

LETTER FROM JAMES BUCHANAN.

WREATHLAND, near Lancaster,
June 14, 1852.

GENTLEMEN:—I have delayed on purpose to answer your kind communication of the 20th ultimo, until the result of the Baltimore Convention should be known. With every feeling of a grateful heart, I thank the intelligent and faithful democracy of Springfield township, for their favorable opinion, and for the earnest and friendly hope expressed by them "that the democracy of the Union would respond to the wishes of Pennsylvania in the National Convention." In this hope they have been disappointed; but yet all of us have much reason to be satisfied with the nomination of Franklin Pierce and William R. King. They are sound, radical, State rights Democrats, who will employ their best efforts to expel from the halls of Congress and the purloins of the Treasury, the hosts of stock-jobbers, contractors and speculators by which they are now infested, and to restore the purity, simplicity and economy of former times in the administration of the government. I know them well, having served in the Senate with both, for several years, at a most critical and important period of our political history, and I speak with knowledge, when I say they are the very men for the times. Public economy, reform and a strict construction of the constitution, according to the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798 and 1799, ought to be watchwords of the Democratic party throughout the pending contest; and Pierce and King will prove to be the able and faithful representatives of these great principles.

General Pierce first entered the Senate of the United States, on the 4th of March, 1837, and continued to be a member until the 29th day of February, 1842, when he resigned. This period embraces the whole of Mr. Van Buren's administration, and the first year of that of Gen. Harrison and Mr. Tyler. He had previously served as a member of the House of Representatives from December 1833, until the 4th of March 1837, throughout Gen. Jackson's second term of office.

When General Pierce first made his appearance in the Senate, he was one of the youngest, if not the very youngest of its members. Modest and unassuming in his deportment, but firm and determined in his principles and purposes, it was not long before he acquired the respect and esteem of his brother Senators. From deep conviction he was a State rights Democrat, sound, unwavering and inflexible; and I venture to predict that when his votes shall be scrutinized and tested by the touchstone of democratic principles, they will present a fair record as those even of the lamented Wright himself. His innate modesty and comparative youth prevented him from addressing the Senate very frequently; and yet I well recollect some of his efforts which would have done no discredit to the oldest and ablest members of the body, then in its most palmy days. When he spoke he was always prepared, his voice was excellent, his language well chosen and felicitous; and he had an earnestness of manner proceeding evidently from deep conviction which always commanded the attention of his audience. No candid and honorable man of any party, well acquainted with General Pierce, will, I am convinced, deny to him the intellectual qualifications necessary to render his administration of the government wise, able and successful. Besides, unless I am greatly mistaken, he possesses determination of character and energy of will, without which no individual is fitted to perform high and responsible Executive and administrative duties, such as pertain to the office of President of the U. States. My own observation, as well as the history of the world has taught me, that these are qualities which do not always belong to great Senators and distinguished orators.

The democracy will not ask that their candidate shall be elected, because of his great military exploits. And, yet, his military services constitute a beautiful episode in the history of his life. It is no small distinction for General Pierce to have merited the official and emphatic endorsement of the commander-in-chief of our army in Mexico—an army composed of heroes for gallantry and good conduct on the field of battle.

Of Colonel King, our candidate for Vice President, I can say emphatically, that he is one of the purest, best and most sound-judging Statesmen I have ever known. He is a firm, enlightened and unwavering Democrat, and an amiable, honorable and benevolent gentleman.

From the day when yet a youth, in 1812, as a member of the House of Representatives, he voted for the declaration of war against Great Britain until the present hour, his life presents one consistent and beautiful portrait. As President of the Senate he is without a superior; and should it ever be his fate in any contingency, to discharge the duties of President of the United States, he will conduct the government with wisdom, sound discretion and enlightened patriotism.

But why should I insist upon the merits and qualifications of our candidates?—Their nominations by the highest tribunal of the democratic party, is the strongest presumptive evidence of their worth, and ought to be sufficient of itself to rally to their support every true hearted and faithful Democrat.

As Democrats, we should always yield our personal preferences for men, when great principles require the sacrifice. Man is but the creature of a day; whilst principles are eternal. The generations of men in succession rise and fluctuate, and sink and are forgotten; but the principles of Democracy, of progressive Democracy, which we have inherited from our revolutionary fathers, will endure to bless mankind throughout all generations. As Democrats, we believe, that not only the prosperity and glory of the country, but even the preservation of our blessed Union, depends upon a faithful observance of these principles in the administration of the Federal Government. And I ask, in what manner can their ascendancy be secured, but by a sacred adherence to regular nominations? This is the only bond which unite, consolidate and render invincible the great party of which we are all proud to be members. If, as soldiers, in the ranks of the Democratic army, we should desert the good old cause of Democracy, merely because we might prefer a different leader, we shall then soon become broken and disorganized, and an ignominious defeat must be the inevitable consequence. In union and in union alone, there is strength. Good and great old Democratic Pennsylvania will never forsake her principles, merely because she might possibly have preferred other agents than Franklin Pierce and William R. King to carry her will into effect. She will never thus prove recreant to her own true glory and her highest interests.

In what light would we regard a professing Christian, who should desert his holy religion and his church, merely because he preferred a different bishop or pastor to preside over it from the individual which the majority had selected? No, no, my Democratic fellow-citizens, we must neither be for Paul nor Apollos, except as the mere, but worthy agents to carry out the great and fundamental doctrines of the Democratic faith on which we are all united. Principles rather than men ought ever to be our motto.

It has been our glory and our strength in the past time, that we have never concealed our principles from the public eye, but have always proclaimed them before the world. The late Baltimore Convention, in obedience to our will, has erected a platform of principles, in the midst of the nation, on which every true Democrat can proudly stand. Does the man live, be he Democrat or Whig, who knowing Franklin Pierce and William R. King, believes they will prove faithless to any one of these principles? The great Democratic party of the Union have delivered to these their chosen candidates, a chart by which they stand pledged, in the most solemn manner to guide the ship of State, and my life upon the issue, they will never deviate from the prescribed course. In voting for these candidates, then, every Democrat will be voting for his own cherished principles and sustaining his own cherished party.

I fear I shall not be able to accept your kind invitation to pay you a visit during the presidential canvass. With the strongest disposition to cultivate the personal acquaintance and friendship of my brother Democrats of Bradford county, I must yet leave the public discussion of the principles involved in the present contest to younger and abler Democrats. I have, during so long a period, served in the character of a speaker before the people, that I trust my Democratic fellow-citizens throughout the State, considering that I am now more than sixty years of age, will give me an honorable discharge from the active duties of the campaign.

With sentiments of the highest respect, I remain your friend and fellow citizen,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

Theodore Leonard, Isaac Cooley, Elam Bennett, John Salisbury, Fredrick Leonard, Chas. Salisbury, J. L. Phillips, Esq's, and many others.

Of We find the following in the *Marshall (Wis.) Democrat*.

"Some of the clergy in the eastern part of the country (Clarke) says that they are inspired by the spirits, and that their sermons delivered out of the pulpit are not their own but that they are the instruments through which the spirits operate upon the mass of the people. We understand that these divines, or the spirits, through them, say that the millennium has commenced, and that in less than five years, the wicked are to be swept from the face of the earth, and the righteous are to inherit it forever. It is reported that one of the divines said, on Sunday last, while preaching to a crowded house, that not more than a dozen of his audience would ever pass through the shades of death. It is also said, that the spirits have informed the people, through the mediums, that the old way of baptism is all wrong, and that they should use water instead of wine for sacramental purposes; and we are informed that the people are following the directions to the letter. A new church has been organized, called the Church of Christ, and a meeting is now being held which commenced one week ago, and is to continue until the spirits tell them to stop. We are told that some are so infatuated with this new religion that they do not do a single thing without first consulting the spirits. The excitement in the neighborhood is great, and some of the best men in the county are strong believers."

The New York *Courier des Etats-Unis*, after narrating the events of the Whig Convention, concludes by saying: "Gen. Scott, according to all probabilities, will have surpassed his competitors only to render more sure the triumph of the Democrats. The hero of Mexico will be vanquished in the electoral field by one of his more obscure Lieutenants."

A. G. Ridgley, the Baltimore officer, who accidentally shot the fugitive slave at Columbia, is lying hopelessly ill at Baltimore. It is said that his illness is superinduced by the excitement arising out of the sad accident.

Two brothers of Gen. Pierce were in the war of 1812. Their names were Benjamin and Sullivan. The late Gen. John McNeil, who was wounded at the battle of Lundy's Lane, married a sister of General Pierce.

The Catholics of Pittsburg are building a Cathedral to cost \$130,000; with a steeple 336 feet high. It is to be 220 feet in size, and will seat 10,500 persons.

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD Pa., July 9, 1852.

FOR PRESIDENT.

Gen. FRANKLIN PIERCE,
OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM R. KING,
OF ALABAMA.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

For the State at large—Senatorial.
GEORGE W. WOODWARD, of Luzerne.
WILSON M'CANDELES, of Allegheny.
ROBERT PATTERSON, of Philadelphia.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

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|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Peter Logan, | 13. H. C. Eyer, |
| 2. G. H. Martin, | 14. John Clayton, |
| 3. John Miller, | 15. Isaac Robinson, |
| 4. F. W. Beckius, | 16. Henry Petter, |
| 5. R. McKay, Jr., | 17. Jas. Burnside, |
| 6. A. Apple, | 18. M. McCaslin, |
| 7. N. Strickland, | 19. Jas. McDonald, |
| 8. A. Peters, | 20. W. S. Colahan, |
| 9. David Fister, | 21. Andrew Burk, |
| 10. R. E. James, | 22. Wm. Dunn, |
| 11. J. McReynolds, | 23. J. S. McCannott, |
| 12. P. Damon, | 24. G. R. Barrett. |

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

WILLIAM SEARIGHT,
OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

NEXT SENATOR.

We have received several communications, letters, &c., urging the Senior editor of this paper as a candidate for Senator; all of which, being chiefly concerned in their publication, we felt at liberty to decline publishing. These solicitations are from the most respectable sources, and we have no reason to doubt are well meant. As an answer, therefore, to all and each of them—for we presume an answer in some shape is looked for—we say, that if any of our fellow-citizens deem us worthy of the distinction, and capable of representing them in that honorable body, the Senate of Pennsylvania, they are at perfect liberty to make whatever use of our name they may see fit—assuring them, that if presented as the choice of the Democracy of Clearfield county, we will consider it an honor of the highest character; and should that preference be confirmed by the district Convention, and sanctioned by a majority of the suffrages of the people at the election, we can only pledge a faithful devotion to the interests of the people, and the district.

The following is an extract from one of the letters above referred to:—

"The Democracy of Clearfield county feel much indebted to you, for the faithful and successful manner in which you have sustained the principles of the party for many years, and only await an opportunity to show that they appreciate your labors. If you will, therefore, allow your name to be used, I have no doubt you will have a triumphant nomination for the office of Senator by the Democracy of your own county, and a fair chance for the district nomination.
"Yours, with respect."

Squaring the Accounts.

Greely, of the New York *Tribune*, "abhors, repudiates, and spits" upon the Baltimore Whig Platform, but supports Gen. Scott with all his zeal. That is, in order to secure Gen. Scott as the Whig candidate, the Greely and Seward faction consent to the adoption of the platform, but as soon as they get their candidate they knock the platform from under him, and avow their determination to disregard it, and not feel themselves obliged to support it.

To square accounts with them, the National whigs say that they, as whigs, are justifiable in repudiating the candidate; that there is less sin in forsaking men than principles. And so they go.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVAL—BRILLIANT RECEPTION, AND IMPRESSIVE DISPLAY.—Owing to the crowded state of our columns, and the want of time to make even a respectable attempt to do honor to the distinguished subjects, we failed to notice in our last, the arrival in our town, of the veritable JOHN DONKEY, and Mrs. JOHN DONKEY, direct from California. They came as ambassadors from his Excellency, the Governor of the land of gold, duly accredited to a son of his Excellency, the Governor of the Keystone State, and it is said by some, were intended as a substitute for the thousand dollar banner won by the Democracy of the Keystone last fall, and which should have been presented to Clearfield county; and doubtless would, but for an oversight in the State Central Committee. Be that as it may, the donkeys made the trip in good time, and in good health. Their arrival was rather unexpected, to most of our citizens, yet our young republicans were by no means slow in spreading the news of their approach, or of gathering and forming in order and marching with a quick step to greet their coming. They were met on the hill overlooking the town, and were escorted in grand style to their pasture quarters, where they are still in fine health and spirits, looking very well; that is for donkeys.

THE LATE ANNIVERSARY.

Saturday last, being the 3d of July, was celebrated instead of the 4th, as the Anniversary of our National Independence.—The day was of the most pleasant character, neither too hot nor too cold. At an early hour our streets were lined by the juvenile portion of our population, dressed in their best apparel, with faces clean, and brightened with life and smiles. A number of citizens from the country made a short visit to our town on that day, which added greatly to our-door appearances, and made our National Anniversary appear something like what it ought to be. About 9 o'clock, the Sunday Schools met at the Presbyterian church, where a procession was formed, and under the direction of the Superintendents, marched through town, and then to Liberty Spring, in the grove on the bank of the river, immediately below town. In the meantime a regular line of provision wagons were transporting loads upon loads of well-stocked baskets, in the same direction, and by the hour of noon, most of our population, old and young, had found their way to the grove. About 1 o'clock, the ladies gave notice that their labors were ended, and that the 70th Anniversary Dinner of our National Independence was ready to be discussed. An appropriate blessing was then asked by the Rev. Mr. DIEHL. After which, one of the best dinners, made of the best material, cooked in the best manner, and served up in the best style, (for all of which the ladies are almost entirely to be thanked,) was then disposed of, first by some 200 adults, and afterwards by perhaps as many children.

Soon after this important part of the ceremonies, we left, and only know what took place afterwards from hearsay.—There were no regular addresses delivered, but a great many short, off-hand speeches made; the immortal declaration and some appropriate toasts read, and the remainder of the day spent in a sort of free-and-easy, o-b-joyful social party—talking, singing, dancing, no, no dancing, but first rate music.

The citizens of the Ridge, and of the vicinity of Clearfield Bridge, we understand united, and celebrated the day in a manner somewhat similar. They had quite a large gathering, and spent the day most pleasantly.

THE REGISTRATION LAW.

Ministers, Physicians, Magistrates, and all others interested, will bear in mind, that the law requiring the Registration of births, marriages and deaths, went into operation on the 1st inst.

We invite the attention of our readers to the article on our first page, running a comparison between Gen. Scott and Gen. PIERCE.

The National Portrait Gallery of distinguished Americans, the first number of which is before us, is a work just commenced in Philadelphia, and designed to be entirely national in its character, and one of the most valuable publications of our country. It is published at 25 cents per number, to be completed in 40 numbers, containing upwards of 120 engraved portraits of distinguished persons. The present number contains two portraits of Washington and one of Mrs. Washington.

Address, R. E. Peterson & Co., publishers, Philadelphia.

The School Mate, for July is received. Boys, if your daddies won't subscribe, for this work for you, club together and go it on your own hook. We'll see you through.

"LET JUSTICE BE DONE," &c.

Much has been said against the Board of Canal Commissioners, concerning the arrangements for carrying passengers over the Columbia Railroad, with what justice we have never been able to discover. But the facts set forth in the following article, which we take from the *Key-stone*, if true, (and they are as yet wholly uncontroverted,) show beyond all doubt that the Canal Commissioners have done nothing but what they are clearly bound to do, as good and faithful public servants.

Passenger Travel over the Columbia Railroad.

The contract made recently by the Canal Commissioners with Bingham & Dock for carrying the passengers over the Columbia Railroad, has given rise to much discussion and excitement in the eastern part of the State; and, we believe, a vast deal of misrepresentation has been resorted to by parties sympathizing with the interests of the Pennsylvania Railroad in preference to those of the Commonwealth. So far as the Canal Commissioners are individually concerned, or as regards the Pennsylvania railroad, we care not a farthing about the issue—each party being abundantly able and willing to take care of themselves, and to explain and defend their own conduct. But the Canal Commissioners are concerned in interested quarters with what we are compelled to regard as a highly meritorious public act, and because the public was and is deeply concerned in the act, we have defended it. To destroy the effect of a justification of the Canal Commissioners, anonymous scribblers crowd the Philadelphia papers

with replies, (God save the mark!) which abound in flippant assertions unsupported by either proof or reason or common sense, and which are necessarily more concocted in the aggregate as well as in the minutest detail. To these we have no room to make. But we now propose to place the issue in a tangible form. We assert, therefore, first, that the Legislature made no appropriation by which the Canal Commissioners were enabled to carry the passengers over the Columbia Railroad in the cars and with the locomotives of the Commonwealth, and that because of this neglect they were compelled to employ somebody to carry the passengers.

2d. Messrs. Bingham & Dock and the Pennsylvania Railroad company were the principal (perhaps only) competitors for the contract, and the former proposed to enter into the contract on more favorable terms than the latter. (Here we desire to remark that this is the most important point in issue, and if our statement is not correct, we demand that the Pennsylvania Railroad company deny it authentically.)

3d. Before Messrs. Bingham & Dock entered into the contract it was offered to (but not accepted by) the Pennsylvania Railroad company upon the same terms.

4th. Under the contract with Messrs. Bingham & Dock, the passengers are carried eleven miles farther on the State works than they would have been by the Pennsylvania Railroad company, which will make a difference in the revenue in favor of the State of from \$20,000 to \$30,000 annually.

If these statements are true, then the Canal Commissioners are entirely justified. If they are not true, the Pennsylvania Railroad company can correct us, and the public expect it to do so. Here, then, the issue is fairly and broadly made—we desire only that the truth be made manifest, and this we demand of the parties who are in possession of the facts.

Upon subjects of this kind our columns are open to all, for fair and candid discussion, and we invite all to it.

ONE OF GEN. SCOTT'S OWN.

Our readers have seen in the letter of Gen. Scott, of 1841, which we published last week, that the General hesitated "between extending the period at which foreigners could become citizens, or repealing all laws on the subject," and thus deprive them of the right to become citizens at all; and that "his mind inclined to the latter!"

Now that the General is a candidate, and wants votes, no matter by whom given, he performs a right-about-face, and goes clear over, just as much like the "Wellington of America" as life. In his letter accepting the whig nomination, he steps beyond the record, and in order to make the people believe that he has changed his sentiments on this question, says that "one year's service either in the army or navy of the United States, should entitle a 'foreigner to a vote.'" The following digest of such a law as that would be, is worth reading.

A STANDING ARMY, OF 100,000 MEN.

In Gen. Scott's letter of acceptance of his nomination for the Presidency, he lays down a new doctrine that might lead to the most alarming consequences.—Whilst in 1848, as will be seen in another article, that he was in favor of repealing all naturalization laws, and excluding all foreigners from a vote, he now says he would merely change the naturalization law in one particular, and this is to make one year's service in the army or navy a qualification for citizenship. Now, if General Scott means this an additional restriction upon foreigners, it is odious as the worst CONSCRIPTION LAW that ever was enacted in any despotic government. What! Compel every foreigner to come into citizenship through the regular army!!! What a principle! What a doctrine! And it would require an army of 100,000 men to naturalize all the foreigners reaching our shores.

Again, if it means that this is to be the only qualification, our army would have in it one hundred thousand foreigners!!! In any light which it may be viewed, this is a most extraordinary recommendation—and coming from the head of the army, who intends to hold on to his commission until he dies or enters the White House as President of the Republic, it looks as though he was preparing for a military campaign such as this country never before witnessed, by inviting to his standard an army such as the people of this country never contemplated.

Investigator.

Letters of Acceptance.

The following letters from Messrs. Pierce and King, the Democratic nominees for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, have been received by the Committee appointed to give them official notice of their nomination. We copy them from the *Washington Union* of Thursday:

FROM GEN. PIERCE.

CONCORD, (N. H.), June 17, 1852.
GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge your personal kindness in presenting to me this day your letter officially informing me of my nomination, by the Democratic National Convention, as a candidate for the presidency of the United States.

The surprise with which I received the intelligence of the nomination was not unmingled with painful solicitude, and yet it is proper for me to say that the manner in which it was conferred was peculiarly gratifying. The delegation from New Hampshire, with all the glow of State pride and all the warmth of personal regard, would not have submitted my name to the convention, nor would they have cast a vote

for me, under circumstances other than those which occurred. I shall always cherish with pride and gratitude the recollection of the fact that the voice which first pronounced for me, and pronounced alone—came from the mother of States—a pride and gratitude rising far above any consequence that can be mine personally.

May I not regard it as a fact pointing to the overthrow of sectional jealousies, and looking to the perennial life and vigor of a Union cemented by the blood of those who have passed, to their reward—a Union wonderful in its formation, boundless in its hopes, amazing in its destiny! I accept the nomination, relying upon an abiding devotion to the interests, the honor, and the glory of our whole country; but, beyond and above all upon a Power superior to all human might—a Power which, from the first gun of the revolution, in every crisis through which we have passed, in every hour of our acknowledged peril, when the dark clouds have shut down around us, has interposed, as if to baffle human wisdom, outmatch human forecast, and bring out of darkness the rainbow of promise. Weak myself, faith and hope repose there in security. I accept the nomination upon the platform adopted by the convention, not because this is expected of me as a candidate, but because the principles it embraces command the approbation of my judgment; and with them I believe I can safely say there has been no word nor act of my life in conflict.

I have only to tender my grateful acknowledgments to you, gentlemen, to the convention of which you were members, and to the people of our common country.

I am with the highest respect your most obedient servant, FRANK PIERCE.
To Hon. J. S. BARBOUR, J. THOMPSON, ALPHEUS FELCH, PIERRE SOULE.

FROM COL. KING.

SENATE CHAMBER, June 22, 1852.
GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, notifying me that I have been nominated by the Democratic convention as Vice President of the United States.

This distinguished manifestation of the respect and confidence of my democratic brethren commands my most grateful acknowledgments, and I cheerfully accept the nomination with which I have been honored.

Throughout a long public life I am not conscious that I have ever swerved from those principles which have been cherished and sustained by the democratic party; and in whatever situation I may be placed, my countrymen may rest assured that I shall adhere to them faithfully and zealously—perfectly satisfied that the prosperity of our common country and the permanency of our free institutions can be promoted and preserved only by administering the government in strict accordance with them.

The platform as laid down by the convention meets with my cordial approbation. It is national in all its parts; and I am content not only to stand upon it, but on all occasions to defend it.

For the very flattering terms which you have been pleased, gentlemen, to characterize my public services, I feel that I am indebted to the personal regard which I am proud to know you individually entertain for me, and that you greatly overrate them. The only merit I can lay claim to is as honest discharge of the duties of the various positions with which I have been honored. This I claim—nothing more.

With the highest respect and esteem, I am, gentlemen, your fellow-citizen,
WILLIAM R. KING.

To Hon. J. S. Barbour, J. Thompson, Alpheus Felch, and P. Soule.

Murders, Outrages and Mexican Military Executions on the Rio Grande.

A friend, in whose statements we place the utmost confidence, says the Washington *Union*, has given us the two following extracts of letters just received from highly respectable sources in Brownsville, Texas. It appears that the outrages and murders on that border are daily becoming more frightful, and that organized bands of Mexicans and Indians are rapidly sweeping off the whole American population. We have no force of sufficient magnitude to restrain the depredations, and evident there is criminal neglect somewhere to be accounted for. What says the administration to this? It is high time it took some side in this guerrilla contest. Gen. Avales has shot four prisoners, two Americans and two Mexicans, captured during the siege of Matamoros, by Carvajal, in October last. He has kept them prisoners till this time; and now, while the whole frontier is ravaged by marauding Mexicans, he barbarously orders them to be executed for the purpose of stimulating the animosity and cupidity of his assassins, and to strike terror into the hearts of those who are in danger of being exposed to a like fate. This time of their slaughter is pregnant with meaning. It is significant of the design to wage a war of extermination, and it is a fit conclusion to the opening of the drama of hoisting a black flag in the plaza of Matamoros with the deaths-heads and cross-bones emblazoned with the motto, "muerto a las extranjeros," or "death to the foreigners."

How true is the instinct of Spanish cruelty! Concha and Avales—they are of the same race; they hunt in couples—let the judgment of the civilized world condemn them together.
Brownsville, June 14, 1852.

"Something must be done to effect a change of the present state of things here. It is risking one's life to go ten miles from here by land, and there is no security for property. Avales this morning had barbarously shot the four filibusters whom he had pledged his word to save, and a war of extermination between the races appears about to begin." It is openly proclaimed that the steamer Camanche will be again fired into if certain persons go on singers on her."