

INQUIRER & CHRONICLE



BEDFORD, Pa.
Friday Morning, June 13, 1856.

"Fearless and Free."

DAVID OVER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FOR PRESIDENT:
WILLARD FULLMORE,
OF NEW YORK.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

UNION TICKET.
Canal Commissioner:
THOMAS E. COCHRAN,
Of York County.
Judge General:
DARWIN PHELPS,
Of Armstrong County.
Surveyor General:
BARTHOLOMEW LAPORTE,
Of Bradford County.

BEDFORD ACADEMY!
The Annual Exhibition will be held in the Court House, on Friday evening the 13th of June. The exercises will be opened at 7 o'clock. In order to defray the incidental expenses of the occasion, a small admittance fee will be collected at the door. The musical entertainment of the evening will be provided by the "Bedford Amateur Band."
W. W. CAMPBELL, Principal.

The Locooco Nomination.
BUCHANAN AND BRECKENRIDGE.
Most of our readers are aware that the Locooco Convention at Cincinnati have, after four days' fighting and confusion nominated JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania, for President, and J. C. BRECKENRIDGE, of Kentucky, for Vice President. Better selections for the opponents of Locoocoism could not have been made. They are the weakest men that could have been brought into the field.

James Buchanan is certainly the most available of all the public men in the country; and justly so. He entered public life the bitter, uncompromising opponent of Jefferson and Madison. He was elected for four successive terms, by the FEDERALISTS. He made speeches by which he characterized the good and pure administration of Madison as VISIONARY, and Madison himself as an IMBECILE. He was the persistent and wilful villifier of everything Democratic, and of all the best and truest friends of their country. He joined Jackson, through motives of self-interest, but still, even then, continued to be a Federalist; as is shown by his signature to circulars to the Federal leaders of Pennsylvania in State contests, some years after that time. He was the bitter, uncompromising opponent of the great and good CLAY. He slandered him throughout his entire life.—Buchanan it was, who was the author of the charge of BARGAIN AND SALE on HENRY CLAY, and he had not the manliness, whilst the great American Statesman was living, to do him the justice to acknowledge the falsity of the charge; and which he knew to be so, nor even since he has gone to the Spirit World, does this old slanderer of the great and good, do HENRY CLAY this simple act of justice. No friend of the gallant old "Harry of the West" will ever be caught in such a trap as to vote for the persistent libeller and slanderer of the immortal CLAY. Buchanan, in 1840, in the Senate of the United States, made a speech, which since then has become somewhat notorious, in which he advocated the doctrine of reducing the standard of labor in this country to the standard or average of labor throughout Europe, and we would cover ourselves with benefits and blessings! This would amount to TEN CENTS A DAY; and it is all he is willing to allow the laboring man. Certainly he is not the Poor Man's friend, and they will not be so silly as to vote for such a deadly enemy of their true interests. We will publish these speeches as the campaign advances. As to his claims to be the "favorite son" of Pennsylvania, and the duty of Pennsylvanians towards him, we take an extract from the Daily News.

As such, I had supposed that you could have known, that I had removed from Lancaster nearly a year ago, and have ever since been an actual resident of this city, where any official duties require that I should reside. I trust that at some future period I may again become a resident of Lancaster—but that is wholly uncertain.
JAMES BUCHANAN.
Michael Bundel, Esq.,
"Here we have a looking glass, furnished by Mr. Buchanan's own hand, to his real character, in which he may be seen as he is—cold, selfish, penurious, ungrateful, and unpatriotic, wholly unmindful of the deep debt of gratitude he owes to the State, and utterly disregarding of the patriotic duty which he, as a law abiding citizen, owes to the Commonwealth. Though blessed with wealth, and having no children of his own to educate, he was untrue enough to the community of which he was a legal voter, and to the State whose laws shielded and protected his property, to disclaim his birthright, and to deny being a Pennsylvanian, that he might thereby evade the laws of taxation, and escape the payment of a few paltry dollars for taxes, to maintain the honor and credit of the State, and to contribute his just share to the noble cause of Common School Education. Is it not an insult to the State and to her economy, to proclaim the nomination of such a man a compliment to Pennsylvania? To call him a true and loyal son of the State, is an insult to our own self-respect as Pennsylvanians. A man in high place, as Mr. Buchanan then was, in the service of the country, as the representative of Pennsylvania, to set thus, could have neither the heart nor soul of a Pennsylvanian; and his character, talents, position and professions otherwise, what they may, is unworthy of the name which he has thus disgraced. Does any man suppose that Henry Clay would have ever acted thus towards his own adopted State of Kentucky? Can any one for a moment, believe, that he could have ever thus dishonored his name, and brought his patriotism into question? His proud spirit, and loyal heart, would have scorned so mean an act, and he would have esteemed it a privilege as well as a duty to have paid the tax imposed for such purposes, if it would have taken the last cent he had, to do so.
"In view of these things, let us, then, henceforth, have other reasons urged upon us to support Mr. Buchanan, than that of his being a Pennsylvanian; for the honest pride of Pennsylvanians must revolt in disgust, in having an Esau thrust upon them as entitled to their support upon the ground of being one of themselves."
J. C. Breckkenridge is a young man, and his only claim to the Vice Presidency, is that he was the tool of Douglas in plotting the infamous Nebraska-Kansas bill through the House of Representatives—the bill repealing the Missouri Compromise, and which has caused all the ill feeling that now exists between the North and South, and will yet, in all likelihood, cause the dissolution of this Union. Certainly no patriot ought to vote for such a man as that. Breckkenridge also gained some notoriety by grossly insulting the eloquent Cutting, of New York, and then cowardly backing out, when this "crawling" Northern demanded satisfaction. Such was his "Southern chivalry."
It is the duty of all opponents of Locoocoism, and their dastardly policy, to unite and crush down the party and the men, who sustain its outrageous acts. We feel confident that the American people will put their seal of disapprobation upon this ticket, by an unprecedented majority.

As we call the attention of the people of Bedford County, to the Card of this young gentleman in to-day's paper. Mr. Barclay is a young man of more than ordinary ability, and we predict for him a brilliant future. He was admitted to practice law in the several Courts of Bedford County at the last February Sessions, after one of the most thorough and searching examinations, and acquitted himself with honor. His examiners speak in the highest terms of his merits. He has now commenced to practice in the office formerly occupied by his uncle, MR. SAMUEL M. BARCLAY. Any person extending business to his care, will find it promptly attended to.

It is hinted that Bowman of the Gazette intends to take back all he said against Buchanan in 1848, when he deserted him and raised Dallas to his standard. It is rumored that the same persons who forced him then to backout from his position; intend now to compel him to this course! So we go.

Since the nomination of Buchanan the Locoocoes are buying up all the ten cent pieces they can procure. They want to keep them out of view, until after the election! Their sight produces unpleasant reminiscences!

It is slowly suspected that the reason Buchanan disclaimed his citizenship in Pennsylvania, whilst Polk's Secretary of State, was because the Collector in Lancaster wanted him to pay his taxes in ten cent pieces!
PICKWICK PAPERS.—We have received from the publisher, T. B. Peterson, No. 102, Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, a number of the first pages of this work, now in press. It is printed on good paper, in large clear type. It is printed in ten different styles at prices to suit the public.

Dear Sir—I have received yours of the 12th instant, informing me that, not knowing whether I considered myself a resident of Lancaster county, you have assessed me

The late elections which have recently come off are very favorable to the American party. Keep the ball a rolling on.

New Orleans Municipal Election.
NEW ORLEANS, June 3.—The whole American ticket has been elected, with the exception of two Councilmen. The Mayor has 2,000 majority.

New Hampshire Gubernatorial Election.
CONCORD, N. H., June 5.—The Legislature in joint ballot to-day elected Ralph Metcalf, American, for Governor, by a vote of 175 to 150. Mr. Wells was the Democratic candidate.

Senatorial Election.
NEW HAVEN, June 4.—The Legislature to-day elected James Dixon, an American Republican, to the United States Senate. The vote stood: Dixon 115, T. W. Key 101, scattering 1. Charles McCardy was elected Judge of the Supreme Court.

Ten Cents Reward.—For a sight of that "drop" of Democratic blood!

Blackwood's Magazine.—for May has been received. It is an able and interesting number. Reprinted by Leonard Scott & Co., New York.

A "DEMOCRAT" MAY KILL AN "IRISHMAN".—It has been decided, in the case of Herbert, the Democratic M. C. from California, who killed one of the Irish writers at Willard's Hotel, in Washington, a few weeks ago, that a "Democrat" may kill an Irishman with perfect impunity and without fear of consequences.—The homicide was week before last brought to the attention of the House of Congress, of which Mr. Herbert is a member, by Mr. Knowlton, of Maine, American, who offered a resolution of inquiry into the circumstances with a view to the expulsion of Herbert. The moment this was done there was a general uprising of the Southern democracy, by whose votes the resolution was nipped and the inquiry quashed by a vote of 78 to 70. Irishmen will now be able to appreciate the strength of the regard manifested for them by their Democratic friends. The poor man killed was a mortal, a laborer, an underling—an Irishman. To be sure he left a wife and two children to mourn in poverty his untimely end, but what of that! It was a so-called "gentleman" and "Democrat" who committed the offence, and he must be screened from punishment and disgrace.—Well may the Pallidus exclaim, "save us from such friends!"

A SOUTHERN SNEER.—The Richmond Whig, in commenting upon the outrage on Senator Sumner, says:

The Bostonians are quite as furious as their forefathers were when they threw the tea overboard, and something quite as desperate may be anticipated from their present wrath. We hope, however, they will do themselves no personal injury."

What next? This sneer at the Bostonians as being the descendants of the heroes who furnished the "Tea Party," takes us by surprise, we must confess. We shall probably next hear our Southern brethren making fun of Banker Bill or deriding the battle of Lexington.

The New Senator from Connecticut, Hon. James Dixon, was a member of Congress from the Hartford District many years ago, and has since served in the Legislature of his State. He was nominated by the American party, and has secured his election mainly from the members of that party.—Mr. Dixon has been always a conservative, national, intelligent and honorable man.—Upon the Kansas Bill, and upon the maintenance of the clause for free territories embodied in the Missouri Act, he unquestionably holds opinions common to the people who have elected him and will vote accordingly, but Mr. Dixon will be found no factionist, no sectionalist, but a man true to the Constitution and the Union.

Some are anxious to know the relationship between Senator Butler and Brooks. It is contained in a letter to a gentleman in Boston from Mr. Brooks in February last, which says:

"My grandfather married Senator Butler's father's aunt."

An Editor Stabbed.

A dispatch from Cincinnati, dated June 5, says:—

George P. Baell, editor of the Democratic Review, published at Washington, D. C., made a speech last night in front of the Burnett House, denouncing Abolitionism. He was interrupted by an individual in the crowd, and finally came to blows. In the melee, Baell was stabbed in the back, the knife penetrating his lungs, and inflicting a dangerous wound. His condition this morning is critical. He is bleeding internally. The testimony in the case, shows that he was attacked by Democrats, who had heard him call himself an American.

THE HOME OF PIERCE.—In Concord, N. H., on Wednesday morning last, the effigies of FRANKLIN PIERCE and PRESTON S. BROOKS were hanging in front of the State House, eighty feet from the ground, on the PIERCE and KING liberty pole, erected in 1852. An effigy of Col. GEORGE LUNG in another part of the city, bearing an inscription upon its front, "The glorious and godlike administration of FRANK PIERCE."

The Hon. JOHN COVODE has been re-nominated as a candidate for Congress by the Republican Americans of Indiana county, Pa.

WORCESTER, Mass., June 7.—During a salute fired last evening in honor of the Democratic nominee, Lawrence McCleary was killed by the premature discharge of the cannon. George Williams, a lad, was severely wounded in the arms, feet and face, and Mr. Bartlett had his thumb shattered

Local Items.

EXHIBITION.—The Students of the Bedford Academy will give their Annual Exhibition of public entertainment at the Court House to-night.

NEW GOODS.—Capt. A. J. SARSON has received his new supply of Spring and Summer Goods. He is selling cheap. Call and see his stock.

IMPROVEMENT.—The sidewalk on East Pitt Street from the residence of Wm. P. Scheff, Esq., to the corner at Mr. LUTHER'S, has been much improved by a new pavement. It was much needed—and we hope the Council will compel similar improvements in some other parts of town.

THE DECISIONS OF JOHN A. BLOOD, Esq., have been published, and are now for sale at Reamer's Book Store. Call and procure a copy, all of you that have not yet subscribed for these admirable decisions. It is an able and useful document and should be in the hands of the entire community.

MINERAL WATER.—The other day we stepped into DR. REAMER'S DRUG STORE, and had a glass of this delightful beverage. As a stimulant and tonic, it is unsurpassed. The Doctor has all sorts of syrups, and can please the taste of the most fastidious. Try a glass, all of you, and are fond of a cool and refreshing drink these hot days.

LECTURE.—On Friday evening last a Lecture was delivered in the Lutheran Church by the Rev. Mr. Hepper, late Missionary to China. His description of the physical and geographical condition of the "Celestial Empire," and account of its inhabitants, their political, social and moral or religious relations was highly entertaining and instructive. The Lecture occupied more than an hour in its delivery, and was listened to, through, by a large audience, with profound attention.

BEDFORD SPRINGS.—For some time past suitable preparations have been made for the reception and accommodation of visitors at this celebrated watering place. The accomplished and gentlemanly manager, MR. ALLEN, of Philadelphia, has for some weeks been at the springs, and on Tuesday and Wednesday last, the Hotels were regularly opened! The season promises to be favorable, and the natural advantages of the Bedford Springs—the medicinal properties of the waters, beautiful climate, beautiful scenery, &c., will no doubt insure an early crowd of visitors and strangers. There is no place where the health seeking and pleasure loving denizens of our cities could find more restful enjoyment, and substantial health, than at Bedford. The situation of the springs for those who desire to forget for a while the cares and perplexities of business and to commune with Nature in her green retreats and shady bowers.

CURIOSITY.—We were shown a few days since, at the Bedford Hotel, an Indian Hatchet or Tomahawk, in the possession of Col. John Barker, which was found about four miles from the works on the Huntington and Broadtop Railroad, near Hopewell. It was dug up in making a "through cut" or deep excavation for the bed of a 40-ft. Road—and has all the marks of a weapon of a long hunt! The supposition is that it fell from the surface through some fissure or opening to the place where it was found—or that it was covered up by a land slide from the side of the mountain near the base of which it was discovered! The butt or poll of the hatchet forms a complete tobacco pipe and the whole appearance of the instrument gives evidence that it was wrought by the hands of a cunning workman.

No doubt it was the property of some venerable squaw or fearless brave, and flourished often in the bright light of their council fires, and perhaps often drank blood from the scalps of their enemies. The Colonel, we believe, sets a great store upon the above relic—and we would suggest that he supply the necessary calumet with a suitable stem, and that he should, with suitable exchange his boots for moccasins, string his waist with wampum, and after a divine supplication to Chautauco, ruler in the land of Spirits, betake himself to a diligent pursuit of Hiawatha!

HOG LAW.—At long last, "he who bowed unto all persons to whom these presents shall be taken a hog law," was prepared in Bedford, after much careful deliberation, and promulgated by the Borough Fathers on Monday the 24th day of June last. The effect was startling, not only to the numerous droves of hogs that were seen in the streets, but to the freedom and hoggish independence of the streets and alleys of town, but also to their excited owners. In every crowd the law found advocates and certain men drank blood from the scalps of their enemies.

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ASSESSMENT OF DOGS.—Following the Hog law referred to (and since the publication of which a pig has not dared to show its nosed) the Borough Fathers have proclaimed their ordinance in relation to dogs!

This canine proceeding has occasioned a considerable howl—the owners of said animals denouncing it as entirely too unmerciful for this republican age, &c. The officers of the law, however, without fear, favor or affection, will we write, is going the round. The law we believe, lays a tax of twenty-five cents on every dog seen by the owner but one, fifty cents on the second, and twenty-five cents on every additional one. This will be a source of considerable revenue—and as the proceeds are to be applied strictly to Borough purposes, we have determined not to grow!

Dissolving the Union.

By way of the illustrating the supposition of the cry about the dissolution of the Union. Lieut. Gov. Ford of Ohio, related the other evening, in his own inimitable manner, the following capital story:

"Dissolve the Union!" said Ford; "I should like to see them attempt to dissolve the Union. Why, the silly cry reminds me of an Irishman who went down in a well to clean it out. When he was through he made the signal to be hauled up. His companions who were determined to have a joke at his expense, hauled him up about half way and then stopped. There he hung—no way to get up—no safe way to get down, if that were desirable. He begged and entreated, but it was of no use.—He stormed and raved, but it did no good. At last he sang out 'Haul me out, ye spalpeens, or by the piper that played before Moses, I'll be after cutting the rope.' 'Let them cut the rope if they like the plunge,'" was Gov. Ford's application of the story.

MR. BROOKS GLORIFIED BY HIS CONSTITUENTS.

[From the Charleston Mercury.]
Meeting in Anderson and Laurens districts.—The following preamble and resolution was adopted by a public meeting of the citizens of Anjerson, on Tuesday last: Whereas, The intelligence has just reached us that Senator Sumner has received a merited chastisement from the hands of our distinguished representative, Hon. P. S. Brooks, for his uncalled for and unprovoked attack upon Hon. A. P. Butler, during his absence from the Senate Chamber. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Anderson, do hereby tender our heartfelt thanks to Mr. Brooks for the promptness with which he discharged his duty, as well as for the satisfactory manner in which it was done

Meetings have been held at Martin's Depot and Clinton, S. C.; at the former the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we, a portion of the constituents of the Hon. P. S. Brooks, highly approve of the chastisement inflicted on Charles Sumner, and would say, well done, good and faithful servant.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, Southern members have been insulted long enough by Northern abolitionists.

Resolved, If Northern fanatics will persist in meddling with our private institutions, we deem it expedient that Southern members should reply to them by the use of gutta serena.

Resolved, That, inasmuch as meetings are being held in Mass., chuse, &c., and other places North, denouncing Hon. P. S. Brooks, and calling for his expulsion we would respectfully suggest that a meeting be held on Sat. Day next, that we may endorse the action of our Representative, and bid defiance to Northern abolitionists.

The resolutions were submitted to the meeting and passed by acclamation.

The following are the resolutions which were adopted by the meeting at Clinton:

Resolved, That we, as a portion of the constituents of the Hon. Preston S. Brooks do heartily agree with him in chastising, coolly and deliberately, the vile and lawless Sumner, of Massachusetts.

Resolved, That in using arguments stronger than words, he has convinced our Northern brethren of the true spirit of Southern chivalry and patriotism, and has expressed the undivided sentiments of his constituency; and whenever it is necessary, we feel it to be the bounden duty of all true to the Constitution to do like Brooks.

Resolved, That we fully endorse the language of Hon. E. A. Shorter, of Alabama, in declaring Massachusetts "out of the Union; that we are not disposed longer to associate with any people who will nullify the laws of the Government in reference to the fugitive slave law.

Resolved, That for the high respect and full appreciation of Col. Brooks' conduct, we present him a cane from the soil of his own Congressional district, with this inscription: "Use knock down arguments"—feeling that none other can be effectual on a perverted mind and degenerate race.

The Case Well Stated.

"Now as to the alleged provocation for this outrage, Brooks and his backers declare that Mr. Sumner had been abusive and vituperative of South Carolina and Senator Butler, uncle to Mr. Brooks. Upon this point I may be allowed to volunteer my testimony; and I say that the language of Mr. Sumner upon Judge Butler was severe and exasperating but not undeserved. I have frequently heard Judge Butler assail Mr. Sumner, in debate, in words and manner so insolent, and with arrogance so overbearing, that it appeared to me, an indifferently listener, intolerable to human nature. For language and demeanor, not comparing in offensiveness with his repeated attacks upon Mr. Sumner, I heard Mr. Benton denounce Judge Butler in the Senate Chamber by that epithet which throughout the world is accounted a deadly insult. Col. Benton never retreated or apologized, and beyond a little froth about honorable satisfaction nothing followed. Mr. Benton repelled the insults of the Senator from South Carolina in so decided and vehement a manner that the Senate interposed to vindicate its dignity, but neither the Senator nor any of his relations nor friends sought to avenge themselves upon him.

By weighty and unanswerable argument, by undoubted though unpleasant truths, by severe but polished and gentlemanly invective, Senator Sumner replied to Mr. Butler's assaults, repeated during the session and running through four years. For thus vindicating himself Mr. Sumner is assailed in his place by a nephew of his adversary, and beaten with a bludgeon to insensibility before he can rise in his defence. The crime has no parallel in the history of any civilized country except in that instance in which a Speaker of the Arkansas Assembly descended from his seat and stabbed to death a member upon the floor addressing the House. I cannot forbear one or two other remarks upon the facts. The assault upon Senator Sumner is justified by the assault and his confederates because he had made an attack in debate upon South Carolina. Suppose it be true, that he did.—Has not Massachusetts been the theme of continued and most insolent abuse in the

Senators and House during the whole session from the whole South? One stream of foul mouthed abuse and malignant black-guardism had been poured out upon both Massachusetts and Senator Sumner from that source since December, first culminating in one House in a motion to expel the State from the Union, and her delegates from the floor, and in the other in this personal offense against her most distinguished and able representative. The moral and the obvious lesson taught by this, that slander and defamation may be practiced with impunity against a Free State, but that the bravoes of the South stand armed with bludgeons to avenge every word of retaliation that may be bespoken in response."

LAW AND ORDER ORATORY.—The speeches delivered by the great generals of ancient and modern times, previous to the commencement of remarkable battles, have been recorded by historians for the instruction of after ages. Leonidas, Alexander Caesar, Hannibal, and Bonaparte, were all more or less familiarly represented to the reader of history, by bursts of stirring oratory. We are happy to be able to add another gem to those choice stores in the speech of the Hon. David R. Atkinson, of Missouri, delivered before the sacking of Lawrence.

Boys! This day I am a Kickapoo Ranger by God! This day we have entered Lawrence with "Southern Rights" inscribed on our banner, and not a damned Abolitionist dared to fire a gun. Now, boys, this is the happiest day of my life. We have entered that damned town, and taught the Abolitionists a Southern lesson that they will remember until the day they die. And now, boys, we will go in again with our highly honorable Jones, and test the strength of the damned Free State Hotel, and learn the Emigrant Aid Society that Kansas shall be ours. Boys, ladies should and it shall will be respected, by all gentlemen. But when a woman takes upon herself the garb of a Sharp's rifle, then she is no longer worthy of respect. Trample her under your feet as you would a snake.—Come on, boys! Now to your duty to yourselves and your Southern friends. Your duty I know you will do. If one man or woman dare to stand before you, blow them to hell with a chunk of cold lead.

STRANGE CASE. We see, occasionally, in the papers accounts of persons swallowing living reptiles, and subsequently ejecting them; but all such statements have been treated as either entirely groundless or else greatly exaggerated. But we have now a case of this description which admits of no cavil or doubt, but may be relied upon as wholly and strictly true. For a period of two years or more, a respectable lady (Mrs. P., residing in Amesbury, has experienced very unusual, and at times, distressing feelings, in her stomach, the cause of which no one could divine. This state of things continued without intermission, and resulted in the complete physical prostration of Mrs. P., with unmistakable symptoms of speedy death. Her case had attracted the attention of the neighborhood, and she had the best medical attendance at hand, but all to no purpose. Her physicians gave it up as a hopeless case, and acknowledged themselves unable to discover the cause of her sickness. Having thus exhausted all apparent human means for her relief, Mrs. P. (who is a spiritualist, and a powerful medium,) resolved to test the power of the spirits in the matter of her ailment. With this object, she called on another lady medium, and stated her case, requesting her to invoke the spirit of Dr. Rush, which she did, and the answer was, "that Mrs. P. had within her stomach a living reptile, which, if not soon ridden of, would be the means of her death!"

It also prescribed the course to be adopted, giving the name and quantity of the medicine to be administered. These directions were immediately followed, and the result was the ejection from the stomach of Mrs. P. of a live snake, of the water adder species, which measured over fourteen inches in length, and one and a quarter inches in circumference. The snake was disgorged upon the floor and was not only alive, but exhibited all the venomous traits of its species, running out its forked tongue and hissing at those around it. This event occurred about ten days since, and we are happy to add that Mrs. P. is fast regaining her health and strength. She supposes that she swallowed the reptile, two years ago, while drinking at a spring in Maine.—Boston Times.

There! Whether spiritually or physically considered isn't that "a little" the tallest snake story?

MR. BUCHANAN AGAINST FOREIGNERS.—Mr. Buchanan is well known once upon a time as early as the year of our Lord, Anno Domini, 1813, delivered a Fourth of July Oration, and a good one it was, in many respects, though we cannot endorse the wholesale denunciation and abuse of the administration of President Madison with which that oration abounded. The Detroit Tribune has resented that oration from the musk-worm hole of time, and gives from it the following interesting extracts in relation to foreigners:

"The greater part of those foreigners who would be affected by it, have long been the warmest friends of the Democratic party. They had been one of the great means of elevating the present ruling (Democratic) party, and it would have abandoned them. To secure this foreign feeling has been the labor of their leaders for more than twenty years, and well have they been paid for their trouble, for it has been one of the principal causes of introducing and continuing them in power. Immediately before the war this foreign influence had completely embodied itself with the majority, particularly in the West, and its voice was heard so loud at the seat of Government that President Madison was obliged either to yield to its dictates, or retire from office. The choice was easily made by a man who preferred his private interests to the public good, and therefore hurried us into war utterly unprepared.

PARTICULARS OF THE WAR UPON THE PEOPLE.

[From the Chicago Democratic Press.]
On Saturday morning we received a call from Col. W. S. Eldridge, proprietor of the Free State Hotel, at Lawrence, and Mr. H. A. Wilcox, the gentleman who was chiefly instrumental in organizing the New Haven colony. They left Kansas city on Tuesday, the 27th ult., and bring the latest authentic advices from the Territory.—By the aid of their statements we are able to correct some previously published accounts, and also to add a variety of interesting particulars in relation to the late outrages in Kansas. We begin with

THE ULTIMATUM OF GOV. SHANNON.—On the Monday previous to the destruction of Lawrence, Col. Eldridge, and his brother, T. B. Eldridge, formerly a prominent citizen of Waterbury, Conn., were deported by the citizens to visit Gov. Shannon at Leecompton to learn what terms could be made with him. They were provided with a pass from Marshal Donalson, but notwithstanding this they were stopped on the way by seven or eight ruffians who had straggled from the main body of the posse, and taken back three or four miles to the camp. They were brought into the presence of Dr. Stringfellow, who questioned them as to their errand, and finally let them pass on to Leecompton.

They had a long conversation with Gov. Shannon, but he was entirely impracticable, refusing to agree to any proposition they could make. His ultimatum was that the people of Lawrence should demolish their fortifications, give up their arms, and the leading citizens sign a paper promising obedience to all the laws of the bogus Legislature. Col. Eldridge assured the Governor that the people of Lawrence would not accept such terms, and that if they were insisted upon, war would be the result. "Then," said Shannon, "war it is, by God!" and flung himself angrily out of the room. That was the end of the conference. Night had come, and the brothers returned to Lawrence.

THE SACK OF LAWRENCE.—The accounts given by our informants of the doings of the Marshal and his posse, in Lawrence, do not differ from those already published, except as to the extent of the destruction committed by the barbarian horde, which they represent as far greater than was at first stated. Every house but one, in the place, was sacked;—trunks were broken open, wardrobe riddled, money and other valuables seized, and even ladies' dresses were added to the miscellaneous plunder. We notice that George W. Brown, Esq., editor of the Herald of Freedom, in a letter to the Alton Courier, states the total destruction and appropriation of private property, at Lawrence, at not less than \$100,000. The Free State Hotel had been erected and furnished at an expense of \$30,000, and would have been opened for business in a day or two, by Col. Eldridge, who is also proprietor of the Kansas Hotel, at Kansas City.

The Herald of Freedom office was the best appointed establishment west of St. Louis, and its destruction involves a loss of at least \$6000. But this is only a part of the loss of Mr. Brown. The marauders entered his private office, destroyed his library, valued at \$1000, scattered his private papers, and ended by setting the building on fire, though the flames were extinguished. They also destroyed a large stock of printing paper that had been received only a day or two before. Altogether his loss amounts to \$12,000 or \$15,000. Dr. Robinson's house, furniture and library, and all his private papers and records were burned. Mr. Johnston's house was completely riddled, trunks were broken open, money and valuables of hoarders were taken and carried away, some persons losing several thousand dollars in money and land warrants. The stores were entered, and everything was taken which avarice could prompt them to take or malice move them to destroy.

An amusing story is told of the Hon. David Atkinson's participation in the spoils of the Kansas Hotel, he having been seen moving off with a couple of boxes of cigars under his arm. He no doubt likes a good cigar as well as he does a good glass of whiskey, but thought it a pity to have them burned except in a legitimate way. [Mr. Butler paid a glowing tribute the other day in the Senate to the noble generosity of his character, and we hope he will reciprocate by sending his eulogist a package of "these cigars." On the day of the sack of Lawrence, Judge Fair who had been created Deputy Marshal pro tem, was seen riding around upon a valuable horse belonging to Col. Eldridge. Mr. E.'s brother claimed the animal, and politely requested the Judge to give him up, but he refused to do so, and the owner does not know what became of him.

MR. OLIVER'S APPREHENSIONS FOR THE "CAUSE".—Mr. Hinman, formerly of La Salle County, in this State, went to Leavonworth shortly after the sacking of Lawrence, where the Committee of Investigation was in session, and Mr. Oliver desired to be informed of everything that had occurred, but mysteriously whispered to him that there were assassins about, and took him between two buildings, out of the way of observation, for the conference. Mr. Hinman, ac-