

not trust himself to answer her. There was something, not deeply touching only, but impressive and sublime, about the moral heroism of this young girl, whose heart and mind, hitherto wholly unexperienced in the harder and darker emergencies of life, now rose in the strength of their native purity superior to the bitterest, cruellest trial that either could undergo; whose patience and resignation, called forth for the first time by a calamity which suddenly thwarted the purposes and paralyzed the affections that had been destined to endure for a life, could thus appear at once in the fullest maturity of virtue and beauty. As the father thought of these things; as he vaguely and imperfectly estimated the extent of the daughter's sacrifice; as he reflected on the nature of the affliction that had befallen her, which combined in itself a fatality that none could have foreseen, a fault that could neither be repaired nor resented, a judgment against which there was no appeal, and then remembered how this affliction had been borne, with what words and what actions it had been met, he felt that it would be almost a profanation to him by the criterion of his worldly doubts and his worldly wisdom. His eye fell on the Bible, still open beneath it; he remembered the little child who was set in the midst of the disciples, as teacher and example to all; and when at length he spoke in answer to his daughter, it was not to direct or to advise but to comfort and comply.

They delayed her removal for a few days to see if she faltered in her resolution, if her bodily weakness increased; but she never wavered, nothing in her appearance changed, either for better or for worse. A week after the startling scene at the dinner table she was living in the strictest retirement in the house of her aunt. About the period of her departure a letter was received from Mr. Streetfield. It was little more than a recapitulation of what he had already said to Mr. Langley, expressed, however, on this occasion, in stronger and at the same time more respectable terms. The letter was answered briefly; it was informed that nothing had as yet been determined on, but that the communication would bring him a final reply.

Two months passed. During that time Jane Langley was frequently visited at her aunt's house by her father and her mother. She still remained calm and resolute; still looked pale and thoughtful, as at first. Doctors were consulted; they talked of a shock to the nervous system; of great hope from time and their patient's strength of mind, and of the necessity of acceding to her wishes in all things. Then the advice of the aunt was sought. She was a woman of an eccentric, masculine character, who had herself experienced a love disappointment in early life, and had never married. She gave her opinion unreservedly and abruptly, as she always gave it. "Do as Jane tells you," said the old lady, severely; "that poor child has more moral courage and determination than all the rest of you put together. I know better than anybody what a sacrifice she has had to make; but she has made it, and made it nobly—like a heroine, as some people would say; like a good, high-minded, courageous girl, as I say; do as she tells you; let that poor selfish fool of a man have his way and marry her sister; he has made one mistake already about a face, see if he does not find out some day that he has made another about a wife; let him—Jane is too good for him or for any other man; leave her to me; let her stop here; she shall lose by what has happened; you know this place is mine—I mean it to be hers when I'm dead; you know I've got some money—I shall leave it to her. I've made my will—it's all done and settled; go back home, send for the man, and tell Clara to marry him without any more fuss! You wanted my opinion, there it is for you!"

At last Mr. Langley decided. The important letter was written which recalled Mr. Streetfield to Langley Hall. As Jane had foreseen, Clara at first refused to hold any communication with him; but a letter from her sister and the remonstrances of her father soon changed her resolution. There was nothing in common between the twin-sisters but their personal resemblance. Clara had been guided all her life by the opinions of others, and she was guided by them now.

Once permitted the opportunity of pleading his cause, Mr. Streetfield did not neglect his own interests. It would be little to our purpose to describe the doubts and difficulties which delayed at first the progress of his second courtship—pursued as it was under circumstances not only extraordinary but unprecedented. It is no longer with him or with Clara Langley that the interest of our story is connected. Suffice it to say, that he ultimately overcame all the young lady's scruples; and that a few months afterwards some of Mr. Langley's intimate friends found themselves again assembled round his table as wedding guests, and congratulating Mr. Streetfield on his approaching union with Clara, as they had already congratulated him scarcely a year back on his approaching union with Jane!

The social ceremonies of the wedding-day were performed soberly—almost sadly. Some of the guests (especially the unmarried ladies) thought that Miss Clara had allowed herself to be won too easily—others were picturing to themselves the situation of the poor girl who was absent and contributed little to the gaiety of the party. On this occasion, however, nothing occurred to interrupt the proceeding; the marriage took place; and immediately after it, Mr. Streetfield and his bride started for a tour on the Continent.

On their departure, Jane Langley returned home. She made no reference whatever to her sister's marriage; and no one mentioned it in her presence. Still the color did not return to her cheek, or the old gaiety to her manner. The shock that she had suffered had left its traces on her life. But there was no evidence that she was sinking under the remembrances which neither time nor resolution could banish. The strong, pure heart had undergone a change, but not a deterioration. All that had been brilliant in her character was gone; but all that was noble in it remained. Never had her intercourse with her family and her friends been so affectionate and so kindly as it was now. When, after a long absence, Mr. Streetfield and his wife returned to England, it was observed, at the first meeting with them that the momentary confusion and embarrassment were on their side, not on hers. During their stay at Langley Hall she showed not the slightest disposition to avoid them. No member of the family welcomed them more cordially; entered into their plans and projects more readily; and bade them farewell with a kinder or better grace when they departed for their own home.

Our tale is nearly ended; what remains of it must comprise the history of many years in the compass of a few words.

Time passed on, and death and change told of its lapse among the family at Langley Hall. Five years after the events above related, Mr. Langley died, and was followed to the grave shortly afterwards by his wife. Of their two sons, the eldest was rising into good practice at the bar; the younger had become *attaché* to a foreign embassy. The third daughter was married, and living at the family seat of her husband, in Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. Streetfield had children of their own now to occupy their time and absorb their care. The career of life was over for some, the purpose of life had altered for others; Jane Langley alone still remained unchanged.

She now lived entirely with her aunt. At intervals, as their worldly duties and worldly avocations permitted them, the other members of the family, or one or two intimate friends, came to the house. Offers of marriage were made to her, but were all declined.

The first, last love of her girlhood days, abandoned as a hope and crushed as a passion, living only as a quiet grief, as a pure remembrance still kept its watch as guardian and defender over her heart. Years passed on and worked no change in the sad uniformity of her life, until the death of her aunt left her mistress of the house in which she had hitherto been a guest. Then it was observed that she made fewer and fewer efforts to vary the tenor of her existence, to forget her old remembrances for awhile in the society of others. Such invitations as reached her from relations and friends were more more frequently declined than accepted. She was growing old herself now; and with each advancing year the busy pageant of the outer world presented less and less that could attract her eye.

So she began to surround herself, in her solitude, with the favorite books that she had studied, with the favorite music that she had played, in the days of her hopes and her happiness. Everything that was associated, however slightly, with that past period, now acquired a character of inestimable value in her eyes, as aiding her mind to seclude itself more and more strictly in the sanctuary of its early recollections. Was it weakness in her to live thus; to abandon the world and the world's interests as one who had no hope or part in either? Had she earned the right, by the magnitude and resolution of her sacrifice, thus to indulge in the sad luxury of fruitless remembrance? Who shall say—who shall presume to decide that cannot think you with her thoughts, and look back with her recollections?

Thus she lived—alone, and yet not lonely; without hope, but with no despair; separate and apart from the world around her, except when she approached it by her charities to the poor, and her succor to the afflicted; by her occasional interviews with the surviving members of her family and a few old friends, when they sought her in her calm retreat; and by little presents which she constantly sent to brothers and sisters' children, who worshipped as their invisible good genius, "the kind lady" whom most of them had never seen. Such was her existence throughout the closing years of her life, such did it continue—calm and blameless—to the last.

**THE HARVEST IN FRANCE.**—We are already able to point out the first results of the vintage, and are glad to be able to state that the yield almost generally is above what was expected, and that the quality will be superior. The south, which it may be remembered, was particularly attacked by the grape disease, does not present very satisfactory results; but in those parts which have escaped the scourge, the quality is excellent. This remark applies to the vineyards of Beziers, Montpellier, Lunel and Narbonne, and to those of the Tarn. In the Lyonnaise, a third more than last year, will be obtained, and at Périgueux and its neighborhood, the result will be better than was hoped for. The same may be said of the Gironde, particularly at Blaye. In Touraine, and the Upper and Lower Cher, the crop will exceed the general expectation; in the Gers, particularly round Condom, the vintage will be abundant. In the Maconnaise the gathering been terminated, and it is about to commence in the Chalonnais; though scanty in several points, it will be abundant in others, and the average will be satisfactory, and everywhere of superior quality. In the north, and particularly in the neighborhood of Paris, the crops are everywhere fine. On the whole, the result of the vintage up to the present time is rather advantageous than unfavorable.

According to a statistical work lately published on the consumption of Paris, the quantity of tobacco consumed in smoking in 1854, was nearly double that of 1853, and that of cigars five times as much; whilst that of snuff, on the contrary, presented a marked diminution. It is calculated that the number of smokers in Paris, including the garrison, is about 420,000, and the total consumption gives 1 kilogramme, 973 centigrammes of tobacco, 143 cigars, and 4 cigarettes for each person; or calculating the cigars at 250, and the cigarettes at 1000 to the kilogramme, 2 kilogrammes 149 centigrammes for each. In England, the consumption is calculated to be 16 ounces a head.—*Journal de Bergy et de l'Entrepôt.*

[From the Carolina Times, October 27.]  
**The Re-Opening of the Slave Trade.**  
The decree which has recently been issued by Gen. Walker, President of the Republic of Nicaragua, re-establishing the institution of slavery, and inviting the importation of negroes is now attracting much attention.  
For our own part we were highly pleased with the decree, for we are decidedly in favor of re-opening the slave trade, in order that the price of negroes may be reduced to such figures as that every industrious poor man may purchase and become a slaveholder.  
We regard the course pursued by General Walker as not only correct, but challenges the approval of the entire mass of people inhabiting the southern states, and we believe that they will sustain him in the position he has assumed.  
Hoping and believing that the confederacy now known as the United States of North America will soon be dissolved, we look upon this movement of Gen. Walker as that of a statesman, and we hope the day is not far distant when Central America, embracing the island of Cuba, will form part of the southern confederacy.

**LATER FROM KANSAS—NINETY INDICTMENTS FOR MURDER.**—*St. Louis, Nov. 3.*—Accounts from Kansas to the 29th, state that Gov. Geary had arrested several of the ringleaders of the marauding parties near Ossawatimie. The Grand Jury had found bills against ninety prisoners for murder in the first degree. The Legislature meets at Leocompton in January.

# Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

## TOWANDA:

Thursday Morning, November 6, 1856.

TERMS—One Dollar per annum, invariably in advance—Four weeks previous to the expiration of a subscription, notice will be given by a printed wrapper, and if not renewed, the paper will in all cases be stopped.  
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**THE RESULT.**  
We have delayed our paper for a day, to be able to give our readers the result of the election held on Tuesday last. We see no reason to doubt, from our latest returns, that JAMES BUCHANAN is elected President, and JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE Vice President for the next term. However much we may deplore such a result, it is not altogether unexpected. The Republican party has made a gallant fight, and been overborne by a combination which can have no cohesion, and is certain to disappoint the expectation of either one section or the other. Of the causes which have resulted in the temporary triumph of the Slavery-Propagandists, we shall have occasion to speak hereafter.

The following table will be about the vote of the electoral college Illinois, may be yet regarded as doubtful. The Southern States have not been definitely heard from but we have no doubt they will all go for BUCHANAN; with the exception of Maryland, which is certain for FILLMORE.

|                | Buchanan. | Fillmore. | Fremont. |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| Maine          | 5         | 5         | 5        |
| Vermont        | 5         | 5         | 5        |
| New Hampshire  | 3         | 3         | 3        |
| Connecticut    | 6         | 6         | 6        |
| Rhode Island   | 4         | 4         | 4        |
| Massachusetts  | 13        | 13        | 13       |
| New York       | 35        | 35        | 35       |
| Pennsylvania   | 27        | 27        | 27       |
| Delaware       | 3         | 3         | 3        |
| Ohio           | 23        | 23        | 23       |
| South Carolina | 8         | 8         | 8        |
| Georgia        | 10        | 10        | 10       |
| Alabama        | 7         | 7         | 7        |
| Mississippi    | 7         | 7         | 7        |
| North Carolina | 10        | 10        | 10       |
| Virginia       | 15        | 15        | 15       |
| Missouri       | 9         | 9         | 9        |
| Arkansas       | 4         | 4         | 4        |
| Texas          | 4         | 4         | 4        |
| Illinois       | 11        | 11        | 11       |
| Indiana        | 13        | 13        | 13       |
| Michigan       | 5         | 5         | 5        |
| Iowa           | 4         | 4         | 4        |
| Wisconsin      | 5         | 5         | 5        |
| Kentucky       | 12        | 12        | 12       |
| Florida        | 3         | 3         | 3        |
| Tennessee      | 12        | 12        | 12       |
| California     | 4         | 4         | 4        |
| New Jersey     | 7         | 7         | 7        |
| Louisiana      | 4         | 4         | 4        |
| Total          | 167       | 8         | 113      |

**PENNSYLVANIA.**—This State has gone for Buchanan. The vote of Philadelphia is Buchanan, 38,126; Fillmore, 12,353; Fusion 19,570—giving Buchanan a majority of 18,000. The American counties have given increased Buchanan majorities, by reason of straight Fillmore votes, while the Free Soil counties have increased for Fremont over Cochrane's vote. We should judge that Buchanan would have 20,000 majority in the State over the Union Ticket.

**INDIANA.**—Has gone for Buchanan by an increased vote over the State election.

**ILLINOIS.**—This State is still regarded in doubt. We give it to Buchanan.

**KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE, LOUISIANA, MISSISSIPPI,** have gone for Buchanan, as have all the Southern States, except Maryland.

**MICHIGAN.**—This State is for Fremont by 20,000 majority. The Legislature is largely Republican, which lays Gen. Cass on the shelf.

**MAINE** has gone for Fremont by an increased vote over the August election.

**MASSACHUSETTS.**—Fremont carries this state by a large majority.

**BURLINGAME** is re-elected to Congress in the Boston district over APPLETON, supported by the Americans, Democrats, &c.

**NEW-HAMPSHIRE.**—The State has gone for Fremont by a large majority.

**CONNECTICUT.**—The plurality in this State for Fremont will be about 8000.

**RHODE-ISLAND** has gone for Fremont by a large majority.

**MARYLAND.**—Baltimore gives Fillmore about 6000 majority. He has carried the state by probably 10,000 majority.

**DELAWARE.**—Has probably gone for Buchanan by a small majority.

**VERMONT.**—Fremont has carried this State by 30,000 majority.

**NEW-JERSEY.**—Has gone for Buchanan by a large majority.

**NEW-YORK.**—The city of New-York gives Buchanan 23,000 majority. Throughout the State Fremont is making large gains, which will give him the State by 30 or 40,000 majority.

**BRADFORD COUNTY ERECT!**  
Below we give the result of the election in Bradford. No defeat can mar the enjoyment with which we record the evidence of the integrity of the indomitable yeomanry of Bradford. It will be seen that the gain over the State election is very large, considering the unprecedented majority given in October. We claim that Bradford is the banner county of the State. The following are the majorities, which will not vary much from the official:—

| DISTRICTS.        | CANAL COMM. No. | South. | North. | West. | East. |
|-------------------|-----------------|--------|--------|-------|-------|
| Athens township   | 160             | 155    | 5      | 5     | 5     |
| Athens Borough    | 74              | 43     | 31     | 31    | 31    |
| Armadale          | 96              | 1      | 95     | 95    | 95    |
| Albany            | 96              | 60     | 36     | 36    | 36    |
| Asylum            | 129             | 53     | 76     | 76    | 76    |
| Burlington west.  | 130             | 25     | 105    | 105   | 105   |
| Burlington east.  | 32              | 17     | 15     | 15    | 15    |
| Barrington        | 147             | 2      | 145    | 145   | 145   |
| Cantons           | 236             | 17     | 219    | 219   | 219   |
| Troy town.        | 17              | 13     | 4      | 4     | 4     |
| Duress            | 137             | 83     | 54     | 54    | 54    |
| Franklin          | 138             | 39     | 99     | 99    | 99    |
| Grassville        | 175             | 97     | 78     | 78    | 78    |
| Herrick           | 134             | 17     | 117    | 117   | 117   |
| Lefroy            | 170             | 1      | 169    | 169   | 169   |
| Litchfield        | 98              | 64     | 34     | 34    | 34    |
| Montpelier        | 169             | 31     | 138    | 138   | 138   |
| Monroe town.      | 31              | 23     | 8      | 8     | 8     |
| Orwell            | 217             | 19     | 198    | 198   | 198   |
| Overton           | 28              | 19     | 9      | 9     | 9     |
| Pike              | 92              | 18     | 74     | 74    | 74    |
| Rome              | 181             | 40     | 141    | 141   | 141   |
| Ridgeway          | 200             | 52     | 148    | 148   | 148   |
| Shelburne         | 143             | 61     | 82     | 82    | 82    |
| Smithfield        | 300             | 77     | 223    | 223   | 223   |
| Springfield       | 248             | 87     | 161    | 161   | 161   |
| South Creek       | 123             | 19     | 104    | 104   | 104   |
| St. Johns Stearns | 175             | 97     | 78     | 78    | 78    |
| Sylvania town.    | 41              | 5      | 36     | 36    | 36    |
| Tuscarora         | 113             | 14     | 99     | 99    | 99    |
| Towanda town.     | 143             | 61     | 82     | 82    | 82    |
| Towanda North.    | 86              | 27     | 59     | 59    | 59    |
| Troy town.        | 189             | 86     | 103    | 103   | 103   |
| Union             | 81              | 56     | 25     | 25    | 25    |
| Uter              | 112             | 80     | 32     | 32    | 32    |
| Wysox             | 138             | 115    | 23     | 23    | 23    |
| Wyalising         | 134             | 80     | 54     | 54    | 54    |
| Wells             | 181             | 89     | 92     | 92    | 92    |
| Warren            | 224             | 41     | 183    | 183   | 183   |
| Windham           | 122             | 86     | 36     | 36    | 36    |
| Wilnot.           | 40              | 61     | 21     | 21    | 21    |
| Total             | 2017            | 2012   | 4722   | 461   | 43    |

The result in this County has been brought about by systematic organization and untiring exertions. The work has been accomplished by the Republicans in each town doing their own labor, relying upon themselves, and adopting measures to poll every vote. There are towns in the county, where every voter who was able to go to the polls, was out. The aggregate poll will overrun 9,000, which is an unusual proportion of the taxable.

But the great reason of the heavy vote, and our large majority, is the interest our people put in the success of Republican principles. It has not been for personal advancement, nor for the mere gratification of success that our voters have rallied to the polls. On the contrary it has been in the face of almost inevitable defeat. But they felt that the great principles of our Free Institutions were threatened with subversion—that the rights of Freemen were assailed—and for the preservation of our liberties and the vindication of Free Labor, have they rallied to the polls.

No mere struggle for the advancement of men could have secured the demonstration we have made. The flush of victory, unaided by deeper and nobler causes, would have failed to elicit such an expression. But every Freeman felt that duty to his God, his country and his posterity imperatively demanded of him that he should record his votes against the monstrous doctrines now propagated.

Nobly have the voters of Bradford discharged their duty. Let the future bring forth what it may, they will have the proud consciousness of knowing and feeling that their best exertions have been put forth to avert the dangers which threaten our beloved country. Upon others rests the responsibilities of what may happen in the next four years.

**RAILROAD ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE.**—Quite a serious accident occurred on Friday afternoon on the Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, resulting in the death of one man and the injury of several others.

As the down train, at 3 o'clock, P. M., was about five miles above Trout Run Station, and ten above Williamsport, in rounding a curve a rail broke as the locomotive was passing over it, and the express car of Messrs. Howard & Co., and two passenger cars, were thrown from the track down the embankment, ten or twelve feet in height. As the express car fell it turned completely over, and lodged bottom upward. The hot ashes from the stove were scattered, and it instantly caught fire, and the car, with the contents, was consumed. The loss will reach probably \$3,500 or \$4,000.

In the Express room at the time of the occurrence, was Mr. Samuel Harry, the Messenger, and Mr. Lovejoy, the Agent of the Express Company. Both these gentlemen were injured about the head, in a painful, but not dangerous manner. Mr. Thomas Siske, the baggage master, was bruised and lamed to such an extent that he died almost immediately upon reaching Williamsport, at which place he was conveyed. He was a middle aged man, and leaves, we understand, a family.

Among the passengers, the confusion and excitement was intense, and a number of them were slightly injured by the breaking timbers of the cars, and the effects of the sudden shock.

We regret to learn that STONEY HAYDEN, of Athens, was severely injured by this accident.

It would be invidious to select a single town in this County for praise on account of the result on Tuesday last; all have done nobly, and covered themselves with honor; some have increased their majority largely, while others have required equal exertion to hold their own. There is not a single town which may not be proud of the result.

On Saturday, several buildings attached to the powder mill of Nathan Pratt, at South Acton, Mass., blew up, killing two workmen.

**OPENING OF THE BARCLAY R. R.**  
On the 29th ult., the Barclay Railroad was formally opened; a large number of invited guests being present, with a number of Stockholders from Philadelphia. We find in Faxon's Mining Register some interesting particulars, in relation to the mines of this company and their facilities for the shipment of coal. The coal is mined by drifts from a vein five feet seven inches thick, exclusive of slate. At the drift's mouth the grade of the railroad is 1,228 feet above the grade at the Towanda dam. The length of the road being 16 3/4 miles, the coal must, of course, in this distance, be passed down 1,228 feet from the mining end to the shipping end of the road. And the way this descent is accomplished, and the cars returned empty to the miners, is at once simple and effectual, attesting the skill and practical sense of the mind that planned and superintended the construction of the work. From the drift's mouth, the loaded car passes over a gravitating road, half a mile, descending twenty-eight feet to the head of a chute, which has a fall of seventy six feet, down which the coal is plunged into a car upon a track below; loaded thus from the chute, the car passes down a gravitating road one and a quarter miles, with a descent of sixty-eight feet, to the head of a self-acting inclined plane, 2,651 feet long, and with a fall of 488 feet. At the foot of the plane, the cars are coupled in trains of twenty-five, five ton cars, and passed on behind a locomotive down fourteen and a half miles of road, with a descent of 576 feet. At Towanda, the railroad tracks, upon trestle-work, are carried alongside a basin connecting with the river pool, and from the bottom of the cars the coal is dropped into chutes with aprons leading into canal boats lying parallel with the tracks above them.

There is therefore, no handling of the coal, after the miner fills the car in the drift, until the canal boat shall have arrived at her destination with her cargo. No steam power is employed in working the inclined plane, nor is steam used or fuel consumed in working the road at any point, except upon the fourteen and a half miles between the foot of the plane and the canal, whereon the locomotive is run. From the head of the plane to the chute, and from the head of the chute to the drift, the empty cars are drawn up the grade by mules. And to get rid of this mule power, it is proposed to construct, hereafter, a short inclined plane with a gravitating tract to return the empty cars. Down the inclined plane, three loaded cars are passed at a time, and simultaneously, three empty cars are passed up the plane, which has four rails midway where the cars pass, and three rails elsewhere. Loaded cars can be passed down the plane fifteen times in an hour, and the locomotive engine, over its course from the plane to the canal, can make with ease three round trips per day, with twenty-five-five-ton cars in a train; so that with one locomotive, the company can deliver into canal boats at Towanda 375 tons of coal per day, and, with five locomotives they could deliver almost five times that quantity every day.

The Company are now bringing to the basin at this place a large amount of coal daily and are shipping as fast as the limited number of boats to be had will allow. There can be no doubt that this trade is destined to be an extensive one, and of great profit to this place.

For the large majority in this County, and particularly for the increase over the October election, we are under obligations to Senator BIGLER, to Gen. PACKER, and particularly to the eloquent, indomitable SCHNABEL, although the latter, in his last visit, said but a few words, and "constrained himself to unwonted deprecations of speech," yet the effect was very gratifying. In future contests we bespeak the aid of SCHNABEL.

Nor must we forget to award the just meed of praise to Gen. Wm. PATTON and Col. D. M. BELL. These gentlemen, at the bidding of their masters at Washington, left their public duties, to aid in the regeneration of this County. Both have labored with that zeal and industry which characterize the efforts of those whose bread and butter is depending upon the result. They will have a gratifying report to make to their task-masters of the success of their labors in Bradford.

The election having now passed, we shall have time to turn our attention to more trifling matters. The Bradford Times has become the conduit for the malice and evil passions of the clique whose organ it is. The last number contains several gross attacks upon citizens of this place, made ostensibly under pretence of defending Mr. WARD. These attempts to defame the character of our citizens will, if persisted in, provoke the retaliation which would be already justifiable. The clique who own and control and scribble for the Times shall not hide themselves behind an irresponsible person and slander and blackguard with impunity.

**SPIRITUAL SERMONS.**—A Baptist clergyman by the name of SPIRITON, is now attracting much attention in London, by his originality and fervid eloquence. So marked has been his success, that he is called the modern WIRTIELD. A volume of his sermons has just been published edited by E. L. Magoon, a cursory examination of which seems to sustain the high reputation of the author. The volume is for sale by O. D. BARTLETT.

If any of our neighbors have an eye for large majorities let them look over the returns for Bradford. In some of the towns it has been emphatically the people against the post-masters.

**POWDER MILL EXPLOSION.**—Two men killed.—Boston, Nov. 2.—The drying house and other buildings, attached to the powder mill of Nathan Pratt, at South Acton, exploded on Saturday killing two workmen.

**FROM KANSAS.**  
From Kansas we have news that the whole ninety of the Free Soil prisoners at Leocompton had been indicted for murder. The newly elected Legislature meets at Leocompton in January. Gov. Geary had arrested some persons on a charge of being concerned in the recent disturbances at Ossawatimie, but the accounts do not say to which party they belonged. When the Governor started out on his tour of inspection, he took with him a company of U. S. dragoons. On reaching Lawrence they were encamped in a hollow, and the Governor went into the town, where he made a speech at a presentation of a Free Soil flag to Mr. Brown, the editor of the Herald of Freedom. The Governor said he had received various complaints from different sections of the Territory, and calls from various quarters for protection; and he intended with this return to visit all the settlements to see the condition of affairs—to assure the settlers of his protection, and to show them by this return that he has the power to protect them. In the evening the Governor and U. S. officers attended a large party at Brown's house. At Franklin a pro-slavery man by the name of Crane, who lives there, had complained to the Governor of his neighbors, (free State men.) The Governor on inquiry found, however, that Crane was the aggressor, and told him so. Crane's son got excited, and told the Governor he had killed his father. His Excellency got very angry; he doubled up his fist at young Crane—asked him how he dared use such language to him, and told him that, if he repeated it, he would kill him down. Crane, however, did not repeat it, and consequently no fight came off. On his route the Governor stopped at every settler's cabin, and talked familiarly to all he met.

Several arrests have been made of citizens of Lawrence; among others, Mr. Batewick, Post Master. Mr. B. has rendered himself peculiarly obnoxious to the ruffians by the active part he has taken in favor of a free State. He was arrested at Topeka, while on his way to Iowa, on a charge of horse stealing. Gov. Geary released him, upon his proving ownership of the horse which he was charged with stealing. Such are the petty and mean issues raised to annoy the free State men of Kansas.

Governor Geary's position in Leocompton, does not seem a very enviable one. The pro-slavery party accuse him of sympathy with the Abolitionists, and denounce him in no measured terms. One of Colonel Titus's men threatened to shoot him a few days since, on account of the appointment of Col. Walker to the command of the military company raised in Lawrence. The Governor's action, in this respect, has excited their displeasure.

At the recent election there were nearly four thousand votes polled. The secret Blue Lodges of Missouri furnished from twenty-five hundred to two thousand voters, who again invaded the territory and robbed the people of the elective franchise. This invasion was quietly made and as artfully concealed as possible. They began to come in two weeks before the election, and took care to come in numerous small parties to all the different points.

The Boston Advertiser states that information was yesterday received that thirty hals of clothing, sent from the east for sufferers in Kansas, had arrived at Lawrence, and been distributed. Sixty cases more were at Leaworth, and would reach Lawrence in a day or two. One hundred and ninety-seven cases of clothing have gone forward from the Boston office.

These are very much needed in Kansas. The robberies committed by hordes of savage invaders have left many families wholly destitute. Col. Eldridge's train of emigrants, which arrived recently at Topeka, had with it \$17,000 worth of clothing, groceries, etc., sent by the Aid Societies.

**HUMORS OF FALCONBRIDGE.**—T. B. Peterson, has in press and will shortly publish, a volume of humorous sketches and jokes under the above title. We have received a few advance sheets of the book, and it promises a fund of wit over which to laugh and grow fat! The book has another claim to public favor. It is published for the benefit of the widow of the deceased author of these sketches, who is represented to stand in need of the pecuniary benefit arising from the sale of the work.

The Free State prisoners at Leocompton, Kansas territory, have published an address, in which they say that they are confined in a small loathsome prison, with two cannons in front of it, under guard of the pro-slavery