make use of them I-would not the trough the past hour have so unnerved him, as to bieseme pim gidat toging the dectesti. Littede ures for his salety (She did not know the magic inducace which her lew words had exercised over bim. She diffinot know the mich that the sound of ber wood, no salm and meadhat had filled blim with mas if the little thread that the cried : him the hope of life once more, had conveyed to him some portion of that faith in God; which nothing ever destroyed on shook in her true heart. She did not know that, as he waited their that words came-oven him, "Why art thou cast down. O my smal I and why art thou disquieted within me 1-1 Hope thou in God, She lifted up her herei to God for hope and strength. She could do nothing more for her husband and her heart turned to God. and rested on him as on a tock.

The state of the s

र प्रकार प्राप्त किल्पाना है। व्याना ली है: नाम

There was a great shout. "He's safe, mother, he's safe," oried; little Tom, "Thou'st saved me, Mary," said her husband, folding her in his arms, " But, what alls athen Thou seem'st more sorry than glad about it. But Mary could not speak, and if the strong arm of her husband had not held her up, she would have fallen to the ground-the sudden joy, after such great fear, had overcome her. Tom." said his father, " let thy mother lean on thy shoulder, and we will take her home. And in their happy home they poured forth their thanks to God for His great goodness; and their happy life togethe er felt dearer and bolier for the peril it had been in, and for the pearness that the danger had brought them unto God. And the holiday next day-was it not indeed a thanksgiving day ?- Eng. S. S. Mug.

.- Illinois.

A friend of ours has communicated the following statement, which will help to acsays that more than a half a century ago, when he was quite a boy, he lived in a village through which passed the thoroughfare called, from North and South Carolina, with occasionally a few from Georgia and Western Virginia, to " the Illinois and Indiany." Nothing but inability-poverty-had prevented their owning slaves in the countries they left. But they thought correctly enough. that it would not be best for them to remain where Slavery existed all around them, giving rise to a state of things in which they could not share, but which pressed them down still lower. The pressure they attributed, not to the owners of the slaves, but-as ail very ignorant people in similar circumstances are wont to do-to the slaves themselves. Owing to this they pretty rancorously hated all colored people, whom they called "nig-These movers were not much encumbered with any kind of property. An old cart, a poor horse, a small, thin cow, a good deal the worse for wear, and that suffered the winds of heaven to visit the skins They succeeded in getting water. The lower part of Illinois is yet called Egypt, as indicating the darkness that

covers the people. The northern part of the State is settled by a class of emigrants of very opposite intellectual and moral development, and the speechifying of Senator Douglas made manifest how long diverse impregnations will show themselves, and how much more difficult it isespecially when Liberty is at stake-to beguile an intelligent and educated community than an ignorant one.-N. Y. Tribune.

Summary Enforcement of the Liquor Law of Michigan. Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune,

OTSEGO, Michigan, Dec. 15. Hurrah for the women of Otsego! Thirty strong, and backed up by some fifty men, the women of this town recently turned out, and went to work for the practical enforcement of our Prohibitory Liquor Law, which had been evaded by designing men in our midst for the sake of gain. The women marched to the "groggeries" with ex in hand, and Rum and Slavery questions in this State, seems insoon cleared the rum-barrels of their alcoholic contents, demolishing the barris, and spill- not long preserve neutral relations with these great ing out the "rum." Two groceries were moral questions, it behooves every true friend of served thus. The women then proceeded to human rights to inquire into the objects and tendenthe village tavern, and compelled Moses, the cies of Americanism, and thus solve its probable relandlord, to give up his illicit traffic in the lations to the humanitary measures of the day. contraband article-threatening to serve him as they had the other properties. He promgreat majority of the people of the county; candidate. They preferred Saymour after Ullmann

has Allegan. Judge Abner Pratt, of the Supreme Court, and who presides over the Courts in this dis. There, the new party absorbed the Free-Soil faction trict, says that our women ought to have a it is true. But it appears that the absorption ensued reward for their bravery. Pratt is strongly upon the choice of the Republicans between two on their side. There is no danger that if evils. Possibly the Republicans hoped to give an the violation of our law of Liquor Prohibit of Boston, by the American party. Those who retion.

Mhe women of Michigan recommend their sisters elsewhere to go and do likewise-more especially in these hard times. The women of Michigan are much rejoiced at the ham on Liquor Prohibition.
Yours, ever for the right,

THE ACIT WELLSBOROUGH, PA Thursday Marullag, Dec. 9. 15

Donation Vielt. The friends of Rev. A. Maries, will make their sinust Donation Visit at the Rectory, on Monday evening, January 1st, at 6 olalock P. M.

Americanisms He Relations with Temperature and slavery. The American on the Know Nothing party, as it

is familiarly called, has gained in a brief existence the power to exert a greater influence for the welfare, or ovil of this instion, than any other political party in America even gained in half a century Even the great Democratic party, with its immense power, is degenerated into a more faction in comparison. The sudden growth and unmistakable vigor of this new party, may be considered attributable to the corrupt schemes of partizans to first throw the balance of power into the hands of foreigners, and then, taking advantage of their ignorance and capidity, control its direction for solf-aggrandizement. Americanism is but a just retribution meas. ured out by an indignant public upon the heads o those, who, to gain place, have trampled on the greatest good.

The primary objects of the new party are declar ed to be Opposition to Romanism and to foreign influence. But its political nims are but fast now emerging from the rudimental sphere of development. It is now striving to overcome the disadvan inges of a somewhat hasty construction, and assuming a form more systematic and permanent.

Judging the new party by its action in the late contest in this State, it would seem at first thought to have been decidedly anti-slavery in sontiment count for the ill success of Senator Douglas But upon further investigation, this first view loses in the northern part of Illinois, where, previ- somewhat of its plausibility. So far as it may have ously to the late election, he stumped nearly contributed to the election of Judge Pollock, we beevery county, and his better success in the lieve its direction to have been purely scaldental, more southern part of the State. Our friend and not because he was a thorough and consistent anti-Nebraska man. We cannot for a moment entertain the idea that hostility to Southern agression was in any degree the directing agent. We mean of the "movers," as the emigrants were then by this, that hostility to the Administration on anti-Slavery grounds, formed no essential consideration with the new party as a party; and probably every candid man will admit this.

If hostility to the Slave power, even in its incipiint stage, had been a budding principle of the new party, the whole State ticket might have been elected of anti-Slavery men and by majorities comparable with Mr. Mott's. Mott was a known, rabid pro-Slavery man; yet he received an unprecedented inajority. Judge Pollock was a known sati-Nebraska man; he did not receive one-fourth of Mott's majority. And we think the latter's opponent scarcely more obnoxious to the American centiment than Gov. Bigler. What then? Why, Mr. Darsie was known as anti-Slavery, and Gov. Bigler as pro-Slavery to the marrow-spite of the asseverations of ex-Speaker Chase to the contrary.

It may be objected that Mr. Darsie was the nomince of the Whig party; and that that party is in a minority. That Gov. Bigler was the nominee of maybe a call, a bed and a few bed-clothes, a the Democratic party, which was in the majority. wife and plenty of little ones, with a toggery And further, that the American disaffection was greater in the Whig ranks than in the Democratic. Now, we are not alone in disbelieving this last asof the wearers rather more roughly than was sumption. Comparatively, the disaffection is about pleasant, generally constituted the equipment, equal, probably. As to the second objection -- it is They did not come up to the Grecian stand- notorious that the Democratic party was not a unit. ard of beauty, and were not all remarkable The passage of the Nebruska bill had bred a great disaffection in its very heart, and severed its leading over the Ohio River, but not being able, for strings in every part of the State. And so great the most part, to go further, they remained was this disaffection, that, while it is admitted that as so much drift in the bottoms, near the Pollock received a part of the American vote, it is by no means certain that he would not have been triumphantly elected on the anti-Nebraska issue alone. The coalescence of the disaffected democrats to defeat his opponent. And it is only necessary to compare Pollock's majority with Mott's, to prove gress, indeed it is, that the Know Nothing vote was divided between

the two Gubernatorial candidates. As for the Temperance question, we are rather inclined to think the new party left it out of the canvass altogether, considered as a direct issue. In other words, it was neutral; it did not let the question interfere with, or govern its preferences to an appreciable degree. "It made no sign" more expressive than electing one of the most rabid of anti-Maine Law men Canal Commissioner by an overwhelming majority. But then, it helped elect a Maine Law Governor; and Rum's triumphs were most signal where the K. N. vote was the lightest. But this last fact has another explanation: Rum's triumphs were the most signal where the foreign element predominated; and where that element pro-

dominated, Americanism did not. In view of all these facts, the conclusion that the now party has preserved a kind of neutrality on the evitable. And since in the nature of things it can-We shall not attempt to conceal our suspicion that if it ever becomes a national party, it will be pro-

ised to accede to the wishes of the ladies. Slavery and anti-Prohibition. This suspicion is not The chief heroine was Osmand Smith's wife. without foundation; Turn to the late election in The women will be brought before the New York. There was an evident coalition of the Court; but there can be nothing done to Know Nothings with the Silver Grays, for the dethem, as they have the sympathy of the feating of Clark, the Temperance and unti-Nebraska and no county has suffered more from the who was not a whit better principled than Seymone. pernicious effects of the liquor traffic than Besides, it is generally conceded that the K. N. manifestations to New York, were decidedly Rum and pro-Slavery.

Then, what is the testimony of Massachusetts?

the women are put on trial, they will succeed, anti-Slavery turn to the political sentiment of that The Otsego women, we claim, are ahead of State by uniting with the new party to break down their sisters in Niles, who, not long ago, ad. the old ones. How well they hoped may be guessed ministered to the Niles rummies a lesson for at, since the re-election of Dr. J. V. C. Smith, Mayor member the case of the fugitive, Barns, may also remember that this same cowardly Mayor Smith valunteered to go beyond his official duty to secure the return of the fugitive into slavery; and all to vindicate the loyalty of the city of Boston! He was election of Myron H, Clark Governor of the and content with performing any small thing to prove Empire State, and rank him with our Brig. the exalted reputation of a slave catcher could satlaty his lofty ambition. Probably the South will re-

the galf of the draking glasses, han and his produced in him it the Looking Glasses. The election proves singlifing for the Know-Not of Beton, it is that they were possessed of the levels of Rum and Slavery.
Realing hors, but readers might inter that the ex-

Redding here, but readers might there that the expedition will be made, and them abundant affects for their cause is a noble a doubt that the expedition will be made, and them abundant affects for their cause is a noble a doubt that the expedition will be made, and them abundant affects for their cause is a noble a doubt that the expedition will be made, and them abundant affects for their cause is a noble a doubt that the expedition will be made, and them abundant affects for their cause is a noble a doubt that the expedition will be made, and them abundant affects for their cause is a noble a doubt that the expedition will be made, and them abundant affects for their cause is a noble a doubt that the expedition will be made, and them abundant affects for their actions to the field seeds many earner. A color of the expedition will be made, and them abundant affects for their cause is a noble a doubt that the expedition will be made, and them abundant affects for their actions to the expedition will be made, and them abundant affects for their actions to the expedition will be made, and them abundant affects for their cause is a noble a doubt that the expedition will be made, and them abundant affects for their actions to the expedition will be made, and them abundant affects for their cause is a noble a doubt that the expedition will be made, and them abundant affects for their cause is a noble a doubt that the expedition will be made, and them abundant affects for their cause is a noble a doubt that the expedition will be made, and them abundant affects for their cause is a noble a doubt that the expedition will be made, and them abundant affects for their cause is a noble a doubt that the expedition is doubt them abundant affects for their cause is a noble a doubt that the expedition is doubt them abundant affects for their cause is a noble a doubt them abundant affects for their cause is a noble a doubt the made, and them abundant affects for their cause is a noble a doubt the first their cause is a noble a the leading organs of the party, are respectfully sub- made hetter standing Register : Party mitted. The American Orgon, published At Wash.

inguist says: that our party in New York would not support My. ron in there occases to was a consistent analyse, nest anti-Slapery man. A. F. F. Let out anomies point to the slightest proof of the Abolition tendencies of our party, and we will refute the accusation in terms and with proofs that even a Jenoir aball not controvert. We shall oppose all agitation of the question of Slavery other in Congress or out of it."

The Boston Know Nothing says; was the "We beg those in the American cause, more par-ticularly, here in Boston and Massichusetts, not to take Free-Soilism for Americanism, nor vice versa. The principles of the two parties are as different as light from darkness. The Americans have no heart for such political knaves."

The N. Y. K. N; Standard says:

"The American organization is not a local insti-tation—it extends East, West, North and South; and AN ENTIRE REPUBLATION OF EVERY. THING LIKE ABULITIONISM, was necessary preserve its integrity and unity."

We might multiply these extracts indefinitely, but the above language is anequivocal. It fully justifies our suspicions! Add to this the fact that the South ern press begins to lavor, the movement, as the means by which Slavery is to recover its falling rep utation: A Virginia: paper says that the American principle is hostile to the dogma-"I am a man and no human being is alien to me."

With the primary objects of the new party, prop erly pursued, we have no fault to find. It is time that something was done to undo the wrong that unprincipled demagogues have heaped by truckling for the toroign and Catholic vote. But in remem bering this, we do not forget that there are other and more widely diffused, and therefore more dangerous evils afflicting this unhappy land, We con sider Slavery and Intemperance evils of far greater magnitude those which Americanism assails, still, we do not argue that those evils should not be rooted out. Let them go down together. But if to gain its ends, Americanism sees fit to shake hands with the South, and bargain for the perpetuation of its great wrong; if it extends the right hand of fellowship to Free Trade in Rum, and bar gains to perpetuate its miseries; if to oppose the insidious advance of foreign influence and religious intoler ance, Rum and Slavery must be petled and caressed then, to every true friend of man, Americanism is the monster hypocrisy of the age. And as much as we hate Jesuitism, we find it a necessity of our nu ture to liste such hypocrisy with ten-fold intensity and thank God that He has formed us capable to do

If we have spoken plainly, it is because the occasion demands plain speaking.

The Lectures.

The appearance of Mrs. E. UARES SMITH before the Wellsboro' public as a lecturer, and the crowded houses which she drew for three consecutive eve nings, may be considered as one of the most signal triumphs of a liberal and progressive spirit over that Custom, ever witnessed, perhaps, in this section of And furthermore, that a strong-minded woman isn't comfortable thought, that public opinion does pro-

Her lecture on Madam Roland was a splendid pro duction, abounding in eloquent passages and brill-Seldon, perhaps never, was the euphony of the Anglo Saxon tongue better evidenced, than in this lect-

Her third lecture was free, and overflowingly attended-of course. MARGARET FULLER-one of the most brilliant minds that America ever producedwas the subject, and the lecturer showed herself thoroughy acquainted with her subject. As we listened, Margaret Fuller as we have imagined her, only better brought out, and actualized, seemed living and breathing before us. We should say that there was as much true poetry in that lecture as four-fifths of our modern poets manage to growd into a volume of 200 pages.

I A friend, writing from Tioga, requests us to give our views upon the practicability of passing a Prohibitory Law this winter-which is all right We devoted a column to this very matter some weeks ago, and stated therein that the people of those counties which gave a majority for Prohibition had right to demand the cuactment of a Prohibitory Law to take effect within their limits, without the slightest doubt. And we have no doubt but that the Legislature will grant them the protection they decided for at the bullot-box, if it does not enuct a general law. There is no reason why two-thirds of he people of Pennsylvania should be made to suffer for the vice and depravity of the other third. If the people of Berks and Schuylkill counties prefer Free Trade in bad Ilquor and is train of horrors, why, let them have it. But don't let their depravity gov. ern the Legislature in making laws for the civilized and moral portions of the State. Tioga county expects a Prohibitory Law certainly. And we have the fullest confidence that Mr. Baldwin will urge the enactment of such a law with the unremitting ener. gy of an honest heart. We see no evil for the temperance cause from such men, but much good. It is from the Representatives of the Maine Law dis. tricts that we look for and expect relief from the oppression of Rum.

WHAT IT Cost. - Somebody has said that purchased obedience is equivalent to successful rebell. ion. If this be true, the South's triumph in getting Anthony Burns back into Slavery doesn't amount to any certain sum. Enforcing the Fugitive Law in that case cost the cosy little sum of \$13,115,78-or enough to buy patriotic John Mitch. ell a small plantation in Alabama and a black body. servent to boot. Well, Uncle Sam-the dear, goodold man that he is-footed the bill-not the Fugitive bill, though: Query: How would it do for Con-

an old his ment. A New Pares. At new paper, devoted to the in Glasses. This lefests of the Republican party, and appropriately know. Nothings sailed the project of Republican, will be published at Montage, occupanting on the left of January Magne H. H. Fa Class, present editor of the Register, and C. F. REAL are the projectors. We wish

Many years since Beginnillo The greater for-NEW ADVERTIGEMENTS. On third page, we For-

Also, advertisement of Mr. H. G. Martin, Mana-field—dealer in Drings, Bolks, Stationery, &c. The late election in Kansus resulted in the Delegate, Cause: Squator Atchinson hired a gang and, are acting. Col. Kinney goes out as of ruffians to go over the line from Missour and vote. This is the way that the people of that Terri-tory are to regulate their own mutters—this is the popular sovereignty doctrine as Douglas understood

For the Agitator.

The Common Schools of Rioga Co. One of the most serious obstacles to successful operation of our Common School sys: tem, is a want of confidence in the wisdom of our School, Law. We were prepared for complaints of this kind from incomnetent teachers.

it. How does it suit you, men of the North ?

"No rogue e'er felt the halter draw With good opinion of the law."

We might also have expected the complaints of bachelors that have property but no children to school, and also from large farmers, or men of property in any taxable shape, who by money, either their own or others, have finished (?) the education of their families. But we were persuaded this kind of jeal. ousy of our excellent law would cease, and we have had the pleasure in our mission through the county to see it give place to most decided approbation, on a more purioular sindy and understanding of the law. When our citizens understand that every dolfar they pay for primary education, expended in their own townships, goes for the highest adorning of their own homes, the mising up of an intelligent, liberal minded population: diffusing taste, refinement, generosity around our own firesides; disarming prejudice, supersition, envy, hate, litigations, and neighborhood troubles without end; thus saving two dollars criminal, for every dollar educational tax that is puid, besides adding as much more to the worth of our homes. If these things could be considered as they ought, no man who has a home would hesirate any longer as to the propriety of sharing his part in the noble task of the education of the rising generation. No man would pay so freely his State tax which must go to pay the Gadsden Treaty of ten millions, the Navy and Army expenses of twenty or thirty millions more; or his county taxes, which must go to build roads or bridges he may never travel, or jails, we hope he may never intolerant, and generally dogmatical spirit called get in, and then grumble about his school tax. Of the general principles of the law country. Mrs. Smith not only created a favorable we will only add what we have expressed opinion of her abilities as a lecturer, but also a high, more at length vocally in various parts of political connection with it than with any and we think just, appreciation of her excellence as the county, that the best educators in New a woman. As a lecturer, our people speak of her in York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and of unite the two Federations would be enough in several other States, who were co delighted with her. And we are certain that a high- the time this law was under consideration at er estimate is already being set upon the nobility of Harrisburg, have pronounced it, on several a true Womanhood, than previous to her advent accounts, the very best school law in the here. It is ascertained that a woman may be a Union or in the World. Besides, if we are public lecturer and still not be a "bold, bad woman." to have a school law for the education of the masses, then the principle on which our prewith the whigs and Free Soilers was amply sufficient such a fright as some folks imagine. Well, it is a sent law is founded, viz: that the property of a State should educate the State, is not only most righteous, but the only one equitable and practicable for this Commonwealth, since we have no school fund like New iant thetoric, fused together with true poetic fire. York, Connecticut, Indiana, &c. Were we not an incumbent of the office of County Superintendent, it would come with much better taste, and apparent disinteresteduess from us, to advocate most strenuously the importance of this Supervision. This could be done triumphantly from the testimony of the hest educators in the very State where this office has been overborn and rode under by political consideration, which, plas! too

> promising educational systems. Though we have found prompt aid in many boards of Directors in the county, yet we have heard much complaint from citizens also, for which School Directors are not responsible, that what ever the law is, they have no schools at all, or miserable apologies for schools. This results in part from the failure to raise sufficient money, or 'a misapplication of the money, or a want of proper town supervision, the directors not being sufficiently distributed through the districts, together with a too general want of interest in the whole subject, by directors and parents. Our impression is therefore being more and more confirmed, that our law would be better executed if we had, instead of six directors in each district, a Town Superintendent, elected with special reference to his qualificate guine of success. Perhaps they are too santion and interest, to co-operate with the County Superintendent, to appoint a director in the neighborhood of each school house, to take that does suspervision, and these side directors with the Town Superintendent would constitute a board to discharge the duties in general, now devolving on the Directors. This Town Superintendent being onid say ten shillings per day, as in New York, for actual, necessary service, would be a responsible, reliable officer, whose attention to the duties could be commanded and depended on. J. F. CALKINS, Co. Sup't.

often has blighted the prospects of the most

A WRITER in the St. Louis Intelligencer says there are fen negroes taken from Missouri now to one that was "spirited away" before the passage of Douglas's Nebraska bilk He also states that there is just enough Slavery in the State to prevent the white mechanics and laborers from coming in and serpart of the work which ought to be done in

Ferritory for the esent a new Intral American Re vent of a small mark. It will

lung of the Mosquita Territory was made by New Advertisements. On third page, see rose, the King of the Mosquitoes to Samuel Shep-lers & Wells Chalogye of valuable page. Herman the King of the Mosquitoes to Samuel Shep-examined many of them carefully, we can confident the dand two associates, for a pecuniary con-ly recommend them to converte Bea, slee Ar. E. Spare sey induction sent, 1724 Physics, and this under a transfer of that title, which, we understand. Mr. Webster are Alex, advertished on the first of the present company, consisting of some thirty gentlemen amoug whom are Senetor Cooper of Pennchoice of a rabid pro-slavery man for Congressional sylvania and William Cost Johnson of Mury the agent and representative of this company. He is well known as the leader of the Texan Rangers in the Texan struggle, and is noted for his resolution and energy. The members of the expedition will number about a thousand, and each will receive, on landing, a certain allotment of land from the company's pasessions. The enterprise is in no sense filbustering. It involves, as we understand it no invasion of foreign territory, or occupation of other people's soil. It is favored not only by the Mosquita authorities, but by hose of all the Central American Republics, and has the countenance of both the American and the English Governments. The design is to found a new independent republic on the Mosquito coast; then to take mensures for a convention from the republics of Nicarngua, Honduras, San Salvador, Coast Rica, Veragua and New Granada, in order o adopt a Federal Constitution and establish government analogous to that of the North, American Union. It is stated that the most enlightened men in these various countres are decidedly in favor of the undertaking, and have confidence in its practicability. The lesson of Texan prosperity, and the very marked impulse given to the improvement of Central America by the influx of an American population, consequent upon the opening of the various routes across the Isthmus, have completely broken down the old prejudice ngninst the American character and influence, and have implanted a positive respect and confidence. It is calculated, and weithink reasonably enough, that the American colony or republic will speedily acquire a moral force which will put new life and energy into every State of the Federation; and that security and a stability and a symmetry wi be given to the whole civil and judicial sys lem of the country, which will not only have the happiest effects upon Central America iself, but will afford every South American Republic an example from which they may derive immense advantage. It will also have the valuable effect of removing a most troubesome subject of variance beteen the United States and Great Britain. The Musquito dispute would be at once whiped out of existence. It does not at all enter into the olan to annex any part of the country to the United States, or to form any more intimate other nation. The moral bond which will

itself to satisfy the largest desires of either,

about thirty millions of acres. The entire

Federal Union would extend over an area o

nearly five hundred thousand square miles

an area more than ten times as large as Nev

The land ceded to this company comprise

York. It is a region, as all the world knows of remarkable conformation. High mount. ain ranges) isolated volcanic peaks, elevated lands, deep valleys, bread fertile plains and extensive alluviums are here grouped together, relieved by large and beautiful lakes and majestic rivers, the whole terming with animal and venetable life, and possessing every variety of climate, from torrid heats to the cool and bracing temperature of an eternal spring. The country is very rich in mines, and has abundant agricultural resources .-With ports on the Atlantic and Pacific open ing to Europe and Africa on the one hand. and to Asia and Polynesia and Australia upon the other, no country can be more favorably situated for commerce. The people gener ally, though made up of a variety of races are well disposed and peaceful, and are in a great measure free from political passions and social crimes. It is very true that the differ ent government have been subject to disorders and revolutions from the date of independence from Spanish rule, but there has been a decided and most palpable progress, and the lessons which hard expérience has brought have not been in vain. An energetic, enlightened, law-respecting, order-loving Amer ican republic, placed in their midst, and work ing out before their very eyes the tremendous power which is inherent in genuine American principles, must, in the very nature of things, given an impulse to the whole region such as no other agency could accomplish. The managers of the present expedition are sanguine. We think it certain that they will meet with difficulties which it will require eminent sagneity and prudence to overcome It is fixed that the policy of the colony shall be a purely peaceful one; but it is often hard to preserve such a policy in dealing with an inferior race, when force so often promises to be more expeditions and effectual than reasoning or bargaining. Yet it is certain that no such union of the different republics as that proposed can be effected by coercion or intimidation. The bond of union must consist in confidence and confidence can only come from friendly action. The first law of that justice which finds its sanction in the breast of all men everywhere, whatever be heir nolitical or social condition. The colony will find its chief element of success in its fling, and not sufficient to do a thousandth those who are engaged in the enterprise, as Tours, ever for the right.

To

Disgracolal Outrage. On Thursday of last week, our town was the scene of the outrage mais coverally, base

and unmanty, then can be followed in the annals of comments. The dissipation at tending this brutal occurrence, are briefly as follows: An individual to the pape of Matthew Wightman, in the amproprient of William Robinson, of this places for such a lleged insult, entered the fours and bedonumber of the latter, and inflicit in the latter. the latter, and inflicted upen Robinson's wife and her sister, a brutal assault and battery with a stick. 🛂 No sooner was this monstrous outrage

made public, than our chizens gathered around the Mayor's room, where the offender was confined. The popular excitement was intense, while the lealing of indignation on the part of each and all was wrought up to the highest pitch of resentment. To the minds of pearly all present, it was no outrage so gross, so base, and so unnatural, none seemed disposed to be willing in await the tardy nunisment of the law, or even to consider that punishment commensurate with the crime. It was the first offence of its kind ever perpetrated in our community and one which, in the opinion of all present, should be visited by the most degrading public exhibition the human mind could devise, without endangering life, or inflicting permanent injury.

The ladies thus assaulted and maltreated supported characters beyond repreach. They had the sympathy of the entire community, which was no doubt greatly hightened, by the lact that they had failed to find in the person of Robinson, either an avenger of their wrongs or a protector of their rights. They no doubt had his sympathy, too, but being a " non-resistant?" for the time being, of least, he turned from the lacerated and bleeding wife of his bosom, to intercede for he offender! When this further fact was made known to the crowd, it served as fresh fuel to the flumes of popular indignation, Several speeches were made to the Assembinge, by the Mayor and other law-officers present, calling upon them to desist and let he culprit ubide the penalty prescribed by laws Their southing and mollifying efforts, however, were lost amid the boisterous unheavings of popular indignation at the enormity of the offence. At one time, there apbeared to be a disposition to take him from the custody of the officers. On reflection, however, they determined to let the officers convey him to prison, and thereby discharge. anmolested, the duties of office.

Thereupon, the prisoner was escorted to be juil and locked up. But ere the jallor, protemi, had fairly rettred, the room in which the prisoner was confined was entered by the crowd, the prisoner taken out and mounted on a rail. Thus elevated, he was paruded through the principal streets of the town; atended by numbers of our citizens, and preceded by a band, somewhat "caluthumpian," so far as the musical instruments were concerned. After this, he was taken to the canal, thrice ducked, and returned to the custo. dy al' the iailor.

In the evening a meeting of the citizens of the place was called at the Court house, to take into consideration the nature of the outrage, and to give public expression to the feelings of indignation entertained by the citizens toward the perpetrator of an act, at once so dastardly, cowardly and unmanly.ing was called to order by inviting Dr. T. P. Aikinson to the Chair, and appoining W. T. Sutherline, Esq., Secretary, it was then addressed by the Rev. S. S. Broant, Col. Grasty, Thos. D. Neal, Esq., and other ers. On motion, a Committee of seven was appointed to draft a preamble, and such rest plutions as were best calculated to give expression to the technics and sentiments of the meeting. The preamb a and resolutions not having been furnished us for publication, we are unable to lay them before our readers.-Suffice it to say, however, they were all, in spirit and tendency, that might be expected from a community whose high appreciation of the female character had been thus grossly and ruffianty outraged, by the commission of

a deed withou a parallel in their midst. We take it, that the day is far distant, when our people will be again called upon to avenge the perpetration of an outrage of a similar nature. The lesson, which has been mught the offender in this instance, is one which he will long remember and may be the means at saving to other unprotected females, the pain and mortification of similar issaults and indignities. This people have thus summarily shown, that they hold any man who lays his hand on a lady, save in affection, as a base and infamous wretch, beyoud the pale of common civilty and whotly unworthy the countenance of civilized men.-Nor is this all. They have also demonstrated and resolved, that the man who is such a pol-troon, as not to protect and defend the wife of his bosom, from the ruffien assault of a dastardly "woman-whipper," is no better than the wretch who inflicts the blows, and equally with the unworthy the countenance and respect of all civilized communities.

Gov. Reeder on Popular Sovers

eignty. About the middle of November, a meeting was held at Levenworth City, Kansas Territory, composed mainly of chizens of Missouri, and of the ciuzens of Kansas, which appointed a Committee to wait upon the Governor of the Territory, with a memorial requesting him to take immediate measures for uscertaining the population of the Territory, and to order an election for members of the Legislature. The Governor thinks the Missourions are getting a little too fast-that the citizens of Kansas are capable of managing their own business, and should be allowed the the colony should be the strict observance of privilege of doing it-at cleast, we infer as much from the subjoined extract from his reply to the Committee. We hope he has the courage to act as well as talk :

"It may be very desirable for gentlemen moral force; if it lose that, its history will to live among the comforts of the States, with be a continual struggle. The character of all the accumulated conveniences and luxuries of an old home, and make an occasion.