The New York Herald on the Cincinnati Convention.

The following is the pith of the leading article in the N. Y. Herald of the 4th.

" We know of nothing so full of warning to the people of this Union as the labors, the fuse and flummery, the disgusting exhibitions of corruption and depravity, and the motley gathering of the filthy birds of prey and carrion crows which attend the accouche ment, in those latter days, of one of the modern political monsters known as national conventions.

For example, the Cincinnati Convention assembled for the modest purpose of dictating to the Democracy of the Union their exclusive candidate for President of the United States, meets under the impressive auspices of pistols and bowie knives, bludgeons and terrorism, and is graced by the company of five hundred gamblers and blacklegs, and from three to four hundred women of the town, gathered from the stews of our large cities, and all revelling together as in the festivities of a common jubilee. Such is the revolting spectacle now exhibited to an insulted, enlightened and intelligent people by the once venerable and high toned democrutic party. In fact, this party, so long pluming itself as the party of the Union and the constitution, has fallen at length under the control of the nigger drivers of the South, as completely as the broken fragments of both the old parties of the North have sunk into the dirty schemes of the nigger worshipping demagogues of this section.

This Cincinnati Conference of the nigger drivers will of course, give us a high sounding platform, full of windy abstractions and unmenning rubbish, with which to gull the bondwink the honest yeomanry of the coungers drivers' convention were truly expressed, they would be given in some such platform as the following, to wit:

1. Resolved. That niggers, pistols, bowie principles of the Democracy as reconstructed under the administration of our warlike Franklin Pierce by our dear friends, the Southern nigger drivers.

is liable to abuses even in the United States Senate; acuses which can only be corrected by the application of the gutta percha to the naked head of the offending party as he sits in his chair; and that in thus beating an abolition Senator we are righteously vindicating the true policy of the "unterrified democracy

3. Resolved, That the killing of a contemptible Irish waiter holding the position of imoderate abolitionism is called to-day, was then exa nigger, for neglect of duty or impudence ceedingly prevalent in the slave districts, even. It to a democratic guest coming down to a late | cropped out in Virginia, in the Carolinas and in breakfast, is a proper warning to the whole Georgia. It tinged public sentiment everywhere, Irish race that they can no longer expect to and lent a color to the proceedings of all political ride rough shod over the democracy of the assemblages. Treason, according to the latest in-Union

4. Resolved. As the constitution, as interpreted by our Southern teachers, the nigger drivers has already established African I." These sentiments were declared as early as shavery in al the territories of the United 1774. At a meeting held in Culpepper county Vir-States, that " squatter sovereignty is a hum. | ginia, it was resolved: bug,that General Cassis a humbug considerably behind the age, and that all abolition or free State squatters should be expelled from &c., &.

This, in whatever disguises of high sounding verbiage the Cincinnati nigger drivers' democratic platform may be written-this, we dare say, will be its proper interpretation.

it is a very easy thing to make platforms. They are but the traps set by cunning demagogues in which to catch simple and credulous noodies 11 matters little now what may be the verbiage of the democratic platformit matters little who may be democratic nomi- to be imported.—Page 593. nee, as iar as the policy of the party is con- . What outrageous fanatics the good folk of Surry cernec. It has become too much degraded;

effort. Yet there can be no doubt that a large with the blunders and crimes of this Pierce administration—disgusted with the bloody ruffianism which it has infused into the democratic camp, and anxious to rebuke and drive out of power both Northern nigger worship- to be imported into any of the British colonies on pers and Southern nigger drivers. We do drivers the vasi body of the honest, highminded, conservative, Union-loving people of. the South. The nigger drivers are but a and on Virginia soil! O, tell it not in the South, small portion of the Southern people; but, they are the active secession jugglers, by great and good man's ashes be exhumed and scatterwhom the will of the great majority is suffocated, and through whom their wishes and and his name become a reproach among the sham cunning demagogues may thus contrive to that resolution they may cease villifying such men forestall, pervert, caricature and outrage the as Garrison, Parker, Phillips and Fred. Douglass. fixed opinions of their party, of a whole State: thus dictate the law, from the pressure of circumstances, the two-thirds rule and the public plunder, to the bulk of the democratic party of the whole Union. Look, for instance, at the humiliation to which our New York hard and soft shells have stooped at Cincinnati for a place among the jugglers, in view of the prospect of a sop of the spoils!

Mr. Gaius Jenkins, formerly of Prompton in this county was a resident of Lawrence at the time of the sack and pillage. He had removed his wife and children; but his sister was with him. ' It is understood that he has been indicted for treason.

When Mr. Jenkins lived here he was a Douglas democrat. In Kansas he was a free state man and captain of a military campany organized for the protection of Lawrence.

What say his old friends and neighborsare they for having him hanged as a traitor? Are they going to support Buchanan without demanding as an indispensable preliminary ural and inevitable; that the institution of slavery condition that he avow himself inflexibly opposed to the ruffian domination in Kansas?—
Honesdale Democrat.

THE BUMBLE BEES .- From the immense buzzing in the Democratic ranks since the nomination of Buchahan and Brecken. RIDGE, we are inclined to dub them bumble

THE AGITATOR.

M. H. COBB, :::: EDITOR.

• All Business, and other Communications must be addressed to the Editor to insure attention.

WELLSBOROUGH, PA.

Thursday Morning, June 19, 1556. Republican Nominations.

For President in 1956: Hon. SALMON P. CHASE, of Ohio. For Vice-President:

Hon. DAVID WILMOT, of Penn'a. Republican Club No. 1.-Middlebury.

No stated place of meeting. President—D. G. Stevens; Vice President—Calvin Hammond; Treasuurer—J. B. Potter; Secretary—J. B. Niles. Republican Club No. 2 .- Roundtop. Meets Saturday evening of each week. President
-Holman Morgan; Recording Secretary-D. D.
Kelsey; Cor. Secretary-Charles Coolidge; Treas-

urer—George Raud.

Republican Club No. 3.—Stony Fork. Pres't—W. J. Hondley; Vice—George Hildreth; Scc'y—E. H. Hastings. Meet weekly at stated

Republican Club No. 4.—Shippen. Pres't—Chas. Herrington; Sec'y—Wm. W. Mc-Dougall. Meets every Friday evening.

Republican Club No. 5 .- Charleston Moots Wednesday evenings at Catlin Hollow and Dartt Settlement, alternately. President—James Kelly; Secretary—Lyman H. Potter: Treasurer—Geo. Parker.

We had the pleasure of attending a fine Republican Meeting at the Catlin Hollow Union Meeting House on Monday evening. The attendance was large and there was abundant evidence that the people are thoroughly aroused and eager to protest against slavery at the ballot-box. At the close of the meeting a Club was organized, and adjourned and women worship the Bible, than the Author o try; whereas, if the principles of this nig. to meet at Dartt Settlement, Wednesday evening its truths; so, more politicians worship the parch of next week.

We made a flying visit to Towanda last week and found it to be the best built town we have yet seen in Northern Pennsylvania. There is an air of knives and bludgeons are the fundamental thrift and enterprise about it truly refreshing. We dropped in upon friend Parsons of the Argus, and found him stowed cosily away reading proof and taking oceans of comfort. He is all right on Kansas, Brooks, Border Ruffianism and Buchanan. Brad. 2. Resolved. That the freedom of speech ford is good for 3000 majority against Buchanan.

"By Authority." --- No. 7.

It will without doubt be gratifying to those pure and intelligent patriots who declare that the agitation of the Slavery question is a modern thing, to learn that prior to the Declaration of American Independence, the first three of the public pulse Freedom-ward, was incited by the presence of African slavery in our land. The "sickly sentiment," as terpretations, throve rankly in the bosoms of the slaveholders themselves. And in evidence of this, we quote from "American Archives, 4th series, vol-

"That the importation of slaves and convict servants is injurious to this colony, as it obstructs the population of it with freemen and useful manufacturers, and that we will not buy any such slave or

The injurious influence of slave labor, which had not at that time developed itself so disastrously to the vital interests of the country, still was apparent, and aroused the energies of the best men of the time to the work of emancipation. We find therefore, that not only one, but twenty-three counties of Virginia entered their protest against slavery at that period. The freemen of Surry county resolved:

That, as the population of this colony with freemen and useful manufacturers is greatly obstructed by the importation of slaves and servants, we will tea was superseded in the nursery by the omnibres. not purchase any such slaves or servants hereafter

were, even in 1774! Such a resolution offered in and demoralized-too much the slavish tool | Surry county in this enlightened day, would banish of its nigger driving managers-to be of any ite audacious originator from that ancient Commonfurther practical benefit to the country as it wealth, tarred and feathered gratis. Thus the sentiment of freedom has declined as the world has The Cincinnati jugglers affect to believe progressed; and in that decline we behold one of that their nominee will be elected without an the certain and terrible effects of Slavery in the heart of a free country. At a meeting held in Fairmajority of the American people are disgusted fax county, and over the deliberations of which one GRONGE WASHINGTON presided -the same Washington whom we all learned to reverence in our cradles -it was resolved:

That it is the opinion of this meeting that, during this continent; and we take this opportunity of denot include in this classification of nigger claring our most earnest wishes to see an entire stop put to such a wicked, cruel, and unnatural trade.-Page 600.

Washington presiding over an 'abolition meeting' nor let the sound reach Tammany Hall! lest that ed to the avenging winds by some indignant Brooks, their principles are betrayed. A half dozen democratic trimmers. If doughfaces can swallow

The freeholders of Hanover county, in an address and a hundred jugglers at Cincinnati may to John Syme and Patrick Henry, delegates, said-The African trade for slaves we consider as most dangerous to virtue and the welfare of the country; we therefore, most carnestly wish to see it totally discouraged .- Page 616.

The Patrick Henry of history consenting to act under such abolition instructions! Truly, those were degenerate days-when men in the heart of The Old Dominion instructed their delegates to oppose the African trade for slaves; but we remember that HENRY was ever an eloquent pleader for the rights of man. The evidence multiplies as we proceed. The freemen of Princess Anne county in Convention assembled, resulved:

That our Burgesses be instructed to oppose the importation of slaves and convicts, as injurious to this colony, by preventing the population of it by freemen and useful manufacturers.—Page 641. The whole drift of the testimony of that day is that Slavery and enterprise and prosperity were incompatibilities, then and forever. No voice was

heard in the public councils apologizing for slavery. And men had not then grown hardy enough to contend that the relation of master and slave was natwas divine in its origin and beneficent in its effects. No: there were patriots and philanthropists in those days-men of heart and legislators with souls in their bosoms instead of their trousers' pockets.

A General Convention was held in Virginia August 1, 1774, continuing six days. By that Convention it was declared that.

sire in those colonies where it was unhappily introduced in their infant state. But previous to the enfranchisement of the slaves we have, it is necessary
to exclude all further importations from Africa.
Yet our repeated attemnts to effect this by propibitions, and by imposing duties which might amount
to a prohibition, have been hitherto definited by his
Majesty's negative; thus preferring the samplifier
advantages of a few African covaries the primanent advantage of the American States and is the
rights of HUMAN NATURE, deeply seaanded by
this INFAMOUS practice. Nay, the single interposition of an interested individual systing a law.

position of an interested individual against a law, was scarcely ever known to fail of success, though in the opposite scale were placed the interests of a whole country. That this is so shameful an abuse of a power trusted with his Majesty for other purposes, as, if not reformed, would call for some legal restrictions.—Pages 636 to 696.

These extracts are as little flattering to the men of the South in this day as to the sagacity of the repealers of the Missouri Compromise, holding as they unblushingly do, that slavery goes legitimately wherever the flag goes. If that be the true doctrine and scope of our organic law, then that flag is no more to be respected by any true friend of Man than the black flug of a pirate vessel. If Slavery be one devise means for the celebration of the coming 4th of its mottoes, then it is a piratical flug, inviting not of July in an appropriate manner. only the just indignation of nations, but the contempt and execuation of every son of Revolutionary sires. And whatever may be the action of others, we say it as fearlessly as earnestly, if that doctrine can be sustained by any possible interpretation of the Constitution, we can find a hundred thousand men who would sooner perish at the stake than fight under that flag. When the Constitution declares that the heritage of Slavery is coextensive with the heritage of Freedom, that moment is every patriot expatriated-a homeless exile under the skies and upon the soil of his native land. Like every instrument, moral, religious and political, that has brought down to mankind from heaven or past ages golden precepts, the Constitution has come to be trodden upon in spirit and worshipped in name. More men ment upon which the Constitution is written, than the principle of justice which generally pervades it Hundreds would deem it unpardonable sacrilege to deface a page in the Bible, who spit upon its moral code every day of their lives; and so with the Conrights it guaranties to every man under its jurisdic-

We shall pursue the evidence next week.

Be it remembered, that the platform adopted by he Buchananites in the Cincinnati Convention, was framed and adopted before the nomination took place, and when the nomination of Pierce or Dou glas was more than probable. That had either of those renegades been nominated he must have stood upon that platform, pledged to carry out its abhorrent principles. Buchanan stands on that platform, and is pledged to carry out its principles. He has already declared that-

"Being the representative of the great Democrati party, and not simply James Buchanan, I MUST SQUARE MY CONDUCT ACCORDING TO THE PLATFORM OF THAT PARTY, and

insert no new plank nor take one from it." This statement was made on the 9th day of the present month in a speech to the people of Lancaster. Is he not unequivocally pledged to sustain the repeal of the Missouri Compromise? You have his own words in evidence. And Arnold Douglas says that that platform embodies his principles. Does any reading man ask to know what are Douglas's principles?

We are not much obliged to one self-styled doctor, Wesley Grindle who has favored us with a little virtues of his celebrated cure for Consumption and many most miraculous cures wrought upon divers persons thereby. Considering the many certain remedies for the terrible scourge, already before the afflicted public, we don't think Dr. Grindle stands much of a chance for immortality. Brandeth's Pills should have taught Dr. Grindle the lesson of discretion. Those mysterious pellets annihilated disease and banished death from the fold of humanity-unless the advertisements lied. Even catnep ent pills; and old ladies exchemed took to pill boxes. One old lady was remonstrated with for taking the pelicts. Said the remonstrunt, "I wouldn't take a dose of Brandeth if I knew it would kill me!" "La me!" returned the old lady a little hastily, "I would!"

We are not obliged to Dr. Grindle for his pamphlet, for two reasons, to wit: We had two cents postage to pay on it; and second, we utterly abom. inate fashionable poisons in the guise of medicines. They are curses to the human family, slaying ten thousand where one is saved.

We did not have the pleasure of being present at the democratic meeting last Tuesday evening week, in the Court House, but we gather all necessary information of the proceedings from those who were present.

The Republican meeting held the evening previous, adjourned to meet in the Court House on Tucs. day evening. Meantime, the notices for a domocratic meeting for that evening had been posted, and when the audience had assembled, it was stated that the Republicans had concluded to put over their 25th of May and San Juan dates to the 6th meeting to the succeeding evening, the better to ac. inst. commodate their democratic friends, who organized and proceeded.

FRANK SMITH, Esq., a sprightly little pro-slavery man from Bradford, treated the meeting to a pleasant, peregrinative, pro-slavery peroration, in which Judge Wilmor was hanged, drawn and quartered King occurred on the 13th ult., and on the in the speaker's most approved style, as a traitor and demagogue in particular, and as a very great rascal in general. At this stage, a lusty three times three for Wilmor went up from a crowd of outsiders, which performance acted after the manner of a douche upon the somewhat excited gentleman from Bradford. Mr. Smith succeeded in fascinating his audience so that they forgot to cheer him, and so

he sat down in ominous silenee. J. W. Ryon, Esq., carnestly endeavored to prove that the democratic party is the goose that aid the golden egg, and that popular sovereignty is the egg. We understand that he succeeded in striking his audience dumb, and sat down like his illnstrious but less bulky predecessor.

H. Shrawood, Esq., last addressed the remaining audience, (the gentlemen preceding him having reduced its numbers alarmingly,) and declared his inand good report, which being done into the vernacular meaneth-'go it blind.' He stated that Buchan. an commenced public service in the war of 1812. | Casey was formerly an inmate of the Sing Referring to the record we find that this is true in. | Sing Prison, and it was a statement to this somuch as that he was a violent Federalist and bit effect in the Bulletin that caused the diffiter opposer of that War from first to last; of which | culty. fact we hold in our possession incontrovertible evidence and which shall be made public in good sea-

There were not present at any time, probably, more than two dozen who sympathized with the from the State. views of the speakers. The audience generally had come to attend the adjourned Republican Meet-"For the most triffing reasons, and sometimes for no conceivable reason at all, his Majesty has reject. at least to applicable reason at all, his Majesty has reject. at least to applicable reason at all, his Majesty has reject. The aboli-attempt to applicable. Strong pro-slavery-Administra-i recommended Speaker Banks for the Presi-Bees. These noisy animals hum much but hive no honey.—Phila. Sun.

no conceivable reason at an, the integer, The abolidate attempt to applaud. Strong pro-mavery-Administration of deficient and the most salutary tendency. The abolidate attempt to applaud. Strong pro-mavery-Administration of deficient and the sun of the most salutary tendency.

The abolidate pro-mavery-Administration of deficient attempt to applaud. Strong pro-mavery-Administration of deficient attempt to applaud.

sire in those colonies where it was unhappily intro- Pierce, Brooks, Border Ruffianism and every abom ination practiced under the name and patronage of the sham democratic party, not in so many words, but impliedly and without reservation.

> New Pour .- Mr. S. B. Foor has on exhibition at Cleaver's Hotel, one of Thatcher's Patent Lift and Force Pumps, which is justly attracting the attention of our townspeople. It is exceedingly simple in its construction and efficient in its operation. There is a lack of this kind of pump in this village which we hope to see supplied. Without the proper appliances necessary in case of fire, our property is exposed to great danger from that source every day. Mr. Foot's Pump will throw a stream of water horizontally from 75 to 80 feet at the rate of 40 gallons per minute. With one of these pumps in every other well or cistern, the need of a fire engine would hardly be felt. We hope some enterprising man will purchase the right of this county, which is offered on reasonable terms. Go and see the 'ma-

CELEBRATION .- A meeting will be held in the Court House, Thursday evening, June 19th, to

By order of Many Citizens. The North American Convention held in New-York on the 12th instant, adopted resolutions recommending a conference with the Republican Convention sitting at Philadelphia.

> For the Agitator. GOOD.

At a meeting of the boys at Manchester last Friday evening, SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS were raised to aid the Kansas party, and they are ready to make the sum up to \$100. Let every town and village do the same, and the work is done. 100 good men and true are waiting to go. Let the Clubs imitate this noble example.

To the Free Press of the United States.

The blow struck at the freedom of the Press, by the destruction of the Free State newspapers in Kansas, must be regarded as aimed as its freedom everywhere in the Free stitution. It is not greater than He who made the States. If the Slave Power had as complete to be sliced up into petty schools, the more control in the Northern States as it has just favored localities turning their backs upon now in Kansas, we may be sure that not a the more sparsely settled portions of the townsingle press that has dared to denounce its ship, the effect will be ruinous upon the whole plundering and bloody work would be spared. The Press is free in the North because it is surrounded by a rampart of free institutions. Both must stand or fall together. It is, therefore, all important that the Press should be speedily restored in Kansas, and defended with other institutions of freedom.

Impressed with this view of the case, the conductors of the daily papers in the city of Chicago, who are opposed to mob rule, have, after consultation, resolved to take the initiative in restoring a free Press to Konsas, by reviving the Herald of Freedom, whose editor, G. W. Brown, Esq., is now imprisoned in Kansas, charged with High Treason.— This they consider is due no less to the outraged dignity of the Press throughout the North than as a matter of justice to the people of Kausas. The destruction of the preswhole fraternity so nearly, that it has been anomaly in our system, an exception to the

toration to the Press alone. In order that this plan may be effectually and immediately carried out, the conductors after consulting Hugh Young, Esq., of Lawrence, the agent of G. W. Brown, Esq., have these enormous local taxes in our rural towns men armed and on the spot. tee to receive subscriptions from the Press, in all desires for independent districts would soon myra, on the breaks of the prairie. The such sums as the donors may feel able to subside. But the truth is that so long as the spot is some fifteen miles distant. give. A correct account will be kept of towns in this county are many of them obliis raised to purchase another press, &c., the dollar, and a building tax of ten mills more cerned they are safe enough. Their camp list will be duly published. In the meantime, for erecting school houses, while the more was within a mile of the Pro-Slavery camp Mr. Young will present the matter to the wealthy portions of the State can support on Bull Creek last night. The Missourians consideration of the leading journals in the better schools with one-fifth and even one- have been coming in and joining

We entertain no doubt of a generous response to this call. A press and other materials ought to be purchased and started under he proper guard for Kansas immediately .-We feel confident that it will be done.

Donations sent by mail or otherwise to ither of the following: WRIGHT, MEDILL & Co., Tribune,

JOHN WENTWORTH, Democrat, Schneider & Hoeffgan, Stauts Zetung, SCRIPPS, BROSS & SEFARS, Dem. Press, R. L. & C. L. WILSON, Journal. Chicago, Ill., June 5, 1856.

Newspapers friendly to the cause hroughout the North will please publish this address.

Later from California.

New ORLEANS, Wednesday June 11, 1856. The steamship Daniel Webster has arrived at this port, with San Francisco dates to the

Great excitement existed in San Francisco n consequence of a man named Casey haviug shot James King, editor of the Bulletin, in the street. Casey was immediately arrest. ed and confined in jail. The shooting of 16th he died.

On the announcement of his death the feelings of the community became aroused to the highest pitch. The old Vigilance Committee called a meeting and placards of an inflamatory nature were posted, calling on the citizens to take the law into their own hands; and on the 18th three thousand citizens, completely organized in divisions and companies, armed with muskets, marched by three streets from the Committee Rooms and took posses. sion of the jail.

Thence they took Casey, together with the gambler Cora, the murderer of Gen. Richard. son, and carried them to the Committee Rooms, where they remained strongly guarded upon the sailing of the steamer. It was tention to stick to the democratic party through evil supposed that they would be hung. The whole city was draped in mourning for the death of King, who was most highly esteemed.

> The Committee is fully organized through out the State. It is said they have raised \$75,000 to carry out their measures, and that they intend to drive out all the gamblers

THE American State Council of Wiscon-

Communications.

For the Agitator. Common Schools.

INDEPENDENT DISTRICTS. The supplement to the school law provides for the establishment of independent districts, regardless of town or borough lines. A dissatisfaction not unfrequently arises in the location of a particular school-house, respecting the doings of the board of Directors, a suspicion that they do not have as good schools, or as much money as they ought to have, and hence the inhabitants of that locality petition the Court for an independent district. On this subject we desire to call the attention of the Directors of Tioga county. A letter just received from the department of Schools at Harrisburg has the following language: "It most unquestionably was not the design of the 5th, 6th and 7th sections of the supplement to the school law, to set off the most populous and wealthy portions of a township into independent districts, such a policy would be subversive of the objects of that enactment, an outrage upon the remaining portions of the township and destructive to the Common School system. Whenever such an

attempt is made, it should be met by the most

resolute and determined remonstrance by the

other portions of the township, to the Court

We respectfully also refer directors and all

before which the proceedings are pending."

the friends of education to decision No. 4., in the April No. of the School Journal. This journal comes to every board of School Directors in the State and is accessible to all teachers and citizens. We hope they will read it. In that decision, as also in an editorial article on the same page, this question is fully presented, and our opinion so frequent ly reiterated in conventions, lectures and communications through the papers, that the very particular curse of the Schools of this county is that they are too many, too near each other, and too small, is confirmed. If Directors and the citizens allow the districts system. This question is also discussed by the Hon. Thos. H. Burrows in the May No. of the School Journal, pages 322-23. There the effects of carving a single school out of the interior of a township and forming it into an independent district is presented in its true light. The motive for doing it would dissolve the bands of society and reduce it to its original elements, leaving each man and woman to take care of one person only, while the world takes the back track of civilization. This might seem pleasant to a few, but the bitter fruits would, sooner or later, appear to all. Let the same selfishness prevail in reference to every other department of civil or national interests, and no form of government could exist compatible with the general good. We are persuaded therefore that if the friends We are persuaded therefore that if the friends and Carolinians. There has been an en-of education will study this subject carefully, I campment of 130 men on Bull Creek for ses at Lawrence touches the honor of the they will see that independent districts are an i considered best to confine the work of res- general rule, to be tolerated only as an evil, State men, a guerilla party, mostly of voulns, gradually to disappear with the progress of made the attack, and when it was more the public opinion in lavor of a general system parties were nearly equal; the Free-State of education by State authority. Could the men in the neighborhood immediately butpurposes, be realised, and the necessity of before night there was pearly 200 Erro Store resolved themselves into a Central Commit- be dispensed with; then all complaints and these sums, and when the necessary amount ged to levy a school tax of ten mills on the not know; but so far as bodily narm is contenth of that tax. These towns and these the Alabamians, Georgians and Carolinians, newer counties in the State have all a power- and are preparing to wage war on the Freeful inducement to ask a separation from the | State people there. They have already ocen school system of the State entirely. But we I committing outrages on free-State settlers, abide by our allegiance, bearing our burdens and are there in military force without even for the present, hoping for an equalization of the omnipotence of a United States Marshai's taxes for school purposes throughout the proclamation, or in that frightfully egal State, and claiming the privilege of asking "law and order" capacity, a Sherif's or this as the just, the great, the noble thing, Marshal's posse; and the battle is merewine Pennsylvania will yet do for the education of first fruits of the civil strife so deeply proher children. The highest limit of school taxes has I that quarter, although many of the free-

been a question of doubt by many boards of State men who had hurried to the spot, went Directors. By examining the 30th and 33d to their homes last evening. sections of the school law, and also the 25th | An Experition.—On Sunday atternoon decision, page 58th, it will be seen that the a man named Storrs came into biwrence, highest tax that can be assessed for school telling that the Georgians had attacked us purposes is twenty-six mills, viz. thirteen mills house, and threatened to destroy it. each. A letter from the department just to- | neighbors were in the house, with his wife ceived confirms this opinion.

J. F. CALKINS, Co. Sup't.

Celebration.

The people of Middlebury will celebrate i the coming 4th of July, in the beautiful grove the spot; eight of them being a mile, or near A. C. Cole's, about four miles from more, behind the rest, and taking a different Tioga. The morning will be ushered in by road. Before the first party arrived the the firing of cannon, under the direction of Messrs John Gleason, Lem. Spalding, B. house retired, and went up the Wakerusa to STARKEY and P. GLEASON.

of Sabbath Schools are requested to convene with those under their charge at the Hammond School house, at 9 o'clock A. M., where a procession will be formed and conducted to the grove by Capt. N. Thompson, Marshall of the day. The Company will there be organized by the President, D. G. STEVENS, who will be assisted through the day by the following Committees:

Committee of Arrangement.—Messrs. C. HAMMOND, WM. A. STEVENS, WATSON DUN-HAM, A. ADAMS, A. C. COLE, C. L. FORCE, E. J. STEVENS, E. MITCHELL, J. B. NILES.

Committee of Order .- Messrs. D. Holi-DAY, Esq., W. DAILY, Esq., L. CARPENTER, H. A. STEVENS, ALBERT WESTBROOK, P. M'CLURE, H. WOOD, O. STEBBINS, JOHN STARREY.

The exercises of the forenoon will be prayer by Rev. S. J. M'Colough of Tioga, and two addresses to the Sabbath Schools by Rev. GEO. BARKER of Tioga and Rev. H. B. TURK. Dinner will then be served up in the

At 1 o'clock the Declaration of Independence will be read by J. B. POTTER, followed house. They said they had merely stopped by an Oration from J. B. Cassony, and a patriotic Address from L. P. WILLISTON of Wellsboro.' Suitable music and the firing of cannon will accompany the various exerci. Two kegs of gunpowder were taken from ses. The public are respectfully invited to them, two Sharp's rifles that had been stolen, By order of the Committee,

Camp-Meeting.

MR. EDITOR :- Will you please to insert

he following notice in your paper. By the permission of Divine Providence, a camp-meeting will be held near Harrison valley, in the town of Harrison, Potter Co., Pa., commencing Wednesday, July 2d, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Harrison valley is about 12 miles from Knoxville, Tioga Co., Pa., with which it will be connected during campmeeting by a daily stage.

Those who wish to secure tents will please write to the subscriber at Westfield, Tioga Co., Pa., or to the Rev. H. C. Brown at the same place.

N. B. No huckster stands or shops will be allowed within the limits prescribed by WM. ARMSTRONG. Brookfield June 6th 1856.

LATER FROM KANSAS. BATTLE OF PALMYRA. AN EXPEDITION—GUERRILLA PARTIES

-THE TROOPS-A SHARP GOVERNOR. From The N. Y. Tribune. LAWRENCE, K. T., Tuesday, June 3, 1856.

A field engagement has at last been fought. and, although on a comparatively small scale, exhibiting all the horrors of a buttle. Tive Pro-Slavery men are wounded, three of them. at least, mortally. The Pro-Slavery men were completely routed. Twenty-one pris. oners were taken, including "H. C. P.," esa., correspondent of The Missouri Republican. who was acting as an officer with them -Several fled, including Coleman, the murder. er of Dow, who was of the party. . The Free State men, I learn, got some twenty five horses, several of which had formerly been stolen from Free State men. Eight Sharp's rifles were also recovered, and some twenty or thirty Colt's revolvers, bowie knives, &c., and arms and ammunitioniof all kinds fell into the hands of the victorious party, together with wagons, tents, provisions and a great many articles taken in the sack of Lawrence

have been found among their baggage. The Free-State party had two men woun. ded. There is also a Free-State men who is mortally wounded, but he was shot by his friends. He had been in the camp of the enemy as a prisoner, and with two other Free-State men, who were also prisoners, he was placed by the Pro-Slavery men in the front of the engagement without arms. Scan neither learn this man's name, nor the names of any of the other men killed or wounded. These particulars I learned direct from the spot last night. The attack commenced in

the afternoon and was of short duration, The Pro- Slavery men formed part of the armed bands that have been gathering for the last few days down toward Hickory Point, Bull Creek, Palmyra, and Osawatta mie. Some of these are companies just upfrom Missouri, more of them being on the way; a part of them are the Buford men two days back; the Pro-Slavery compatants in the affair were part of these. The Freebefore night there was nearly 200 Free-State

It took place between Bull Creek and Palvoked. We may expect to hear more from

and two young children. The Georgians had stepped out of rifle shot from the nouse, and Mr. Storrs hurried into Lawrence for assistance. Almost immediately a volunteer company of forty-six men in all started for Georgians who had been threatening ne a camp, of which they were a portion: this The several Superintendents and Teachers camp is said to have upward of one hundred men in it. In the mean time the party of eight came across a party of five Georgians near the crossing of the Wakerusa, and took them prisoners. They had with them a camp wagon and three yoke of oxen. They were brought up to the house of Mr. Storre, where the whole company had assembled .--The leader of these Georgians, a Capt. Jennigan of Georgia, one of Buford's men. evinced some anxiety, and asked one or two what Free-State people did with prisoners, in a tone that showed be did not look upon the matter as a joke. These prisoners were, on deliberation, set at liberty, with their goods, including a fine horse the Captain had, which some of the boys suspected had been stoten. a double-barreled shot gun, a fancy rifle that the Captain said was a family piece, an ornamental sword which the Captain said had been given him as a present by somebody in St. Louis, as his company come up the river. In fact they got all of their own property back, even their arms. They denied having been at the sack of Lawrence, or having been with those who had attacked Storrs's at the camp of these Georgians, on their way down from One-Hundred-an-Ten to Franklin. It was very evident that they lied in all this.

and one of the breech-loading rifles with bay.