Our Quarrel with Gen. Lane. We have frequently been asked what the difficulty is between Lane and ourselves. We have generally evaded any explicit answer, means of the notes he held against me—to for the reason that we did not wish to become his accuser. All that we desired to effect, publicly and privately, was a distinct understanding that we could never, by any possibility, co operate in future. We told him so at Leavenworth before we left for the East, the Presidency. I told him that if a new told him that we did not want to continue our hostilities; but he rejected our peace-offering by declaring that he "would not give a souri, and refused to mention him in cond d-p for any man's neutrality," that I must either be his open enemy, or ed Hell' at me-to adopt bis own choice active friend. We remembered what he once said, When I can't use a friend as a friend by G ___ d he must go under or I must." As we knew that by friend he meant tool--white slave-after rejecting with contempt his vari-

us alone or try still further to complicate our He had chosen to employ his untiring energy and resplendent powers of unverseity to compel us to abandon our opposition to him, or but perhaps he did not expect this alternative-state the true causes of our difficulties with him. We will do so as briefly as we can-stating a few only of our reasons

ous bribes of money, political promises and

returned promises to pay, we left him to con-

sider whether it would not be better to leave

for desiring to be free from him. He has given various reasons for our declaration of independence—all of them or ry because he dunned us. (He must surely have confounded our business transactions offour paper had cost him \$300-a total, by the way, which gives less than \$3000. To anloan us \$100, although lie had tried, zealously and everywhere, to borrow the money for Small. by degrees and beautifully-less

both in each and truth. He showed to one friend our note for \$1500 -pretending that it was given for cash recoived and that, in addition to it he pur-chased our press. Liberal Lane-but why; then, deny, as you have often done, that you had any pecuniary interest in our paper. Business was not the only or principal

cause of our quarrel, but with mercantile regularity we will attend to business first. First, as to buying the press. The Doniphan Town Extension Company offered a certain interest to any one who would establish a paper here. It was offered to Mr. Cone, of Sumner, who refused it. So did I.
It was increased, I accepted it. I durchased the materials with part of it and other lands giving, in addition, my notes for one and three months. Lane endorsed them. A press is like an elephant—a very fine thing to have, but it will soon ruin any one who has it, unknew this fact and refused to give my notes or take the interest, unless I was guaranteed a paying subscription list. Lane solemnly guaranteed on his honor as a "gentleman," one thousand subscribers-pledging, to use his own words, "my whole personal fortane to induce me to accept the offer. He said that he did not care about the political course of the paper particularly—all that he wanted was to have a journal started here in order to bring emigrants to Doniphan and thereby put money in his purse. Besides, it was not

tory when it fell due. I did not know then, what I have since learned to my cost, that he is as dishonest in business as in politics—that his word of honor is as worthless as his character—that his solemn promises, in hine cases out of ten, are infalible indications of what he will not do. He did not pay the note; he did not even try to get me one subscriber; he has never yet fulfilled one out of hundreds of promises he has made me. If he "crushes we out"he has said he would do it-it will be the first promise that he has kept, and I will willingly accord him the credit of it.

I was foolish enough to be enticed into buying from him certain parcels of land, and thus he obtained my notes for \$1500. He made a very shrewd sale-I agreed to pay him the highest nominal price. The property would not sell for one quarter the amount now. As I have the notes to pay, I have absolutely nothing to thank him for. Not receiving the subscription list I was obliged to borrow money at an exorbitant interest and to incur several debts, to discharge which I have been obliged to sell everything that I possessed in Kansas. (I am down just at present; but it is easier to get some men down than to keep them down.) I could have got over all this, however, if I had not found that I was no longer called Camp "Susquehanna."

Lknew comparatively little of Lane's private character before I came to Doniphan, but my frequent intercourse with him since have fully unfolded it. I have found him to be a man utterly devoid of principle-without the faintest shadow of a shade of conscience—unscrupulous and daring, but cowardly and snake like in his policy. He would ruin a friend or a woman with as little compunction as he would eat an egg, and would take pleasure in doing it if it would advance his ambition by a single hair's breadth. I solemnly declare that I never knew him to of the Grand Staff of the Commander-in-Chief perform a disinterested action, excepting in two instances only: once, in Nebraska in assisting a fugitive to escape; once, in Leavenworth, in giving a dollar to a citizen for a widow in destitute circumstances. He even blurred both of these acts by cursing me among his own men for refusing to take the negroes back as prisoners to Kansas, with my companies of armed emigrants, although be privately made arrangements with me to send a man from Ohio immediately to take them over the Missouri river. He insisted also, that the widow should know who gave the immediate arrangement for said Encampthe dollar. If he has seen her since, and did ment, and is ordered to report to this office not try to seduce her, the fact should be for further instructions. mentioned as a remarkable incident by hisfuture biographer.

As soon as I ascertained his true character I took great care to refrain from praising him and avoided his company as much as possible without incuring his suspicion. For, until I obtained an offset to my promisory notes my duty to my family required me to be cautious in offending him.

Our first quarrel, I-think, was about politics. I wished to raise the Republican banner. This was before the last election. He said that to do it would defeat his election, he would proceed to extremities at once, i I did not postpone this action. As I could property—for which he had not contributed son for maintaining a position of hostility to a single dollar more than any other member i the Administration.

of the Doniphan Town Company, whether pro-slavery or free state.

His policy was to make me his tool by force the collection of them and thus sell the office if I ever refused to obey his orders. I determined to get free speedily-but until then to be quiet.

He wished me to advocate his claims to man was to be chosen by the Republican party I would vote for Frank Blair of Misnection with any office whatever. He-looklanguage, but said nothing about it.

On another oceasion he told me-the re quest sounded like a command-to praise him for his magnanimity. As, a few weeks before, he had tried to

make me the agent for assassinating Robert S. Kelly-as he was then pursuing Mr. Shephard-with whom he quarreled when be could not make him a tool-with a malignity which it would be suphony to charater ize as infernal, I peremptorialy refused to do

Lane organized a Club of Danites in Doni phan county. I became a member of it Although he could have attended it, and was expected to attend it, he attempted, on the second night of its meeting, to make me the agent to induce the Club to kill Bob Kelly. He saw that my unlucky indebtedness to him did not give him a sufficient hold nearly all, having a "money basis." To one over me—that some day, if he again dared gentleman he said that he had advanced as \$4000 in cash and were apgry because he my property in his face and defy him. He would not give us more. To another that wished therefore to engage me in a criminal we were owing him \$5000 and we were ang. enterprise—and then I would be his slave forever !- I never hated Lane till he asked me to do this deed. I did indeed despise with the Boston comedy called "an Editor him from the bottom of my soul, but I did with \$5000.") To another that every number not believe him to be capable of a scheme so diabolical-to involve a young man, without any cause, in a criminal act of private revenge. other that we were angry because he did not It was so cowardly, contemptible, and hellist that I left him without a word. I need hardly add that I did not put my neck in his halter, that I did not choose to become his assassin, that Bob Kelly was not killed, or that Lane, after creating the disturbances in Doniphan, on his next visit to the town, entertained us with "magnanimous and conservative" speeches. It was to be expected that the secret rioter should appear in public as a conservator of the ponue; it was in keeping with the character of the man who once in Indiana, as an eminent eitizen of that State, a friend of his, who knew the fact declared - advertising columns. went from the bed of a common brothel where he had passed the night, to a Christian Church in the morning and sacreligiously partook of the holy sacrament of the Lord's

I determined now, after I had thus seen how he had intended, to ruin me, to watch him with ceaseless untiling vigilance until I could obtain legal proof against him, not to use in a Court of Justice, but privately to compel him to abandon his hopes of high office in the party he disgraces and degrades, less be has the means to support it. I well and to leave, this Territory to which his presence, excepting on two occasions only, has been a great and almost an unmitigated

> But I found that there is danger, while watching an anaconda to be crushed in its loathesome folds.

I am not the only young man whom he secret and criminal revenge, and he may find, to the lowest bidder, instead of to the paper too, that he has reckoned without his host in

more cases than in mine.

That "\$100 loan," which was never borrowhe who gave the interests, but the Town ed? Company; and it is equally divided between the pro-slavery and Free State parties. All you any purifying influence, for God knows that you need it, and He may have sent her, that he did for me was to endorse my notes whom you wronged so foully, as an Angel of -under the promise to meet the first-for Mercy, to save you from becoming yet more \$150-as I would be absent from the Terri-

murky soul. But beware, Lane, beware,! for I have not told all that I know yet .- Crusader of Freedom, Moy 17.

Military Encampment. -STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA. Executive Chamber, Harrisburg, June 3, 1858. It is hereby ordered, that a "Camp of Instruction" be held at Williamsport, Lycoming county. Pennsylvania, the present year, and the Adjutant General of the Commonwealth is directed to fix the time thereof-to take charge of the arrangements-to attend in person, and to issue the necessary orders to the General Staff, and other Military officers of the Commonwealth in relation to the same.

Commander-in Chief. ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

WM. F. PACKER.

Harrisburg, June 3, 1858. In obedience to the above order from Head-Quarters, "a Camp of Instruction" will be held at Williamsport, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, commencing at 12 M., on Tuesday, the 7th day of Ssptember, A. D.

1. This Encampment is intended to include the uniformed companies throughout the State, who are earnestly requested to be in

prompt attendance. 2. The Major Generals, Brigadier Generals. and Brigade Inspectors of the several divisions and brigades, are required to report to my office as soon as possible, what companies and field officers will be in attendance from their respective commands—with the number f men in each company, the names of the aptains, and their Post Office address.

3. The Aids-de-Cump and all other officers are ordered to be in attendance, armed and equipped in full parade dress.

4. All companies in attendance are re quired to bring with them their tents and camp equipage they may have. 5. The Brigade Inspectors of every brigade will report at once to my office what camp

equipage belonging to the State is in the lim its of their command. 6. The Major General of the Eleventh division, Gen. D. K. Jackman, shall be the senior officer on duty, and is hereby charged with

By order of the Commander-in-Chief. EDWIN C. WILSON. Adjutant General of Pennsylvania

ABANDONED .- President Buchanan had intended making a Western tour during the vent it.

WALKER'S TRIAL .-- The trial of General Walker at New Orleans has been concluded. The jury disagreed, ten for acquital and two for conviction. The District Attorney has entered a not. pros.

ILLINOIS POLITICS .- Mr. Havne. late Uninot then meet the note first due to him, I was ted States District Attorney for Illinois, and obliged, I confess, to back down-he paying a strong supporter of Judge Douglas, has the expenses I had incured in setting up the written a letter urging the necessity of a unarticles. But my eyes were opened when he ion of the Democratic party, and taking told me that if "I did not like his policy, I the ground that, as the Kansas question has I had better leave the paper"-my own been settled, there can be no longer any rea-

Montrose Memocrat

A. J. GERRITSON, Editor. MONTROSE, PA.. Thursday, June 17, 1858.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS. SUPREME JUDGE: WILLIAM A. PORTER. PHILADELPHIA, CANAL COMMISSIONER: WESTLEY FROST.

Special Notice: persons indebted to the late firm 1 McCollum & Gerritson for subscription to the Montrose Democrat are hereby forbidden settling with J. B. McCollum, or any person in whose hands he may place the accounts. Said accounts have not yet been assigned to him, in consequence of his having refused to render value for them as agree upon before the firm was dissolved; any collections which he may make will be fraudulent, and his receipts void, until further notice be given.

A. J. GERRITSON. Montrose, April 1st, 1858.

THE FOURTH.-As yet we hear of no prepin this place.

The favor of our Philadelphia corresondent was duly received, but as our paper was mostly in type, we were obliged to defer its publication until next week.

Among the patents issued for the

week ending June 1st, we notice one to Theodore Krausch, of Susquehanna Depot, for an "improvement in railroad car chairs." The President has nominated to the Senate, Joseph A. Wright, of Indiana, as Min-

ister to Frussia, and Charles R. Buckalew, of Pennsylvania, as Minister to Ecuador. Mr. Simpson has opened a window for a watch shop, just under this office. He of a few defunct K. N. currilities, and some comes well recommended, and refers to some high sounding resolves about reform generally,

Towanda. His card may be found in our "new party." The Washington Star says that "In week after the next Pennsylvania State election, Mr. Forney will be as thoroughly and avowedly identified with the Republicans as David Wilmot is at this moment." Is he

not so now, practically fulf not, where is he? The Belle Plaine Enquirer publishes a list of the counties in Minnesota, giving the number of inhabitants, square miles, and dwellings in each. The total population of holding that it was neither just nor expedient the State is 153,332, square miles 75,464, that Congress should decide the character of whole population was but 4,940.

A bill has passed both branches has tried to use for his cowardly schemes of letters remaining uncalled for in Post Offices, having the largest circulation within the ed upon the latter principle, have, without a range of the delivery of the Post Office as single exception, repudiated their party, Lane, I will spare you that history for heretofore. This will doubtless amount, practhe lady's sake. I do not wish to drive from tically, to procuring their publication gratis to attain even to the age of a "two year old in many cases.

The Normal School will be re-opened at this place on the 30th of August. Mrdevlish than you now are, and to rekindle Stoddard has been among us long enough the lamp of conscience in your dark and for the public to judge of his merits as a teacher, and so far as we have learned he has given general satisfaction. We believe him to be eminently worthy of the confidence reposed in him, as an educator, author and gentleman. We bespeak for the coming session of the school a liberal patronage and brilliant success. For terms, &c., see advertisewent.

state man and a former resident of Wayne that no party would dare take the responsicounty, this State. As Lane has been talked | bility of making it a precedent. of by the Black Republican press as a candipaper in Kansas, a sketch of this blood-stained murderer, drawn, however, before the commission of this last act of infamy, which successful candidate for the gallows.

Peterson's Magazine. The July number 1858, to continue until Saturday, the 11th of this popular periodical is received. Mrs. day of said month, at 12 m. of said day, to be Ann S. Stephens, we see, begins a thrilling original povelet, entitled, "King Philip's Daughter." Hereafter, Mrs. S. will write exclusively for"Peterson's Magazine." her own having been merged into it, and her fine corps of contributors transferred to it also. This makes "Peterson" unapproachable in literary merit. A new volume begins with the July number. Now is the time to subscribe. Terms, \$2.00 per annum; or, eight copies for \$10.00. Address Chas. J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. A specimen may be seen at this office. For \$2.75, cash in advance, we will forward Peterson and the Democrat for one year.

"Our representatives austained the Crittenden amendment, although its principle is nor in accordance with the platfarm of 1856; * * * * * They yielded not one foot of ground, and gave up not one principle, so that the party can endorse that action without compromising their position in the least"

little fellow's proposition was to "trade even." best and purest impulses of our nature! but added, that he wanted to keep both! So

The New Party. The old farce of fusing the discordant complete without it! One pleasant afternoon dements of the opposition, is to be re-enacted last week, my friend Major Puterbaugh, officer for the purpose of showing his men

News, the organ of the "sraight" faction of Americans." This faction has been treated as being very insignifican by the "Republican"organization, but for seasons best known to themselves, after confitation, it was decided to withdraw the cal for a "Republican" Convention, and adopt the plan of union upon such a basis as to include the "pro-slavery" arations for celebrating the Fourth of July Know Nothings, and the "straight Republicans of Abolitionists, of which party one W. B. Thomas is chairman, together with any and all such stray sock as are hunting owners, or may be in themarket. What the real basis of the "union" will

finally be, remains to i further developed, but from the published call and the general opposition to the Democratic party, without reference to principles it policy. The docslavery in the territorie, will doubtless be entirely abandoned, subtituting therefore at endorsement of the Crttenden-Montgomery amendment. This, together with the advocacy of a protective thiff, and the revival of the most reliable citizens of Montrose and will probably constitute the platform of the

Kansas-Nebraska act of 1854, and remember found willing to endorse, to a certain extent, at least, so odious a doctrine. In 1856 the two parties met upon this question; the one number of dwellings 31,730. In 1849 the the domestic institutions of an incoming State, the other claiming the power and duty of Congress to determine the question, even Congress giving the advertising of the list of at the hazard of setting aside the unanimous wish of the people.

Those members of Congress who were electparty." But their support of the Crittenden-Montgomery bill need not be regarded as an indication of a settled policy with them. It was merely an expedient, adopted for the purpose of winning a few untrue men from the support of the Administration, contenting themselves with the useless triumph of the passage of a bill through the House, which they well knew could never become a law. Had they thought it would not have been killed in the Senate, the Black Republicans in the House would never have touched it, for in addition to the danger that it might have resulted in the settlement of the Kansas Mr. Jenkins, recently murdered so quarrel, it embodied a doctrine so much at brutally by Jim Lane, in Kansas, was a free variance with the theory of the Government,

Should this bill be made a plank in the date for U. S. Senator, President, &c., we new platform to be framed on the 14th, it thought proper to copy from a Republican must not be supposed that any principle has been endorsed, in good faith, as the motives for such action are far from being pure, and those who resolve certain things next month, removes all doubt of his being a worthy and will be ready to contradict their record anther year, or whenever circumstances render it necessary. They are willing and anxious to do anything that may give them the least strength next fall, hoping to carry an unimportant election, or, at least, keep up an organization of some kind, looking to the contest of 1860. What action the Forney-ites will take in relation to the new party, remains to be seen. The proposed course of the opposition we' regard as a bare hook for them and others to bite at, yet we shall not be surprised to see the valiant John W., figuring as chairman on that occasion. With David Wilmot as vice president the picture would

> Correspondence of the Montrose Democrat. WILKESBARRE, June 11, 1858. FRIEND GERRITSON: How would my old

pen look again in the familiar face of The DEMOCRAT? I wonder if any of its readers would recognize those long and constant that the color is not owing to the awful tragstrokes which for years, as the weeks rolled edy that was enacted upon it. by, they were wont to read and discuss, praise and censure, applaud and condemn. Un-We take the above from the Republican doubtedly some will, for though time has of last week, and call attention to the strange been busy with changes and chances, still, in about 80 rods above, which was the head position assumed. First we are informed that old Susquehanna there must be thousands of quarters of the British, Indians and Tories, the Black Republican members of Congress those old friends left, whose eyes will scan during those bloody days. At this point the voted for a bill which is in principle directly this page, and whose thoughts will instincopposed to their '56 platform. Had the writtively run back over the lapse of years and ter stopped here, it would have been well, but call up many pleasing as well as unpleasant swamp beyond, and here it was that the Wyin the next sentence he tells us that they did memories. What an eradicator old father oming Pioneers, fighting for their homes, not give up the principle of '56'! This re- Time is! How soon he obliterates enmittee minds us of an incident of our school-boy days. in the heart, and fills up all-its vacancy with till they were literally mowed down in their summer, but the pressure of business will pre- A little fellow more noted for sharp practice earnest, warm and friendly feelings! Well, than fair dealing, proposed to one of his mates it is best that it were so, else how would the to trade knives. Of course the other, who cup of life's ills and misfortunes soon overflow! was possessed of a true Yankee spirit of trade, How would the waters of Mara, "which the river on a bluff, or table land, from the enworth Journal says this is not so. Will was quite ready to listen to an offer. The shall be called bitter," poison and wither the base of which gurgles out one of the most as we have asked them to do ! Are they

I notice you have had a " pioneer festival" well as cutting their fingers in the operation, it sung of our beautiful Wyoming, for what set this fort on fire and burned it to the nuless signed I Butts.

Pioneer "story" in Pennsylvania would be ground. No reason could ever be given for Hon. Wm. Bigler, of Pennsylvania. at Harrisburg on the 18th of July. From hitched up his nags and invited me to take a that all hope of shelter was cut off and they the impudent boasting of the self-styled "Re- ride. Here let me stop long enough to say, must therefore fight for life or death, with no man descent, and were educated, like most publican" party in regard to their strength that the Major is the Proprietor of the Ex- alternative. Tradition says that when the of that class known as "Pennsylvania Gerand prospects of succes, one would have change Hotel, and if any of your readers ever supposed that they confidently relied upon come within the precincts of Wilkesbarre, let their late platform and present strength, nided them stop at the Exchange, if they want good and could not carry along, near this Fort, and by such accessions as time and chance might living and the right kind of a landlord. give them, to carry them forward to certain Passing up the valley we stopped at Sweatand triumphant victory. Apparently in ac- land's store near the monument and took a space of ground has been dug over, but' so cordance with this idea, a call was put forth look at the bones of some who were slain in far, nothing has been found save the bones of by the chairman of their State committee, the the battle and massacre of Wyoming. When an Indian brave, with a metal breast plate, renowned Lemuel Todd, for the assembling of the pit, containing the bones of those who fell part of a horn bead and a pipe. These are upon the products of a new farm in a wildera convention at Harraberg on the 9th of on that eventful day, was opened, some years kept there as relics of a by-gone age. July, to nominate a State ticket to be sup- since, for the purpose of burying them in the ported at the ensuing election. This call, base of the monument, a few were left in a tle ground, noted the locality of the "conas we learned from soms of our exchanges, box at this place. Nearly every skull now tending hosts," took in the inspirations of the footing in the world his frame succumbed to was repudiated by the Philadelphia Daily shows the mark of the tomahawk and scalp past and indulged the sentimentality of the disease, and he passed away, leaving his ing knife; and what is more singular is the present, then journeyed on to Pittston, crossed fact that a large number have the thigh bone to the east side of the river, stopped at the reserve them for the torture or the knife. One plank road were soon at home. I came near thigh bone has a bullet hole through the centre without breaking the bone. This, however, gro. It is remembered by those who were showed me two scars, not quite healed, on among those before mentioned, that has no these venomous reptiles. character of such affairs it will doubtless be seam lengthwise of the head. It has all the trine of the sovereign power of Congress over the skull of the negro drummer of Wyoming. table. I may give you more anon. The fact of the skull being solid longitudi-

Leaving the bones we next visited the monument. This is not properly in the battle field, though many were killed in its imme-When we look backto the passage of the diate vicinity. It is a plain granite shaft, Halifax for 3,000 lathous of chain cable. some 70 feet high, with marble slabs in the base in which are engraved the names of question of a free or slave State, independent able inscriptions. It stands on the spot where of, and, if need be, in defiance of the wishes the dead were buried, about a mile from where of Congress, or the Executive, it would seem the main battle was fought, and was selected to be incredible that they should now be for a burial place because the soil was nothing but fine sand and therefore easy of excavation. On the front of the monument in a marble slab is chiseled the following inscrip-

nally gives it strength, and therefore it is that

vou can break a bickory axe-helve over a

" Near this spot was fought, on the afternoon of Friday, the 3d day of July, 1778, THE BATTLE OF WYOMING,

In which a small band of patriot Americans, hiefly the undisciplined, the youthful and the aged, spared by inefficiency from the distant ranks of the Republic, led by Col. Zobulon Butler, and Col. Nathan Den-

ison,
with a courage that deserved success, boldly met and bravely fought, a combined British, Tory and Indian force of thrice their number. Numerical superiority alone gave success to the

invader, and wide-spread havoc, desolation and ruin marked his savage and bloody footsteps through the Valley. THIS MONUMENT, commemorative of these events, and the actors in them, has been erected over the bones of the slain.

by their descendants and others, who gratefully appreciated
the services and sacrifices of their patriot ances

On the opposite side are the names of the

Leaving the monument we next visited Queen Esther's Rock about three-fourths of a mile above. At this rock Queen Esther, the commander of the Indians under Brandt, as-

sembled sixteen prisoners the night of the massacre for her own special gratification.-They were placed in a circle with their heads. on the rock, and a circle of Indians around them. The war dance was set up, and at the close of each round, the old fury would plunge the tomahawk into the brains of one of the nois, where an elderly couple in the vicinity captives. This went on till fourteen were only child—upon whom they lavished all slain, when the two remaining, Lebbeus Ham- their affections. Two years ago a young man mond and Joseph Elliot, seeing that death applied to them for work, and they employed was inevitable, resolved to make one desperate effort for life. They sprang through the circle, Hammond running for the river, and Elliot in a nearly opposite direction. The Indians pursued, throwing their tomahawks and firing their muskets. But the prisoners es- go with him. At night they returned. Afcaped. Hammond awam the river to Monacsky Island and thence to the Wilkesbarre shore, while Elliott took his way by the foot were daily becoming attached to each other, gaining the victory by which the Convention of the mountain and got into Forty Fort four and they looked forward to their marriage as miles below. When the dead were gathered a result most gratifying. Being considered up, these fourteen were found around the rock as "lovers," the young people were allowed most herribly mangled. The rock is a conclomerate of sand and flint, and, from the gentleman feeling unwell, rose up, and not tincture of iron in it, has a red or bloody appearance, from which it is now called the bloody rock; and it is impossible to make many of the old settlers believe to this day

Armed with a cold-chisel and hammer. I took some pieces of the rock as specimens, and then proceeded to Wintermoot's Fort line of battle was formed, the British left resting on the Fort and the Indian right on the the Organic Act, under which we were admittheir wives and their children, refused to yield tracks, "by reapers prepared for the harvest names accompanying the English bill conof Death."

beautiful springs of pure cold water in the afraid to do this, and yet have the courage world. A covered archway led from the to face the fact that we have convicted them with the modern "Republican" politicians; at Montrose, which I judge, by the report, to Fort down to this spring, in which now are of a wilful falsehood !- Pennsylvanian. they wish to trade, hoping to be the gainers, have been a most interesting day for your innumerable trout, pickerel and chubs, about

this act, save it was done by the commanding chemy left the valley they buried a vast a- mans," in the German language. While the mount of treasure, which they had plundered, several enterprising gentlemen, have recently been engaged in trying to find it. A large

Leaving the Fort we passed over the batbroken by a bullet. It is said the British and Butler House, (another capital place,—Harry Indians shot all they could in that way so as Stark keeps it) and thence over the level forgetting to say that we stopped about three two of the most important States in the Unmiles above Wilkesbarre at the Hancock is an exceptional case, the bone being very House, kept by Mr. Jaggard and took a look large and the bullet striking it exactly in the at his snakes. He has eight large rattlecentre. I never before knew the difference snakes, which he handles with perfect impubetween the skull of a white man and a ne nity, though they occasionally bite him. He actors in those terrible scenes, that in the his hand where they had planted their fangs. ranks of the Americans there was a negro He extracts the poison, however, with a very drummer who was shot. There is a skull simple remedy, and thus bids defiance to

I have spun this letter out too long already. peculiar formations of the negro's head in If it can be of interest to your readers you shape, and it is therefore supposed that it is are welcome to it, if not throw it under the E. B. C.

Yours, truly,

News Items. Boston, June 12.-The French packet nigger's head without hurting him, when a from St. Pierre to Sydney, reports a heavy light kick on the shin will "knock his brains gale previous to the 1st inst., on the banks of Newfoundland, attended with immense loss of life and property to the French fishermen: Besides the loss and damage of vessels, it is said that no less than 300 men perished during the storm. Orders had been sent to

THE U. S. Mail steamship Star of the West. A. G. Gray, Eeq., commander, from Aspinwall, mitting the settlers of a territory to decide the those who were killed in the battle, with suitwith mails, passengers, and \$1,446,175 10 in treasure.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamship John L Stephens, arrived at Panama from San Franpisco, June 3d. Found the port of Manzanilla blockaded by Mexican ships-of-war. An explosion occurred a few days since in the mines of Geo. H. Potts & Co., near Minersville, Pa., by which four men were injured

severely, two of whom have since died. UTAH AFFAIRS .- The President on Thursday sent a message to Congress in regard to the affairs of Utah. From despatches received at the State Department on Thursday, the President says that he has every reason by the blank, cheerless prospect, and he to believe that the difficulties with Utah bave sought to bribe his teamster with his borrow-

zolunteers. New ORLEANS AFFAIRS. The New Ortempered on the coup d'etat of the Vigilance Committee. A despatch received from that city yesterday informs us that the trouble is with such a frank and generous hospitality, all over. The Vigilance up their camp three or four days ago. The official returns of the election had not been

made public. THE Herald of Freedom estimates the pres ent population of Kansas at 100,000, and thinks it will be 120,000 before the year closes.

A dispatch from St. Josephs, Mo., says, that section of country has been visited by one of the heaviest storms ever known. The Platte, Grand, and several other rivers have oversurvivors, and on the other sides the names of flowed their banks doing immense damage to the crops, and carrying away bridges &c .-The worst consequences are feared.

"Wyoming."-The history of this beautiful Valley has been written by four able pens —first, by Isaac A. Chapman, Esq., about the fidently that he never missed a buck, even rear 1820: then Col. W. L. Stone, of N. Y., if it were on the full jump when he fired. year 1820; then Col. W. L. Stone, of N. Y., about 1835; then Hon. Charles Miner. of Wilkesbarre, about 1846; and now Rev. with the early settlers of Pennsylvania. Geo. Peck, of Scranton, has issued another history of Wyoming Valley.

A WOMAN CAN KERP A SECRET: It has been demonstrated in Schuyler county, Illiof Kushville had a beautiful daughter-an him. His amiable qualities and industry soon won their confidence. He had been in their employ six months, when the farmer baving business at Beardstown sent the young man to attend to it, and as the daughter had some purchases to make, she was allowed to fairs went on for eighteen months, the only change being the pleasure with which the to 'sit up' together after the old folks had retired; but one night, two weeks ago, the old finding his daughter in her own bed, where she ought to have been, looked elsewhere and found her where he thought she ought not to have been. Much noise, and confusion ensued. Next day the farmer posted full speed to Beardstown, had an interview with the keeper of the county records, and discovered that the aforesaid young man and woman had been joined in marriage for eighteen months, and she had never told any person of

The Leavenworth Journal, a rabid Anti-Lecompton sheet, says :- " Keep it before the people, that there is nothing offered us in the Enguen bill, but what is quaranteed to us by ted as a Territory, and what other new States have received at the hands of Congress." Will our Anti-Lecompton cotemporaries

the fact !

of this city make a note of this fact? They published to the world that the Land Ordicains a larger amount of land than usual, The Fort was situated about 80 rods from | and stigmatized this as a bribe. The Leavthese journals publish the three ordinances,

CAUTION.—Coughs, Colds and affections of but desire to "keep both," thinking to whittle quiet town. I read the Oration and Poem as large as your little finger. A house stands the Lungs prevail amongst our people to an with the one that proves to be the sharpest, with great interest. The one was surpassing on the site of the Fort, from which we obor with both, if necessary. They forget that ly eloquent, the other beautiful in parts, and tained a glass and refreshed ourselves at the form. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is the strong points of argument, and discussed there is danger of spoiling both knives, as peculiarly appropriate as a whole. Of course spring. On the day of the battle the enemy the remedy in such cases. None genuine the strong points of argument, and discussed the remedy in such cases.

The Democratic Senator from Pennsylvania, Mr. William Bigler, was born in Shermans burg, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, in December, 1814: His parents were of Ger. aubject of this memoir was very young his parents removed to Mercer County, in what proved to be a disastrous attempt to build up their fortunes; for the elder Bigler had been induced to purchase a large tract of

wild land, the title to which was defective,

and in a short time he found himself bereft

of everything but a small farm. The sustepance of his large family depended ness country, the father, aided as he was by the labors of his children, was obliged to exert himself too severely; and before he had succeeded in placing his family upon a fair culties of backwoods life. If his dying vision could have looked forward a very few years, he would have beheld two of the children about whom he must have had great concern, filling the gubernatorial chairs of ion-John Bigler, the eldest brother, Governor of California, and William Bigler Governor of Pennsylvania; and, very shortly afterward, one representing his country in a very important foreign mission, and the other occupying the highly honorable position of the confidential friend and adviser of the President of the United States Senate.

Busily occupied with the labors necessary for the support of the family, William Bigler received but a moderate school education. but he graduated in what we believe to be the best college for practical development of the talents of a bright boy—the printing office. From 1829 to 1888, he was employed by his brother John (since Governor of Caliifornia) in the printing-office of the Centre

Democrat, published at Bellefonte. In August, 1833, just twenty-five years ago, he felt that the time had arrived when he ought to commence the edifice of his own fortune; and his preparations being made, he started for Clearfield (his present residence) with an old band-press, a set of sheep-skin balls, a font of second hand long primmer and brevier type, and twenty dollars of borrowed money, intending to publish a newspaper in Clarion. With all deference to the present. dignity of the amiable Senator from Pennsylvania, we cannot belp running a mental parallel between his venture and that of another distinguished gentleman, whose faith in the prophecy of Bow-bells was so signally and properly rewarded by the thride-conferred dignity of "Lord Mayor of London" Indeed, so perilous was the enterprise that one of his friends, a prominent Judge residing at Bellefonte, felt it to be his duty to utter a wellmeant warning, "Young man, don't go there; you'll starve!" But Mr. Bigler did not think so, and he started with a brave heart, which, however, lost some of its confidence as he neared the place of his destination; for it is related, as one of the most painful of his experiences, that as he approached his journey's end, and reflected upon his utter friendliness terminated, and that there is no occasion for ed twenty dollars into concealing the object

knowing only two individuals in the whole county of Cleatfield-his soul was overcome of his jourge, and to return the goods to their penniless and afoot, to the far West. Fortunately for him, his design was frustrated; for he was received by the people of Clearfield when surrounded by dignity and wealth, any reference to their kindness to him in that trying time kindles in him the strongest emotions. His press was soon bet up and his type distributed; and in a few days he issued the first number of the Clearfield Democrat. which he continued to publish until 1836, performing the various functions of compositor, pressman, editor, proof reader, and publisher; managing his affairs with so much sagacity and prudence that he was speedily enabled to pay for his printing material. He was soon immersed in politics, and very rapidly gained a reputation for energy and shrewdness; nor was his editorial and political fame lessened by his great skill as a ma ksman, for his hunting friends asserted very conan accomplishment of considerable weight

In 1836 he disposed of the Clearfield Democrat, and entered into a mercantile partnership with Mr. A. B Reed, with whose daughter he had formed another and more sacred partnership in the previous March. His editorial career, however, had brought his abilities so prominently before the notice of the people, that he was repeatedly urged to accept a nomination as candidate for the Legislature. About the period of his marriage and retirement from editorial life, the question of a reform of the State Constitution was agitated with great excitement. Omone side it was asserted that, under the old Constitution, the preregatives of the Governor was almost regal; while, on the opposite side, opposed to every change, were large numbers foffice-holders, and many of the wealthiest. citizens. Into this contest Mr. Bigler threw old people discovered that the young folks his whole energies, and did much toward was obtained for changing the Constitution. As an acknowledgment of his services, he was urged by his friends to serve in this important Convention, but again refused an In 1841, however, his admirers, availing

themselves of his absence from the State,

nominated him as a candidate for the State

Convention; and the best evidence of his personal popularity is afforded by the fact that, with an opposition candidate in the field, only one vote-was cast against him in the connty of Clearfield, in which he resided. He was twice elected Speaker of the State Senate, and was continued in the Senate up to 1847. During his term of service some of the most important events in the history of Pennsylvania transpired, and the activity and ability manifested in the leading part which he took in measures which most vitally affected the interests of that great commonwealth laid the foundation of his subsequent honors. It was during his first term of service that the credit of Pennsylvania was injured by her failure to pay the interest on her debt. While the United States Bank failing, commerce was paralyzed, and consternation and dismay were prompting dishonest measures of relief, an attempt was made to induce the State Lgislature to repudiate the public debt. To this Mr. Bigler, as Chairman of the Committee of Finance, opposed a most determined resistance, insisting upon the maintaining inviolate the honor of Pennsylvania, and laboring day and night for the passage of a law for taxation to meet the public indebtedness. A friend who was present says: "I well remember the first time he addressed the Senate upon these important financial questions. Without the artificial grace of oratory, his them in a masterly and convincing manner