but he alive on that day, and Robert Grant said he would kill him whenever he would get a chance, and the more Abolitionists he could kill at a fire the better.—They asked me if I was going to vote on the 1st? I told them no; that I was no worse than an Abolitionist for a Southern traitor. On Monday, when the polls were open, I was called upon to act as judge of election, I refused to serve in consequence of the opposition to the law and the Missourians telling them to vote and threatened me in consequence.—Mr. Whitlock, member of Territorial Legislature, in particular; when the yells were deafened I placed myself where I could see who voted, and stood with a pencil and paper in hand to note who voted; I saw at least three foreign voters, and from twelve to fifteen resident voters; none of them who came up with me did not vote. I heard fifty, but voted as other places as I was informed.

Cross-examined: General Whitfield was the only candidate at that election.

I saw Indians in the camp at Weakfish, they were armed, I think, with arrows about their camp while they were at dinner, saw a man point a handful of bullets into the hands of an Indian, and tell him he whitted him to save a Yankee scalp for each bullet, the Indian said he would, the same man also took the Indian's bottle and carried it away to get it filled, the same Indian told me afterward that he killed Yankees next to get his whisky.—Wallace expressed a decided determination to come with the Missouri troops to Lawrence, and die with them, if necessary I was roughly treated by them, and when I was away they blockaded my wife in her house, and if I were away from home at night, they would not let me go home, they would not let me go to the Free Office in Lawrence, I threatened to apply to the law for protection, one of them told me with an oath he should like to see me get any benefit of laws against them, in consequence of their troubling and harassing me. I could not attend to my farm, and thereby lost a crop and call, I was doing business in a store, and wanted to go home at night, they prevented me from going, they, friend of many other depositions contained, but know of none myself.—Cross examined: Reader objected to the testimony of the witness, that in conversation with two committees of the Territorial Legislature, they said that their object was to legislate so as to drive the Yankees from the Territory, objected to.) Was in company with Dr. Wood and Mr. Wallace, going into camp, Wood told us he had come from Lecompton with Gen. Richardson, and about three or four miles before Lawrence they met two men riding out on the prairie, a Mr. Burns and Mr. Clark, words passed between Gen. Richardson directed Wood to ride out and call them back, Wood saw Burns, Clark, and another man popping away at one another, one man was not firing, the two men rode away, and Burns remarked we his one by I saw the fire fly, afterwards we met Buford in Clark, and heard him tell the story and say we gave one Yanker (Thomas Barber the murdered man) his wings, meaning, far I seen him reel on his horse.

A PRO-SLAVERY WITNESS ON THE STAND.—"W. A. M. Vaughan (pro-slavery, was called, sworn—I lived in Texas county on the 30th of March, 1855, I lived there since September, 1854. I came from Missouri, I saw a great number of strangers there on the day of election, I went to Hornback, some 10 wagons, others in buggies, I was in their camp on the day of election, I saw the men from there, I was introduced to them, I don't know that I heard where they were from, I think they spoke of Missouri, I saw no books whom I know to be Missourians, I saw none whom I know to be Missourians in town.

"There men had hemp in their button holes, and would pass in their votes saying "All right on the hemp ticket," I saw no men vote on that day who did not wear hemp. They would swear they had claims, they were there, &c. I did not go out and see any of the delegates when they came in, but when they arrived the word would be passed by cheers and speeches. A great deal of drinking was done, and threats made against "Abolitionists."

"There was no Free State ticket there that day. We contemplated having one, when something that I thought intended to scare over in overwhelming force, we abandoned the idea. We could have carried the day by a large majority if the Missourians had remained at home. I had a list of the actual settlers who voted that day, but they must have been burned down during the invasion and the list with it. There men got to fighting among themselves, I saw an old man, I think about ten years of age, who were beaten by them, and were bruised and bloody. These men were armed. Several persons declare, at Weston, Missouri, that they were coming over, I heard it publicly announced that there would come from Missouri. Mr. Kellogh, a pro-slavery man, who was a candidate, refused to run, because the Missourians came over to vote. If any man had proposed against the election, his life would have been in danger. I refused to sign the certificate to the Governor stating the election was fairly held.

Fire at Somerset.

—On a distance of five miles place at Somerset, Pa., on the 15th inst., which, for a time threatened the destruction of the entire town. There were fifteen buildings burnt at the time! By the unparalleled exertions of the citizens, however, but one dwelling and a warehouse and a store were entirely consumed, though many others were more or less injured. At the close of the fire there was a perfect tornado, which carried burning shingles and splinters over the town, igniting the roofs wherever they fell. It is said to have been a fearful sight.

The fire originated in the old tavern stand, known as the "Globe House," owned by a former Adams county man, named Pickens, Esq., who now keeps the "Globe House," near the other. The "Globe House" was entirely destroyed, and also Mr. Wallace's dwelling house. We are pleased to say that the buildings destroyed were covered by insurance.—Mr. Barney Pickens resided in the "Globe House," and saved very little, except his insurance policy, which is lost. Mr. Pickens and wife are brothers of John Pickens, of near Gettysburg. The other principal sufferers were Geo. Wolf, & Colburn, and Chas. Buford. From three to five thousand dollars will probably cover the whole loss.

THE STAR AND BANNER.

GETTYSBURG.

Friday Evening, May 30, 1856.

COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MILLARD FILLMORE.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON.

Union State Ticket.

CANAL COMMISSIONER,
THOMAS E. COCHRAN, of York, (Whig.)
AUDITOR GENERAL,
DARWIN PHELPS, of Armstrong, (Amer.)
SURVEYOR GENERAL,
B. LAPORTE, of Bradford, (Republican.)

Hope we may find some means in future of shielding ourselves from Foreign influence, —political, commercial, or whatever form it may be attempted. Let there be no concession of fire between this and the old world.—*Jefferson.*

Union County Meeting.

—The Union County Meeting on Tuesday last was a glorious demonstration, far exceeding in point of numbers and substantial material our most sanguine expectations. Although but a primary meeting designed to make provision for such a combination of the elements of opposition to the Pierce and Douglas dynasty as shall ensure victory at the approaching elections—and called in a busy and unfavorable season—every section of the County was represented, and *well* represented by substantial, thinking men, reflecting every sentiment hostile to Nebraska aggression. Democrats, Whigs, and Republicans were there animated by a profound conviction of the important crisis in National politics, and the necessity of a hearty, cordial union against the miserable demagogues who have prostituted the administration of the National Government to the furtherance of factious partisanship and selfish purpose. It was a gratifying and hopeful popular demonstration. The proceedings will be found in another column, and speak for themselves. We invite a careful scrutiny of the principles laid down as the basis upon which the freemen of Adams county are asked to unite in doing battle against a common foe. Not a dissenting voice was uttered during the entire deliberations of the meeting, entire harmony of feeling characterizing all the proceedings. All expression of preference on the Presidential question was wisely avoided, except to affirm an earnest desire to unite on some acceptable and available candidate. To promote this end, provision was made for the appointment of delegates to the Philadelphia National Convention, to assemble on the 17th June. Much will depend on the action of that Convention, and it is earnestly desirable that a man of New York a few days earlier. Should both Conventions unite on a good and true man, it will contribute much to the solution of the difficulties that now encumber the Presidential question