AWFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT!

TWENTY TO THIRTY HILLED

[From the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, August 30.]

About noon yesterday our city was startled with the report that a dreadful accident had occurred on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, a short distance above Burlington. We immediately dispatched our reporters to the scene of the disaster.

A most horrible sight presented itself to their view when they reached Burlington. The dead and dving were scattered around in every house open to receive them, and to the credit of Burlington, be it said, no door was closed against the unfortunates. The ladies, who are ever foremost in the cause of humanity, contributed everything in their power to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded.

After a most careful inquiry into the facts which caused the lamentable disaster, we learned the following particulars : The 10 o'clock train from this city left punctually at the appointed hour. On reaching Burlington it was discovered that the 8 o'clock train from New York was behind time. The Philadelphia train held up at this point, according to the rules of the road, and then proceeded onward. When MASS CONVENTION. about three-qarters of a mile above Burlington. the New York train was perceived coming down, being, as near as we could learn, about half an hour behind time. The Philadelphia train was at once reversed, and backed down for the purpose of reaching the first turnout, just outside of the city of Burlington .-At the first crossing the train encountered the carriage of Dr. Hennecken, who resides at Columbus, about 8 miles above the scene of disaster.

The horses were instantly killed, but most fortunately, the pole of the carriage breaking, the Doctor, three persons and driver, who were in the carriage, escaped unhurt. The hindmost car was thrown from the track, and driven backwards about one hundred yards, when, another car was thrown diagonally across the track. One of the other cars were forced through it, and thrown down an embankment on either side of the road. There were five cars completely torn to pieces. A more sad wreck we never witnessed on a railroad. One of the cars was reduced to splinters. Another was cut in twain. One end was reversed, and the other end in an upright position, frightfully shattered. The other cars were ripped from one end to the other, and beyond repair .--Some of the heavy iron axles were twisted into a bow. The heavy T rail was bent in some places and torn from its fastenings, and the inside flanges cut as if by a powerful knife.

The wrecked cars lay on either side of the track a mournful and silent monument of those who were an instant before the occupants of their seats, and full of life and hope.

As soon as the accident was known, John S. Irick, one of the Directors on the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroad, the depot of which is close to the scene of disaster, took a train of cars and proceeded to the spot. He nobly assisted in extricating the wounded from the wreck, and took the cushions and doors of the cars for beds on which to lay them. He then started the train down to Burlington, and prepared quarters for them, where they received such care and attention as their injuries recoffins and taken to the City Lyceum.

Mr. Benjamin K. Mills of Bridgeport. Conn., who came on the late train, says the car where he was flew into fragments instantly. At the first concussion, those in the rear part of the car rushed forward, and he had just risen to beg them for God's sake to sit still, when, before he knew what had happened, he direction. A gentleman named Humphreys, Ill., was sitting on the same sea of Peoria.



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JOB-WORK-Executed with accuracy and despatch, and at reasonable prices-with every facility for doing Books, Blanks, Hand-bills, Ball tickets, &c.



The Freemen of Bradford County, without regard to former party distinctions, who view with alarm the constant encroachments of Slavery upon our free institutions, as illustrated by the Repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and its legitimate consequences, the invasion of free territory by the armed minions of Slavery, followed by the removal of Gov. Reeder ; who desire to see the General Administration divorced from Slavery-propagandism, and the Legislative and Judicial branches free from its domination ; who believe that Slavery is sectional and Freedom National, and that the North is entitled to some consideration ; are invited to meet at the Court House.

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 10, 1855.

for the purpose of organizing a Republican Party, to respond to the action of the Republican State Convention, and to place in nomination a County Ticket, to effect "an union of Northern forces upon one common platform of stay the tide of Slavery usurpation, which now threatens to overwhelm the freedom of our

HON. DAVID WILMOT, H. W. TRACY, U. MERCUR, HENRY BOOTH,

AND PROBABLY BY OTHER ABLE SPEAKERS

We crave the indulgence of our readers until after the October election. We have a mission" until that time-a duty to performwhich will somewhat abridge our miscellaneous matter. As we have previously announced, we wish to be " counted in" in the " free fight" just commencing. After that is settled, we quired. He then returned with the train and shall endeavor to once more make the Reporter, brought down the dead, who were placed in what we design to have it, a welcome visitor in the family circle.

REPUBLICAN MASS CONVENTION.

By the call for a Republican Mass Convensaw the windows and timbers lying in every Freemen of Bradford, are determined to cast had in this district with the doughfaces and cert to array themselves upon the side of Free counsel as to the best route to Boston. He dom, in the great struggle which is now taking And now you are expected to ignore the past, place. This step is one of the highest importance and interest, and we hail it as the inauguration of an era which shall tell with mighty effect on the side of Freedom. The Democratic organization in this County. by its action on Tuesday night, in nominating for Representative a well known tool of the slavery propaganda-the apologist and defen-

WHIG COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Whig County Convention met in the Court House, on Wednesday evening last, and organized by the election of B. F. POWELL as Chairman, and J. B. INGHAM and J. P. SPALD-ING as Secretaries.

The Convention was well attended, and upon its organization, H. W. TRACY offered the following resolutions, which were adopted by an overwhelming majority :

WHEEEAS, The great question now before the country, is, whether Slavery shall be extended into, and prevail over free Territory, or whether it shall be confined to its present limits. That in view of the overwhelming im-portance of this question, it is the duty of all freemen to discard the trammels and petty distinctions of party, and unite in a common effort to secure and maintain the rights of the North against the encroachments of the Slave power Therefore

Resolved, That this Convention do now adjourn with-Resourced, That this Convention do now adjourn what at further action, first extending to the true men of all arties an invitation to meet and co-operate with us in he formation of a Republican Party, and the nomination f a Republican Ticket at this place on Monday evening

After the adjournment of the Convention, JOHN C. ADAMS Esq., addressed the meeting, deprecating the action of the late Convention, and was followed by H. W. TRACY, HENRY BOOTH and Dr. C. T. BLISS, in favor of the Republican movement

THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

The proceedings of this body will be found in another column. We invite public attention to the "antecedents" of its most active members, to its candidates, and to the resolutions. The townships of Ridgberry, Springfield, South Creek, Orwell, Pike, Warren, Herrick, Tuscarora, Wilmot, Durell and Asylum were not represented in the Convention.

Heading the list of nominations will be found the name of V. E. PIOLLET. The Democracy of Bradford will be astonished to learn that they are expected to support a man for Representative, who has been for the last seven years at least, endeavoring to misrepresent their views, to embarrass their action, and to overthrow or stifle the sentiments which they so often rallied to support. They are not ready, to gratify a local question, to allow a man to be thrust upon them, who holds no sentiments in common with them upon the Freedom,"-to give strength and expression to great questions of the day, who has been known the sentiments of Freedom, and endeavor to in all the struggles of the past, as a facile and subservient tool of Slavery propagandists, who is the bosom friend of FORNEY, the supporter institutions. The meeting will be addressed by of men and the advocate of measures which if successful, would give the widest scope to the designs of Slavery.

We listened to the remarks of this nominee in the Convention, in astonishment, if anything could be astonishing which comes from such a source. The unblushing effrontery with which he declared himself incapable of misrepresenting the sentiments of the people of this County, has no parallel. What, Democrats, is your recollection of his share in the conflicts of the past? Has there ever been any doubt as to the sentiments of the Democracy upon the question of Freedom? Yet Col. PIOLLET has been actively engaged since 1848, (when he neglected his duties to endeavor to defeat

DAVID WILMOT,) in an attempt to thwart the expression of your views, to embarrass your tion, on Monday evening next, which appears action at home, and misrepresent your sentiin this week's paper, it will be seen that the ments abroad. Who, in all the battles we have off the shackles of party bondage, and in con- tools of Slavery, has been the acknowledged leader ? Who, we ask you, but V. E. PIOLLET? and more than all that to forget the present. More than this, duplicity and fraud will be resorted to, to gain your votes for a man who is now in league with the General Administration, and is expected to vote for an U.S. Senator to bolster up the fortunes of FRANKLIN PIERCE, by an endeavor to persuade you that he has never disagreed with you in principle ! We ask the Democrats of Bradford to look at the names of the delegates who placed Mr. PIOLLET in nomination. Have these men, who have been endeavoring for years to subvert your principles, given up their pro-slavery doctrines? Do you not recognize in them the same factious clan, who have on every occasion, denounced the Freemen of this County while professing to hang on to its organization, have taken every opportunity to stab at the true men of the party, and have openly avowed and advocated doctrines repugnant to the great mass of the people of the County? Such men, taking advantage of a local question, have sacrificed their interests to give the forms of a nomination to a man whom they know has no feeling in common with the true Democracy of Bradford. Have you a question, Freemen of Bradford, where the influence of V. E. PIOLLET would be thrown, if you could so far forget your cherished principles as to place him in the Legislature? Would his action and his influence be on the side of Freedom, in the great struggle which is now going on, or would he be the advocate of measures and the supporter of men to gratify the slavery propaganda? Are the Freemen of Bradford prepared to send a man, upon any consideration, to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of advancing the aspirations of JAMES BUCHANAN for the Presidency, and to elect an U.S. Senator of the kind that now disgraces the State. These are matters which we desire the Democracy of Bradford to ponder well. The momentous struggle of the present will tell upon our freedom and the destinies of our country for all coming time. Local questions may be taken up any propitious moment, and be decided upon their own merits, without making them subservient to recreancy from principle, men yield up to the slaveocracy the best porto the designs of dough-faces obeying the behests of the slavery-propagandists. For the first time in several years, an assemblage calling itself a Democratic Convention has failed to speak out manfully upon the great how intolerant and proscriptive, how arrogant questions of the day. For the first time, in and presumptuous it has become ; the imminence our recollection, has there been an evasion of and extent of the danger which threaten our are pronounced "guilty."

the issues which engaged the attention of the | free institutions ; and calmly and considerate- | The Bitter Fruits --- The suicide of Slavery.

heretofore to speak in plain, emphatic and dig- country and her freedom.

vice-for

to harmonize, and the result is that the voice ed in the South the liberal and national views of the Democracy of Bradford is stifled. At once entertained by her statesmen. From his this time, when the breasts of her Freemen are bold but treasonable schemes has arisen much swelling with indignation at the outrages per- of the sectionalism and intolerance which petrated by the slave power, at the attempt to threatens to subvert the spirit of our free in-

make Pennsylvania virtually a slave state-a of the free, but one great and extended land ed for our suffrages, and the sentiments of our tion early conceived the idea of a Southern people are denied an utterance.

We need hardly say, that our hope is now in the Republican party of Bradford. The true men of the County may unite in defence of their principles. They are ready and determined to do so. They claim a right to speak out. They claim the privilege of declaring their apprehensions of the alarming encroachments of the Slave power, and its dangerous and subversive designs upon our free institutions-their detestation of a National Adminits power and patronage to extend Slaverytheir indignation at the outrages in Kansastheir determination to restore the Missouri Compromise, or by all proper means to oppose the admission of any more Slave states-and their adhorrence of dough-faces generally, and V. E. PIOLLET particularly.

Of the remainder of the ticket, we can only say, that we should be glad, under other They have, however, made their own election. and by it must abide. The Republican ticket nominated on Monday night shall receive our

THE AGGRESSIONS OF SLAVERY ... THE IM. trolling Presidents and moulding the legisla-PENDING DANGER DUTY OF THE NORTH.

That the patriots of the Revolution, they who through the dark and drying scenes of that eventful struggle, which gave us existence as a Nation, looked upon the institution of slavery as a National evil, as a blot and stain relinquished the doctrines and opinions of JEFupon the country's fair name, cannot be controverted-and indeed, will hardly be denied. They found the curse fixed upon the country ; existing in every one of the thirteen States .-For its existence they were not responsible ; but there was no diversity of opinion and expression in regard to its character. That expression was one of universal reprobation .-Slaveholders and others alike shared the general feeling, alike uttered the common sentiment that a system which consigned men to bondage was a moral, social and political evil, and a National disgrace. The attention of the best men in the early days of our National existence was given to the solution of the difficult question which necessarily obtruded itself, but without success.

for the extension of slavery. Emboldened by In those early days, when privations and this success, came the Mexican war-a contest, sufferings in the cause of liberty, had implanted in the founders of our Republic an exalted which however much its declaration may be patriotism, there were none to advance the justified by the laws of nations, was unquesdoctrine that the Constitution nationalized tionably hurried on for the purpose of acquirslavery-that it was a national and social bles- ing new fields for slave labor. From that time sing, and that its area was to be extended and there has been no proposition too monstrous

country. It has been the high privilege and to evolve the duty which is incumbent upon duty of Democratic Conventions in Bradford every Freemen in view of the love he bears his nified tones their views and sentiments ! But To JOHN C. CALHOUN is owing many of the now, elements the most irreconcilable attempt narrow and sectional dogmas which have usurp-

"Though a monster of such hideous mien, That to be hated needs to be seen; Yet seen too oft, familiar with its face, We first endure, then pity, then embrace."

It can hardly be expected that an institu-

ion in which so much capital is invested, which

is so compact and united in its interests, should

not be used for political purposes, and courted

by ambitious and designing men. This is the

secret of the proscriptive and intolerant spirit

which slavery now assumes, making and con-

tion of the country for its own aggrandizement.

It has been courted and sought after so much

by aspirants that it has learned its power to

corrupt and seduce Northern men, and has be-

come arrogant. Slaveholders have gradually

FERSON and his compeers, and seeing in the in-

stitution a source of political power and influ-

ence, have been ready to embrace different

views, and to seize upon every opportunity to

extend the institution and increase its influence.

Selfishness has usurped the place of patriotism

The Missouri Compromise and the Jefferson

Ordinance, after the acquisition of Florida, de-

barred the further spread of slavery. The

South found itself shut up within existing limits,

without a possibility of extending the area of

slavery. The annexation of Texas was con-

ceived, and the plot so adroitly carried out.

that the North sacrificed MARTIN VAN BUREN

for his far-seeing sagacity, and expended its

enthusiasm in consummating a shrewd scheme

-patronage overcomes philanthropy.

times, worthy of inspection. Our news from Western Missouri is of omi ous and most discouraging character. That region is suffering from mildew and blight .-Its glory is dimmed, its spirits abated and its hopes fading. extend that institution-at the purpose to stitutions, and to make our land not the home

The emigration to Kansas has been entirely checked. Emigrants from the northern or sympathizer with Northern traitors, is present- of stripes and oppression. His fertile imagina- free states have ceased to go to Kansas, be cause they can find as good lands elsewhere.

not cursed by mob law nor ruled by non-resi Republic, and the stern will and inflexible indent bullies. Emigrants from the southern tegrity of Old Hickory, which crushed his treastates do not go to Kansas, because they will not put their slave property in peril, by taking son in its early stages, turned his active mind it to a territory where there is a strong freeinto other cannels, and made him a monomasoil element, threatening the security of slaves, niac upon the subject of supposed Southern Any man of sense might have forseen the wrongs. From nullification and secession came result, Alabama and Georgia may hold public those dogmas about slavery, which have since meetings, and resolve to sustain the slaveholders in Missouri in making Kansas a slave state been received by the whole South, and which at the time of their promulgation were so mon- But their resolutions comprise all their aidwhich is not "material" enough for the crisis. strous and manifestly repugnant to the Con-When slaveholders of Alabama and Georgia stitution, so opposed to the spirit of our instiemigrate, they go to Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas. They do not come with their slaves, and its duty, and degraded itself by directing of our patriotic sires, as to startle and alarm to Missouri or Kausas. Call they that back ing their friends ? the whole country, and found little or no favor,

Thus the matter stands. The northern emigrants shun Missouri and Kansas as plague spots of the nation. The southern emigrants solution. Slavery in some respects is like hun Missouri and Kansas, because here is the battle-ground between slavery and freesoil.

The following remarable article is taken

from the St. Louis Intelligencer. It is re-

markable as the expression of opinion of a

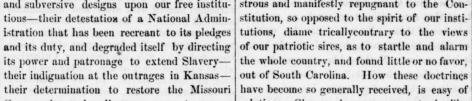
leading commercial journal of one of the lead-

ing slave states. It is one of the signs of the

The result is, Kansas, the fairest land under the sun, is neglected and idle ; occupied only by a few honest and earnest but disheart. ened pioneers, and lorded over by a dozen or two feudal tyrants of Missouri, who curse by their presence the land they have made deso late.

Such is Kansas-poor, neglected and despised-and Western Missouri stands infected by the horrible contagion of outlawry, and dwindles away under the moral leprosy of its mobocratic leaders. We are assured by two gentlemen of high position in Western Missouri, but totally differing in political sentiment-one upholding the oligarchy that con-trols the affairs and tramples upon the people's sovereignty of Kansas, the other deploring the accursed madness of the day-that matters are gloomy enough in Western Missouri,-Business is dull. Commerce is stagnant .-Money is exceedingly scarce, and a panic pervades the people. The fifty thousand emigrants that ought this season to have poured over into Kansas are not there. The prairie sod remains unbroken. The sound of the axe and the whoop of the husbandman is not heard .--Western Missouri towns are not thronged with settlers buying their outfits and their equip-ments of husbandry. The farmers find no market for their horses, mules, oxen and cows. There is no new and large trade springing up in Kansas. The much vaunted Kansas towns lie neglected-a mockery to their owners and a laughing stock for all men. " Dead-dead -dead " may be written on all the countryso deep and disastrous has been the fall from the high and fond hopes of the past year.

In May last the editor of the Intelligen was in Kentucky, and he met numerous of the most respectable and wealthy farmers of that state, such as form so large a portion of the population of Missouri, who inquired earnestv about the condition of things in Kansas and in Western Missouri. They spoke of the intention they had of removing to Kansas or Western Missouri, but said they had abandon ed it utterly, for the reason that they would never think of taking their families to a region where law was set aside, presses mobbed nd men driven from the country by sible and unknown bands of regulators. preferred the rule of law to anarchy. In a recent trip through several northwestern states we found that the same circumstances were most industriously and fatally used to divert emigration to those states, and to prejudice Missouri and Kansas with every class of peo ple. The most aggravating stories of insults and outrages committed by Missourians on the persons of emigrants from the old world of from the free states, who are found ascending the Missouri river, are circulated in the news papers all through the free states ; and it is impossible to conceive of the deep hatred thus generated towards our whole state in the northern half of the Union.



circumstances, to give them our support .cordial and earnest support.

with Mr. Mills, and had just been taking his was killed by his side, the back of his head being completely cut off. Mr. Mills says that the first he knew he found that he was going through the bottom of the car, and thought his last hour had come. He fell among the trucks his face in the sand and his throat across a bar of iron. His leg was badly contused, and he suffered somewhat from internal injuries.

Mr. Ray states that a woman lost her husband who was sitting on the same seat with her.

The conduct of the ladies on the train is said to have been above all praise. Their presence of mind was something extraordinary on such an occasion.

Dr. Heineken, whose carriage the train ran into, gave us the following statement : I was driving to Florence to visit some patients, and on my return to Burlington. I turned from the River road to the Bordentown road. I heard no alarm or whistle. I looked up the road and saw no cars coming. I then looked down towards Burlington, and saw no train. I then kept on towards the Railroad, and just as I arrived at the crossing, I heard a rumbling nois like the cars coming. I then quickly reined up my horses, but they were going with such great speed that I could only check them enough to keep my carriage off the track. The cars the day. There is no division of sentiment were backing at the rate of thirty miles an hour. The cars struck my horses and and overturned the carriage. I was accompanied by my wife and father-in-law, THOS. ANTRAM Esq. and wife, together with my child. I was thrown out of the carriage ; I now bear the marks upon my shoulder. None in the carriage were seriously injured. My horses were both instantly killed. I think that the engineer was to blame in not giving the alarm.

I have been cautious from a preceeding ac cident which happened several years ago .-Several members of my family were run into by the cars on this same road during my absence on a visit to a patient.

There was no bell rope attached to the bell. I have been practicing at Columbus for the last 32 years. [An act of the Legislature fixes the maximum rate of speed through the where the accident occurred, at six miles per hour.] I am a member of the Presbyterian Church-at Columbus, the Rev. Saml. Miller is our Pastor.

One of the laborers who was working a the scene of ruin, dug up a human heart.

A list of the killed and wounded, is publish ed twenty, from which we learn that persons have already died, while eighty more or less wounded.

Among the latter we find the name of Rev R. J. PARVIN, formerly of this place, who is reported as being severely bruised about the legs. His numerous friends in this vicinity will regret to hear of his mifortune, and gratified to learn that he is properly cared for having been immediately removed to Bishop Doane's ierice.

der of Slavery-by refusing or neglecting to express the sentiments of the people of this

County, upon the vital questions of the dayand by endorsing the action of the State Convention-has alienated and offended the hon-

est and independent mass of the voters. They will not endorse its action-nor suffer a minion of ATCHISON and STRINGFLLOW to be thrust upon them by any pretence, nor to subserve any local question.

The Whig Convention, as will be seen by the proceedings, upon organizing, passed a resolution adjourning until Monday evening, to participate in the formation of a Republican party. The friends of Freedom are thus prepared to affiliate upon the great question of among the masses. There is nothing in the way of their united action, except old and effete party names, and old party prejudices .--These, we are pleased to say, are to be laid aside, as of no importance. The questions which press upon us, from their magnitude, should obliterate the past. If we would preserve our free institutions-if we would keep

our own soil from the contamination of slavery -we must make an united and vigorous effort at the North. Cowards may lay supine-traitors may doubt and cavil, or openly oppose-

but the free and independent yeomanry of Bradford are determined that a bold and defiant front shall be presented in this County, Borough of Burlington, which extends to at least, to the unlawful usurpations of slaverypropagandism.

This Mass Convention will take such action as is necessary to place the Republicans of Bradford in concert with that party in the North-consider and respond to the action of the Pittsburg Republican State Conventionand place in nomination a ticket to be supported by the Republicans of this County. We

trust that the people will turn out to the meeting, and make it a demonstration that shall accomplish half the work to be done. And when the Republicans shall come triumphantly from this fall's contest, they will be ready to strike an effectual blow against dough-faces and slavery-propagandism in 1856.

its existence perpetuated. On the contrary, while concessions were made of necessity from the fact of its existence, the slave trade was broken up, and steps taken for the emancipastrous and absurd, so opposed to the philanthropic and patriotic views of the day, as not to be entertained. The acquisition of Florida and Louisiana was a matter of policy and ne- plied and prostituted.

cessity, coincided in by the whole country, and having no connexion with the question of slavery, or if it had, so eminently necessary and wise a purchase, as not to meet the opposition strengthening the institution.

Of late years, the attitude of the South has contrary, her statesmen and public men are JEFFERSON and HENRY and MASON and a score South left on record, the orators of the South | expect ?

are claiming that the institution is a blessing tection of our laws and the guardianship of attention.

the Constitution. The Ægis of our freedom is misapplied for the protection of an institution which our forefathers reprobated, which is a stigma upon our national honor, and a reproach to our name abroad.

rated in our National organization, are now engaged in a struggle which must eventuate in the preponderance of one or the other. The to the ever-living principles of Freedom, and be content with the security guarantied it by the Constitution of our country, with its prepatronage, or the spirit of liberty will be crush- ern rights. ed beneath the iron rule of despotism, and free-

tion of their dearest rights. It will be well for us, as Northern freemen, to consider the aggressions of slavery upon the constitution and its encroachments upon our soil ; to notice

for the South, which was designed to strengthen the institution. Her public men have given themselves up to the one idea of Mr. CALHOUN. viz: to so increase the power of the slave tion of slavery in many of the States. That it states that they should be a preponderance in was to be extended was a proposition so mon- the Nation. For this object, national faith has been disregarded, compacts the most binding and solemn been violated, the patronage and influence of the General Government, misap-

The onward strides of slavery propagandism have become most alarming. Already the most gross and unjustifiable measures are adoptedand encroachments made upon the rights of of those who would have been unwilling to ac- the North, which point to an ultimate attempt quire new slave territory for the purpose of to crush out Northern sentiment. If the next in a most woeful way. Our railroads creep five years shall witness the same progress made

in this direction as has been made in the last been very materially changed. Slavery is no five, it will be unlawful to hold the views of longer looked upon as an evil, which would be Freedom, and high treason to doubt the diremoved, if possible, but which at least, should vine origin and beneficent operation of slavery be confined within existing limits ; but on the propagandism. Looking at the past, are we not justified in such a fear ? Would it be any claiming for it the high sanction of Divine au- more progress than slavery has made, in her thority, the approbation of the Constitution, outrageous demands? When the Judiciary and a necessity arising from political and so- bows down before the institution, setting law cial economy. Instead of the testimony which and justice at defiance, to uphold the sacredness of slavery, and to render nugatory the of the best and most sagacious men of the freedom of our institutions, what may we not

-The dangers that threaten the North and and an honor, and demanding for it the pro- her duty in this crisis, shall next receive our

> nor In another column will be found an article from the Evening Post, in regard to the disintegration of parties. We invite for it the consideration of our readers. In this

There can no longer be any question that latitude, the pro-Slavery men are perfectly the two great and opposing principles incorpo- furious in denunciation of the proposed union of Freemen to advance the cause of Freedom. They are shocked at the idea of concentrating voters of one belief in a concert of action. time is fast hastening when slavery must yield In Philadelphia, however, "fusion" suits the Pennsylvanian, and it is all right. In Lebanon County, the Democratic and Whig Conventions formally "fused"-yet the thing is all sent limits, and a fair share of influence and very well, except when upon the side of North-

> THE WHEELER SLAVE CASE .-- The jury in the case of the men arrested in the matter of the alleged rescue of Mr. Wheeler's slaves, returned their verdict Monday, Sept. 3d. It declares all the defendants " not guilty" on the first count, charging them with riot ; but on the second count, which charges them with assault and battery, the verdict is " not guilty' in respect to all except Ballard and Curtis, who

Between these fires Missouri is leading on her languid existence. St. Louis is retarded at snail's pace. We build ten miles while ot er western states build one hundred. In every department of life we feel the paralysis. In stead of bounding forward, buoyant, strong and rejoicing, we sit with dull eyes and heavy spirits, and listen to the tick of a deathwate

These are the bitter fruits of the repeal the Missouri Compromise-a wicked and wrong ful deed-that will yet bring a hell of bitte self-reproaches to its authors. Missouri di not demand that repeal. The South nev asked it. Atchison solicited it-and in a mo ment of political insanity the South consent to the wrong, and made the wrong her own This was the suicide of slavery.

Euery step since taken has deepened th wrong and enhanced the danger. The fre states organized Aid Societies, and sent the men to make Kansas free. It had been free soil by solemn compact for thirty-five years and they naturally were incensed to see character changed. The South would have been far more indignant if a slave territorr had been thus, by an unexpected act of Con gress, been converted into free soil.

The free states had a right to be indignal that a compact had been repealed-and the they had a right to keep Kansas free as it ha been, by peaceful colonization. They attemp ed nothing else. But a portion of the citizer of Missouri, headed by Atchison and String fellow, denounced the northern emigrants "paupers and hirelings," because they wer sent west with the money of a society ; and so they had county meetings in Missouri and rais ed money, and sent Missourians to Kansas and make Kansas a slave territory ! Were these Missourian "hirelings" too ? And did thes two wrongs make one right ?

Atchison and Stringfellow, with their Missouri followers, overwhelmed the settlers Kansas, brow-beat and bullied them, and tool Missoul the government from their hands. votes elected the present body of men, wh insult public intelligence and popular rights b styling themselves "the Legislature of Kansas, This body of men are helping themselves t fat speculations by locating the "seat of go ernment," and getting town lots for their vot They are passing laws disfrachhising all the citizens of Kausas who do not believe neg