THE TIOGA COUNTY AGITATOB.

The Velce of the South. [From the Richmond Enquirer, June 2].

1

ment inflicted upon Sumner by the Hon. P. S. Brooks. We have no patience with these meaty-mouthed Pharisees of the press. Why: ers to their senses, by confining them to the not speak out, and declare at once that you starving soil on which they were born; and are shocked by the "brutality: of a slave. to the thin air around them. holding ruffian ?" It is much more manly to adopt the violent vocabulary of the Tribune than to insiguate disapprobation in the meek accents of a conscience-smitten saint.

In the main the press of the South applaud the conduct of Mr. Brooks, without condition or limitation. Our approbation at least, is entire and unreserved. We consider the act good in conception better in execution, and best of all in consequence. These vulgar Abolitionists in the Senate are getting above themselves. They have been humored until they forget their position. They have grown snucy, and dare to be impudent to gentlemen. Now, they are a low, mean, scurvy set, with some little book-learning, but as utterly devoid of spirit and honor as a pack of curs. Intrenched behind "privilege," they fancy they can slander the South and its representarives with impunity.

The truth is, they have been suffered to run too long without collars. They must be lashed iuto submission. Sumner in particufar, ought to have nine and thirty early every morning. He is a great strapping fellow, and could stand the cowhide beautifully. Brooks frightened him, and at the first blow of the cane, he bellowed like a bull calf.

There is the blackguard Wilson, an ignorant Natick cobbler, swaggering in excess of muscle, and absolutely dying for a beating. Will not somebody take him iu hand ? Hale is another huge, red face, sweating scoundrel, whom some gentleman should kick and cuff until he abates something of his impudent talk.

These men were perpetually abusing the people and Representatives of the South for tyrants, rubbers, ruffians, adulterers, and what not. Shall we stand it ? Can gentlemen sit still in the Senate and House of Representatives, under an incessant stream of de aunciation from wretches who avail themselves of the privilege of place to indulge their devilish passions with impunity? In the absence of an adequate law, Southern gentlemen must protect their own honor and feelings. It is an idle mockery to challenge one of these scullions. It is equally useless to attempt to disgrace them. They are insensible to shame, and can be brought to reason only by an application of cowhide or guita percha. Let them once understand that for every vile word spoken against the South, they will suffer so many stripes, and they will soon learn to behave themselves like decent dogs-they can never be rentlemen.

Mr. Brooks has initiated this salutary discipline, and he deserves applause for the bold, judicious manner in which he chastised the scamp Sumner. It was a proper act, done at the proper time, and in the proper place. Of all the places on the earth, the Senate Chamber, the theatre of his vitugerous exploits, was the very spot where Sumner should have been made to suffer for his violation of the decencies of decorous debate, and for his brutal denunciation of a venerable statesman. It was literally and entirely proper that he should be stricken down and beaten just beside the desk against which he leaned as he fulminated his filthy utterance through the Capitol.

It is idle to talk of the sanctity of the Sen-

connexion with the mother country ... (Who would not rather be ruled over by a lady, A few Southren journals, affecsing an ex-clusive refinement of or regard for the pro-pricies of official intercourse, unite with the It will enable us, with the United States Abolition papers in condemning the chastise- | South; on one side, in close alliance with England, and Canada on the other, very speedily to bring these long prayered sharp.

But no more words-let the war begin. We pant we are impatient for the onset."

THE AGITATOR. M.H.COBB, :::: EDITOR *.* All Business, and other Communications must be addressed to the Editor to insure attention.

WELLSBOROUGH. PA. Thursday Morning, June 19, 1856.

Republican Nominations. For President in 1856: HOR. SALMON P. CHASE, of Ohio.

For Vice-President : Hon. DAVID WILMOT, of Penn'a.

Attention, Republicans!

A Meeting for the election of Delegates to attend the REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION to be held at Philadelphia on the 16th day of June next, will be held in the Court Honse, Wellsboro', Monday evening, June 2d; at which time and plaze one Delegate to the National Republican Couven-tion and two delegates at large are also to be elect. tion and two delegates at large, are also to be elect-ed. A general attendance is requested. Per order.

Republican Club No. 1 .-- Middlebury. No stated place of meeting. President-D. G. Ste-vens; Vice President-Calvin Hammond; Treasu.

urer-J. B. Potter; Secretary-J. B. Niles. Republican Club No. 2.-Roundtop. Meets Saturday ovening of each week. President —Holman Morgan; Recurding Secretary—D. D. Kelsey; Cor. Secretary—Charles Coolidge; Treas.

Reney; Obrital Club No. 3.—Stony Fork. Republican Club No. 3.—Stony Fork. Pres't-W. J. Hoadley; Vice-Georgo Hildreth; Sec'y-E. H. Hastings. Meet weekly at stated

Republican Club No. 4. -- Shippen. Pres't--Chas. Herrington; Sec'y--Wm. W. Mc. Dougall. Meets every Friday evening.

The absence of the Editor will be a sufficient exuse for any unusual excellence in this issue.

The name of Mr. S. B. PRICE, was accidentally mitted in the list of delegates published last week.

A meeting of the Agricultural Society will be held in the Court House Monday June 23d, at 1 o'. clock P. M. A fall attendance is desired.

The Connecticut Legislature has acquitted itself obly in electing Hon. James Dixon U. S. Senator for the ensuing six years, in the place of Doughface Toucev.

A Democratic meeting was held in the Court House Tuesday evening, June 10. We will endeavor to a man less prominently connected with the recent give the particulars next week. The Republican meeting adjourned to meet that creating was post ples and the policy which have rendered Franklin poned.

"By Anthority."....No. 6.

It has been alleged that the views which we have stigator and defender. cited as entertained by Mr. Jefferson concerning Slavery were recorded in a period of comparative calm; before any dangerous agitation of the question had taken place. Admitting this, it would seem that those views should have still greater weight, since it is certain that Slavery, relatively considered, had not at that time put on its atmost repulsiveness; and could not, therefore, have worn to dangerous an aspect as it wears to-day. It may be safely assumed that were he alive to behold its aggressive attitude in this age, he could not but deaggressive actuals in this age, in course hos but do a great principle. That pginciple, it is hardly nec- and said when we conveyed him to his bed of ciple of a fearful conservatism. Happily, we have essary to say, is that out of which the Kansas murhis testimony down to as late a day as 1824, which. it will be seen, is as decidedly anti-slavery as ever. Jefferson placed his hope of emancipation in the Ita pro-slavery man that Mr. Buchanan is pledged generation then coming upon the stage of public to do the bidding of the South, Border Ruffians and life; but as early as 1824, he saw that his confidence had been misplaced. In a letter to Edward that the issue is fairly made -- FREMONT AND Coles under that date, he says of the young men relative to emancipation : the contest. "But my intercourse with them since my return has not been sufficient to ascertain that they had made, toward this point, the progress I had hoped. Your solitary, but welcome voice is the first which subject as indicating an apathy unfavorable to the hope. Vet, the hour of emancipation is advancing in the march of time. IT WILL COMB; and, whether brought on by the generous energies of our own minds, or by the bloody process of St. Domingo, excited and conducted by the power of our present enemy, if once stationed permanently in our country, and offering asylam and arms to the oppressed, is a leaf of our history not yet turned

ment. It is an emburaging observation that no good measure was seen proposed, which, if day pursued, failed to prevail is the end. We have proof of this in the enderforms of the British Perills-ment to suppress that very trade that brought this roll on us. And you will be supported by the reli-gious procept. Be as seeny in scallders, This your success may be speedy and complete, as it will be of Achoredde and insustice complete, as it will be of Achoredde and insustice complete, as it, will your success may be speedy and complete, as it, will be of Achoredde and insustice complete, as it, will your success may be speedy and complete, as it, will be of Achoredde and insustice complete, as it, will we all the sitention of candid mont to there are

We call the attention of candid mon to these sen timents avowed by Jefferson so late as 1824, but two years before his death-the sentiments of a man in peaking of whom Mr. Benton says-"I have seen many politicians-few statesmen ; and of these fow Mr. Jofferson was pre-eminently the head." We ask if this illustrious patriot's advice to Mr. Coles as shown above, is not identical with the doc trine of the great Republican party to-day, and dismetrically opposed to the doctrines of the so-called Democratic party? He taught the necessity of agitation, he enjoined it upon the young men of Vir. ginia as a duty. But the democracy of this day denounces agitation and lynches the agitators! It is plain case, and which shall we serve-God? or

Mammon ? It may be well for the skeptical to compare the practice of modern democrate with the principles on motion of J. EMERY Esq., it was resolved luid down by Thomas Jefferson. We challenge the that the Chair appoint a Central Committee production of one lots of evidence that he ever even apologized for slavery. And we undertake to prove that he never spoke of it but as a great evil or a and that the Chair with this Committee apcalamity; never refers to it apologetically, but al- point Committee in each Election District to wave regretfully and often in terms of stern denun- solicit and collect money for this object .ciation. But when we search the record for the tes- The Chair oppointed the following persons as timony of modern democratic leaders, what do we the Central Committee, J. F. DONALDSON, find? Profuse apologies for Slavery; ay, more- B. B. STRANG, L. BACHE, A. E. NILES, instification : and still worse-open and unreserved L. I. NICHOLS. espousal of the bloody canse of Oppression, and its extension and perpetuation insisted upon at the muzzle of the revolver and the point of the bowie knife? Now let any orthodox democrat reconcile Jefferson, and the unmitigated despotism practiced by the slave-yoked democracy of to day, or never disgrace the memory of one of the noblest and purest of patriots by claiming to have descended polit-

ically from his loins. With this article closes the testimony of Mr. Jeff. erson against slavery and its eager ally, the Pierce, Douglas and Buchanan democracy, for the present. Not that a moiety of his testimony has been presented in these articles, but that enough has been. presented for the salisfaction of any candid mind. Next week we will introduce new witnesses, as unimpeachable as the Sage of Monticello.

The long agony is over. The Cincinnati Con vention has closed its labors and presents James Buchanan, alias "Old Buck," alias "Pennsylvania's favorite son," for the suffrages of the pro-slavery party, North and South. The Convention did the very best thing it could have done, and no good Republican ought to find fault with the result.

In nominating Mr. Buchanan, the Pro-slavery party made a gricvous acknowlengment of its weaktess. It dared not present either Pierco or Douglas for the suffrages of the masses, yet it dared offer outrages, but who is pledged to carry out the princi-Pierce an object of universal execration ! By the platform, Mr. Buchanan is made to endorse the recent outrages in Kansas as fully and unreservedly as if he had been from first to last, their prime in-

The Convention wavered between Buchanan and Douglas. On the score of availability there was little to choose-that little going to the credit of the former. The issue is fairly made and we are glad of it. It is time that Republicanism should meet the strongest man that the Slave Power can put forward, in fair fight. Mr. Buchanan owes his nomin. ation to the magnanimity of Arnold Douglas, who telegraphed to his delegates to vote for Buchanan. as he would not stand in the way of the triumph of

Republican Meating at the Court

Scoretary. The Chair called on B.B. Strang Esq., of Westfield to state the object of meeting. Mr. STRANG, proceeded to show the difference between the present so called " Democratic party" and the real one. and showing the objects of the Republican movement : the necessity of resistance to the Slave nower over its tyranical encroachments and usurpations; after the address of Mr. STRANG, the following resolution was offered by LOBEN SEARS.

Resolved. That the people of Tioga County raise twenty thousand dollars to be expended in aid of the cause of Freedom in Kansas, this Resolution was supported by the mover with some highly practical remarks showing the necesity of more action and less talking, with not a few thrusts at the Speech making Lawyers ; after the passage of this resolution, of five to receive and expend all money collected in Tioga County in aid of Kansas

The "Charleston Brass Band" discoursed some excellent and soul stirring music, which increased the enthusiastic feeling of our citizens already raised to its highest point. The the antagonisms of the Republicanism taught by meeting then adjourned to Tuesday evening After the adjournment the following names were handed in to the Central Committee as persons who were willing and desirous of going to Kansas as citizens and to fight to death if necessary, for the right of Free Soil and Free Speech :

> G. W. SRARS. ERWIN ATHERTON. LEWIS WETMORE. RIAN HARD. GEORGE COOLEDGE. S. DURYEA. H. N. WILLIAMS. S. P. SRIP. F. D. RITTER. LESTER BUTLER. E. S. WATERMAN. . S. BACON. E. D. RHODES. HENRY BABLOW. J. B. SOFIELD.

From our knowledge of these young men we have no doubt that they would do their duty in every emergency when moral and physical Courage were necessary.

J. N. BACHE, Sec'y.

Senator Wilson at Worcester. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. WORCESTER, Mass., June 4, 1856.

The Hon. Henry Wilson was received at 8 o'clock this morning at the Depot, and escorted to the Lincoln House by a large number of people, and after being introduced by Mr. Knowlton from the balcony, spoke in substance as follows. He said :

It has been my fortune to pass through rying' scenes since last I met you, and I have lately some from the place where a dastardly assault has been made upon our beloved Commonwealth in the person of one of her Senators, the Hon. Charles Sumner, who was smitten down by the Slave Power of our country for words spoken in debate in the Senate Chamber. Mr. Brooks was but the agent the power was Slavery [A Voice-" Shoot Brooks"]. Gentlemen, Mr. Sumner, though beaten down, is not conquered [Applause] suffering, "Wilson, I shall give it to them again if God spares my life" [Cries of

Kamm Sentenced.

Our renders will remember that at the Feb-The Republican Meeting held on the 9th | ruary session of our Court, John Michael inst, which was an adjournment from those Kamm was tried and convicted of the mur-of last week was organized by the appoint. der of George Veitangruber, the jury returment of ELEZAR SEELY Esq.; of Deerfield ning:a verdict of murder in the first degree and on application by his counsel for a new triat, the Court appointed Thursday last, the first day of May term, for them to show. cause why a new trial should be granted. The very able counsel for the defence. Messers Mercur and Dietrick, argued the case with great force and eloquence, relying chief. ly on the exception filed last term, that the Court had no jurisdiction to try the cause, as the Act of Assembly fixed the fourth Thurs. day of February for Court to be held, but

had not limited the term to any particular length, nor specified any time for adjournment, and the Grand Jury did not find an indictment till Wednesday. The counsel failed to convince "His Honor" on this point, and as sufficient reasons were not presented, another trial was denied him.

The Sheriff, by order from the Judge, bro't Kamm into Court, to receive his sentence. He appeared considerably agitated, however remained calm and composed during the time occupied by his counsel in their application for a new trial. When the lawyers ceased speaking, a death-like silence prevaded the Court room. Although the room was crowd. ed almost to suffocation, yet so deep was the silence that a pin could have beep heard to drop anywhere in the room. It was an anxious moment. Judge Wilmot, with a firm voice, stated to the counsel that they had failed to convince him that any error had occured in the trial, or that any circumstances had ocurred since the trial, to substantiate their exceptions, and he believed Mr. Kamm had had a fair and impartial hearing, and it now become his painful duty to pronounce the sentence of death upon him.

When he (Kamm) was asked—through an interpreter-if he had anything to say why the sentence of death should not be pronounced upon him? he rose weeping from the chair and asserted his innocence. He said he killed Veitangruber, but it was done in self defence, and he called on God to witness what he said. While he was speaking he was much affected-tears rolling down his cheek-his bosom heaved, deep agonzed sobs escaped his lips. It was an awful spectacle to behold .- An old gray-haired man, who could have but a few years more, at faithest, to live-standing before the scrutinizing gaze of the multitude, convicted of the highest crime known to our law. Notwithstanding the evidence was so conclusive against him, and public opinion so strongly prejudiced, yet the human heart is not capable of resisting and remain unmoved by sympathy for a fellow-being in his unfortunate position. When the strong man weeps, and the broad chest heaves with emotion, the most stony heart must yield, and drop a tear of sympathy for suffering humanity.

When he ceased speaking and become composed, Judge Wilmont proceeded to propronounce the dreadful sentence upon him. He stood firm and comparatively unmoved, and heard his awful fate.

When the Judge had concluded, the Sheriff was orderd to take him back to prison.-When he entered his dreary cell, he burst into a passionate flood of tears, choked by groans and sobs. The door was closed, and the heavy bolts replaced, and the unfortunate man was left to brood over his wretched situation in solitude. Truly "the way of the transgressor is hard."-Sullivan Democrat.

SINGULAR CASE.-A correspondent of

LATER FROM KANSAS LETTER FROM A CLERGYMAN.

Osawarosun, Friday, may 23, 1886. I wrote you last week about our troubles, have now to say that Lawrence is taken, the hotel destroyed, Gov. Robinson's and G. W. Brown's houses burnt ; the presses of The Herald and The Free State thrown into the river. All done by Missourians, Alabamians, Georgians, &c., enrolled as the militia of the Territory, and armed with United States arms and acting under a United States Deputy Marshal, Lawrence made no resistance, and never has to United States authority. Col. Sumner has been there and advised Lawrence not to compel him to take part against them by making any attack up. on these ruffians. Shannon did not like bim : dismissed him for "having disobeyed orders," For some days previous to the taking of Lawrence, these desperadoes were accoring the country, plundering and murdering. A small company of these came upon a young man named Jones, near Wakerusa, while sitting on his horse and talking to two other Free State men, wanted to search Jones ; he refused, they presented their guns, he drew a revolver and kept them at bay until a large company came near; he then gave up his arms and rode off. He had not gone far befrore the captain of the company ordered his men to shoot him. One of them swore he had shot one d-d Abolitionist and he could shoot another-fired, shot Jones in the back, the ball passing out through his abdomen,---Such is the account of the two men who were with Jones. I have it from one who saw and conversed with them a few hours after the affair happened. These two men were both unarmed, and knew no reason why they should attack or demand to search Jones and not themselves. Jones was still living at last accounts. On the same aftern on a man named Stewart, from Lawrence, was out a few miles, and was shot by a band of these outlaws, his head torn nearly all to atoms .-No particular cause is known. When found, Free-State men rallied, obtained the body and were returning, when one or two, some ways ahead of the company, were discovered by a band of ruffians, who seeing them made as if attempting to get between them and a bridge which they must necessarily cross .-But before they had gained their point they saw the company of Free-State men advanc. ing. They then wheeled-were ordered to halt, but did not-were fired on-one horse was wounded, it was thought one man,---These desperadoes have gone into the field. taken cattle where men were at work with them, driven them to their camp and butchered them : seized men on the roads and ta. ken their horses from them. These are a few of the facts that are transpiring. You may well suppose that many here are in a

state of alarm. For my part I do not feel very much moved. I have been expecting this, and even worse than has yet happened. We have a company of Alabamians camped near us, som 60 or 70 in number. When sober they say that they came here to settle, and to make this a Slave State; are very sanguine that they will succeed ;' tell great stories of what the South are going to do." But when they are drunk (and that is as offen as they can get liquor to get drunk on) they are ready to fight, and threaten, and make a great noise. But they have a number of families with them, and, although armed, are in no very safe situation to make an attack on any village or settlement.

In great haste I close. You will have vour own reflections. I need make none. 1 would, however, say further, that it is not yet known what Col. Sumner and the United

ate Chamber, since it is colluted by the presence of such fellows as Wilson and Sumner and Wade. They have desecrated it, and cannot now fly to it as a sanctuary from the lash of vengeance.

We trust other gentlemen will follow the example of Mr. Brooks, that so a curb may be imposed upon the truculence and audacity of abolition speakers. If need be, let us have a caning or cowhiding every day. If the worst come to the worst, so much the sooner so much the better.

[From the Richmond Whig, May 28.]

A PROFITABLE WAR !-- Mr. Sumner, in his great speech, expatiated on the poverty of the South and the immense wealth of New England, and especially of Massachusetts. The productive industry of this State alone (he said) was three times greater than the whole cotton growing labor of the South.

As he threatens us with the most horrible war that has ever been dreamed of, this is an item worth noting. When the war begins we shall know to what quarter to direct our footsteps for rich booty. We thank the gentleman for the information-for, in connection with the miserable poverty of the South, it suggests a source of consolation in the midst of the appalling calamities with which he * * * * threatens us.

In fact, we know no people who are fitter subjects for spoliation and plunder than those of Massachusetts. God Almighty never gave them anything but a miserable barren soil, fit only for goats to browse on ; and the vast wealth they boast has been scraped together by starving themselves, and plundering, or driving sharp bargains with other people. The larger portion that they have, came from Virginia and the South. Sumner himself admits that he is a descendant of those who formerly kidnapped Africans, and carried on a profitable trade in human flesh and blood from the coast of Africa ; and the money, which hate integrity, liars fear truth, and a corrupt party now inflames his insolence and rapacity, was the rest of his gang disgorge their ill-got gains. Let the war begin as soon as he and his confederates choose. It is just the sort of war that we like to have a hand in-the poor, who have nothing to lose, against the rich, who have enough to supply all our wants, and defray the expenses of a glorious contest.

His warlike speech has turned our thoughts very much to this war-and we confess that the more we think of it the better we like it. We are heartily sick and disgusted with the canting and mercenary hypocrites of Yankeedom. This war will enable us to get rid of them, or turn the tables upen them, and render them a source of profit instead of expense, It will enable us to build up our country by the recepture of the millions of which we

over. This enterprise is for the young-for those who can follow it up and bear it through to its consummation. It shall have all my prayers, and these are the only weapons of an old man."

We almost wonder that the patriotic Wise does not exhume the ashes of the Sage of Monticello and give them to the four winds. Such sentiments as that statesman entertained and promulgated regarding slavery, would, if uttered on Virginia soil today, subject the party to a summary conviction in Judge Lynch's Court, or, what is equivalent, to a charge of high treason in a higher tribunal. Freedom of opinion had not been destroyed even in the slave States, in Jefferson's day; but within the last thirty years it has become a matter of serious consideration whether a man may even claim the right of private indoment such. There are men in the comparatively free North who counsel violence to the advocates of free speech, and who would, if not too coverdly, head a mob in the destruction of ev. ery free press in the land. Error and villainy always foar the light. Thieves always skulk, murderers' seek the friendly cover of darkness, knaves cannot endure a free press. And this is the plight derived from piracy. "We will make him and of Freedom in the Model Republic, four-score years after the tree was planted. But to proceed with the Jeffersonian testimony in connection with the above

extract: whom fortune has thrown on our hands, to feed and clothe them well, protect them from ill usage, re. quire such reasonable labor only as is performed by free ment, and be led by no represences to abdicate them and our daties to them. The laws do not per-mit us to turn them loose if that were for their good; and to commute them for other property is to dom-mit them to those whose usage of them see cannot control. I hope then, my dear sir, you will recon-cile, yourself, to your country and its unfortunate condition, and that you will not lessen its stock of sound disposition by withdrawing your proportion from the mass; but that you will come forward in the public councile, became the missionary of the doctrine truly Christian, insinuate and inculcate it the recepture of the millions of which we berring truty constants in anothe and inclusion of Sx-Gov. Medill of Ohio, and Judge Rice of have then plundered. It will enable us to get vid of Yankee Presidents, and to preserve and, when the phalanx is formed, bring on and prese. Junetis the day fixed for their departure, and the proposition preservingly ustil its accomplish. a month is to be devoted to the sport.

Douglas's endorsement ought te satisfy the most ulall. Again, we congratulate our Republican friends FREEDOM, or, BUCHANAN AND BORDER RUFFIANISM ! Men of Tioga, are you ready for The strife is not one of men, but of principles.

Not between JOHN C. FREMONT and JAMES BUCHAN-AN, but between Freedom and Slavery. Who votes for Buchanan, endorses Pierce, Douglas, Atchinson, Stringfellow, Sheriff Jones and Brooks. A tolerably blind man can see that without spectacles. Freemen, let us remember that Mr. Buchanan received his nomination at the hands of Arnold Dou-

glas, and because Douglas was satisfied that he would unhold the policy of Franklin Pierce. Bearing this in mind, no man of principle opposed to the Administration, can cast his vote for James Buchanap.

Pursuant to a stirring call, the citizens of Wayne County assembled in Honesdale on the evening of the 31st ult, for the purpose of protesting against the Sumner and Kansas outrages. W. H. Dimmick, Esq. a prominent hunker democrat acted as Chairman of the meeting, and the names of nearly every prominent old. line democrat in that County are subscribed to the Call. Resolutions strongly condemnatory of the outrages referred to and of the wicked policy of the Administration. We hall this demonstration as a most encouraging sign of the times. We are sorry to say that the Tioga old line democracy are yet, and likely to be guiltless of any such generous impulses. If it be in order, we move to deprive them of the right of free speech, justifying the act on the ground of their justification of negro slavery, to wit; They are not capable of appreciating freedom; therefore enslave them. Gen. tlemen, it is a very poor rule that don't work both ways.

A BUFFALO HUNT .-- A party of about

150, mostly Western men, members of Congreas, Judges, and others, contemplate joining in a grand Buffalo hunt, during the coming summer. It is arranged that they shall start from their rendezvous at St. Cloud, Minnesota, a small town at the head waters "My opinion has ever been, that until more can be done for them, we should endeavor, with those whom for them, we should endeavor, with those whom for the has thrown ou our hunds, to feed and completely for the expedition, with baggagewagons and tents, and all the apparelling of a little army, they will proceed about 150 miles through the region called Bois des Sioux, in quest of their dangerous game .--Pierre Bontineau and Menoc, the guides of the Pacific Railroad Exploring Expedition under Gov.: Stevens, will accompany the party .--The salt region of Minnesole, in the vicinity of "Devil's Lake," will be visited before they and says :---"One boy, the other. day, borreturn, and probably much valuable information of this wild country will be obtained,---Ex-Gov. Medill of Ohio, and Judge Rice of

"Good," and applause]. Gentlemen, I have also been called to an account for word spoken in debate, deliberately, calmly, and ad-

if attacked, by the blessing of God, whenever, however, and by whomsoever attacked, I "Good," and applause]. Gentlemen, 1 thank you for your expressions of sympathy, and shall, with your approbation, return to my of free Kansas and free speech.

A True Hearted Woman.

One day last week a lady of this city, well known to many of our readers, was passing was occupying a seat by herself, when a well-dressed, intelligent and apparently gentlemanly man, belonging to a party seated all around her, asked if he might take the place by her side, to which she politely assented. The party soon fell into conversa. tion, and the outrage upon Mr. Sumner being alluded, to, the well-dressed man aforesaid declared that he had no sympathy with the Massachusetts Senator, who only got what he deserved. He was only sorry that Brooks. by the manner of his assault, had given occasion for an excitement | The woman bore the rascal's talk for a time, but at length,

when she could stand it no longer, she said : armed and ruffianly violence against unsuspecting and defenseless men for the utterance of their opinions upon a great public question, and us I have no assurance that you will not put your theory in practice upon myself if I veniure to express my sentiments as unreservedly as you have uttered your own, I do not feel it safe to sit so near you. I will thank you, therefore, to move, so that I can pass you and find another seat." These words were uttered with perfect calmness and womanly dignity, and they. made the advocate of ruffianism blush to his very hair as the lady withdrew, from his presence to seek a purer atmosphere. The rebuke, so timely and well aimed, was felt, and those who with nessed the scene will not soon forget it.

BLITZ AMONG THE BOYS .- The progress of Signar Biltz through the country might be traced by observing the tricks of the little codgers in the various towns, where he may have sojourned : The Hollidaysburg Stand rowed a slick of candy from a comrade, to show how he could swallow it and pull it out of his ear. He swallowed it, and then twisted himself about is various ways to extract

The Machias (Me.) Union details a very cu rious case :

"Capt. Tufis of this town, having a keg in his store containing about two lbs., of visedly spoken, and you know my answer gunpowder, and wishing to use the key pour-["Good," "good"]. I shall attack no man ed the contents into a paper, which he car-for words spoken in debate or elsewhere, but ried to the house and gave his wife for safe keeping. Mrs. Tufts, being busily engaged in her domestic affairs, put the powder in the shall defend my person and my life [Cries of] oven of a stove in an unoccupied room, with the intention of taking it out when at leisure, but forgot to do so. Not long after this, while Capt. Tuft was sawing in a lath mill, post in the Senate, ready to defend the cause one of his hands, coming in contact with the saw, was nearly cut off. He was carried home completely exhausted from the loss of blood. His physicians and friends had nearly despaired of his life, as every effort to stop the blood had proved unavailing. Meantime hence to Providence on the railroad. She a fire was ordered to warm the room for the reception of Capt. Tufts. Immediately after kindling the fire, his friends proceeded to carry him into the room, and had just reached the door when the powder exploded, brenking the clock, stove, window glass, etc., into atoms, and starting from its place one end of the house. But the curious part of the story is that Capt. Tufts received a shock which immediately stopped the blood, thereby saving his life; for it was the opinion of his physician that, had he bled another ounce, it must have proved fatal.

THE ASSAULT ON CHARLES SUMMER .-No event within our recollection has created "Sir, it seems that you are an advocate of a feeling of mingled disgust and rage so intense, so like frenzy, as the assult upon the distinguished senator from Massachusetts by the mad Brooks of South Carolina. The provocation was so slight - merely a few sharp, fair, polished oratorical sentences,---The scene of the assault so august. The circumstances so atrocious in every particular. Two men, armed and prepared, upon one man, unarmed, unprepared, entangled. The character of the senator assailed-incomparably the finest orator alive, an honor to the country he serves, an ornament to the Age in which he lives. The insignificance of the vulgar-hearted brutes who perpetrated the foul. deed. The magnificent person thus violated, All these, and other considerations, have combined to inflame the people of the North in a degree unexampled. Truly said one of our city papers, of Southern sympathies; Where there was one freesoiler in the North vesterday, there are a hundred to-day."-Life Illustrated,

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The last case of timoral sussion" is as follows :- The keeper of a drinking saloon at Newburyport offered a troublesome customer a dollar a week if he would keep away from his saloon for a year; the chap accepted the who had been oreated Deputy Marshal pro Junetis the day fixed for their departure, and it, but at length informed bis companion that | offer, and goes weekly and receives the dolhe had forgotten that part of the trick." horse belonging to Col. Eldridge, Mr. E.'s

States troop's will do under the present aspect of affairs. The Free-State men are rallying at Prairie City, some 15 miles south of Lawrence, to determine on means and measures for their own protection.

THE SACK OF LAWBENCE.

The accounts given by our informants of the doings of the Marshal and his posse in Lawrence do not differ from those already published, except as to the extent of the destruction committed by the barbarian horde, which they represent as far greater than was at first stated. Every house but one in the place was sacked-trunks were broken open, wardrobes rifled, money and other valuables seized, and even ladies dresses were added to the miscellaneous plunder. We notice that Geo. W. Brown, esq., editor of The Herald of Freedom, in a letter to The Alton Cour. ier, states the total destruction and appropriation of private property at Lawrence at not less than \$200,000. The Free-State Hotel had been erected and furnished at an expense of \$30,000, and would have been opened for business in a day or two by Col. Eldridge, who is also proprietor of the Kansas Hotel at Kansas City. The Herald of Freedom office was the best appointed establishment west of St. Louis, and its destruction involves a loss of at least \$6,000. But this is only a part of the loss of Mr. Brown. The marauders entered his private office, destroyed his library, valued at \$1,000, scattered his private papers, and ended by setting the building on fire, though the flames were extinguished. They also destroyed a large stock of printing paper, &c., that had been received only a day or two before. Altogether his loss amounts to \$12,000 or \$15-000. Dr. Robinson's house, furniture and library, and all his private papers and records were barned. Mr. Johnson's house was completely riddled, trunks were broken open, money and valuables of boarders were taken and carried away, some persons losing several, thousand dollars in money and landwarrante. The stores were entered, and everything was taken which avarice could prompt them to take or malice move them to destroy An amusing story is told of the Hon. David Atchison's participation in the spoils of the Kansas Hotel, he having been seen moving off with a couple of boxes of cigars under his arm. He no doubt likes a good cigar as well as he does a good glass of whisky and thought it a pity to have them burned except in a legitimate way. (Mr. Butler paid a glowing tribute the other day in the Senate to the noble generosity of his character, and we hope he will reciprocate by sending his eulogist a package of these cigars!) On the day of the sack of Lawrence, Judge Fain, tem,, was seen riding around upon a valuable