NO. 3

Published by Theodore Schock. TERMS.—Two dollars per annum in advance—Two dollars and a quarter, half yearly—and if not paid before the end of the year, Two dollars and a half. No papers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor. it Advertisements of one square (ten lines) or less, one or three insertions, \$100 Each additional inserton, 25 cents. Longer ones in proportion.

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J. Q. DUCKWORTH. To Country Dealers.

DUCKWORTH & HAYN,

No. 80 Dey street, New York. June 16, 1859.—1y.* THE UNION.

BY H. W. LONGFELLOW. Sail on, O Union, strong and great Humanity with all its fears, With all the hope of future years, Is hanging breathless on thy fate! We know what Master laid thy keel, What work man wrought thy ribs of steel;

Who made each most, and sail, and rope, In what a forge and what a heat Were shaped the anchors of thy hope!

Fear pot each sudden sound and shock, 'Tis of the wave and not the rock; Tis but the flapping of the sail, And not e rent made by the gale! In spite of rock and tempest's roar, In spite of false lights on the shore, Sail on, nor fear to breast the sea! Our hearts, our hopes, are with thee.

APPEAL OF THE KENTUCKY EXILES. To the People of the United States. The attention of Christians and all lovers of liberty is respectfully called to the following facts and con-iderations:

We, the undersigned, residents of Berea, Madison County, Ky., on the 23d day of December, 1859, were waited upon by sixty-two of the mo-t wealthy and influential citizens of the county, who informed us that they had been appointed by the people to remove us from the State; and that if we were found within its borders at the expiration of ten days, they should expel us by force.

We were charged with the violation of no law, but told that the spread of Auti-Slavery sentiments (which we held) endangered their institutions. We were engaged as farmers, arti-ans, teachers, and ministers, maintaining ourselves by our own industry, (two of us as ministers receiving a partial support from the American Missionary Association), with no heated zeal for any "ism." but endeavoring quietly to promote the cause of Christ. We believed, and did not hesitate to declare when the occasion demanded, that Slavery was a moral and sociol evil, which it was the duty of all good men to oppose. We set our elves against the spirit of caste, and labored to suppress all feelings of ho-tility between non slaveholders and slaveholders, between slaves and ma-ters. In all things we sought wi-dom from above, and simed to exercise that wise discretion which is especially needed by those who hold unpopular opinions.

By the testimony of slaveholders, many of whom we reckon among our personal friends and well-wishers, our presence and labors had so changed that part of the county, that it had become as noted for the upright conduct of its inhabitant-, as it once had been for borse-racing and intemperance. We had founded a literary Institution, which was receiving a liberal patronage from all classes.

The settlement at Berea was increasing in numbers and importance, when at the news of the Harper's Ferry foray, a wonderful panic seized the people of the county, which was increased by printed announcements, that it had been discovered that an insurrection was soon to break out in Kentucky, that a box of Sharpe's rifles, directed to one of our number, had been intercepted, and by other declarations equally false, until a perfect torrent of rage was stirred up again-t our commen, many of them slaveholders, and the and selling: we believed it to be our duty, though in somewhere." mid-Winter, to leave the county Ac-

hoped to live and die. strained to address to you a few words. ecr.

We do not desire to stir up your anger against our persecutors, for we feel confi A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS dent that they know not what they do; por do we wish especially to ask your symthies in our behalf, but rather that you triots, to that multitude of other persons editorial paragraph : who in various ways are the victims of the system of Slavery.

There are still out-spoken Anti Slave. ry men and churches in the South, like ourselves, unprotected by law. They, as well as ourselves, have in vain sought the protection of magistrates and courts, and are daily liable to banishment, or as the alternative, to death. Thousands, if not millions, are deprived of the privilege of free speech on the subject of Slavery, because of that incubus which rests upon them by reason of the support given to Groceries. Provisions, Liquors, &c. the system by the Church and State -We ask you, if you care for freedom of speech, or Christ in the person of his poor, to remove this incubus, which is fast becoming a burden too heavy to be borne.

It is a humiliating fact that even yet, in the North, some of the largest denowinations of Christians are in actual complicity with this system of outrage and injustice. They give to the iniquity position, and bid it God-speed by ecclesisstical fellowship.

The same is true of the benevolent as- judgments, at the South. sociations. If all the churches and associations would treat slaveholding as they What anvils rang, what hammers beat, do other gross immoralities, soon respectable men would cease to defend or practice the iniquity It would die of disgrace. of the church, were it not for the fact that it lives in the church."

Men at the North, then, have something to do with Slavery. They have long given character and support to it by donations and associations. Let them bring forth fruits meet for repentence by using every righteous means for its removal. Let no one remain silent. Christ is in hands in the person of his poor.

Men in the North as well as in the South, can use another potent instrumen tality-political action

Let them repeal every enactment that n any way gives sanction or support to the system. Slavery is not a natural state of society. It lives only by statutory. Let this protection be taken away

Let the Federal Government be put in to the hands of tried and true friends of freedom; then Federal offices in the South will be filled with men who will aid the cause of liberty, and give facilities for the spread of truth and the administration of

The prestige of Government will be on the side of freedom, and the incubus of a Pro Slavery Administration removed from thousands who now are silent because they see no way of hope. These thousands will then speak out the true impulses of their natures. Their voice will be like the voice of many waters and their movements like mountain avalanches, ir-

This foreseen fact but increases our desire to return and preach the gospel of love to all, that the people may be saved from violence. In all istances where a gospel of love has been fully proclaimed, slavery has quietly passed away; but wherever this gospel has been rejected it has gone out in blood.

the colored man alone. That would be sufficient to colist the zeal of all good men. But the call is that you should so act as to give protection to white men also; men who have gone there frem Free States to do good, and to thou-ands of native citizens who desire protection in the freedom of speech, and the full exercise of their conscientious convictions

If then the lovers of rigteousness North and South, shall at once do their duty ecclesia-tically and politically, lost privileges will be secured to us, freedom to the slave, secury to the master and pros-

JOHN G. FEE, JOHN G. HANSON. J A. R ROGERS. A G. W. PARKER. JOHN SMITH. A. H TONEY, E T. HAYES, J. F. BOUGHTON. SWINELHURST LIFE, C. E. GRIFFIN. Cincinnati, Jan. 6, 1560,

Buying and Selling.

mass of the people within a few miles of "Some are not honest in buying or sell. for the purpose simply of collecting mon. and ruled out the evidence on the ground an' nother little nigger straddle of his vindicate the great cause. I deny the us, opposed this tide, but were unable to ing. The rule is, at all times, to buy as ey due him on a judgment of the Superi. that the trade of Augusta with the North neck gouging inter the animale with a charge that a personal conflict was intenddiminish its power. Finding themselves cheap as they can, and sell as dear as or Court, and for nothing else; and that if would be injured should it become known large sized hatchet. The feller with the ed by the announcement that on the 10th unable to check the rage of infuriated they can. This is a wicked rule. We they could prove him to be an Abolition that such was their method of dealing Dutch face said it was probably the great- of January I would reply to passages of men and that there was no protection for ofter trade with those who do not know ist they were welcome to hang him. He with creditors. After the witnesses had est cur'osity in the unknown world an all the mangural of Gov. Magoffin and the us by law, although we were not charged the worth of the thing hought, or sold .- was permitted, then, to return to the bar- been examined, Col. Cumming addressed it cost to see this wonderful livin' speci- speech of Vice-President Breckinride .with the infringement of a single statute, It is cheating them to make the best bar. room of the notel, where he presently re- the Court in a speech, evidently so fear- mint was the small price of one dime; and They are brave and honorable men, but they with perfect unanimity advised us to gain we can. Sometimes we trade with lated the summons that had been served less as to have exercised a strong influ- of you'd heerd the way he sed one dime they are fallible. Humble as I am-not retire for a time, before the storm. Thin those who are in great want, and we fix upon him, and the conversation that en ence over the minds of the Court and au- you'd a most tho't that ten cents was u- so much as allowed the people's hall to king it the part of wisdom to yield to the our own prices, and make them too high sued. Thereupon, James Hughes, the dience, and marked by a degree of sound bont the c'ntemtablest amount of money speak in-I am still a citizen and shall united request of our friends, whose coun- if we sell, or too low if we tuy. There bar-keeper, came forward and stated that common sense hitherto unheard of under that could be scared up. So I goes in exercise the rights of one. Whatever has sels had the greater weight from the fact is a fair price for every thing. Let that be knew that Crangale was an Abolition such circumstances. He denounced these and sees the ailigatur. There was been said against me, you believe I think that our departure would be to their pe- be paid or taken for every thing He ist that he had this information from An. Vigilance Committees as self made tribu- a great lot of bully fine watches and what I speak. I am an Emancipationist. consisty disadvantage, and learning from who is just and true, and who loves his drew Gray, who said that "Crangale was nals, constituting themselves as at once trinkets and things in a glass box. He is not dangerous who avows his senvarious reliable sources that a rabble, be- neighbor as bimself, will soon find out a damned Abolitionist and rascal, and witnesses and judges, and as actuated by and there was a man who said be timents. youd the control of the Committee who what a fair price is. Almost all men ought to be put out of the way." Mr. no higher motive than a determination to was the sole and only solitary, and ex. Mr. Clay alluded to the expulsion of was the sole and only solitary, and ex. Mr. Clay alluded to the expulsion of was the sole and only solitary, and ex. Mr. Clay alluded to the expulsion of use upon us, were purposing to take use too many words in buying and sel. Grangale again denied the allegation.— denounce all Northern men of property clusive agent for the best medicine ever John G. Fee and some nineteen others the lives of some of us if we remained. ling, and there is almost always a lie He understood now, however, the source as Abolitionists, for the purpose of ruin produced, which was the great somethin' from Madison County, and declared Fee

separated from the people with whom we Government," is on his way to Washing- in bed, his room was broken into by other hand, though severe was none too but luck was heavy, and I sent up eight tain him therein. He (Clay) fought unton from Austin, Texas, in charge of the three constables, named Everett, King, much so. It behoove the South to keep ringing dollars, and didn't get a darned der the Constitution and the laws, but the Under these circumstances, we feel con- United States Senate Committee's offi- and Ramsay, accompanied by about twen- both its eyes and ears open to protect thin 'cept four brass rings, two tooth pick- a-t of dri-ing Fee out was lawless and

ANOTHER SOUTHERN OUTRAGE.

An Irishman Imprisoned and Banished.

Columbia, S. C., was arrested by the police, gainst him should be proved, he would

is represented to be James Crangale, recently from Columbia."

his own lips, and, we think, it may be recountrymen who believe Slavery to be an

Vith the subject of Slavery he never med- consented to defend the case. dled, and never, in any way, expressed an opinion in regard to it.

The following sensible hit will suit our Neilly, on behalf of the Vigilance Commit. out rebuke from the Court. But the burg. Feller on Broadway street with a holding up this letter from Cash. Clay's enunity, already obnoxious beceuse of its latitude, as well a some others, and may tee, directed him to leave town immedi- Court was more vigilant when Hughes Dutch looking face and a blue cap on, it wife, in which she says nothing of my influence in favor freedom. Honorable be read with profit by all engaged to buy. ately. Mr. Crangale at once refused to admitted that Gray was pointed out was a capital standing picture of an ali- personal safety. That is of small account drew Gray is a brother of the senior part- themselves. The statute of Georgia pro- bought a bottil of the great Americam did not agree with him in his assumption

bed, and, after taking from him his overcoat and valise, hurried him off to jail -The next day he was waited upon by an-In The Augusta (Ga.) Evening Dis- other constable, one Ford, who demandconsider your duty as Christians and pa. patch of the 29th ult., is the following ed his keys, which he refused to give up Ford assured him that if no abolition documents were found in his possession, be A man named James t rangale, hailing from would be discharged; but if the charge a last night, for giving vent to Abolition senti- hang up at the prison gates by the Vigiments, while in a state of intoxication, and is lance Committee. To persist in refusing A second edition of this story is pub- would be considered as equivalent to a lished in The Charleston (S. C.) Mercury confession of guilt, and he should call the which the Committee had taken from him pulled out my frog sticker and gin it to of Dec. 31, two days later, and is as fol- Committee to execute speedy judgment -VIGILNACE. - Passengers from Augusta but to comply with the demand for the report that an Abolitionist was tarred and keys and surrendered them. In the evefeathered in that city on Friday. His name ning of that day Mr. Olin, a Justice of the Court, where he stated the circum knife with him. Consarn the sneak. the Peace, called upon him, and inform ed him that Mr. Foster Blodget, jr., the Mr. Crangale arrived in this city from Mayor of Augusta had filed an affidavit Charleston, on Saturday last, in the stea- against him which was sufficient to swear simply for want of evidence; but I still that did nt fit him good, asked me if I mer Nashville. His story we have from away ten lives, if he had so many. This formidable document, which Mr. Olin pented to the edification of Mr. O'Conor's showed bim, asserted that he, the Mayor, had been informed and believed that the excellent institution, and who vote the errand of Crangale at the South was to Democratic ticket, and for the informa- stir up an insurrection among the slaves, tion of those Union-saving gentlemen who and that he was doing so; that he had ashave debts to collect on account or under serted that the slaves would be justified in rising against their masters; that the Mr. James Crangale is by birth an people of the North would be justified in Irishman, educated to the law, who emi- putting arms into the hands of the slaves; grated to this country about two and a that the people of Massachusetts were jushalf years since. Being under a necessi- tified in aiding and arming the "niggers" ty of earning a livelihood, he made an at Harperis Ferry; and that he, the May-Albert Barnes has correctly said: "Sla- engagement soon after his arrival in this or, was prepared to prove these assertions. very could not live a single day outside city to go as clerk in the establishment of Mr. Crangale met these assertions with a Messrs. Gray & Turley, Dry Goods Mer- flat denial. He assured Mr Olin that chants of Savannah and Augusta. Af- the whole story was a falsehood, a fiction ter a brief stay in the former place, in from beginning to end; that he had never nately had not been tampered with, and the employment of Messrs. Gray & Tur- held and had never uttered any such senley, he was sent by them to the establish- timents. Mr. Olin thereupon informed ment at Augusta, when they refused to him that his trial would take place the retain him longer in their service. He next day, and advised him to send for and returned to Savannah, where he soon ob- engage as his counsel Col. Cumming, a tained the place of Deputy Clerk to the well known lawyer, and one of the most Court of Ordinary of Chatham County, respectable and influential citizens of Au-Ga. Since that time he has lived quiet- gusta. The advice was taken, and Col. ly, unobtrusively, and inoffensively, busy Cumming applied to. He called that with the duties of his office, and in quali evening, and, after listening to Mr. Cranfying himself to be admitted to the bar. gale's statement, to his bonor be it said,

All this time, it should be remembered, Feeling, however, that he had been un. the prisoner was held under no legal projustly dealt with by Messrs. Grav & Tur- cess, but, though confined in the City ley, who had induced him to go to the Prison, and visited by the officers of the South, and had then broken the engage- law, was simply in the custody of the ment between them without regard to the Vigilance Committee. The next morn- ble whom he had in his power. A new consequences that might ensue to him, a ing he was ordered into court, and on his committal was made out, and Mr. Cranstranger and friendless in a strange land, way thither was arrested at the suit of he sued them for his salary under the the State on a charge of endeaving to incontract. The suit was brought in a Jus. cite an insurrection among the slaves, and tice's Court, and a decision given in his was arraigned before Justice. Olin and favor. Appeal was made by Messrs. Piquet. The statute of the State which Gray & Turley to the Superior Court. provides the penalty of death for the where the decision of the Court below was crime with which the prisoner was charconfirmed, and judgment granted against ged was read, when Col. Cumming moved and to ask for another interview on his the defendants. This end, however, was that the case be carried to the Superior behalf. Soon after, Mr. Alfred Cumming not gained without some difficulty. Three Court, which would sit the latter part of lawyers successively threw up his case. January, and that the pri-oner be reded, and the prisoner was released. Mr. after delaying it for several months, and manded to take his trial at that time .he at length carried his suit through, and He gave as his reasons for this motion ment he was out of jail, as there were brought it to a successful issue by acting that the present trial was held, in fact, "boys enough about," he said, "to string as his own counsel. But even here was by the Vigilance Committee, who alone him up." As he had every reason to be not an end to the legal obstacles in the constituted the audience, and who would way of justice. With the judgment in his bang the accused then and there, if the left immediately, and arrived, as we have band he went to one after another of the slightest shadow of suspicion could attach officers of the law in Savannah, but could to him. Mr. Crangle himself, however, - Tribune. find none who would execute the duties arose and opposed this motion. Strong of their office against a well known, influ- in his own innocence, he wished the trial The call then is not for protection for ential, and wealthy house in tchalf of a to proceed, and did not fear the result. poor and friendless Irishman. He ap. The witnesses were then called and pealed to the Solicitor-General, Julian examined They were Charles M'bertridge, to lay the conduct of these de- Calla, John Neilly, Allen Davy, Thomas into an up town barber-shop in St. Loulinquent officials before the Grand Jurry T. Fogarty, and James Hughes, the bar is, on Sunday morning, and after sitting but it was only to meet with a refusal keeper at the United States Hotel. Their some time, was inquired of by one of the an indictment against them would also Not one of them knew anything, of his he wished to be shaved. At the utterinvolve one against the attorneys for the own knowledge, of the prisoner; not one ance of the last word Mr. Block burst in-

> Crangale went to Augusta, trusting that ever, upon the subject of Slavery, and men in the chairs raised up their lathery in that place, where Mesers. Gray & Tur. none of them knew anything about him, faces and stared wildly at an individual judgment of the Court against them. On who testified, on a cross-examination, apparently small cause. his arrival he went to the United States that Andrew Gray had pointed out the "I have been shaved," blurted out the calling himself John Neilly, who invited er should be hanged without the formali- somewhat in manner and form following, ficient rebuke to this. him out upon the sidewalk in tront of the ty of trial, at the time of his arrest, upon to wit: 'Come over here from Ellanoy Your women and children have no hotel, and there said to him, that, under- the lamp-post opposite the United States to sell a load of tarters, Saturday. Sold fears. There is one who should be sastanding bim to be an Abolitionist, he, Hotel. This admission passed even with. 'em purty soon, and concluded to see the ored from publicity, but I am justified in act on this order. He was there, he said, the prisoner to him as an Abolitionist, gotor which was swallerin' a little nigger, indeed, but she hopes that to-night I will and meaning of the secusation, for An- ing them and dividing the spoils among or other Liniment, and a man what a pure and upright man, though he (Clay)

accused and subjected to persecution.

gainst Mr. Crangale, the Court had but Dutch lookin, chap. Ha, ha, ha, hal one course to pursue, and the prisoner was I only got up street a little ways, when acquitted. He was nevertheless condemn. a gentleman dressed for all the world ed to pay the costs of prosecution, the like a store clerk or a railroad conductor, fees of the Vigilance Committee, who had comes up to me and shook hans' asking arrested him without legal process, and how Robinson was. He's all right, says the cost of the imprisonment which he had I, wonderin' what Robinson the feller been compelled to suffer, and was reman- meant. Then the stranger, lookin at his to give up his keys, Ford assured him, ded to jail till payment was made. On finger nails, wanted to know of I'd loan arriving at the hotel, his coat and valise, him my knife a second and a half. So I were produced, but the pocket book con him. "Hellow!" says he, lookin' down Under these threats he had no alternative taining nearly a hundred dollars, and streat, "there's a man I want to speak which he had left in his coat pocket, was to, just wait here a minnit," and off he not to be found. Again he was aken to went like a dart, takin my two dollar stances to Justice Olin. But that gentle. "After I eat my supper I strolls round man refused to believe bim. "I have," the auction shops till about nine o'clock, he said to the prisoner, "sequitted you when a critter with a big blue coat on, believe you are an Abolitionist, a God didnt want to see some spote. "Yes." d-d Abolitionist, and you had better says I, and we went up a pair of stairs to confess it. You are," he continued, ", the Broadway Concert Hall, they call it, fool, a God d-d fool. Have not your where they were singin and dencin' an friends told you so? Do you not know one thing another mixed up with whisky it yourself?" He then ordered him to o. and beer. I expect I got rather obfustipen his valise, declaring that if any thing cated, for I tell over on a bench and went was found in it to convict him, there were to sleep. When I awoke, by thunder, I enough of the "boys" present to string put my hand in my pocket to get a chaw him up. The prisoner at first refused to of terbacker, and my derned, old fist went obey this order. The valise, and the keys plumb through. Hello, says I. By be said, had been out of his posession for George the tarnel scoundrels had cut a two days; he did not know what might slit in my breeches and hooked my pockhave been put in the valise, and he did et book that had \$10 in it and my plug not choose to take the chance of being of Wirginny twist. Ha, ha, ha, hal hanged on such a contingency. On the I have been shaved, but I don't mind if threats being repeated, however, he con- I let one of you take a little scrape, since sented to open the valise, which fortuwhere nothing was found but his clothing and some papers relative to the debt which he had come to Augusta to collect. Word was then sent to Col. Sneed, the President of the Vigilance Committee, of the inability of the prisoner to discharge the bill of costs, and to demand its payment of him, as the representative of the party making the arrest. Col. Sneed refused. The Mayor was then sought for to make the same demand of him as prosecutor, but he could not be found. It seemed perfectly clear to the Justice that the bill had to be paid by somebody, and as those from whom it was rightfully due could not be compelled to, he chose to act on the principle that possession is nine points of the law, and hold him responsigale returned to jail till be could pay the | Journal. costs of his own false improsonment. After suffering a further confinement of thirty three hours, and it being evident that there was no relenting on the part of his persecutors, be wrote to Colonel Cumming to thank him for his generous services, appeared at the jail, paid the fees deman-

How a Countryman was Shaved.

A gawky looking specimen of Sucker innocence, named Samuel Block, strayed of them had ever heard him utter a single to a loud guffaw and shook his sides with

cordingly, we find ourselves to day, with see Richard Realf, the Scretary of ner in the house of Gray & Turiey. Viding the penalty of death for inciting remmidy, should have a chance in the of not being amenable to the laws, and our wives and little ones, homeless, and State under John Brown's "Provisional About 2 o'clock that night, when asleep the slaves to insurrection, he said, on the magnificent gift enterprise So I goes in, had warned him he should not susty of the Vigilance Committee, who ar- their property aginst incendiaries. But ers, two thimbles and a fine tooth comb. unjustifiable. Fee and his associates had

rested him. They dragged him out of the innocent, he declared, should not be I told the feller be could go ter everlastin' thunder with his infernal hartshorn Under the effect of this speech, and as and soap suds, and walked out, flinging no title of evidence could be produced a- a chaw terbacker in the right eye of the

the landlord loaned me enough to get

And Mr. Samuel Block elevated bimself in a high chair and submitted to an-

Make the laboring man the slave of one man instead of the slave of society, and he would be better off. Two hundred years of liberty bave made WHITE LA-BORERS a pauper banditti Free society has failed, and that which is not free must be substituted - Senator Mason.

The author of the above is a leading Democrat. As the Locofoco papers are fond of quoting sentiments of individuals as indicative of party, we suppose the same rule will make the above good Democratic doctrine, the more especially as we are told Democracy is the same everywhere. How do you like it, WHITE laborers of Pennsylvania ! -- Raftsman's

IT The Territorial Legislature of Nebraska, on the 3d inst, passed the bill to abolish Slavery in that Territory. It is stated that it was expected Gov. Black. the Administration Executive of the Territory, would veto it.

SPEECH OF CASSIUS M. CLAY. Olin had advised him to be off the mo-From The Cincinnati Commercial, Janary 11th.

An announcement, though from mouth only, that C. M. Clay would speak somelieve in the soundness of this counsel, he where in Frankfort to-night, detained a large number of the Democratic State already stated, in this city on Saturday. Convention delegates, and filled the streets at an early bour; it was rumored that he would be attacked if he persisted in speaking during the present excitement, but beyond shutting him out of the State House, no indignities were offered. He said: "Kentuckians, the profoundest of bistorians. Gibbon, said that of the virtues, courage and sincerity are the greatfrom that gentleman on the ground that evidence, however, was only hearsay .- professors of the tonsorial art to know if est; you know that I never speak of my courage, and I regard boasting, as one of the worst faults of a class of my fellowcitizens, but the circum-tances of to night Hopeless of redress in Savannah, Mr. Abolition opinion, or any opinion what great eachinatory emotion. The gentle- justify me in alluding to the proverbial courage of Kentuckians. Relying upon that courage of yours, I come here toley are holders of property, he should be good, bad, or indifferent. The only evi- who seemed to be able to get up so hear night, one against a million, it may be .able to find officers who would serve the dence of any moment was that of Hughes, ty a demonstration of laughter with such As I have gone abroad all over this Commonwealth, it has been insinuated that as John Brown intimidated Virginia, I in-Hotel, kept by Messrs. Dobey & Mosher, prisoner to him as an Abolitionist; and Illinosian, and immediately relapsed in- tended to bully all Kentucky, and for and took a room. In the course of the that of Neilly, who acknowledged that he to immoderate mirth. After he had par- this reason it would be best to silence me evening he was waited upon by a man, had agreed and proposed that the prison- tially recovered, he went on to remark altogether. Your known courage is suf-