

THE BRADFORD REPORTER.

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

"REGARDLESS OF DENUNCIATION FROM ANY QUARTER."

VOL. XVII.—NO. 21.

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

TOWANDA:

Thursday Morning, October 30, 1856.

Original Poetry.

[For the Bradford Reporter.]
WAIL FOR FREEDOM.

TUNE—"The Watcher."

The fertile plains of Kansas
Give out a mournful wail,
For Moloch's car advances
Where springs the western gale.

His chariot wheels are crushing
Out Freedom's vital breath,
And ruffian hosts are rushing
To haste the work of death.

Foul Slavery's breath is sweeping
Across its verdant dale,
His hungry bloodhounds leaping
Wherever Freedom trails.

Her prostrate form and bleeding
Her guardians behold;
But mockingly unheeding
They're chained by Moloch's gold.

And Freedom lies forsaken,
Her champions are slain,
Her crown and scepter taken,
She never can regain.

Unless her sons determine
Her kingdom shall not die;
Assume the usurped ermine
And speak for Liberty.

Written Sept. 19. H.

[For the Bradford Reporter.]

MR. EDITOR: Will you give me some little corner of your paper to record the following facts:—

On Friday evening, Sept. 19, 1856, a great proslavery hunk meeting was held in the Haverly school house of Overton township, and the champion of said nigger-driving meeting was no more nor less than Judge JONES, of Sullivan County, he being, as I understand, a candidate for some "big" office in that County.

After organizing, the Judge commenced by assuming that Bradford and other eastern counties were led by Judge WILSON, whom in the course of his remarks he denominated "Judge Stumper."

Next came the eulogy of the soundness and permanency of the Democratic platform—at which the officers took the bench, (platform) that the abolitionists, broke down, accordingly down went the officers flat upon the floor.—

Was this not a complete coincidence of the permanency of that platform? Next came the apology for the fugitive slave law, "which," said he, "was only a bargain between the North and South, and it must be adhered to, it is a hard bargain. We must not break it, for we (the Democrats) are a bargain-keeping party." Next in order came the Kansas-Nebraska act, which he said was necessary in order to perpetuate that great principle of Democracy, viz: equal rights for the states concerning their domestic institutions. Now the apology for the caining of Sumner by Brooks.

After stating how insulting Sumner's speech was, inasmuch as he said Brooks' friend was a false friend, Brooks, of course, in a cowardly way, gave him a good caining, "and," said our champion, "it is generally customary throughout the country, that if one man tells another lies, the chances are ten to one the former gets knocked down by the latter; and, said he, I think the morals ought to be adhered to in the Senate as closely as in the country, or words to that effect. And he at last closed his memorable speech by trying to make his hearers believe that the so-called Democratic party were truly anti-slavery. I suppose he thought by all appearances that the audience swallowed it like a sweet morsel, and that we knew no better back here than really to believe all he said. But alas, to his apparent mortification, after he had taken his seat, Wm. WALKMAN was loudly called for, and after rising and requesting permission of the chairman to review the remarks that the Judge had made, was promptly and flatly denied the privilege.

After some confusion, however, they said that WALKMAN might speak a short time. But WALKMAN then gave notice that he would review the remarks that the Judge had made, and he proceeded to do so in a most able manner, applying the dissecting knife of truth to Mr. Jones' propositions; they seemed to vanish like fog before the wind. He taking the arguments as advanced by Mr. Jones, showing the rotten fabric the party was based upon; and in fine, scattering Jones' arguments to the four winds. This was a fine jubilee for truth and Republicanism. After speaking about one hour and a half, the meeting adjourned with three cheers for Fremont and two groans for Buchanan.

Overton, Sept. 22, 1856.

At one of the Fremont gatherings in New Hampshire, a rough-looking countryman drove in with a rude rattle-trap of a wagon, named "Fremont," but with a pair of fine horses. "Such a wagon as that would, of course, be for Fremont," said some Democratic bystanders, "but your horses are for Buchanan, are they not?" "No Sir, my horses are Fremont horses, but," said he, "I have a mile at home that goes for Fillmore, and a minkass for Buchanan!" The waggoners sloped.

Setting Him Right.—"I stand," said a Western stump orator, "on the broad platform of the principles of '58, and panted by the arms of a desert 'um!" "You stand on no other of the kind!" interrupted a little shoe-maker in the crowd; "you stand in my boots, you never paid me for, and I want the money."

The Election in Kansas.

The election in Kansas took place on Monday. The pro-slavery journals of Missouri had previously informed us that their party in the territory was thoroughly organized, and that in addition to the members of the assembly, for whom an election was appointed by the laws of the spurious legislature of 1855, a delegate to Congress would be chosen. All sensible men must agree with the New York *Courier and Enquirer* that the election will be nothing but a form and a fraud, possessing no particle of legality or fairness. According to these assumed laws, the men of no party, but that favorable to the establishment of slavery can vote. All other citizens have been practically disfranchised. Tests and qualifications have been imposed, which effectually shut them out from the polls. The edicts prescribing them have been denounced as atrocious, infamous, and unconstitutional, by such devoted democratic partisans as Gen. Cass and Gov. WELLS in the Senate; but Gov. GEARY has, nevertheless, declared his intention of enforcing them, and they will be enforced. But if the new Governor had resolved not to perpetrate this glaring outrage upon the rights of the citizens, that would avail them nothing.— He has effected the same object by other means not less flagitious. He has banished from the territory Gen. LANE, and nearly all other active men on the free state side. They are hunted, without an allegation of crime, so far as we have seen stated, by United States troops and border ruffian militia, like wild beasts, as rebels and traitors.

A party which has lost all its leaders, whose best men have been slain or imprisoned, or are placed under the ostracism of power, who are subject to the violence of an infuriated mob whenever they appear under any form than in companies armed for the protection of their lives, cannot go to the polls, or hope to exercise the American right of voting in the choice of their own rulers. For them no government exists in Kansas, but of an absolute military despotism. The people can have no form of organization essential to success in a peaceful struggle at the ballot-boxes with their enemies. We presume they will make none. They have no presses, can hold no meetings, and would undoubtedly be murdered by armed hordes from Missouri if they appeared in sufficient numbers, and determination to deprive those persons of their present control, as they were at Leavenworth, in the very face of a large force of Government troops.

But Governor GEARY is manifestly in a thorough league with the Pro-Slavery bands that infest Kansas. We have carefully and candidly scrutinized all the evidence furnished by the Missouri press, and the letters from free State correspondents in Kansas, and we have been forced to this conclusion. He has arrested one hundred free State men, armed and organized for their own defence in the neighborhood of Lawrence, at the very moment when that place was threatened by an army of two thousand seven hundred marauders from Missouri, under the command of ARCHBOLD, REED and TITUS. Those free State men he has disarmed, and caused to be bound over for trial. He held a friendly conference with the armed traitors and rebels of the free companies of Missourians, while they were in arms against the authority of the Territory and of the United States, not even pretending to be citizens of Kansas, nor anything else than what they manifestly were, armed invaders from another State come upon an errand of robbery and murder alone.

With an abundant regular force to expel these self-confessed villains, he persuaded some of them to pass beyond his jurisdiction and power, and took the balance of them into the service and pay of the United States as territorial militia; and he adopted the recommendation of some of the worst and malignant of them, REED for example, the butcher, upon his own admission, of Ossawatimie, to appoint TITUS commander of the militia thus raised.

This TITUS was not only one of the most guilty leaders of the armed mob collected before the Governor, but he was the more offensive to all good citizens as having been a ring-leader in the sack of Lawrence in May last.

In all this we recognize the acts of a man pledged to drive out the free state settlers from Kansas, or to reduce them by force to submission to the mockery of legislation which has excited the disgust and horror of the whole country. The simple truth is that Gov. GEARY has shown himself an accomplice in the plan of forcing slavery upon Kansas, and being an able man than his predecessor, he has been more successful.

What authority exists for an election for delegate to Congress we do not know, but we presume the House of Representatives will treat this effort to foist any pretender upon them until after due authority shall have been given for an election, either by a territorial legislature or by Congress, in the manner that they have already done.

CLAY'S OPINION OF BUCHANAN.—Mr. Alexander Cummings, who made an able speech in favor of FREMONT in Williamsport, Pa., October 2d, accused BUCHANAN of helping "to perpetuate the fraud in 1846, by which Pennsylvania's industry was stricken down—a fraud which the gallant Clay remembered to his death, and which he (Mr. C.) had heard Mr. CLAY denounce in the bitterest yet just terms. When Mr. CLAY heard of Mr. BUCHANAN'S speeches in Pennsylvania on that subject, Mr. CLAY could not believe them; but when assured of the fact that he did grossly misstate his opinions for a base purpose, the statesman of Ashland wound up one of the severest denunciations he had ever heard, by using with scornful emphasis, which only he could give the stinging, but truthful words, "that JAMES BUCHANAN was a faithless and heartless fellow and had not a particle of manliness or statesmanship about him." Mr. CLAY forgot or forgave Mr. BUCHANAN'S baseness in 1824, but he never forgot or forgave his infinitely greater baseness in 1844. He despised BUCHANAN to the day of his death, as every friend of Clay deserved to do while life was in his body."

How the President and Vice President are Elected.

The following is a summary of the constitutional requirements and the acts of Congress upon the election of President and Vice President of the United States:

1. The Electors are chosen by the votes of the people on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

2. Electors meet on the first Wednesday in December, and cast their votes. They then sign three certificates—send the messenger with one copy to the President of the Senate at Washington before the first Wednesday in January—another by mail to the same person, and the third deliver to the United States District Judge where electors meet.

3. Each State provides by law for filling any vacancy in the Board of Electors, occasioned by absence, death or resignation. Such of the electors as are present are generally authorized to fill any vacancy.

4. The Governors give notice to electors of their election before the first Wednesday in December.

5. On the second Wednesday in February, Congress shall be in session and open the returns. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the House of Representatives open the certificate of return, and count the votes. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed. And if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number, not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President; but in choosing the President the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; and a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice.

6. If the choice devolve upon the House of Representatives, and they fail to make a choice before the 4th of March next following, the Vice President is to act as President.

7. A Vice President may be elected, or chosen by the Senate, as above provided, before an election or choice of President.

8. The day fixed by act of Congress for opening and counting the votes of the electors and, in case of its being necessary, for the election of President by the House of Representatives, and of Vice President by the Senate of the United States, is the second Wednesday in February, after the appointment of electors.

9. There is no constitutional provision for the case where there is neither a President or Vice President elected or chosen, in the manner directed by the Constitution. The act of Congress of 1792 provides that, under such circumstances, there shall be a new election.

ELOQUENT PASSAGE.—Senator Wilson, of Mass, made an eloquent speech before the working men of New-York, Saturday evening. We give a single paragraph:—

And these same men threaten that if we elect John C. Fremont, the man who has proclaimed free labor to be the bulwark of free institutions—they threaten that the Union of these States shall be dissolved, and the Government broken up and scattered to the four winds. He would tell these men that if Fremont were elected—as he believed he would be—(loud and continuous cheers)—that Slavery should not advance a single inch further on the North American continent. If we place as we mean to place, the reins of Government in the hands of John C. Fremont, we make proclamation to the country and the world, that Slavery shall be blotted from the soil of Kansas, where it is sought to be placed by the red hand of violence, that the foot of the slave shall not cross the soil of Utah, New Mexico, Oregon, Nebraska or Minnesota; nay, we will go further, and declare that wherever the flag of the Republic waves, its stars shall glitter only on free men. It may wave from Quebec, the Gibraltar of the West, it may float in the Arctic seas where Kane first engraved the Christian symbol of the cross upon the icy cliffs, as Fremont inscribed it on the Rocky Mountains—(loud cheers)—it may wave over the Cordilleras of Mexico, over the mountains and plains of Central America, or over the Moro castle, but it should wave only over free men forever. He would have his Southern brethren to understand that he did not wish to interfere with the institution of slavery.—It was their responsibility. The world, humanity, God would hold them to account for it, but God, the world, humanity, would also hold us to account if we permitted the foot of the slave to press any portion of free territory.

IS NOT JAMES BUCHANAN A GOOD FINANCIER?—Previous to the 30th of June, 1855, Ministers to foreign countries received an outfit of \$9000, a yearly salary of \$9000, and an outfit of \$4,500. Under this law, if a Minister remained but a week at a foreign Court over a year, he received two years' pay; in other words, for the least fraction of a year he always received pay for a full year. Mr. BUCHANAN went out Minister to England in May, 1853. At the session of 1854-5, Congress passed a new Diplomatic and Consular bill, raising the salary of a Minister to England to \$16,500 a year. The act went into operation on 30th day of June, 1855. Upon that day Mr. BUCHANAN had been two years and about two months in England, and as this was a fraction over two years, Mr. BUCHANAN pocketed \$27,000 dollars, or the pay of three years at \$9000 per annum, although he had served but two years and about two months. Nor is this all. Mr. BUCHANAN left England in April, 1856, nine months after the new Diplomatic and Consular law went into operation, and yet he pocketed seventeen thousand five hundred dollars for only nine months service. When money is to be put into his own pocket, is not JAMES BUCHANAN an admirable financier?

Atrocious Sentiments.

Senator HUNTER, of Virginia addressed the BUCHANAN mass meeting at Poughkeepsie last Wednesday. In the course of his speech he uttered the following atrocious sentiments:

"Fellow-citizens, what is property in man, and what involuntary servitude? Property may be absolute or limited, it may be in fee for a term of years. In practice, one man may hold property in the service of another for life, as in the law of slavery; for a term of years, as in an apprenticeship; or for months, weeks, days or hours, as in the case of domestics, or mechanics, or lawyers or doctors. In civilized society, there is no man, except in the rare cases of those living on accumulated capital, who does not sell to another a property in his service. This is servitude, and if constrained by the necessities of poverty, it is as much involuntary as if it were forced by any other physical necessity. The evils which are ascribed to one form of this servitude are common to them all, and so claimed to be by this socialist sect of which I have spoken.

Are hard cases of separation in families to be found where slavery exists, DO THEY NOT ALSO OCCUR WHENEVER A MAN IS FORCED BY HIS NECESSITY TO SELL HIS LABOR IN THE HIGHEST MARKET? ARE MANY REVOLVING INSTANCES TO BE FOUND OF THE SUBMISSION BY ONE MAN OF HIS WIFE TO ANOTHER IN THE ONE CASE, DO THEY NOT ALSO OCCUR IN THE OTHER? WHATEVER EVILS ARE ASCRIBED TO INVOLUNTARY SERVITUDE IN THE ONE CASE, CAN AND HAVE BEEN ASCRIBED TO THE OTHER. Shall we for this reason proclaim that no man shall be allowed to sell his labor, or give a right of property in his services to another?"

According to Mr. HUNTER, all men who live by labor are slaves. He who consents voluntarily to labor for a compensation satisfactory to himself, is as much a slave as he who is bought and sold, and transferred, like a horse or ox! But infamous and insulting to all free men as that sentiment is, it is trifling in comparison to the damning slander upon free society contained in the second paragraph. A party that will invite such a speaker to the free state of New York and endorse his sentiments, ought not to have the first vote within our limits.

Two or three months since, in conversation with a leading intelligent Fremont of Bradford County, Pa., we asked him what would be the probable vote of that County for President. He answered: "I can tell you very nearly: The total vote of our County is between eight and nine thousand; and the Buchanan, Fillmore and doubtful are just 2,136; the rest are for Fremont." The official canvass of the votes cast at the State Election have just reached us, and the Fremont aggregate ranges from 5,969 to 6,082, while the Buchanan runs from 1,971 up to 2,041; showing an average Fremont majority of a little over 4,000. Our letter says, "We can increase it five hundred at the Presidential election," and we trust it.

Had every County in Pennsylvania been as well organized and as well canvassed as Bradford, we should have carried the State last week by Thirty Thousand, and ten days hence by at least Fifty Thousand. Wherever an earnest and industrious canvass has been made, on Republican principles, we have done nobly; where another element has shut Republicanism from public view, or no such canvass has been made, we have nothing to record but disaster.

We entreat the Republicans of every County, of every township, to lay this truth to heart. There is yet time to do all that is needful if the right spirit is evoked, and the right work done in the right way. Let the few days still to intervene before the election be devoted to organization—to quiet, practical, business-like efforts to secure the attendance of every Fremont voter at the Polls on the first Tuesday in November. There are voters enough who earnestly desire to save Kansas to Freedom to give us the victory. We only need to bring them to the polls and keep out illegal votes.

Republican reader! Is your township or ward organized? Have you a working Fremont Committee? Does that Committee know who are with and who against us? Has it a list of the legal voters, as also of those who may attempt to vote illegally? Have they secured the aid of volunteers on whom they can depend to start, rain or shine, with a capacious wagon at either extremity of the township early in the morning of November 4th, and take up every Fremont voter who shall not have already started and carry him to the poll? When his conveyance is full, (and the committee should ascertain and indicate beforehand about the point at which this will occur,) let another volunteer take up the work, and so on till every Fremont voter in that part of the township shall be brought to the poll by 10 a. m. Thus let them come in from every quarter, with banners flying and cheers for Free Kansas and Fremont, and let the check-list be marked off as each man votes, until every Fremont voter shall be on the ground, which we trust will be soon.

And let none go home who can stay until the last vote shall have been polled and the boxes closed, and then let a strong volunteer guard be detailed to watch the canvass and see that the votes are fairly counted and the result truly recorded. Then they may go home with a full consciousness, that if the Republicans elsewhere have done their duty as faithfully, John C. Fremont is President elect, and William L. Dayton Vice-President, for four years from the 4th of March next.—N. Y. Tribune.

A modern philosopher, taking the motion of the earth on its axis at seventeen miles a second, says that if you take off your hat in the street to bow to a friend, you go seven miles bareheaded, without taking cold!

One Lie Less.

Among the most vehement and malignant champions of the doctrine that Americans should rule America, says the New-York Times, is a weekly sheet called the *Crusader*, edited by an irresponsible and characterless Italian adventurer, and devoted to the propagandism of his peculiar "faith." This sheet recently stated as a conclusive proof that Col. FREMONT was a catholic, that Rev. Dr. PISE, a well known catholic priest, had administered the Eucharist to him. Father PISE puts his foot on this story very effectually, in a card which has already been published in our telegraphic report.

The venèrabilis McMMASTER is also out in a card, half apologetic, half abusive, and wholly characteristic and mendacious. His promise to prove FREMONT a Roman Catholic was purposely based upon a condition which he knew was impossible, and was never intended to be fulfilled. It was a mere trick of a political gambler—just like the swagging offers to bet \$10,000 on the success of BUCHANAN, that one may hear by the hundred in the Pewter Mug and other hotels, from men who haven't ten cents in the world. It was designed to create an impression hostile to FREMONT, without involving the truth who made it any unpleasant necessity of proving his assertions. The bully is always a coward.

ACCIDENT AND DEATH.—Philemon Cole, Conductor of the Express Freight Train on the Lackawanna and Western Railroad, while his train was in rapid motion between Greenville and Dunning, about four miles from this village, fell between the cars and was literally smashed from the hips down, and lived only about five minutes. Mr. Cole was highly respected by all who knew him, and leaves a wife and three children to mourn his untimely death. The Coroner's Jury, under H. W. Derby, Esq., rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts.—Scranton Republican.

Fremont, Remember.

That every vote given for Buchanan and Breckinridge, is a vote given for Slavery and a Slaveholder.

REMEMBER.

There is but one issue to be decided at the coming election, and that is Freedom or Slavery.

REMEMBER.

There is no middle ground in this renewed struggle for Freedom. The question is—shall Freedom or Slavery be restricted to their present limits.

REMEMBER!

That Fremont and Dayton are the only candidates, and the Republicans the only party in favor of restricting Slavery to its present limits, and forever prohibiting it in all the Territories of the Union.

WHERE DO YOU STAND?

On the side of the enslavers of Kansas—on the side of that oligarchy that is aiming not only to enslave the Press and the Freedom of Speech, but to enslave the Free White Laborers of the North.

O H!

Are you standing on the side of Freedom—Justice—Humanity, and the rights of the Free Laborer?

YOUR VOTE WILL TELL.

THE DIFFERENCE.—While slaveholders in the pay of the Democratic party are perambulating our State, showing the beauties of slavery and the rightfulness of slavery extension, Pennsylvanians dare not go to a slave State and hold a Republican meeting to advocate Republican principles. Is this the liberty we are to have? Is the constitution to be a dead letter in the South while it is enforced in the North? Talk of sectionalism, what sectionalism is meant, what tyranny more relentless than the despotism which exist in the fifteen slave States?—True American.

LIBERTY.—What a high value we ought set on Liberty, since without it nothing great or suitable to the dignity of human nature can be possibly produced.

SLAVERY is the fetter of the tongue—the chain of the mind, as well as the body; it embitters life, sours and corrupts the passions, damps the towering faculties implanted within it, and stifles in the birth the seeds of every thing that is amiable, generous and noble.

Reason and freedom are our own, and given to continue so; we are to use, but cannot resign them without rebelling against Him who gave them.

Some political economist has been "figuring up" to find who it is that the public pay best; and the following is the sum total:—

First: "We pay best those who destroy us—Generals.

Second: Those who cheat us—Politicians and Quacks.

Third: Those who merely amuse us—Singers, Actors and Musicians; and,

Lastly, and the least of all: Those who instruct us—Authors, Schoolmasters, and Editors!"

It is an inexplicable fact that men buried in an avalanche of snow hear distinctly every word uttered by those who are seeking for them, while their most strenuous shouts fail to penetrate even a few feet of the snow!

He dies like a beast who has done no good while he lived.

Free State Prisoners in Kansas.

Gov. GEARY is playing the tyrant over the free state men in Kansas in the most approved border ruffian style. Up to the 26th of September, says the *Cleveland Herald*, this Governor had caused to be issued 413 warrants for the arrest of free state men charged at random with felonies. One hundred and thirteen were under arrest. The others had fled the territory or were in concealment to avoid the restraint of their liberty. Not a single arrest of a pro-slavery man had been made, nor had the Governor caused a warrant to be issued for the arrest of a border ruffian. Could a more efficient mode of "crushing out" freedom in Kansas be devised?

The offence of the free state men was defending their property and lives against the depredations and attacks of the border ruffians. They were forced by the highest law of nature—the law of self-preservation—to take up arms against the pro-slavery hordes from Missouri and the south, who were despoiling the territory with outrage, robbery, arson, murder and massacre, and who had sworn to drive every free state man from Kansas.

When they had soundly thrashed their enemies in several bloody conflicts, the new territorial Governor stepped in, promised the free state inhabitants they should be protected, induced them to disband their forces, then arrested them for murder, and added insult to treachery by placing the prisoners under the guard of the infuriated ruffians he had enrolled as territorial militia, under United States pay and feed.

MARION AND THE BRITISH OFFICER.—The Mobile Tribune, in its "American Ann," has the following:—

The story of Marion's inviting the British officer to dine with him, on potatoes and cold water, is literally true. The young Englishman had first been invited by Marion's aids to dine with them, and had accepted the invitation; but, being subsequently invited by the General, he requested to be excused. Marion, with his usual sagacity, had perceived that the youth was sensitive, and concluded to try him by a ruse. The potatoes were served up, and when Marion peeled them, the skins were carefully placed by the side of the pine plate. They had been roasted and brought on by Oscar, his favorite servant—his foster brother—who was, therefore, from infancy, always called Budde, or brother, by the General, when spoken to by him. After dinner, Marion said, "Budde, bring us something to drink," and Oscar brought a gourd full of water, of which the officer was invited to drink; the General then drank heartily from the same gourd. He then ordered Oscar to bring his horse Roger, and the General handed to Roger the potato skins, all of which were eaten by Roger from Marion's hand. The sequel of this incident was, that the young officer resigned his commission, and with a determination never again to draw his sword against men who so bravely and conscientiously opposed his King, and Government, suffering privations and wants of every kind, without pay, clothing, forage, arms or ammunition; compelled to reside in sickly swamps, without tents to shelter them; with nothing to drink but water, nothing to eat but roots, and feeding their horses on the skins—the refuse of this homely and scanty fare.

"THEY ASK TO BE LET ALONE."—The venerable Josiah Randall, of Pennsylvania, who has known all the Presidents, we are told by the Democratic papers, has made a speech in Tammany Hall, and uttered what they call the "eleventh commandment"—that is, to "let the south alone." "All they ask is to be let alone," says the venerable sage. While the south are hesitating at no means to extend the institution of slavery over free territory, "all they ask is to be let alone." When they are marching into free territory, and seizing upon the ballot boxes and driving the free voters from the polls at the point of the bowie knife, and themselves voting instead, without a shadow of right to do so, "all they ask is to be let alone." When they sack and pillage and burn the houses of quiet, freedom loving citizens and then murder them, "all they ask is to be let alone." When they beset the high ways, and rob and plunder northern emigrants and send them back whence they came, "all they ask is to be let alone." When, by and by, in fulfillment of a threat often repeated, they attempt to call the roll of their slaves on Bunker Hill, "all they ask is to be let alone."—Sandyist Register.

MURDEROUS AFFREY.—A son man named Robert Hol nd was seriously if not fatally injured by stabbing at Knoxville, Monday evening. A party of young men and ladies were returning from singing school, when some misunderstanding arose between Howland and a German named Herberer which resulted in a scuffle. Howland had disengaged himself and passed on, when Herberer came up behind him and stabbed him in the left side. Howland cried out that he was stabbed, and after running a few yards, fell. His wound is pronounced dangerous, if not mortal. He was not expected to recover at last accounts.

Herberer was arrested and lodged in jail Tuesday morning. We forbear comment until the matter shall have been legally investigated.—Tinga Agitator.

AMERICAN CONSTITUTION.—This is a beautiful figure of Winthrop's, in reference to our Constitution, where he says: Like one of those wondrous rocking stones raised by the Druids, which the finger of a child might vibrate to its centre, yet the might of an army could not move it from its place, our Constitution is so nicely poised, that it seems to sway with every breath of passion, yet so firmly based in the hearts and affections of the people, that the wildest storms of treason and fanaticism break over it in vain.

Too Bad.—A gentleman having been asked on his return from a party the other evening, whether he had seen Miss A., a young lady noted for her delicate style of dress—replied that he had seen a good deal of her.