduct to be perpetrated in a republican government. I have always been very guarded in expressing my views upon the agitating questions amongst us, for fear of my letters being intercepted and read, and, consequently, compromising me with the proslavery men here, who have so far treated me passably well ; but as I have now an opportunity of sending by private hand, I will state some truths that should be known to the North. This territory is now in a perfect state of rebellion against all law and order. Companies of pro-slavery men are forming every day, to invade the territory, and are now camped about four miles from the city ; and every night they come into town, and steal (or press) all the horses belonging to the free State men. They pretend that their object is to go to Lawrence to fight Lane's men, who they say are there 2000 strong. If this is true, they will get the best whipping they ever had, and I think they are afraid of it, for they have been a week or more getting four miles from the city. If things do not take a turn next week, I will leave my claim and the territory ; for I am not going to risk my life for the best claim in the country. The men of the North are a perfeet set of dough-faces, and I believe will let all their brethren in Kansas be murdered. On Monday evening last one of the soldiers was in town, and got drank, and, before leaving town, bet some fellow a pair of boots he would bring in a free soil scalp, when he came back from camp. Whilst going out, about two miles from town, he met a man, a perfect stranger, from Illinois, in a buggy, unarmed. He stop ped him, and shot him through the head, kill ing him instantly, and, Indian like, scalped him and left him. The fellow that perpetrated this deed is still in the camp, and nothing

true, unvarnished tale They say now that they are going to Law rence, and when they come back they are go ing to clear all the territory of all free State Their object is to get all free State men out of the territory before the election, so they lations, domestic and foreign, forever impeded can carry everything their own way. It is outrageous, but the North deserves it for its supineness. I think if Northern men could see

will be done with him for it. Now this is a

Failing to find any assailable point in Col Fremont's political career and principles, his enemies were driven to the fabrication of calumnies against his personal character, in which they have displayed a lamentable facility .-They have asserted that he was a Jesuit, a gambler, a sot, a thief, a swindler, a foreigner, a bully, a mutineer, and we know not what else, and failing to produce any sensible effect upon the popular mind by any of these stories, they have been looking into his transactions with the government to see if nothing can be found there in conflict with some of the rules of the Auditing Department of the Treasury, of which something can be made. One of the mare's nests which this inquiry has revealed, elates to certain contracts made by George W. Barbour, United States Indian Commis sioner, with Colonel Fremont, for the supply of a quantity of beef to conquer the Indians with, in California, food being found by the commissioners both cheaper and better ammunition for fighting red men, than powder and ball. Fremont's proposals were lower than any others received, and were accepted. He could afford to offer better terms than any of his competitors, because he had greater powers of endurance than most men ; he had more experience in fighting or managing Indians, through whose territory, for a distance of some three hundred miles, the animals had to be driven, and he was withal much more ready to expose his life to the perils of such an enterrise than any one else in that region. He Ifilled his contract agreeably to its stipulaons and went to Washington for his money. The Auditing Department said, Mr. Commis sioner Barbour had no right to make contracts in the name of the government, to feed the Indians. He only had power to make war or peace with them. Col. F. went to Congress, and asked them to order his bills to be paid. The subject was referred to a committee of the 33d Congress (in 1854) composed of the folowing gentlemen : James L. Orr of South Carolina, Chairman ; Ben. C. Eastman of Wis consin, Galusha A. Grow of Pennsylvania, Edward Ball of Ohio, Augustus E. Maxwell of Florida, Daniel B. Wright of Mississippi, Alred B. Greenwood of Arkansas, Be iamin Pringle and Milton S. Latham of California. All of these gentlemen were democrats except Ball, now a Fillmore man, and Pringle, now a Fremout man : they were whigs. All are now Buchanan representatives, except the two men tioned and Grow and Eastman, the latter now lead. Latham is the present Collector of San Francisco.

On the 14th day of July this committee made their report. They state that the contract was conceived in a wise and human rit ; that the prices were reasonable ; that ts terms were fairly and fully complied with Col. Fremont," they say, " purchased a large number of beef-cattle in the southern part of the state, and hired drivers at a heavy cost to drive them to the designated place. The cattle were driven unwards of three hundred miles in the heat of summer, in the dry season, at great labor and exposure, and some 400 were lost or died on the route. He delivered to and took his one million two hundred and twenty-five thonsand five hundred pounds of beef on the hoof (1,225,500 lbs.,) and accepted in payment drafts drawn by agent Barbour on the Secretary of the Interior, amounting to one hundred and eighty-three thousand eight hundred and twenty-five dollars (\$183,825). These drafts were protested on presentation ; no appropriation having been made by Congress from which they could be paid. Subsequently the treaties were rejected by the Senate, for reasons which have not yet been made public, and the Indians of California have been driven from their lands and homes, and have received no compensation from the government, save the beef furnished them by Col. Fremont, and which he now asks the government to pay him for. The beef went into the hands of the agents of the government : whether it was all faithfully distributed among the Indians by the sub-agents, is not a question that is to affect the justice and equity of the claim of Col. Fremont. He furnished the agents of the gov-FREMONT NOT A SLAVEHOLDER .- It having eroment with a large quantity of beef. Most, if not all of it, was used in feeding the Indians ; it was furnished to comply with treaty stipulations : it stopped the war and restored peace to the country ; and will the government now shield itself from the payment of this claim, and devolve a ruinous loss upon one of its own citizens, upon the technical pretext that the agent had no specific authority to make the contract ? We have received the advantages Sr. Lotts, July 31, 1856 .- Geo. J. Bliss, and benefits of the contract, and your commit-

INE DOLLAR PER ANNUM, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

are getting along slowly, and may get well-

and three others were severely wounded .--

did not get any provisions, in the confusion -

They escaped and went to their fort, on Wash-

ington Creek. We packed up our dead, wound-

started out to intercept them. A messenger

was immediately sent to Topeka, and a compa-

town were not idle. It was found that we

On Thursday morning it was determined to

back ; his skull knocked in, and his pockets

light.

state.

ed fort Buford.

Our men marched up and took in and took possession. bit wagons, and the rest, including about 1000 trenchment about it ; had they staid they the house and came home.

best to keep the ball in motion.

us we run it up against the P. O. a supposed to be U. S. troops. The real troops preserving.

our men marshalled to attack the fort of the from it they saw our men before they enemy. They perceiving our strength, jumpme upon them and deserted it, and ran to ped on their horses and fled, and our men went life, or make our measure of satisfaction, one a national institution.

shot, made up our ammunition.

meen and flour, some of which the enemy had kets, some provisions, a fine spy glass, a case have taken are many valuable letters, and pa- support it and the reputation and conduct of nown down the well, and a quantity of gro- of surgical instruments, and a negro slave that pers, the contents of which I have not read at its abettors. Look then at the Kansas inidown the well, and a quantity of gro--an account book taken from this they had not a horse for after questioning the pers, the contents of which I have not read at present. Lane is reported to have gone back a lie, and has been maintained there by brow-a lie, and has been maintained there by browthe sacking in May last, and a lot of negro some he was left. Everything that was to Iowa, but a certain Capt. Cook, is about beating and outrage. It was fastened on Kanthey brought away what they could in fire, it was a regular block fort, with an in- soon.

ands of baron and some flour, they, burned might have given us a good fight about it .--

the assaulted on Iowa Creek, and about this by a Col. Titus, commanding a fort near Le boast over the accession of "old line" Henry subjoin below, written in evident haste, and the one of our free-state Captains by name of compton, a messenger was immediately sent to Clay Whigs to the ranks of the slavery propa- with the sentiment of humiliation and danger, byt was shot near one of their forts, on our camp, and returned about 1 1-2 o'clock in gandists, let us see what were the sentiments ashington Creek. Our leading men thought the morning, immediately the big bell of the of that great patriot upon the extension of Vigilance Committee was rung, which brought slavery. In 1850 his language was :--

Last Monday night it was agreed we should us all to the street, a call was made for volun- "But you cannot put your finger upon any itrak up the den at Franklin, about four miles teers, and our men turned out well. I did not part of the Constitution which conveys the ken from a man already dead, is an atrocity at Muth's place. Our forces consisted of one go, the camp broke up and marched towards States of the Union to any Territory of the mount from Lawrence, and one from Wa- Lecompton, on the way they were fired upon United States. Nor, sir, can I admit for a mitted, and the murderer still go unhung and ursu and Franklin, and what volunteers we by some of the enemy's horsemen. Our cav- single moment, that there is any separate or and from here. As most of our men were alry pursued them and soon left two dead or distinct right upon the part of the States or ing effects of slavery propagandism. It may individual members of the States, or any per-or and armed with a re-wounded on the grass, before morning the camp tion of the people of the United States, to car-tlemen of the South. Neither are bloodhounds tot and a double-barrelled shot gun, off I and our men from town, come together and ry slaves into Territories, under the idea that slavery extensionists; but the cause which We numbered about 15 cavalry arm- charged the fort a vigorous defence was made, those Territories are held in common between employs such agents need not complain if the with revolvers, and about 50 or 60 on foot, one of the Indiana Captains while bravely the several States." fuel mostly with Sharp's rifles and some re- leading his men up, was shot through and fell. these mostly with Sharp's rines and some ite reacting new minutes they retreated, our one Ruffin, of Nor Carolina, made a speech ou by bosse or fort, and armed with one can- cannon was then brought up about 40 rods Mouday of last week, in the House of Repand 40 or 50 U. S. muskets. After from them, and brought to bear, every shot a tesentatives at Washington, on the candidates ansaurreing about some time, we were drawn ball went whistling through their log fort, this for the Presidency. He took occasion to enlo-In his about 10 rods in the rear of the soon brought them to terms and they surrend- Mr. Buchanan as sound on the slavery ques-The division I was in was ordered to ered. We got as prisoners Col. Titus, a son Mr. Rothin, "we were told that he would not The ap to a fence about 100 feet from the of Marshall Donalson and 18 others. This prove true, but he has proved to be the sound-The other division being similarly dis- Titus is the worst man in the territory, we also est Constitutional President that we ever had; Ned of they were given 10 minutes to sur- got some guns and ammnition, some provisions and, Sir, James Buchanan, will prove as true and six or eight horses, some of which had been is JUST AS GOOD a man as PIERCE he halls whistled about our ears. Soon a stolen from a free state man not six hours be- EVER WAS !" ha was shot on my left, and died soon after ; fore, but we paid well for the victory, our In- We have no doubt of it ! He is just as "ther on my right was mortally wounded .-- diana Captain I heard to-night, cannot live nn- good ! The South know it ! No one but a Singe as it may seem, and it does appear so til morning, another man's arm was so badly Northern "dough-face " can pretend to doubt me, a lot of green men that never smelled shot it was amputated to-day. They had one suporder before in their lives, should take it killed by a cannon ball; and three others woun-

and site it to 'em-let 'em have it," &c. fire, and an old negro there was ordered to dig Ohio once on a flat boat in company with a inflicted." If strict constructionists make this three lengths." the hereby up the fire for about an hoar, a place and bary him. Among the other things carpenter. The latter wished to get work in to apply only to Congressional emactments and taken was trunk of U.S. dragoons uniform, Kentucky, and going on shore they stopped at the proceedings of the Federal courts, there is

wounded as mony, and I do not see that contin-

Yours truly, H. CAMPBELL

Near evening news came to town, that five of THE VOICE OF HENRY CLAY .- while the or-A day or two before this, a free-state man Lanes men coming from Topeka, had been tak- gans of the Border Ruffian Democracy are

> right or power to carry slaves from one of the individual members of the States, or any por- be answered that the

BUCHANAN JUST AS GOOD AS PIERCE,-Mr. bics'

Qui facil per alium facil per se. If to the or-iginators of the Kansas iniquity, as to the ight vision of the tyrant, come " the souls of all that they have murdered," we envy not their dreams.

The effort to plant slavery in Kansas stands sas code itself, were there no wrong and no violence in the mode in which the pretended Leg slature which enacted it was elected, would stamp the authors of it as unfit to live in a free country, much less to govern it. And if as in defence of the code it has been alleged. the Kansas laws are only a transcript of the fr

that in those States the Constitution of the Union is violated, and the organic law of the

Kansas as it is, they would arouse from their lethargy, and make a bold stroke, and one own, slavery shall not be fastened upon us as would be enough to finish the work. But the difficulty is, that people will not believe what they hear from Kausas ; they will know the

If I leave, I will go to St. Louis, where I will write you. I can make nothing here now in seventy tons of hay, which I will try and dispose of at any price, if I can; but it is btful if I can get any thing for it. Claims can be bought here for a mere son-in fact there are plenty deserted, and nobody to take them. Such is the state of affairs here.

Please give my love to all. I am pretty well maddened, and yon will please exense bad writing, for I cannot hold my pen steady. I have not had a letter from any of you, except the one from -----, for two months ; but no free State men get any letters now, so I am not an exception. Don't feel uneasy about me.

From your affectionate son, &c.

been charged repeatedly, by the Fillmore journals, that Col. Fremont is a slaveholder, that his slaves are hired out by Col. J B. Brant, of St. Louis, and that these chattels are seventyfive in number, Mr. Geo. J. Bliss, of Genesee, Henry co., Ill., took the liberty to address Col. Brant a note inclosing a copy of the charge. The following is the prompt and satisfactory

Esq .- Dear. Sir :- In answer to your note to tee believe that it is just that we should pay me of the 27th inst., as to Col. J. C. Fremont for it." being the owner of slaves, I say in reply that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, he never did, and never will, own a slave. I have known him for several years, and pever knew and Messrs. McDougal and Latham, united in him to have a slave, even as a body servant, before the world self-condemned. The Kan- I further state that he never had one working in or about my house-so you can give the whole a flat denial.

Very respectfully, your ob't servit, J. B. BRANT.

laws of old slave States, that only shows us ern States, is a good summary of the N. Y. sented on "Objection day," as it is termed, Erpress for the past month or so -

"I live in New-York, next door to Col. Republic set at nought. The defenders of the Fremont. I know him well He invariably lish the report of the committee, for the pur-Kansas outrages may learn, before they have attends church Sundays-at Bishop Hughes's pose of defending Col. Fremont from any atdone, that there is such a mistake made, some- in the forenoon, and a Pusevite church in the tacks upon his personal character, for it is too FREE AND SLAVE LABOR .- Col. Lane, of times, as proving too much. The Constitution afternoon. Two Sundays ago, he and Bishop For my own part, I think I took as ed with their dead man, were dragged out Kausas, thus illustrates the relation of the United States declares that "excessive Haghes were coming home from church, arm fy a universal desire to hear and know everyarm, and they were so drank that they recled thing that can be known about one whose cathe country : He says he was going down the imposed, nor cruel and unusual panishments be against my door yard fence, and knocked out reer from earliest youth has possessed a perm-

The new took the old Indian method of in this the band dressed, and disguised as U. the door of a planter. "My dear fellow," another provision that "the United States land, Me., last week, at which two flags war- Indians, stated that there were more saw-mills The band dressed, and disguised as U. The planter to Col. Lane's companion, the band dressed, and disguised as U. the door of a planter. "My dear tellow," shall guarantee to every State in this Union a the band dressed, and disguised as U. the door of a planter. "My dear tellow," shall guarantee to every State in this Union a the band dressed, and disguised as U. the door of a planter. "My dear tellow," shall guarantee to every State in this Union a the slave-stars in each-fifteen of them for the present boles of his waistcoat, "I would like to hire boles of his waist shall guarantee to every State in this Union a ed over the speakers' stand, with but eighteen in Kansas than in whole State of Messonrithe torgue, and four or five more of us night before, and talked to our men, and were you, but the fruth is, I bergit two carpenters ters to extremities, there may be agitated an ebouan threatened Slave States-Cuba, Kan- This is the way Northern then have interfered unexpected test of the powers of the Constitu- sas and Utab.

So say we, and so say all. Both the senators and both the representa-

tives from California, Messrs. Weller and Gwin, saying that Fremont earned his money, while all the members of Congress from Kentucky, including Mr. Breckinridge, the Buchanan candidate for Vice President, united in testifying to the unexceptionable character of Mr. Commissioner Barbour.

The committee reported, unanimously, a bill The following paragraph, said to come for the payment of the Colonel's account, and it passed the House unanimously, though prewhen a single objection would have been fatal

We do not refer to this case now, nor publate to impeach that successfully ; but to gratiliar and increasing interest .- Erraing Pos

There was a Buchapan meeting in Port- Der Col. Lane in his speech at Lafayette