



Democratic National Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES BUCHANAN,
of Pennsylvania.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
of Kentucky.

Democratic State Nominations.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
GEORGE SCOTT,
of Columbia County.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
JACOB FRY, JR.,
of Montgomery County.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
JOHN ROWE,
of Franklin County.

All Communications, Advertisements, and Notices of any kind, must be received at the office, and be handed in on Wednesdays by 8 o'clock A. M.

Blank Deeds, Leases, Contracts, Bonds, Mortgages, &c., constantly on hand at this office. We also give notice that we will fill any of the above instruments at charges so moderate as to prove a saving to those having that kind of business to be done.

WANTED—At this office immediately, a good compositor to whom good wages will be paid.

Hon. E. B. SCHMIDT, is expected to be present and address the people after the adjournment of the Convention on Monday next.

FUSION CONVENTION.

The so-called Republican party met at the old Court House, on Monday, Aug. 25th. T. D. Esterbrook was chosen Chairman.

G. A. Grov was nominated for Congress by acclamation.

For State Senator, Benj. S. Bentley, Esq., D. D. Warner, and Urbane Butrows were named.

First ballot, B. S. Bentley, 27. D. D. Warner, 34. U. Burrows, 15.

Second ballot, Warner 46; Bentley 24; Burrows 9.

For Representative, on first ballot, S. B. Chase received 32. R. A. Webb 5. C. F. Read 4. J. F. Deans 5. U. Burrows 35.

Second ballot, Chase 42; Burrows 36.

On motion the nomination was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

For Associate Judge, C. F. Read, Wm. Foster, Robt. Griffith, Johnathan Taylor, and I. P. Baker, were named. It was decided to nominate one at a time, and on second ballot C. F. Read was declared nominated.

Third ballot, U. Burrows, 19. Robt. Griffith 17. Abel Cassidy 15. J. Taylor 15. W. C. Tiffany 5. J. P. Baker 6. S. W. Triesdell 5. No choice. Fourth ballot, no choice.

Fifth ballot, Burrows was nominated.

For Commissioner, on first ballot no choice. Second ballot the vote stood Perrin Wells 40; Orange Mott jr., 18; Sam'l Brush 14.

For Auditor, 10 or 12 candidates were balloted for, and after some consultation a resolution was offered declaring J. D. Potter, Treasurer, nominated by acclamation.

For Pros. Atty., H. H. Frazier, L. P. Hinds, Franklin Fraser, and Albert Bushnell were named. H. H. Frazier's name was withdrawn.

First ballot, Fraser 40; Hinds 29; Bushnell 8.

For County Surveyor, Joel Turrell and B. B. Tuttle were named, but a motion was made and carried declaring Turrell unanimously nominated.

Here followed a scene of peculiar significance. A motion was made that David Wakelee be recommended to the District Conference as the Representative in case this county was entitled to both members, but was voted down.

It was then moved and carried, that the Convention proceed to recommend a second man by voting viva voce. Rev. E. B. Tenny, David Wakelee, A. Bel. Cassidy, and Orange Mott, were named, and after they had begun calling the vote, Rev. E. B. Tenny asked leave to make a few remarks.

He said recent newspaper publications had charged ministers of the Gospel with dabbling in the filthy pool of politics, but he did not consider it. He had come there as a delegate without intending to be a candidate, but if Providence opened the way he was willing to do what he could.

The matter had been sprung upon him suddenly, but he would accept the nomination as the voice of Providence.

At this interesting point, S. F. Carmalt came forward and said that the object in view was to heal the difficulties in that part of the county, (Springville) but that he did not want anything new sprung upon the Convention; he would therefore withdraw his motion. Rev. Mr. Tenny explained that he meant that the matter was suddenly sprung upon him, not that he was to be sprung upon the Convention. S. F. Carmalt then moved the whole subject be laid on the table, and down it went, not only closing the "opening" which the Preacher seemed to hope Providence was about making for him, but also failing to "heal" the difficulty in the southern part of the County.

FUSION MEETING.

A person advertised as "Rev. George Landon," addressed the Fremont meeting held in this place on the 20th inst. Of that meeting we promised to give a fair and full report.

Omitting for the present any consideration of the impropriety manifest in ministers of the Gospel, becoming political "stump speakers," we shall confine our criticisms to the character and quality of the address delivered.

The political clergyman, evidently doubting the propriety of his position, protested against being considered a partisan; and yet a Fremont and Dayton flag floated over his head, and a pack of senseless fanatics greeted his appearance on the platform with a faint "hurrah!"

He announced his intention of "clearing away the rubbish," and of silencing those having the audacity to think him out of his place, and to tell him so through the columns of a newspaper. His success in this respect he will find anything but flattering.

We can assure him that so far as we are concerned, his unclerical assault on the democratic press, failed to excite a feeling of anger, or fear. That he is a shrewd, witty fellow, and the prince of blackguards, we frankly admit,—that he is a zealous patriot and safe counselor in these times of national peril and domestic strife, no sane man, who listened to his abolition language will pretend. In his estimation the liberty of one negro is infinitely more sacred and valuable than the Union of these States, and his countless blessings to the white man. We give a correct idea of his speech when we characterize it as a rehearsal of the arguments used by the abolitionists for years past. True, we did not hear the whole of it, but judging from what we did hear, and the statements of reliable persons present, we are of the opinion that a ranker and more violent abolition address was never made in this borough. The reverend fanatic did not conceal the purpose of the party for which he was laboring. His revolutionary aims and its hostility to the national government were fearlessly proclaimed by him. In the arts of the demagogue and deceiver, his masters had not sufficiently schooled him. He, to use a homely, but expressive phrase, "let the cat out of the bag," and the more cunning devotees of Black Republicanism were, of course, irritated and displeased, because the parson stated their position with so much correctness and simplicity, and because they feared the effect of the statement. We are informed that in the course of his remarks, the Presiding Elder, counselled the destruction of our national constitution—probably, like some of his co-laborers in the abolition cause, he thinks that instrument "an agreement with death and a covenant with hell." But what ever may be his convictions on that subject, he erred in supposing that the freedom of this country are prepared to demolish the fairest and the best governmental structure on earth, because within its jurisdiction a few negroes are legally subjected to the will of the white man. However much they may deplore the existence of slavery anywhere, they will not like mad men, trample under their feet at the bidding of a political priest, that government constructed by Washington and Jefferson, the noblest and only enduring fruit of the Revolution.

Look on the picture, fellow-citizens! One parson preaching in the streets, in the afternoon, and two more in the evening engaged in the same unholly work. What mean the expressions, "revolutionary times know no wet days," "find a black statute in Russia, and I'll find a blacker one in this country!" Are the people of this country prepared for revolution? Do they believe the laws they have made, worse than those of Russia, —the most despotic government on earth? That man who asserts it must be grossly ignorant, or else he utters what he does not believe. The grand aim of the parsons, seemed to be to prejudice Americans against their government—to engender sectional hate and to make our political system odious. To achieve their wicked purpose they did not hesitate to calumniate and falsify, thereby destroying their title to respect, as clergymen. We ask the intelligent and patriotic men of this county, if they are willing to indorse the propositions of these mock philanthropists; if they believe with them "this government out-rides anything on earth!" Wilnot and Jessup and three conceited political priests unite to encourage revolution—to slander the government that affords them protection, and "to rule or ruin." We believe that the people will prevent them from carrying out either of their base projects.

LETTER FROM KANSAS.

From a letter written by a young man formerly of this County, and dated at Topeka, August 25, we are permitted to make the following extract. The writer has resided in northern Illinois for the past two years, is engaged in the tobacco trade, and in the prosecution of his business, has made his way into Kansas. It will be seen that his statements regarding the condition of the Territory, do not harmonize with the reports made by the hired correspondents of the Tribune, and other journals devoted to the work of agitation.

"I have been travelling in Iowa and this Territory the last month,—have been in the Territory about two weeks—I crossed the Missouri River at Nebraska City, and came across the country to this place, a distance of about one hundred and fifty miles. I got lost several times, and had to camp out. I passed Col. Lane's company, from Indiana, of about three hundred armed men, near Nebraska City. They have been expected here for about two weeks; they anticipate a battle before they get through. There has been but little business going on here since 'till this,' everything is dull. In coming out I heard stories about fighting, but they grew less as I passed into the Territory. Here there is but little excitement. The most of the fighting that is done here is done by guerrilla companies, composed of young men who have been sent out here without money, and who have to fight and steal to get a living. Stealing horses is the best business in the Territory. Raising money in the east to send to Kansas is all humbug. It never gets here. There is no money in the free-state treasury now, and there has not been for some time. As soon as Kansas is admitted as a free-state it will be the best place in the west for speculation."

"The writer states that his was the first train ever driven across the country from Nebraska City to Topeka, and speaks of the Territory as the "best country he ever saw."

EDITORIAL BRIEVITIES.

Lane has arrived in Kansas with his band of warriors, creating much excitement in the Territory. It is feared that terrible scenes will ensue. We have not time, this week to condense the reports that reach us, respecting the movements of his troops. We will do so next week.

WASHINGTON, AUG. 25TH.—Congress is again in session. It is said to be the intention of the Senate not to adjourn until next March, unless the Army bill is passed before that time.

Our patrons will please remember that we have purchased the accounts due on subscriptions to the Democrat since January last. Bear it in mind when you come to town.

Henry Coon, who was tried at Wilkesbarre for the murder of Wm. F. Stephens, has been convicted. A new trial has been demanded.

THE FAIR AND CONCERT.—We are gratified to learn that the Young Ladies of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, met with better success at the late FAIR, than their most sanguine anticipations had led them to expect.

The Vocal Concert, given by MADAME BUCKLE, and others, who kindly lent their aid was the most gratifying musical entertainment, ever given in Town, and was fully appreciated by the large audience in attendance. We heartily congratulate them on the success of their enterprise, and hope that any future efforts of the kind may meet with a like encouragement from our citizens.

The "Home Magazine" for Sept. contains a fine steel plate, 25 illustrations, including the fashions for the month, and over 30 pages of reading matter, from the pens of such writers as, T. S. Arthur, Virginia F. Townsend, Wm. Roderick Lawrence, Carrie May, Francis D. Gaige, Lizzie Linwood, Albert Bryant, and others. It is truly a "Home" Magazine. Terms, \$2.00 a year in advance.

The Normal School for Teachers assembled yesterday at the University Buildings at Hartford, to continue in session eleven weeks. It will be under the immediate charge of B. F. Tewksbury, Co. Supt.—Those wishing to prepare for teaching have now an excellent opportunity to do so. J. F. Sroonman, and other able Professors will be present during portions of the time.

GODER'S LADY'S BOOK, for September, contains the usual 100 pages—14 full page engravings—20 steel plates—a colored fashion plate—70 engravings, and 70 contributions. This is one of the best Magazines of the day, always punctual, always interesting.

Terms, \$3.00 cash in advance. Address, L. A. Goder, 113 Chestnut Street, Phila. For \$3.50 in advance, we will furnish both the Lady's Book and the Democrat.

HON. CHARLES R. BUCKALEW.

During his brief sojourn in our County, addressed the Democracy at the following places:—Brooklyn, on the evening of the same day at Hartford, and on the afternoon of the 20th at Lenox. The weather was unpleasant, but the meetings were well attended, and the right spirit manifested. Mr. Buckalew, as a public speaker, has few, if any superiors. He aims to convince, and is successful. He meets and discusses the issues between the parties with great candor and fairness. He talks like one who knows he is right, and is determined others shall know it, too. We would like to give a synopsis of his argument on the slavery question, but have not ability, or space to do him justice. He has earned for himself in this part of our State, a solid reputation. We hope he will visit us again during the canvass.

THE Township Delegate meetings will be held on Sat. next (the 30th). Democrats remember this, and turn out to a man. Don't neglect it, thinking there will be enough without you, every one should be there to talk with his neighbor and devise means to prosecute the campaign with vigor. "War to the bill" must be our motto. Our opponents are desperate, they have a fanatical Judiciary and Priesthood to aid them; let them have them. Give us the determined and united energy of a virtuous people who feel that they have been deceived, that truth and justice have been trampled upon; that they have listened to the ravings of a madman long enough, and that in future they will think for themselves, and vote as reason dictates, and not be driven by a depraved bully, who cares nothing for the good of his country, but glories over the prospect of its destruction hoping thereby to satisfy a base ambition. Select your best men for delegates, those who will look to the qualifications of candidates, and select a ticket that will carry with it the prestige of victory. Let us show the great banner that when this District gives "10,000 majority," it will be on our side.

THE TRAVELLING COMMUNITY AND THE GREAT TRAVELLER.

The opposition have always been exceedingly partial to the cheap and innocent method of reviving the drooping spirits of their friends through the instrumentality of amateur voting—the taking the suffrages of the floating population in steamboats, railway cars, and stage-coaches. In this way they frequently elected Henry Clay, and in this way they have placed the presidential aspirations of Mr. Fremont beyond the reach of disappointment. With the amusements of anybody or of any party we have not the slightest wish to interfere; but when the results of these childish pastimes are gravely put forth by grave journalists as reliable evidences of the prevailing sentiments of the masses, we may be excused if for a moment or two we treat them with more consideration than they intrinsically deserve.

In its issue of Wednesday last, the Boston Atlas exclaims, with an exaltation evident, by intended to silence all opposition and to

end the campaign, at once, "the travelling community" go in for the "great traveller!" This startling exclamation is accompanied by two tables, showing the vote in two trains of passenger cars upon two western railroads some day last month, from which it appears that the friends of Buchanan suffered a perfect Waterloo defeat at the hands of the Fremonters. For our own part we are willing to concede, if the concession is worth anything, that the whole—not simply a majority—of the travelling community are in favor of Mr. Fremont for the next presidency. But are the popular will and the popular sentiment to be correctly ascertained through such a fleeting, shallow channel? The mechanic and the laboring man have neither the time nor the means, and we may add, nor the inclination, to indulge in the fashionable migrations of the dog days. The farmer cannot travel. What with sowing and reaping, planting and ploughing, chopping and hauling, and the cares of his household, he is kept busily employed, late and early, from year's end to year's end. The merchant and capitalist seldom leave home. We question much whether Stephen Girard was over at Saratoga Springs. We know that John Jacob Astor was never discovered among those summer tourists whose amateur suffrages appear to afford such lively satisfaction to the enemies of the democratic party.

If the democratic party had to rely for successful support upon those who are usually found seated in the velvet-cushioned cars of our railways, or reclining at elegant ease in the floating palaces of Long Island sound, or of the Hudson river, or of the great northern lakes, we are free to confess that the chances of our nominees would be utterly hopeless. It would be sheer folly to stand a canvass. The executive and legislative branches of the federal government would be in the hands of the black republicans in less than a twelve-month. Mr. Buchanan would continue to dispense the genial hospitalities of Wheatland with quiet dignity, and Mr. Breckinridge be left free to pursue his professional avocations at Lexington. Fortunately for the happiness and prosperity of the nation, fortunately for the safety of the party whose principles are interwoven with our very existence as a free and united people, the men who make Presidents and legislators do not belong to the "travelling community," and have not the remotest idea of constituting the "great traveller" their Chief Magistrate.

We are quite content that black republicanism should monopolize the inmates of steamboats, railway cars, and stage-coaches. In the homes of the poor, the industrious, the intelligent, and the honest, the democratic principle always flourishes. It is to the log-cabins, and farm-houses, and workshops, and factories, and the humble tenements of the "toiling millions," that we look for votes which the Democratic party never failed to receive when danger threatened the peace, prosperity or honor of our glorious Union.—Washington Union.

A CLERICAL CHARGE.

One of the Parsons on the evening of the 20th, intimated that the party in power used improper influences to secure the aid of the press. This base and unfounded charge, coming from sanctified lips is entitled to a moment's consideration. It is a specimen of the means employed to prejudice the people against those defending just principles. To show what organization purchases "newspapers," we append an affidavit, which speaks on this subject quite forcibly. Read it:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,
NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, ss.

Personally appeared before the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, Josiah Cole, editor of the "Independent Democrat," a German newspaper, published in the Borough of Easton, in said county, who being duly sworn according to law, doth on or about the middle of July last, Henry P. Lowrey, a brother of Major Gen. Grove P. Lowrey, of Kansas, having first called this document, proceed to inquire if the paper of which he was the editor, or of this document answering in the affirmative, and after some conversation had passed upon the prospects for success of the several candidates for the presidency, the said Henry P. Lowrey further said that he was authorized by certain persons to say to him that if he faithfully supported Col. Fremont, he, the said Lowrey, should receive Three Thousand Dollars. That they had the money ready, and all they wanted was for him to pledge his honor that he would so support Col. Fremont, and the money should be paid down to him, in cash, before he should be required to take any stand. That upon this document replying that he would not do it, the conversation upon that subject ended, and they separated.

And this document further saith, that the above and foregoing is substantially all that passed between him and the said Henry P. Lowrey, in relation to the subject.

Sworn and subscribed, Aug. 4, 1856, before me.
Hon. E. Wolf, J. P.

LAMBS AMONG WOLVES.

We called attention some weeks since to the remarks of Mr. Winslow in the General Association of Connecticut, and we sought to show their inconsistency with the spirit of the gospel, and the character of a minister of peace. Mr. Winslow has addressed an extended communication in reply, which we find also published in another paper. He denies the correctness of the report of his remarks, and says:

"Your quotation, if taken from any pretended report of my speech, was from a very bungling one, in no respect representing me. In answer to a brother preceding me, who, by some mistake, had mentioned me, any action by resolutions or preaching against wrongs involved in political affairs, and lectured them upon disorganizing the words of Jesus Christ, 'Feed my lambs.' I said we would feed his lambs—we will feed his lambs in Kansas; we will give them bread for the body, and powder to protect them against the wolves of Missouri."

Our report represented him as saying "In sympathy with the direction of our Savior, 'Feed my lambs,' we propose to feed the lambs of Kansas, to feed them with bread and with powder too, to protect themselves against the wolves of Missouri."

Surely our report did not misrepresent Mr. Winslow, in the least particular. It probably gives his words as nearly as it is possible for him to give them, and indeed there is no substantial difference between our report and his own. But the proceeding to argue in favor of his powder doctrine as follows:

"I did not assume that, to give God's people bread for the body and protection against murderous men, was just what Christ meant when he said to Peter, 'Feed my lambs,' but I did assume that to give the Christian people in Kansas bread to save them from starvation, and powder to protect them from the robbers of Missouri, the wolves (did not Christ say, 'I send you forth as lambs among wolves?') was in closer sympathy with the words of Jesus Christ, than the kind of preaching to which the brother exhorted us."

This is coming to the point, and just the point where we desire to meet the advocates of rifles and powder as the means of promoting the peaceful settlement of the country. Mr. Winslow asks with an air of triumph, "did not Christ say, 'I send you forth as lambs among wolves?'" And this he holds to be sufficient justification for the use of such language as his: Let us see what the Lord Jesus Christ did say. Open to Matthew x. 16—And hear his voice. Behold I send you forth as sheep among wolves: be ye therefore wise as serpents and HARMLESS AS DOVES." That is the spirit and the counsel of Jesus Christ! Now contrast this counsel with that of Mr. Winslow and the rifle school of preachers.

"Give them powder," says one.

"Be therefore harmless as doves," says the Lord Jesus Christ.

"Kill them; that's a significant name," says another.

"Be ye harmless as doves," says the Lord Jesus Christ.

"But me down for two rides," says a third.

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Mr. Winslow's allusion to the Saviour's sending forth his disciples as lambs among wolves is exceedingly unhappy for him, as it suggests at once that emphatic *therefore* of our Lord. "Behold I send you forth as sheep among wolves; be ye therefore wise as serpents and harmless as doves." "Therefore" for the very reason, because ye are going out among wolves, be wise and quiet. Produce your peacefulness as the very graces you need to cultivate in the midst of the wicked men you are to encounter. "Such is the spirit of the Saviour's charge," Mr. Winslow forgot the *therefore* or he would never have sought to make the blessed Saviour an advocate for rifles and powder in the promotion of peace. The spirit of the gospel, and the very words of our Master are in strong contrast with the counsel of the rifle school. We are willing to take our stand with the Saviour. If Allen is said to be a Fremont man, and hence his probable course. But his refusal amounts to nothing. There stands the record in the tax-book of the Seventeenth Ward, testifying that the assessment had been sworn off before him; and he cannot and will not deny that he has Fremont's affidavit filed in his office, which, under the law, is subject to examination.

About seven days after Col. Fremont swore he was not worth a dollar over and above his liabilities, to wit, on the first day of July, he went into Wall Street, and endeavored, through the negotiation of a friend in his behalf, to negotiate a loan on his own notes, for \$50,000, to save the credit of his defaulting land jobbing partners, Palmer, Cook & Co., and signally failed to do so. At the time he tried to raise this loan, he already had notes hawked in the market at a ruinous discount. On the 27th of July, a note, drawn to his own order, and signed by himself, dated March 1856, and payable twelve months after date, for \$1,800 was presented by a money broker of Wall-street, to the Messrs. B's, highly respectable brokers in that street, for sale, at 1 1/2 per cent per month discount, or 18 per cent per annum; or the note for \$1,800 was offered for sale for \$1,478 cash, but was declined.

Another note for \$1,800, signed by John C. Fremont, and made payable four months after date, was offered to a highly respectable merchant in South-street at 5 per cent, per month, and declined.

What sort of a man is this for a President of the greatest and freest people on earth? An adventurer in land jobbing—a speculator in government funds in California—an incompetent and court-martialed military experimenter—an adventurer and turn-coat in religion and politics—a financial humbug in New York, and the man, of straw, and good enough Morgan, in the hands of Weed, Seward, Greeley & Co, who, with many other editors, leaders, &c., are partners with him in grand California land speculations, including the Baron and Bolton, and a large number of other claims, resting more on "stuffed" titles, and whiffs, if confirmed, would comprise about one-third of the lands in the State of California, and about two thirds of the city of San Francisco.

To put forward such an incompetent adventurer for the Presidency, is an insult to the American people.—N. Y. Day Book.

A TALE OF OUTRAGES COMMITTED IN KANSAS.

By the Emigrant Aid Society of New England and their Myrmidons, claiming to be Free-State Men and Friends of Humanity.

NOVEMBER, 1854.—The New England Aid Society sends a large number of their hirelings to vote at the election for members of Congress, who, after voting on the 29th of the same month, started back to the East the next day.

NOVEMBER 29, 1854.—Mr. Davis, a citizen of the Territory, brutally murdered a few miles from Lawrence by one Killy, a hired tool of the New England Emigrant Aid Society, who has since fled the Territory.

MARCH 25, 1855.—Malcolm Clarke, one of the best citizens of Leavenworth, murdered by one Cole McCrea, a higher law lecturer and ruffian, who has broken jail, fled the Territory, and when last heard from was lecturing admiring throngs of Black Republicans in Wisconsin.

MARCH, 1855.—The New England Emigrant Aid Society send hordes of voters to the robbery in Kansas City and Westport, returned them after the election held on the 30th of March, and returned to the East.

APRIL, 1855.—The secret military organization entered into by the hired tools of the New England Emigrant Aid Society in the Territory, bound together by the most horrid oaths to resist the regularly constituted authorities of the Territory by force and bloodshed, and protect and defend each other in their midnight atrocities—for which purpose they abundantly provided themselves with secret signs and grips, by which they could effectually carry on their disorganizing and revolutionary schemes.

APRIL, 1855.—The New England Aid Society commenced erecting a Stone Fort in the town of Lawrence, under the disguise of a hotel, building it with safety upon the legal authorities, and thus prevent the execution of any legal process in the town of Lawrence.

THE DUBUQUE (IOWA) EXPRESS says there is a cavern near Decorah, in that State, so situated, that the water which falls from its roof in winter is frozen, and such an amount is formed, as to serve the citizens of that place in summer with the luxury of an abundant supply of ice.

bly gives his words as nearly as it is possible for him to give them, and indeed there is no substantial difference between our report and his own. But the proceeding to argue in favor of his powder doctrine as follows:

"I did not assume that, to give God's people bread for the body and protection against murderous men, was just what Christ meant when he said to Peter, 'Feed my lambs,' but I did assume that to give the Christian people in Kansas bread to save them from starvation, and powder to protect them from the robbers of Missouri, the wolves (did not Christ say, 'I send you forth as lambs among wolves?') was in closer sympathy with the words of Jesus Christ, than the kind of preaching to which the brother exhorted us."

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A TALE OF OUTRAGES COMMITTED IN KANSAS.

By the Emigrant Aid Society of New England and their Myrmidons, claiming to be Free-State Men and Friends of Humanity.

NOVEMBER, 1854.—The New England Aid Society sends a large number of their hirelings to vote at the election for members of Congress, who, after voting on the 29th of the same month, started back to the East the next day.