THE BRADFORD

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

"REGARDLESS OF DENUNCIATION FROM ANY QUARTER."

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TOWANDA:

Thursday Mlorning, October 23, 1856.

Selected Poetry.

THE INDIAN SUMMER. Strange season, evanescent

As childhood's sunny thought_ How sad and yet how pleasant Are the feelings thou hast brought ; The sky is bright above us, The air is bland as June, And the brook to joy would move us By its happy little tune.

But we miss the merry singing Of the birds among the trees, And the flowers that late were flinging Their odors on the breeze, And the cattle that were feeding Upon the mountain side, And the flocks their young ones leading Where the rivulets do glide.

Now, we only hear the rustle Of the dry leaves as we tread. Or the timid squirrel startle From the branches overhead. Or the sportsman's gun resounding Among the naked hills, Or his greyhound's fleet foot bounding

Across the rocks and rills. We feel the sun of summer, B it its verdure do not see, While there comes a whispered murmur From every leafless tree

Which checks the voice of gladness That else might ring again, And brings drowsy sadness To fasten on the brain.

Yes 'tis the Indian summer, For treacherous are its beams; And as fading as the glimmer Of happiness in dreams, The very mists of morning. Though heralding fair days, re shadowy forms of warning, Which vanish while we gaze.

Thus summer's ghost keeps beckoning Our willing feet to roa While we forget the reckoning, Of winter days to come : And yet so sadly pleasant s all we feel or see, That in the dreamy present Forever would we be.

Glance at the History of Firearms.

it is not certainly known when gunpowder ented. The Chinese, and other nations East, among whom most of the arts d, were probably acquainted with its ties long before they were known in Eu-Bartholdus Schwartz is generally thought we discovered the secret of its manufacand introduced it throughout Europe, in the year 1320. The honor of the inis also attributed by some to a monk Constantine Anelzen, and by others to Bacon. The explosive forces of this

ombustion of uitre, sulphur and char-

ticed in this century. At about this time was also introduced the musket proper, whose barrel was considerably longer than that of the first used, with deadly effect, in the armies of Charles the Fifth of Spain. At the commencement of the seventeenth

century, the arquebus had entirely disappeared, and the troops of the various European companies were divied into musketeers and pikemen. Carbines, also, three and a half feet long, were introduced among the cavalry, and each rider provided with two pistols. The carbineer loaded his piece with prepared wooden catridges.

In the early part of the seventeenth centu-ry, it was found that the calibre of the pieces might be reduced without diminishing their utility, and the French accordingly set the fashion of carrying muskets carrying as many as fourteen bullets to the pound. This centu locks. By the year 1670 the match locks were entirely out of use. About this time, too, the bayonet was introduced, consisting of a twoedged blade twelve inches long by one in width fitted like a plug into the barrel of the musket, by means of a wooden handle. This method of fastening the bayonet to the gun was very inconvenient, inasmuch as it was necessa- lows : ry, to remove the blade at each discharge of the piece. The invention of the screw to the bayonet, however, in 1678, by which its ad- grew out of the circumstance that Foote chargvantages could be retained even while firing, decided all minds in its favor, but it was not generally adopted until a much later period of the century. It is said that the Swedes were the first who fired with bayonets fixed.

In the commencement of the eighteenth century, Gottfried Hansch, of Nuremburg, introduced the method of making the touch-holes funnel shaped, so that the powder upon being rammed into the barrel would itself prime the piece, and thus increase the speed of loading. At this period also, the groved or rifle barrel refused. began to come generally into use.

In 1807 two explosive mediums were dis covered, the one being chlorate of potash, and the other detonating quicksilver. Forsyth took advantage of these discoveries, and obtained in England a patent for percussion firelittle detonating balls, composed of potash,

brimstone and lycopodium, by means of a smart stroke from a hammer. The percussion lock, however, owing to its somewhat complicated structure and to the too great affinity of to state that the difficulty between Hon. H. S. the chlorate to damp, proved incapable of appliance to the arms of war until the invention of the percussion cap, in 1818 by Debboubert. relation to the California bill in the Senate The cap, at first used, was a somewhat clumsy and awkward instrument. Many years elapsed before it acquired its present neat and con venient shape, and it was not until after 1840 that they were introduced generally among Eu ropean troops.

Of late years much more attention has been

(From the San Francisco Chronicle, Sept. 10.) The Foote and Fremont Difficulty --- Card from Ex-Senator Foote.

My attention has been this moment called to the following article, which, it would seem made its first appearance in a Democratic new-paper published in some one of the Atlantic States, and receptly re-published in the San Jose Tribune and other papers here; with comments, as follows :

" Now, we want the Black Republicans, who perform such a hideous wake over the case of Mr. Senator Sumner, to be reasonable, just and consistent. Upon Brooks' achievement in beating down an antagonist pinioned to his seat in the Senate Chamber, and unprepared, we are perfectly agreed ; but wherein does this act differ in principle from a similar assault, made within a few feet of the same place, upon ex-Gov. Foote-an aged and white haired man-by Col. Fremont, then a member ry was noted for many great improvements in of the Senate from California ? The Cleve fire-arms and other weapons of war. The most | land Plaindealer reproduces from its columns important of these changes was the substitu-tion of the flint lock for the wheel and match by the Black Republican candidate for the Presidency, which may justly stand side by side with the Brooks outrage upon Sumner .-Our readers will recollect that this record was made up long before Col. Fremont was even thought of for the high office to which he has been nominated. It therefere must be regarded as a fair statement of facts. It is as fol-

> THE FOOTE AND FREMONT DIFFICULTY .- The difficulty between Senators Foote and Fremont ed Fremont, in the Senate, with seeking legis lation in reference to the gold mines for the sake of his own private advantage, which Fre mont pronounced false. Afterwards they met in the ante-chamber, when Fremont struck Foote and brought blood. They were immediately separated by Senator Clark. Subsequently, Fremont addressed a note to Foote, demanding a retraction of the language used by him in debate, to be signed in the presence of witnesses, and a challenge was left if he

Mr. Foote declined to sign the paper, but addressed a note in reply to Fremont, disclaiming any intention of giving any personal offence in the language used by him in debate. The friends of both parties considered this satisfactory to Fremont, but, at his instance locks, by which he produced the ignition of the note of Mr. Foote was submitted to Col. Benton, who consented to the arrangement .--

The following card is the result : WASHINGTON, Sept. 28, 1850. A CARD .- The undersigned arc authorized Foote and Hon. J. C. Fremont, growing out of certain expressions used by the former in last evening, has been adjusted satisfactorily and honorably to both these gentlemen. (Sigued,) A. C. DODGE,

WM. M. GWIN, HENRY W. SIOLEY, RODMAN M. PRICE.

I have been requested by several gentlemen devoted to the subject of fire-arms than ever friendly to the election of Col. J C. Fremont being understood, it was soon ap- before. The result is visible in the compact to the Presidency of the Union, to state how he purposes of war, and we hear of and elegant fowling pieces, rifles and revolving far the account given in that article of the unfortunate difficulty between Col. Fremont I do, therefore, declare that so far as the cause of our misunderstanding is concerned, the difficulty referred to is sufficiently accurate but it is not true that Col. Fremont pronounced on the floor of the Senate anything which had fallen from me in the course of the debate to be false. And, although it is true that he was dissatisfied with what I had said in opposition to his bill for the settlement of land titles in California, and requested a special personal interview with me on the subject, in the progress of which he used language which I emed it my duty to resent, and did resent, vet, it is not true that Colonel Fremont inflict ed on that occasion the least personal indignity on me. The only blow struck was one, for which I am alone responsible : for before he had time to return the blow received by himself, Senators Mangum and Clarke intervened and separated us. Colonel Fremont's note to me afterwards was of rather an equivocal character. His friend, the present Governor of New Jersey, who was the bearer of it, assured me that i was not designed as a challenge to the field of honor ; but, supposing that it was at least possible that Mr. Price was in error on his part, I wrote to Col. Fremont, that if my note of explanation did not prove satisfactory, I should go without delay to the city of Baltimore, and send him my acceptance from thence. At this stage of the affair friends interposed, and the difficulty was settled, as I have always considered, in a manner creditable to both parties. I cannot close without the expression of my regret that any attempt should be made, in connection with this transaction, to hold Col. Fremont responsible for conduct calculated to infringe upon the freedom of debate in the United States Senate. However opposed as I yet am to the measure advocated by him for the settlement of the land titles in California, and however much I am opposed to his election to the Presidential office, I feel in justice bound complain seriously of his conduct in the affair referred to ; and that there is nothing in it that should in the least degree lessen his claims to the respect and confidence of his political friends and his supporters. What is said in the article cited above about my age, my gray hairs, &c., is simply ridiculous, as I was, in 1850, only forty-six years of age, and am yet sufficiently hale and vigorous to defend my person and maintain my rights and honor against any assailant. Tuesday, Sept. 9, 1856. H. S. FOOTE.

A Wag in Office.

From a letter of Governor Geary to H. C.

Pate, one of the instruments of the pro-slavery party at Lecompton, it appears that the Gover is resolved that that there shall be no interference with the freedom of elections in Kansas. On this point he is both "sensitive to become sluggish and inactive. Were this and determined," as he tells Mr. Pate. Governor Geary is not only a politic man,

words as Mr. Stephens of Georgia, addressed as was manifested by his behavior to the people of Lawrence, when he soothed them with the House of Representatives, who protested fair words and then arrested and threw them into jail, but he is also a wag. He knows very well that there can be no popular election in Kansas under the Stringfellow code. What he calls the laws, cut off the possibility of an don't alarm us at all. We have got used to election, disfranchising the free-state settlers that kind af talk. You have threatened be-by a test which they cannot take. He thrusts fore but you have never performed. You have his tongue in his cheek and talks pleasantly of "the right of suffrage" which he is to protect, a mouthing white livered set. Of course you when the fact is, that the laws which he is sent out to enforce annul the right of suffrage.— will oppose ; we expect that ; but we don't care for your railing. You will hiss, but so do The pro-slavery men will meet no free-state adders. We expect it of adders and expect voters at the polls, and will thus have every- it of you. You are like the devils that were thing in their own way. Governor Geary's pitched over the battlements of Heaven into sensitiveness and determination are therefore hell. They set up a howl of discomfiture, so a mere joke. There will be no occasion for will you. But their fate was sealed, and so is these Missouri people to come over, and of yours. You must submit to the yoke, but don't course the Governor will have no trouble in chafe, gentlemen, we have got you in our po keeping them away. A single pro-slavery wer. You tied to drive us to the wall in 18-vote at any one of the polls will be enough to 50, but times are changed. You have went a carry the elections in favor of that party.

Meantime the jails at Lecompton are full of free-state prisoners, arrested by Governor Geary's order. We hear of no arrests of any other persons. The pro-slavery journals are well satisfied with Governor Geary's behavior. in its aggressions upon the rights of the men The homicides and robberies committed by of the North, and we do not envy him who their party, appear, by the testimony of both can read it without feeling himself personally sides, to have been passed over without notice.

The accusers of the free-state prisoners, have taken care that their charges shall be sufficiently grave to hang them out of the way .-The persons arrested are charged with murder. There are one hundred and ten of them, Mr. Pate says, in his letter to the St. Louis Republican. Their trial will probably be postponed till after the November election, when, f the Buchanan party shall have prevailed, the accused will be tried by a jury of borderruffians, inasmuch as under the Stringfellow code, no other is allowed, and will be executed by way of striking terror into the other freestate settlers.

WILL THEY ?- The Richmond Whig contains the following letter from Andrew Stewart all the newspapers in that interest throughout a candidate on the Fillmore electoral ticket : the North and by it the effort is constantly UNIONTOWN, Pa., Sept. 30, 1856.

Dear Sir : I hasten to say that there is not one word of truth in the allegation that the Fillmore and Fremont parties have united .---Two of the electors appointed on the Fillmore electoral ticket were discovered to be favorable to Fremont. They have therefore been stricken off, and true men substituted.

Buchanan is losing ground daily, and at our October election it is now my opinion his party will be beaten 50,000 votes. If so, he will the annexation of Cuba as a Slave State, and be abandoned, and his party will go for Fillmore, to defeat Fremont. The Buchanan Gov. Wickliffe indorses Breckinridge, and that and Fremont men are bitterly hostile, and "very young man" soothes Free-Soil Demoction the defeated party will unite with us to de-feat the other. You see, then, the importance of a decisive result in October. If it should Democratic Party of Louisiana is prepared to appear that Buchanan can carry no Northern sanction Mr. Breckinridge and Gov. Wickliffe, State, will not the South give him up and go let it proclaim its faith. Meanwhile we invite Fillmore, as the only means of defeating Fre-mont. What are now our prospects in Vir-the Democratic slaveholders, to take due no-Yours respectfully, ANDREW STEWART. ginia ? We ask attention to the *italicised* portions of this letter. Mr. Stewart avers that there is no hope of the success of the Buchanan men at the election on Tuesday, that the Fillmore and Fremont parties have not united and that the Buchanan men of this State will unite with the Fillmore men to defeat Fremont. Will they ? That is the question. We have been pointing out diligently the indications of such a fusion ; but here is *proof* incontestible of such a purpose. Will the anti-know-nothing democracy of Pennsylvania vote for Fillmore ? We shall see.

A Recent Prophesy:

REPORTER.

A cotemporary has said we at the North are cold blooded and hard to move. Carried away with the excitements of business, and choked by the cares and anxieties of the world, our braver and nobler impulses are apt

against the passage of the Kansas Nebraska Bill. Said Mr. Stephens : "Well, gentlemen, you make a great deal of clamor on the Nebraska measure, but it fore but you have never performed. You have wooling and have come home fleeced. Don't be so impudent as to complain. You will only be slapped in the face. Don't resist. You will only be lashed into obedience."

That is the true spirit of the Slave Power butraged. Talk about Sumner's insulting lan guage to the South ! If that deserved rebuke, this ought to stir every Northern man into determined resistance, and at the ballot-box, our only legal weapon, deal out to the Oligarchy the chastisement it so richly merits.

MR. BRECKINRIDGE REBUKED .- Many of our readers will doubtless remember how great paraders will doubtless remember non papers of the rade was made by the Buchanan papers of the declaration of Mr. Breckinridge, Vice-Presidential candidate, that the Democratic party is not in favor of the extention of Slavery .-He undertook to prove that it is not in his speech here ; he openly declared it in Indiana ; it is the burden of the song of the Buchanan men in their Northern speeches ; it is played upon as a "harp of a thousand strings' by made to hoodwink the unwary. It appears that Gov. Wickliffe of Louisiana had expressed himself in somewhat similar terms to those used by Mr. Breckinridge, whereupon the New Orleans Bee, the Democratic Organ thus discourses :

"Now, we assert that the South does desire the extension of Slavery. There is not a Southern man-even among the warmest opponents of fillibusterism-that does not desire both courting the Americans. After the elec- racy by assurances that the Democratic party Pennsylvania-to sell her future and her pasttice that the Democratic nominee for Vice President denies that he is attached to any organization that desires the extension of Slavery, and that the Executive of Louisiana fully endorses the sentiment."

Southern Opinions of the Result.

The New Orleans Bee, in an article headed The Rebound," speaks as follows : " Mr. Bu-CHANAN's is very nearly hopeless, even in the opinion of his warmest advocates. We know of scores of letters from his own friends at the north; declaring, in the most emphatic manner not so, how could we forget such stinging that he is unlikely to receive a single northern electoral vote. Some of these we have pubtwo years ago, to the Northern members of lished ; others we have been allowed to peruse, but not to place before our readers ; oth-ers again, have been communicated to us by gentlemen of respectability. Moreover, the universal tone of the northern press indicates the fallen fortunes of the democratic nominee. Here, in the south, his backers have lost heart. They who, immediately subsequent to his nomination, were ready to wager that he would carry twenty-five states, cannot now be induced to venture a bet on his election. They have been warned not to risk their money by their own political associates. To all intents and purposes, Mr. BUCHANAN is a defeated candidate.

JOHN M. BOTTS, of Virginia, who has recently made a speech at Petersburg, in that state, takes a similar view of Mr. BUCHANAN'S chapces. He says : " An extraordinary change has taken place within the last two weeks, and if anything in the world is a settled fact. I consider it settled that Buchanan is entirely out of the question. He will not be elected either by the House of Representatives or by the people .---The battle ground is not in Pennsylvania, as is supposed. A few weeks ago it was. Ac-cording in my calculation, the battle ground is in New York?

If New York is the battle ground, the contest is already decided in favor of FREMONT.

What was said of Buchanan.

In 1851, the Cleveland Plaindealer, the leading administration paper of the western reserve, published the following article in regard to James Buchanan :---

"The small and malignant clique who wear the name of James Buchanan on their collars, are endeavoring to sell the democracy of Pennsylvania into the hands of the South Carolina traitors. James Buchanan never was elected by the people to any office, except when he was a federalist. HE HAS NOT A THROB OF DEMOCRATIC FEELING ABOUT HIS COLD-BLOODED, BACHELOR HEART. He could not receive the votes of one-third of the people for any office. And yet, by the force of management of the basest political machinery, he has been able for years past to crush the democratic party of his state, Pennsylvania,) to hang about its neck like a mill-stone, to kill every progressional thought in its bosom. He and his tools virtually gave the state to Taylor in 1848, and if Bigler is is defeated—a good and noble man—you may charge it to James Buchanan, who, like the old man in the history of Sinbad the Sailor, now hangs on Bigler's neck.

* * * * * " I hate this sham statesman, (James Buchanan) who, like a colossal huckster, sits on

been used by the Moors as earar 1342, at the siege of Algesiras, the English in 1346, at the battle

ist experiment in the manufacture of enormous size, often, throwing balls of lred pounds weight, and could only be before the walls of a besieged town ery great expense of money and labor. while some fertile imagination conceivlea of lessening the bulk of this wond-; and in 1364 five hundred small baralian town. These were found inting battle

ert

is the latter part of the fifteenth cenand much attention was deeet of improving them. In ed in a manner to suit the interests and purheel-lock was invented by a mechan- poses of the slaveholding class."

This was a simple contriof a small sharply notched lecting upwards through the means of a strong spring. led with priming powder, and ed with a piece of brimstone, upon the wheel, the pulling of cause the wheel to revolve nes, producing sparks from and exploding the weapon .-e made use of these wheel of the seventeenth century. th century the bore of the arat of a two ounce ball, and into use the double arquewas four feet long and care ball. This of course, was There was also used by solwith a barrel one foot and shooting was generally prace might be brought over to Fremont.

pieces which are displayed in our shop windows, as well as in the many marvellous engines of and myself, is true. destruction which have been brought into use since the commencement of the present Euro-

pean war. It is to be hoped that as man's aturally resulted in the production of knowledge and skill in the manufacture of nd and unwieldly instruments. They deadly weapons becomes more perfect, our necessity for their use as an offensive weapon will grow less and less.-Boston Journal.

Sound Sentiments.

The committee appointed for the purpose by agine, so as to apply it as a weapon for the late New Jersey republican convention, have published an address to the voters of span only in length, were manufatur- New Jersey. The address concludes as follows :- " Consider, men of New Jersey, that bowever, and soon the barrels were if the present administration shall be sustained, d, and the old fashioned arquebus or what is the same thing, if BUCHANAN shall be used throughout Europe, and sub- be elected, slavery will become predominant in or the crossbow, which until then had the country. Kansas will first be made ; but an unquestionable superiority .-- the movement will not stop there ; all the new us was at first short, thick, and very territory once devoted to freedom, and destining a four ounce ball, and fired by ed for the occupation of freemen, will be seiz the hand. In the fifteenth centu- ed upon. For it will matter but little how faor dragon was attached to the right vorable soever to free institutions the people between the lips of which of these territories may be, the same fraud and g match was fixed, and by means of the same violence which have been witnessed and spring pressed upon the priming. in Kansas, will be resorted to again and again, ration of loading and firing with so until the whole of this great domain will bestrument was necessarily very slow, come but one broad field for slavery, and for ading each arquebuser attended by the merchandize in slaves. As a necessary conarer, behind whose shield he took sequence, free labor will be shut out from all this land, and an incalculable injury be thus done to the industry of the country, and to the walry were gradually provided with interests of the toiling multitudes. Besides French being among the first to this, even if not more than this, is the change unted marksmen, armed with pie- that must follow in our political condition.al a half feet long. Firearms had Full supremacy will be given to the slave po come to be regarded as a most wer in our social councils, and, as a natural result, the legislation of the country will be shap

UNSUCCESSFUL LETTER WRITERS .- The great letter-writers of the Straight Whig school appear to be peculiarly unsuccessful in their epistolary efforts to make converts to their own way of thinking. Mr. Choate's letter to the Whigs of Maine was followed by the first great Republican victory since the campaign opened Then Ex Governor Hunt, and Hon. Daniel D. Barnard wrote tremendously long letters to James A. Hamilton, Esq., of Westchester infantry of all the European county, urging upon him the necessity and paarmed with the match-locks triotic duty of voting for Mr. Fillmore. Whereupon Mr. Hamilton comes out with a long and sensible letter stating that a sense of duty to shed from that of a four his country, and a conviction of the utter hopelessness of Fillmore's election, alike constrain him to do all in his power to promote the Republican cause. We fear that the ill-success that has attended the efforts of these distinguished Straight Whig letter-writers will deter the rest of them from writing any. If Mr.

thern men who will take office under Fremont .-any such thing ?

DISUMION IN LOUISIANA .- So far as Louisiana s concerned, it seems that her disunion advocating Senator has reckoned without his host .--The New Orleans Bee says :---

The Mobile Tribune states that, with two or three exceptions, it has not found a man that does not think that the calamity of Fremont's election would be a sufficient reason for dissolving the Union, and it adds that this opinion is not confined to any party.

We should be sorry to believe that the public sentiment of Mobile is such as the Tribune represents it, and trust that that journal has drawn its conclusion from hasty or limited observation. But whether true or false in relation to Mobile, we have undoubted evidence that it is wholly inapplicable to New Orleans. There are no disunion men here, save a scurvy knot of Locofoco agitators-and mark this that the masses, whether, Democrats, Whigs or Americans, have no sympathy with the disseminators of disunion tenets. Go where you to declare that I have never been disposed to will ; accost any crowd whatever ; talk of a dissolution of the Union in any event, and the response is invariably the same : "We will cling to the Union through weal and woe."-Senator Slidell's letter has damaged the Buchanan men seriously in this State, and they know it. The people of Louisiana are devo tedly attached to the Union, and will not tol erate nor sustain any public man who seeks to imbue them with disunion proclivities.

> The know-nothing organs oppose Col. Fremont very bitterly on the ground, as they allege, that he is a Catholic. And the Catho-

The Richmond Enquirer is abating press unanimously oppose him, at the same somewhat the tone of fierceness it was wont to time, and help on the absurd stories that the assume. It now concedes that there are Son- former invent to prejudice Protestants against him. In this we can see nothing but blind Hunt would but write a good long letter to Is this not a most gracious concession ? Is it partizan zeal, which overlooks incongruities Try twelve or fifteen small Hiram Ketchum the chances are that he, too, not wonderful that the first families would do that are apparent to every one of candid mind and unbiased indgment.

WILL THE SOUTH SUBMIT ?- The Richmond Enquirer, just received, is filled with articles discussing the question whether the South will mont. His election seems to be regarded by the Enquirer as a settled thing-a matter about which there can be no cavil ; and, speaking on this assumption, this ultra-Southern journal now boldly avows itself in favor of secession. "Shall we acquiesce in Mr. Fremont's election because the forms of the Constitution are ob-served ?" asks the Enquirer. Decidedly not. The Enquirer is in favor of immediate secession ; it does not even propose to wait the result of the November election. It counsels all the Southern officers in the Army and Navy never to submit to be commanded by JOHN CHARLES FREMONT.

But the people of the South are probably too well accustomed to this sort of trumpery to give it any heed. It is bluster and nothing else ; and the fact that it should be indulged in by the leading Buchanan journal of the South proves that the party not only considers itself beaten, but is so mortified at the result which it did not anticipate that it flies to the threats of rebellion as a solace. But barking dogs never bite ; they seldom, in fact, come near enough to be punished by being knocked on the head .- Pittsburg Gazette.

Der One of the prettiest items of the procession at Sandusky, was over one hundred girls, in an immense carriage drawn by 40 horses. The girls were all in white dresses, with blue sashes, and they carried a banner with the inscription, "Of the Tribe of Jessie."

The Detroit Tribune publishes an address from one hundred Democrats of Berrien County, repudiating Buchanan. They have all voted the democratic ticket until this election

Gen. Nye tells a good story of Col. Fremont and some South Carolina secessionists, The General, with the South Carolina friendswere calling upon Col. Fremout, and the con rersation ran upon the election, when one of the chivalry said : " Mr. Fremont, if you are elected, we will secede." Col. Fremont instantments to leave the state behind you."

the top of the Alleghanies, offering to sell to South Carolina or the Devil, for a chance in the presidential raffle."

RATHER SIGNIFICANT .- Ex-Gov. Floyd, of Virginia, addressed the merchants of New-York on Thursday, Oct. 2, in reply to Mr. Banks, and at the close of his address made this significant remark :

"There is not a man in the South will say that there is any ground of suspicion as to my fidelity to the Democratic party, and I tell you here that I am an elector in Virginia, am going to be chosen; [cries of "good,"] if you can show me that the candidate of the Black Republican party can only be beaten by my submit to the government of President Fre- vote for Mr. Fillmore, why then I will give my vote for him, if the ground should open and swallow me. [Applause.] I will tell you something more : Virginia, Democratic Virginia, that never failed, never faltered, and never tired, in the most critical times, will come out and stand at my back in that crisis."

> THE QUAKERS IN KANSAS-ANOTHER PRO-SLAVERY OUTRAGE .- We find the following editorial statement in a late number of the Friend . Among the many accounts reaching us from Kansas, through the public papers, of the outrages committed by the pro-slavery party, was one respecting the breaking up of the Board-ing School and farm establishment in that territory, not far from Westport, Missouri, conducted for many years by Friends, and under the charge of Indiana, Ohio, and Baltimore Yearly Meetings. It had long been contributing to the literary instruction and improvement in the arts of civilized life of the Shawnee tribe of Indians ; and we regret to learn by a letter received from a Friend in the West. that the report, the truth of which we at first doubted, is correct. The writer says : "The Indian settlement was sacked a few days ago, and the Friends having charge of it thought it best to return to their homes, leaving the establishment untenanted."

> 15 If John C. Fremont is a Roman Catholic, he must at some time have abjured his protestantism---(his confirmation in the Episcopal church is on record,) and been admitted formally into some papal church. Why, is not the record, if any exists, produced? Until it is shown and published, let Col. Fremont, who openly declares that he is not a Romanist, be regarded as a truthful man, and all his opponeuts who affirm the contrary, liars.

The Newark Advertiser learns by its exchanges, from all parts of New Jersey, that converts are being made there rapidly to the republican cause, and in some localities Fur-MORE is scarcely heard of. The Buchanan ly replied : "I hope you will make arrange- party is beginning to shake at the rapid progress of the cause of freedom.