

The Independent Republican C. F. READ & H. H. FRAZIER, EDITORS. MONTROSE, PA.

Thursday, May 8th, 1856.

Candidates and Platforms. When the Pierce and Douglas party repealed the Missouri Compromise, and threw open the door for the extension of Slavery over a large extent of fertile territory which had been consecrated to freedom for a third of a century, there were not one hundred men in Susquehanna county but looked upon the act as a breach of good faith between the different sections of the Union, and a gross wrong to the people of the Free States .-Scarcely a man could then be found to justify the act, or restrain his denunciation of the National Administration, as one of the most corrupt and time-serving that ever existed since the organization of the Government.-And patriots were then plenty who were going to reform the Democratic party, and make it more Free-Soil. We were gravely told that there was no real difference of opinion upon the question among the people of the Free States, and that when the Democracy of the North had a chance to speak out on the subject, the party would be set right, and the Democratic party would be the real Free Soil party. Well, after some two or three years' dodging and shirking, the party at the North has spoken out, and defined its position, and is now ready to enter the contest of

The Washington Union, the leading organ of the old Hunker party, boldly publishes its programme to the world, and first and fore. most is presented the Nebraska bill. Says the Union, "We want no allies who do not cordially accept our platform on the great leading issues of the day, and we will recognize none who expect any, the least, modification of the Democratic creed on all the questions which make up our platform. In this -contest, we accept the issues involved in the Nebraska bill, so vauntingly tendered to us by the lately exultant abolitionists, and that issue we cheerfully place in the foreground of our programme."

Cincinnati within four weeks; the platform is ton at the same time as the two members of The National Convention is to be held at already constructed by the wire-workers, the main plank being the Nobraska bill; and the Northern Democracy are just asked to walk up and set their hands and seals to the document that the Southern nigger-drivers have prepared for them. There is now to be no dodging or diving, but whoever hesitates in measuring six feet in the dust, at the command of his Southern masters, is to be cut off without the benefit of clergy.

One of the most disgusting spectacles ever witnessed by freemen, is now being enacted by the several candidates for the Presidency, Pierce, Douglas, and Buchanan. They are just now running a tilt to see who can dive the deepest, and come up the dirtiest, and the farthest South. All principle is thrown overboard. Character and qualifications are entirely lost sight of, and the only open ques tion is, what can be done the best to secure the support of the three hundred thousand slave holders? As far as principle is concerned, there is not a farthing to choose be. tween Pierce, Buchanan, and Douglas, and if the country is to be cursed with an administration directed by either, probably the only choice that could with any propriety be made, would be founded on the same reason as that urged by the fox, in the fable, when the swallow offered to drive away the flies that were sucking his blood-" If these were driven away, another more hungry swarm would come, and suck the last remaining drop of blood in my veing." Eighty millions of public plunder a year, have pretty well gorged Pierce and his office holders, but should "old Buck" be let at the public crib, if we may judge of his whole crew by his corporals in this Congressional district, twice eighty millions would hardly be a taste for them, but like the horse leach's daughters, they would still cry, "Give, give."

All the Presidential candidates will soon be in the field, and passing events are fast den onstrating that before the election in November, there will be but two parties, the free masses of the North on one side, and the nigger-drivers of the South and their doughfaced deputies on the other side. And the question to be decided, is, shall the government be administered for the benefit of three hundred thousand Slaveholders and their three and a half millions of slaves, or whether the twenty millions of free white men shall also be taken into the account. More than half of the organized territory of the country is now Slave territory; and with slavery in Kansas, the preponderance would be much greater still. The settlement of the Kansas question will be an important event for freedom throughout the world. If Kansas is free, then a stop is put to the encroachments of the Black Power of the South-otherwise Slavery becomes national and Freedom sectional. According to the last census, there were ered the marder a meritorious ection. almost six white freemen to one slave; and the Hunker Democracy take the ground that a slave driver and his negro slave are of more account and entitled to more territory than

Whatever may be the result, the political atmosphere has now cleared up, and those supple hypocrites who have been so zealous reform the party in the party," will now pelled to show their true colors. While hundreds of men who truly, honestly desired to him. see the Democratic party stand out boldly

Fillmere and Free Soil

Certain newspapers, claiming to be opposed to the extension of slavery, carry floating at their mastheads the names of Fillmore and sas having been organized under the provis-Donelson. To say nothing about Donelson, who boasts the ownership of a hundred slaves, of Kansas having adopted a constitution and and declared, in accepting the nomination, asked to be admitted as a Free State, these that he gloried in the institution of Slavery. we cannot see any consistency in the support | On what grounds do they oppose it? In castof Fillmore by an opponent of Slavery exten- ing about for some excuse for their inconsistsion. How was Fillmore nominated? When ency, they pretend to have discovered that the American National Council struck out of Kansas has not inhabitants enough to entitle their platform the odious twelfth section, and it to admission as a State. But Free and inserted a wishy-washy substitute meaning Slave States have been admitted with less about the same thing, a portion of the ex- population than Kansas possesses. By the has he recanted these views or expressed any treme Southern Delegates 'bolted'-with best authorities, that Territory now contains drew in disgust. But directly after, when from forty-five to fifty thousand inhabitants. they found there was a prospect of the nomination of Fillmore they recovered their good | the census of 1790 a white population of only Free Soil men bolted. This shows that there tion of 23,890; Louisiana was admitted in was known to be something to rely on in 1812, and by the census of 1810 had a white Fillmore's case, more satisfactory to the South population of 34,311; Mississippi was admitthan any platform.

that were so sensitively alive to Southern interests, and yet so willing to accept Fillmore as their candidate? Some of them were members of Congress who officiated at the minolation of Henry M. Fuller on the altar of Slavery-men who, after their victim had subserved the intended purpose of distracting the Northern vote on the Speakership as much tion. is possible, readily deserted him, joined hands with the sham Democracy, and attempted to elect a South Carolina nullifier for Speaker Put Fillmore in the place of Fuller, and the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention in the place of Aiken, and here we have foreshadowed the course of the Southern Know Nothings in the Presidential contest. Yet some Northern men seem to shut their eyes to what is transpiring before them. They appear desirous of being imposed upon. Their motives we do not pretend to understand, but we are convinced, and we believe they are convinced, that if Fillmore is kept in the field together with a Republican and a Democratic candidate, the Southern Know Nothings will desert Fillmore as they deserted Fuller; and the only question of interest con- Jackson, and denounces those who uphold nected with his running will be, whether, at the North, he will keep more votes from the Republican candidate or from the Democratic.

Kansas Affairs .- Messrs. Sherman and

Howard, of the Kansas Investigating Committee, have arrived at Lawrence, and are busy with their investigations. Mr. Oliver, at last accounts, had not yet arrived. Gov. Robinand ex-Gov. Reeder arrived from Washingthe Committee, April 18th. On Saturday April 19th, the notorious Sheriff Jones, the Missouri Postmaster who claims to be also sheriff of Douglas County, Kansas, made his appearance in Lawrence and attempted to arrest S. N. Wood for the rescue of Branson in the Fall of 1855. Failing in this, he returned on Sunday, and attempted to arrest two men, Tappan and Munroe, for the rescue some fifteen citizens of Lawrenge to assist him in executing the (bogus Legislature) laws, and on their refusing, he took their names .-April 23d, he again appeared in Lawrence, with a detachment of twelve United States troops, detailed from the force at Fort Leavenworth, and under the command of Lieut. McIntosh. The troops were sent by Col. Several arrests were made, not the least ret the two Governments. sistance being offered to the U. S. forces. though the authority of sheriff Jones was denied by all to the last. The persons arrested are all Free State men, and are named, John Hutchinson, G. F. Warren, F. Hunt, A. J Smith, J. G. Fuller, and E. D. Lyman. The first four were arrested for refusing to assist Jones on Sunday, and the last two for assisting in the rescue of Wood the day before.-About 10 o'clock in the evening following the arrests, Sheriff Jones came out of a house where the prisoners were confined, and was proceeding to the soldiers' camp, when a shot

The pro-Slavery men at Leavenworth swear for the benefit of their crowd." to revenge the blood of Jones upon the Free State men. The occurrence is much regretted by the people of Lawrence, who have never countenanced unnecessary violence, and who are ignorant of the murderer of Jones. It is believed to be the policy of the Slave State leaders, now that the Congressional Committee are on the ground, to incite Free State men to violence and to violation of law. but the latter are determined to avoid any resort to violence, as long as possible.

The people of Lawrence have held a great meeting, condemned this cowardly assassination, and resolved that the perpetrator should be brought to justice; and Gov. Robinson issued a proclamation, offering a reward of five hundred dollars for the detection and apprehension of the culprit. This course is cer- of it? tainly in honorable contrast to that of the pro-Slavery men, who, when a Free State man is murdered, act as though they consid-

The Montrose Democrat publishes with some exukation, an article from the Philadelphia North American laudatory of James Buchanan. It is not many months since the Democrat gravely informed its readers that the North American was an old Federalist paper, and in favor of re-establish ty mischief, so many motions to be concen. relative to libels. It was amended in the The survivors were taken to Major Howe ing the United States Bank, It is well known trated, so many whoels to move regularly, Senate so as to refer only to criminal prose camp, and under proper attention have all have their mask stripped off, and will be com- Federal party existed, and that fact may ac count for the North American's partiality to the act, it will be prevented by discovery, act, on the trigis of indictments for writing or publicans of New York, he states that Mr.

and that will be the last heard from them of inculcating Free Soil sentiments in the party. Inculcating the call of the President of the Republican and that the last heard from them of inculcating the call of the President of the Republican and now the Union, which was the truit of ceipts of the Eric Railroad for the first eight. Montrose, May 6, 1856. ABEL TURBLE and now the Union, which was the truit of ceipts of the Eric Railroad for the first eight. Montrose, May 6, 1856. ABEL TURBLE and now the Union, which was the truit of ceipts of the Eric Railroad for the first eight. Montrose, May 6, 1856. ABEL TURBLE and now the Union, which was the truit of ceipts of the Eric Railroad for the first eight. Montrose, May 6, 1856. ABEL TURBLE and now the Union, which was the truit of ceipts of the Eric Railroad for the first eight. Montrose, May 6, 1856. ABEL TURBLE and now the Union, which was the truit of ceipts of the Eric Railroad for the first eight. Montrose, May 6, 1856. ABEL TURBLE and now the Union, which was the truit of that purchase, is doing all it can to cut Mr. Association, which appears in another column, in the day of strange discoveries and that the land now the Union, which was the truit of the Ceipts of the Eric Railroad for the first eight. Such that purchase, is doing all it can to cut Mr. Association, which appears in another column, that the land now the Union, which are contained to the Ceipts of the Eric Railroad for the first eight. The call of the Ceipts of the Eric Railroad for the first eight. The call of the Ceipts of the Eric Railroad for the first eight. The call of the Ceipts of the Eric Railroad for the first eight. The call of the Ceipts of

Northern doughfaces professed to advocate the Kansas-Nebraska bill, because they were in favor of popular sovereignty. Kanions of that bill, and the popular sovereigns same doughfaces now oppose its admission Tennessee was admitted in 1796, and had by nature and went into the convention and 32,013; Indiana was admitted in 1816, and helped make the nomination, and then the had by the census of 1810, a white populated in 1817, and had by the census of 1820, But who were these Southern Delegates a white population of 43,176; Florida was admitted in 1845, and had by the census of 1840, a white population of 27,043; and Michigan was admitted in 1837, and had by the census of 1830, a population of 31,346.

The enemies of freedom must find other excuses for their opposition to the admission of Kansas, than the want of sufficient popula-

F. P. Blair, Gen. Jackson's old con fidential friend, and editor of his national organ, the Globe, during his administration, has written an interesting letter addressed to the Republicans of New York, which contains a review, historically and politically important. of the rise of the "nullifiers." After exposing the dangerous enterprises of the nullifiers, to whom both Jackson and himself were opposed, the writer then proceeds to identify the present Democratic party with the Galhoun, Tyler, and Polk nullification party, showing that almost all its prominent men were engaged in the warfare against Jackson and the Union party. He then enumerates son used to term the outside rows.' On the the tests of modern democracy, compares 31st of December preceding, Mr. Buchanan them with those of the days of Jefferson and them as the foes of freedom and republican institutions.

Referring to the arguments that are beginning to be frequent in the southern pa pers in favor of the re-opening of the African Slave trade, the Tribune remarks that if iticians shall be elected the next President, we shall no doubt be informed by the progressive Democracy that any restriction on the introduction by Southern gentlemen of truly if it is unconstitutional to forbid their Yeas. earrying their 'property' into the Territories and there enjoying it, it is equally unconstitutional to forbid their bringing their property home with them from Africa.

of Wood, the day before. He commanded Peace Congress just closed at Paris, it is said he was not proposed as the regular Demo that much attention was given to a proposition to incorporate into the law of nations a provision against privateering in time of war. The proposition is mentioned as a new one, to exterminate the monster, Party, had urged but Dr. Franklin, when on a mission to France, proposed to the French Government: with the concurrence of Congress, that a stipulation to the same effect should be inserted try, were gratified and won by this demon Sumner, on a requisition from Gov. Shannon in the treaty then about to be formed between stration, and large numbers of them ranged

the Ashtabula Sentinel that he has said or old parties ran a race to see which should get done nothing against the nomination of Col. Fremont for the Presidency by the Republicans: that he has expressed no hostility to, going over from Adams to Jackson, appealed n or preference for, any candidate; but that he expects to support the nominee of the Philadelphia Convention, provided he is known to be right-openly and fully committed to the Republican policy. Giddings has taken the right ground, exactly.

was fired at him by an unknown hand, the ball the New York Tribune, says that neither anything else, and a good deal more profitapassing through the legs of his pants without Pierce nor Buchanan can be nominated. He injuring him. When he arrived within the adds, "Mr. Buchanan has budded, bloomed, tent he remarked that he had been shot at, and gone to seed quicker than any candidate and at that instant he was again fired at, and ever did before him. If neither Pierce nor a ball lodged in the middle of his spinal col- Douglas can get the nomination, they will umn. His lower extremities were immedi- combine their forces to have a southern man ately paralyzed, and he probably cannot re- nominated, so that at the next turn of the wheel the nomination will come North again.

> The People's Convention of the State Conrad Baker for Lieutenant Governor .-Speeches were made by Col. Lane, of Mansas, Gov. Ford, of Ohio, and Judge Norton, of Indiana. Strong resolutions in favor of freedom in the Territories and the admission

of Kansas as a Free State, were adooted. For a year or two past the Montrose Democrat has had much to say about " Wilnotice that the Democrat gives the firm as Grow, Jessup & Co." Will that paper be so kind as to inform us when and how the old firm dissolved, and why Wilmot went out

CONCERT.—Professor Daum gave a concert in Montrose last night. Of the performances, (said to have been excellent) we cannot speak of our own knowledge, the usual e given this (Thursday) evening.

CRIME DIFFICULT TO CONCEAL.-Good old eremy Taylor says: "There are, in the machinations of a mighand there is so universal a confusion in the that shape. conduct, that, unless it passes suddenly into "That from and after the passage of this

James Buchanan. Born unter the Presidency of Washington,

reared in the political faith of Jay and Ham. To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune. lton, John Adams and John Marshall, it was by the Federal party that Mr. Buchanan was therished into political importance and distinction. I was as a Federalist that he was twice elected to the Legislature, and at least twice to Congress. Even so late as 1826, is name figures in Niles' Register (Oct. 28.) as one of the five Federal Members from Pennsylvanal of the XXth Congress. Ten years earlien he delivered a Federal 4th of July Oration, in which he inveighed against the weak and wicked acts of Mr. Madison's Administration' most explicitly and unsparingly. And never, so far as we can learn, contrition for their utterance.

It is fashionable just now to be 'National' and to commend aspirants as 'National' in their views and inclinations. The term is rank enough to make the bones of Jefferson rattle in his coffin; it implies all there is in Federal' and much more; but we have schooled our nerves to bear it pretty well. Just now to be 'National' implies a hearty devotion to Slave-catching, and so is not very fragrant: but Mr. Buchanan is (or was) 'Na tional' in a far higher and nobler sense. Thus one of his earliest important votes in Congress (April 29, 1822) was cast in favor of the bill ' for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland Road,' whereby the Federal Government asserted its right not only to collect tolls on roads running through States, but authorized the President to enhance or reduce those toils at his unchecked discretion. The Virginia School of strict constructionists Mr. Buchanan went for it, and it prevailed-

Yeas 87; Nays 68. (Niles, May 4, '22.) Mr. Buchanan, we believe, has voted for every Protective Tariff that has been passed since he first entered Congress. His vote helped pass, (yeas, 105; nays, 102,) the Tariff of 1824, which received but one vote from Virginia and none from the Carolinas or Georgia; he voted also for the Tariff of 1828 the Black Tariff the bill of abominations' being the highest and most protective or discriminating ever passed by Congress. Here, again, he stood with his own State and nearly all the heart of the Union against the solid phalanx of the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama, &c., with all but three from Virginia, and these three belonging to what Mr. Jeffer-

"He professed to be friendly to domestic ma tures; more than that, he believed that woolen goods required more protection. He had no doubt on the subject; the question was as to the amount of Protection." [Niles, Jan. 5, 1828.]

Mr. Buchanan, we regret to say, as he began to have visions of the White House in reversion, and to understand that no man could receive the nomination of his party without the indorsement of the Virginia pol-Pierce, Douglas, or any of that stripe of pol- iticians, grew by insensible degrees mysterious and diplomatic in his utterances on the question of Protection; but he never faltered shen brought to the test of the Yeas and Nays. The Tariff of 1842-our last decided. ly, avowedly, emphatically Protective measwith them from Africa is unconstitutional; and 24; Nays 23-Mr. Buchanan among the

But how comes it, some will ask, that Mr. Buchanan, who commenced and so long persisted as a thorough-going Federalist, now appears as a leading and orthodox Democrat? We answer, simply by virtue of his Jacksonism. When Gen. Jackson was first brought PRIVATEERING.—During the sitting of the forward as a candidate for the Presidency. cratic candidate, but pitted against that candidate, who was William H. Crawford of Georgia. Gen. Jackson had recently written to President Monroe that 'now is the time him to ignore all merely partisan considerations, and to call at least one leading Federalist into his Cabinet. The Federalists. then a hopeless minority in the whole coununder the Jackson banner, especially in New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware. In

Hon. J. R. Giddings writes home to Pennsylvania, most of the leaders of the two surrendered their peculiar views in this than Democrats. Gov. Van Ness of Vermont, in especially to Federalists as such to unite in the support of Jackson who had removed the ostracism which they had long endured. Mr. Buchanan was one of the earliest and most zealous Jacksonians; but it was not till he had been such for years that he had reason to suspect that being for Jackson made him, even nominally, a Democrat. But he found The Washington correspondent of it just as easy to be called a Democrat as ble than to be termed a Federalist; so he can now counsel 'brother Democrats,' and evince solicitude for the triumph of Democracy, as

well as the best of them. Will nobody vote against Buchanan as an old Federalist!' some will ask. We answer, Not one! Though the fools are not all dead, there are not so many of them as is often hastily assumed. We have often known candidates in this city assailed as old Federalists: but they generally ran at the head of their respective tickets. The facts in the case will not beat Mr. Buchanan: but a Indiana met at Indianapolis, May 1st, and stupid and futile attempt to conceal the facts nominated Judge Norton for Governor, and may do so. Set forth the naked truth and all will be well. -N. Y. Tribune.

THE INDIANS IN OREGON. - Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Oregon to his correspondent in Washington dated Oregon City February 28 :- "The Indians are in a state of open war, with the exception of a few friendly tribes, from the boundary of California to the British line and from the Pacific to the Missouri river. Generally, I am sorry mot, Jessup & Co.? Since April court, we to say, that the Indians have had the best of t in their battles with the soldiers.

In one engagement in Southern Oregon some time ago (a month or so) less than 100 Indians fought one hundred and thirty-seven Indians fought one hundred and thirty-seven but made very little progress towards their regulars and two hundred and fifty volunteers destination. Under these accumulated suffor three days, never yielding an inch, and on ferings the soldier named Cornell died, and equal ground. For one hundred and thirty nales in Southern Oregon, where every claim almost of the main route was taken up by settlers, not a house is standing, cropy desor had to flee for their lives. Where it will ceeding night two more of the civilians died troyed, cattle driven off, families murdered custom of furnishing the Printers tickets have all end it is hard to say. We have 1,800 but as the party was discovered shortly after, ing been forgotten. A second concert will regulars and 2,500 volunteers, and yet little or no progress has yet been made in quelling ing any further meals upon the dead bodies these disturbances.

THE LIBEL LAW .-- One good act passed by the legislature at its late session was the bill nd the hand that turns them does so tremble cutions, and was acceded to by the House in recovered.

Awful Massacre and Plunder of Americans Great Republican Meeting in New York

Sin: One of the most frightful butcheries have been less than 1,000 or 1,200 Amer-

by friends on both sides, and a general row now commenced. Pistols, bowie-knives, swords, muskers, clubs and rocks were freely used, and with deadly effect. The Americans were generally unarmed, having only a few small revolvers, and, consequently, after a short struggle, had to yield the ground. The natives were reenforced by large numbers .-They now made an attack upon the different hotels and drove all the innutes out, many of whom sought safety, as they supposed, in the depot building. About this time the Police (God save the

term!) was called in requisition; but instead of attempting to restore order, it is positively known that a portion of them joined the negroes and made the assault upon the depot. The police and negroes fired upon the crowd, and drove every man, woman, and child from the building, who, in their fright, ran in every direction-some to the boats, and others to fought this bill as utterly subversive of State thick brush and woods, where they remained Rights and flagrantly unconstitutional; but during the night, and with the expectation of being murdered when daylight appeared. A large number were fortunate enough to get on board of the small steamer, and were conveved to the J. L. Stephens. After the natives had accomplished their work of death, and dispersed all from the ground, they comnienced plundering the baggage, and destroy ng everything to be found in the hotels .he passengers, in their sudden flight, left and ost everything. After plundering all to be found in the hotels, the black mob attacked the Depot building, which contained a large amount of luggage and treasure, all of which the rascals obtakied. They then commenced to tear up the Railroad track, and to pul down the Telegraph poles, and destroyed both Railroad and Telegraph offices. They were aware that the Express goods would be bro't over from Aspinwall that night, and had faid their plans to seize them. . They tore up the

> were saved, and the train put back to Aspinwall, where it remained at the time the Philadelphia sailed. There were twenty-five Americans found dead immediately around the depot in the morning, most of whom were passengers from the Coretz, but this number is probably not half that were murdered. Of the natives but few, comparatively, I think, were slain. Soon after the commencement of hostilities the Governor of Panama and the American Consul were on the ground, but their exertions to quiet the riot proved ineffectual .-It is reported by some of our passengers that

with Gov. Deas forbids me from giving any credence to the latter report. The Spanish portion of the inhabitants of anama were much frightened. Every house and place of business was instantly closed and barred, and but few ventured out upon the balconies during the night. The hotels in the city were closed and guarded until morning.

Of the amount of money and other effects lost by the passengers I can give but an immount. True it is that a large sum is lost, and much more probably than ever will be this subject ?

Many of the steerage passengers decline riving a statement, preferring, I suppose, to lefer it until they see what action our Govcrument will take in the matter before makng their claims known.

One circumstance must not pass unnoticed. A few of the ladies and gentlemen who had effected their escape by wading, some to their ceeded to the Cortes for protection. After the use of rooms or any bedding or refresh-N. RAWSON.

Great Suffering in the West. U. S. Soldiers Eating their own Companions.

The following is an extract from a private letter received by the editor of the Military Argus, New York:

Fort Pierre, N. T., March 15. 1856. -A most horrible affair happened between here almost too hideous to relate. Three soldiers, named Rigert, Wicker and Cornell descrited about the first of December, and started down the river. On their way they overtook four persons from this place, who were proceeding in the same direction, and as self preservation suggested the idea of strength in numbers, they mutually agreed to travel in company. Up to this time, and for some ten or twelve days after their junction, the weather had been remarkably mild and pleasant.-A few days after, however, heavy snows, accompanied with intense cold, set in, which continued with but little intermission for thirty or forty days, during which time but little progress was made. At length their scanty stock of provisions gave out, and starvation seemed inevitable, for they were at least two hundred miles in a direct line from the nearest settlement.

For six days, without a particle of food. they continued their course down the river. the others, to appease their hunger, cut up his body and eat his flesh. The following night one of the civilians died, and his body was disposed of in like manner. On the suc

They were found by a party of Majo Howe's command, and when first discovered they were regaling themselves upon the arms and legs of their unfortunate companions.

In Mr. Blaur's recent letter to the Reand if it be acted, there enters in such a migh. publishing a libel, the truth of the matter Buchanan recommended the deposit of \$50. ty horror that the face of man will tell what charged as libelous may be given in evidence; 000 of Government moneys in Simon Came on the side of freedom, will now take their would direct the attention of the places in the Republican ranks, others will back into line at the crack of the whip, the call of the President of the Republican and that the crack of the whip, the call of the President of the Republican and that the crack of the whip, the call of the President of the Republican and that the crack of the whip, the call of the President of the Republican and that the crack of the whip, the call of the President of the Republican and that the crack of the whip, the call of the President of the Republican and that the crack of the whip, the call of the President of the Republican and the cloud, who can be into th

There was a great gathering at the Tabernacle on Tuesday, April 29th, of the citizens and rubberies of Americans took place at Pan- of New York opposed to the present Nationama on the night of the 15th of April. On al Administration, for its Extension of Slavethe afternoon of that day the passengers per ry over the Territory embraced within the steamer Illinois arrived at the Railroad De- Compact of the Missouri Compromise, and in pot at Panama on their way to the steamer favor of Repairing the Mischiefs arising from J. L. Stephens, but owing to the low tide the Violation of Good Faith in its Repeal, they were detained on shore. A portion of and of restoring the action and position of the the passengers by the Cortez from San Fran- Federal Government on the subject of Slavecisco, were also stopping at the several hotels ry to the principles of Washington and Jeffin the vicinity of the depot. There could not erson, in response to a call published in the newspapers vesterday morning. A more icans congregated about the railroad ter- hearty response could not have been given to minus. About sunset a difficulty occur- any call. When the hour for organization red between one of the Illinois passengers and one of the negroes, which was freely joined the meeting to order, and Benj. F. Butler was

chosen President. Hon. Abijah Mann made an interesting condensed report of the proceedings of the Virgin Bay fired indiscriminately on every Republican National Convention, held at Pittsburg in February last.

In moving the adoption of the report, Mr. Wm. M. Evarts spoke with truth and earnestness upon the principles of the Republican Party, and on the struggles between Freedom and Slavery.

Hon. Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, was the next speaker introduced. His appearance was he signal for a burst of loud applause. The question which the country was now to answer was, he said, whether the President of the United States should be permitted to alter the Constitution, so as to make it estab-

Gen. J. W. Nyc, was presented to the auproposed resolutions against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the outrages on Kansas, and approving of the proceedings of the Pittsburgh Convention.

Their adoption was seconded by Mr. Noves. and, on being put to the meeting, they were carried unanimously.

Mr. Horace Greeley urged the importance of making the issue in the coming election as direct, as simple, as practical as possible. Wm. C. Noyes, Esq., was loudly called for, and spoke briefly. He said the new political ranks had a compound of all parties-there are Hard Shells and Soft Shells, and some gentlemen who are suspected of having in years past been on intimate terms with the Albany Regency, and there are some Whigs -not those of the fossiliterous strata, (laughtheir leaders, but who look to the interests of their fellow-men, and who do not desire to be viewed at some future day as curious speci- on shore. track in the vicinity of the depot, in order nens in some new Silurian museum. (Laughthat the engine might run off; but through the exertions of Mr. Williams, (a conductor of men who never acted together before ?on the road.) the Express train was stopped by his signal's before reaching the fatal point, The reason is because the theory and practice and the fives of those on board and the goods of this Government is perverted, and is at-

petuation of Slavery. entlemen, heartily approving the cause, and Orizaba) is charged. regretting their inability to attend. From Bradford R. Wood, Hon. Martin Butts, Hon. sit Route, and that the officers declare a de-O B. Matteson, Hon. M. W. Dehalay, of Kan- termination to exterminate every American Hon. Zenas Clark, Hon. Lyman Trum- now in the country; a determ bull James D. Fessenden, Hon, E. B. Mor- over, to be actively supported "by the augan, Hon. S. Galloway, Hon. E. P. Hurlbut. thorities of England and France," (who are Hon. T. C. Day, Hon. F. E. Spinner, Hon. charged with supplying Minnie rifles, amou-W. H. Kelsey Wm. C. Bryant, Hon. S. Colthe Governor in the first instance tried to re- fax. Hon. H. W. Taylor, Hon. R. Balcom, seem to demand, at once, some action on the store order, but afterward encouraged the E Wade, U. S. S., Hon. S. H. Titus. murder and plunder. My slight acquaintance three hearty cheers.

Mr. Webster's Opinion.

The Pennsylvanian, in order to propitiate the South to favor of Mr. Buchanan's pretensions to the Presidency, takes the ground that "Slavery is a National, and not Local institution, and may exist anywhere within our limits, unless proscribed by municipal/law." Now Daniel Webster in his day was supposed to know something of Constitutional perfect idea. It is supposed by many that law. If the Rennsylvanian will turn to page 000 in specie. The mining regions of Calnot less than \$100,000 would cover the a- 309 of the fifth volume of his works, it will formis promise a larger yield than during any find the following opinion of Mr. Webster on

exists only by local law. I do not mean to deny the validity of that local law where it Oregon and Washington Territories. They is established; but I say it is, after all, local captured the steamboat-Mary on the Colum law. It is nothing more. And wherever bia. Various conflicts had occurred, and in that local law does not extend, property in one between the volunteers and the ladpersons does not exist. Well, Sir, what is ans, 40 of the latter were killed, and the renow the demand on the part of our Southern mainder of the force routed. The battle took waists, in the water to the small boats, pro- friends? They say, 'We will carry our lo- place at Cannell's Prairie. ceeded to the Cortes for protection. After cal laws with us wherever we go. We insist some delay at the ship Capt. Collins admit-that Congress does us mjustice unless it ested them on board, but they were retused tablishes in the territories in which we wish to go, our local law.' This demand, I for one resist, and shall resist. It goes upon the idea that there is an inequality, unless persons under this local law, and holding propcrty by authority of that law, can go into new territories, and there establish that local law to the exclusion of the general law. Mr President, it was a maxim of the civil law. that, between slavery and freedom, freedom should always be presumed, and slavery must their respective Districts, which is due on the first of always be proved. If any question arose as to the status of an individual in Rome—he was presumed to be free until he was proved

Harford, May 6, 1856. from companies D and H, Second Dragoons, to be a slave, because slavery is an exception to the general rule. Such, I suppose, is the general law of mankind. An individual is to to be presumed to be free, until a law can be produced which creates ownership in his person. I do not dispute the force and validity of the local law, as I have already saids but I say, it is a matter to be proved; and, therefore, if individuals go into any part of the earth, it is to be proved that they are not

freemen, or else the presumption is that they That is our position precisely, and it is the position of the Republican party, as we understand it. It is the true doctrine; the only doctrine that can give peace on this slaver question. If it be true, as the Pennsylvanian says, that "slavery is a national not a local institution," the nation has jurisdiction over it, and complete jurisdiction. We know of no doctrine that would suit radical abolitionists better. It is madness for the South to give it countenance.

A HARD BUT JUST REBUKE.-The Pitts burgh Gazette, in noticing the North American's article, and its fulsome praise of Mr. Buchanan bespeaking extra honors for him, on the plea that he was the friend and promoter of Pennsylvania's interests, well says :- "We can remember the time we think, when the North American thought James Buchanan's free trade principles and advocacy of " ten cents a day" as fit wages for a laboring man, were anything but promotive of Penn sylvania interests. Has James Buchanan

formed by the last Legislature, composed of the counties of Columbia, Wyoming, and Sullivan, and we learn that Gov. Pollock the Sullivan and we learn that Gov. Pollock to the Sullivan and we learn that Gov. Pollock to the Sullivan and we learn that Gov. Pollock to the Sullivan and we learn that Gov. Pollock to the Sullivan and pointed WARREN J. WOODWARD, Esq., of Wilkesbarre, as President Judge, until next

Gen. Walker's War.

The steamship Orizaba, Capt. E. L. Tink. lepaugh has arrived at New York, from San Juan del Norte, having left the port on the evening of the 21st inst. The defeat of Col. Schlesinger at Santa Rosa is confirmed. About 70 of his men are reported as missing, During his trial by Court-martial, while on parol, he descried. It is supposed that he went over to the Costa Ricans, having sold himself to them before the battle. On the 7th instant the Costa Ricans took possession of Rivas with 2,000 men. On the 11th Gen Walker with 600 men attacked them. Af. ter a fight of 17 1-2 hours he was obliged ic abandon the city from want of ammunition leaving 600 Costa Ricans dead on the field and a large number wounded. His loss in the meeting to order, and Benj. F. Butler was killed, wounded and missing is reported at about 100:

The Costa Ricans on taking possession of person they saw, killing eight or ten American citizens who had been in the employ of the Transit Company. On the 10th, Lient Green with fifteen men met about two hun. dred Costa Ricans, about eighteen miles above the mouth of the Serapiqui, killing twenty-seven of them and dispersing the rest with the loss of only one killed and two wounded. It is reported that Gen. Walker intended to attack the Costa Ricans of Virgin Bay about the 25th, having one thousand. Americans and three hunded natives under his command. So far the Nicaraguans have acted with him, with the exception of a few who are prominent men in the "Legitimate" party, much to the disappointment of the Costa Ricans, who expected a general revolt against the Americans.

Handuras, Sun Salvador, and Guatemala are said to be in favor of peace, and will not invade Nicaragua. They received the Com. missioners of Nicaragua in a friendly manner. and have discontinued the enlistment of troops, and even disbanded some of the new levies. The intercepted correspondence be. tween the British Government and Costa Rica, in which the former agrees to contrib. ute 2,000 stand of arms to the latter, has caused great excitement among the Ameri. cans in Nicaragua. Quite a number of Min. nie rifles were taken from the Costa Ricans. at Rivas. There were also several English

and French men seen in their army.

The English frigate Eurydice, Capt. Tail. eton, was the only vessel in the harbor of ter) but Whigs of Progress, whose hopes and San Juan, and her boats were constantly on affections are not all buried in the graves of duty watching the movements of American Passengers who came down the river in the steamer were prohibited by them from going

The most serious features of this stirring ter.) Now, what has brought these men to- intelligence, however, are those which relat gether-what is the cause of this combination to the alleged shooting down, in cold blood, of seventy American citizens, who do not an. pear to have taken any active part in the war. These atrocities are fully set forth in tempted to be perverted much more, by the the communication of Minister Wheeler to nterference of the Government, in the per- the Costa Rica government,—and are no doubt the burden of official despatches with tuation of Slavery.

Letters were received from the following which Major Heiss (also a passenger in the If the statements be true, that the forces of

Senators Seward, Sumner and Wilson, Hon. | Costa Rica are now in possession of the Trannition, &c.,) the exigency is one which would The meeting adjourned at 11 P. M. with is most thing to the government at Washington. It the professed "fillibuster."-he goes there with the understanding that he may be shot or exterminated, but quite another thing to be murdering in cold blood, peaceable American citizens; and even women and children -who could have no interest in the war. one way or another.

The steamer Illinois, from Aspinwall, with California dates to the 5th inst., reached New York April 30th. She brought \$2,000,previous year. A strong movement was in progress for a weekly postal connection with "It will not be contended that this sort of Missouri. A brisk trade has sprung up bepersonal slavery exists by general law. It tween San Francisco and the Russian Posses sions. The Indians continue hostilities in

> Republican Association. The Republican Association of Montrose and Bridgewater will meet at the Old Coart House, on Monday evening next, May 12th. Business of importance is then to be transacted and the attendance all the members, and such others as desire to join the Association, is requested. Perrix Wells, Prest. Bridgewater, May 5, 1856.

> Notice. The Secretaries of the different Boards of School Directors in the county will please see that there no delay in forwarding to me the Annual Report

Teachers' Examinations. llowing named days, for the purpose of accommo dating those who were unable to attend my first ex

Clifford, May 23d, (Clifford Corners,). 10 A. M. Lenox, May 24th, (Glenwood,)....... 10 A. M. Thomson, May 26th, (Mumford's)...... 10 A. M. B. F. Tewsserry, Co. Supt.

Rev. A. O. Warren will preach in Montrese fourth Sunday in May, at the usual hours, and New Milford at 5 P. M., same day.

MARRIED.

At the house of William K. Hatch, Montrose, May 1st, by Rev. A. O. Warren, Mr. MARTIN TEWESBURY to Miss DIANTHA PRAIT, both of Lathrop. On Wednesday the 16th instant, by the Rev. J. L. Staples of Brooklyn, Mr. B. J. Bunnell of Ara-rat, and Miss Clarissa Myers of Springville.

In Bridgewater, on the 28th of April, M. Taux-BULL, aged 3 years, 4 months, and 18 days. REMOVED of M. S. Wilson & Son. C. D. VIRGIL, Dentist

SUNDAY SCHOOLS furnished with Libraries of TAKE NOTICE. different sizes at New York retail prices. at the Postoffice.

C. C. Hollister, DEALER IN SADDLES, Harness, Trunks, Va-lices, &c., Montrose, Pa.

A VARIETY of Britishnia Ware, Planished and Japanned Tin-ware, Crockery, Glass-ware, Dry fall's election.

Exormous Ratheoad Recomers.—The receipts of the Eric Railroad for the first eight.

Working days of the present month it is re-