INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN.

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MONTROSE, PA.

Thursday, April 26, 1855.

☞ The general demoralizing influence of slavery on communities where it exists, has often been pointed out. To judge of the character of a people by the acts and doctrines of the aggregate body of which they are the component parts, our slave-holding fellow-citizens must be looked upon as men who either have a very indistinct perception of right and wrong, or are indifferent to the obligations that a perception of the right imposes. We are frequently told that great allowance must be made for difference in education—that those born and reared where slavery exists, view it not in the same light as we. This is certainly true. Those who, having by fraud removed from Kansas the restriction of slavery, are now prepared to use violence and bloodshed to introduce it there, most certainly have very different ideas of the blessings of slavery, as well as of the rights of freemen and the sacredness of the laws, from those of the Northern people. The movement for the enslavement of Kansas is not to be attributed to the horde of semi-barbarians who marched thither to carry the elections with bowie-knife and pistol, but to the leading spirits of the South, prominent among whom, in this outrage stands Atchison, Speaker of the Senate. This raid of ruffianism and lawlessness was deliberately planned by the slavery-extensionists, months before its execution. The general complicity of the pro-slavery leaders is sufficiently evinced by the fact that the news of the result was received by the administration with great rejoicings, and was made the occasion for special festivities at the White-House; for President Pierce, forgetful of the principles of freedom he should have imbibed among the hills of his native State, has become the ally and tool of slavery, and rejoices with the rest over its unholy triumphs.

For this act—the same as though the people of New York should march into Pennsylvania, armed with cannon and small arms, drive the legal voters away, and take possession of the polls—no apology or excuse is offered, except that the interests of slavery demanded it, because the legal voters in Kansas are almost universally in favor of making it a free State. This is a specimen of what we have to expect from the *chivalrous spirit and nice sense of honor* of the South. Is it safe to commit the keeping of our country's honor and interests to the hands of men with such very peculiar ideas of right and wrong? Yet they have long controlled the government in an undue degree, and now more than ever. Their continued success in moulding the North to their purposes, has rendered them arrogant and presumptuous. Confident in their power, they go on rapidly from one aggression to another. They have determined that there shall be no peace till the government is completely and securely under their control, and 'abolitionism crushed out.'

A favorite scheme which they have been long maturing, seems now about to be carried into execution—the annexation of Cuba. The Slave Power has decided that its interests require the acquisition of that island, and accordingly offers of immense sums are made to Spain for its purchase. Spain refuses to sell at any price. But slavery, determined to gain its ends by fair means or faul, is fruitful in expedients. Cuba with its half a million of slaves, two hundred thousand free blacks, and four hundred thousand Spaniards—all bigoted Roman Catholics—would be a most desirable acquisition, and must be had. If Spain will not sell, we will make war on Spain. The Slave Power has so ordered, and consequently the administration is ready to plunge the country into what may prove a long, expensive, and bloody war, to carry out this magnificent scheme of slavery aggrandizement. It is not certain that the administration has determined on war, but such are the indications. A pretext has been found which, though it would be deemed frivolous in ordinary cases, is amply sufficient where slavery is concerned. The Spanish authorities, fearing the descent of another piratical or fillibuster expedition upon the Island, have given orders for the examination of all vessels found hovering around the coast; and this measure of self-defence is made an excuse for sending a fleet into the adjacent waters, by our government, with orders to resist by force such examinations of American vessels. A collision would probably be speedily followed up by a war, when Cuba would at once be seized upon as the lawful prize of the South.

If Spain receives the aid she expects from other European nations in defence of Cuba, it will be no childs' play to wrest it from her, no brief and brilliant affair like that with Mexico, but a long and doubtful struggle.—If the honor of our country, or the cause of freedom were at stake, there would be no doubt about the issue; but it will be found that we, as a people, have little heart for fighting the battles of slavery.

☞ The news of the recent pro-slavery triumph, effected by Missouri outlaws, in Kansas, is said to have been received with high glee by the Nebraska portion of the administration at Washington. Quite a rejoicing came off at the White-House on the day the news was received, and the toast, the song, and the wine, were the order of the evening. A correspondent of the Missouri Republican hints that President Pierce got drunk on the occasion.

☞ The Kansas Herald of Freedom says that there is but one party among the people of that Territory from the North, and that is the Free State party, Whigs, Democrats, Free-Soilers and Know-Nothings all uniting on that common platform, and forgetting all minor differences.

☞ The old line Democrats of Maine are inviting the Hunker Whigs to unite with them '*on the platform of the National Administration.*'

A Digression.

We are often asked by our friends why we do not correct the many palpable and disgraceful misstatements of the Montrose Democrat. We reply that it is unnecessary, as the falsehoods are generally so transparent that the intelligent reader can detect them at a glance, and we believe our readers prefer to have the Republican filled with other and more interesting matter than long expositions of moral depravity. Since the Democrat is determined to commit *felo de se*, we are in favor of giving it plenty of rope, and letting it alone. If we deemed it desirable to show up the puerilities, misstatements, and inconsistencies of that paper, its last issue would furnish plenty of material, but the game would not pay for powder and shot. It is not necessary to tell our readers that the statement 'that the Irish and German Catholics are in favor of nigger-catching and unlimited rum-drinking, and vote on that side at every election," did not originate with us, but we copied it from the editorial columns of the N. Y. Tribune, which attributed it to Mr. Richard Doheny, a champion of the Irish, by whom the facts were stated in a letter to Mr. Wise, of Virginia, to show that gentleman that the Catholics could be relied on by the South, in opposition to the Northern fanatics. The Democrat calls this statement of Mr. Doheny 'a falsehood and a slander,' but whether it succeeds in satisfactorily disproving it by referring to the fact that the Irish Catholics of this district supported David Wilmot, *when there was no pro-slavery candidate in the field*, let the reader judge. It will hardly be believed, on the Democrat's say so, that in the recent election riots in Cincinnati the American-born citizens were wholly to blame, and the German hordes of that city, who have long been leagued together, and so clannish and lawless in spirit that they would permit none but their own set to labor on the public works there, on peril of their lives, are wholly innocent. By the Democrat's reasoning, whatever outrages and violations of law these Germans committed, the Democratic party is responsible for—but common sense teaches otherwise.

The Democrat pronounces Horace Greeley 'an honest man—a man of principle, who grapples with all wrong that is sought to be engrafted on the country,' but how that can help Chase in his desperate attempt to sustain the sham Democracy, while Greeley is continuelly battling that party as the main support of slavery, and declares his willingness to co-operate with the Know-Nothings to destroy it, it is not easy to see.

But while that paper is so free to denounce others for not doing their duty, how has it performed its own? Instead of counseling a union of all Free-Soil men to resist the progress of the Slave Power, it calls upon Democrats to stick to the party, and in the face of the most incontestible facts, denies that the party is pro-slavery! thus seeking to inflict the greatest injury on the cause of freedom by dividing and distracting its forces.—Its attacks on Judge Wilmot show the hypocrisy of its anti-slavery pretensions. The Judge is denounced for laboring in behalf of Free-Soil principles, but when Judge Knox, of the Supreme Court, and Judge Boyle of this Co., electioneer for a pro-slavery candidate for Governor, for them the Democrat has no word of censure. Mr. Atchison, Speaker of the U. S. Senate, neglects his Congressional duties, and is in Missouri during almost the whole session, planning a lawless invasion of Kansas for the avowed purpose of dooming that Territory to Slavery, and the Democrat is silent with regard to him, while it devotes column after column to abuse of Wilmot, because he dares to express his opinions and feelings on the aggressions of Slavery. We mention these things to show the inconsistency of that paper in claiming to be Free-Soil, while it clings to the great pro-slavery party, and all its labors and apparently all its sympathies, are opposed to the cause of freedom.

☞ *The Montrose Democrat*, in its anxiety to say something against the Republican party in this county, finds fault because at the recent meeting here we did not, like the Republican State Convention in Maine, resolve "that the existence and execution of the Maine Temperance Law in this State," is a part of our platform; and it makes that fact a text from which to expatiate on the inconsistency of the Temperance men. Intelligent readers must be highly gratified at having such nonsense printed for their edification.—The Republicans of Susquehanna county are hardly able to resolve the Maine law into existence here, nor to execute it before it does exist. Whenever such a law is enacted, the *consistent* Temperance men of Susquehanna county will probably be quite as ready to help execute it, as the editors of the Democrat, whose expressive silence on the subject of Temperance for some time past, is duly appreciated by the public.

☞ The Lady's Book for May has arrived, with the usual punctuality of Mr. Godey. We always expect something beautiful, tasty, and interesting in the Lady's Book, and are never disappointed in that anticipation. Besides several elegant engravings and fashion plates which are no doubt charming, especially the one to which Godey calls the attention of bachelor editors—a Wedding Dress—this number contains a pleasing variety of tales, sketches, poetry, &c. It is unnecessary for us to commend the 'Book' to those for whom it is more especially intended, as we believe they already consider it one of the indepensables. The price of the Lady's Book is $3 a year—we will furnish it and the Republican for $3,50 a year.

☞ Orlando Lund, Esq., formerly editor of a Temperance paper in Ithaca, lectured on Temperance in the Presbyterian Church in this Borough, last Saturday evening. He is evidently a man of much talent, and his lecture was a capital one. He is connected with the order of Good Templars, and came here under their auspices. It is expected that he will return in a few weeks, when he will probably speak again before the citizens of Montrose, and in other places in the county.

Terrible Suffering.

One of the most remarkable instances of preservation from shipwreck at sea has just happened in the loss of the ship William Laylin. This vessel put to sea from New-York on the 16th of February last, freighted with a rich and assorted cargo, bound for Antwerp. On the 28th of February a severe gale, which lasted some days, completely wrecked the vessel, and, lashed to her floating and helpless hull, the captain and crew passed six days and nights, without a single drop of fresh water and without a mouthful to eat, excepting a single rat that was found swimming about the wreck, and which was fortunately caught and shared among the sufferers. The account furnished by the captain says:—

For our better security, we each of us lashed ourselves to the wreck, with whatever of the rigging or ship's ropes we could get hold of. This alone saved us from being swept away. In this condition, tied to the wreck and constantly drenched and almost smothered with breaching seas, we remained six long days and nights, each minute of which was almost an eternity of agony. We were unable to loosen ourselves or stir about the ship, for fear of being washed overboard. We waited, but waited in vain, for a lull in the sea or tempest. The first day passed at our lashings, and we were weak with hunger.—The second day, and the gnawings of hunger made all other sufferings insignificant in comparison. The third day, and our thirst and hunger together held us in tortures but little short of the pains of hell itself. Death at this time would have been a relief. In the meantime the hatches of the ship had been burst open, and the cargo was floating around us, but none of the provisions within our reach.—

The knowledge that our ship's hold was full of provisions, and we were starving and unable to reach it, only added to our sufferings. Still, to aggravate our pains, the potash in the ship was dissolving, and making a lye that was eating into our flesh. Having no water we each took a piece of cold lead into our mouths, and chewing this kept our mouths moist, and it was found to be a great relief. At this period of our sufferings, a rat was seen swimming about, and coming near enough to one of the sailors, it was captured. Never did hunter secure his game with greater satisfaction than did the seaman secure this drowning rat. The rat was shared among the company, and never was a morceau received with a better relish. All that we had in addition to this rat, were the boots and shoes we had on our feet, which were mostly used up at the time of our rescue.

On the third day of our sufferings—on the 25th of February—a vessel hove in sight, and we were all elated with the prospect of relief. In this, however, we were again disappointed. This vessel, the name of which I do not now remember, came within hailing distance of us, and speaking the captain, I asked him to send me a boat. The reply was, he could do nothing for us; and leaving us to our fate, we were compelled to see this vessel sail away from us. The sea was running very high at the time this vessel spoke us, but to have laid to and waited for a calm, or to have made some show of a disposition to help us, we thought was not too much to expect.—When this vessel was beyond our sight all hope seemed surely gone. Still all the crew kept up their spirits, as indeed they did to a remarkable degree during the whole period of their sufferings. During all this time the weather was cold enough to make ice. What was the most remakable, after the third day our hunger seemed to abate.

On the fifth and sixth days some of the crew said they did not feel so much the want of food as they did on the third day. This was the feeling of most if not all of us. The fourth day and night passed, and no assistance came. The fifth day came, and with it succor. On this day we were hailed by the barque Sylph, Capt. Hellox, from Guadaloupe bound to St. Peters, Newfoundland. This vessel spoke us, and learning our situation, promised to lay by till the storm abated. It still blew a gale, and the sea was very heavy. This promise revived us. During the night of the fifth day of our sufferings—the 27th of February—the Sylph drifted away from us, and the next morning was out of sight.

I cannot describe our feelings when the next morning dawned, and again showed us nothing within our vision but the tempestuous ocean. Capt. Hellox, however, upon ascertaining, on the morning of the 28th, that he had lost us, crowded on all the sail his barque could carry, and commenced the search for us. He was successful, and found us after a few hours search, and at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 28th we were taken from our lashings, and taken on board the Sylph.—When relieved none of us were able to stand, although all of us retained our senses. One of the crew, when taken from his prison of ropes, lost his toes, which dropped from him as he was lifted from the ship. The potash lye had eaten the feet of the sufferer to this effect.

Temperance at the White House.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: The following is the opinion of eight of the Presidents of the United States relative to intemperance;

'We being satisfied from observation and experience, as well as from medical testimony, that ardent spirits, as a drink, are not only needless but hurtful, and that the entire disuse of it would tend to promote the health, virtue and happiness of the community—therefore we hereby express our conviction that should the citizens of the United States and especially the young men, discontinue entirely the use of spirits, they would not only promote their own personal benefit, but the good of our country and the world

JAMES MADISON,	JOHN TYLER.
ANDREW JACKSON	JAMES K. POLK.
JOHN Q. ADAMS	Z. TAYLOR.
MARTIN VAN BUREN	M. FILLMORE.

Now, if the young men of the United States would listen to and abide by the opinion of those distinguished men, we should have a happy country indeed, and vice and immorality would be strangers in this land of the free and the home of the brave.

SEEING THE ELEPHANT.—Passengers who travel by the New-York and New Haven cars have a grand chance of 'seeing the elephant.' Going from New-York, the cars pass the farm of P. T. Barnum, a mile or so before reaching Bridgeport Ct. On the farm, and in plain view from the railroad, an elephant may be seen every pleasant day, attached to a large plow, and doing up the 'sub-soiling' in first-rate style, at the rate of about three distinct double horse teams. The animal is perfectly tractable. His attendant rides him, while a colored man guides the plow. The elephant is also used for carting large loads of gravel in a cart arranged purposely for him, and in drawing stone on a stone-boat or drag, in piling up wood, timber, &c., and in making himself generally useful.

IF PEOPLE DON'T DIE HOW ARE GRAVE DIGGERS TO LIVE?—A law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks in the State of New-York has been enacted and signed by the Governor. It is to take effect on the 4th of July next.—The cry is put up that it will ruin thousands who are engaged in the business of grog selling, and the *Herald* thinks rents will depreciate in consequence. A meeting has been called in the Park, to proclaim to the world these awful consequences of the law.

Another Fire in Honesdale.

At 3 o'clock on last Friday morning the stable in the occupancy of Mr. Schrifer, on Front street, was discovered to be on fire.—At the time there was no water in the Canal Basin, and before sufficient could be let in to put the engines in operation the flames spread both north and south, so that several properties were consumed, as follows:

Francis Von Beck's store and stable. Insured $800, and was probably worth somewhat more. This property was occupied by Mr. Schrifer, as a grocery and canal stable. He lost all his effects; but was insured for $000. In the stable eight horses were burnt. These animals did not belong to him, but to persons who were preparing for boating on the canal. Two of the horses had been purchased the day before, and had been placed in the stable to await the opening of navigation.

M. A. Bidwell's building was next on the south. This contained two stores on the main floor, two saloons in the basement, and some dwellings in the upper story. Insured for $1,500. One of the stores was occupied by John Hannegan. His goods were in part at least removed, and his insurance will probably cover his loss. The other tenant was Mrs. A. Miller, whose effects were mostly removed, but who had no insurance.

M. & J. O'Neill's store and stable came next. Insured for $1,000. The property was occupied by the owners, and the stock was insured for $1,500, sufficient to cover the loss.

E. M. Genung's blacksmith shop came next. This building was not destroyed, and the damage upon it was not serious.

On the north of the fire the only property consumed was the building owned by John Kelley and James Baker. On the main floor were two stores, in the basement a saloon, and in the upper story several families. Insurance on the building, 2,000. One of the stores was occupied by J. & M. Brown, their insurance on stock, $3,000; more than sufficient to cover loss. The other store was occupied by William Holland. His insurance on stock, $3,000; more than sufficient to cover loss.

From this statement it will be seen that the ultimate loss, after collecting the insurance, will not in the aggregate be formidable.

The stable in which the fire originated was locked at six o'clock the preceding evening and was not opened again until the discovery of the fire.

The owners and occupants of the consumed buildings have, for several months past, incurred the expense of watchmen to guard them at night. This arrangement was discontinued only a few days ago.

The night of the fire was the only night this spring that the canal basin has been entirely empty of water.

Putting all these circumstances together the conclusion is irresistible that the fire was caused by an incendiary.

The sufferers are nearly all foreigners; and these foreigners, we may remark without disparaging any body else, are distinguished for high characters as traders and as members of society. In the present derangement of their affairs, they have, we are sure, the sympathies of all good citizens.—*Honesdale Democrat.*

Later from Salt Lake.

INDEPENDENCE, (Mo.,) April 17, 1855.

The mail from Salt Lake arrived here at six o'clock last evening, but the news received by it is unimportant.

Brigham Young continues to act as Governor.

On the mountains the snow was very deep

There have been no detentions or molestations on the Plains lately by the Indians.—They appear now to be more peaceably disposed, and have returned the stock formerly stolen by them, and seem anxious to make amends for their past acts.

LIME TO KILL SORREL.—A correspondent says: "Should sorrel make its appearance to any extent in my fields I should regard it as an evidence that another dressing of lime would be advantageous. Whether sorrel really does denote an *acid soil*, I am not prepared to say, but I do know that on land that had, at regular and stated periods, received an abundant supply of barn-yard manure, sorrel made its appearance, and overpowered the grass. Since then, lime having been freely used, the sorrel has disappeared, and the land is very productive of grass. The practice of liming, it is true, may be carried to excess, but with many it is rather a sin of omission than of commission.

A SINGULAR PHENOMENON.—We have never seen in print a notice of the following strange fact, although every steamboat man acquainted with Green River Navigation, can verify its truth:

Just above the locks, when the river is in a certain stage, very low, for several miles, steamboats shut down their furnace doors and allow no torches to be lighted, for fear of what the deck hands call "setting the river on fire!" Frequently boats using torches or keeping their furnace doors open at this particular place, have found themselves engulphed in blue flames, greatly to the alarm of the passengers, and in several instances setting the steamers on fire. In some instances the passengers have only been prevented by the strenuous exertions of the officers, from leaping overboard in the alarm.

The cause of the singular phenomenon is simply this:—

The bottom of the river becomes covered with forest leaves and rubbish to the depth of some inches, probably several feet. Boats in low water run through this bed of vegetable matter, their wheels stirring it up thoroughly. An inflammable gas is thus permitted to escape, which, on communication with a flame, at once takes fire, and burns with a blue blaze. At such times the boat is stopped and the flame ceases. When out, the boat goes on again, taking the precaution mentioned above. Unless allowed to continue some little time, this burning gas is not apt to communicate its flame to the wood—but it is quite sufficient to seriously alarm those not acquainted with its cause.—*Evansville Journal.*

☞ The reader will see in another column, the anti-License law, which has just passed both branches of our Legislature, and received the Governor's signature. This is not such a law as the friends of temperance desired, but it is a long stride in the right direction, and is a sure indication of that better day coming. We presume no one will pretend that William Bigler would have signed this bill if he had unfortunately been elected, and hence we ask our friend of the M'Kean *Citizen* to admit that something *was* 'settled' in favor of temperance by the last election.—*Coudersport Journal.*

SCIENTIFIC FRAUD.—It is stated in the newspapers that the famous fossil skeleton of the zeuglodon, found in Alabama some fourteen years ago, by a German named Koch, exhibited in New-York, and afterwards sold to a Mr. McDowell at St. Louis, was lately taken for debt, and in process of removal fell to pieces, and many of the bones were broken, when the wonderful monster was found to be of genuine plaster of Paris formation, and of entirely German origin, being connected with the primeval epochs only by the raw material.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Apart from the fighting before Sevastopol the chief point of interest in the news bro't by the Nashville concerns the Vienna Conference. Drouyn de l'Huys, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, was to have arrived at Vienna on the 5th inst., being, as he himself stated, 'the direct expression of the 'Emperor's idea." In Europe many suppose this idea to be an ultimatum agreed upon with England, the refusal of which would bring the Conference to a close, and consequently force Austria to decided action. At any rate, his arrival was expected with great anxiety by the Viennese statesmen, by whom he is regarded as the most warlike personage in the Government of either France or England. Meantime the Conferences had adjourned for Easter holidays and holy week solemnities, after the fashion of the English Parliament, as though men who hold the lives of thousands and the interests of millions in suspense, had any right to play the school-boy, or could show greater respect to the season than working to diminish the sufferings of humanity. It does not need a wizard to see that even in spite of ultimata, the conferences may continue these many weeks yet. In fact, an ultimatum is the last thing to look to as a finishing touch of diplomacy. Indeed, the Eastern complication began with an ultimatum.

Whether for compliment or graver policy's sake, an Austrian Archduke is, it is said, presently to make a visit to Louis Napoleon. Queen Victoria, too, is to go to Paris some time in the spring or summer; and the Elysee Napoleon, Ex-Elysee Nationale, Ex-Elysee Bourbon, has been elegantly rearranged, and will resume its old office of Hotel Royal. It has harbored a strange variety of guests in its time, as Mistress Pompadour, Beaujon the banker, the Government printers in '93, King Murat, the first Napoleon, Alexander of Russia, the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Berri, and the Prince-President Napoleon!

Meanwhile in England there is a deal of talk about the danger to be dreaded from the probability that Louis Napoleon will bring with him to London, as his chaplain, no less a Jesuit than Father Ravignan, and that emissary of darkness, and of Rome, will ever be lodged in the Queen's house, and, very likely, be visited there by his Eminence the dreadful Cardinal Wiseman. However, the Baltic fleet has sailed again, whether to any better purpose than last year remains to be seen. The Russians are prepared for them, having blocked the mouth of every harbor, and distributed a force of 60,000 troops along the coast.

From Spain, we hear that Lord Howden is to be sent home for meddling too much in religious troubles. In Holland and Belgium great floods have destroyed life and property. In Austria, the Government are collecting, by *seizure and forced sale of private property* the 'voluntary loan,' subscribed for, last year, by the loyal but not over-enthusiastic subjects.

HARD FIGHTING AT SEVASTOPOL.

A series of sanguinary conflicts had been fought by the French before Sevastopol.—The latest reported of these battles is stated to have put 3,000 men *hors du combat*. We are yet without detail. Although these encounters were sanguinary, they are said not to alter the face of affairs. Both armies are employed in strengthening their positions, and preparing for the grand operations of the spring campaign. Another detachment of the Baltic fleet had sailed from Spithead, and the flying squadron had arrived out.

☞ Oh, if your nation, with all the light she has in herself, would but elevate herself for one moment to the moral height of true Republican principles: and with a noble resolution, cast away that curse from your future, and that stain from your escutcheon, *Slavery*, how different would be the standing of America in a few years! Her brightness would eclipse the brightest page of mankind's history; but that incubus paralyzing the Union, nothing ever can be expected, but convulsion at home, disrespect abroad, and a speedy decay of a national life, dying without having come to age.

Hoc fonte derivata clades—everything which is deplorable dates from that source. No foreign power should be admitted to meddle with domestic affairs of any country: but a great, enlightened and, above all, a Republican nation, should know by herself to be faithful to right—to do what is just, and to cure the cancer gnawing on her own heart. Where the difficulties are great, there the glory of overcoming them is the greater. Small matters may be done by small men, and small nations. It is worthy of great nations to do great things. Besides, freemen should never think it a hard task to be just, or else sooner or later they will cease to be free.—*Kossuth.*

City and County Treasurers look out.

It is generally supposed, says the Harrisburg Herald, that the County Treasurers have a right to grant licenses to merchants, Brewers and Lager-beer-sellers, under the old law, until the first of October next; and already under this impression a large number have been issued. The following proviso, which was added to the Bill "to restrain the sale of intoxicating liquors," makes all such licenses utterly worthless. It was added in the Senate, and adopted by the House, and entirely escaped the notice of our reporter, in making a copy for publication. It should be added to the end of section 4, and reads as follows.

"*Provided further.*—That so much of any acts of assembly, as requires a license from a city or County Treasurer, to authorize the sale of spirituous, vinous or malt liquor, be and the same is hereby repealed."

THE MOB IN GAINESBORO, GA.—The *Louisville* (Ky.) *Journal*, commenting upon the wicked outrage lately inflicted in Gainesboro on a young New Englander, because he merely avowed himself an Abolitionist, remarks:

'If every Northern man, who dares to say in the South that he is a Free-Soiler, is to be mobbed and sold at auction, how long may it be before any Southerner, who shall presume, in reply to a question, to avow himself in the North a pro-slavery man, will probably be subjected to similar treatment?'

Until the North shall fall under the domination of a Despotism, which, like Slavery, roots out not only the law, but the very idea of Liberty.—*National Era.*

ELECTION IN MICHIGAN.—Somebody has sent a despatch to the New-York press, stating that the Loco Focos had carried the great majority of the town elections in that State. We had seen no evidence of this—on the contrary, the returns indicate just the reverse the Detroit Tribune refers to the despatch and adds:

'It is as black a falsehood as was ever uttered, and its author know it. The fact is, with rare exceptions, the Republicans have carried every town that they carried last fall, and many that they did not, and have gained largely over the election last spring.

STRANGE.—One young man in this vicinity, shot himself last week, because he could not get a wife, and another, because he could not obtain a divorce.—*Boston Trans.*

Judge PORTER has removed to *Easton* and resumed the practice of the profession in which he has been so long and so successfully engaged.

Another Candidate for the Presidency.

JOHN SMITH IN THE FIELD.

To the American People:—

Though I have not yet received any invitation to stand as a candidate for the Presidency, I am sure some legislative committee will address me before long. As I cannot see any agent to get up such a demonstration, and as I know my notoriety will prevent me from being overlooked, to save any circumlocution, I announce myself in *propria persona*, a candidate for the Presidential nomination.

When I say this, I wish it to be understood, I really want the office, both for the honor and the profits, *direct* and *incidental*, and that I will pour some of Uncle Sam's funds into the pockets of those who aid me in the getting of it. I hate shams, and I will not pretend a love for private life; if I entertained sincerely, any such feeling, I would not allow my name to be signed to any clap trap letter in the newspapers, begging for the office, while professing to be averse to its troublesome responsibilities. The truth is I hate to live in retirement, away from the eye of the world; I want to be in the bustle and uproar of politics, and if I can, to get at the top of the heap.

Some of my friends tell me I am not exactly the man for the Presidency. I know I have but little knowledge of the science of legislation, foreign and domestic history, law, &c. I admit it; but I want to be a *great man*, and the Presidency will cover up all these deficiences, and people will take it for granted that I am as well qualified as I ought to be, when I am fairly seated in the White House. Some say it don't pay; probably it does not to men like Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Harrison, &c. But that race of old fogies is extinct. What with fat contracts, Treasury operations, war messages to effect the public funds, and a Government organ to get up panics, &c., I am well satisfied that in the hands of a good 'business man,' like myself, it may turn out a first-rate speculation, and make the fortunes of one's friends also.

As to the constitutional questions, Slavery, Catholicism, Americanism, Fourierism, and all other *isms*, the sovereign people may rest assured I am perfectly sound. Like Com. Vanderbilt, Live Oak George, Com. Stockton, and other of my competitors, I am a little of everything—neither too hot nor too cold, a friend alike to the North and the South, opposed to any rough usage of the Constitution, not indifferent to Cuba, and will go it to the death against the importation of Foreign Paupers.

With this open and above-board declaration it will be understood that John Smith is in the field for the Presidency. As I go in for fair play, I wish it to be distinctly understood that those who come out the earliest in my behalf and work the hardest, shall be the first to be rewarded in the distribution of the spoils.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

(Until elected President)

JOHN SMITH.

Scenes in the Kansas Election.

The character of the recent irruption into Kansas by the slave-driving hordes of Missouri, becomes more and more transparently infamous as each new development of details comes to view. We compile from various sources still farther illustrations of the beauties of squatter sovereignty. The testimony which these scenes bear to the character of that Northern treachery practiced by Pierce, Douglas, Toucey & Co., in the passage of the Nebraska bill, is no conclusive and damning as to require no word of comment. We extract from *The Herald of Freedom*:

THE VOTING AT LAWRENCE.—In this district, where the late census report indicates but 369 voters, the election shows there were 1039 votes polled, nearly three times as great a number as legitimately belonged here; and yet a large number of our *actual* residents and particularly those from a distance, did not exercise their right to the elective franchise, as they found they could not do so without endangering their lives. The Free State strength in this District is full five to one, and yet the Pro Slavery ticket has a majority of more than three to one.

Mr. Edwin Bond, who went to vote in the morning, was forcibly ejected from the ground and pursued by an angry crowd to the bank of the river with curses and threatnings of destruction, and compelled to jump down the declivity, when a revolver was discharged at him, and a ball narrowly escaped his head. He ran along the beach, and finally escaped unscathed.

VOTERS ARMED.—We repaired to the polls about 10 o'clock in the morning, but retired on the assurance of numerous friends that we were in great personal danger, thinking it best to defer our rights as an elector to a later period in the day, when it was hoped better order would prevail. At about 4 o'clock we again visited the polls, and discharged our duties as a freeman without molestation. It was the first time we ever appeared at the ballot box with an instrument of defence, and we trust it will be the last time it will be deemed necessary to be guarded with a retinue of friends, each provided with bowie knives and revolvers, besides having several of the latter instruments about our own person *ready* for immediate use.

The Kansas Pioneer has the following encouragement for the slave-drivers:

'Persons need not feel alarmed in bringing their slaves to Kansas. This will be a slave State as certain as two and two make four. We would, therefore, say to our friends at a distance, who have been making inquiries in regard to the safety of bringing slaves here, to bring them along, and emigrate at once. The result of the election on last Friday ought to satisfy everybody that this will be a Slave State. There are a number of slaves already in the Territory, and the cry is 'still they come,' by every steamboat or flatboat arrival.

'Kansas will remain as she now is, Pro-Slavery to the core; so our slaveholding friends needn't be at all uneasy, but all who are disposed to emigrate, let them come along at once, and bring their slaves with them, and make no further inquiries about Kansas being a Slave State. It will never be any thing else! and we shall consider ourself responsible for what we assert.'

The St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette makes this statement:

'The entire Territory, (of Kansas) so far as we have been able to learn, has gone Pro-Slavery by an overwhelming majority. There will not probably, be a single Anti-Slavery member in the coming Legislature. It gives us infinite pleasure to make this announcement. 'Coming events cast their shadows before,' and this fixes, almost beyond the possibility of a doubt, the future prospects of Kansas. Our neighbors across the river can now send for their negroes. Others can go in with their property, with perfect safety. Missouri can now breathe easy again.'

☞ A certain newly-elected Irish Mayor, speaking of certain articles in a vivacious newspaper, observed, 'I despise those underhanded attacks. When I write an anonymous letter I always sign my name to it.'

☞ One of the Protestant schools in France has been prohibited by the prefect and departmental council, under the plea that the presence of a Protestant schoolmaster would only encourage agitation.

Platform of Principles of the Know Somethings.

1st. Opposition to Roman Catholic and Jesuit Political Influence, and to men who give or offer Roman Catholics Office, to influence their votes as a means of political advancement of themselves or others.

2. Principles and character—not birth-place—are the true Standards of qualification for Citizenship.

3. No person should be permitted to hold Office, in a Free Country who acknowledges the temporal supremacy of the Pope of Rome.

4th. Opposition to all Legislation that compels the Freemen of the North, at the dictation of the Southern Oligarchy, to hunt down and return Fugitives Slaves; and a repeal of all laws that take such Fugitives by force without trial by Jury, from any State or County, claiming to be free, or that compels the Citizens or Government troops to aid in such a transaction; or that taxes the Citizens of the Free States to help to pay the expenses thereof.

5th. No more Slave States, Territories or Governments, should be admitted to a union with the General Government, and there should be 'neither Slavery, nor involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime in any territory of the United States.'

6th. Opposition to the sale of Alcoholic Drinks, as a beverage, and an active advocacy of a Law, in this State or Country, similar in its provisions to the *Maine Law*; or one which by penal enactments, shall abate Dram Shops as a nuisance.

7th. The People being the legitimate source of political power, all Offices, National as well as State, so far as practicable, should be filled by a direct vote of the electors.

8th. Opposition to political aspirants and demagogues, as nominees for civil office, and in favor of the election of men of honesty, capability, and patriotism.

9th. A strict adherence to, and a warm support of those Candidates for civil office, who themselves adhere to, sustain, and vote for the above principles.

Com. McCauley's Orders.

The following are extracts of a letter from the intelligent Washington Correspondent of the Journal of Commerce:

'Commodore McCauley has sailed for the Gulf, and with his orders in his pocket. We shall soon hear from him. He needs not much time nor a force larger than the six guns of the San Jacinto for the purpose of complying with his instructions. If he encounters the Feronoto, the Spanish vessel of war that committed the outrageous act of enforcing the Cuban blockade against American fillibusters, he is not only to 'bring her to,' but bring her into the port of Norfolk. Any Spanish vessel that may hail or bring to or visit an American vessel will of course be captured or sunk.

The force wanted for such an object need not be large; but it may require all the additional force that can be put in requisition by our government to meet all the consequences of the executions of Commodore McCauley's orders. Many think, however, that Spain will not take serious offence at such a course on our part, and will consider herself very fortunate in getting off so easily and without the immediate loss of the Island of Cuba. It will not necessarily involve a war; that is, according to the views of the war party; but they will be much disappointed if it do not. The attack of the Leopard on the Chesapeake did not produce a war. Perhaps Spain will rest quiet until she is ready to go to war with the aid of powerful allies.

'As soon as the war shall break out 'what a rich harvest our fillibusters will have in plundering *Spanish* commerce.' That is a remark which I cite from one of the war papers. * * * Spanish commerce will, it is true, soon disappear from the ocean; but how long will our own keep afloat under the disadvantage of a discriminating rate of insurance of ten per cent, against them? How is that to get Cuba? The island will, by the first of May, be defended by thirty thousand Spanish troops and the local militia, and also by a powerful fleet of Spanish, British and French. Our whole naval force, and all we can put afloat for two years to come, will not suffice to meet the fleets which will soon assemble for the defence of Cuba.

WHO NEXT.—Sam Houston, Com. Stockton, George Law, and others, have for some time been in the field as candidates for the Presidency, and have had their peculiar admirers at work for them to secure them the nomination of the Know Nothings. Another Richmond has now appeared, and competes with them for the prize. The New York *Herald* contains a correspondence between certain members of the New Jersey Legislature and Com. Vanderbilt, of *North Star* yacht celebrity, in which the former call upon the Commodore to become a candidate, to which he replies in a long letter, indicating pretty clearly that 'he has no objection if he does.' Who will come next? Probably E. K. Collins, of European Steamship notoriety; or it may be George N. Sanders, ex Consul at London, and the coadjutor of Kossuth and Mazzina in the great movement of organizing Young America.

RHODE ISLAND.—Bro. Webster, of the Providence *Tribune*, brings out its *capital* and *exclamation points* over the late election in Rhode Island. He proclaims, 'Great! Good!! Glorious!!! A Maine Law Governor, by 8,000 majority! A Maine Law Lieutenant Governor, by 5,000 majority! A Maine Law Senate, by two to one! A Maine Law Assembly, by an overwhelming majority—too large to count!'

'Sam' in New England is a *Christian Gentleman*, and not *Hindoo* as in the Empire State!—Take notice of it.

Mark one thing.—The Maine Law has not been repealed in a single State where it has been enacted. On the contrary, the people have stood by it, and have gone on strengthening it, and improving its provisions.—TEETOTALER.

TWO MEN TO BE HUNG FOR ASSISTING SLAVES TO ESCAPE.—Richard Wynn and Alfred Woodley, who were part of the crew of a vessel which loaded some time ago in Roanoke River, were tried lately in Dertie Co., North Carolina, on charge of receiving and secreting a slave on board the vessel, with a view to abduction. The captain, it seems, discovered the fugitive, and had the two sailors arrested. Wynn was acquitted, but Woodley was found guilty, and, it is said, will have to suffer the penalty of death. A man named Willis Hester is under sentence of death in Chatham, North Carolina, for negro stealing. His execution is fixed for the 4th of May.

The young ladies of the Illinois Institute, at Wheation, Du Page county, recently passed the following resolution *unanimously*:

'*Resolved*: That we, young ladies of the Illinois Institute, pledge ourselves not to keep company with, or join in the sacred bonds of matrimony with any young gentleman who is not in favor of the Maine liquor law, or some other prohibitory law.'

☞ The Maine Law has been introduced into Africa. Moshesh, chief ruler of Basotuland, has prohibited the importation and sale of liquors in an effectual decree, containing three clauses.