

# THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO THE PRINCIPLES OF DEMOCRACY, AND THE DISSEMINATION OF MORALITY, LITERATURE, AND NEWS.

VOL. IX.

COUDERSPORT, POTTER COUNTY, PA., JULY 31, 1856.

NO. 11.

## Business Cards.

**F. W. KNOX,**  
Attorney at Law,  
Coudersport, Pa., will regularly attend the  
Courts in Potter county.

**ARTHUR G. OLMSTED,**  
Attorney & Counselor at Law,  
Coudersport, Pa., will attend to all business  
entrusted to his care, with promptness and  
fidelity.  
Office—in the Temperance Block, up stairs,  
Main-street.

**ISAAC BENSON**  
Attorney at Law,  
Coudersport, Pa.,  
Office corner of West and Third streets.

**L. P. WILLISTON,**  
Attorney at Law,  
Wellbrough, Tioga Co., Pa., will attend the  
Courts in Potter and McKean Counties.

**A. P. CONE,**  
Attorney at Law,  
Wellbrough, Tioga county, Pa., will regularly  
attend two courts of Potter county.  
June 3, 1848.

**JOHN S. MANN,**  
Attorney & Counselor at Law,  
Coudersport, Pa., will attend the several  
Courts in Potter and McKean counties. All  
business entrusted in his care, will receive  
prompt attention.  
Office on Main-street, opposite the Court  
House, Coudersport, Pa.

**COUDERSPORT HOTEL,**  
**Daniel F. Glassmire**  
PROPRIETOR.  
Corner of Main and Second streets, Cou-  
dersport, Potter Co., Pa. 44.

**W. K. KING,**  
Surveyor, Draftsman, and  
Cadastrator,  
Smithport, McKean Co., Pa.,  
Will attend to business for non-resident land-  
holders, upon reasonable terms. References  
given if required.  
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to order. 7-33

**H. J. OLMSTED,**  
Surveyor and Draftsman,  
At the office of J. S. Mann, Coudersport, Pa.

**ABRAM YOUNG,**  
Watch-maker and Jeweler.  
All work warranted. A stock of Watches  
and Jewelry on hand and for sale. Call at the  
store of Smith & Jones, Coudersport, Pa.

**BENJAMIN RENNELS,**  
BLACKSMITH.  
All work in his line, done to order and  
with dispatch. On West street, below Third  
Coudersport, Pa.

**SMITH & JONES.**  
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Station-  
ery, Drugs & Medicines, Paints, Oils, Fancy  
articles, &c. Main Street, Coudersport, Pa.

**JONES, MANN & JONES.**  
General Grocery and Provision Dealers.  
Also in Dry Goods, Hardware, Boots and  
Shoes, and whatever men want to buy. Main  
Street, Coudersport, Pa.

**D. E. OLMSTED**  
Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready-made Clothing,  
Groceries, Crockery, &c. Coudersport, Pa.

**J. W. SMITH,**  
Dealer in Stoves, and manufacture of Tin  
Copper, and Sheet-Iron Ware. Main street,  
Coudersport, Pa.

**M. W. MANN,**  
Dealer in Books & Stationery, Music, and  
Magazines. Main-st., opposite N. W. corner  
of the public square, Coudersport, Pa.

**AMOS FRENCH,**  
Physician & Surgeon. East side Main-st.,  
above 4th st., Coudersport, Pa.

**DAVID B. BROWN,**  
Foundryman and Dealer in Ploughs. Up-  
per end of Main-street, Coudersport Pa.

**JACKSON & SCHOOMAKER,**  
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery,  
and Ready-made Clothing. Main street, Cou-  
dersport, Pa.

**ALLEGANY HOUSE,**  
Samuel M. Mills, Proprietor. On the Wells-  
ville road, seven miles North of Coudersport.

**R. J. CHENEY,**  
Merchant Tailor, and Dealer in Ready-  
made Clothing. North of the public square,  
Coudersport, Pa.

**A. B. GOODSSELL,**  
GUNSMITH, Coudersport, Pa. Fire Arms  
manufactured and repaired at his shop, on  
Main-street.  
March 3, 1848.

**J. W. HARDING,**  
Fashionable Tailor. All work entrusted to  
his care will be done with neatness, comfort,  
and durability. Shop over Lewis Mann's  
store.

## THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL.

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From the Banner.  
**There's Something Good in Every Heart.**

There's something good in every heart,  
Though buried deep in sin,  
Though often words may speak it not,  
There's purity within.  
The image of our Father, God,  
Is never quite effaced,  
Too deeply in our heart of hearts,  
The likeness has been traced.

Though dark robes sin usurp the throne  
Of goodness, truth and love,  
And banish from the weary heart  
The pure, "white-breasted dove,"  
There's yet a chord of goodness left,  
Which, swept by hands of skill,  
Will sweeten notes of music give,  
Our inmost hearts to thrill.

There's something good in every heart,  
The vest of the vile  
Hath yet a spark of goodness left,  
Though buried deep in guile;  
Then search it out, nor let it die,  
Unknown, unsought by all;  
Oh, tear away the drapery  
Of sin's terrific pall.

Breathe on it, fan it to a flame  
To purify the heart,  
And chase the dark usurper, sin,  
Forever to depart.  
Seek for the good, forgive the bad,  
As thou wouldst be forgiven,  
And strive to aid each erring one,  
To reach the courts of Heaven!

LILLIE MYRTLE.  
MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin.

### OUR COUNTRY'S TROUBLES.

SERMON PREACHED BY REV. DUDLEY A. TYNG.

In Philadelphia, June 29, 1856.

"Whether one member suffer, all the mem-  
bers suffer with it: or one member be hon-  
ored, all the members rejoice with it."—1 Cor.  
xii., 26.

It is a mooted question how far the  
Christian pulpit may and ought to be  
enlisted in the consideration of cur-  
rent events, and the discussion of ques-  
tions of public interest. It is undoubt-  
edly a great evil when the teachers  
of religion forsake their appropriate  
themes to mingle in all the heated con-  
troversies of the day. Nothing could  
be more calculated to break down the  
influence of the ministry, and to rear  
up insuperable barriers of angry pre-  
judice against the message of mercy  
which it is its business to declare.—  
But may there not also be an opposite  
extreme? May there not be silence  
when great principles are at stake?—  
May not great wrongs go unchalleng-  
ed of pulpit till there be supposed  
nothing in them inconsistent with re-  
ligion? May not the dread of offense  
be carried so far as to put the pulpit  
in bondage? And may not the refusal  
to take sides in great questions of pub-  
lic opinion result in the Gospel being  
supposed to have nothing to do with  
the affairs of society, and in contempt  
on all hands for the ministry, for its  
fear of speaking out? Ministers have  
the same interest in society and its in-  
stitutions as other citizens; perhaps  
more so; for their happiness is pecu-  
liarly bound up in the right influence  
of religious and moral principles upon  
the community. Society can suffer  
in no member without a true-hearted  
Christian ministry suffering with it.

Religion itself, moreover, is often  
vitally affected by events transpiring  
in social and political life. Evil prin-  
ciples may be at work in the social sys-  
tem, whose ultimate tendency is to

destroy the practical influence of  
Christianity over the conduct of men,  
and to undermine the foundations of  
their faith. Is the pulpit to keep si-  
lence until the adversaries of the faith  
having completely invested it with in-  
trenchments in public custom and  
opinion, are boldly demanding its sur-  
render? Human nature is a unit. Its  
many interests are but one body.—  
And the sufferings of any one of its  
members are in the vital organs.—  
Questions of social and political econ-  
omy, as well as of moral principle, may  
be the media of deadly wounds to the  
religious life. In fact, Christianity en-  
ters into every interest of man. And  
as Christians and Christian ministers, we  
are interested in everything that con-  
cerns humanity. We cannot discon-  
nect our religion from the details of  
our common life. It affects or is af-  
fected by them all. "They are many  
members, yet but one body. And the  
eye cannot say unto the hand, I have  
no need of thee; nor again, the head  
to the feet, I have no need of you."

"And whether one member suffer, all  
the members suffer with it; or one  
member be honoured, all the members  
rejoice with it." Owing to the close  
interchange of sympathy and influence  
the events of the day may assume a  
deep religious significance. The same  
events which in one aspect agitate  
commercial interests, and in another  
convulse the political circles, may in  
yet another be fraught with stirring in-  
terest for the religious community.—  
And while they awaken great conten-  
tion on the plane of social or political  
life, they may also, from the higher  
stand-point of the Christian patriot, be  
seen to affect the dearest rights and  
interests of men, and to enlanger  
great principles to the support of  
which the pulpit is bound. At such  
times the Christian ministry may be  
criminal if it does not speak out boldly  
in behalf of right, carefully avoiding,  
indeed, the arousing of those passions  
which belong to the lower aspect of  
events, but fearlessly and dispassion-  
ately directing public sentiment by the  
higher principles of Divine revela-  
tion.

It seems to me that we have now  
reached such a time. Events, are  
transpiring which bear most momen-  
tously on all our rights as men and  
duties as Christians. All that is most  
dear and valuable to us as citizens, is  
put in jeopardy. The principles and  
influence of Christianity, which  
first founded our institutions, can alone  
preserve them to us in their integrity  
in the present crisis. And I claim the  
right, as a Christian minister, to de-  
clare what I believe to be important  
truth, and to do my part, small as it  
may, towards the settlement of the  
difficulties which encompass us.

I claim a patient hearing, and a can-  
did comparison with the principles of  
the Bible. If I am wrong, I am open  
to conviction; if I am right, the decla-  
ration of the truth will bring the re-  
sponsibility of walking by its light.—  
With this prefatory statement, let me  
call your attention,  
I. To the evils to be deplored.

For the first time in the history of  
this country, it is the scene of civil  
war. Armed men, in battle array, are  
marching on its soil, and carrying with  
them all the horrors of a hostile inva-  
sion. Towns are sacked, houses pil-  
laged, property plundered and des-  
troyed; women and children driven in-  
to terror from their homes, and men  
shot down by their own doors! So-  
ciety is in confusion, public security at  
an end, peaceful industry interrupted,  
and a thriving Territory reduced to a  
state of nature, where the only pro-  
tection is that of force, and the house-  
hold cannot lie down at night without  
fear of the assassin. Families are  
driven out from lands which they have  
tilled and houses which they have built,  
and warned to leave the country or be  
hung. Fields lie unsown, and crops  
are left unploughed because armed  
marauders have stolen the farmer's  
horses and killed his oxen, and obliged  
him to skulk in secret for fear of his

life, or join bodies of his neighbors  
who have armed in defense of their  
homes and families. All the horrors  
which existed when invading armies  
marched with blood and desolation on  
our soil—all the suffering which drench-  
ed our frontiers when the war-whoop  
of the savage aroused the sleeping  
household for the tomakawk and the  
faggot—are now renewed in unhappy  
Kansas. Hardly a day passes without  
bringing telegraphic news of some new  
outrage, so dreadful that we can scarce  
realize its possibility, or arouse our-  
selves to feel as the occasion demands.  
And who are the authors of all these  
outrages on American citizens? Not  
the savage Indian or the foreign inva-  
der, but their own countrymen, citi-  
zens of our own free and happy land,  
imbruing their hands in brother's  
blood! And what is the crime for  
which their brothers are thus subject-  
ed to invasion and violence? Merely  
*difference of opinion*; merely assertion  
of their right to think, speak, write,  
and act according to their own con-  
science and interests in forming the in-  
stitutions of a Territory into which the  
capital and population of the country  
were invited by a solemn act of the  
Federal Government. On the 30th of  
May, 1854, the Territory of Kansas  
was thrown open to settlers by act of  
Congress, and the privilege of deter-  
mining the character of its institutions  
accorded to those who should become  
residents of its soil. Attracted by this  
opening for industry and enterprise,  
large numbers of persons from all sec-  
tions of the country emigrated to the  
Territory, and soon made its prairies  
to smile with cultivation, and dotted  
its surface with towns and villages.  
Never a country opened with bright-  
er prospects. But how soon was the  
bright morn overcast! On the 29th of  
November, 1854, the infant Territory  
was to elect a Delegate to appear and  
speak in its behalf in the National Con-  
gress. On that day more than one  
thousand armed men from an adjoining  
State invaded the Territory, drove  
judges and legal voters from the polls,  
and, by fraudulent ballots, elected a  
man of their own. On the 30th of  
March, 1855, the inhabitants of Kansas  
were to have elected their Territorial  
Legislature. More than four thousand  
armed men from the same State again  
invaded the Territory, took possession  
of the polls, and elected their own can-  
didates, some of them residents of their  
own State. The recent investigations  
of the Congressional Committee have  
proved that of five thousand five hun-  
dred votes cast on that day, less than  
one thousand were of actual residents  
of the Territory. Surely it was bad  
enough to see a Legislature imposed  
on them by force and fraud. But what  
sort of laws did they pass? Hear,  
and ask yourself whether we live in  
the Nineteenth Century, and in a free  
and Christian Republic. They re-en-  
acted in a mass all the slave laws of  
Missouri, merely adding that wherever  
the word "State" occurs in them it  
shall be construed to mean "Territory."

They made the non-admission of the  
right to hold slaves in the Territory a  
disqualification for sitting as Juror.  
They enacted that to say that persons  
have no right to hold slaves in that  
Territory should be punished with two  
years imprisonment at hard labor; that  
writing, printing, or circulating any-  
thing against slavery should be punish-  
ed with five years' imprisonment at  
hard labor; that the harboring of fu-  
gitive slaves should be punished with  
five years imprisonment at hard labor;  
that assisting slaves to escape from any  
Territory, and take refuge in that  
Territory, should be punished with  
death; that the printing or circulation  
of publications calculated to incite  
slaves to insurrection, should be punish-  
ed with death; to secure these laws  
perpetuity, they enacted that all who  
do not swear to support the Fugitive  
Slave law should be disqualified as vot-  
ers, but that any one might vote who  
will pay one dollar and swear to up-  
hold the Fugitive Law and the Ne-  
braska bill. And still further to guard

against all contingencies, they appoint-  
ed non-residents to town and county  
offices for six years ahead.

Thus, by one stroke of combined  
fraud and force, the great questions of  
social rights, whose settlement had  
been pledged the citizens them-  
selves, were decided by an invading  
army, whose agents establish slavery  
against the wishes of the people, dis-  
franchise all who oppose it, open the  
polls to all pro-slavery non-residents,  
and shut up all who speak, write, print  
or circulate anything against it with  
long imprisonment at hard labor.  
What has become of the rights of  
American citizens? Talk of obedience  
to law! Would you, would any Ameri-  
can, obey such laws so imposed? Where  
were the spirits of our Revolu-  
tionary fathers if such oppressions  
could be submitted to? Where is our  
Republican Government if such rights  
can be taken away?

But what was done in opposition?  
There was no armed resistance, no  
collision with assumed authority. The  
people of Kansas simply denied the ob-  
ligation of the enactments and the ob-  
ligation of obedience, and then, falling  
back on inherent rights, went through  
the preliminaries of a State organiza-  
tion, and applied to Congress for re-  
lief. That relief has not been yet af-  
forded. And what has since transpired?  
A third, fourth and fifth armed inva-  
sion has taken place, each with increased  
aggravation of outrage. Pillage, and  
plunder, and murder, have increased  
from day to day. Large bodies of  
armed men from distant and adjoining  
States are in the Territory, with no  
attempt at becoming settlers, without  
means of honest support, living by pil-  
lage of those who differ from them-  
selves in sentiment, and perpetrating  
cruelties unknown even in war. Gov-  
ernment troops have been used to  
overawe all attempts at resistance,  
and moved about so as to expose un-  
protected towns to violence. A four-  
fold process of oppression has been  
used to ruin and drive out those whose  
only crime is the claiming of rights  
guaranteed to them by the very law  
which invited them to Kansas. First,  
innumerable indictments for imagi-  
nary crimes are made out by a corrupt  
judiciary against all Free State men  
of influence, while the worst of crimes,  
by men of opposite politics, have gone  
unnoticed. Secondly, armed hordes  
of ruffians, under pretence of main-  
taining "law and order," patrol the  
country, committing all the outrages  
which have been described. Thirdly,  
the United States dragoons are made  
use of by the local authorities to sup-  
press any risings for self-defense, and  
kept out of the way when attacks are  
to be made. And, lastly, "Vigilance  
Committees" are appointed to drive  
off, with threats of "lynch law," all  
those who, by the other methods, have  
not been subdued. All this has been  
going on for months. And recent  
accounts announce that the sufferers  
themselves are driven by desperation  
to armed defence, and the hostile bands  
are now watching each other, and  
meeting in deadly conflict. Civil war  
is begun. And where is it to end, un-  
less it can be suppressed at once in the  
place of its birth? Let it not be said  
that we have no interest in the matter.  
Distant and feeble as she may be,  
Kansas is a member of our body polit-  
ic. The same life-blood which nour-  
ishes our own community flows through  
her. And the wounds and anguish  
which she endures are felt even to the  
 remotest parts of the Republic. Ties  
of friendship and of blood unite her  
suffering children to all sections of  
our country. And were these want-  
ing, a common nationality binds them  
in one body to us all, and the great  
heart of humanity enfolds them in its  
sympathies. "Whether one member  
suffer, all the members suffer with it;  
or one member be honoured, all the  
members rejoice with it."

At the same time that these events  
have been transpiring, another scene  
has been enacted which has inflicted  
a still deeper wound on the honor and

peace of our country. A member of  
the Senate of the United States, honor-  
ed equally for his virtues and  
his attainments, has been stricken  
down and beaten by a member of Con-  
gress, till his blood stained the floor  
of the Senate, for words spoken in de-  
bate. It matters not what were the  
words which gave offense, though it  
may well be supposed that language  
unchallenged at the time by a body  
whose majority were in opposition to  
the speaker, did not transgress the or-  
dinary limits of parliamentary debate.

It matters not what were the words,  
nor who the speaker, nor who the as-  
sailant. It was a principle which was  
stricken down. And the principle is  
one of the pillars of our free institu-  
tions. Without the right of freedom  
of speech, neither our liberties nor  
our religion are secure. If the blood-  
geon is to be the ruling power in our  
country, where will be our boasted  
freedom and national Christianity?—  
If the flag of our country and the  
symbols of her liberty cannot protect  
the members of her Government with-  
in the walls of her Capitol, in the dis-  
charge of their official duty, what is to  
become of our Republic? With the  
freedom of the Press overthrown in  
Kansas, and the freedom of the Sen-  
ate assailed in Washington, how long  
before the freedom of the pulpit shall  
be also at the mercy of a popular ma-  
jority or of a reckless and excitable  
bully? There is not a legislator, or  
an editor, or a clergyman in the coun-  
try, whose right to advocate what he  
conscientiously believes, nor a citizen  
whose right to representation of his  
sentiments, has not been assailed in  
the blows which laid the eloquent  
Sumner senseless on the floor of the  
Senate Chamber. But the act itself is  
not so ominous of evil as its indorse-  
ment. To hear it defended and culti-  
vated throughout the whole section  
represented by the assassin, by public  
assemblies giving votes of thanks for  
his iniquity, by the press almost uni-  
formly holding it up as worthy of  
imitation, and by fellow-representa-  
tives who screen the offender from  
punishment, may well make one feel  
sadly apprehensive for our country.  
It indicates that we are becoming un-  
worthy of our heritage and that the  
sentiment of justice and right has  
rotted away in the foundation of govern-  
ment. Alas for our country, when the  
makers of her laws dare not speak  
in defense of what they deem human  
right, or must go armed with dead-  
weight weapons for protection in the dis-  
charge of their duty! God forbid  
that the minister of religion should re-  
fuse to speak in reprobation of the  
evil.

II. But let us look, secondly, at the  
impelling principle of these outrages.  
They have all one impulse—the ag-  
gressive spirit of Slavery. Let it be  
noted and remembered that all the  
wrongs grew out of a determination to  
extend the area of human bondage.  
Why are armed hordes now traversing  
Kansas with pillage and murder?—  
Simply that they may extend over it  
the blight of slavery. Why are men  
illegally arrested, robbed, driven from  
home, hunted like beasts or shot down  
dead in the fields? Simply because  
they desire to save their homes and  
family from the blight of slavery. Why  
are they denied the protection of a  
Government whose pride it is to pro-  
tect its citizens to the furthest verge of  
the habitable globe? Merely because  
they will not submit to force and fear  
to be cursed with slavery. Why was  
Senator Sumner assailed and beaten  
in the Senate? Merely because he  
spoke too pointedly and plainly for their  
deliverance from the attempted curse  
of slavery. The sole impulse of all  
these outrages is the desire to extend  
slavery. The sole crime of the suffer-  
ers is the invincible desire to be free.  
The blood of a Senator has stained the  
floor of the Senate Chamber, the blood  
of her citizens has been poured out  
like water on the virgin soil of Kan-  
sas, merely that it may be made a  
bondage. The whole South is ar-

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family from the blight of slavery. Why  
are they denied the protection of a  
Government whose pride it is to pro-  
tect its citizens to the furthest verge of  
the habitable globe? Merely because  
they will not submit to force and fear  
to be cursed with slavery. Why was  
Senator Sumner assailed and beaten  
in the Senate? Merely because he  
spoke too pointedly and plainly for their  
deliverance from the attempted curse  
of slavery. The sole impulse of all  
these outrages is the desire to extend  
slavery. The sole crime of the suffer-  
ers is the invincible desire to be free.  
The blood of a Senator has stained the  
floor of the Senate Chamber, the blood  
of her citizens has been poured out  
like water on the virgin soil of Kan-  
sas, merely that it may be made a  
bondage. The whole South is ar-