NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"History of the Plots and Crimes of he Great Conspiracy to Overthrow Liberty in America" is the title of a handsome volume from the pen of John Smith Dye, of No. 100 Broadway, New York, which has lain for some time upon our table. Mr. Dye is one of those blunt common sense men who believe that a pretence of honor among those who are committing the most infamous of wrongs is a shame and an imposture, and that it would be as wise to look for roses upon thistles as for fair play and sectional comity among statesman and people whose whole system of policy is to uphold a giant crime; and he reasons from this belief that the slave power that bred a Calhoun, that inaugurated and carried on the most infamous of rebellions, and that put the master piece upon crime in the murder of the great and good Lincoln, would not stop at any sother infamy when the lust of power and the desire to perpetuate the baleful institution were present to instigate to wrong.

The author goes very fully into the history of the formation of the Federal compact; he tells of how the South soon assumed to be imperious master, of how the North yielded little by little, partly from good humor, partly in a spirit of compromise, partly from a mean willingness upon the part of one of the great political organizations of the country to secure place by binding itself to the car of slavery, and partly from the ready eagerness of tradesmen, whose principles lay in their pockets, to prostrate themselves where thrift would follow fawning. He makes out a strong case against the South, and also against the doughfaced and dirt-eating portion of the North, and among the most prominent instances which he cites in support of his position, are the concessions to the slave power by the framers of the Constitution of the United States; the nullification movement of 1832; the annexation of Texas; the Mexican War; the Compromise Measures of 1850, with the ever infamous Fugitive Slave Law; the Kansas iniquities; the Great Rebellion, and finally the murder of Abraham Lincoln.

Mr. Dye does not mince matters in treating of these subjects, and he reasons with sound logic that men who could-contrive such an outrage as the Lecompton iniquity; who could bring about the rebellion; who were capable of the crimes incident to it, and who could find it in their hearts to murder Mr. Lincoln, were equal to the wickedness of the murder of Gen. Harrison, the slaugh er of General Taylor, and the attempted assassination of James Buchanan. But the author does not confine himself to mere surmise or inference in treating upon this last named branch of his subject. he goes quite fully into evidences to sustain his settled convictions, and as this is the great feature of his book, we will make copious extracts from this portion of the work. After narrating the history of the Nullification movement the author charges the South with an attempt to assassinate General

Jackson, He says:

"About this time, 30th of January, 1835, while the President with a few members of his cabinet were in attendance at the funeral processsion had just reached the foot of the steps on the eastern portice, President Jackson, accompanied by Mr. Woodbury, Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Dickerson, Secretary of the Navy, on coming out of the door, at that moment a man stepped from the crowd into the open space in front of the President, and at a distance of about eight paces, drew a pistol from beneath his cloak —aiming at the heart of the President, attempted to fire. The cap exploded without igniting the powder in the barrel. He immediately drew from beneath his cloak another, which he had held ready cocked in his left hand, and pointing as before, this cap also exploded without firing the powder in the barrel. At this moment the President rushed at him with uplifted cane; the traitor shrunk back, and Lieutenant Gedney, of the navy, knocked him down. He was secured by the bystanders and taken before Justice Cranch, who committed him in default of bail. His name proved to be Richard Lawrence, an Englishman by birth, and a house painter by trade. The pistols were examined and found loaded. Caps were put on them, and both fired without fail, the balls going through inch

boards thirty feet distant.
"The friends of the President felt it to be a grateful interposition of the Almighty. All looked upon his escape as miraculous, having its origin in the all-wise providence of God. The conduct of the assassin excited and surprised every one. The boldness of the undertaking in broad daylight, and in a public gathering, was all weighed and turned over. The great precaution of the one might fail, was argued as evidence of a deen-laid plot. * * * * * deep-laid plot. * * * * * *

"This man, whether deranged or not, had

strong prejudices against Jackson, and a high opinion of his bitter enemies; using the word "tyrant," a phrase Calhoun was always applying to Jackson. His admiration for Calhoun was supposed by many to be caused by an affinity of interest, or an acci-dental union of feelings of revenge against **a** common foe

Whether this man was induced to attempt to murder the President by listening to his defamers making speeches in the Senate, the greatest of which was Calhoun, or whether he was secretly hired to assassinate him, God alone can determine.

"There is no doubt but the death of Jackson would have been received by Calhoun as the tocsin of victory. Add to this his deep and long seated revenge, and you have two very strong motives in a bad man's least to compute origins. heart to commit crime. Either Lawrence's intellect was weak, and the storm created the slave power drove him to attempt the crime, or he was secretly hired by its friends to do it. Either one would fasten the guilt direct or remote on the President's defamers, the principal of whom was John C. Calhoun."

Mr. Dye very plainly charges that the death of General Harrison was caused by poison. After sketching the political situa. tion which existed at the time the "Hero

of Tippecance" became President, he says: "Thus the greedy slave power, with an appetite not to be appeased, stood watching its chosen victim with the one absorbing thought—how can I secure it? It was at this interesting moment that General Harrison came to Washington to assume his duties as Chief Magistrate of the nation. Although born in a slave State, still, like Jefferson, he was opposed to slavery. As soon as he got cleverly warm in his seat, he was visited by J. C. Calhoun of South Carolina, Messrs. Gilmore and Upshur of Virginia, and two others, whose names we have forgotten. These five men had the interest of slavery committed to their care, and the object of their visit to the President was to ascertain his views about annexing Texas. This interview took place in the President's reception room. After passing the usual compliments of the day, Calhoun became the pokesman. He said:

"General, the subject of annexation, I believe, like a motion to adjourn, is always in order. The object of our visit is to ascertain your views concerning the annexation of Texas. To which General Harrison made the following reply: that he had not given the subject that attention it deserved: therefore he could not speak positively as to what policy he would pursue. But he could say this much-if Texas had her independence acknowledged by Mexico, then, under certain conditions, he would favor annexation.

"This was about all that passed on that subject at that interview, and the Southern gentlemen retired. They did not even ask the General what these conditions were. He had said sufficient to satisfy them that he was not the man to carry out their plot, with such men as Webster and Ewing in his Cabinet. Their success was next to impossible. Then for the next best thing. They had staked all their hopes on getting back Texas. The South was perishing for the want of more slave territory, and the defeat of Van Buren by Harrison was now about to prevent their success. They immediately went to see John Tyler at his own home in Virginia, and after explaining everything to him, he agreed to the great necessity of securing Texas at once, and at all hazards; but I am powerless, says Tyler. I will leave the management of the matter with you. If I should ever become President I would exert the entire influence of that office to

accomplish the object.
"This was joyful news. They had found wanting to get him in the right place. President Harrison was near seventy years old, and a little would suffice to put him aside. He had already lived to a good old age, and received many honors. 'He can not, in the course of nature, live but a short 'He can time longer. He is surrounded by a bad set of men who will do all they can to defeat our darling annexation scheme. We can not get rid of them without we first get rid of the old man himself. They determined rather than be defeated to murder the President.'

"On the 17th of March the Chief Magistrate issued a proclamation convening Congress in extraordinary session for the alst of May ensuing. He was enjoying his usual good health. 'Thus,' says Mr. Benton, 'President Harrison did not live to meet the Congress which he had thus convoked. Short as the time was that he had fixed for its meeting, his own time on earth was still shorter. In the last days of March he was taken ill. On the 4th day of April he was dead. There was no failure of health or strength to indicate such an event, or to excite apprehensions that he would not go through his term with the vigor he had commenced it. His attack was sudden and evil dently fatal from the commencement.'—Benton's Thirty Years, Vol. 11, 210.

ton's Thirty Years, Vol. 11, 210.
"Mr. Benton evidently intended the above remarks to convey to posterity that General Harrison did not die of natural diseasefailure of health or strength existed-but something sudden and fatal. He did not die of apoplexy; that is a disease. But arsenic would produce a sudden effect, and it would also be fatal from the commencement. This is the chief weapon of the medical assassin. Oxalic acid, prussic acid, or salts of strychnine, would be almost instant death, and would give but little advantage for escape to the murderer. his was not a case of acute poisoning, when death takes place almost instantaneously, but of chronic, where the patient dies slowly. He lived about six days after he received the drug."

"Supposing the fatal agent used to have been arsenic, the use of mercury and anti-mony in his case certainly would come of Mr. Waren R. Davis, a Member of Congress from South Carolina, who had just died at Washington, and the funeral ceremonies were being conducted in the House of Representatives, where all had congregated, when the ceremonies were over, and the procession had just reached the foot of the allied to diseases produced by poisons of this class; and in almost every instance may be mistaken, as quoted above, for natural diseases. Such was the fact in the case of General Harrison; and under circumstances that would entirely exempt his physicians from blame or censure for any failure in diagnosis, or the administration of irritants in the treatment; such remedies being according to standard authority in his supposed disease; while they are never recommended when poisons of the same kind are already in the system. As this case changed so much from the beginning, it is almost certain that the irritants used in the case fully developed the effect of the arsenic which he had taken, and resulted as above

"With these facts, and the quoted autho-"With these facts, and the quoted authority, can any one doubt that General Harrison was poisoned, and also that his physicians overlooked the true nature of the malady. The attending physicians, Drs. May and Miller, supposed hedied of bilious pleurisy. His death occurred at half-past 12 o'clock at night, Saturday, April 3d, 1841. About noon it was supposed he was getting better, but at 3 o'clock the symptoms became more violent, and at sundown his con came more violent, and at sundown his en-tire Cabinet Officers were informed that the symptoms well that he must die." symptoms were such that it was evident

"Thus ends the account of the campaign and election; also of the mysterious and sudden death of President Harrison. We now propose to show more fully the mo-tives that induced his murder, by follow-ing up the assassins in the future development of their plot.

"We mentioned in the preceding pages that five Southern men had visited the President shortly after he took his seat. We gave the names of three—Calhoun, Gilmore and Upshur-the latter two from Virginia. There were two others in company, but their names have slipped our memory. These gentlemen, after having the conversation with President Harrison, went directly to Richmond, Va., and from there to the Vice President John Tyler's house. They there addressed him, as a Southern man, and wanted to get his views on the annexation of Texas. We do not pretend to give the precise words of their two days entertainment; only to demonstrate to the world that political intrigue and secret assassination were unanimously agreed upon, and afterwards successfully carried out.

"Harrison was to be secretly put out of the way, so that John Tyler would become the Constitutional President. To reward those who dyed their hands in his innocent blood, Tyler solemnly agreed to betray the party that elected him, and forever turn his back on its men and its measures; and call, as his Cabinet advisers, the identical men who, by foul murder, had placed him in the Presidential Chair. It was not the Demo-cratic party that Tyler had made an alliance with, but it was with the nullifiers and secesionists; men who, in the interests of slavery, had secretly sworn to devote their whole es to accomplish the destruction of the

"The Whig party very soon discovered that Tyler had turned his back on its policy, and on the 11th day of September, 1841, Senator Dixon, of Rhode Island, and Jeremiah Morrow, both venerable with age, were appointed Presidents of a meeting held by the Whig members of Congress. They issued what they termed a manifesto, renouncing the said John Tyler. We copy the following:

"That he might be able to divert the policy of his administration into a channel which should lead to new political combinations, and accomplish results which must overthrow the present divisions of parties in the country, and finally produce a state of things which those who elected him, at least, never contemplated." Again: 'He has violently separated himself from those by whose exertions and suffrages he was policy of his pitting himself against Calhoun, in add. "'That he might be able to divert the

elected to that office, through which he reached his present exalted position. The existence of this unnatural relation is as extraordinary as the announcement of it is

painful and mortifying.'

"On the same day of the manifesto, his Cabinet officers, all except Webster, resigned. He waited a short time to endeavor to effect a union of the Whig Party, by which he said he meant the Whig President, Whig Congress, and Whig People. But Mr. Webster's stay was short.

"This was what Tyler had been wishing for weeks—we mean the breaking up of the Cabinet. It gave him a chance to form a new one. He feels his way carefully, and only at the first selection brings in two of the secret cabal, as Henry Cley termed it—Alexander P. Upshur and Thomas W. Gilmore, Virginians. Both of these men had visited him at his house in Virginia, before prevent disunion than the cry of health, could be a supported to the secret disunion than the cry of health, and an an annual message of the latter appeared: 'It (the Union) can not the secret cabal, as Henry Cley termed it—Alexander P. Upshur and Thomas W. Gilmore, Virginians. Both of these men had visited him at his house in Virginia, before prevent disunion than the cry of health, the latter appeared: 'It (the Union) can not then be saved by eulogies on it. However, where the secret cabal, as Henry Cley termed it—Alexander P. Upshur and Thomas W. Gilmore, Virginians. Both of these men had visited him at his house in Virginia, before prevent disunion than the cry of health, the secret cabal, as Henry Cley termed it—Alexander P. Upshur and Thomas W. Gilmore, Virginians. Both of these men had visited him at his house in Virginia, before prevent disunion than the cry of health, the secret cabal, as Henry Cley termed it—Alexander P. Upshur and Thomas W. Gilmore, Virginians. Both of these men had visited him at his house in Virginia, before prevent disunion than the cry of health, and the cry of the latter appeared: 'It (the Union) can not be averaged by eulogies on it. However, and the cry of Union, the glorious Union, it can no more prevent disunion than the cry of the latter appeared: 'It (the Union) can not be averaged by eulogies on it. General Harrison was poisoned. Thus Tyler was fulfilling his part of the contract with fidelity. Webster having remained longer than he was wanted as Secretary of State, had to be removed. Abruptness would have carried suspicion. Therefore, says Mr. Benton, a middle course was adopted the same which had been practised with others in 1841—that of compelling a resignation. Mr. Tyler became reserved and indifferent to him. Mr. Gilmore and Mr. Upshur, with whom he had few affinities, took but little pains to conceal their distaste for him. It was evident to him, when the Cabinet It was evident to him, when the Cabinet met, that he was one too many. Reserve and distrust were visible both in the President and the Virginia part of his Cabinet. Mr. Webster felt it, and mentioned it to some of his friends. They advised him to resign. He did so, and the resignation was accepted with alacrity, which showed it was waited for. Mr. Upshur took his place, and quickly the Texas negotiation became official though still private and in the content of the second s cial, though still private; and in the pointment and immediate opening of Texas negotiation stood confessed the true reason for getting rid of Mr. Webster.—2d vol. Benton, 30 yrs. pp. 562

"As we before stated, the object of the conspiracy, which terminated in the mur-der of President Harrison, was to secure the annexation of Texas as an outlet for slavery.''

"Tyler's Cabinet was now gathered entirely from the slave States, except William Wilkins, of Pennsylvania. He had what the South called a reliable Cabinet; one that would go all lengths, and stop at nothing, to execute swiftly the will of the slave

"The ultimate object of the plot, of which the poisoning of General Harrison only served as a means to carry out, remained yet to be accomplished. The scheme was hatched in South Carolina, during Van Buren's term of office; and was the idea of getting more slave territory, through the anpursued that object with a step as sure as

"The reader can see by the foregoing extracts the disposition of the slaveholders of —an inward heat and thirst, accompanied South Carolina. 'Texas, or disunion,' was by fever. They were both well and hearty the cry. The slave power had, by the foul at the time the drug was given, and both deed of murder, got control of the National Government; a slaveholding President; a slaveholding Cabinet, except one. It only remained for South Carolina, by threats of disunion, to control Congress. Thus the bill to annex Texas to the Union, while she was still at war with Mexico, was forced upon Congress by the slave power. The bill passed the House by 23 majority, but would have been defeated in the Senate if it had not been for the treachery of Calhoun and John Tyler. Five votes were secured

by fraud." "What could be expected of an Administration that secured its power by foul trea-chery and secret murder. Tyler betrays the party who elected him. Having dyed his hands in innocent blood, he could not bear the company of the dead man's friends: even the principles that his victim had labored so many long years to carry out, he threw aside and trampled with disdain under his unholy and blood-stained feet. The annals of the world might be searched in vain for such a villain. The man on whose popularity he had been exalted to high position, he reached up to, and stabbed. Well might Henry Clay say, speaking of Tyler:
"That he contemplated the death of General
Harrison with mingled emotions of grief, of patriotism, and gratitude—above all, of

gratitude!"
"He betrayed his party and country, and at last human nature—by practising a cheat on a mighty nation, bringing on a useless and bloody war, for the sole and only purpose of extending human slavery."

The author then goes fully into the incidents attending the administration of Mr. Polk, with the Mexican war and the election of General Taylor to the Presidency. After dwelling at length upon the posture of affairs as President Taylor found them, Mr. Dye says:

"President Taylor surveyed the situaresident Taylor surveyed the situa-tion, and suggested proper remedies to defeat the blood-thirsty foe of the Federal Union. About his first official act was to suppress the Cuban invasion, a darling scheme of the slave-holders to secure that Island at the hazard of a war with Spain. After President Tay-lor had written his first, and, only annual message, Calhoun, mortified at the defeat of the Cuban expedition, made a visit to the Department of State, and requested the President to say nothing in his forthcoming message about the Union. But this bad man had little influence over old 'Rough and Ready,' for after his visit the following remarkable passage was added: 'But at-tachment to the Union of the States should be habitually festered in every American heart. For more than half a century, dur ing which kingdoms and empires have fallen, this Union has stood unshaken. The patriots who formed it have long since descended to the grave, yet still it remains the proudest monument of their memory and the object of affection and admiration of every one worthy to bear the American name. In my judgment its dissolution would be the greatest of calamities; and to avert that should be the steady aim of every American. Upon its preservation must depend our own happiness, and that of countless generations to come. Whatever dangers may threaten it. I shall stand by it, and maintain it in its integrity to the full extent of the obligations imposes and power conferred, upon me by the Con-

stitution. "The slave power had now determined to prevent the admission of California into the Union as a State. It had the requisite population, and had formed a Constitution forbidding slavery; and President Taylor, in his message, recommended that it be admitted. Utah and New Mexico he recommended, without mixing the slavery question with their territorial governments be left to ripen into States, and then settle that question for themselves in their State

Constitutions.

"The slave power had put a scheme on foot in Texas, by which that State claimed half of New Mexico, a province settled two hundred years before Texan independence. It wanted to settle this boundary by force of arms from Texas. But here the President was determined that the political and judicial authority of the United States

should settle the boundary.
"The wrath of the slaveholders now in-

ing to his message the above extract, after the arch-traitor had requested that all men-tion of the Union should be excluded from it, the slave power had now sufficient son to count him as an enemy, and his history gave them to understand that he never surrendered. Those having slavery politi-cally committed to their care, had long before sworn that no person should ever oc-cupy the Presidential Chair that opposed their schemes in the interest of slavery. They resolved to take his life. "To show the bitterness of the slave power,

we make an extract from Calhoun's speech, delivered after his visit to President Taylor, and after the annual message of the latter appeared: 'It (the Union) can health, glorious health, on the part of the physician, can save a patient from dying, who is lying dangerously ill.'

"It was generally understood at Washington that the free soil wing of the Whig party had the ear of President Taylor, and that Millard Fillmore had but little voice or influence. - See Ormsby's History of the Whig

Party, p. 312.
"This the slave power understood, and they determined to serve him as they had previously served General Harrison; and only awaited a favorable opportunity to carry out their hellish intent. The celebra-tion of the 4th of July was near at hand; and it was resolved to take advantage of that day, and give him the fatal drug. Being well planned, he received it at the right time, and with the same medical accuracy as did General Harrison.

"The political magazine was purposely charged with the restless element of slavery. This was done to prepare a way for the President's death, that it might pass unnoticed in the midst of the general explosion. Notwithstanding the threatening of the slave power, the correspondent of the New York Evening Post telegraphed from Washington, July 3d, 1850, that 'the President remains firmly determined to defend the pos of the United States Government to that territory at all hazards.' But the last charge was placed in the magazine when Ex-Governor Quitman, of Mississippi, telegraphed to Washington, on the same day (3d), that he was ready, at the head of 10,000 men, to march on Santa Fe, New Mexico. This was all done to force President Taylor mit to demands of the slave power. It failed: but it placed the torch to the fuse, and amid the excitement of the 4th of July, the explosion took place. It accomplished the object -victory and revenge through the death of the President."

"In the enjoyment of the most perfect health, the 4th (July), being on Friday, he was taken sick in the afternoon about 5 o'clock, and on Monday evening at 35 minutes past ten o'clock, he was dead. died from the effects of the same kind of drug as was given to President Harrison. The symptoms in both cases were the same died within a few days after taking it. Mr. Benton, speaking of the occurrence, says that 'he sat out all the speeches, and omitted no attention which he believed the decorum of his station required. The ceremony took place on Friday, and on Tuesday following he was a cornse. The violent attack commenced soon corpse. The violent attack commenced soon after his return to the Presidential Mansion?

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"Gen. Taylor's case being considered by his physicians (a portion of them having likewise attended General Harrison), called it 'bilious cholera,' in other words, gastroenteritis. No doubt 'produced, as Dr. Taylor on poisons, page 123, says, by 'instant poisons.' The whole of the circumstances in this case prove conclusively that he had to be a supplemental that he had to be a supplemental to the circumstances. in this case prove conclusively that he had been poisoned. He lived, as before stated, about the same length of time from the date of receiving the fatal drug which caused his death, as did General Harrison. The authority I have quoted in Gen. Harrison's case is applicable in that of Gen. Taylor's. Well may it be supposed that the assassin who had so managed the poison in General Harrison's case, knew well how to apply it to Gen. Taylor with equal success. See

Grant's Letter. "As President Harrison had been assassinated in about one month after taking his seat, it was not considered prudent to immediately despatch President Taylor. Therefore, for the sake of policy, he was borne with for one year and four months. He was in favor of the good old Union, and was in a position to protect it if assailed. They knew he was a soldier that never surren-dered. Patriotic, almost to devotion, and

dered. Patriotic, almost to devotion, and too much of a statesman to see his country divided by intrigue, although himself owning slaves, still like Washington he was opposed to slavery extension, and would have rejoiced to have seen some plan devised by which it could be abolished. They slew him on Independence day, while pouring out his soul in devotion to his country." We pass over the intervening pages,

which tell of the mild and accommodating administration of Mr. Fillmore and the miserable record of Franklin Pierce, on to the election of James Buchanan, and to the wholesale poisoning at the National Hotel at Washington. Our author says:

"Presidents Harrison and Taylor had been singly assassinated. The first had been dispatched with such perfect success, and a period of ten years having nearly elapsed, and no arrests having been made, it was thought safe to apply the means to destroy President Taylor. Although the first had twice succeeded without detection, still a repetition for a third time of polygoida. repetition for a third time of poisoning President during the early part of his term of office, and amid high political excitement, it was thought would be surrounded with evidence of foul play, and thus lead to detection.

"Therefore, to prevent suspicion and investigation, a change of tactics was determined upon. Instead of the President (as heretofore) being the only victim, it was so arranged that from twenty to fifty persons were to lose their lives, and am were to 10.9 their lives, and among them.
President Buchanan. It would thus appear
as an accidental occurrence.
"Every effort had in each case been made
to use the Chief Magisirate exclusively for

the slave interest, and only when these efforts had failed was murder used to secure victory. The slave interest was led to be-lieve by Buchanan's political life, and by intimations from the old public functiona-ry himself, that his administration would ry ninsen, that his administration would be rigidly pro-slavery. The Kansas troubles were at their height. Through the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, slavery had a chance in that territory, and Jefferson Davis, and Hunter, of Virginia, and Toombs, of Georgia, with other disciples of Calhoun, were determined to rule and disant the incention.

other disciples of Calnoun, were determined to rule and direct the incoming administration. Every effort was resorted to for the purpose of compelling Buchanan to make up his Cabinet from the pro-slavery, disunion Southern element. The old gen-tleman became very stiff in the back after his election, and began to think he was his own master; the country appeared to him to have a Northern as well as a Southern in-terest, and he refused to be controlled.

"He visited Washington in the latter part of February, put up, as usual, at the Na-tional Hotel. On Sunday, the 22d day of February, it became generally known that

February, it became generally known that he had set his face strongly against the Jeff. Davis, pro-slavery rule or ruin party. It was given out that Lewis, Cass, of Michigan, and Howell Cobb, of Georgia, were to have the leading positions in his Cabinet. "He had also promised to settle the ques-tion of the freedom of the territories to the

satisfaction of the people of the free States. -New York Eve. Post.

"The appointment of Cass and Cobb to the two commanding positions in the Cabinet strikes the secessionists between wind and water, and is equivalent to a practical and absolute repudiation of the border ruffian, Kansas, negro-agitation, disunion policy of Pierce. —New York Herald, Feb. 22, 1857.

"The Herald of the 26th says: 'The appointments, by the Jefferson Davis faction, will doubtless be accepted and treated as a declaration of war, and as a war of exter mination on one side or the other.'

"On the 22d, Buchananan's determination became known; and on the 23d of February, 1857 (next day), he was poisoned. The was deep, and planned with skill. Buchanan, as is customary with men in his station, had a table, or chairs, reserved for him and his friends. The President was fact, Northern people rarely drink anything else in the evening. Southern men mostly prefer coffee. Thus, to make sure of Bu hanan, and cause as many deaths in the North as possible, arsenic was sprinkled in the sugar bowls con-taining the tea or lump sugar, and set table where he was to sit. The pulverized sugar used for coffee setting on the table was kept free from the poisonous drug by deep-laid strategy; thus, not a single Southern man was affected. Fifty or sixty persons dined at different intervals at that table that evening; and as near as we can ascertain about thirty-eight died from the

effects of the poison.

"Mr. Buchanan was poisoned, and with great difficulty saved his life. His physician treated him understandingly, from instruc-tions given by himself as to the cause of his disease, for he understood well what was the matter. We make the above statement from the highest authority, and as to the material facts we feel confident that the ex-President although not our author, will not contradict

"These having a hand in the foul crime in order to delude investigation, said the disease resulted from the water in the cistern, into which a number of rats that had been poisoned with arsenic had plunged. The Board of Health met on the evening of March 16th. The sewerage of the establishment was pointed to and observed. All the drains, it appears, were south, and southern winds were supposed to have an effect. But how, it may be asked, did a cause which existed for so long a time only begin to produce a fatal effect immediately on the arrival of President Buchanan in Washington? The South Side Democrat, Petersburg, Va., says—'Is boasted modern science so completely in the dark that it cannot detect the difference of effect between mephitic air and arsenic?

"Intimidated by the attempted assassination, Buchanan became more than ever the tool of the slave power. He now, in conversation with Southern ultras, boastingly remarked, that 'in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise the South for the first time in the history of our Government, had obtained its rights.' So wrote the correspondent of the Buntsville (Ala.) Democrat."

The various plots to murder President Lincoln, from the intended butchery in Baltimore, in February 1861, down to the Baltimore, in February 1861, down to the successful crime of John Wilkes Booth, four years later, are fully treated upon in the volume before us; but the facts are so notorious that we will make no extracts from this portion of the work. Mr. Dye has furnished a record of the political crimes of Slavery that will be read with interest successful crime also, in a grand Balet every evening.

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Morton's New Comedy, in 2 acts, entitled
SHE WOULD AND HE WOULDN'T.
Rafael Di Vallini
To conclude with the popular Scotch Drama of
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Rob Roy. Mr. J. H. Taylor.

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THE TICK ET-OF-LEAVE-MAN'S WIFE;
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THREE PIECHS.
DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT,
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