A Scene of Horror. Nearly Three Thousand Lives Lost.

One of the items of news by the Canada is an awful earthquake in the Moluccas involving a loss of nearly three thousand lives. A spectator writes to an English journal:

"The glowing lava streamed downwards with irresistible force in different directions, bearing with it whatever it encountered on its destructive course, and causing the sea to boil wherever they came in contact. The hot springs opened np, and cast out a flood of bdiling water, which destroyed and carried away what the fire had spared. The sea obedient to an unusual impulse, lashed the rocks with frightful violence, dashed upon the shore and heaved itself with a wild haste against the land as if it strove to overmaster the fire stream.

The frightful picture of destruction, the horror of which was increased by the shrieks of men and beasts, the wild roaring of the tempest, and the crashing of thousands of trees torn up and carried away, was followed, about an hour later, by peals of thunder which shook the ground and deafened the ear. A black column of stone and ashes then shot up from the mountain to an immense height and fell, illumined by the glare of the lava, like a shower of fire upon the surrounding country below, producing a darkness that, only now and then momentarily broken by the flishes of lightning, was so intense, that propte could not discern objects close at hand, and which completed their confusion and deanair. Large stones were hurled through the air, crushing whatever they fell upon. Houses and crops, which had not been destroyed by fire, sunk and disappeared beneath the ashes and stones, and the hill streams, stopped by those barriers, formed lakes, which, breaking over their banks, soon proved a new source of destruction

This lasted some hours. About midnight the raging elements sank to rest; but on the following day, about noon, they again resumed their work of destruction, with renewed violence in the meantime, the fall of ashes continued without intermission, and was so thick on this day that the rays of the sun could not penetrate through it, and an appalling darkness prevailed.

Scarcely recovered in some degree from their fright, the inhabitants of this desolated eruption on the 17th March, which destroyed many fields and a great number of trees on the Tabukan side.

Since then the volcano has remained quiet. the only symptoms of its working has been the smoke rising up in all directions from cracks and fissues in the ground.

On the other side of Kandha, on the ex-treme north point of the island, the appear has taken place at Taruna. For here, where formerly there were seen extensive fields bearing all kinds of crops, and thickly planted and endless groves of cocoa nuts, we now find nothing but lava, stones, and ashes. The liquid fire seems at this point to have flowed from the mountain with irresistible force and fearful flood, as it were, buried the whole horror; they oppose him became to is the open and district and all that were upon it but after a word champing of Slavery extension." district and all that was upon it, but after avowed chamn having caused this destruction over an astent of several miles, it was still powerful enough.

tricts:-Taruna, men, women and children, 722; Kandhar, men, women and children, 45: Tabukan, men, women and children, 2039. Total, 2806

The greater number met their death in the langan and Tariang the houses were filled on of Slavery extension." This we shall do. with people who were stopped in their flight died through sheer despair and agony.

Buchanan was nominated, the Locofocos of says the Manifesto-Richmond, V.a., had a ratification meeting at which Henry A. Wise made a speech.— Cuba in the possession of Spain seriously endanger In this speech he urged as a main reason our internal peace and the existence of our beloved why Buchanan should be elected, that his why Buchanan should be elected, that his effirmative, then, by every law, human and divine, we shall be justified in wresting it from Spain, if we sas as a Slave State, which would open a new | possess that power." market for Virginia negroes and largely increase the profits of the traffic and the value of the article. Under this view, we expect much of the South to go for Buchanan. But will virtuous, respectable, humane Christian people in the North vote for a man whose election is to give a new impetus to the abominable and unholy trade in human beings, as good before God, as James Buchanan or Henry A. Wise? Let no man who votes for Buchanan, with this fact before him, ever dare to talk to his neighbor about Christianity, a love of freedom or regard for the Declaration of Independence.

THE VOTE OF LANCSTER COUNTY.-The friends of Mr. Buchanan have sent abroad the boast that he will have six thousand maiority in this county! And some them have the bump of hope so marvellously developed as to credit such presumption here. Instead of six thousand majority for Mr. Buchanan, there will be more than three thousand

THE AGITATOR

M. H. Cobb, Editor All Business, and other Communications mus be addressed to the Editor to insure attention.

Wellsborough, Pa. . Thursday Morning, August 21, '56.



State Ticket.

Canal Commissioner, THOMAS E. COCHRAN, of York. Auditor General,

DARWIN PHELPS, of Armstrong. Surveyor General, BARTHOLOMEW LAPORTE, of Bradford.

The Campaign Agitator. For the accommodation of many non-subscribers, and for the better diffusion of important political information among the people, we offer the Agilator from this issue, (July 31.) to Nov. 15, or for 15 weeks, on the following terms:

10 copies at 2 cents per number, for \$3 00

week for each copy, or 30 cents for the campaign.

These terms are 25 per cent. less than they ought be in order to remunerate the publishers. But his is not a speculator's offer. There is no postage on the paper sent to subscribers living in the County.

There are five persons confined in the Blair county jail on a charge of murder. How is that, Major?

When the news of Fremont's numination reached California, there was great rejoicing. California is certain for Fremont by an overwhelming majority. From present appearances Buchanan cannot carry ne free State.

We learn that Mr. E. E. BURLINGAME, graduate of Union College, has been engaged to take charge of the Academy in this village, Term to commence September 9. Mr. B. has had five or six years experiouce in teaching, and comes highly recommend-

The editor of the Wayne Herald is informed that there are many men hereabout who knew Bigler the rasteman infinitely better than he knows Bigler U.S. S., and that we speak from data. What he says about our "carly education and aristocratic part, of Sangir were again disturbed by an tastes," may pass for what it is worth. We commend him to the uncanonized.

For the accommodation of our German readers we have introduced into our paper a German department. We shall there present the importance of the present issue as considered by Hecker, Kerner, Hoffman and their compeers, without word or comment. The expense falls upon the publishers. Should our friends see fit to help defray that outlay

The Lie---- it?

But a few weeks since we defined the nature of our opposition to Mr. Buchanan, and said further: "If we understand the Republicans of Tioga Co., they do not oppose Buchanan because he has been a Federalist, or that he is said to have advocated a reduction of the wages of labor, or that he is tho't at one time to have contemplated the possible exist ence of a drop of democratic blood in his vaine - it.

The editor of the Lycoming Gazette copies this mong other things in our arti

"A more willul, deliberate and malignant false. on reaching the shore, to form two long tonjongs (capes) at places where the depth of that contained in the last sentence of that para. water formerly consisted of many fathoms. It is estimated as follows in the under-mentioned dislife, by word or act, for such an assertion."

We hold that every man is responsible for every word he utters. When we give a man the lie we are prepared to prove him a liar. Should we fail to prove it, then we should be honorably bound to retract as publicly as we affirmed, or, refusing, to be gardens. They fled in all directions, but were branded as a liar and a coward. This is a rule acovertaken and swallowed up by the futal fire knowledged by all honorable men; we hold the edstream. Some tried to save themselves in iter of the Gazette amenable to it; we hold him the trees, but were either carried away with answerable to us individually for his language, sho'd them or killed by the scorching heat. At Ke- we prove Buchanan "the open and avowed champi-

1. In October 1854, Messrs. Buchanan, Mason by the tava streaming down on all sides, and and Soule, Ministers to London, Paris and Madrid, the streams of boiling water, and who met | held what is known as the Ostend Conference. A their death under the burning ashes and the paper emanated from that Conference now known tumbling houses. Many who had reached as the Ostend Manifesto. We learn from the paper the shore and thought themselves safe, be. itself, that the object of that Conference was the accame a prev to the furious waves, and many quisition of Cuba, in order to prevent the possible emancipation of the slaves in that Island This is not inferential, but direct and explicit. That Mani-THE ELECTION OF MR. BUCHANAN TO festo lies before us at this moment. After saying FASTEN SLAVERY IN KANSAS.—The Geltysburg Star calls attention to the fact that after the price offered far exceed its actual value, then,

A little further along it is explicitly declared that the casus belli in this case, is in the event of the Africanization of Cuba. Read it :

-"We should, however, be recreant to duty-be unworthy of our gallant forefathere, and commit base treason against our posterity, should we permit Cuba to be Africanized and become a second St. Do. mingo, with all its attendant horrors to the white race, and suffer the flames to extend to our neighporing shores, seriously to endanger or actually to consume the fair fabric of our Union.

To this document is subscribed the name of Jas Buchanan.

Here, then, Mr. Buchanan is "the open and avowed advocate of Slavery extension," as we declared in the extract quoted in the Lycoming Gazette. We have produced Mr. Buchanan's own language to substantiate that declaration; and we submit that he who denies the truth of the premises upon which our declaration is founded, questions not our veracity but that of JAMES BUCHANAN.

We might properly rest here. We have made our desence and repelled the lie. No man shall impeach our veracity with impunity. When we all lead, none follow. But under the circumstances there will be more than three thousand give the lie to an opponent it is not in play—it is not against him, in this county. Mark this prein anger; it is in the spirit—that spirit which nerves ed 50 good and true men, a few of them yet in the opinion in the county will put it at less; and their manhood insulted. When we give the lie to ger was past. And there were many roble women, promised them that he would attend to it, and South. So go the rabid opposition. "And all honorable men when their honor is attacked and

mand a retraction of the charge on the proof here presented; and believing him to be an honorable man and as such ready at all times to repair all injuries he may inflict upon his peers, we await his reply, therefore, with confidence—wronging him not even by suspicion. The further evidence of Mr. Buchinarys pro-glavely principles herewille in the contract of the contract of

are therefore entirely gratuitous.
We quote from the Richmond Enquirer, one of he most zealous Buchanan papers in the Union: "The Nebraska bill and the Cincipnati platform correct all this, (the evil growing out of the attempt to restrain Slavery by the Missouri Compresses,) and if ratified by the people will prove a measure of peace—because they assert the doctrine of State equality, and remove the eligma of wrong done the South by the Missouri Compronise. In effect, they admit that the social system of the South is as rightful, just and expedient as that of the North." The argument properly stated is, then :-

That which is rightful, just and expedient is als

eneficent, and should prevail overywhere; Slavery is rightful, just and expedient, holds the Cincinnati platform:

" I am placed upon a platform of which I most heartily approve—which leaves me nothing to say" says Mr. Buchanan; and therefore. Mr. Buchanan holds Slavery to be rightful, just

and expedient, and therefore that it should prevail everywhere. Kick to your hearts' content, gentlemen, there you

In conclusion, we will forfeit the best hat that can be purchased for \$5, if we cannot prove according to the best received rules of reasoning, that Mr. Buchanan is in favor of establishing Slavery in every State and Territory on the Continent. Provided, that any one of our editorial friends or enemies shall agree to forfeit a hat of equal value, should we aucceed.

Great Fremont Mass Meeting!

6000 PEOPLE IN COUNCIL!! The Republican Mass Meeting at Osceola on the

13th instant, was unquestionably the largest and most enthusiastic gathering of the people ever witnessed in Tioga county, if not, indeed, in Northern Pennsylvania.

The morning was dark, chill and unpromising. But by eight o'clock the sun dissipated the heavy vapors and looked down upon the day and the occasion with the kindliest of radiant faces. We recognized in the changeful morning a symbol of the progress and destiny of the cause of Freedom, which, but two years since seemed perishing in clouds and gloom. It is changed now; the sun of truth has dissolved the clouds and scattered the gloom, and the bow of promise spans the Western

By ten o'clock the symptoms of a grand rush be came apparent. First came the Charleston, Wellsboro' and Middlebury delegations, headed by a band of mounted Kansas volunteers, thirty in number, from Middlebury. This troop made an admirable one hundred dollars in Kansas City, was display and exhibited a good degree of discipline.

freemen and streaming with flogs and banners in. nation of the Free-State settlers were long scribed with appropriate mottoes and various devi- and loud among them. ces. The largest, and in many respects the finest delegation we saw, came in part from Potter county. | provisions and money. Horse-stealing is This delegation was said to number 1,500. A wag- carried on by this band of desperadoes on on containing 32 ladies, bearing flags representing such a wholesale, that there are now hardly the 31 States and Kansas, was one of the finest ar. any horses in the hands of the Free-State rangements on the ground. Kunsas appeared habit | settlers in that vicinity; not only do they ed in mourning. This wagon hailed from Knoxville stop and plunder teams, farm houses, &c. as we learned.

son, over the line, sent each, fine delegations. Cly. after returning from Lawrence, while picketmer, Brookfield, Westfield, Brookfield and Farming. ton were well represented. Chatham and Delmar were also there-making, with four bands of Music one of the most imposing arrays we ever have wit-

The speaking amored at I, P. M. Rev. N. E. Keynolds, late of this place, opened with a short, but pithy speech, in which the duty of a minister of the Gospel was excellently well defined. Mr. R. is now in a position where he can be useful, and we cjoice that he is determined to declare the whole truth, hit who it may.

L. P. Williston, Esq., followed in a brief but tellng speech, in which the crimes of the Slave Power were exposed and denounced without reserve. He gave way to J. C. Smith, Esq., of Canandaigua, N. Y., who spoke ably and effectively for an hour and a half. He touched the question at issue in every spot, and was frequently interrupted with applause.

stand amid cheers and a boisterous clapping of them into the regular service, in order that hands. Although fatigued with several days' unre. they might have men to rely upon to do their mitting labor in the political field, he acquitted him. dirty work—have been stationed at Palmyra, self with that ability which underlies and sustains to defend the settlers, but instead of resisting his merited popularity. He approached his subject the "law and order" bands which are prowlto follow him without effort. He considered the ticipated in their rascalities. State as certain for Fremont. This announcement was received with enthusiastic applause.

The number present is variously estimated from 4000 to 10,000. We consider 6000 a fair and liberal estimate.

Several fights were reported, but we saw none, anan-for which that gentleman is in no wise responsible. No liquor, we are assured, was sold on band a company of Pro-Slavery men. he ground. It came in private jugs and bottles.

Fire in Wellsboro' .- At about half past welve o'clock on Saturday morning, 16th inst., a fire broke out in the dwelling owned and occupied by Mr. S. E. Ensworth on Main st., and gained such that the family had barely time to escape with such articles of furniture were saved, but the greater part stroyed.

The dwelling of J. F. Donaldson, Esq., being separated from the burning building by a space of only about four feet, was gutted and abandoned, as, with no engine or efficient organization, it was inevitably doomed. A stand was made at the house of Hon R. G. White, the roof and exposed sides protected with carpets kept constantly wetted, and favored by the extreme calmness of the night, the building was saved and the fire arrested. As might be expected, considerable damage was causelessly done both to building and furniture.

Mr. Ensworth's loss is estimated at \$4,000. No insurance.

Mr. Donaldson's loss estimated at \$2,500. Insurance \$1,600. We have not heard Judge White's loss estimated

It may be proper to indulge in a few remarks touching the general conduct of the citizens on the ground. A great many false moves were made, in the absence of discipline and one leader. Where the desence was remarkably well made. We mark. building, which was burned to the ground, Lancaster Ind. Whig. proof of his mendacity at hand. The editor of the hours, while a zew (thank God!) creatures who had a company of U. S. dragoons, to defend —Detroit Advertiser.

ing. In the smoke and glare of the night we did not recognize the sweral pairs of pantaloons; they were known, however. We thought of the popular argument against admitting Woman to the rights of citizenship-They are unequal to the discharge of the severe duties devolving upon citizens; it is no place for delicate Woman in a croyd; it would: unsex them!" All very nice, fastidious sir; but had it not been for a few heroines on Saturday morning, the fire had not stopped where it did. We hear no complaint of Woman for mixing in that crowd; not even from those sexless bipeds who stood idle while she manned the water-bockets. Summed up it amounts to this: She may labor when man fails -she may support a drunken husband and a helpless family-may be taxed, but may not vote or hold office. Nice arrangement, very.

The fire probably originated in a box of ashes in Mr, E's woodhouse. Take a hint.

Another .- We learn that Wells's Steam Mill, in Middlebury, was burned on the same day evening. Loss not ascertained.

ANOTHER .- The dwelling of Mr. James Mann near Tioga Turnout, was destroyed by fire on the next day afternoon. Loss not given.

COMMUNICATION.

Sabbath School Anniversary.

There will be a Union Sabbath Schoo elebration at Wellsboro' on Thursday the fourth day of September next. The various schools will meet at the Presbyterian Church n Wellsboro' at 12 o'clock P. M. from which place the procession will start at 1 o'clock P. M. Distinguished speakers from abroad will be present and address the schools. The Charleston Brass Band will be in attendance.

The following named gentlemen have been appointed committee of arrangements. S. E. Ensworth, John Gray, W. W. Mc-Dougall, B. V. Ogden, Ferdinand Robinson, William Francis, Simeon Bacon, Robert Campbell, Isaac Fields, Selar Satterly, Seth Clark, Isaac Wheeler, J. L. Kingsbury, Cyrus Dartt, Cyrus Catlin, Josiah E. Lyon.

A cordial invitation is extended to the various sabbath shools and day-schools in this vicinity.

LATER FROM KANSAS.

Ruffianism and Rascality. We copy the following, items from The Kansas (Topeka) Tribune of July 28:

On, Friday, the 19th instant, a lame man who was teaming for Mr. Barriclo, from Palmyra to Kansas City, was taken by a band of ruffians, headed by Coleman the murder of Dow, who assumes to be their captain.-His load, consisting of provisions which cost taken from him, and he barely escaped with Following came a long line of wagons loaded with his life. The curses and threats of extermi-

Several others have been robbed of both but several attempts have been made to mur-Tioga and Lawrence came in in good style, and der. We are informed that last Thursday to be an uncompromising Free-State man, just ing out his horse, was fired at by two ruffians, who had secreted themselves in some brush near the path, where he proposed feeding his horse. Marchard with promptly returned he fire, when the ruffians took to the bushes, one of them limping as he went.

This Coleman has erected a log fort at the head of Bull Creek, which is about fourteen miles east of Palmyra, which is manned by people meet again, it will be with their conabout 90 armed men, and three cannon. is at this place that all the plunder in the them in any emergency, and enforce their The affair, however, was the theme of conshape of provisions, guns, &c., is deposited enactments. The tyrants will find that it is versation throughout the evening, and the the case still more aggravating is, that Company I, of the United States Dragoons-who have been enrolled by order of the Administration from Col. Buford's company, who conducted themselves so gallantly at the destruction of Lawrence, that Pierce, Douglas Judge Wilmot was then announced, and took the and Buchanan thought it necessary to take systematically, and thus enabled that vast audience ing around them, they allowed and even par-

Where are those four valiant companies that were brought up in battle array before Constitution Hall on the 4th of July, who were so eager to disband all armed bodies in the State-so much so that they even dashed through and broke up a 4th of July celebra. A crowd of drunken fellows hurra'd for Mr. Buch- tion? Where are they? Echo answers, Where? when they are called upon to dis-

BRUTALITY OF COL. TITUS.

We learn from a reliable source that Col. Titus-Gov. Shannon's right-hand man, and the same one offering \$500 for the head of headway before an effective force reached the scene Capt. Walker, a few days ago attempted to take possession of a claim belonging to a articles of clothes as chanced to lie at hand. A few Free-State man by the name of Smith, who resides near Lecompton, and was one of the together with the wardrobe of the family, was de- first settlers. Titus took advantage of Smith's absence, went to his claim, tore down the house, and erected a shanty of his own. On Smith's returning and finding his house demolished he rallied a few of his neighbors and recrected it. He had not much more than got it up, however before Titus came along with a few of his crew, and ordered him off; which order he didn't seem to be very hasty about obeying. Titus became impatient; and, seeing that he was much the largest man, both in regard to bulk and gas, and as he had plenty of his crew to back him, he concluded that he would be perfectly safe in attempting a fist-fight. After pounding Smith to his heart's content, and leaving him helpless upon the ground, he ordered one of his men to go and set fire to his building. The man was rather reluctant about obeying so tyrannical a mandate, when Titus drew his revolver and threatened to shoot him unless he obeyed. He accordingly set fire to the

Gazette neglected this latter pregation; we de- usurped the habilitarits of men, stood by idly gaz. Titus in his assumed right to the claim and

improvements. Dampable as this last act of the appointee of President Pierce may seem to some, it is strictly in accordance with his previous course, and with the spirit of this great Demogratic Administration. Every step that has been fellen by the Administration and its supporters in regard to Kansas, has had but one idea—to drive out or exterminate every Free-State settler.

They find that all their threats-the desi truction of a large amount of our property by fire and ball, the incarceration of some of our prominent citizens in jail, and even in irons, and the cold-blooded murder of others. have failed to intimidate us, and now they propose to resort to the last expedient, that of driving freemen from their homes because they dare to differ with them in sentiment, and yet we are told that the time has not yet come to act. We would like to know when it will come. Will it be when a company of United States Dragoons are stationed on every claim to protect some hound like Titus who wishes to enjoy the fruits of an honest man's toil? or will it be when we are all tied hand and foot and confined under a guard of United States troops, or hung to the nearest oak?

THE KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

The border papers are exulting over the dea that a final nonplus has been given to the Kansas Legislatue, and even some of our Eastern letter-writers are viewing the matter in the same light. They must have got their impressions from other sources than the Free-State men, for no such idea is or has been entertained for a moment among us. The orders of Col. Sumner were to prevent the Legislature from meeting on the 4th of July, and by the aid of the United States army he enforced his orders. But there was no promse given that they would not meet at some subsequent time. And when the members went to their homes, they did so with the expectation of being called together again in a short time, and their expectations will be realized. It only remains for the Executive officer of the State to issue his call for an extra session, and we believe that there is not a member that will not respond to it with a hearty good will, and fulfill to the letter the object for which they were chosen by their fellow-citizens—the orders of President Pierce to the con'rary notwithstanding.

It is idle to suppose that the people of Kansas are to be defeated in their object, without a prompt and decided effort on their part to secure to themselves justice, and enforce throughout the State the principles of right and of self-government. Other Territories have formed for themselves State Governments, and have been allowed to take their position within the circle of the Union, when not as old as we are, and with a population not half as stable as ours. What reasonable excuse can there be for excluding us? There is none. We have a population sufficient for a State organization, have fulfilled all the requirements of the General Government, in forming a State organization, have drafted and adopted a State Constitution-one, too, which gives universal satisfaction, so much intend to be admitted into the Union, or remain as an independent State out of it. The and bayonets of Pierce, Douglas and Buchanan have only delayed its operations a few days. The final result will be just the same as if permitted to go in at the commencement. And when the Representatives of the tive of a Free People.

PUBLIC LANDS.

We have several times heard it intimated rer 5th. of late, that the lands in Kansas would be brought into market much earlier than it has been generally supposed—that a trap of this kind is about to be sprung upon the Free-State settlers, in order to take them unawares, and unprepared. While the Blue Lodges and other secret orders on the borders will be prepared with money to purchase the claims from under the Free State men the moment it comes into market, as they are being supnlied with funds from the South, by lecturers who are there now making appeals to them in behalf of their "peculiar institutions."-Time only can determine, whether there is any truth in those reports or not. We know, however, that it would be in accordance with the ideas of Pierces, Douglas and Buchanan, and if they could by any such means forcibly eject the Free-State settlers from Kansas, instead of murdering them in cold blood as they at first designed, we suppose that it would answer their purpose full as well, inasmuch as they find it not a very easy job to drive freemen from the homes which they have made with their honest toil.

Why have not the murderers of Dow and other free State men in Kansas, been arrested? Simply because the Kansas bill was passed for the purpose of enabling Slavery to go into Kansas, and killing off free State men is a part of the programme. Every prominent free state man in the

Territory has been indicted for no crime whatever, except that of being a freeman, and not a single pro-Slavery man has yet been arrested for any offence, although they have robbed the free state men of their property, burned their dwellings, and taken their lives. And the Buchanan press of the states look on approvingly, or at least silently on this monstrous tyranny. Would Jefferson recognize such democracy as this? Who believes it .- Coudersport Journal.

("FREMONT IS a Catholic," shrieks some terrified Know Nothing. "Fremont is a bloody Know Nothing," growls a Buchaneer by his side. "Fremont is a slaveholder," yells some man who is going for Donelson with his 100 slaves. "Fremont is a rabid Abolitionist and Shannon's attention was immediately cal- an enemy to the South." shouts the Charlesthere, who stood in the ranks and passed water for he did so, the day following, by ordering on he played on a harp of a thousand strings."

From the Richmond Va. Enquirer. The Missouri Compromise the parent of Abolition.

This boasted measure of peace, was in ruth the parent of abolition. It asserted the right in Congress to exclude slavery from a portion of the territories and invited the graspng and fanatical spirits of the North to exclude it from all the territories : for there was no principle which would justify its exclusion from a part, that did not equally justify its exclusion from the whole.

If slavery was a bad institution, and violative of the rights, and the moral and religious feelings of the people North of 36° 30 minutes, the same objections applied with equal force to its admission South of that line of latitude. David Wilmot saw this. and raised the standard of Free Soilism, and of total exclusion of slavery from all the territories. Thousands flocked to his standard, and had like to have rent the Union asunder .--Free Soilsm is the legitimate fruit of this boasted Compromise.

But the abolitionists went further. They saw that this compromise rested on the assumption that slavery was wrong and inexpedient; and if so it was equally the duty of Congress to remove it from the States, by the direct or incidental exercise of all its constitutional authority as to exclude it from the territories.

"Where there is a will there's a way." Mr. Fillmore and other zealous abolitionists asserted the right of Congress to prohibit the sale of slaves from one State into another.-Thus the Missouri Compromise brought forth Free Soilism, and led Mr. Fillmore and the extreme abolitionists to propose, in effect, the abolition of slavery in the States, by the prohibition of the domestic slave trade.

The Nebraska bill and the Cincinnati platform correct all this, and if ratified by the people will prove a measure of peace-because they assert the doctrine of State equality, and remove the stigma and the wrong done the South by the Missouri Compromise. In effect, they admit that the social system of the South is rightful, just and expedient as that of the North. Honorable men at the South, except in the heat of a Presidential canvass, can never be satisfied with any other terms of compromise or adjustment, than that contained in the Cincinnati platform. Yet we regret to find that there are honorable men at the South, now that party excitement has blinded them, who are ready to submit to the re-enactment of a Compromise that insulted and cheated the South, and was the sole, prolific parent of every form of abolition. Fraught with mischief before-its revival would be the knell of the Union.

AN OUTRAGE AT CAPE MAY .- We learn that on Sunday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, an outrage, which produced considerable excitement, occurred at the Mount Vernon Hotel, Cape May. It appears that several young men were seated in the room, and one of them drinking wine. A waiter, Joshua Gibbs, who is said to be a very civil and inoffensive man. was passing below, when for mischief or with some more desperate object, a glass tumbler was thrown at him. He turned and remarked, that " the act was not that of a gentleman." so that on the day of its adoption there was and then made his way back to the hotel with stitution, we intend to form a Code of Laws, and put them into effect; and with them we spectable citizen of Washington—occame excited, and hastened down stairs, armed with a pistol and a dirk! A collision soon after took place, and the waiter was stabbed in the back. The wound is said to be about an inch deep and not dangerous. A physician was immediately called in and every attention was paid to the sufferer. The father of the young man expressed himself as deeply pained by the occurrence, and prot stituents around them prepared to defend the assistance and reparation in his power. something besides boy's play, when they colored waiters generally much incensed. again attempt to send home the Representa- When will the hot headed young men of this country learn to control themselves! And when will the cowardice practice of carrying deadly weapons be aboushed ?- Phila. Inqui-

> INSOLENCE OF A SOUTHERNER STERNLY REBUKED .- An incident occurred on Saturday in one of the cars of the New Jersey Railroad, by which the overbearance and insolence of a Southern gentleman was strikingly rebuked by a gentleman from New York. A gentleman from Maryland, in company with two ladies, in drawing some water from the tank in the cars, accidentally spilled some on a gentleman from New York, sitting near, which the latter quietly brushed off, but in so doing accidentally struck his hand ngainst one of the ladies, for which he immediately apologized.

The Southerner, however, became much enraged, and threatened to thrash him; the reply was that the result might be the reverse, when the Southerner retorted by striking the other in the face, for which he was promptly knocked down, landing at full length at some distance off in the car. When he arose, the New York gentleman handed him his card, saying he could find him at any time. The Southerner finding he was getting the worst of it, offered to apologize privately, which the other refused, damanding an apology before the whole car load, which was done. The New York gentlemen then advised him to be more careful next time he attempted to impose upon a Northerner with his Southern insolence. - Newark Daily Adv.

Dolerus.-A correspondent of the N. Y. Express writes from Stamford, Conn., as follows:

"In old Stamford-I mourn to say itand especially in the north section of the town, where once there was none, hardly but true Whigs, there are many who are now madly bent on placing an undoubted Roman Catholic in the Presidential chair. When this is done, woe, woe, to this happy nation. Bishop Hughes, Beecher, Greeley & Co. will rule us with an iron road, and horrors ten times more direful than proceed our independence will flow."

Will somebody lend that fellow an onion.

ARKANSAS .- It is now said that the Buchanan majority in this State will reach 10,-000, but this is probably exaggerated. It is pretty clear, however, that if getting no Electoral Votes in the Slave State makes a candidate sectional, Mr. Fillmore will be left in that interesting position.