Where did Jefferson and Madison Stand?

The *Pennsylvanian* says, "Keep it before the people that the Democratic party stands now where it stood in the days of JEFFERSON, MADISON and JACKSON, upholding the equality of all the States under the Constitution, and the equality of all the citizens *under* the law, whether rich or poor, proud or humble, whatever their religion or wherever born." This is not so, for JEFFERSON, in his "Notes on Virginia," said:—"The whole commerce between master and slave is a continual exercise of the most unremitting despotism on the one part and degrading submission on the other." And again:—"With *what execration* should the statesman be loaded who, permitting one half of the citizens thus to trample on the rights of the other, transforms those into *despots* and these into *enemies, destroys the morals of the one part and the amor patriæ of the other!* Can the liberties of a nation be thought secure when we have removed their only firm basis—a conviction in the minds of the people that these liberties are the gift of God? that they are not violated but by his wrath? *Indeed I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just, and that his justice cannot sleep forever.*" JAMES MADISON, too, has left on record his opinions as to the power of Congress to prevent the introduction of slavery into new States. In the very first Congress under the Constitution he used this language:—"*Though Congress were restricted* by the Constitution from immediately abolishing the slave trade, there yet were a variety of ways by which they might countenance the abolition of *that traffic. They might, for* example, respecting the introduction of slaves into the new States, make regulations such as were beyond their power in the old settled States—an object which he thought well worthy of consideration."

$50,000 Raised in Wall Street.

$5,000 sent to Luzerne, and men paid one dollar a day to ride in the procession.

The Buchaniers *had a large meeting* yesterday, but the Speakers all fizzled out. Senator Brodhead was here, McDonald from Maine, and Josiah Randall. In procession were seventy-nine wagons and six hundred and ninety persons including girls and boys.

One feature of the procession was really beautiful. In a large wagon drawn by four horses, sat thirty-one young ladies surrounded by evergreens, each with a wreath of green round her head.

And these young girls the Buchanan leaders would have surrounded with the curse of slavery.

One Banner had on, "It is a shame to shoot at a man and miss him," and Irishmen rode behind this, with fact fresh before them that Herbert a Democrat, shot Keating an Irish waiter in Washington and did *not* miss him. The whole Buchanan party protected Herbert and he was in the Convention that nominated Buchanan

We are told by a Democrat that money raised in Wall street, New York, to buy voters in Pennsylvania, was sent to Luzerne, and teams were hired and men paid by the day to ride in procession.

A man from Dallas told us that one team only represented Dallas, and every man with it was for Fremont.

We want no foreign money to purchase Freedom with. We want it from the good will of the People.—*Wilksbarre Times.*

The town elections just held in Connecticut establish beyond a doubt that an overwhelming majority of the people of that State are in favor of FREMONT. The coalition between the Buchanan men and the Fillmore men, in behalf of which the Hon. Ethan Brooks has labored and is still laboring so zealously, had been consummated there, and the entire Fillmore vote was cast for the Buchanan candidates at these elections, except in a few towns where mixed tickets were supported by the combined parties. The result has been that the coalition is totally powerless. In the town of Madison, for instance, out of 300 voters only 31 were found to sustain the Buchaneer candidates. And in 32 towns, given by *The Hartford Courant*, comprising nearly all where elections have now taken place, 74 give Fremont majorities, 53 Buchanan majorities, and 5 are divided.—Contrasted with the results in the same places last Fall, the Republicans have gained in 23 towns, and the Border Ruffians in 13. This has been accomplished with a great effort on the part of the latter, and without special exertions on the part of the former. Compared with the vote of last Spring the aggregate gain of Freedom in these towns is 7,000! Taking these facts into view, we are justified in saying that at the election in November, 10,000 is the majority that Connecticut will give to the standard-bearer of Freedom.—*Tribune.*

CLERICAL RASCALITY.—Through the politeness of William Brigham, Esq., a leading Attorney and Counselor at Law in Boston, we have recently received certain manuscript documents in relation to a gross and villainous outrage upon female virtue, perpetrated by a sanctimonious scoundrel of Rockport, Mass. We do not propose at this time to spread before our readers the details of the affair. It is sufficient now to say, that a young and delicate girl from the interior of New York, came to Rockport to pass the summer for the benefit of sea air; that confiding in the honor of the reverend sinner, under whose protection she was placed she fell at last a prey to his lecherous arts—arts in which long practice had made him a successful adept; that she returned, dishonored and broken hearted, to her father's house, where she has since died of grief and mortification; that her priestly seducer was arrested in Boston, acknowledged his guilt *in writing*, and agreed to pay the father of his victim the sum of $2000.—*Exeter (N. H) News Letter.*

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Oct. 11, 1856.

We have *advices from Kansas to the 1st inst., stating that Gov. Geary had ordered to* be arrested and confined in Lecompton on the charge of murder in the first degree, one hundred and seven Free-State men, who are mostly under the charge of Col. Titus.

H. Miles Moor of Leavenworth was arrested on the 2d inst. while at Kansas City, en route East, by Surveyor General Calhoun, and carried to Wyandotte City and imprisoned.

THE AGITATOR.

M. B. Cobb, ... Editor.

All Business, and other Communications must be addressed to the Editor to insure attention.

WELLSBOROUGH, PA.

Thursday Morning, Oct. 16, 1856.

The Alternative

Now put by the organs of the self styled democratic party is,—"Vote for Buchanan, or we'll dissolve the Union!" This is equivalent to the highwayman's alternative: "Give me your money, or I'll blow your brains out!" The equivalent, however, holds good only as to condition and justice. The effect politically, can hardly be so disastrous in the event of non-compliance with the first demand as it would be in the highwayman's. But the condition is the same in both cases. The right of choice in both is bounded by unjust conditions. Do as we elect for you to do, or take the awful consequences. We are required to vote under duress—a requirement with which no freeman can comply.

Now mark, no Republican press or leader threatens disunion in the event of Buchanan's election. We place the facts before the people and trust to their intelligence and patriotism for their guidance in depositing their votes. Our rallying cry is—"No more extension of Slavery!" With that we go forward to victory. Success must be reached in that direction or in none. The issue is direct and unmistakable. Hear the *Richmond Enquirer* of a recent date on this head:

"The Democrats of the South, in the pending canvass, cannot rely on the old grounds of apology and excuse for Slavery; *for they seek not merely to retain it where it is, but to extend it into regions where it is unknown.* The Constitution cannot help Slavery if it be a violation of the laws of God and of morality. Slavery is older than the Constitution, existed before it and independently of it. We derive no right to our slaves from it and weaken our cause by seeming to rely on it"

Here is the issue presented to National Democracy, fairly and squarely. Mr. Buchanan is advocated solely upon this ground in the South; and as the party boasts loudly of its nationality, it follows that Northern Democrats yield assent to the monstrous doctrine. Northern democratic leaders do assent to this doctrine; but the masses do not; nor can they be forced to endorse it in November. Threats cannot subdue stout hearts—the bugbear of disunion cannot appal them. But listen again to the same paper in the same connection:

"We must go a step farther. We must show that African Slavery is a moral, religious, natural and probably, to the general, a necessary institution of Society. This is the only line of argument that will enable Southerners to maintain the doctrines of State equality and Slavery extension."

Now mark the conclusion:

"But what if they [Northern Democrats] may prefer their own social system, they will have to admit in this canvass that ours is also rightful and legitimate, and sanctioned alike by the opinions and usages of mankind and by the authority and express injunctions of Scripture. *They cannot consistently maintain that Slavery is immoral, inexpedient and profane, and yet continue to submit to its extension.*"

There is your moral duty defined, men of the North. It is the true doctrine to submit to the extension of a wrong is to endorse that wrong. This is the rule prescribed by the leading Buchanan journal of the land. It is a good rule. We ask the attention of Northern democrats to it.

Now let us examine the record and ascertain how leading Buchanan papers in the North stand upon the Slavery extension issue. Here is an extract from the N. Y. *Day-Book*, as pertinent as it is plain:

"Shall the Democratic party fear this issue, to oppose the extension of Slavery? No, indeed! a thousand times, a million times, No! there is not a single democrat in the whole North opposed to the extension of Southern society, or so called extension of Slavery."

Add to this the fact that not one Buchanan paper in the whole land speaks a *word in favor of preserving* a single foot of territory to Freedom, and the principles of the Buchaneers as regards slavery extension are laid bare. Indeed, out of strong Free-Soil districts no denial of their subservience to the interests of the Slave power is attempted. Even in Lycoming, the leaders frankly admit that they are not opposed to the extension of Slavery. No intelligent Buchanan leader honestly pretends to the contrary. They leak out their true sentiments in every private interview. It is only to the dear people that they dissemble. They have no confidence in the intelligence of the masses. If the leaders choose to climb over a wall within six feet of an open gate, they expect the masses, like obedient sheep, will follow. Now see if the dear people do n't disappoint them.

If the refusal to vote for Buchanan and Slavery causes the Buchaneers to dissolve the Union very well. Did we know that the South with Buchanan at their head, would secede for that reason, it would not change our vote. We shall cast it, not for disunion but for Freedom. It is always safe and expedient to do right, neither safe nor expedient to do wrong. Let us all vote *right*, and if the Democracy dissolve the Union they must be more powerful than the Republican party. They dare not do the deed. Their leaders can threaten and bluster and lie, but they cannot shipwreck the Union. Let them put one finger upon the liberties of this people and the honest masses will lop off their heads with the same alacrity that they would repel a foreign invader. Let the frightened Buchaneers execute their threats if they dare.

Col. McKean of Philadelphia, and who, besides carrying the bag like a certain individual mentioned in Scripture, is said to be Forney's Secretary and chief of the popgun department of the Pennsylvanian, made a speech in the Court House last week Wednesday evening The audience very generally refused to mix, and, as on a former occasion, the Fremonters turned "to the right," leaving but a forlorn handful to represent pro slavery democracy on the left. The proportion of Fremonters to Buchaneers appeared to be about 5 to 1.

The speech of the Colonel was a studied evasion of every question at issue to-day. It was not mediocre of its kind, even. So far as reckless assertion and unblushing falsehood could make it grand it was grand. He invited contradiction and said that he had the documents in evidence. He was challenged to produce the documents in evidence of his assertions, but, while we were present, and we believe at no time, did he produce the documents in proof of any important allegation. He charged that Fremont voted against the suppression of the slave trade in the District of Columbia. False. He voted *for* it. No other bill touching Slavery in that District during his term of office, came up, upon which his vote was not with Freedom. No man other than this fellow, McKean, with any knowledge of the record, will deny it. His assertion that the fathers of the Republic compromised with Slavery is true. But he did not show why we should do wrong because our fathers did, though he held that we should. His assertion that Congress passed an ordinance in 1787, expressly preserving the territory west of the slave States for Slavery is utterly false—not in the record, and expressly repudiated by the testimony of Webster and other great statesmen. He stated in regard to that assertion that he held the documentary evidence in its support in his hand He was asked to read the act. "It is right here," said he, patting the book. "Well, read it!" thundered the Fremonters. Upon this the Colonel blushed and pawed the air deprecatingly, when a "read it!" that shook the poor fellow in his boots, thundered out, and drew from him the unwilling confession that "he didn't happen to have the ordinance with him." He was asked for a reference, which, after referring to his book, he gave. The gentleman to whom it was given declares that no such reservation is to be found in the ordinance.

The meeting broke up with three tremendous cheers for Fremont and three more for Jessie, which shook the building from roof to foundation.

Those who are familiar with Uriah Heep, in David Copperfield, can form a very fair idea of what Col. McKean is in language, manner and bearing.

Well, the Fair turned out grandly—or, the folks did, contrary to our prediction last week. The days were glorious for clear skies and June breezes, and the people rallied in force. The numbers present exceeded any previous Fair in this County.

The display in the Fair was not so good as it was last year, yet it was very good. The ladies' department lacked greatly, but it will doubtless be remedied next year. We noticed several articles of utility better represented than last year, among them several pieces of home-made carpeting of good quality and tasteful patterns. The display of dairy products seemed to us better than last year. The butter challenged especial admiration.

Mammoth beets, carrots, turnips, and potatoes made the Root department more than usually interesting. The potatoes on exhibition seemed to cast a broad, Irish smile over the whole building. Potatoes are a weakness of human nature in all civilized lands. We all come back to potatoes when we speak of life's substantials. The huge fellows, lying in their baskets, good naturedly prophesied of plenty.

Mr. N. Whitney had a very fine display of fruit and also a jar of cultivated cranberries, looking very fine. We noticed several fine lots of fruit and some tiptop box honey.

There were a few specimens of Cabinet ware on exhibition that could not be beat. Many good pictures there were, and some poor ones. Very little fancy needlework was to be seen, but there were a number of fine samples of table linen.

The Stock department, outside, was unquestionably the best feature of the Exhibition. We learned the names of but few of the exhibitors. Mr. O. H. Blanchard had a fine lot of Devons which justly attracted attention. Mr. Ira Bulkley exhibited a very large and fine lot of Durhams which seemed hard to beat. We saw many others deserving especial commendation, but were unable to give the names of owners. The awards in another column will say all we leave unsaid.

Horses: We thought the exhibition very fine. There were some A No. 1. teams on the ground and many fine single horses. There was a grand display of carriages, a good number of which were from the Cowanesque region.

The Charleston Band contributed in a good degree to the enjoyment of the occasion.

The receipts probably ~~[illegible]~~ were very. We are not advised on this head definitely. The occasion was memorable and marked good feeling pervaded the concourse. The Society will do well to set apart *three* days next year for these festivities, instead of two. Such an arrangement will prove advantageous in many respects, both to the Society and to the people. Two days just arouses interest; the third would enable all to reap the benefit of that interest.

Mr. G. W. CHILDS, of Liberty, has shown us a model of a Root and Vegetable Cutter, for which he obtained letters patent, bearing date October 7th, 1856. We have examined it with attention and should judge it to be one of the most important labor-saving machines of the time. It is adapted to cutting all kinds of vegetables, from cabbage down to pumkins; and may therefore be advantageously used for kraut as well as for feed cutting. Our description of the machine would be as follows:

A square box divided into four compartments or hoppers, having adjustable slides for regulating the feed. The bottom of this box is a disc into which are set four cutters at right angles with the axis Underneath the disc, and at its sluices, or outlets, a number of cutters are placed transversely. The disc is attached to an upright shaft, and made to revolve by a crank geared at the top. The cutters on the upper side slice the vegetables and the rotary motion forces the sliced mass down through the sluices, where it is met by the cross knives and reduced to mince meat in short meter.

It is truly a credit to the ingenuity of the inventor, and will, we feel confident, bring him a handsome reward. Mr. Childs may be addressed at—Nauvoo, Tioga Co., Pa.

MURDEROUS AFFRAY.—A young man named Robert Howland 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 Herbener which resulted in a scuffle. Howland had disengaged himself and passed on, when Herbener 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.

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

Gov. Geary says that the Free State men of Kansas must submit to the Kansas bogus laws, bloody and tyrannical as they are. Those laws are stupendous frauds, and the man who *does* submit to them is no true patriot. We trust that the Free State men of Kansas will resist tyranny in whatever guise it may threaten them. Stand firm. The true men of the North are striking down the cowardly home ruffians who crucify the bones of their fathers daily and exult like fiends over every triumph of the Border ruffians. Thank God, the truth shall triumph at the last. It is a glorious promise—a pillar of strength in the darkest seasons.

SUSQUEHANNA, Oct. 10, 1856.

The call for a Republican meeting here to-day was responded to by three thousand people. The speakers were Gen. Wilson, the Hon. David Wilmot, and the Hon. Galusha A. Grow. It was a gathering of the right kind, and will produce good fruit.

HURRA!

TIOGA THE BANNER COUNTY!!

2 786 Majority for the Republican Ticket in 29 districts!!!

ONE DISTRICT TO HEAR FROM.

Is that Thunder?

Freemen! We have achieved a splendid victory! Not over *men*, but over a bad *principle*. Not for the aggrandizement of a party, but for the preservation of a great and almost free people. This is what we win when every man becomes a worker! Freemen, the fruition of our dearest hope is near, We have put on each our armor, and we will not put it off until the fetters are torn from the limbs of this unhappy people. **29** banner towns in one great and glorious Banner County! Just think of that!

We are unable to give more than the majorities *this week. Those* given below will not vary materially from the official count, we presume. The official will appear next week. Here are the majorities so far as ascertained:

Delmar,	255	Wellsboro'	105	Charleston,	248
Shippen,	34	Tioga,	191	Jackson,	72
Rutland,	87	Richmond,	137	Lawr'nce & b.	142
Middlebury,	180	Farmingtn,	136	Covingt'n & b.	31
Elkland & b.	172	Chatham,	42	Clymer, Elk & [Gaines,	200
Westfield,		Brookfield,		Deerfield & [Knoxville.	256
Morris,	52	Bloss,	82	Union,	103
Ward,	21	Sullivan,	240		
	801		933		1052

Total----2 7 8 6!

Political News.

Great Fremont meetings during the past week have been held in Lancaster, Philadelphia, Harrisburgh, Detroit, Milwaukee, &c., at none of which less than 20,000 free men assembled. The enthusiasm for Fremont increases every day, and will culminate in his election Nov. 4th. . . . . Henry Bennett has been re-nominated for Congress in the 21st District. . . . . The Worcester *Palladium*. (Mass.) has come out for Fremont. It is a strong Democrat journal. So has the Allentown, (Pa.) *Register*, (Dem.). . . . Rev. James B. Finley, a Methodist preacher, formerly Warden of the Ohio State Prison, while attending a Fremont meeting at Preble, (O.,) as a mere listener, was knocked down with a bludgeon, in the hands of a Buchanier. . . . . The Richmond, (Va.,) *Whig*, recommends Mr. Buchanan's withdrawal.

By request of leading Merchants in New York and Philadelphia, Speaker Banks recently addressed an immense assembly, in each city, on the benefits pecuniarily of Liberty over Slavery.

John M. Read, the ablest Democratic lawyer in Philad., is making powerful speeches in favor of Fremont.

Wm. J. Duane, who put in type the Farewell Address of Gen. Washington, and was Secretary of the Treasury under Gen. Jackson, is exerting his pen for the election of Fremont.

Moses H. Grinnell, the first merchant in New York, and James S. Wadsworth, the richest farmer in the State, head the Fremont Electoral Ticket in that State.

David Barclay, at present a Democratic Member of Congress from Jefferson Co. Pa., is "stumping it" for Fremont.

Judge Conrad, of Philadelphia, "goes with the crowd" for Fremont.

Col. Wm. P. Smith, for sixty years a leading Democrat in Philadelphia, advocates the election of Fremont.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE!—That if Kansas is lost to Freedom, all is lost! Ten new slave States will be created if Kansas is not snatched from the grasp of the South! SHALL AMERICA BE FREE?

Arrivals from California, show that the Republicans are wide awake. They claim that the old settlers, and all the miners acquainted with Col. Fremont will support him, with the greatest hope and enthusiasm.

THE most effective speaker in the Fillmore party is John M Botts, of Virginia, who says that *Fillmore cannot be elected*, but JOHN C. FREMONT *will be*, even though the election may be carried to the House of Representatives!

A BUCHANAN ELECTOR FOR FREMONT.—Henry G. Webb, one of the Democratic Electors of the State of Wisconsin, publishes a letter wherein he very plainly and clearly states his reasons why he cannot support the Pro-Slavery Democratic ticket.

26,000 KENTUCKIANS FOR FREMONT.—The *Kentucky Whig* "would not be surprised if FREMONT'S vote in the State would be swelled up to six thousand." We should not be surprised, says the Newport *News*, if we should find, in November next, that there are six and twenty thousand good men and true—all Kentuckians—who vote the Constitutional FREMONT ticket.

ON Thursday a reporter of the Tribune was beset by a gang of Ruffians while quietly *pursuing his tedious duty in taking notes* of Governor Floyd's speech at the Exchange. They tried to beat and bruise, and, perhaps, kill him—all because he was recognized as attached to this journal. He bore himself with gallantry and coolness amid the furious throng, and by the help of the police escaped uninjured.

On Thursday night another gang of Ruffians, led, as we hear, by a "Democratic" Councilman, entered a Republican meeting in the Fourteenth Ward and broke it up. The venerable Judge Emmet was speaking; but they paid him the compliment of forcing him to quit.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

LIST OF PREMIUMS,

Awarded at the Annual Fair of the Tioga County Agricultural Society held at Wellsboro' October 8th and 9th, 1856.

FARMS—For the best *cultivated upland farm*, to H. P. Vanness $10; 2d do, Wm. Campbell, 8; 3d do, Chas. Lugg, 5. Best river and bottom, Ira Bulkley, 10; 2d do, M. S. Baldwin, 5.

HORSES—For best Stallion, 4 years old or over, to James Clark, $8; 2d do, N. B. Stephens, 5; 3d do, Henry Mowrey, 2. Best 3 year old stud colt, N B Stephens, 5; 2d do, A W Wilson, 3; 3d do, Abner Peake, 1.—Best brood mare and colt by her side, J S Hoagland, 5; 2d do, Wm Welch, 3; 3d do, Wilson Whitney, 1.—Best sucking colt, Oliver Bacon, 2; 2d do, Robert Steele, 1.—Best yearling colt, Robert Steele, 3; 2d do, A. D. Patchin, 2.—Best 3 year old Gelding, Jeremiah Dockstader, 4; 2d do, N B Stephens, 3; 3d do, N B Stephens, 2.—Best 3 year old mare, Win Wass, 4; 2d do Wm Wass, 3; 3d do, Girdon Kelley, 2.—Best 2 year old mare, B Munroe, 3; 2d do, David Taylor, 2.—Best 2 year old Gelding, Aruna Atherton, 3; 2d do, A. Keeler, 2.—Span of mules 2 years old, S J Powers, 4.—One jack, 8 years old, S J Powers, 4.—Best Saddle Horse with five different gaits, Charles L Merrick, 3.—Best matched horses, geldings, Wm Hutchinson, 8; 2d do, Robert Steele, 5; 3d do, Wm Bozzard, 3.—Best matched mares, Henry Mowrey, 8; 2d do, Emar Bacon, 5; 3d do, Benj. Austin, 3.—Best pair draught horses or mares, O H Bartlett, 8; 2d do, S N Strong, 5; 3d do, H Stowell, 3.—Best single horse, J L Davenport, 4; 2d do, A G Elliott, 2.—Best single mare, Barton Walker, 4; 2d do, Gilbert Christenat, 2.—Best 2 year old stud colt, Robert Campbell, 3; 2d do, A Keeler, 2; 3d do. T Slingerland, 1.

CATTLE.—Best durham bull, 3 year old and over, H P Yeomans jr, $10; 2d do. Jno Pierson, 6.—Best Devon bull, 3 year old and over, Porter Wilcox, 10; 2d do, O H Blanchard, 6.—Best durham bull 2 years old, W W McDougall, 10; 2d do, H P Yeomans jr, 6.—Best devon bull 2 year old, Job Wilcox, 10; yearling bull, devon, Wm Bailey 3; bull calf, durham, Ira Bulkley 3; bull calf, devon, O H Blanchard, 3; 2d do, durham, Ira Bulkley, 2; 3d do, Silas Johnson, 1.—Best durham cow, Ira Bulkley, 5; 2d do, Ira Bulkley, 3.—Best devon cow O H Blanchard, 5; 2d do, J. Riberolle, 3.—Best durham heifer, 2year old, Ira Bulkley, 3; 2d do, H P Yeomans jr, 2.—Best devon, do, O H Blanchard, 3; 2d do, A A Klock, 2.—Best yearling heifer durham, Ira Bulkley, 2; 2d do, Ira Bulkley, 1.—Best yearling heifer, devon, L Elliott, 2; heifer calf durham, Ira Bulkley, 1.—Best yoke working cattle, George Stoat, 5; 2d do, R Campbell, 3.—Best working cattle 4 year old trained, Ira Bulkley, 4; 2d do, W N Dimock, 3.—Best 3 year old, trained, Ira Bulkley, 3; 2d do, Robert Campbell, 2.—Best pair yearlings, Ira Bulkley, 2; 2d do, Joseph Wilcox, 1.—Best native cow, D H Smith, 3; 2d do, Alanson Wheeler, 2.—Best pair fat oxen, Oliver Bacon, 5; 2d do, J L Kingsberry, 3.—Best pair 2 year old steers, J S Hoagland, 2; 2d do, Alonzo Whitney 1.—Best yard of cattle, Ira Bulkley, 5.

SHEEP—Best merino buck, D. D. Kelsey, $3; do, Ewe, D D Kelsey, dip; 3 buck lambs, D D Kelsey, dip; 3 ewe lambs, J M Dartt, 3; long wool and mutton sheep, D. D Kelsey, 2; Leicester buck, Thomas Kelley, 2.

SWINE.—5 pigs 4 weeks old, M. S Baldwin, $3; Best sow John Dickinson, 3, best boar, John Dickinson, dip;

POULTRY.—Best cock and hen, C. K. Thompson, $1; 2d do, Amos Chapman, dip; best variety of fowls, Amos Chapman, 2; 2d do, John B Emery, 1; best native fowls, John B Emery, dip.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—Best plow with improvements, Tabor, Hathaway & Co., $3; 2d do, Levi Chubbuck, 1; subsoil plow, H P Vanness, 2; scraper, Levi Chubbuck, dip; side hill plow, Levi Chubbuck, 2; lumber wagon, Gilbert Christenat, 3; top buggy, Samuel Ellison, 3; 2 horse family carriage, E J Purple, 3; reaper and mower, Benj. Austin, 3; thresher and cleaner, Benj. Austin, 2; double harness draught, H G Short, 2; double harness fancy, John Alexander, 3; cultivator, Silas Johnson, 1; corn sheller, D P & W Roberts, dip; dozen corn brooms, Abram Adams, 2; 2d do. Joseph Wilcox, 1; straw cutter, D P & W Roberts, 2; fanning mill, Jarvis Griffin, 2; grain cradle, Gilbert Christenat, 1; 2d do, John Kimball, dip; horse rake, revolver, Darwin Thompson, 1; horse hay fork, Jno. Pierson, 1.

MANUFACTURES.—Best 10 yards flannel, Abner Peak, 2; 2d do, Joseph Willard, dip; 15 yards rag carpet, Mrs. Samuel Dickinson, 2; 2d do, Thos. Kelley, dip; 10 yards tow cloth, David May, 2; home made bread, Mrs. Maxwell, 2; 2d do, Mrs Richard Brown, dip; specimen pickles, Mrs Richard Brown, 1; sample apple butter, Mrs. Benj. Austin, 1; home made soap, Mrs. M D Field, 1.

ROOTS AND FRUITS.—Best ½ bushel potatoes, Richard Brown, $1; 2d do, John Pierson, dip; best dozen onions, George Harrington, 1; 2d do. Richard Moore, dip; 6 heads of cabbage, A B Root, 1; 6 blood beets, Vine DePuy, 1; 2d do, George Harrington, dip; 3 pumpkins from one vine, Robert Roy, dip; peck tomatoes, Joseph Hoyt, 1; 12 autumn apples, Jacob Duryea, 1; 2d do, R. Cloose, dip; 12 *winter apples*, J S Bradt, 1; 2d do. Nelson Whitney, dip; best variety, 3 of each kind, Nelson Whitney, 2; 2d do, Chas. Tolles, 1; best variety of pears 3 of each kind, Nelson Whitney, 2; 12 peaches, L Tabor, 1; winter squash, Harris Hotchkiss, 1; pumpkin, John Pierson, 1; general display of fruits, Nelson Whitney, 3; 2d do, George Parker, 1.

BUTTER, CHEESE, HONEY & FLOUR.—Best firkin butter, Mrs. R Tolles, $5; 2d do. Mrs. Calvin Reynolds, 2; do. rolled, Mrs. Orrin Fenton, 2; 2d do, Mrs. David May, 1; sample cheese, Mrs. Hiram Brooks, 2; 2d do, Mrs. D G Edwards, 1; sample honey in comb, S H Purple, 2; 2d do, Mrs. J M Dartt, 1; 100 lbs wheat flour, Brooklyn Steam Mill Co., 3; 2d do, Jacob C Bartles, 1; 100 lbs rye flour, Oliver Bacon, 2; 100 lbs buckwheat flour, Brooklyn Steam Mill Co 3; 2d do Francis Gregory 1.

LUMBERMAN'S CORNER—Best manufactured 100 feet lumber, Brooklyn Steam Mill Co., 3; bunch sawed shingles, same 2; bunch pickets on 1 lath, same, 1;

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT—Best plan of farm house with description, Rev. J F Calkins, $5; 2d do, C L Hoyt, 3; plan of farm barn, H Wood, 5; ½ dozen horse shoes, Richard Lownsbery, 2; specimen of horse shoeing, Russel Baker, 2; 2d do, Richard Lownsbery, 1; cooking stove with trimmings, Tabor Hathaway & Co., 2; parlor stove, same, 1; corn sheller, D P & W Roberts, dip; specimen cabinet making, B T Vanhorn, 3; 2d do, same, dip; [illegible] root cutter, G W Childs, dip; best work on watches, A Foley, dip; harrow, John Kimball, 1; case of dental surgery, R C Gillette, dip; artificial teeth, exhibited, same, 1; single harness, Morgan Seely, dip; bitting bridle, Robert Campbell, dip; steam engine, Tabor, Hathaway & Co., 3; saw arbor, same, 1; an upsett, same, dip; sample currants, M D Field, dip; lot of red peppers, John B Emery, dip; specimen of painting, H D Deming, 1; sample hops, Wm Wass, 1; embroidered slippers, Mrs. H W Williams, 1; 2d do, Mrs. Wm. Wass, dip; specimen painting—oriental, Miss Fanny Yeomans, 1; oil painting—Grecian, Miss Carrie Dickinson, 2; 2d do, E W Beckwith, 1 50; 3d do, Israel Richards, 1; crayon pencillings, Miss Ellen Johnson, 2; ambrotyping, E W Beckwith, 2; 2d do. R R Rundel, 1; French work embroidery, Mrs. Henry Sherwood, 1; tape collar, Mrs. B Austin, 1; button stich cap, Mrs. Maxwell, 1 50; 2d do, Martha Stephens, 1; specimen millenery, same, 2; worsted embroidery, Mrs. H Sherwood, dip; muslin embroidery, Miss Eliza Hanford, 2; lamp mat, Mrs. H W Williams, 1 50; 2d do. Miss Ellen Johnson, 1; ottoman, Mrs. H Sherwood, 2; bed quilt, Mrs. O L Gibson, 2; counterpane, Mrs. H Sherwood, dip; pieced bed quilt, Mrs. Chas Tolles, 2; 2d do, Mrs. Maxwell, 1; linen diaper, Mrs. M Stephens, 1 25; fringed gloves, Miss Fanny Culver, 1; mittens, *Abner Peak, dip*; woolen yarn, Mrs. P Vanhorn, 1; woolen stockings, Mrs. B Austin, 1; sample canary seed, Mrs. J Ingrock 1.

PLOWING MATCH.—Best workmanship with 3 horses in plowing, George Christenat, $5; 2d, best with 2 horses, Ezra Swope, 5; 3d do, Benj. Austin, 3; 4th do, Gilbert Christenat, 2.

CHEATING THE SOUTH.—The New York *Express* states that a paper is printed in Middletown, Orange Co., of that State, a town with about 1000 inhabitants, on purpose to circulate South, and apparently for no other purpose, as it is a paper not known out of the town where it is printed, and scarcely known there. The circulation, however, is large in Tennessee and Alabama, and other Southern States, and the object of giving it that circulation seems to be to paint BUCHANAN as ultra Southern, and the Northern Democracy all Southern, while FILLMORE and his friends are all Abolition, &c.

A ROLLING BALL.—The Boston *Post* says that "the ball is kept rolling in Pennsylvania. But it is like that proverbial ball which gathers no moss. The Buchanan ball is kept rolling, but the more it rolls the smaller it becomes, by rubbing against Republicanism.

The Caris *Times* and *Delta* supports Buck and Breck. We find the following in this week's issue:

"We understand that Frank Rawlings is setting up a company under the "Requisition" to go to Kansas. Go it Franks! We'll "pray" for you if you'll promise to send us a few Abolition scalps."

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 9, 1856.

Geo. S. Coffee, editor of *The* (Democratic) *Evening Argus*, and who has just returned from stumping the State for Buchanan, joined the Democratic Fremont Club last night, and made a speech embracing the Republican cause. He was also Corresponding Secretary of the Keystone Club, and accompanied that Club to the Cincinnati Convention. Mr. Coffee formally announced to Mr. Buchanan his nomination when the Club visited Wheatland returning from Cincinnati. He was also the Orator of the Fourth of July Democratic meeting at Independence square.

CONNECTICUT is claimed by the disunion Democracy. The recent town elections don't encourage their claims. Out of eighty-five towns heard from fifty has gone Republican by large majorities, and thirty-five Buchanan by small majorities. Connecticut will be perfectly "sound on the goose" in November.

Communications.

FROM KANSAS.

KNOXVILLE Oct. 8, 1856.

FRIEND COBB: The enclosed letter was received a few days since by Martin Bowen Esq., of this place from his brother-in-law, Otis Potter, who has been in Lawrence during all the stormy times that have hovered around that ill-fated city. He is a man of high moral character and his narrative can be relied on as being a plain unvarnished account of the matter. You are at liberty to print the enclosed or to refer it, as you see fit.

Truly Yours,

JEROME B. NILES.

LAWRENCE K. T. Sep't. 18, 1856.

DEAR BROTHER: Your kind favor of the 20th, ult. was duly received on the 1st, inst. I have delayed answering until this time in order to give you the latest intelligence respecting the invasion of the Border Ruffians who threatened to invade us again when I received your letter.

You no doubt have read all the news from the papers, up to the time of taking of Titus's house (or rather fort). Previous to that, however, this Col. Titus had issued his orders for the mustering of the Southern Division of the Kansas Militia, (which means no doubt, all of the Border Ruffians of Missouri) at Spicers P. O.; Wheatland, (which is directly opposite my claim) and there to take measures for the subjugation of all the Free State settlers in the Territory. D. R. Atchison borrowed upon his own responsibility $40,000, to carry this war of extermination into effect. This is the report. In order to raise the steam he got up a flaring hand bill, stating that the Abolitionists had already burnt several Pro-Slavery mens houses, killed men women and children; that they had taken and burnt Lecompton and Franklin, had an encounter with the U. S. troops, and came off victorious. Had rescued Gov. Robinson and all of the other prisoners, which of course was all a base falsehood, palmed off upon the inhabitants of Missouri in order to raise a sufficient force to come to this Territory to do these very acts upon the Free State settlers, which the sequel will plainly show. Their first descent was upon Ossawattamie, which they destroyed, after rifling every house of the Free State party. Next they pillaged and burnt several houses at Leavenworth city, butchered several of the inhabitants in the most brutal manner. My youngest son, (George) was in a drug store at that place. I am informed that he escaped with his effects to St. Louis; his brother Ezra is there, and will see to him no doubt. The Free State party rallied, and was determined to drive those blood thirsty wretches from the Territory. Col. Lane arrived with some 400 men, via. of Iowa city and Nebraska. Old Brown (as he is called) with 30 men encountern about 300, Ruffians near Ossawattamie, killed 30, and wounded about 30, with the loss of 4 killed, and some slightly wounded, they fought until their ammunition was exhausted and then took to the woods. He said if he had had plenty of ammunition and 20 men more, he could have taken them all prisoners. This is the hardest battle that has been fought. Our men have taken Tecumseh, Easton, and the same as taken Lecompton. We had them in tight quarters and were about to make a descent upon the town, when about 800 U. S. troops came down and prevented us. Col. Cook of the U. S. forces rode up to "Colonel Walker and told him to withdraw Colonel Walker, said; we must have our rights." Col. Cook asked him what rights he wanted. He (Walker) replied we want those prisoners that were in Lecompton. Col. Cook said, if he would use moderation, he would give his word and honor to deliver up all the prisoners, and he might have it all his own way if he would only return with his army. Walker said that was all he wanted; accordingly, they delivered up the cannon and took a line of march for Lawrence. A few days before this, however the houses of Colonel Walker, Judge Wakefield, Mr. Kieth and Rev. W. Lewis, were burnt by the Ruffians. Mr. Hancock had a barn burnt. He told me that they took from the bosom of his wife a breast pin, and what money she had. Mr. Hancock is from Pittsburg Pa., also his Brother-in-law Mr. Jones, who had to flee to the U. S. camp to save his life. Mr. Jewet told me they stole everything of value from his house, even about 100 fine Shanghai and Chittagong hens; the chickens they didn't want, so they wrung off their heads and left them upon the ground.

Sunday, the 14th, inst, in the afternoon, I was in my shanty writing a letter to J. P. Smith (your brother Stephen's son-in-law), when several men rode past in great haste. Presently I saw men coming, I hailed them, and asked the cause of such haste. They told me that the Ruffians had entered Franklin and fired several houses of Free State men. If I would look in that direction I could see the smoke, this I accordingly did. A part of the Ruffians were then *en route* for Lawrence. They were going up to Lecompton to get Gov. Geary to interpose with the troops and save the town; to this he agreed. Presently a lady came riding up and wanted me to go down and help defend the town. I immediately complied with her request, after supplying myself with one of Colt's revolvers; before I arrived at Lawrence I could hear the skirmishers *popping* away at each other. Our boys killed two or three of the Ruffians with Sharp's Rifles