

THE REPUBLICANS OF DELAWARE met in Convention at Dover, on the 6th, passed several resolutions, and nominated a Fremont electoral ticket.

GORHAM GRIMES, of Iowa, has written a spirited letter to the President, calling for the protection of citizens of Iowa settled in the Territory of Kansas.

EX-SAVATOR FOOE has published a card in the California papers, denying the report started by the Buchanan leaders, that Col. Fremont, while a Senator, struck him, for words spoken in a debate, and then challenged him.

THE only blow struck was one for which I am alone responsible; for, before he had time to return the blow received by himself, Senator Mangum and Clark intervened and separated us.

"The difficulty afterwards," he says, "was settled, as I have always considered, in a manner creditable to both parties." Mr. FOOE, through a political opponent, adds:

"I cannot close without the expression of regret that any attempt should be made in connection with this transaction, to hold Col. Fremont responsible for the course he pursued in the United States Senate."

WHOLE ELECTION.—Savannah, Oct. 14.—The whole Democratic ticket was elected yesterday. The Mayor's majority was 130.

NEWARK, (N. J.) Oct. 14.—Biglow, Democrat, has been elected Mayor by 370 to 100.

MASS. ELECTION.—St. Louis, Oct. 14.—In addition to the election of Whitfield, the Pro-Slavery men have elected all their candidates to the Legislature by large majorities. The Free State men made no serious opposition.

COL. FREMONT'S BELIEF.—New York, Oct. 14.—The Rev. Constantine Fife, of St. Louis, writes to the National Era, published in this city, saying in the most positive terms, that the statement in the New York Express of Saturday, that he had, while chaplain of Congress, administered the sacrament or Eucharist to a colored man, is entirely untrue.

RECORDED MEETING OF THE GOVERNORS OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.—Columbia S. C., Oct. 13.—Reports are current here, that the Governors of the fifteen Southern States will meet at Raleigh, tomorrow.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.—Boston, October 13.—The Republicans of Boston have nominated Henry Chapin, of Worcester, for Congress.

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DISSENT, Oct. 11.—A grand Democratic meeting was held at New York, and it exceeded anything of the kind hitherto attempted in this city.

THE Hon. Thomas Corwin delivered a speech here. He defended Mr. Fillmore's Administration, and declared that he would not legislate on the subject of Slavery in the Territories; disclaimed that his purpose was electing for any man belonging to an old party; and declared that he would not confer with his fellow-citizens to their duty in this emergency. He had no political aspirations, having had enough of industry in holding a Federal office, and declining to accept of a seat in the Senate.

THE people, he considered, were themselves to blame for much of the trouble the country has been brought into. He believed that the Union was in danger, and that the power of Congress legislating on Slavery in the Territories.

A FIRE occurred here to-day in A. Shaw's furniture store, doing damage to the extent of about \$100,000.

A VOICE FROM NORTH CAROLINA. Professor Hedrick, of the State University, in favor of Fremont and Freedom.

As a laudable view of the Practical Working of Slavery Upon the White Population.

PROF. HEDRICK OF THE UNIVERSITY. As a matter of justice to Prof. Hedrick, we wish to say that he is a "Defence" man, and the charge of being a Black Republican is entirely untrue.

PROF. HEDRICK'S DEFENCE. Mrs. Edmonds: In the last Standard, I see a communication signed "Alumnus." Although my name is not mentioned therein, still I am a little doubtful that it was all intended for me.

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Further than the Republicans of the present day. Many of these great men were slaveholders, but they did not let selfishness blind them to the evils of the system. Jefferson says that the whites and the blacks; but he was opposed to the abolition policy, by which the slaves would be turned loose among the whites. In his autobiography, he says: "Nothing is more certain than that the black of Fate, that these people are to be free; nor is it less certain that the two races, equally free, cannot live in the same Government. Nature, habit, opinion, have so interwoven the interests of the two races, that to separate them would be to destroy the whole. Any law which he says Slavery brings upon the whites, is to make them tyrannical and idle. With the morals of the people, their industry will decay. Nothing is more certain than that man will labor for himself, who can make another labor for him. This is so true, that the proprietors of slaves a very small proportion indeed are ever seen to labor." What I mean is, that I mean to go on and give "Alumnus" every week from now till the election, a column of good "Black Republican" documents, all written by the Southern States, beginning with Washington, and including nearly all of eminence for ability, virtue, and patriotism, and come down to our own times. I do not longer ago than 1855, Henry Clay declared in the Senate, "Nothing is more certain than that no one will ever voluntarily give his vote, and no earthly power ever will make me vote, to extend Slavery over territory where it does not exist." At the same time that Clay was speaking, I was in the Senate, and I voted against the least interference with the territorial Government with Slavery in the States where it exists. Should there be any interference with subjects belonging to State policy, either by the Senate or the House, I think I may do not claim infallibility for my opinions. Wiser and better men have been mistaken. But holding, as I do, the doctrines once advocated by Washington and Jefferson, I think I should be met by argument, and not by denunciation. At any rate, those who prefer to denounce me, should at least support their charges by their own names. R. S. HEDRICK, Chapel Hill, October 1, 1856.

From my knowledge of the people of North Carolina, I believe that the majority of them who will go to Kansas, during the next five years, will prefer that it should be a free State. I do not mean that I will vote, should I be called upon to exclude Slavery. In doing so, I believe that I should advance the best interest of Kansas, and at the same time benefit North Carolina, and Virginia, by preventing the carrying away of able-bodied men, who are more profitably employed at home.

Born in the "good old North State," I cherish a love for her and her people, that I bear to the States of the South, and I ever be sincere wish to advance her interests, as well as the Union of the States, secured as it was by the blood and toil of my ancestors; and I do not influence I possess, though small in amount, shall be exerted to the best of my power, to do not claim infallibility for my opinions. Wiser and better men have been mistaken. But holding, as I do, the doctrines once advocated by Washington and Jefferson, I think I should be met by argument, and not by denunciation. At any rate, those who prefer to denounce me, should at least support their charges by their own names. R. S. HEDRICK, Chapel Hill, October 1, 1856.

THE following letter from one of the Free State prisoners gives a most graphic account of the oppressions inflicted in the name of law upon the people of Kansas. It explains some transactions left obscure in telegraphic despatches.

IN PRISON AT LEWISTON, Monday Morning, September 29, 1856. To the Editor of the National Era:

Just at this time, perhaps, the Freedom-loving people of the States are congratulating themselves on the prospect of justice being at last dealt out to Kansas. They are, I think, certainly to have some rejoicings which the devotees of Liberty could bestow; and surely no people on earth could receive it with more joy than we, who have been so long in the hands of our oppressors, but only to see them vanish, leaving in their stead nothing but misery, pain, and sorrow. It was known, previous to the arrival of our military, that he had been on intimate terms with Governor Lane, and that he was his friend in the affair last winter between Lane and Douglas. From this, we thought we had reason to hope, and on the evening of the 11th of August, we were all taken to a place in height, the siding of which is cottonwood, placed upright, and so shrunken as to leave cracks between each board three-fourths of an inch wide. We were all taken to a place in height, the siding of which is cottonwood, placed upright, and so shrunken as to leave cracks between each board three-fourths of an inch wide. We were all taken to a place in height, the siding of which is cottonwood, placed upright, and so shrunken as to leave cracks between each board three-fourths of an inch wide.

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the teeth of Great Britain, was that she forced Slavery upon the Colonies, and that she forced Now, the secessionists are trying to disorganize the Union because they are not permitted to establish Slavery in the Territory of Kansas. If the institution of Slavery is a thing good and desirable in itself, it is the easiest thing in the world for the people to vote for its introduction at any time after they have formed a Constitution, and admitted as a State. If it is not a thing good and desirable, it is the easiest thing of great oppression to force it upon them. For, however any one may lament the evils of Slavery, it is almost impossible to get rid of the system, unless the Central committee, saw fit to disobey the orders of Lane, and to go directly to Hickory Point, through the enemy's country, instead of the route he had been directed to go. On arriving at the town at 11 o'clock, the soldiers were ordered to go on, and at once commenced a cannonade upon it. After keeping up a slow fire for three or four hours, during which one of the enemy was killed, the soldiers were ordered to go on, and at once commenced a cannonade upon it. After keeping up a slow fire for three or four hours, during which one of the enemy was killed, the soldiers were ordered to go on, and at once commenced a cannonade upon it.

So far, let it be remembered, not a single Pro-Slavery man has been arrested, although many perfectly good citizens have been arrested. One was asked the other day, if he had killed the presence of Judge Cato, whether he had killed any Free State man, except in honorable warfare. He answered that he had killed his share, and all to the infinite amusement of the Judge.

In my next, I will endeavor to give you the name and nativity of each of the prisoners.

LANDS IN KANSAS.—Gov. Robinson and two associates left Lawrence recently for Wyandot, to a plot at the mouth of the Kaw river, to try to get the Free State men to give up the land. If they succeed, they expect to make the town the largest in the Territory. A recent letter from Gov. Robinson, received in Boston, says that he expects to leave Kansas for west of the mouth of support, and that he must leave, if he is not soon secured.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—Private advices received here from Kansas mention a rumor that Gov. Robinson was about to convene the Free State Legislature. One hundred and ten Free State men, however, at Hickory Point, have all been committed on the charge of murder.

Every stage and conveyance into the Territory is crowded with settlers returning to their homes, and many of them are carrying with them a quantity of free State men, who are now suffering and struggling with despotism.

St. Louis, Oct. 11.—I have just received a letter from Kansas, dated the 1st of October, in which the following is an extract: "LAWRENCE, Oct. 3, 1856.

"Many of our people are leaving, for fear of famine in the winter. Can they be reassured? We are having an armistice till after election; we expect a storm to come. Gov. Geary is a failure, and that Montague is making Buchanan a capital for the East.

"I have learned from a reliable source that it is the intention of the Missouri Ruffians to make an attempt upon the Free State men of the Territory, and to drive them out, some time between the middle of November and the first of December. This can only be prevented by immediate effort to supply and strengthen the Free State men, who are now suffering and struggling with despotism.

"I trust our friends in New York and New England will see the necessity of forwarding all the means they can spare for the relief of the Free State men, who are now suffering and struggling with despotism.

St. Louis, Oct. 11.—The Democrat learns from a gentleman just arrived in this city, that on Thursday last, a report having reached St. Louis, (Mo.), that Messrs. Berry & Walker, merchants of this city, had a quantity of Kansas a quantity of flour, a party of one hundred marched to arrest the parties implicated, and on arriving at Weston they laid the case of Weston before the Free State men, who, at their head, and proceeded to the store of Messrs. Berry & Walker, and arrested the party, denouncing him as an Abolitionist, and demanding that he should give himself up to them.

Mr. Berry appeared as the citizens of Weston, who assembled in force, and ordered the party to leave the place in ten minutes, and demanded him to leave the country in five days, or suffer the consequences.

Milwaukee, Oct. 11.—We have advices from Kansas to the 1st instant, stating that Gov. Geary had caused to be arrested and confined in Leavenworth, on the charge of murder, a party of 369. Richardson, Spence, & Co., of New York, who are mostly under the charge of Col. Titus.

Miles Moore, of Leavenworth, was arrested on the 2d instant, on the charge of murder, and carried by Surveyor General Calhoun, and carried to Wyandotte city and imprisoned.

FOREIGN. The steamer Arago brings intelligence from Havre and Southampton to the 24th ult, and the steamer Niagara to the 27th ult.

Naples.—The intelligence from Naples is becoming more interesting. The knowledge of the withdrawal of the British fleet, and the sending thither of a naval squadron, had produced a fall in the funds of about one-fourth per cent. The Times correspondent, although not a very high authority, is unfounded, considers also that it is probably a shadow of coming events, especially as regards the interruption of diplomatic intercourse with the Neapolitan Government, which it thought would be a serious consequence, and generally thought that the appearance of French and English ships in the bay would cause an insurrection, and the King was taking every precaution to prevent the same.

Testimony from a Virginia Slave Owner. We copy the following letter from the Richmond (Va.) Virgin of October 6th. It is the testimony of a Virginian and a slaveholder in Kansas, confessing all that has been charged by Free State men. Read it:

PLATTE COUNTY, MISSOURI, Sept. 10, 1856. To the Editors of the Richmond Whig:

I send you a few facts in writing, believing that you know very little of what is daily transpiring in this Territory. What information you Virginia get, coming from some little papers in Kansas and the borders thereof, is not to be relied on. What those papers contain is a gross misstatement of the facts. I have a printed sample, I have a printed sample, I have a printed sample.

The settlers of Kansas are from almost every State in the Confederacy, but chiefly from the free States; the rest are mostly Missourians. The Missouri men are known to you; the Missourians, however, knowing this, have had a resort to various expedients. The last or derrier resort is to expel or ostracise them. About ten days ago, the Missourians invested Leavenworth, and on the 11th they were driven out, and will see that we have a fair and speedy trial. Judge Cato was accidentally shot in the neck on Saturday night, and the Governor has ordered a grand jury to come and try us. We probably had no other trial, and the great many have no faith in Geary—in fact, the number among us who have, is very small—nor is there any secret of causes for this lack of faith. The Missouri men are known to you; the Missourians, however, knowing this, have had a resort to various expedients. The last or derrier resort is to expel or ostracise them. About ten days ago, the Missourians invested Leavenworth, and on the 11th they were driven out, and will see that we have a fair and speedy trial.

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Federal troops have all left. It is said they have gone up to Nebraska, to arms General Lane and the emigration with him. If they attempt it, he will give them battle. He has been hunted, as a wild beast, as long as his spirit will bear.

At about eighty yards distance from our prison stand two cannon pointed at us, and it is said both are heavily loaded with grape and shot. Many of the sentinels carry their guns whole-cocked, and it is said that one of them attempted to shoot a prisoner, with any provocation whatever being offered. They often remark, they would like to shoot any Free State man, if they could do so without fear of revenge or punishment. Last night, several of them were overheard talking about going back South. They feared the Free State men would be forced up before the term of their enlistment was out, so that they would be unable to get home.

So far, let it be remembered, not a single Pro-Slavery man has been arrested, although many perfectly good citizens have been arrested. One was asked the other day, if he had killed the presence of Judge Cato, whether he had killed any Free State man, except in honorable warfare. He answered that he had killed his share, and all to the infinite amusement of the Judge.

In my next, I will endeavor to give you the name and nativity of each of the prisoners.

LANDS IN KANSAS.—Gov. Robinson and two associates left Lawrence recently for Wyandot, to a plot at the mouth of the Kaw river, to try to get the Free State men to give up the land. If they succeed, they expect to make the town the largest in the Territory. A recent letter from Gov. Robinson, received in Boston, says that he expects to leave Kansas for west of the mouth of support, and that he must leave, if he is not soon secured.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—Private advices received here from Kansas mention a rumor that Gov. Robinson was about to convene the Free State Legislature. One hundred and ten Free State men, however, at Hickory Point, have all been committed on the charge of murder.

Every stage and conveyance into the Territory is crowded with settlers returning to their homes, and many of them are carrying with them a quantity of free State men, who are now suffering and struggling with despotism.

St. Louis, Oct. 11.—I have just received a letter from Kansas, dated the 1st of October, in which the following is an extract: "LAWRENCE, Oct. 3, 1856.

"Many of our people are leaving, for fear of famine in the winter. Can they be reassured? We are having an armistice till after election; we expect a storm to come. Gov. Geary is a failure, and that Montague is making Buchanan a capital for the East.

"I have learned from a reliable source that it is the intention of the Missouri Ruffians to make an attempt upon the Free State men of the Territory, and to drive them out, some time between the middle of November and the first of December. This can only be prevented by immediate effort to supply and strengthen the Free State men, who are now suffering and struggling with despotism.

"I trust our friends in New York and New England will see the necessity of forwarding all the means they can spare for the relief of the Free State men, who are now suffering and struggling with despotism.

St. Louis, Oct. 11.—The Democrat learns from a gentleman just arrived