Mr. Pierce's Apology.

At length we have an apology for allowing the laws of the United States to be trampled under foot in Kansas by an armed horde from Missouri. A democratic convention, held at Syracuse in the last week of August, referring to this proceeding, declared that "all the power of the federal and territorial governments should be exerted to redress these outrages and vindicate the rights of the people. Mr. Pierce has taken six weeks to digest reprimand given by an assembly of his friends, and has at length answered, through the column of the Washington Union, in its sheet of last Saturday, Mr. Cushing, it is supposed, holding the pen. The apology takes the form of a reply to the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, but in reality is an attempt to break the force of the rebuke administered by the Syracuse Con-

The defence of Mr. Pierce is this. First, that the settlers of Kansas provoked the Missourians to commit these outrages. Secondly, that the President had no power to do any thing in the matter. We will consider each

branch of the defence in its turn.

Mr. Pierce's first position is thus stated: Mr. Pierce's first position is thus stated:

"He [the President] saw, as every impartial man must have seen, that as soon as the Kansas bill became a law, the purpose was avowed by abolitionists to defeat its great principle by securing the hasty immigration into the territory, through the influence of capital, of an antislavery population. The Kansas law was bared upon the principle of allowing the bona fide settlers—those who came of their own accord to find homes and to pursue their avocations as permanent inhabitants, and with no preconceived purpose to affect the political complexion of the territory—to allow such inhabitants to adopt or reject slavery, as they might decide. The spirit and object of the law were liable to be perverted and defeated in two ways—the one by the mode of hurrying in anti-slavery settlers, as charged upon the abolitionists; the other by the mode of attending the elections, and controlling the ballot box by force, as charged upon the Missourians.—The former mode was as much calculated to excite and exasperate the South as the latter the North."

Again, speaking of those who do not look at both sides of the question, Mr. Pierce's apolegist proceeds :

"Gov. Reeder fell into the same error when he returned "Gov. Reeder fell into the same error when he returned to Pennsylvania, shortly after the elections in Kansas.—
In his speech to his neighbors in Easton, he denounced with bitterness the violence and force of the Missourians, but he wholly overlooked the the conduct of the Massachusetts abolitionists, on which the Missourians based their plea of justification. In the late democratic convention at Syracuse the same error was committed—the out-rages charged upon the Missourians were strongly censur-ed, but the interferences of the abolitionists which had provoked those outrages were entirely passed over."

Mr. Pierce's apologist strangely overlooks the true history of the settlement of Kansas. There was a provocation earlier than the one he mentions; earlier than the occupation of the territory by the free emigrants from the northern states. The first provocation was given by the friends of slavery when they passed the Nebraska bill against the remonstrances of the people of the northern states, and took away from them a territory which had been yielded to freedom by a solemn compact, never, as the parties who made it understood, to be violated in all time. All allusion to this commencement of the quarrel, the great original wrong, for such the North viewed it, and views it still, is cunningly omitted by this pretender to impartiality, who looks at both sides with such an affectation of candor.

This is not the only fraud in the apology which we are analyzing. It calls the entrance of northern settlers into the territory, by a concert of action among themselves, a provocation. Provocation to what? Certainly not to violence. It was a perfectly peaceful, legal rightful proceeding. Any one who pleased had a right to become a resident of Kansas : he had a right to persuade others to go with him: he had a right to become a member of an association for providing the means of sending out a company of his neighbors to settle the country. This was what they did; they retaliated by means which the law permitted, and which took away no man's right. The Nebraska bill was a challenge to the friends of slavery and the friends of freedom to do their best, in a peaceful and legitimate way .-The friends of freedom accepted it, and made an attempt to colonize the country-a feeble one, we allow-so feeble indeed, as to have disappointed those who cherished the expectation that it would lead to great results. The friends of slavery had the same course before them, and they might have retaliated in the same manner. To call the residence of a few quiet persons sent out by an emigration society a provocation to armed violence, as the Union does, is a shameless, senseless abuse of terms.

So stands the matter; it was the South that gave the provocation, and it has no right to make its own provocation a pretext for its own acts of violence. But admitting that the Missourians have, by lawless force, obstructed the real residents of Kansas in the exercise of their legal rights, the Union denies that Mr. Pierce could interfere. It says:

"The law organizing the territory of Kansas defines the powers and duties of the President, and we have examined it in vain for the authority under which he could have guarded the ballot-box against fraud or violence.—That he should have been apprised in advance of any such occurrences is in itself a preposterous assumption, but, even if that had been possible, we have been wholly at fault in our efforts to locate the executive power to interfere in such a case. interfere in such a case.

"The President shrinks from no scrutiny, howeve rigid, to which his policy as to Kansas can be subjected. To heap abuse upon him upon the assumption either that he has been the partisan of the pro-slavery or the anti-slavery party is not to scrutinise his conduct, and against clavery party is not to scrutinise his conduct, and a the effects of all such manifestations of passion or the effects of all such manifestations of passion or mean-ness he will be effectually shielded by a just public senti-ment. His whole duty, under the Kansas law, required the President to take the steps therein designated to or-ganize the territory upon the principle of leaving the peo-ple perfectly free to form and regulate their own domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitu-tion of the United States."

If the President has looked in vain to find any authority to interfere in securing to the residents of Kansas the right of suffrage, which the organic law of the territory professes to secure to them, he has looked negligently. It is time we had a President better acquainted with the laws of his country. The Union admits that it was the intention of the law that the people should frame their own domestic institutions, and that it was the duty of the President to see that they were "left perfectly free" to do it. The President is commander-in-chief of the army; he may order detachments of the United States troops to whatever part of the Union or its territories he pleases. The laws empower him to employ military force to suppress insurrections and put down obstructions to the execution of the laws.

But, says the Union, the President could not have been apprised of these outrages beforehand. We affirm that the President was apprised of them beforehand. Several months before the principal outrages were committed, they began with an invasion from Missouri by the creatures of Atchison, who possessed themselves of the polls and elected a delegate to Congress. There was every reason to be lieve that the same foul game would be played

tenth part of the vigilance which has been used to prevent soldiers from being sent from this country to Halifax for enlistment in the British army, the outrages which the Union seeks to extenuate would never have been committed .- Evening Post.

From Salt Lake City-Brigham Young Getting Excited.

The Salt Lake News has late advices from Mormondom. Brigham Young's ninety-six wives seem to have no power over his spirit in subduing its fierceness. He is full of wrath against the followers of Belial, the United States soldiers, who, last winter, seduced the Mormon girls to taking sleigh rides and other little peculiarities not considered moral and becoming in that chaste community. Hear

I say again that the constitution and laws of the United States, and the laws of the different States, as a general thing, are just as good as we want, provided they were honored. But we find judges who do not honor the laws, yes, officers of the law dishonor the law. Legislators and law makers are frequently the first violators of the laws they make. "When the wicked rule the people mourn," and when the corruption of a people bears down the scale in favor of wickedness, that people is nigh unto destruction. We have the proof on hand, that instead of the laws being made honorable they have been trampled under the feet of lawyers, judges, sheriffs, governors, legislators, and nearly all the officers of government; such persons are the most guilty of breaking the aws. To diverge a little, in regard to those who have persecuted this people and driven them to the mountains, I intend to meet them on their own grounds. I was asked this morning how we could obtain redress for our wrongs: I will tell you how it could be done; we could take the same law they have taken, viz : mobocracy, and if any miserable scoundrels come here, cut their throats. (All the people said. Amen.) This would be meting out that treatment to wicked men which they had measured to innocent persons. We would meet them on their own ground, when they will not honor the law, but will kill the prophets and destroy the innocent. They could drive the innocent from their homes, take their horses and farms, cattle and goods, and destroy men, women and children, walking over the laws of the United States, trampling them under their feet, and not honoring a single law. Suppose I should follow the example they have shown us and say, "Latter Day Saints do ye likewise sired the defeat of the Nebraska candidate, and and bid defiance to the whole class of such men!" Some who are timid might say, our property will be destroyed, and we shall be If any man here is a coward, there are fine mountain retreats for those who feel their hearts beating at every little hue and cry of the wicked, as tho' they would break their ribs. After this year we shall very likely again have fruitful seasons.

Again, he says :-Up to this time we have carried the world on our backs. Joseph did it in his day, besides carrying this whole people, and now all this is upon my back, with my family to pro to the perpetrators of the Nebraska infamy. vide for at the same time, and we will carry it all and bear off the Kingdom of God. And you may pile on State after State, kingdom after kingdom, and all hell on top, and we will roll on the kingdom of our God, gather out the seed of Abraham, build the cities and temples of Zion, and establish the kingdom of God to bear rule over all the earth, and let the oppressed of all nations go free. I have never et talked so rough in these mountains as I did in the United States when they killed Joseph. I there said, boldly and aloud, "If ever a man should lay his hands on me and say (on account of my religion,) you are my prisoner, the Lord Almighty helping me, I would Law of last Winter. The Democratic party send that man to hell across lots" I feel so has received a large accession of votes upon Passmore Williamson case. It is an earnest increase her exports to Europe, and this supponow. Let robbers keep their hands off from this question, which cannot be retained when me, or I will send them where they belong .-I am always prepared for such an emergency.

Ex-Senator Clemens on Forney and the Washington Union.

as a Know-Nothing candidate for the legisla-The Union had the audacture of Alabama. ity to be as glad of it as the Montgomery enator larrups his old crony of the Jamisonletter-memory, after the following fashion:

"Independence of thought or action is some thing which the editor of the Union never the foulest calumnies upon the reputation of a woman. But he does understand the way to executive favor, and he knows well enough, that if I had wanted office, I had only to stoop to the meanness, which is part of his nature, to obtain it. I had only to swear that Washngton never approached Pierce in administra tive ability; that Jackson had never been half so "open, frank and manly," in his dealings with his countrymen; that squatter sovereignty was a direct visitation from Heaven; that the burning of Greytown was an achievement worthy of Napoleon; that the shameless back ing out from all the administration's Cuban blustering was the perfection of foresight and courage; that its double-dealing with Soule and Quitman was candor and honor ; that the appointment of Dix and Cochrane was the essence of southern rights, and the wisdom of the selection of Belmont was vindicated by the fact that old clothes had fallen full twenty per cent. These, and a few like things, would, doubtless, have won for me the sunniest smiles of the Executive, and saved me from the charge of having "repudiated principles," "severed ties" and "forsaken associations;" words which it is easy to use but somewhat difficult to prove I have repudiated no principles. My opinion of foreigners was openly avowed before the American party had an existence. I denounced squatter sovereignty in the Senate, and have never been able to discover any beauty in it since the President took it to his bosom. I opposed extravagant expenditures of the public money, and my faith in the correctness of the principle has not been shaken by the fact that the present administration has run them up to more than eighty millions of dol-As to "severing ties," I know of none that bound me to pronounce that evil was good, and, as I never had any associations with the editor of the Union, I could not have forsaken

thirty years old, the youngest Governor and ever again. Atchison's manœuvres were not the youngest State in the Union. At a late secret, nor was his army recruited silently. If election in California, in Saguenay county, havthe President did not know what was going ing 12,000 inhabitants, 13,000 votes were pollon, he must have shut both his eyes and his ed. In one parish containing but 400 inhabitants. ears. If he and his agents had used but one- tants, the Inspectors returned 4000 votes,

Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA:

Saturdan Morninn, October 27, 1855,

Terms-One Dollar per annum, invariably in advance Four weeks previous to the expiration of a subscription, notice will be given by a printed wrapper, and if not renewed, the paper will in all cases be stopped. LUBBING - The Reporter will be sent to Clubs at the fol-

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THE RESULT IN THE STATE.

The official vote for Canal Commissioner is sublished in the Harrisburg Patriot, and is as

PLUMMER'S majority,...... 11,536 The Patriot is very careful not to give the number of votes cast for WILLIAMSON, HEN-DERSON and CLEAVER, which amount to nearly or quite 15,000, leaving PLUMMER a minority of all the votes given.

The newspapers in the interest of Mr. Bu-HANAN are endeavoring by false representations to give this result such a coloring as shall advance his prospects for a nomination for President. Any one at all conversant with the politics of Pennsylvania, will not fail to see in it, however, an unmistakable demonstration that he has not the remotest chance of carrying Pennsylvania at the ballot-box.

The causes which have led to the success of PLUMER, are apparent. In the first place, there was really no organized opposition. The conference which brought forward Mr. NICHOLSON, was not approved of by many of those who dethey either did not cordially support Mr. N .. or cast their influence and votes for Henderson and WILLIAMSON. The attempted withdrawal of the opposing candidates was at too late an hour to be successful, and dissatisfaction was caused, owing to circumstances which there was not time to reconcile or explain.

The result has shown, that had the attempt been sooner made, to unite the opposition to the Administration candidate, if discreetly and fairly done, it would have resulted in a rebuke

Collateral, and side issues have thrown to the Democratic candidate a large number of votes which cannot be counted upon when National questions press upon the people. In this County alone, under the influence of a local question operating for the Democratic ticket, Plumer received at least one thousand more votes than can be rallied for any proslavery candidate for the Presidency

The great question in most of the lower the matter is settled. It is this issue which has elected a Democratic Legislature.

From this apparent triumph of the proslavery, rum Democracy, we have no doubt that the most gratifying results will eventuate. Colonel Clemens has been defeated recently It must be clear to the judgment of all, that an organization of the Freemen of the Commonwealth upon the platform of the Republi-Advertiser, and said so. Whereupon the ex- can party, is all that is necessary to redeem Pennsylvania from the influence of Slaverypropagandism. In attempting this laudable result, many of her voters have been led into understood, any more than he understood most the quagmire of Know-Nothingism, and have State officers. Massachusetts, Tuesday, Nov. rality and honor when he sought through an effected nothing, except to strengthen Slavery agent, to induce a drunken man to utter by the votes of our adopted citizens, all of whose sympathies and interests make them the friends of freedom. That secret organization, it is now clearly demonstrated, has lost its power, and is impotent for good. If its members are earnestly seeking to advance the interests of the Freemen of this Republic, and to check the arrogance of the Slave Power, they can best effect their object under the banner of Republicanism.

With a Republican organization throughout the State, we believe Pennsylvania can be carried for the Republican candidate for President, next year, by a large majority. If we ever had any doubts about this, the late election has dissipated them.

IMPRISONMENT, NOT PUNISHMENT .- Judge Kane in speaking of the imprisonment of Passmore Williamson, says: "He is undergoing restraint, not punishment !"

If such be the case, is not Judge Kane engaged in an illegal procedure? The Courts have power to punish for contempt, but we have never heard it alleged that they have power to restrain any one from contempt by incarceration or any other means than the fear of punishment. And if Passmore Williamson is not being punished for alleged contempt, but merely "undergoing restraint," we think there must be a legal way of bringing him out of prison immediately.

Besides, if Passmore Williamson is not imprisoned for contempt, but kept there in restraint, he is undergoing false imprisonment, and his friends should turn the tables upon his persecutor by liberating Williamson and im-The Governor elect of California is only prisoning Kane. This would prove a just rebuke to the American Jeffries.

> The election for the seat of Justice in Union county, has resulted in favor of Lewisburg by a majority of about 200.

THE FOREIGN NEWS

steamship Atlantic arrived at New York on Thursday, with intelligence one week later from Europe. The news, generally, possesses much interest, but there is no important war feature in it. The Allied armies of operation threaten the Russian army both from Eupatoria and Badair. The French cavalry under Gen. D'ALLONVILLE defeated the Russians near Eupatoria on the 29th. Russian loss, 50 killed and 105 prisoners. French, 6 killed and 27 wounded: An arduous campaign is expected, as the Russians are making tremendous preparations, and the Emperor himself is at Odessa. The fleet had sailed from Sebastopol on a secret expedition, it is supposed either to Nicolaieff or Odessa. Kars still held out according to last accounts, though the provisions were nearly exhausted. It was expected, however, that the snow would compel the Russians soon to retire. The chief items in the English news are the

rise in the rate of interest from 5 to 5 1-2 per cent., which took place on the 4th. A good deal of commercial uneasiness has resulted. to the imposition. Mr. Upshur, the Secretary The revenue returns of the United Kingdom show an increase on the year of nearly 8 1-4 millions sterling, chiefly caused by the additional income tax.

There has been a large failure in London : the old established and highly respected firm of DE LISLE, SANVRIN & DE LISLE, merchants and bankers, their liabilities are estimated at

KANSAS CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

The Kansas correspondent of The Missouri Democrat says the returns from twenty-two precincts give Reeder for Congress 1,935 votes. There were still twenty-nine precincts to hear from, and it was thought his vote would exceed 3,000. The election passed off peaceably, and no persons were permitted to vote unless they had been actual residents of a city or town for thirty days preceding the election. The Free Soilers are getting up documents where-They profess to be able to prove that there were only four legal Pro-Slavery votes at Franklin, while Whitfield received sixty-one votes there; that out of upward of 200 votes cast for Whitfield at Wyandotte only thirty were legal; that out of 230 cast at Osawota-Mission, which gave Whitfield over 100 votes, there were but seventeen legal voters, and only thirteen of them cast ballots; and, in fine, that not 1,000 legal votes were cast for Whitfield throughout the whole Territory.

Delegates to the Constitutional convention had been chosen. They will form a State constitution for Kansas and apply for admission into the Union. Mr. Reeder will be the bear-

James Lewis, son of Judge Lewis, at present junior editor of the Pennsylvanian, has been appointed a Lieutenant in the U.S.

This is what we call getting along pretty Counties, has been the repeal of the Liquor fast, but we suppose that it is intended as part pay for his father's devotion to Slavery, in the that the Judge himself shall mount the Su- ses a great increase in our prices here. Fortupreme Bench of the United States when a vacancy occurs, always provided that Frank Pierce is President at that time.

> THE ELECTIONS STILL TO COME IN 1855. Louisiana votes on Monday, November 5, for State officers and five representatives to Congress. Mississippi, Monday, November 5, State officers and five representatives to Congress. New York, Tuesday, November 6, State officers but no Governor or Lieut. Governor, Wisconsin, Tuesday, November 6, 6, Governor, State officers and legislature .-Maryland, Wednesday, November 7, six representatives to Congress, two State officers, legislature, &c. In Tennessee, Alabama, California, Wisconsin and Pennsylvania, the legislatures in each State elect one United States with pleasure hear the case upon any prelimi-

RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT .-- The New-York Express on Tuesday afternoon last, run off the track at Barton depot, owing to the displacing of a switch. Fortunately, the headway of the train was somewhat retarded before the switch was reached, undoubtedly preventing the most detained at the point three or four hours.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE CANAL COMMISSIONERS. -We understand that the Board of Ganal Commissioners will hold a session on Wednsday, the 7th of November next, for the purpose of making appointments of officers on the several lines of Canal and Railroad belonging to the Commonwealth.

PRESIDENTIAL .- The Clarion Democrat and everal other Democratic papers in this state have raised the name of Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN for the next Presidency.

ANOTHER SNOW STORM .- Snow fell at this place on Wednesday evening last, to the depth of two or three inches, covering the hills with its fleecy mantle, and giving us a foretaste of winter.

THE LEGISLATURE.—We will publish next week, a correct list of the members of the Penn-House, Democrats 68—opposition 32.

There is a firm doing business at St. Louis, (Mo.,) under the name of "Grinn and What are the Sound Dues ?

As these dues may give rise to a serious disoute between the United States and Denmark, it will be interesting to know what they are. The "Sound" is a narrow strait lying between the Island of Zetland, belonging to the Danes, and the Swedish coast, and gives entrance to the Baltic sea. The fortress of Cronburg Castle commands the passage, and exacts a payment from all vessels entering the Baltic, the ships of Denmark herself have to pay, as well as foreign tonnage. The origin of this exaction is that in ancient times Denmark undertook to build and sustain certain light houses along the coast, for which the Hansetowns agreed to pay toll.

England, France, Holland and Sweden pay a duty of one per cent. on every cargo entering the Baltic. Other countries, including the United States, one and a quarter per cent. even Danish ships are taxed to this rate. In the year 1826 a treaty recognising this duty, was concluded between the United States and Denmark. This treaty, however, according to one of its stipulations may be dissolved by either of the parties, provided they give on year's notice of their intention. During the Presidency of John Tyler, our

Government determined to put a forcible end of State, fitted out a fleet of merchantmen and vessels of war, under Commodore Stewart which he designed should force its way into the Baltic and thus at once rid the United States of the Sound duties. Mr. Upshur's sudden death, however, by the explosion of a cannon, just as the fleet was ready to start, delayed the expedition and it was abandoned. Other attempts were made to abolish this tax. While Denmark was at war with Schleswig Holstein, Mr. Flenniken, the United States Minister, offered on the part of his government to pay Denmark \$230,000 for a ten years' suspension of the dues : his death prevented the proposal coming to a head. Finally, on the 12th of April last, the United States notified the Danish government of their intention to cease paying the Sound duties, and the stipulation of the treaty will accordingly expire next spring. Should no amicable arrangement of the question be arrived at in the meanwhile, we may then expect to see our vessels passing the

Sound under warlike convoy.

The Danes are much alarmed upon the subject, and fear the United States will seize upon Free Soilers are getting up documents where their West Indian possessions, the Islands of with to contest Whitfield's seat in Congress. St. Thomas and St. Croix.—Richmond Enquir-

> HIGH PRICE OF PROVISIONS IN EUROPE.-The Berlin National Zeitung, Sept. 22d, says :

Not only grain, meat, oil and spirits have recently risen in price, there is almost no description of goods which is not dearer. We mie not over fifty were legal; that at Baptist have not known for years a period in which the advance in prices has been so universal as at present. Imports, raw material and domestic fabrics are all dear. Many different causes may be alleged as the origin of this dearness; one being the increase of the circulating me dium. Since 1848 the gain in gold and silver has been enormous, and a great proportion of gold and silver has flown from the lands where they are produced, to Europe. To this increase the metallic mediums of exchange, we may add that of the omission of paper money, and it is er of the constitution and petition to Wash- natural enough that an accumulation of the means of purchase should result in an extension of demands and of prices. This general increase in the circulating medium and its concentration in Europe, is especially owing to the cause that North America, by over-speculation in the importing business, has driven the precious metals from her own market to those of England and the European continent. Only of late has trade revived in America to such an extent as to attract gold and silver again to

it. To fully effect this North America must nately the increase of American exports which is to balance the state of the money market on either side of the ocean, will be made principally for breadstuffs and provisions, so that an equilibrium in prices will be manifested in

JUDGE KANE AGAIN .- On Monday last, in the United States district court, at Philadelphia, a petition was presented to Judge KANE, by Wm. M. Meredith, Charles Gilpin, and E. Hopper, Esq., counsel for Passmore William-

The Judge said that Mr. W. had a right to apply to the court to purge the contempt; this have but 3 or 4 months school in a year st must be the first step; if this petition is such a that, the services of a Superintendent at \$125 purgation, then it will be received, otherwise per month is very expensive assistance, which

Mr. Meredith argued that Mr. Williamson should be heard in court.

The Judge said that upon reasonable notice being given to the district attorney, he would nary question arising in it.

District attorney Vandyke stated that he had no notice whatever of this application. He the real interests of the schools can be better thought notice was necessary. He asked that a copy of the application should be furnished him, and in any reasonable time he would with pleasure come in and argue it. Judge Kane then said: As at present advised.

I am of opinion that I can receive no commuserious results. The trains east and west were nication from a party who remains in contempt. The first step, preliminary to all others, is an application for leave to purge himself of his contempt. The purgation completed, he is reinstated before the court, and has the same rights as before the adjudication under which he was committed. If, in the opinion of counsel, this view of the court's duty is erroneous, I shall be happy to avail myself of their learned research for my future guidance.

The Judge declined receiving the petition, stating, however, that upon the question of his right to receive it he would be happy to hear an argument.

HORRIBLE AFFAIR .- A few days ago portions of the body of a female were dragged from a burning quarry in Blair county, Pa. It is supposed to be the body of a Mrs. Carrigan, wife of a farmer of that name, who has been arrested on suspicion of having murdered her, and then committed her body to the flames. He accounts for her absence by saying she has gone to Philadelphia.

More Lynching .- A negro man was lately hung by a mop near Sparta, Tenn., for the sylvania Legislature for 1856. The Senate he met alone in the woods. He confessed the outrage and murder of a white woman, whom stands, Democrats 17-opposition 16. The crime, and a legal trial of him was commenced in the court at Sparta, but the excitement was so great that the Judge sent him to jail for safety. There the mob gathered, cut out the door, took the felon to a grave yard, and, after allowing him religious aid to prepare for the American Revolution upon the Africal death, hung him to the limb of a tree.

Important from Mexico.

By the arrival of the steamer Orizaba, from Vera Cruz, dates from the city of Mexico to the 5th inst. have been received.

Alvarez has been elected President of the Republic by the electoral College in session at Curnvacca, but the military powers of the capital will deny his entrance, so that hard fighting may be anticipated before he can have an opportunity of assuming the reins of gov-

Gen. Vega has withdrawn from the civil power, and refused to obey the orders of Al-varez for the arrest of the fugitive minister ander Santa Anna, and to arm the National Guard, which was superseded by Vega. It is reported that Alvarez designs to as-

ume the civil supremacy.

Rumors were received at the capital that he American minister had furnished money and arms to Alvarez. This is, however, denied by Alvarez and also by Mr. Gadsen.

Later from Texas—Battle Between the Texas Rangers and the Indians

New Orleans, Oct., 16 .- Galveston dates o the 14th have been received. Capt. Gallahan, of the Texas Rangers, has had a battle with seven hundred Mexicans and Indians, in which four Texans and forty of the enemy were killed. The enemy finally retreated, and Capt. Gallahan calls on Texas for further assistance in his efforts to exterminate the Indians. who avow their intention to kill as they go all with whom they meet. Another attack from them was expected. The battle above referred to occurred at Eagle Pass, on the 4th instant

Public Meeting.

At a meeting of the citizens of Wilmot two nold at the school house, in sub-district No. 1 in said township, on Saturday Sept. 29, 1855. pursuant to public notice. The meeting was organized by calling J. L. JONES, Esq., to the chair, and HIRAM STONE was chosen Sec. retary. The object of the meeting being stated by the chairman to take into consideration matters concerning the County Superintendent of common schools. On motion it was there

Resolved. That a committee of five be appointed by the chair to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting, and Jonathan Buttles, Hiram Stone, James Strong, Charles L. White and John Waring were appointed said committee. After a very full and deliberate interchange of sentiment by the citizens present, it was unanimously

Resolved, That this meeting do now adourn to meet at this place on Saturday evening, Oct. 6, 1855, at which time the committee are requested to report.

SATURDAY Oct. 6, 1855. The meeting convened agreeably to adjournment. The proceedings of the 29th Sept. being read and approved of, the committee thro' their chairman reported the following:

WHEREAS, We believe Education to be a great blessing and the corner stone of Republican Institutions; and to devise the best and most efficient means of educating our children is the primary object of the parents and guardians who constitute this meeting. Therefore,

Resolved, That while we believe the provisons of the common school system, in the main, to be wise and beneficial to a majority of the people, we also believe that the creation of the office of County Superintendent is unwise and unnecessary, and that the Representatives from Bradford county will carry out the wishes of their constituents by voting for the repeal of that part of the law.

Resolved. That we do not approve of the the course pursued by those of our school directors who were instrumental in raising the salary of the County Superintendent from \$500 to \$1500 per annum, and that for the future we shall be more careful in the selec-

tion of men to serve us in that capacity. Resolved, That the "Circular, or printed solution" of the celebrated problem, viz: Itis required to draw by draft \$1500 from the fund raised by the 3 mill state tax, paid by citizens of Bradford County, without diminishing said fund, or increasing the taxes of said citizens, is antagonistic to the arithmetical rules now in use by men of scientific and literary acquirements and teachers of recent date.

Resolved, That in a township like ours where it is necessary to raise a school tax of seven mills on the dollar, in order to pay on male teachers from \$12 to \$18 per month, and can very well be dispensed with, without any detriment or inconvenience to our schools .-Therefore we respectfully decline having any of that gentleman's assistance the ensuing will ter, or of the Secretary appointed by him for the townships of Wilmot, Albany and Overton-it being very strongly impressed upon the minds of the citizens of these townships that promoted by the directors of the district, and

the parents of the children. The above resolutions after being duly discussed, were unanimously adopted. On motion, Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers and

published in the County papers. [Sigued by the officers.]

COL. KINNEY AND COL. Walker, the leaders of the Nicaragua filibusters, appear to have fallen out. Kinney, it is said, recently offered to join the Government party to expel Walker. Col. Walker, in speaking of Kinney, says, 'his race is run." The Transit Company do not seem to have much faith in either of these worthies. The banking house of Lucas, Turner & Co., San Francisco, writes to the President Co. dent of the Metropolitan Bank, New York that they did not send the specie by the Sono ra, because, at last advices, Walker was in possession of San Juan del Sur, and may de clare a pseudo government, and levy a tal probably of a hundred per cent, on the transit of treasure treasure through his dominionsconsequence not unlikely to arise from his no cessities, if not in the positive piratical character he and his associates have already estab lished in their former government of Sonora. At all events, they prefer, they say, not to subject their money to the mercy of such banditti

INVITATION ACCEPTED. - Senator Toombs Georgia, has accepted the invitation of the Boston Committee on Slavery Lectures, to le ture in that city. He will deliver his address on the 24th of January, and has selected for his theme, "The Consistency of African Slavery with the Constitution of the United States and Republican Institutions, and the effect