### FROM KANSAS Rumors of New Civil War-Border Ruf-

fian Outrages at Fort Scott. LAWRENCE, Midnight, Dec. 17, '57. I have just received information of a still

more startling character from the region of war. A mesenger just in reports a battle fought below Sugar Mound, last night. The Pro-Slavery men made the attack on some Free-State men, and met with repulse. It is alleged that several men were mortally wounded; among them, Blake Little, member of the late Constitutional Convention, and one of the candidates under the bogus Constitution.

Missourians are mustering in considerable force at Barnesville, a village on the border, some eight miles from the Missouri line. They also mustered at Fort Scott. They have been scouting the county in surprise parties, and have taken some six Free-State men prisoners, whom they hold at Fort Scott. The lives of these men are reported to be in imminent jeopardy.

As matters are assuming so very serious an aspect, I start immediately for the seat of war, 90 miles distant. I cannot reach it before noon to-morrow. As I may not have an opportunity to communicate before a day or two, I write these lines ere I start.

MURDER OF MR. LATHAM. DONIPHAN, Dec. 17, 1857.

A company of fifteen armed ruffians from Atchison have just left this city, after having murdered, in the public streets, with a shot gun, Mr. Latham, a Free-State citizen of Doniphan. These men came in in parties of two about I o'clock this afternoon, and after consulting together, one of them named McVeay shot a Mr. Latham and mortally wounded him as he was peacefully walking along the street, unarmed and unsuspecting, near the Doniphan House. The buckshot entered the head and blew out his brains. Mr. Latham instantly fell dead.

Another member of the Atchison company after the futal shot was fired, discharged his rifle in the air. The party then left the town.

The outrage occurred so suddenly that no one was prepared for it, and the murderers escaped. A company of citizens of Doniphan started in pursuit.

The death of Mr. Latham at Doniphan is confirmed by Mr. Gaily, a passenger from that plack, who informs us that he was but n few feet from Mr. L. when he was shot. He was fired at from behind, and was killed without having had any warning from his assassins, or any knowledge of who they [Ed. Dem.] were.

# A Melancholy Affair-Seduction and Death.

The particulars of a melancholy affair, involving the seduction of a young lady and her subsequent death have just come to our knowledge. The facts of the case are substantially as follows. A citizen of Elmira, who has resided here some two or three years, and who has enjoyed a position of high respectability, has had a young lady in his family during most of the time, whose name we do not choose to mention. This young lady was no orphan, but had been thoroughly educated in a prominent Seminary in the western part of this State, and to the graces of a most amiable disposition added the advantages of the highest mental accomplishments. In the circle in which she moved she was loved and esteemed as one of the purest and most virtueus of her sex. A few weeks since the man above mentioned broke up housekeeping. His wife has gone to a neighboring County, and it was represented that the young lady went to the southern part of Pennsylvania to reside with her relatives. About a week ago, village, happening to be in Corning, incidendangerously ill at a Hotel in Knoxville, just her condition and the reason of her being there. She had just given premature birth to a child which lived only a couple of days .-She was brought there by the man with whom she had lived here, and upon whom she placed the paternity of the child. On inquiry of the landlord it was ascertained that hel had represented to him that the lady was the widow of a clergyman in Michigan, who had just died, and that she was on the way to her friends in the east, bet being taken suddenly ill could get no further. He employed a physician to attend her, and lest money with the landlord to-pay her board. Day before yesterday she died. Her friends have procured her decent burial, and thus the tragedy, so far asshe is concerned, is closed. These are the facts as related to us, and with their simple statement we rest the case .- Elmira Adver-

The RIGHT KIND OF TALK .- Forney has got back to Philadelphia from Washington. He concludes a long article in defence of Douglas against the attacks of southern newspapers with the following paragraph, which has the ring of the true metal:

"We are a patient people, over this way. We have seen The South and its allies opposing Mr. Buchanan's nomination, and doubting his devotion to them; we have stood calmly by, and witnessed their rule in Kansas, trusting the while, like submissive and enduring men, to the approaching recognition of the will of the majority; we have heard, with unruffled temper, the objurgations of legislators and of politicians in some of the has disfranchised them and in whose councils they slave States, against such Democrats as had neither vote nor voice; and when this insulted Walker and Stanton, because they would not become parties to forgery in Kansas: and now we are expected to bear the additional outrage upon Judge Douglas, and to see Gov. Walker's head carried before the conquering minority of the Lecompton Convention as a trophy of triumph. There is a point beyond which forbearance may cease to be a virtue. It has been reached, 'gentlemen of the

THE NEW YORK LEDGER, the great Family Paper, has now attained the extraordinary circulation of Three Hundred and Thirty Thousand Copies. The Prospectus of THE LEDGER, which contains all necessary information in regard to it, will be found in our advertising columns,

### THE AGITATOR.

M. H. Cobb,..... Editor.

WELLSBOROUGH, PA. Thursday Morning, Dec. 31, 1857. \* All Business, and other Communications must be addressed to the Editor to insure attention.

We cannot publish anonymous communications. Nicaragua Walker has been arrested by the U. S. uthorities and brought to the States. His cake is

We regret to learn that Dea. S. E. Ensworth, of this village, had the misfortune to get a foot badly crushed by a rolling log, at Slide Island on Pine Creek, Tuesday.

Mr. H. KELLY informs us that he will canvass the county in a few weeks, with a work entitled "The Great West." From a cursory examination of the work we judge it to contain a great deal of interesting matter and very cheap at the subscription price.

The CARRIER OF THE AGITATOR will call around with his Annual Address to morrow morning. We know that the times are hard, and we also know that we charge subscribers at whose doors the paper is delivered by the Carrier, 25 cents less than any dollar paper in the country.

By latest advices from Utah we learn that the rebellion is fully organized and that the Saints have declared Utah free and independent. There has been no bloodshed yet, but the Mormons are destroying the supply trains of the Government troops, evidently with the intention of starving them out.

As we predicted, there was no sleighing, Christ. man, owing to the failure of snowfall. There was a light fall of snow on Saturday-just enough to make bare ground aggravating. It snows to-day, Tuesday, and drizzles withal. Winter is refreshing himself for a terrible bout by-and-by. Should December go out in tears, February will come in a fit of anger.

As to that turkey: We gave him a warm corner friend Bache's barn, thinking to do him an especial honor in assigning him exclusive quarters; but his Turkeyship got a fit of melancholy and refused to take any nourishment, notwithstanding the unremitting attentions of his friends. He would not be comforted, but moped about his apartment sullen and silent. It therefore became a mercy to remove him from this sublunary sphere to one of a higher temperature, which was done with a tender regard for the infliction of unnecessary pain. We are guiltless of the deed; his blood is not upon our, hands.

#### Now, and Then.

In looking over our Mulatto-democratic exchanges published within the three weeks just passed, we can but note a deal of extraordinary blustering and vaporing about what Government will do to put down rebellion in Kansas, as they choose to name the resistance to fraud and violence by the better classes in that Territory. It matters not, with these amiable and patriotic journalists, whether the outrages committed there be such as to render the security of life and property precarious in the extreme, or whether they disfranchise nine-tenths of the inhabitants. In either, or in both cases, these amia. ble journalists enjoin patience, long-suffering and forbearance, until Mr. James Buchanan, in the overflowing goodness of his heart, shall magnanimously strike off the chains which his every public act is but riveting the more firmly upon the wrists of the people of that Territory. It is but a revamping of the old fable of the Syrens, who were said to entrance the passing voyager with their songs of ease, and then destroy him.

It is about eighty-seven years since the provincial town of Boston was thrown into the wildest excitement by the enactment of a bloody tragedy in one of its thoroughfares. The bells were rung, cannon were fired, flags were lowered half-mast and upon the street-corners, in the market places and within Fancuil Hall the populace gathered with lowering brows and breathing murmurs of indignation. Yet however, a gentleman, a physician of this the act which provoked all that fierce excitement was triffing and unimportant, compared with hundtally learned that the young lady was lying reds of tragedies enacted upon the soil of Kansas within two years. The Government troops of the pickle. They are all on their knees praying, "good opposite that village. Regarding this as very | time of which we speak had become notoriously instrange, and being a personal friend of the solent toward the citizens of Boston, and on the oclady, the physician went over to see her, and casion alluded to they had fired upon a little knot of mirth, but their genuslexions are so ludicrous that mane, jerking out his sharp, sinewy sentenfound her at the point of death. In answer to his earnest enquiries she confided to him Several soldiers were forthwith arrested, indicted county friend has come to the conclusion that there and tried for murder; but upon investigation it was proved hat the people had provoked the quarrel in proceedings for murder.

But the British Government was at the bottom of the disturbance. It had quartered its troops among the colonists in a time of peace. It had taxed the colonists, yet refused to give them a voice or vote in the national councils. It had placed its own creatures over the colonists as rulers; and when the grievances of the people became unbearable and they petitioned for redress, those petitions were disregarded and the petitioners driven from the Presence with scorn and revilings. And when the bolder among them counseled armed resistance, there was no lack of cowering traitors who hissed "treason" and magnified the vengeance which Britain should mete out to Rebellion. Others timidly counseled acqui escence until the mother country should take the sober second thought and grant redress of her own .3 And now turn to the history of the troubles in

Kansas and mark how closely our Government has imitated the policy of England toward the colonies, in its policy touching the people of Kansas. The Nebraska bill contained the evil seed of violence and disorder. That seed was watered and quickened by its removal of Reeder and its recognition of the legitimacy of a Legislature whose creation by fraud and outrage was notorious. It suffered the myrmi-dons of that Legislature to ravage the fields of the peacable settler, to sack towns, raze public buildings and more terrible still, it suffered ruffians to shoot and hang men for opinion's sake, and then promoted majority assembled peacably to petition Congress for a redress of grievances, they were insulted and outraged by the agents of the Government to whom that petition was directed; and that petition went up to Congress to be disregarded and the petitioners obtained not redress nor the promise of redress, but words of scorn and messages of insult! and troops were stationed about their ravaged villages, not to protect them, but to hardes and intimidate. And now, when Government insists that this outraged majority shall accept a Constitution framed by a Convention which had its birth in a notorious fraudwhether they will, or no; and when it is proposed

in store for such as shall dare to resist oppression as their fathers taught them to resist it. And when this Government undertakes to force the people of Kansas into a cowardly submission to the arbitrary decrees of a ruffianly minority, we hope, for the honor of their ancestry and for the sake of Human. ity's future, that that majority will arm and sweep their oppressors into the Missouri. The Administration could not exist the space of twenty-four hours after that wrong should be consummated. If

we rightly know the North-if there be a drop of the blood in their veins that flowed in the veins of their fathers-then the first note of conflict in Kansas will nerve every arm not palsied with a Southern

Therefore, when papers, like one now before us attempt to intimidate men in the discharge of their duty, or to deter them from resisting to a bloody is sue any attempt to subjugate them, by threats of death and destruction, we say to them, you misjudge the men who have been taught that liberty is better than life. Threats of the major excommunication did not deter Luther from the glorious work of the Reformation, nor did threats of the dungeon and the halter deter the Men of the Revolution from earning Liberty for this continent, and for the cowardly knaves who now recommend the freemen of Kansas to give up their inheritance without a blow. Nor will threats of the halter intimidate the free men of Kansas, nor deter them from resisting, if necessary, whatever the democratic party may see fit to em ploy in subjugating them, whether it be legislation

bribe. And then, God save the Right!

In common with a goodly company of creation's lords, we are indebted to our fair correspondent, KATE." for a summary castigation, all and singu lar of which we publish in another place. We do not intend to seek an escape from her lash through either excuses, or apologies. Her remarks are sea soned with some grains of justice, since every preacher should endeavor to practice what he preaches. But as we are questioned touching our delinquency, we must reply as follows:

We never yet paused upon the threshold of duty to inquire what Mrs. Grundy would say, should we proceed, or how many friends we might gain by turning back. Such friends as we have, rejoice to see as ever true to our intuitions, to which we are indebted for an undying hatred to wrong everywhere-Our subscription list gives not and has never given to us one moment's anxiety. We have never begged patronage and never will. And if an honest ut terance of opinion, upon any subject whatever, result in pecuniary loss, why, so let it. We know just how many dollars it has cost us to speak out during the short space of our active life; but we shall never return to redeem one dollar of the sum.

'KATE" will excuse us, however, for remarking just here, that we elect peace officers whose duty it is to return all offenders against the laws to the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace. We like. wise elect other officers whose duty it is to prosecute

all infractions of the law within the horough limits. In the discharge of their official duties these mer escape the imputatation of personal pique, or malice as the law intended they should, that they may not be deterred from jealously guarding the public morals; whereas, the private man who consents to become a public prosecutor in these matters, must resolve to do so without other backer than his own integrity; since temperance men invariably abandon him to fight the battle alone. But there can be one man found in this borough who dares to undertake the office of public prosecutor, and who, if he undertake it, will spare neither friend nor foe until the virtue of the law shall have been thoroughly tested

We do not complain of the strictures of our fair correspondent. As to their applicability to others hinted at, we know nothing. She is responsible for the insinuations, which, if justified by the facts, deserve the utmost severity of her lash; but we most respectfully submit, that the church organizations of this village are not guiltless of the crimes impu ted to this society. As all reforms are claimed by the Church to root in its bosom, so let not our fair friends insist too rigidly that those whom the Church brands as heretic shall nourish with their energies a plant that now seems drooping on its parent soil. Let us work together without reference to differences in belief.

Our shamocratic cotemporaries are in a desperate Lord and good Devil!" with might and main. Indeed, their plight should provoke pity rather than shaggy locks as an angry lion tosses his is no disagreement between Buchanan and Douglas, and we are not much surprised to learn from his that particular instance, and that fact stayed the last paper that he cordially sustains both. Beardslee will touch bottom somewhere let the water be as deep as it may. He deserves an appointment.

But our friends of the Tunkhannock Democra slip around the ugly gulf in the very cutest way im aginable. They have kept " dark" on the unfortunate split, up to last week. They now publish extracts from such of its democratic cotemporaries as lean towards Buchanan, modestly prefacing the chapter with the astounding declaration that they have paid little attention to the opinions of others, being much more interested in being right than in

being concurred with. This sounds very well. Friend Niebell, of the Luzerne Union, is in favor of admitting Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, because he is thus sure having the Adminis tration and the democratic party on his side. That is a very plain reason, certainly, but we would rath. er be backed by a good cause than by a bad President and a rotten party. However, Friend Niebell " preaches for the rye," and must preach to suit his

II At Hitchcockville, Connecticut, a few weeks since, at a corn husking, two hundred bushels were husked, forty girls kissed, five "engaged," and every soul in the house before ten o'clock

ville must be a nice place to live in.—Exchange. That's nothing. We were at a husking frolic not hundred miles from that same Ville, when a juvenile, on which occasion we saw ten pirls kissed more than ten times apiece, a barrel of cider drank and wasted, forty square feet of pumkin pie and a the assassins to places of honor and profit! It suf. bushel of nutcakes (more or less) disposed of and fered and still suffers nine-tenths of the people of and a spruce young man thoroughly embalmed in Karsas to be taxed to support a Government which stewed "punkin" by as fair hands as ever worked a batch of butter; and all this long enough before ten o'clock. In addition to this, not less than ten fellows got the " mitten" and kept it until the next Sunday night.

HARD CASE .- A family arrived at New Albany, Indiana, a short time since, bringing an infant child, which died soon after. The father went to several coffin-makers, to procure a coffin, but not succeeding, got a shoe box and carried it home, filled it partly with shucks, spread a cloth over these, and in the shoe box placed the body and deposited it in the graveyard solitary and alone, the mother being on a sick bed. This is rather a hard to force Slavery upon Kansas in defiance even of the case, and in a Christian community too, poverty-stricken principle of Popular Sovereignty, which boasts of a Young Men's Christian and that majority threatens open resistance to such Union, and about twenty churches, where desperate tyranny, we hear the Administration hand. monthly contributions are taken for the organs dispensing threats of the terrible vengeance heathen,

### From Washington. Conflict between Fitch and Douglas.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22, 1857.

Democratic party.

Mr. Douglas who was writing a letter, ap-

parently wholly inattentive to what was going on, here suddenly turned upon the gentleman from Indiana and inquired, "Did I include the President of the United States in that attempt to read me out of the party? Did I not expressly except him?"

Mr. Fitch assented and went on to criticise the argument of the Senator from Illinois. He soon diverged, however, into menaces to those who were striving to break down the Democratic party, that great conservative organization on whose preservation depended he preservation of the Union. He held up in terrorem for the contemplation of Ms. Douglas the political fate of Aaron Burr and Martin Van Buren, both of whom had traitorously attempted to destroy the Democracy. and had thus brought ruin on themselves.

He repeated the charge against Mr. Douglas that in conjunction with Mr. Toombs he had prepared a permissory act for framing a Constitution for Kansas without any provision for submitting it to the people. Mr. Fitch said, however, that he attached little imporlance to these charges of inconsistency; very few of the Senators present could boast a perfectly consistent record, and it was of little consequence in this discussion what had been the previous sentiments or declarations of the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. Fitch continued in an elaborate attack upon what is termed the Topeka faction, which he described as a rebellious, lawless set of men, and contrasted them with the loyal, law-abiding citizens who had formed the Lecompton Constitution. He admitted, in this connection, that the Lecompton Constitution contained a clause prohibiting its amendment prior to 1864; but that clause, he contended, was of no consequence; it was a dead letter. The people would change their Constitution whenever they pleased.

He would have preferred that the whole Constitution should have been submitted to the people. But the Convention thought otherwise, and their decision of the matter

was final with him.

Mr. Fitch spoke without notes and with much more force and vivacity than either Senator Bigler or Green. He commanded the attention of the Senate, and as he proceeded with his malignant personal innuendoes against Mr. Douglas, the countenance of the Southern Senators lighted up with a satisfaction in marked contrast with the gloom and uneasiness with which they had watched the process of demolishing the Pennsylvania Senator in the debate of yesterday.

During the latter part of Mr. Fiich's peech the Little Giant had lain perfectly motionless in his chair with his back to the orator who was so bitterly assailing him. As the speech went on his interest in it was manifested only by the angry knitting of his brows and the increased glowing of his deepset eyes. When Mr. Fuch sat down and Douglas slowly rose to his feet, there was a hushed murmur through the crowded hall that indicated how deep was the interest and the expectation of the audience. He made a magnificent rejoinder, compact, forcible and ingenious, and delivered with a proud, fierce energy of gesture and a sonorous ringing of his fine voice that made it one of the most impressive displays of oratory I have ever witnessed. The mere sight of him was an imposing picture of animal and intellectual strength and power as he walked slowly to and fro across the Senate floor, tossing his shaggy locks as an angry lion tosses his tone "thought it wrong to admit into it the mane, jerking out his sharp, sinewy sentences, and turning now and then upon the gentleman from Indiana, and vehemently declared the slavery by law of the man." Alex. Hamilton dren to protect and shall endeavor to do it.—

Officials, we do not ask you what course we mand in the manufacture of the feet what he do not ask you what course we mand in the manufacture of the feet what he do not ask you what course we mand in the manufacture of the feet what he do not ask you what course we mand in the manufacture of the feet what he do not ask you what course we mand in the manufacture of the feet what he do not ask you what course we manufacture of the feet what he do not ask you what course we manufacture of the feet what he do not ask you what course we manufacture of the feet what he will have no peace till thing are different. We are mothers, have characteristics and turning now and then upon the gentleman from Indiana, and vehemently declared the slavery by law of the manufacture of the will have no peace till thing are different. We are mothers, have characteristics are different to protect and shall endeavor to do it. tleman from Indiana, and vehemently de- God, but held in stavery by law of man. manding, with a stamp of his foot, what he Had I room, many more cases might be shall pursue, for we have seen your course and deprecate it in the extreme. The plous(!) Or by accusing him of ambitious schemes to break down the Democratic party? Or by his vague innuendoes and dark insinuations? Or by imputing to him as a crime his dissent from the President on some particulars relating to Kansas? "What if I do differ from the President? I have not become the servile tool of any President to receive and obey his instructions against my own judgment and sense of right."

He spoke with bitter contempt of the Lecompton faction in Kansas, and declared that but for the protection of the United States troops, the people would not let them stay a day in the Territory. Again he warned the Senate that if this attempt to force a Constitution upon Kansas against the wishes of nine tenths of the people were persisted in, civil war would be the result.

In conclusion referring to these repeated attacks upon him, he said he asked no mercy, he should shrink from no controversy. the design were to bring him out and exhibit his strength by repeated assaults, he would foil that design by making no reply to them them until a sufficient number were collected to merit his notice, when he would give a raking fire at the whole group.

It is obviously the policy of the Administration Senators to bring out Mr. Douglas by setting at him their feeblest champions first, and when his arguments, retorts and other desenses are exhausted, to come down upon him] with their great guns-Hunter, Mason, Slidell, Hammond and Jeff. Davis. Thus far, Mr. Douglas has carried on the fight without assistance, but certainly with superb power, and with as much success as could possibly be expected in a battle fought on his narrow platform of Popular Sovereignty, and with the disadvantage of so decided a Pro-Slavery record behind him. After Mr. Stuart has spoken, it will be considered a free fight, and the Republican Senators will strike in. With such auxiliaries there need be no fear that Douglas will be overborne in the debate. The strength of the argument against the Lecompton Constitution is such that even victory at least is certain to be achieved,

## Communications.

For The Agitator. Is the Constitution Pro-Slavery? There are but two ways that the liberties In the Senate this morning, Mr. Stuart of of a people can be stolen from them. The Michigan, who had the floor, gave way to one by an entirely new code of laws, openly Mr. Pitch of ladiaga, who began with an and boldly instituting a new order of things. allusion to Mr Douglas's remark yesterday, The other-by giving new readings and new that certain men, among them President Bu- interpretations to their long cherished charts chanan, were trying to read him out of the of freedom. Our American innovators have chosen the latter mode, and are putting forth every effort, to totally subvert the original policy of our fathers. It is plain to every observing mind, that every step taken by the general government, serves only to rob the people of their long established rights, trans-

> friends. To-day we have a new idea put forth by our chief Executive. Never before has such a doctrine emanated from the Presidential chair, that is, "Slavery exists in Kansas, under the Constitution of the United States' and wonders how it ever could have been doubted is a mystery! There is the Democratic version of the Constitution! Under our national chart Slavery exists! Thus, before we are aware of it, we are made a slave-propagating—a slave supporting people!

ferring them at the same time to our southern

And now when this charge is being so generally heaped upon our constitution, I propose briefly to notice some of its plain teachings. In my opinion, if its plain intent and meaning could be carried out, every slave in these United States, would instantly breathe the air of freedom. Instead of being a helper of Slavery it is a great champion home. We too have been there, visited the

for Human Liberty.
Can anything of the nature of Slavery exist except by positive law? Has not this drunken men stagger across our path there always been the doctrine of the Democratic party until these Kansas difficulties? Lord Mansfield in the Sommersett case says, "that the style of Slavery is of such a nature, that it is incapable of being introduced upon any reasons moral or political and can only exist by positive law." But let us see what slaveholders think upon this point. The Supreme court of Miss, declares that "Slavery is condemned by reason; and the laws of nature. It exists and only exists through municipal regulations," (Walker's R. 42.) Another slaveholdind tribunal-the Supreme right existing by positive law, of a municipal character, without foundation in the law of Nature of the positive are the property of the law of Nature of the law court of Ky, has said "We view this as a Nature, or the unwritten, or common law,"

anything like "positive law," for upholding slavery in the Constitution? Is it not a correct principle that nothing can come out of nothing? If so, how will they make it uphold their lovely institution as long as the words slave or slavery are not contained within it? Let those explain who can .-Again we generally judge the nature of an instrument by its preamble, and how does money to pay them for doing nothing but that of the Constitution harmonize with Mr. Buchanan's N. H. letter ? I quote "We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union—establish justice, \* \* and secure the blessings of Liberty, for ourselves and our posterity do ordain," &c.

Thus it was not ordained to establish and promote the interests of the slaveholder-not to make slavery in any way, form or manner, but to "establish justice" and "secure the blessings of liberty" and it fails to say any. thing about the blessings of Slavery. In those early days our fathers failed to appreciate the philanthropic efforts of the southern humanitarian! The preamble not only speaks tion to one of our rum-sellers as "low bred." strongly for freedom but the contemporaneous declarations of its framers are decided upon this question. Early in the convention of "C" in your last issue, "she is out of her Gov. Morris of Pa. said "he would never concur in upholding domestic slavery. It of Heaven." While Mr. Madison, in a milder

The 3d Sec. of Art. 4th is considered to officer who stands at the bar and sees the polbe the stronghold of slavery, -in short it is son dealt out and makes no effort to stop itthe only clause they pretend to prove slavery | we do not want his advice. Another, regard from, therefore I beg leave to briefly glance less of his official position and religious proat the debate upon it. The convention began its labors May 28, '87, and no allusion was made to fugitive slaves until Aug. 28, when C. C. Pinckney "thought some provision not ask your advice for it is not worth the should be included in layor of property in taking, and you who rest on beds of east slaves." Mr. Butler, then openly moved "to require sugitive slaves and servants to be delivered up like criminals' but Mr. Wilson of any of your ill-natured remarks, for we com Pa. objected, as it "would oblige the state sider their source, and must beg to be exce executives to do it at the public expense" and sed if we consider them unwarthy of atte Mr. Sherman 'Saw no more propriety in the public seizing and surrendering a fugitive, than a horse," after which the article now found in the constitution was proposed making and debauch, and receive no check. Gam no mention of fugitive slaves, but simply "persons held to service," and on the 6th of Sept. it was decided that "service" expressed able, and even the old men with gray hain the condition of free persons and nothing totter to and from these "hells," and who more. After its adoption Mr. Mason of Va. "thought there was no security of property coming within this section." Mr. Justice ved in the general ruin. Already we see McLean says, "that the constitution looks some not yet a dozen years of age staggetupon slaves as persons and not as property." ing in our streets. This seems almost a vit But for sake of argument I will admit that t does refer to slavery. If so, it only refers shall nothing be done? Shall woman, sim to them as persons, and article 4th of the ply because she is woman, see her children amendments declare that "no person shall and the children of her fellows going dost be deprived of life liberty or property except to ruin, fold her hands and harely say " by due process of law" and where I ask, sad?" Will not the result be like that sp was any slave ever deprived of liberty, by ken of in the Scriptures to those who

any process at all? Blackstone says the law "Be ye clothed and fed," and made no achic is always ready to catch at anything in favor for the purpose? of liberty, if so, give every slave of the south, a fair trial by jury, and slavery will have received her death blow. Under the ing from the "vigilance committee" long sing constitution every slave has a right to trial appointed. They have died a natural death by jury. Are they not worth \$500, and and we do not wish to see them "resurce." upward. And does not article 7th of the ed" before their time; for under their 15 amendments declare "that in suits at common law, when the value in controversy shall exceed \$20, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved?

It is plain that Congress has no more power to establish slavery than it has to create a with Douglas against them the Republican monarchy. If it is claimed that Congress because the subject by confining himsen. Senators could have no fear of the result be has no jurisdiction, over the latter, on the his room prevented our physicians observed. fore the country. Acting in concert with him ground, that the constitution fails to mention the operation of certain substance upon the country. on this question, an intellectual and moral the name, I claim the same, as regards human system. It is said that a man slavery, for that word is not within that in- cently drank at one of our grogeries a class

strument! If a man looks through green glass, everything appears green to him, and if he is a lover of slavery, he will see it in

every thing, with which he comes in contact In conclusion, I would ask every one that belieues tae constitution to be pro-slavery, to examine the record of our fathers who framed it, and then carefully read the instrument itself, and see if it can be made a supporter of the multitude of outrages that have been heaped upon the freemen of Kansas. Give it a fair hearing, and its framers will be cleared from the foul aspersion of trying to entail that greatest of curses upon their posterity forever.

MR. EDITOR; We have long contemplated writing a communication for your paper, touching the moral aspect of our village, but have refrained for the reason that we dislike the idea of making public to your numerous readers residing out of town the disgraceful scenes which are of daily occurrence among us. But "there is a time when forbearance ceases to be a virtue"; and that point is now reached. No longer can it be said that these things are known only at home, for we are becoming of much renown, and the reports that follow use wherever we go, causes the blush of shame. In no other place of its size is so much corruption known, and such shameful transactions countenanced by those who would be called respectable.

You have recently been in New York prabably visited its noted streets of sin and degradation, but did you see or hear anything more disgraceful than is enacted here at famous locality of "Five Points," but according to the population have not seen more drunken men stagger across our path there to blame for all this, and on whose shoulders does the responsibility rest?

We expect to speak plainly, regardless of the feelings of any one, and consequently must ask to be indulged in reflections unfavorable to yourself, trusting, that you will excuse all seeming discourtesy. Your posi-tion is an influential one, and in your paper you preach us many good lectures, but sir, do you ever think of the proverb, "It is easier to preach than practice."

You tell us what ought to be done; why don't you do it? You say that this drinking a prosecution? Are you afraid of losing (Marshall's R. 470.)

Now, where will our new interpreters find

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ences? We would say, do that which is right and undergo the consequences, and we would say too, do not preach unless you practice, for depend upon it, it is labor lost Nor are you the only one at fault. When we ask, are our officials, and what is their business and what their oath? Is an oath of no consequence? Then why expend our countenancing, yes, encouraging vice of the darkest hue. Not one among all our officals dare enter a complaint against our drink ing and gambling saloons, and the public sale of spirits at the bar. We say they dare no do it, and we ask why? and we ask too how many among them have not at one time of another accepted an invitation to "treat."-Let each one answer for himself, and let his too rest assured that facts are known which he little suspects.

Deacons of our churches, whose position

officially give them great power, denounce Another official says, "it is a wrong course to place." A grog-seller anathematizes all the ladies in town, because he has been asked b was a nefarious institution. It was the curse desist from his course. These gentlemen-God save the mark-may as well cease free fession witnessing gaming with complacency -we do not want his advice, and another who joins in drinking and carousing-we do without action or effort—we do not seek you advice for we can act. We do not care a tion. Strangers can come here and conve a Hotel formerly known for its respectable ity, into a continued scene of drunkennes bling saloons may be kept and patronized by men who would like to be considered respectshall interfere? And our young sons are learning too the art, and may soon be involved in the general ruin. Already we see ion of the fancy, but no, it is true. At

> We have already slumbered too long, atthe time for action is here. We expect not lance brothels have flourished finely, and Hotel too low to be reached by anything in a sense of shame, has congregated around

the vilest of our section. We cannot close without making menlic of a pitiful case of recent occurrence-pili