And the second s

Poet's Corner.

For the Republican Campaign Song. ATR-Over the Mountain Wave, Hail to our noble chief, Gallant Fremont! ed the restriction if not the extinction of Slavery. Where rages Freedom's war, Will J. B. Clay, or any other man who has read the Ever in front. Soon shall the chorus wake. history of his country, deny it? How would those Mountain and gien, Telling of Kansas free, men of world-wide, immortal renown, if now upon the stage of action, blush for shame at the course Home of free men. pursued by this recreant "son of Henry Clay," and the whole horde of slavery-propagandists with whom Freedom shall burst her chains. Strong in her youth; Tyrants fall, one and all institution upon soil that was once, twice, nay thrice, Vanquished by truth most solemnly dedicated to FREEDOM!

who could see and appreciate the danger, and warr

the country of it. Do you not recollect how the black cloud sat like a leaden pall upon the hearts of men—how the brayest trembled for the Union? Do

you not remember with what anxiety all eyes were

you listened for the least scrap of news? At the last tidings came that the Compromise Measure of 1850 had been passed, although in detail. Have you forgotten the rejoicings throughout the whole land? How the bells rung, and the glad shouts went that the state of t

up to heaven in gratitude that their country was safe? How vain and how fulle were the hopes of the best

and wisest of men. Scarcely are some of the princi-

pal actors in those noble scenes cold in their graves

when again the black cloud is upon us. The country is in danger. The Black Republicans of the

North, determined to carry out their designs against the South at all hazards and at every risk, have nom-

inated purely sectional candidates for the Presiden

cy and Vice-Presidency. North against South-union or dissolution—this is the question now before you, and you cannot avoid it. It is not I alone who tell you

so—Americans, as you choose to call yourselves, old line Whigs, it is Mr. Filimore also who tells you so.

Hear what he says in his Albany speech recently de-livered—a speech so patriotic and so honorable to

Here Gentlemen, you have a specimen of the fair

and honorable dealing of this pro-slavery pink of

You will readily see that he studiously omits every

He omits the fact that the threatened danger of

He forgets to tell us that the same regressive spir-

man of every free State was made by law a bloods

TUNEHANNOUR Sept., 1856.

idential candidates.

are often subject.

For the Republican.

The Debate at Glenwood.

MESSES. READ & FRAZIER :- In pursuance of notice

widely spread throughout this section, a public po-

litical discussion was held this afternoon at Glenwood.

between a citizen of that place and a gentleman (of

enphonious name and great physical amplitude) from.

Williamsport. By mutual agreement the former oc-

cupied half an hour in opening the discussion-his

the debate. A very large concourse under Repub-

lican and Democratic banners, assembled to listen to

this discussion, and during the speech of the gentle-

man from Williamsport conducted with a commend-

able degree of decorum and propriety. There was

indeed an occasional faint hurral for one of the Pres-

When however the gentleman who has justly re-

enced the closing speech there was a very general

novement of Buck and Breck banners to the out-

skirts of the crowd-some indeed for the purpose of

quietly leaving the ground, and others for the appar-

ent purpose of making disturbance. At times, the

noise and confusion made by the men under Buck

and Breck hanners was so great as to prevent a por-

tion of the assembly from hearing anything said by

the speaker, and in one instance he was obliged to

stop for several minutes. A four-horse wagon load

of men and boys stood for same time directly in front

musical instruments, unrestrained vociferations and

wild hurrans for Buchanan. There were, too, small

knots of men evidently under the instigation of evil

spirits, most incoherently and senselessly disputing

upon some real or imaginary topic—an evil to which

on public occasions the purlieus of modern Hotels

That those who did not choose to give a gallant

ceived the soubriquet of Chevalier of the North, com-

IRA AVERY.

consistency, James B. Clay, " son of Henry Clay."

vital, material fact in each of the cases cited.

forever after be satisfied.

turned to Washington with what trembling cagernes

Hark! from the western wilds, For fear it may be thought by some that I do not List to that cry! treat Mr. James B. Clay fairly, permit me to quote Telling of Freedom crushed, Left there to die. one paragraph from the speech we have been considering. He says, on page 14 of the pamphlet : Yet there's another note, "Fellow citizens, the country is in danger. In 1820 Did ye not hear? Faintly the hopeful strain
Falls on the ear.
Chosus—Freedom shall &c. our wisest and best Statesmen told us there was our wisest and best Statesmen told us there was great danger from the question of Slavery. For the purpose of putting it at rest, the so called Missouri Compromise was made, but it did not settle the question. Again, in 1849-50, it raised its horrid front. Fortunately for the country, at that time there were then at Washington men of a giant race,

Though for a little while Justice they slight— Wrong lifts its bydra head Proudly o'er right— Soon shall the light of truth. Beam all around— Soon shall oppression's rod Fall to the ground. RUS-Freedom shall &c.

See how the people wake, Wake in their might; Then let the motto be,
"God and the right." Let every voice awake, Publish it forth, Send the sound swiftly round, "There is a North! CHORUS—Freedom shall &c.

Now on the western winds Sweeping along, Comes young Iowa's voice, Liberty's song.
Hark! the Green Mountain boys Echo the same, Maine and her gallant son

Cnoaus-Freedom shall &c. Then let the song ring out, Once and again, Loud let the welkin ring With the refrain! Tell the oppressed of earth That we are free, Send the exultant shout

Swell the acclaim

Over the sea! CHORUS. Freedom shall burst her chains Tyrants full, one and all, Foes to the right. ARARAT, Sept. 1856.

Communications.

For the Republican. SLAVERY SAVING THE UNION. MESSES. EDITORS :- A Buchanan friend has just forgets to tell us that the troubles which brooded put into my hands a pamphlet, headed "An appeal over the nation in 1849-50 were occasioned by the for the Union;" accompanying the document with the same steady, aggressive, and domineering spirit of statement that it contained "a speech of James B. Slavery, which refused to be comforted till every free-

On looking over the title page, I find that the ob- hound; and under the most degrading shameful ject of the speech is to teach "old-line whigs their pains and penalties, to fly at the hidding of the meanduty in the Presidential Election." Well, being an est of all creation, the slave-hunter. And above all, old-line whig, of course I must be willing to learn my this pure patriot, James B. Clay, "Son, companion, and duty on that important question; and who can pos- partner of Henry Clay" forgets to tell us one word

about either cause or consummation of the repeal of shly be better qualified to teach it than James B. that solemn compact, the Missouri Compromise .-Ulay, "son of Henry Clay !" Now, I would ask every candid, intelligent voter, what I presume, Gentlemen, that you and your readers have been favored with the same document, especialis the sum of Mr. J. B. Clay's teaching? It must ty if any one of you or them are "old-line whige" - come to this :- slavery must be let alone-go where ted States to purchase Cuba from Spain at any price will not attempt to give even a synopsis of its she will-oppress and trample under foot as she will; matents. This much, however, I may be allowed to and no remonstrance or opposition is to be tolerated." or, that it is made up of the usual amount of Union- But thank Heaven, the Spirit of Freedom lives. At her bidding, millions of her votaries are now respondstring twaddle, abuse of "Black Republicans" &c. And now, as Mr. James B. Clay, "son of Henry ing to her call. Every day brings out new champiors to fight her battles. Every town-every hamlet Clay," makes the "imminent danger which threatens our glorious Union" the burden of his song, I would every hill and every valley, is now lifting up encouraging shouts for liberty, and what is most cheerlike to inquire of the gentleman or some one who will ing and auspicious, is the fact, that the " still small speak for him, how it has come to pass that the Unvoice" of the non-slave-holding oppressed white men ion is in danger, and who is the guilty cause of it? We may as well anticipate the answer : " the Black of the South, comes to us on every breeze, bidding Republicans," because they have nominated candius go forward; and we believe also that the still small voice of the Omnipotent Jehovah is with us in this dates for President and Vice President from the free great, " this fearful issue" between Slavery and Free-States, "that is playing the mischief with the Union."

So Mr. Fillmore and his adherents tell us; so Mr. dom, Buchanan and his organs and supporters tell us, and so some of the "old-line whigs," especially James B. Clay, "son of Henry, Clay" tell us; which last consideration ought to satisfy the most skeptical of the old-line whigs, of course. But perhaps there is something wrong in the prin-

ciples of the Republican candidates; let us see :-Col. Fremont is a Democrat, always was a Democrat and undoubtedly expects to live and die a Democrat. The other, Mr. Wm. L. Dayton, is an old-line whig. Then, of course, the gentleman who has set himself up as our teacher will find no fault with the principles of our Candidates, Certainly not. He is an old line whig, and his candidates are old line Democrats. Then where must we look for the real difficulty?-"A sectional party, a sectional party" is the crv. But dare Mr. James B. Clay, " son of Henry Clay," or any of his co-laborers tell the people of the United Sates why the Republican party were compelled to cominate their candidates from the Free States, the reat, and the only distinguishing difference between Republican and Democratic parties being, the extension of non-extension of Slavery! Will they all us that a Southern man could be found who would are accept the nomination of a party which was opposed to the extension of Slavery? Will they tell is that such a man would be safe in accepting such comination? No, they have not the brass for that. Tet we are to be branded as "Black Republicans, fanatics, Abolitionists, nigger-worshippers and traitors," because we are opposed to the farther extentension of slavery. That is all; and no unbiased, reasonable man, North or South, will deny it. Are we to be branded with all the approbatous names that can be invented because we practice the doctrines of the Patriots of the Revolution, the founders of the Republic and of the Constitution? Are not our candidates and we, their supporters, the disciples of Thomas Jefferson and of Henry Clay? Thomas Jefferson we know, and Henry Clay we know, but who is James B. Clay? Shall the disciple be condemned for holding the faith of the master? Let these spostate Union-Savers first show us that Thomas Jefferson and Henry Clay were wrong, if they can ordere. Let them show us that they lived and died in ill they do this, we are bound to treat them as each mist and traitors to the faith of their fathers; so the white laboring man; enemies to the subject of the country and of all human that—the fathers; so the country and of all human that—the repeal of the Rissouri Compression was been to the suppose of opening up a wise fath of Sazery. He days not deep with the theories and ablod them, there are some from the few of about for the suppose of opening up a wise fath of Sazery. He days not deep with the suppose of opening up a wise fath of Sazery. He days not deep with the suppose of opening up a wise fath of Sazery. He days not deep with the suppose of opening up a wise fath of Sazery. He days not deep with the suppose of opening up a wise fath of Sazery. He days not deep with the suppose of opening up a wise fath of Sazery. He days not deep with the suppose of opening up a wise fath of Sazery. He days not deep with the suppose of opening up a wise fath of Sazery. He days not deep with the suppose of opening up a wise fath of Sazery. He days not deep with the suppose of opening up a wise fath of Sazery. He days not deep with the suppose of opening up a wise fath of Sazery. He days not deep with the suppose of opening up a wise fath of Sazery. He days not deep wise of the suppose of opening up a wise fath of Sazery. He days not deep wise of supposed in the suppose of opening up a wise fath of the suppose of opening up a wise fath of Sazery. He days not deep wise father wise fath

felt himself defending a had cause. Some skirmish-ing ensued, when the last word having been secured both countries which followed a similar arrangement by the gentleman to whom it of right belonged, the in regard to Florida. dispute ended.

It is not for me to say to whom belongs the victory-that question was submitted to the people for decision, and my impression is they will render an unmistakable verdict about the Ides of November .he is acting, for the purpose of planting the accursed I presume it is not too much to say that each party regarded the efforts of their respective champions, as eminently satisfying their utmost expectations. No one will deny that the Debate was conducted with from the Gulf of Mexico to the Gulf of St. great eloquence and ability.

It rarely happens that so large a gathering escapes an accident. To-day a large banner on the top of the Hotel, flapping in the breeze, caught against a loose brick on the top of the chimney, and sent it headlong down the roof among the crowd below. It hit a man on the forehead and the wonder is that it did not kill him. I have heard of such an accident occurring on a similar occasion with fatal result, and in view of the numerous defective climney tops in this: ection, this subject commends itself to all concerned. It was gratifying to observe that among the banners, there were no inscriptions disloyal to the Union, and some were decidedly poetic-this for example:

"The Union to protect We must elect Buck and Breck."

For this once dispensing with my usual figurative sign manual,

I am very truly yours, CALVIN C. HALBEY.

Miszellanecys.

THE HIGHWAYMAN'S PLEA.

THE FAMOUS OSTEND CIRCULAR!

We have been solicited by numerous letters, to publish the famous Ostend Circular, which has covered its authors with irretrievable disgrace, and which will only render them more and more reprehensible in the eyes of the world with the lapse of time.-No honest man ever can, or ever will defend

Its origin was on this wise. The administration directed our Ministers at the Courts 1820 arose purely out of the aggressive spirit of Sla- of Great Britain, France and Spain, to meet very; and that by her blustering she gained all she together at Ostend, to consult on the relathen asked, promising most solemnly that she would tions of this country with Spain and Cuba. These Ministers met as directed, and after deliberation, drew up the Circular which has rendered their names as immortal as that of it entailed upon us the Mexican war; for no other many other individuals who are only rememearthly object than the strengthening of the slave power. He neglects to tell us that the filibustering spir- bered for their evil deeds. The following is it of the South is the Slavery spirit in disguise. He

Ostend Circular.

AIX LA CHAPELLE, October 18, 1854. Sin: The undersigned, in compliance with the wish expressed by the President in several confidential despatches you have addressed to us, respectively to that effect, have met in conference, first at Ostend, in Belgium, on the 9th, 10th, and 11th instant, and then at Aix la Chapelle, in Prussia, on the days next following, up to the date hereof. There has been a full and unreserved interchange

of views and sentiments between us, which, we are most happy to inform you, has resulted in a cord al subjects submitted to our consideration.

We have arrived at the conclusion, and are thoroughly convinced, that an immediate and earnest effort ought to be made by the Government of the Uni-

for which it can be obtained not exceeding the [The price here left in blank, as appears from the argument which follows, was \$120,000,000. The Circular then goes into an argument to show that

Spain would be benefitted by the purchase at that price, and concludes as follows:]

But if Spain, dead to the voice of her own interest. and actuated by stubborn pride and false sense of onor, should refuse to sell Cuba to the United States, then the question will arise, What ought to be the ourse of the American Government under such cir-

comstances? Self-preservation is the first law of nature, with at different periods, acted upon this maxim. Altho t has been made the pretext for committing flagrant injustice, as in the partition of l'oland, and other similar cases which history records, yet the principle itself, though often abused, has always been recog-

The United States has never acquired a foot of territory except by fair purchase, or, as in the case of Texas, upon the free and volunta y application of the people of that independent State, who desired to blend their destinies with our own.

Even our acquisitions from Mexico are no exception to this rule, because, although we might have claimed them by the right of conquest in a just war, yet we purchased them from what was then consid ered by both parties a full and ample equivalent. Island of Cuba without the consent of Spain, unless justified by the great law of self-preservation. We affirmative had an hour and a half in which to close itude and our self-respect.

Whilst pursuing this course, we can afford to disbeen so often and so unjustly exposed. After we shall have offered Spain a price for Cu-ba far beyond its present value, and this shall have been refused, it will be time to consider the question.

Does Cuba, in the possession of Spain, seriously en-danger our internal peace and the existence of our herished Union? versence Union : Should this question be answered in the affirmative. then, by every law, human and divine, we shall be

justified in wresting in from Spain if we possess the power; and this upon the very same principle that would justify an individual in tearing down the burning house of his neighbor, if there were no other means of preventing the flames from destroying his Under such circumstances, we ought neither to

count the cost nor regard the Odds which Spain might enlist against us. We forbear to enter into the question, whether the present condition of the Island would justify such a measure. We should. however, be recreant to our duty, be unworthy of our gallant forefathers, and commit base treason against our posterity, should we permit Cuba to be Africanof the Hotel, making no little annovance by their ized and become a second St. Domingo, with all its

We fear that the course and current of events are rapidly tending towards such a catastrophe. We, nowever, hope for the best, though we ought certainy to be prepared for the worst.
We also forbear to investigate the present condidition of the questions at issue between the United

Yours, very respectfully, JAMES BUCHANAN.

J. Y. MASON. PIERRE SOULE.

Hon. William L. Marcy, Secretary of State. There is the highwayman's plea, in all its naked enormity. Our possessions now ex-tend from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and Lawrence. Poor, impoverished Spain, has orestit from her. How strikingly this re- peka Constitution:" minds a reader of Scripture of the conduct of to sell the patrimony of his fathers. The King, under the advice of Jezebel, pursued to Spain. The prophet pronounced the judgment of God upon the idolatrous and cruel the United States will soon pronounce a sentence of condemnation upon Mr. Buchanan.

Buchanier advice offered. They offered to Lawrence, and be sure you write me all the huy Cuba, but did not, under the highwayman's plea, proceed to wrest it from Spain. If Mr. Buchanan shall be elected President, he will, if the statements of his friends can be believed, proceed to carry out his ruffian policy of robbing Spain of Cuba, thus involvng us in a war with half the world, and covering our name with ineffable disgrace.-Pittsburgh, Gazette.

LETTER FROM A KANSAS PRISONER. The Honesdale Democrat publishes the fullowing letter from Mr. Gaius Jenkins, formerly a resident of Wayne county, one of the prisoners now confined on an indictment for reason, in resisting the Border Ruffian laws:

PRISONERS' CAMP, NEAR LECOMPTON, August 3d, 1856.

for the sympathy you so kindly express for me and my fellow-prisoners. You are aware, of course, that we are still held in durance, and expect to be until the second week in September—the time appointed for our trial since I was arrested. I was returning from Kansas City to my home in Lawrence, in been on private business. When between

Kansas City and Westport we were attacked by a band of armed ruffians under the lead of one Milton McGee, -our horses and every thing of value taken from us without cerenony, and we were forced to Lecompton as risoners without any authority whatever .was however discharged from custody the next day, but again arrested, at the pillage of Lawrence immediately after. I will remark here that the property taken from Mr. Bradford county, who insisted that it was all Brown and myself was of considerable valuc,-the horses belonged to me, and were as fine a pair as any in the Territory,-not-a thing has ever been recovered nor ever will be. The fact is, the country is overrun by armed bands, composed mainly of the scum of the South; their main business is robberv and plunder, whenever and wherever the opportunity offers, and that is almost daily. We have had our cattle and horses taken from our fields and plows, and Free State ettlers have been driven from their claims

and their cabins burned in order to force them to leave, and Shannon when applied to would do nothing in our behalf, but the insolent reply has been that if we do not like that kind of treatment we might leave the Terrihere? What more can men want to conovertake them. During the seventeen years

you"-and well have they served their master. The poor broken down politician, Shannon, who has lately been victimized to save appearances is a fair sample of the whole batch. The fact of our incarceration here will explain in part our firm determination to make Kansas a free State, and if need be to stake our lives in the cause of freedom: with a conscious belief that it is a just and holy one, we are bound to stand by it to the atteedant horrors to the white race, and suffer the last grasp. Feeling that the Almighty Rufames to extend to our own heighboring shores, seler of events will not desert us, we will pray rously to endanger or actually to consume the fair on and fight on until we have accomplished on and fight on until we have accomplished our freedom or else leave our bones to bleach | vine, but a short distance from the road, on the plains of Kansas. Yesterday the bo- when he discovered the dead body of a man gus collector was at Lawrence for the pur-

dare any other man, whether he be slave-monger or dough-face, deny it, in the presence of intelligent as if unwilling to submit his cause to the verdict of men; at least, if he believes them to be intelligent. George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Patrick Henry, Benjamin Franklin, Henry Clay, and a host of other mighty names, lived and died in the belief that the best interests of this great Republic requirements. Some skirmishface, deny it, in the presence of intelligent as if unwilling to submit his cause to the verdict of own dignity as an independent nation, continue; and our recommendations, now submitted, are dictated by the firm belief that the cession of Cuba to the United States, with stipulations as beneficial to Spain of men as we could wish, and we are allowed as those suggested, is the only effective mode of settling all past differences, and of securing the two countries against future collisions.

We have already witnessed the happy results for weight to their own dignity as an independent nation, continue; and our recommendations, now submitted, are dictated by the firm belief that the cession of Cuba to the United States, with stipulations as beneficial to Spain of men as we could wish, and we are allowed as those suggested, is the only effective mode of settling all past differences, and of securing the two countries against future collisions.

We have already witnessed the happy results for weight of their own dignity as an independent nation, continue; and lower recommendations, now submitted, are dictated by gurded by Capt. Sacket, who is a most uncertainty our recommendations, now submitted, are dictated by the firm belief that the cession of Cuba to their own dignity as an independent nation, continue; and independent nation, continue; and lower recommendations, now submitted, are dictated by the firm belief that the cession of Cuba to their own dignity as an independent nation, continue; and independent nation, continue; and independent nation, continue; and independent nation, continue; writing in a seven by nine place on a box that I use for a table. We are closely guard.

ed by the troops, one of which passes me regularly once a minute. The following are the names of my fellow-prisoners all of whom are under the charge of treason, namely: Gov. Robinson of Massachusetts, G. W. Smith of Pennsylvania, G. W. Deizlter of of all her immense American possessions, a you see we are doing very well for traitors, little spot left, which she cherishes as a me as the pro-slavery hounds call us. The folnento of the mighty past. She refuses to sell lowing clause I clip from the Woyne Coun-

"A clause was placed in this constitution Ahab, the King of Israel, who coveted the prohibiting under pain of the most crushing vineyard of his poor neighbor, who refused penalties, a free negro ever to place his foot withing that jurisdiction—not a nigger should find an abiding place in Kanana. This was precisely the same policy which Buchanan adopted by about 800 votes. Does any one advises our government to pursue in regard suppose that this is the voice of the 60,000 people of Kansas." All I have to say is that no such clause will be found in the Top-ka

Queen, and the weak King, and the people of Constitution. I was a member of that Convention; it is not there now nor never was; it is a barefaced falsehood in which that pa-Even the bad administration of Gen. Pierce, per seems to abound. Write to me often, disdained to take the marauder, or rather the and direct your letters to Mrs. Jenkins at political news of importance that comes under vour notice.

Yours truly, GAIUS JENEINS. From the Bradford Reporter. Letter from Kansas.

BROWNSVILLE, K. T., August 18, 1856. Ma. Enfron: - Having spent most of our lives in Bradford County, and being aware that many still hold that there is no disturbance in Kansas, we feel it our duty to give a rue account of some of the depredations that have come under our personal observation; and others that we gather from reliable soures; trusting that the people of our own Coun-We know the subject has been held up in almost every possible form, consequently we do not expect to throw any new light upon it. ters by the hand of Capt. Sacket, who has But if we are capable of setting forth the majust returned from Lawrence. I can assure ny outrages perpetrated upon the peaceable you that it always gives me pleasure to hear citizens of this lovely Territory, by the banfrom you, and the more so in this instance dittl of the South, backed by the administration and its tools, our object will be accomplished, and all will agree with the Hon, Senator of the State of New York, in saying "the day of compromises with slavery has passed." As lias already been observed, it is the gento take place. It is now nearly three months | eral impression in the North and East that everything relative to the troubles in Kansas, are mere exaggerations; yet, we are loth to company with G. W. Brown, where we had say, "the half has not been told." If some of our deep ravines and groves could speak. they would tell you tales of horror and mur-

der that would make the most obdurate heart tremble. Even the worst fanatic cannot be made to believe that which every boy in Kansas knows to be a fact. While it is true that murders and robberies are of almost every day occurrence, and create as little excitement here as a thunder storm would in the East, we have actualty talked with those in a political farce to elect Fremont; and that when he is elected quiet would be restored. We hope it will. Now, lay aside all party bias and read and believe-be not credulous, for facts are not fiction. One of the undersigned was elected a delegate to the Topeka Convention, which assembled on the 2d of July last and unanimously passed the resolutions set forth at that time. They contain facts enough to stagger any thinking man.-While we know that James Buchanan is sworn in the Democratic platform to follow in the footsteps of his imbecile predecessor, beware how you affect his interest at the coming election. Many of the facts contained in the appeal

of Kansas have come under our own knowlritory. "Is not the fact significant," that edge. We were within one mile of Blandon's such men as he are still retained in office bridge when Jones was so inhumanly murdered. For the particulars we are indebted vince them that the Federal Government to his brother, who was upon the ground a means to crush us, backed up as they are by few moments after the assassins had fled:the democratic party? The cause of free Jones was a young man, who lived with his dom in Kansas has nothing to expect at their | widowed mother, and who was her only suphands. So well convinced am I of the utter port. They had come into the Territory but hands. So well convinced am I of the utter rottenness of the party now in power and their worthless lying pretensions, that it few miles from the bridge; he was supposed he examined all the clauses of the Constitution and their worthless lying pretensions, that it few miles from the bridge; he was supposed seems to me that a just retribution will soon to entertain Free State sentiments, from the fact that he came from the State of Illinois, of my residence in the State of Illinois, I have which was sufficient proof that he was an Abbeen a democrat—have always acted with olitionist—a term applied to all men from of Independence and the dictates of humanity and that party and supported its nominations—the Northern states. On the day of the mur-Douglas among the number—but I say now der, he had been to Lawrence, had purchased that in him and the present administration I a sack of meal, and was returning home on have seen an end of all political honesty .- horseback, and had just crossed the bridge as Frank Pierce must have raked the whole the ruffian party came up. He was asked country over to find the contemptible set of to give up his arms; knowing resistance to paltroons he has seen fit to send here to do be useless, he gave them his revolver; and his dirty work—instead of administering justice their metric has been defined and insulted for a length writes tice their motto has been "We will subdue of time, he was ordered to proceed on his journey. He had gone but a few steps, when one of the ruffians drewn revolver and shot

him from his horse. He died in a few hours. He lived long enough, however to make his brother promiso to avenge his death.

to humanity, is none the less true. A gentleman by the name of Turner, one of our neighbors, whose veracity cannot be called in question, was on his return from Leavenworth nexation scheme again brought up the Slave- promacy of the slavery interest in Kanasa. city, had turned aside for a moment to slake his thirst at a spring which came out of a raamong the bushes, which to all appearances, pose of collecting the taxes, but he was met had been lying there sometime. It was hadby the citizens and politely told to leave the ly mutilated by the wolves and buzzards, town, which he did, but perhaps only to get which had feasted upon it. While he stood That those who did not choose to give a gainst
opponent a respectful hearing, should quietly retire
opponent a respectful hearing, should quietly retire
would afford he ground for complaint—but that they

States and Spain. A long series of injuries to our
reinforcements, and there is in all probabiligazing at it, as it were, spell-bound, there
some some states and spain. But recently a most flat ty more trouble ahead. This imprisonment
came along three or four of But recently a most flat the same should remain in considerable numbers and in true grant outrage on the rights of American citizens and and close confinement is very hard to bear, who gave it a contemptuous kick, at the same error, and then we will be bound to hear them. Un: Border Ruffian style keep up a disturbance that pre- on the flag of the United States was perpetrated in but with a consciousness that we have done time capting it a d--d abolitionist; an act

Another circumstance, although sheeking He writes to his son, under date of Janua-

stiffened corpse he had just left, was that of port of his family. Yet in the face of such committed in Kansas.

Mr. Ingram, a peaceable unarmed citizen, a man in the employ of Mr. Farnsworth, the Texas annexation, how indignantly would while teaming upon the highway, was surrounded by three ruffians, who assured him Kansas Pro-Slavery revolution!—N. Y. that death was his doom, and at the same time exhibited a rope that was intended to extend their unfortunate victim between the Pa., G. W. Brown of Pa., John Brown of heavens and the earth. They turned him Ohio, H. H. Williams of N. Y., and myself from his course; and in order to add terror making seven in all. Mrs. Jenkins, Mrs. to the gloomy apprehensions attendant upon Brown and Mrs. Robinson are with us so a mind so soon to change habitations, he was compelled to drive his own team to the place of execution. The ruffians followed in the rear and prescribed the course. But the wits and therefore says Mr. Buchanan, we will ty Herald, headed a "A Feature of the To- of the youth were not latent. At a suitable place he leaped from his wagon, ran to a thick-ot and escaped with his life; while his team, dent shall not send armed men into Kanasa to wagon and goods fell into the hands of his

would be executioners. These tragedies have not been selected on account of their importance, among the many harbarities practiced on the free men of Kansas; but because we are more personally acquainted with them. Men from your own State, good civizens, have emigrated to Kansas as bona fide settlers, have had outrages practiced upon them revolting to humanity, while engaged in their peaceful pursuits; and they are liable at any moment to be attacked from an unseen lenemy and their lives destroyed, and are compelled to be almost constantly under aring, even in visiting the house of God on the Sabbath. The cowardly monsters: steal about in gangs of five or six, and when they find them unguarded the their lives. Free men of the North, which longer suffer your brothers and sisters and beloved parents thus to be outraged? Let me inform you we will not we have forborne until forbearance Ceases to be a virtue. The blood of murdered been conscientiously opposed to slavery, and Dow, Barber, Brown, and others is yet to be settled in Kansas with a view to better my

avenged. DEXRY L. SHUMWAY, HARRISON SHUMWAY, ALEXANDER RICHARD, S. BOWEN. J. F. CHAMBERLIN, 2d.

Judge Story on Slavery Extension. The conservatives of the North, who so constantly deprecate "agitation," and point to the jurists and statesmen who opposed it, may of Judge Story, written by his son. They will find from its pages that, in his private correspondence in his social converse and in his public action, he was as bitter a hater of Slavery extension as is Mr. Charles Sumper. who was his friend and favorite correspon-

When the Missouri question was agitating the country, Judge Story, notwithstanding his high office, attended a town meeting in his native village of Salem, and made an elaborate speech in favor of the absolute prohibition of Slavery, by express act of Congress, in all the Territories of the United States, and against the admission of any new slaveholding State, except on the unalterable condition of the abolition of Slavery. He advocated his views as founded on the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, and the principles of freedom bywhich the Government was originally inspired. Continues his son and biographer on

this subject: "This was the only instance during his whole judicial life in which he was present at a political meeting or publicly engaged in the discussion of a political question."

Involving as it did a question not merely f party politics but of national policy and Constitutional law. striking at the very prinriples of the Government, darkening the whole uture of an oppressed race, he felt that his du'y tolhimself, his country and the world, set for limself on ordinary occasions, and to such matters." throw the whole weight of his influence upon the side of liberty and law.

What an example and a lesson is here preented to the Old-Line Whigs, and the Winthrops and Choates of Judge Stony's State, interest, did not hesitate to pronounce "infawho shrug their shoulders and shut their eyes and harden their hearts as the great Juggernaut of Slavery extension drives by their li. ble, should Congress arm the President to braries covered with the blood of Kansas enforce them? for that he will enforce them, butcheries!

Of this speech by Judge Stony, the papers of the day among other things remarked: "Hon Joseph Stony closed the discussion in a ordinaces relating to the subject he demonstrated the constitutionality of excluding Slavery from Missouri, that the spirit of the Constitution, the principles of our free Government, the tenor of the Declaration of Independence and the distance of the d sound policy were all directly opposed to the extension

For those who are tender-toed upon the ubject of Mr. Sunner's rhetoric, on extract from a letter dated in 1820 written by the Judge will show how the Butlers of that day Speaking of Mr. RANDOLPH, he

us and wheedled us and governed us."

It is sometimes said that the views of this distinguished Jurist upon this subject were much modified after 1820. It is sufficient to again refer to his life and letters for a refutation of this averment. A quarter of a centerry afterwards, in 1845, when the Texas anry question, he was again an " agitator."

ry 25 1845 from Washington, and says: "The vote on the Texas question will probably be put today, and I entertain little doubt that in some shape it will pass. As usual, the Northern and Mid-Pray do not ask me how all these things are brought An electoral ticket to be framed, consisting about I should blush to put on paper what my be lief is. There are ample means to accomplish any of eight Democrate and seven Whige and A.

But Judge Stony died to be lived a littler her husband, who had left home tut a few opponent a constitutional antagonist of the short weeks and was on his return from Kan-sas city with a load of provisions for the sup-port of his family. Yet in the face of such ory since his death, will do well to take less evidence, there may be found some old hunk. son from his opinions on the great subject agers who will say there have been no crimes itating the country. If that great jurist so warmly expressed himself upon the matters embraced by the Missouri Compromise and Times.

Democrats Read

We clip the following from the New York Evening Post, an old and influential Deinocratic organ, published in the city of New-York, with the hope that some of our Democratic friends may read and ponder upon it: WHERE THE SHOR PINCHES.

The whole difficulty about the Army bill originates in a determination of a portion of enforce the Draconian code promulgated by body of Missourians, styling themselves the legislature of Kansas, until Congress first dechires that the provisions of that code are constitutional and valid. That is all. The provisionists in Congress say that more than buil of the people of the country agree that those Kansas laws are unnaturel, atrocious and unconstitutional, and before you arm the President with power to enforce them, say distinct. ly that the laws are constitutionally enacted. and ought to be enforced. But that the slavery advocates dare not cannot do. In the Senate on the 27th inst., Senator Weller distinctly affirmed that some of the Kansas laws "violate not only the organic law, but the Constitution of the United States -that "they are oppressive and atrocious and safamous as any laws which ever found their way upon the statute book of any free people

in any age of the world,"
Senator Bell, of Tennesses, said: "Had I condition, and had witnessed the outrages said to have been committed by the people of Missouri on the rights of the free-State inhabitants, and had felt my neck galled by the yoke of a usurped government, and had lost all hope of relief from any quarter; if resistance to such oppression be treason, so help me God. I would have been a traitor."

Senator Bayard, of Delaware, said. " while that some of the laws of Kansas shocked the moral sense of the community, as being subversive of all natural rights; and such he was ready, by a declaration of rights, to declare

Senator Mason, of Virginia, the leading Buchancer in the Senate, did not attempt to defend the Kansas laws, but he expressly said that he would not vote for their repeal, until at least the House of Representatives should be reduced to submission and forced to desist" from the stand they have taken in regard to the Army bill. "Whatever might he those laws," he said, "he would be unwilling to take any step until after the Army bill had been passed; after that event he would join cordially with those desiring to make wholesome and proper changes."

Senator Brown, of Mississippi, in the same

debate, speaking of the Kansas laws, said .-Some of them were thought unjust and might be considered outrageous to the minds of some Senators, but was that any reason why Congress should interpose to prevent their execution? The people who make their own laws ought to be the best judges of what was needed; and after Congress had delegated that right, it ought not to step in and

overthrow them. Senator Butler, who participated in the debate, did not attempt to defend the laws of Kansas, but was opposed to any interference with them by Congress. The courts, he required him to overstep the limits he had said, "were the proper tribunals to settle

Not one man was to be found in the whole Senate to utter a single word of apology for the ruffianly code which some of its prominent members, entirely in sympathy with the slave mous atrocious, and oppressive."

"Then why, if these laws are so indefensior attempt to, is no longer an open question, his troops having been employed for six or eight months past in that duty, and we are bound to add, with but indifferent success. If, on the other hand, those laws are defensible, and if they ought to be enforced by the

now, practically unsupported by either of its liegi-lative branches. Why, we ask, this pertinacious opposition on the part of the Senate to the proviso of the House & We will answer in a few words. Because the majority wish those Kansus laws enforced. The most offenvice of them are understood to have originated in Washing-"He abused all the Eastern States in the most bit-ter styld. His speech was a very severe philippic and It let keep the political control of the Territor in contained a great many offensive allusions. It let keep the political control of the Territory in out the great secrets of Virginia and blabbed that Southern hands. Their authors now find that which she has hitherto bullied us and led the power of the general government is necessary to enforce them, and while they are ashamed to make any defence of their atrocious provisions, the obstinate registance which the Senators make to any proposal which contemplates the possibility of their being modified, reveals the fact that they look upon those laws as vitally necessary to the su-So they are, and the slaveholders set after their kind. We trust the friends of free labor in Congress will act after theirs

Eusion South.—The Richmond Whis proposes the following plan for a fusion of the Fillmore and Buchanan forces in Virginia. In another epistle about the same date he Virginia, with the distinct understanding and agreement, that the fifteen electoral votes of