· 1 .- 2 (1) 17 . 1

These panouncements, as might be sunposed, had the effect to awaken considerable interest on the part of our citizens, and at an early hour in the afternoon the Court House was crowded to its utmost capacity by an audience of the first order-in which, not only our city, but the surrounding country, was largely represented-all anxious to hear what the "great agitator" had to say in his own defence.

At about the time the train from the East was due, our worthy Post Master, "as in duty bound," formed himself into a procescion and took up his line of march for the Depot, in order that the great Senator, on his arrival at the Farest City, might not fail to meet with a proper reception. The procession, atrange as it may seem, was unattended with music-not even so much as that of jewsharp-and as it proceeded on its "solitary way," afforded, certainly, no very striking indication of the great event which was about to transpire. Acriving in front of the Depot, the procession (that is to say, the Post Master) halted. The cars were, unfortunately, behind their time-troin what cause, report suith not; but it was conjectured it was hy reason of the immense amount of dignity with which they were freighted; and therein was another illustration of the truth of the sxiom, the origin of which was so sturdily contended for by the Dutch burghers of New Amsterdam, that 'great characters move slow,'

Two o'clock came-the hour appointed for the meeting-but the cars came not. Fifteen minutes passed, and yet they tarried, as tarried also his patient, audience at the Court House. Ten minutes more transpired, but nothing more worthy of note. Five minutes more-for by this time, time itself had inagnified itself into a matter of considerable consequence in certain quarters, when an unusual shrick from the locamative assailed the ears of the by-standers, and on came the express train, with stunning noise, bearing with it the noisiest of all political Furiosos The train stopped. . The great Douglas stepped to the platform. A veritable Senator of the United States had arrived in Rockford. and how enthusiastic the demonstration on the part of the "dear people," Men were seen rounting hither and thither; but, unfortunniely, each was intent upon his own business. Some, it is true, were shouting at the top of their voices; but it was only the ardinary out-cry of the hotel "porters." A youth came forward, at this juncture, with a huge bell and rung it most furiously. The Benator, it is said, assumed an attitude as if to bow, by way of " recognizing the complimen!" A sudden rish to the door of the eating saloon, however, dispelled even this illusion. The bell was for dinner (!) Not a brow was bared-not a word intered, by way of welcome. The Linde Giant, it was evident, for once, stood " alone in his glory,"

tor, like those of "the Knight of the Ruefut Countenance," on a certain occasion, were assailed with an "odor." The fumes of the which had so long been whe ted by "hanker. | nue purposes. ing after the flesh-pots of Egypt." Douglas toddled from the philform-and to use a homely, but we think not inappropriate expression-"shot like a pea out of a popgun" into the aforementioned saloun, altogether unmindful, as it appeared, that the processton, which we have above described, was bringing up the rear.

At this moment the nestrits of the Sana-

Scated at the table, it was plain to be seen that the place beside him was occupied by a Government functionary; and white the viands were being consumed, weighter matters were being digested. To the anxious inquiry, " Is the coast clear?" it is supposed the reply was given, "matters are wearing rather a sable complexion; and by way of making good the assertion, it is thought not improbable that the glass was brought to bear upon the enemy's flag-lone of Fred Douglass' hand-bills, which was struck moon a post just outside of the window.) Up to this time nothing unusual was detected, by his fellow passengers, in the Senator's voice At this moment it dropped into a low key and by the aid of coughing and wheezing, he was enabled to ejeculate the following: "Really, I am as hourse as a caven; -six to your fellow-citizens that I am too hourse to talk in Rockford. Ahem! I am e-xc-e-e-d-n-g-l-y h-na-r-s-e! The bell rang-the Senator popped back into his seat-the steam was put on, and away went the " Little Giant," is "riding-on-n-rail," to the westword, leaving his conduct to vindicate it-ell, if it were able, while he a few hours after. should " roar like a lion" through a three hours' speech at Freeport.

Our worthy Post Master again formed himself in to a posession and marched back to the Court House. The audience was still there, suffering upon the hard benches the " pains and penalties" of "hope deferred." The hoarse apology was announced in a husku voice, and was received with a hourse murmur. After a moment's silence, three anti-Nebraska cheers were proposed and give en, whereupon Mr. Douglas' disappointed audience separated, only to come together in the evening at Peak's Hall, to listen to a most dignified, logical and eloquent address by Frederick Douglass, the most efficient chainpion of the rights of his race, and the most accomplished orstor of his time.

WHAT is the chief use of breud! waked an examiner of a recent school exhibition,-"The chief use of brend," answered the urchin, apparently astonished at the simplicity of the inquiry, is to spread butter and mulusses on n. . .

Tue celebrated "Diestick," describing a New York boarding house, says he can lif-

THE ACITATOR WELLSBOROUGE, PA Thursday Morning, Dec. 7, 1854

BLANKS, A fresh supply of Blank Deeds, D Mortgages, Notes, Attachments, Declarations, Summons, Summons, Summons, Summons, Summons, Summons, Summons, Summons, Summons, Sules, &c., &c., just printed, and for sale at this office.

Grand Lodge I. O. of G. T. The Angual section of the Grand Lodge, I. Q. of G. T., of Pennsylvania, will be held at Truy, Bradford Co., commencing on the 19th day of December at 10 o'clock A. M. MARY C. EMERY, G. W. S.

Protection, and the Iron Interest.

Undentably, the prosperity of a Sate depends greatly upon the development of its resources. For in this way, to use a homely phrase, it multiplies its means of getting a living, thereby securing the way up to a proper and necessary independence. As the miser's gold, looked securely in his strong box, is of no practical benefit either to himself or to his fellow men, so, it adds nothing to the wealth or prosperity of a country that it has a fertile soil, unless it be cultivated, navigable rivers and vast inland seas without commerce, mines of gold, silver, copper and iron, locked securely in the bowels of the earth, with no incentive to unlock nature's strongholds with the key of enterprise. It is the use only, which renders any of these things advantages. Their existence in any country, merely goes to show what that country is by nature, and what it might be, with enterprise to develop its resources. Culifornia, with its inexhaustible mines of gold, would have been practically no richer than the most barren ridges of Northern Pennsylvania, had not labor compelled its hills and river beds to yield their golden harvests. So with its agricultural advantageswhich, for a long time were neglected-they have but lately been made to add to the real wealth of the State, by the enterprise of the farmer.

Our country has probably as great, or greater mineral wealth than any other upon which the sun shines. It shares some of the more abandant kinds with other countries-iron, for instance. There is little danger but that our mines of gold, silver, lead and copper will be made to give up their immense wealth, so long as the present order of things shall continue. Our mines of gold and silver, especially need no protection, and those of copper and lead can probably be worked independent of tariff regu-

But it is not so with iron. Nature has distributed this mineral more equally throughout her domain, than any other-providently, for the use of man everywhere. In consequence of this distribution, no country has, or can have the exclusive monopoly of the trade, all other things being equal. Then, that country has the advantage over all others, which best combines the facilities of Capital and Labor in its production. In Great Britain, Sweden and Russia, the manufacture forms the strong arm of home in dustry, and has done so for centuries. Thus it has grown into an industrial giant, which, unaided, no modern State can successfully compete with. In Great Britain, the capital invested in this branch of manufactures is so immense, that a profit of three per cent. affords an ample income. But in this country, which has not a monstrous capital to invest in such an uncertain business as the production of iron has come to be under insufficient protection, and if it had, could not at once concentrate it, the manuficture is necessarily limited. The late policy of Government, (excepting that of '42,) has been to cripple it, by throwing open our ports to the importation of foreign iron under a merely nomina duty. The tariff of '42 infused new life into this branch of national industry; but that of '46 robbed

it of the little vitality it had drawn from Protection. Sull, as we stated last week, a further reduction is demanded by the Free Traders, by which iron may be admitted free. They object to the presen tariff that it has impeded the progress of railroad savory dishes of mine excellent host of the enterprises; that it has not benefitted home manu City Hotel, proved too strong for an appelite factures; and finally, that it is not needed for reve-Let us look into it:

Re reference to certain statistics pleaned from stray number of the Rollway Advocate, we find the present duty on rails to amount to \$1200 per mile of single track. Now, suppose that any company should state to the public that, owing to unforescen difficulties in constructing a road, by which the cost per mile was increased \$1200, it felt obliged to suspend further operations! What kind of buckbone would the public consider such a Company to have? Would it not cause a fulling off of the confidence reposed in that Company by the public? Would any respectable Company make such an announcement? We presume not; for \$1200 per mile extra \$12.

expense, never was a stumbling block in the way of

any failway Company deserving of public confidence

and never will be. This objection is all gammon. Now for the second objection: By further referonen to statistics, we find in proof that the home manufacture has not been benefitted by protection, that since 1848, the importation of iron has increased from \$3,600,000 to \$17,000,000! From this, it happy to be able to state that our correspondent was sooms that upwards of \$13,000,000 has been taken from the home manufacture and given to foreign capitalists, which sum, under the tariff of '42, had remained at home to foster home industry. And to prove that this objection is radically unsound, it appears that under the slight protection afforded by the | that the stockholders, at their meeting in the Court revenue tariff of '46, this branch of industry has House, decided to go ahead and depend upon the been extending itself in all sections of the Union. It seems grateful even for the smallest mite of protection, and only waits for a just protection-commensurate with the prosperous influence it is destined to exert on the best interests of the country-to

spring into renewed life and vigor. Since 1848, three new rail mills have been started in this State, viz: at Scranton, Johnstown and New. castle, with an aggregate annual productive capacity of 44,000 tons. Others have sprung up in Ohio, and Virginia, besides many others in different sec. tions that have extended their operations. There are now in successful operation in this Union, 18 rail mills, with an aggregate productive capacity of 216,000 tons annually. Ten of there are in this State, two in Virginia, and to Now Jersey, New York, Massachuserts, Ohin and Maryland-one each. These mills employ 20,000 men and a capital of \$12,000,000.

From this statement, at first sight, it would seem t'at the domestic manufacture has diminished since 1848 by reason of the increase of imports. But it must be remembered that the demand for iron has greatly increused also, and that it is estimated that about one half the increase of importation is in value, not in quantity. The home manufacture owes its prosperity not so much to the present low turiff protection, as to an unexpected rise in the value of

As to the third objection we have only to say that, if the national treasury is in no want of revenue from this source, we are heartily glad of it. For what with purchasing more slave territory, and the swindling of public functionaries, (not to mention Mr. Pierce's salary for acting "culipas" to Doug. ways tell when they get a new hired girl by the color of the hairs in the biscuit.

corpore, because it has nothing to large with. But in their woole course than that from Mr. C. C. Burisseriously, if we are to have Cobast round dutt on tron would not be happropriate—incomuch as here will be a corresponding increase in demand for the large papers next wick. We believe Mrs. E. Orkes and article for fetters, which, for the wrists of men and women, should be dug out of free-soil and forged by the hard-handed democracy !

To return there is a wast difference between the Cotton and the Iron interest. The first is necessarrily-restricted to such localities as his contiguous to our large commercial cities, thus begefitting but a nerrow portion of the country. Not so with iron manufactures. Owing to the weight of the crude material any distant transportation is unprofitable, the Roughing, it in he Built, and as well earn from Consequently, it opens a broad field of progress and the introductory chapter, was written to remove improvement for inland, causes flourishing towns to spring up in the wildernoss like magic; and the glad |mer work across the water, owing to the untoward earth to yield up its wealth of fruits and grain for induence her vivil descriptions of pioneer life were the sustanance of all. And lot it not be forgotten that the wages of the ired worker are in this country of the living order. ...

Give us proper protection for the iron manufacture, and in ton years the United States will stand first in available wealth and prosperity among na-

When it became pretty well ascertained that MYRON II. CLARE was Governor elect of the Empire State, our Migne Law boys brought out the little baby waker," and made the bills resound with the music of its thunder. Twenty-one rounds were fired, and as the booming sound reverberated from hill to hill, every Temperance hourt sent up glad thanks for the glorious triumph. We wish the editor of the M' Kean Citizen had been near enough to hear it, for he, poor soul, don't seem to know that Temperance has triumphed at any of the late elections .- Caudersport Journal.

Not so hard, not so hard, Bro. Mann. Remember that friend Allen lives in the ficry heart of the only Rum County in the whole northern tier. He's not to blame for that, either. He worked faithfully while it was time, failed of complete success, and for aught we know, has turned misunthrope, so far as Temperance is concerned. But his heart is not yet frozen. It overflows with the milk of human kindness for those who labor and wait-for men to perform their promises. "In witness whereof " look here a wee bit :

"We mean to feel cheerful, and look pleasant until David R. lights on us with his high-Sheriff-inctum grab. We have tried to have those who owe us pay us a little-enough to buy our stock with. We don't pretend to have much to live on. Our boys are getting so that they can live tolerably well on the pure exemplification of faith-viz-the sitting down to an editor's table to dine-" on the substance of things hoped for." They are of the opinion that they have full "evidence of things not seen," Af-ter all, we have a bushel or two of good potatoes, and if we had an opportunity, would send a peck to our friend of the Agitator—who dreamed a dream, we hope it was all a dream."

Thus discourseth our M'Kean friend, of the vicissitudes of an editor's life. We assure him that our dream was all a dream-never having booked anything but once, and then we got awfully cheated? But that dream brought the murphies, and we shall not lay a tax on friend Allen's generosity for some weeks to come. But we can't forgive him for crowing so lustily over a dead turkey gobbler that somehody gave him for Thunksgiving, in the same colimn. We don't eat such trash, we don't, and our friends never insulted us with such foul gifts-not they. We've got a dreadful lonesome three cent piece, and our friend needn't fear David R. while that

The New York Tribune.

We have deferred saying a few words about this sterling paper from week to week, not from any lack of interest in its success, but because we knew that we could not speak out of season. While we do not coincide with all the peculiar views entertuined and advocated by its editors, we consider it far in advance of any contemporary sheet in this country, in every essential required to a useful and entertaining Journal. Its course on the Temperance and Slavery questions has always been candid, struitforward and uncompromising. With more wart and broader views of men and things than its city rivals, it combines all their attractive features up and doing. He was for meeting organwith a fearless outspokenness on public questions, I ration with organization. He was for meetwhich has gained it a host of warm friends and not ling those philanthropic knaves peaceably a few bitter enomies. The South has already med at the inflor-box and out-voting them. scribed it, and the Know. Nothings, who, as a party, man liberty to be faithful, and prevent us far as pos- ahed. sible any falling off in its support. We believe this section patronizes it theratly. A little effort on the is established in Kansas, there will be conpart of its friends may scenre for it a still more liberal support than it now has, even in Wellsboro'. Terms-daily, \$6, and proportionately for three, gle copy per annum, 3 copies for \$5, 10 copies for

The Seminary,

Last week, in accordance with information received from a private correspondent at Manafield, we mentioned that the Seminary had been located at that place by the M. E. Conference. We are unwittingly mistaken. The Wellsburo' people do not so consider the Conference to have decided, We confess to being very much in 'the dark about the whole matter; and would be very thankful for a little information on the subject. We understand original pledges of the Conference.

And we are to have a Seminary here in Wellsbo. rough-a location of rare excellence, as regards seclusion from evil associations, healthy climate and the rich field presented to the student in natural science, and especially to the geological student. The school cannot full of a living patronage, and should be established at the earliest day possible.

The Lecture.-According to notice, the first leclare of the season, and of the proposed course before the Institute, was delivered by Mr. C. C. Bon-LEIGH, of Plainfield, Conn., on Tuesday evening. To speak of this lecture as it deserves, is no easy thing. Besides, we may not presume to speak the

sentiments of the intelligent audience that listened, though we have not heard a word of dissufisfaction from any one yet, but invariably praise. Our idea is that it was magnificent. The subject was grand, and the lecturer handled it skillfully, and only as a man running over with generous inpulses could do. His Ideal of the fature of Min was sublime, and drawn as it was from " The Prophecy of Histor ry," seemed no less just and possible, than lionorable to a beneficent Creator. Such discourses are intended to clevate men and women to that plane of moral and social excellence which he pictured as awaiting the certain progress of the race in the foture. We need more such hopeful spirits tolleaven the world's great throbbing heart with a better leav. en, and to transfuse from their own, a little fire into

its sluggish pulses. The attendance was good, and spoke well for the literary tastes of the surrounding public - We upderstand that Mr. B., will fecture before the Honesdale publicin a few days jand we take still opportunity to desure our Wagne friends, that they

"Roughing it in the Bush," will be sought after and read with avidity by all who have read its predecessor. In fact, it is a sort of companion to her certain objections which had arison against ber for feared to have upon immigration. Mrs. Moodie is a brilliant writer and makes a facinating book. Naturalness is her strong point, but her style possesson a delicaty and finish which denote a fine organization. She invests the common duties of life with alkind of facinating beauty, and opens the way up to peace and contentment under the discouraging circumstances ever attending pioneer life.

"Life in the Clearings" is the sunny side of the picture of the internet it to all who love a good story the spell of which is trath

For sale by Balley & Foley, Wellsboroughe PENNSYLVANIA FARM JOURNAL - The December No. has reached us. We glanced hastily over, its pages and find it replete with interesting and useful matter to the farmer. It has the reputation of occupying the front rank among agricultural periodicals, and seems justly entitled to the place. We recommend farmers to subscribe for this monthly before patronizing others out of the State, not onehalf as good. Single copy one year, \$1-5 copies, \$4. J. M. Mercdith & Co., West Chester, Pa.

Senator Atchison on Kansas. Senator Atchison, on leaving home for Washington, made a speech, the purpose of which may be gathered from an extract:

Gen. Atchison said that his mission here a-day was, if possible, to awaken the people of this country to the danger ahead, and to suggest the means to avoid it. The people of Kansas in their first election would decide the question, whether or not the slave-holder was to be excluded, and it depended upon a majority of the votes cast at the polls. Now if a set of funatics and demagagues, a thousand miles off, could afford to advance their money, and exert every nerve to abolitionize the Territory and exclude the slaveholder, when they have not the least personal interest, what is your duty? When you reside within a day's journey of the Territory, and when your peace, your quiet, and your property depend upon your action, you can without un exertion, send fice hundred of your young men who will vote in favor of uour institutions.

Should each county in the State of Missouri only do its duty, the question will be decided quietly and perceably at the ballot hox. lf we are defeated, then Missouri and the other Southern States, will have shown themselves recreant to their interests and will deserve their fate. The Abulitionists will have nothing to gain or lose. It is an abstraction with hem. We have much to gain and much to

Said he, if you burn my barn I sustain a great loss, but you gain nothing. So it is with the Colonization Societies, and the dupes they send here to abolitionize Kansas. If these Abolitionists steal all your negroes, they wan nothing. The negroes are injured; you are rained. So much the greater is the motive for activity on your part.

Fellow citizens, we should not be anathetic when so much is involved. We should be

If we cannot do this, it is an omen that are but too plainly pro-slavery in sentiment, have the institution of Slavery is to fall in this promulgated a proscriptive edict against it. Now and the other Southern States; but it would it believes every friend of human progress and hu- fall ufter much strife, civil war and blood-

If abalitimism, under its present auspices. stant strife and bloodshed between Kansas and Missouri. Negro steeling will be a principle and a vocation. It will be the polor six months. Semi-Weekly, \$3; Weekly, \$2 sin- icy of philanthropic knaves until they force the slaveholder to abundon Missouri-nor will it be long until it is done. You cannot watch your stables to prevent thieves from stealing your horses and mules; neither can you watch your negro quarters to prevent your neighbors from seducing away and stealing your negroes,

If Kin-as is abolitionized, all men who love neace and onier will leave us, and all emigration to Missouri from the slave States will cease.

In a hybrid state we cannot live; we cannot be in a constant quarrel-in a constant state of suspicion of our neighbors. The feeling is entertained by a large portion of mankind every where.

Yet he said he was willing, notwithstanding his pacific views, to hang negro thieves; he would not punish those who merely entertamed abstract opinions; but negro thieres, and persons who stirred up in-ubordination and insurrection among our slaves, he beheved it right to punish, and they could not he punished too severely; he would not ponish a man who believed that a rape, murder or farceny was abstractly right; yet he would ounsh the man who committed either.

He said that there were a few men who intertained those opinions in the western part of the State of Missouri, and who no doubt practiced upon them, and that, when full evdence was obtained, justice should be done them. Convincing evidence must be had .-He was opposed to voilence-indiscriminate violence, but let punishment fall on the guil-

Wha it not strange to find, in a State so deeply interested in the question of Slavery, a portion of the press denouncing such men is Douglas, Cass, Bright, and others, and xulting over victories lately obtained by the Abolitionists in the northern States? Yet it u die so.! Autwithe klanders and abuse housed mon himself, he cared but little, I to was the fittes of hetren mem. But a day of reckonng would come, There will be a reaction in the northern: States, The people of the North-cannot be in favor of dissolving the Dogast gares in his way

The mad platforms upon which the recent fision violaries trive been obtained Reactied will not hear a more eloquent and justifictive leature lour, would inevitably dissolve the Union.

in making Kansas a slave Territory, it was วัน ย. ดอยกำอังค้อยก

The Maine Law in Connecticut. We will now give some additional particulars in regard to the working of the Liquor Law in Connecticut, as reported at the recent meeting of the State Temperance Society in

Hartford. Haven, from 1st August to 1st November, there were fifty-six liquor prosecutions; fifty two of these resulted in conviction; four falled. Under the old regime, lour out of fifty-six might possibly have been convicted; probably filly-two would have good for something.

The amount of money paid into the town reasury of New-Haven from these prosecutions was, \$1,500. And what is still more remarkable, most of those convicted and \$150. And she was witness against herself. When the indictments were read to her, one after another, sho replied with the ulmost offect. But as she had recollected and confessed enough to load her with a fine of \$150; they did not call any witness on the few remaining charges.

eous statute, she is no woman; she deserves for the sake of gain." no pity. The law was lest to take its course. The friends of Temperance in New-Haven. manifest a most commendable determination! to see the law fully and fairly executed. If hanna county, Nov. 27, for the permanent we stand by the law without fear or favor, organization of a Republican party. The and see that it does its perfect work, the law curzens of the county, without distinction of will stand by us. If we wink at the out in others, the law will soon come into

the country towns was overheard hamening from which we extract: the present condition of things, "These Resolved, That this meeting, in connec-

vanted with it!"

A large liquor-dealer had been in the busi- Resolutions avowing the principles of the paid expenses,"

outful some inquor-sellers have become of itions, late. Wonder what sort of a time the fum- Resolved, That we hold to Universal eduthes of that rum-seller's customers had before canon for All, of Every Class and Nation, our law went into operation! Wonder if and that we shall use all proper efforts to

has cut off my income \$300 in the last three ing of the Higher Schools to poor and inch mouths. Every evening there were troops atike. of young men in my shop. They want d Resolved, That we hold ourselves bound an ice cream, a glass of liquor, and then a by no previous party nes or obligations we cigar; and by the time they had smoked half a cigar they wanted another glass of lignor; and perhaps another cigar to smoke as they left. And thus I would get from fifty to seventy-five cents out of each one of them of an evening. But now that I cannot furnish them liquor, very few of them come Republican Party in their several countries

Alas! alas! we hope he will long be so, ! The meeting then decided to take up and before these customers return to spend their money for that which is so very far from Jessup supported the second resolution in an heing "bread." Our liquor law will drive able and elequent speech, wherein he exsome men into honest business, who have pressed his conviction that both the old parlong been strangers to anything of the kind. But we can tell them, for their comfort, they self decidedly in favor of the organization of will feel better when they get there.

Kidnapping Free Negroes. that there is an organized system of kidnap- and the Administration of President Pierce. ning free neuroes in Ohio, and taking them Indge Wilmot then spoke in favor of the for sale into Kentucky, and for stealing slaves | resolutions. All the resolutions reported in Kennicky under presence of getting he the Committee were adopted .- N. Y. them free, and then selling them again as Tribune. slaves. This can be done with great impunity, as the knowledge of the transactions must necessarily be confined to negroes, whose testimony is not admitted against ing of the steamer Henry Clay, our readers whites. The Circinouti Gazette states that will remember, was A. J. Downing, the emia colored girl was seized in that city, carried nent landscape gardner. Mr. D.'s executor across the river, and lodged infail as a fugia sued the owners of the steamer for \$5,000 tive slave. The case was so plain and so demanes for the loss of Mr. Downing's life, outrageous that the girl found a friend to the and \$1,000 for the loss of baggage. The jailor, and was enabled to establish her free- trial of the case has just closed at Goshen. dom. A correspondent of the Frankfort It was ascertained that the prosecution could

in their thole count than that from Mr. C. C. Buril He ited always had great confidence in domitable determination to nurse this community of a class of desperadoes now infesting the intelligence and string of the people, nity of a class of desperadoes now infesting the intelligence and string of the people, nity of a class of desperadoes now infesting this section—was to inspire such solutional this confidence in this section—was to inspire such solutional the section—was to inspire such solutions and the section—was to inspire such solutions. He again told the section in the section—was to inspire such solutions and the section of the section—was to inspire such solutions. He again told the section of the section—was to inspire such solutions and the section of the section deluding our slaves from their musters to re-"LIFE IN THE CLEARINGS." Be Mrs. Moonis. De in making Kansas a slave Territory, it was deluding our slaves from their masters to rewitt & Davenport Publishers, 160 & 162, Nassau not sufficient for the South to talk, but to act ; capture and self-them; is an established prowitt & Davenport Publishers, 160 & 162, Nassau not summer to the Country lession of a gang located upon the borders of the Chio, combining with degree in th ting a villanous extem of piracy, herstolore unknown in the annuls of crime in Kentucky. On Friday moroing this community was apprised of the fact, through the egener of calored persons, that a free negro girl was forci-bly taken from Ohio and brought to Kentucky. Suspicion or the statements of the negroes (which is not evidence in Kentucky,) proved that Lewis, Allen and Henry Young, of this country, where the individuals in whose pos-

session the girl was found.

Arresis were made, our best and prominent citizens turning out to capture the rogues. Lewis and Allen Young were forcifailed. So much for having a law that is bly taken by the people from prison, and deivered to the authorities of Ohio, where they will be disposed of as the aggravating merits of the case deserve. Henry Young is detained for trial on this side. Thus this suffering community is to be rid of three broth fined for violating the liquor law were women. Lets, whose bold career of crime was a terror. One woman paid at one time no less than to the neare and safety of the relationship. to the peace and safety of the public. Lewis and Henry Young openly boasted of their determination to burn the city. They confess it to be their source of livelihood to steal simplicity, "Yes, I recollect selling that a free negro or decoy our slaves and sell them time," or "Yes, I recollect selling him a to negro traders. Let me here apprise the to negro traders. Let me here apprise the glass." In a few instances she did not rec- slave owners of Kentucky that negro traders are more to be feared and require a closer watch than the incendiary abolitionists secretthe Court thought best to let her go at that; ly insinuating themselves among us. It is justly estimated that two thirds of the slaves that escape from their masters are transpor-Another was a widow woman who had ted through the agency of slave dealers to been engaged in the husiness of selling rum the South. Let the loser of slave property for fifteen years! The fines against her examine the negro pens of the State and amounted to \$100. Some thought, as she throughout the South, before offering rewards was a woman and a widow, perhaps they or looking towards Canada. Now I here ought to lot her off easy. Others said, No; fearlessly charge that any man, or set of if she herself can so fur forget what becomes men, who deal in slaves as business or proher as to carry on this abominable business fession, will not hesitate from conscientious of making drunkards, and paupers, and fiends, scruples, to receive stolen propety, or assist in the very face and eyes of our most right. in deluding a contented slave from a home

Political Meeting at Montrose.

A meeting was held at Montrose, Susqueformer party affiliations, attended in large iniquity in some places, and try to crush it numbers. D. D. WARNER, Esq., presided.

In the absence of the Committee on Reso. contempt, or its friends and supporters will; lutions, Judge DAVID WILMOT was called and the effect will soon be a general revolt upon to address the meeting, which he did in against its most righteous provisions. We the forcible and masterly manner for which shall regard with the greatest alarm any man- he is distinguished. The evils of Slavery, ifestation of fear to execute the law against the wide departure of the National Governany class of offenders, high or low, rich or ment from the policy of our fathers in retanoor, male or female. There the law stands, tion to that institution, and the unjust and It is itself due warning to all. He or she dangerous spirit of aggression that actuales that offends does it knowingly. And if the the southern leaders of the present day, were law is to command universal respect it ought aft very clearly demonstrated to his hearers; to befaithfully executed in every case. They and he advised the union and co-operation of have seemed determined it shall be in New- all the friends of freedom in resisting any further extension of Slavery. At the conclu-Some testimony from our enemies was ad- sion of his long and very interesting address, duced, to show the glorious work which our the Committee, through their Chairman, C. law is accomplishing. A man from one of F. Read, reported a series of resolutions

were the devilishest times he ever see. He tion with, and as the representatives of he had a pocket full of money, but it was good imajority in this county, at the late election for nothing, because he could not get what he doem it proper to organize the Republican

ness sixteen years. "He had always done new organization to be hostility to Slavery well enough until this abominable Maine Law Extension, a modification or repeal of the went into operation. Since that he had not Fugitive Slave Law, a free Homestend Law, aid expenses," against all compromises with Savery, since A hotel-keeper complained—we had spoiled the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and his stand. It was not worth so much by for the annulment of that repeal; no more thousands of dollars as it was before this law Slave Territory, equal tights and equal priviwent into operation. But he did not care for feges, and no proscription of men for their that. He only thought of the drendful moral religious opinions or consejentious scrupies; effect this law was going to have. It would be reduction of National and State patronage produce a great amount of "domestic" as a preventative of legislative corruption, diunkenness; everybody would get liquor; and pledging the Republican support to no carry it home, and drink there, and the fam- man for office whose views are not beyond ily would have all the misery of it. How lany dispute or question of these great ques-

there was no domestic drunkenness then! I promote the diffusion not only of elementary A saloon-keeper says, "This cursed law knowledge in Common Schools, but the open-

organize ages - and corduits, more all who hold by our principles to unite with us a this organization.

Resolved, That we earnestly soluti the friends of our Principles who so july nat as early a date as practicable.

discuss the resolutions separately. Judge ties are practically dead, and declared himthe proposed party. He was followed by Mr. C. L. Ward (Douglasire,) of Townna, a who opposed the formation of a new party as From recent developments it has been shown | uncalled for, and defended the Nebraska mil

THE BURNED STEAMER HENRY CLAY. Among the many who perished by the burn-(Ky.) Yeaman, in the course of an article and establish their case fully as regarded the upon the subject, makes the following states cause of doubt, and that position of the prosements, which are remarkable for a paper pub- cution was dropped. The case turned upon lished in a slave State:

"The last few days unfold to the public The jury returned a verdict against the the bill for damages for hiss of property. such thrilling facts as to create a spirit of in- company for the full amount claimed,