



Wednesday Morning, June 18, 1856.

WILLIAM BREWSTER, EDITORS. SAM. G. WHITTAKER.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER. THOMAS B. COCHRAN, OF YORK COUNTY. FOR AUDITOR GENERAL, DARWIN PHELPS, OF ARMSTRONG COUNTY. FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL, BARTHOLOMEW LAPORTE, OF BRADFORD COUNTY.

FILLMORE ACCEPTS HIS PRO-SLAVERY NOMINATION.

It will be seen by an extract from the letter of acceptance of Millard Fillmore, in another column, that he has accepted the nomination for President of the United States, tendered to him by the South Americans, at the Convention in Philadelphia in February last. Mr Fillmore now stands before the country as a pro-slavery nominee, and will doubtless receive the support of the South Americans in Pennsylvania, as well as in some other free states, in which the South Americans are to be found.

To enable our readers to understand who the South Americans are, we will explain the meaning of the term: Very soon after the institution of the order of Americans or "Know Nothings," as they are commonly called, the order or party, for it was from the beginning a political party, intended by its founders to control the government of the Country—became divided on the question of slavery. All the Councils or Lodges of the order in the Slave States, without exception, taking a firm stand in favor of universal supremacy of slavery and the endless perpetuity of human bondage. The same ground was assumed and the same principle fiercely advocated by a majority of all the Councils in the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia. But out of the great cities, in all the free States, the Councils were almost unanimous against the principle and practice of slavery, and the buying and selling of men and women. In all the general Conventions and Councils of the Order, the Free States (except the large cities) have presented a uniform resistance to the further advance of slavery, and a determination to confine it within its present limits. At the same time wholly abstaining from all interference with it, in those States where it at present exists by the laws of such States. The South Americans on the contrary, have invariably contended in all the Councils, that the slave owners have a right under the Constitution to remove to and settle in any part of the United States, and to take their slaves with and hold them in their new settlements. Especially do they claim the right of establishing slavery and holding slaves in the free Territories of the United States. Thus we see how it is that the American Order has become separated into the divisions of North Americans and of South Americans—the former opposing the latter defending slavery. Millard Fillmore is the candidate of the South Americans, and they universally support him.

In his letter of acceptance, he places himself on the Philadelphia Platform: the 12th Section of which makes allegiance to slavery superior to any other allegiance. "The South Americans voted against the election of Speaker Banks, against inquiry into the murders, robberies, and house burnings in Kansas; and against the punishment of Brooks, who attempted to assassinate Sumner."

Some South Americans are to be found in nearly all the towns of Pennsylvania. We have some here in Huntingdon. No true North American can or will support Millard Fillmore.

HUSSEY & WELLS. We invite attention to the card of our Pittsburg friends, Messrs Hussey & Wells Pork Packers, No 325 Liberty street, Commercial Row, Pittsburg Pa. This establishment is the very best in Pittsburg, and the proprietors are gentlemen of responsibility. We recommend them to the favorable notice of our merchants and others who wish to procure the very best articles in their line. We speak from what we ourselves have tested, and we earnestly urge all to call upon the well established firm of Hussey & Wells.

MARTIAL LAW IN KANSAS. The government at Washington has placed Kansas under martial law, and has ordered an additional regiment of soldiers into the Territory, for the purpose of compelling the Free State Men who are settling there to submit to the bloody code of laws enacted by the bogus Legislature of Missouri ruffians; which laws punish with death, all who may attempt to prevent the establishment of slavery in Kansas.—When shall these things have an end?

LET THERE BE HARMONY.

We are happy to perceive that the friends of freedom in Kansas, are everywhere uniting and preparing to act in concert in the coming presidential election, for the purpose of over-throwing the present bloody combination or merciless and unparalleled tyrants, who have obtained possession of the national government, and whose only object is to establish Slavery over all the beautiful regions of the West.

For this purpose they have armed the lawless mobs of Missourians with muskets or cannon taken from the national armories, to murder the farmers of Kansas, and slaughter their families; but being fearful that the free settlers in Kansas, now that they have been forced to defend themselves against the Missourians, or be exterminated, may be able to drive these murderous thieves back to the homes, the government has lately sent and is now sending large detachments of United States troops, in addition to the two regiments already there, who will on their arrival be ordered to join the barbarians from Missouri and the South, to render the work of death certain amongst the fathers and children of Kansas. The bloody days of savage war amongst the early frontier settlers of Pennsylvania, by the red men, bear no parallel to the fiendish war which the government at Washington is at this moment waging against the peaceful frontier settlers of Kansas. Pierce and his government have now taken this wholesale assassination of the people of Kansas, into their own hands, and doubtless, are determined to have not a soul living in Kansas, who will not take an oath to support slavery and the dominion of the slaveocracy. Martial law having been established in Kansas by Pierce, the friends of humanity in Congress have besought the President to send General Scott to Kansas, to take charge of the country and the troops; but the President turns a deaf ear to this operation. Scott, a veteran of fifty years' service and of a hundred battles, but whose sword has never been stained with the blood of an American citizen, and whose back has never been seen by an enemy of his country, will not answer the purpose of Pierce & Co.

Pierce, Douglas, Atchison, Stringfellow and Buchanan, shrink from justice, as much as they humble at the courage of Scott.

SLAVERY FOR KANSAS. The Missourians, Carolinians, and other ruffians, who have invaded Kansas with the intention of expelling the settlers from the free States, by the aid and assistance of the President of the United States, have lately suffered some reverses of fortune.—By the authority of the United States Courts in Kansas, the judges all holding their commissions under Pierce, the marshal of the territory also holding his commission under Pierce, summoned a band of five hundred Missouri Border and South Carolina Ruffians, and after supplying them with United States muskets, marched at the head of these five hundred ruffians to the town of Lawrence, under the false allegation that he was afraid to go by himself. The marshal went into the town with his five hundred well armed ruffians and served his process. No one attempted to resist him or keep out of his way. As soon as he had completed his services, he told the five hundred armed ruffians they were disbanded. But among them was a man called Sheriff Jones, who claimed to be a Sheriff, under an appointment from the Missouri Legislature, over which Stringfellow, the Missourian, had presided at a place called Shawnee Mission, last year. This Jones at once called on the armed mob as a posse, and ordered them to demolish the town of Lawrence, which order was obeyed, by battering down some of the buildings with cannons, and burning others; some of the inhabitants were murdered by Jones and his five hundred ruffians. The town was inhabited entirely by people from Pennsylvania and other free States. Jones and his ruffians, fearing the vengeance of the free State men, prevailed on a band Potowomac Indians to join them. Several actions are said to have taken place, since the burning of Lawrence, in which the ruffians have constantly been worsted. In one case a whole company of the ruffians was cut entirely to pieces by the free State men.—Numerous reinforcements are marching to the aid of the latter from Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa. The Locofocos, at the head of the government of the United States, refuse to order General Scott to proceed to Kansas and take command of the United States troops there, and drive the ruffian invaders out of Kansas. The object of all this, is to establish slavery in Kansas by force of arms of ruffian invaders in the pay of the United States. Shannon, the Governor of the Territory, has taken these bands of armed ruffians into the pay of the United States, as necessary to the personal safety of himself and others who are endeavoring to compel the people of Kansas to submit to the pretended code of laws established by the armed invaders from Missouri, last year; in the making of which pretended laws, the people of Kansas had no concern, nor participation, whatever.

The Kansas Troubles.

We find in the Washington Union, of last week, the following telegraphic despatch, which the editor of that paper says is from a gentleman whose statements are entitled to the confidence of its readers: "CINCINNATI June 11.—Left Kansas on the 8th. Continued fighting, and the excitement increasing. About forty men had been killed. Col Sumner, with six companies of the United States soldiers, was out trying to disperse and disarm both parties. An unsuccessful attempt had been made to rescue Robin Met a large number of United States troops near the line on Sunday."

This seems to be impartial, and the endorsement of the Union renders it worthy of the attention of those who take the southern side of the question. Here is a statement that about forty men had been killed, and there was continued fighting. Letters from both sides to newspapers in all parts of the country, go to show that open war prevails in all parts of the territory. The St. Louis Republican, a violent southern organ, says that "all peace and social order in the territory were at end, and that all communication with the interior of the country is cut off, and civil war is raging." The Free State men were led by two persons, named McManus and Walker, and within the last few weeks, according to the correspondent of the Republican, they had killed twenty three persons.

The same paper adds that numerous guerrilla bands have been organized, and have been, since the 21st day of May, scouring the whole country, desolating it with fire and sword, killing men, driving families from their homes, and shooting down persons upon the highways. Similar statements have been continually made by the correspondents of the northern papers, the only difference being that they give the details, names of the parties, etc., and show that the outrages are committed by the roving bands, imported from Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia South Carolina and Missouri, clothed with government authority so foolishly by Shannon, whereas the Republican has suppressed all these facts, and would have people believe that these deeds are committed by the Free Soilers. The truth of these being civil war in the territory, and of the perpetration of these wrongs, is now rendered past doubt by the concurrent testimony of both parties.

In the same number of the R-Republican from which we obtain the above information, we find a letter from Westport, giving an account of the battle, resulting in the capture of Pate's guerrilla band. It says that Pate was a commissioned officer under Governor Shannon, and we have seen it stated in other accounts that his band was a civil posse for the enforcement of the laws. Bearing this in mind let the reader mark the following paragraph, extracted from the above mentioned letter: "When the captive party were ordered to stack their arms, a Wyandott Indian named Long, cried out, 'A Wyandott never surrenders,' and at the same moment dashed through the party, and set a heavy fire, and made good his escape gaining Westport safely last evening."

Was that Indian a savage one of the regular posse? Of course he must have been, and the reader may draw his own inferences of the legality or peaceable character of a government which must resort to brutal savages to enforce its laws.

SUMNER'S SPEECH. The great anti-slavery speech of Charles Sumner, a Senator of the United States from the State of Massachusetts, delivered in the Senate, on the murder of the Free State citizens of Kansas, the burning of their towns and houses, and the robbery and stealing of their cattle and other property, by the barbarians of Missouri and the vagabonds of South Carolina, under the orders of the President of the United States and his officers; by whom the murderers and robbers were furnished with arms drawn from the public arsenals, and belong to the people of the United States, is for sale at the N. Y. Tribune office.

For the delivery of this unanswerable speech, the eloquence of which is only equalled by its mighty truth. Mr. Sumner was attacked in the Senate Chamber, when sitting alone in his arm chair writing at his desk, without any of his friends being near him, by one Brooks, a rice-swamp gang of other Locofocos of Pierce, Douglas and Buchanan; all slave drivers, who certainly intended to assassinate him, and who actually beat him with a club until he appeared to be dead.

His speech is too long for our paper, but copies of it can be had, at the rate of five cents per copy or forty copies for one dollar, at the office of the N. Y. Tribune. We advise every voter to procure a copy of Sumner's Speech.

SHAME ON YOU! One of the most heartless of Locofoco sheets, published in the country, is the Philadelphia Ledger. In the number of June 11th, it defends the attempted assassination of Senator Sumner, as necessary to a public repose. In that of June 10th, openly justifies the establishment of martial law in Kansas, to be enforced by the army of the United States, for the purpose of compelling the citizens of Kansas to obey that bloody code of Stringfellow and Atchison, which we give on our outside.

The Nominations.

James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, is nominated for the Presidency, by an assembly of office-holders and office-seekers, known as "the Democratic Convention." Mr. Buchanan began life as a "Federalist," became afterward a Jackson man, opposed the admission of Missouri as a slave State, rebuked Madison for cultivating the foreign vote, favored the "compromise measures" of 1850, and supports the policy of the administration with regard to Kansas. He has never done a memorable deed nor spoken a helping word. One paper says of him, that "safe mediocrity is his character." There is a mediocrity that is "safe" for its possessor, but fatal to all high interests confided to his keeping. A J. W. Irish writer says, that "the wise man forsook the Evil, and hideth himself"—a thoroughly Jewish observation. Translated into Anglo Saxon, the maxim would read thus: "The wise man forsooketh the Evil, and goeth forth to meet it." In the Presidential chair, only SEPERTORITY can be "safe."

The N. Y. North American Convention. This Convention of seceding Americans, which has been in session since the 12th inst., in the city of New York, had not up to the latest date come to any positive stand. A communication was received from the Chairman of the National Republican Committee, inviting the co-operation of men of all parties opposed to the aggressions of slavery. A motion was made and carried to refer this to a Committee of one from each State represented.—It is reported that the Convention is favorable to co-operation with the Republicans. So note it be.

Proceedings of the Senate. WASHINGTON, June 12. Mr. Hamlin rose to ask to be excused from serving as Chairman of the Committee on Commerce. He said that for the nine years that he had held a seat in the Senate, he had almost been a silent member, and upon the subject that had so much excited the country he had scarcely uttered a word. He loves his country more than he loved any party more than any thing that could agitate and disturb its harmony. Although he believed that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was a great moral and political wrong unexampled in the annals of the legislation of this country, and unequalled in the history of almost any country; still with a desire to promote harmony, concord and brotherly feeling, he sat quietly amid all the exciting debate which led to that fatal result and opposed it not by his voice, but by a consistent, steady and uniform vote, not only in accordance with the instructions of his Locofoco party, but in accordance with the principles of the Union, and the principles of the party with whom he had always acted, and in violation of the solemn pledges of the President of the United States in his inaugural message. Since however, that wrong had been endorsed by the National Convention, in its consummation and its results, he felt it his duty to declare that he could no longer maintain party associations with any party that insisted upon such doctrines, and he could support no man for President who avowed and recognized those doctrines; and whatever power God had endowed him with, should be used in the coming contest in opposition to that party.

Mr. Fillmore's acceptance of the American Nomination. WASHINGTON, June 12. The letter of Mr. Fillmore, accepting the American nomination, appears in the American Organ to day. The letter is a long one, occupying several columns. "Having the experience of past service in the administration of the government, I may be permitted to refer to that as the exponent of the future and to say that should the choice of the Convention be sanctioned by the people I shall, with the same scrupulous regard for the rights of every section of the Union, which distinguished my conduct, endeavor to perform every duty confided by the constitution and laws to the Executive. As the proceedings of the Convention have marked a new era in the country by bringing a new political organization into the approaching Presidential canvass, I take occasion to reaffirm my full confidence in the patriotic purposes of that organization which regard as springing out of a public necessity forced upon the country to a large extent by unfortunate sectional divisions and the dangerous tendency of those divisions toward disunion. It alone, in my opinion, of all the political agencies now existing, is possessed of the power to silence this violent and disastrous agitation, and to restore harmony by its own example of moderation and forbearance. It has a claim, therefore, in my judgment, upon every earnest friend of the integrity of the Union. So extending this party, both in its present position a future destiny I freely adopt its great leading principles as announced in the recent declaration of the National Council at Philadelphia, holding them just and liberal to every true interest of the country, and wisely adapted to the establishment and support of an enlightened, safe and effective American policy, and in full accord with the ideas and hopes of the Fathers of the Republic. I expect shortly to sail for America, and with the blessings of Divine Providence hope soon to tread my native soil. My opportunity of comparing my own country and the condition of the people with those of Europe has only served to increase my admiration and love of our blessed land of liberty, and I shall return to it without, even a desire to cross the Atlantic again."

Allegheny County Republican Convention. PITTSBURGH, June 1. The Republican County Convention met today for the purpose of sending delegates to National State Conventions. The County was not fully represented. Resolutions were adopted condemning the action of the Administration with reference to Kansas affairs, denouncing the attack upon Senator Sumner, &c., and a number of delegates appointing several of whom are prominent members of the Know Nothing party. A resolution for the presentation of a gutta serena cane to Preston C. Brooks, by a Committee of One, to the utmost capacity of nerve and bone, and to the last extent of gutta serena, was much applauded, but was not passed.

Sumner and his Massachusetts Friends. WASHINGTON, June 6. The following despatch was sent this morning by Mr. Burlingame to Charles Hale, Esq. of Massachusetts: "WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 6. Charles Hale, Esq., Boston.—Mr. Sumner has just learned of the recommendation of Gov. Gardner, that the Commonwealth should assume the expenses of his illness. He desires me to telegraph at once his hope that the recommendation will not be pressed. In no event could he accept the allowance proposed, and he adds, 'Whatever Massachusetts can give, let it go to the suffering in Kansas.' ANSON BURLINGAME."

CINCINNATI PLATFORM. The first part of the report embraces the general principles of the last Convention, and then proceeds: "And whereas, Since the foregoing declaration was uniformly adopted by our predecessors in the National Convention, an advers political test, a severely organized party, has sprung up, claiming to be exclusively American; it is proper that the American Democracy should clearly define its relation thereto, and declare a determined opposition to all secret political societies of whatever name. Resolved, That the foundation of this Union of States having been laid in its prosperity and expansion, furnishes a pre-eminent example of a government, based upon entire freedom in matters of religious concernment. We respect persons without regard to rank, place or birth. No party can justly be deemed national constitutionally or in accordance with American principles, which bases its exclusive organization upon religious opinion, and accidental birth-place. Hence the political crusades of the nineteenth century, in the United States against Catholic and foreign birth, was neither justified by the past history or future prospects of our country nor, was it in union with the spirit of toleration and enlarged freedom which peculiarly distinguishes the American system of popular government. Resolved, That we reiterate our renewed energy of purpose and the well-considered declaration of former Conventions, upon the essential issue of domestic slavery concerning the reserved rights of States. (See last Convention proceeding, numbered one, two, three and four. The report then proceeds.) And that we more distinctly meet the issue on which the sectional party subsisting exclusively on the slavery agitation now relies, confidely to the people of the North and of the South and to the Constitution and the Union. Resolved, That, claiming fellowship and desiring co-operation with all who regard the preservation of that Union under the Constitution the paramount issue, repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning slavery, which seek to embroil States, and incite treason and armed resistance to the law of the Territories, whose avowed purpose, if consummated, must end in civil war and disunion. The American democracy recognize and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the territories of Kansas and Nebraska, as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the slavery question, upon which great national idea the people of the whole country can repose its determined conviction—union and noninterference by Congress with slavery in State or Territory, or in the District of Columbia. Second, That this was the basis of the compromise of '50; confirmed both by the Democratic and Whiz parties, and the National Convention, ratified by the people at the election of '52, and rightly applied to the organization of territories in '54. Third, That by the uniform application to this democratic principle in the organization of territory and in the admission of new States, with or without slavery as they may elect, the equal rights of all the States will be preserved intact, the original compact and the constitutional limitations inviolate; the perpetuity and expansion of the Union insured to its utmost capacity, embracing in peace and harmony every future American State which may be constituted or annexed with a Republican form of government. Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through a legally and fairly expressed will of the majority of the actual residents and when over the number of inhabitants justifies it, to form a constitution, with or without slavery, and be admitted to the Union upon terms of perfect equality with other States. Resolved, Finally, that the condition of the popular institutions of the old World exhibiting dangerous tendencies to sectional agitation, combined with an attempt to enforce civil religious disabilities against the rights of acquiring or enjoying citizenship. In our own land, the high and sacred duty devolves with increased responsibility upon the Democratic Party of this country, as the party of the Union, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and thereby the Union of States; and to sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty by continuing to resist all monopolies, exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few, at the expense of the many; and by vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and components of the Constitution, which were tested and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it shall be in full expansion of the energies and capacity of this great and progressive people. Resolved, That the questions connected with the foreign policy of this country, is inferior in no domestic question. Whatever time may be consumed by the people of the United States, they themselves, in favor of free seas, progressive free trade throughout the world, and by solemn manifestations place their moral influence side by side with their successful example. Resolved, That our geographical and political position in reference to other States of this continent, no less than the interest of our commerce and the development of our growing power, requires that we hold to the sacred principles involved in the Monroe doctrine; in their bearing, and import admit of no misconstruction. They should be applied, with unbending rigidity. Resolved, That the grand highway of Nature as well as the assets of the States most immediately in its maintenance, has been marked out for free communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and constitutes one of the most important achievements realized by the spirit of the modern times. The unquenchable energy of our people demand that the result should be secured by timely and sufficient exertion and control, which we have a right to claim for the present and should be allowed to impede or clog its progress. Any interference with our relations may suit our policy, establish our government of States within whose dominions it lies. We can, under no circumstances, surrender our preponderance in the adjustment of all questions arising out of it. Resolved, That in view of the commanding interests of the people of the United States, we cannot but sympathize with the efforts which are being made by the people of Central America to regenerate that portion of this continent which covers the passage across the Oceanic Isthmus. Resolved, That the Democratic Party will expect of the administration that every proper effort will be made to insure our supremacy in the Gulf of Mexico to maintain the permanent protection of the great outlets thro' which are emptied into its waters the products raised on our soils, and the commodities created by the industry of our people, our Western valleys, and the Union at large.

Sumner and his Massachusetts Friends. WASHINGTON, June 6. The following despatch was sent this morning by Mr. Burlingame to Charles Hale, Esq. of Massachusetts: "WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 6. Charles Hale, Esq., Boston.—Mr. Sumner has just learned of the recommendation of Gov. Gardner, that the Commonwealth should assume the expenses of his illness. He desires me to telegraph at once his hope that the recommendation will not be pressed. In no event could he accept the allowance proposed, and he adds, 'Whatever Massachusetts can give, let it go to the suffering in Kansas.' ANSON BURLINGAME."

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Pencil Notes.

They have had roasting ears in Montgomery Alabama. The Republican Convention is now in session in Philadelphia. Kossuth gives up at last his dream of an independent Hungary. A cow was killed on Monday by the cars, above town. No person injured. Men are like bugles—the more brass they contain the further you can hear them. A storekeeper in Iowa advertises long pieked potatoes as "elongated tubers with scorbatic optics."

Hon. Thomas H. Benton has accepted the nomination for Governor of Missouri, and will canvass the State. A Canadian editor says that they have had a terrible winter, but with three tons of hard coal and a pretty wife, he has got through it very comfortably. Duncan, the American candidate for Lieut. Governor of Illinois, declines to run against the Republican ticket. Mrs. Stowe has another anti-slavery novel in hand, with a view of showing how the 'institution' affects poor white people. A Monastery is about to be erected in Allegheny Cattaraugus county, N. Y., by the Franciscan Monks, who were refused permission to erect it in Pennsylvania.

An ugly bachelor says that every thing should be in character. For instance, search warrants should be printed on "tracing paper," and wedding notices on "fool's cap." We publish to-day the platform adopted by the Cincinnati Democratic Convention. It smells strongly of Slavery and popery, with a heavy sprinkling of "border ruffianism." In New Castle, Pa., Samuel Cannon was fined ten dollars for kissing Rebecca Ross against her will. On paying the fine and costs Cannon was discharged. We presume he was lashed with "grape" at the time of the occurrence. All Right.—The Philadelphia Times, the organ of the American Party in that city, last week hauled down the names of Fillmore and Donelson, and now advocates a union of all the elements opposed to the present Administration, upon one man for the Presidency. In the U. S. Senate yesterday, Mr. Crittenden submitted a resolution requesting the President to send Gen. Scott to Kansas to take a command of the forces, and made an eloquent speech in favor of the proposition.—After some debate the resolution was postponed.

The Ladies of Greensburg, Ind., have voted to appoint a committee of one hundred, selected of course the prettiest, to visit all the liquor shops in the town and try by "kindness and affection to influence sellers to quit the business." Good bye "toddy!" Farewell "smash!" The Chicago Tribune has a letter from Lawrence, dated on the 31st ult., which states that the free State men were in imminent peril. The Missourians were marshaling forces again, and the farmers were obliged to organize companies for their defence against the marauders. The Washington letter-writers say that the Pierce men at Washington compelled the ruffian Brooks to stay away from the Cincinnati Convention. He was regularly chosen as a delegate from South Carolina, but Pierce preferred that he should not have to drag along under the weight of such friends. Availability.—Recent events have shown the fallacy of an opinion which for many years the people have entertained, namely, that the President of the United States need not be a man of ability. Every one now sees that had Franklin Pierce been an able and strong-minded man, the country would not have been in its present complication of embarrassments and perils.

No Enthusiasm.—There was a Buchanan ratification meeting at Wheeling the other night, but the Washington Organ, is informed by a Democrat who was present on his return from Cincinnati, there was no enthusiasm whatever. The nomination of Buchanan fall like a log on the stalwart Democracy of the West.—They do not like the idea of working for ten cents a day. Late heavy rains at Jamaica have washed up an instrument of torture made of iron hoops with screws, and so constructed as to fit the largest or smallest person; attached to it are manacles for the hands. The inside of the knee bars and the resting place for the soles of the feet are studded with spikes. When found the perfect skeleton of a negro was enclosed in the instrument. A despatch from Concord, N. H. President Pierce's home, says: The offices of President Pierce and Preston S. Brooks were found hanging in front of the State House, early this morning, eighty feet from the ground on the Pierce and King liberty pole, erected in 1852. The effigy of Col. George, was found suspended in another part of the city, bearing the words—"The glorious and god-like administration of Pierce."

A wealthy citizen of Worcester, Mass., has offered to subscribe \$10,000 to carry out any good plan for securing peaceful occupation of Kansas by actual settlers. In Bangor, Me., efforts are making to aid the free State cause in Kansas. Hon. Chauncey L. Knapp, member of Congress from Massachusetts, was presented, a few days since, previous to leaving Lowell, with a handsome revolver, bearing the motto, "Free Speech."

The fashion of wearing vegetables upon the head has been introduced the present year, and ladies look as though they had been to market, and were returning with their purchase hanging down the back of their necks.—The favorite ornaments for bonnets and head-dresses at present are bunches of fruit, such as currants, gooseberries, cherries, pears, plums, oranges, lemons, peaches, apples and quinces. Most Pomona-like and tempting do the spring bonnets look, with these fruity decorations, and the normal fondness of the mother of us all, for apples appear to have broken out in the most astonishing form.

LANCASTER REPUBLICANS. The citizens of Lancaster county, without regard to past political differences, who are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and to the policy of the present National Administration, met in County Meeting, on last Saturday. Thaddeus Stevens, F. Scott Woods and Samuel Shoeh were appointed delegates to the Philadelphia convention. On motion it was Resolved, that it be recommended to our delegates to the State and National convention to use their earnest efforts to unite all the opponents of the extension of slavery, of the Kansas outrages, and of the despatch which slavery is extending over freedom, into one party, and upon one set of candidates, State and National. The following resolution was also adopted: Resolved, That a committee of nine be appointed to confer with the committees of other parties who may be opposed to the slavery and foreign party, with the view of forming a United American Republican Party to support a united ticket for State and County officers; and that said committee have power to organize the county. Further News from Kansas. ST. LOUIS, June 12. The latest news from Kansas states that Marshal Donaldson is still alive. Col. Sumner with the United States troops, is dispersing all the armed bands of both parties, and a prospect of peace prevails. The St. Louis Democrat has a letter from Lawrence, dated the 6th inst. Mr. Upton, the Sergeant-at-arms of the investigating Committee, had been taken prisoner by Buford's men and detained for a day. Whitefield's command of 300 men near Prairie City, had been ordered to disperse by Col. Sumner. They did so, but reformed, and a strong company of U. S. troops were watching them and preparing to intercept their movements. The Independence correspondent of the Republican says that the Missourians will not endure the presence of the Investigating Committee much longer, and that their forbearance has almost ceased to be a virtue.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS. Flour is dull to day, and only about 600 bbls. have been disposed of at \$6 for standard brands, and \$6.52 per bbl. for extra; the home demand is moderate, with sales at \$6.50 for common and choice brands, and \$6.75 and \$5.50 per bbl. for extra and fancy family Flour. Rye Flour is dull, and nominally held at \$3.50 per bbl. Corn Meal is not so plenty and holders are firm, with sales of 200 bbl. Country Meal at \$2.50 per bbl. Wheat is not so plenty to day, and prime lots are in better demand; sales reaching 6000 to 1000 bushels mostly prime Red, at 145 cents.

Married.

On Tuesday the 16th inst., by Rev. J. W. Houghawout, Mr. Carmon E. Greene to Miss Mary A. Livingston, all of Barre tp., Hunt. Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. AD-INSURATOR'S NOTICE. ETTEPS of Administration have been granted to me upon the estate of Robert Garman, late of Dublin township, dec'd. All persons indebted to him will make payment, and those having claims present them to JOHN APPLEBY, Adm'r. Dublin Tp., June 18, '56-6t.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! THE Goods in Col. Gwin's Store are selling at 1/2 retail at cost, and they will be sold below cost; and upon time to any one who will buy the whole stock or a large part of it. JOHN SCOTT, Assignee. June 11, '56-6t.

NOTICE. PERSONS having accounts against Thomas J. Tondhurst will please present them to Jas. Cree, near Burnett's. FREDERICK FAIRTHORNE, Trustee. June 11, '56-6t.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS OF PENNSYLVANIA. HARRISBURG, May 10, 1856. To School Directors. Decision No. 10, on page 56 of the Pamphlet copy of the "School Law and Decisions," does not correspond with the general practice over the State, and is also found to be erroneous to some extent as a matter of law, inasmuch as it improperly exempts "trades, occupations and professions," of a less value than two hundred dollars, from taxation for School purposes. It was so regulated to correspond with the State tax on occupations, but the 29th and 30th sections of the School Law adjust the School tax to the County as well as State tax; and as occupations under two hundred dollars are not exempt from taxation for County purposes, it follows as a necessary consequence that they are liable to taxation for School purposes. The various acts of Assembly, with regard to County tax are exceedingly obscure and unintelligible with regard to the manner of assessing the tax on occupations; but the soundest rule of practice to be gathered from them will be for Directors to assess "occupations" for School purposes at such rate per cent., as the necessities of the District may require, not exceeding thirteen mills on the dollar, except where the tax at the rate thus fixed would not amount to fifty cents, in which case it should be fixed at that specific sum, according to the proviso to the 30th section of the School Law. Where the duplicate has already been made out, Directors recall and amend it according to the instructions contained in this circular. The other tax decisions in the Pamphlet copy of the School Law conform to the acts of Assembly and decisions of the courts, and are to be received as authority by Directors. Very Respectfully, H. C. HICKOK, Deputy Superintendent. June 4, '56.

DRS. BAIRD & HUDSON, CASSVILLE, PA. Having entered into co-partnership will be pleased to attend to every business of their profession. REFERENCED: J. B. LITDEN, M. D., Huntingdon. C. BOWER, M. D., Newburg. J. A. SHADE, M. D., Shade Gap. J. H. WINTROBE, M. D., Markleburg. June 4, 1856-4m.

Something New at Huntingdon. The celebrated Centre County Iron for sale at the following prices: Four cents per lb for common assorted from 2 inches square and round up to 4 inches square and Spike-roads, including 2 and 3 inch square, and 6 cents for Nail-rod, at the cheap store of CUNNINGHAM & DUNCAN.