THE TIOGA COUNTY AGITATOR.

The Lecompton Fight Finished. PASSAGE OF THE ENGLISH SWINDLE.

From The N. Y. Tribune. Mr. English's Lecompton contrivance passed both Houses of Congress yesterday : the Senate by 30 to 22; the House by 112 to 103. Of the original force of twenty-two Democrats who stood up against the original Lecompton bill in the House, only twelve atood out to the end against this juggle. One (Mr. Gilmer) of the six South American opponents of Lecompton caved; the others stood firm.

Well: Lecompton Junior has passed What then ?

Nothing, but a very brief dismissal of the Kausas question from the floor of the two Houses. This bill settles nothing, establishes nothing, but leaves all at as loose ends as ever.

The original Lecompton bill had at least this merit-it assumed to be a finality. Kansus might upset or transform the Constitution thereby imposed on her, but Congress was precluded from again meddling with the subject. True; the question would come back again, in the shape of contested elections to the House or Senate, or both; but the bill contemplated nothing of the sort. It professed to remit all that remained of the controversy to the People of Kansas. And what Mr. Green's bill fully professed to do, the Crittenden-Montgomery bill actually did .--That bill said to the People of Kansas, "Ratily the Lecompton Constitution if you like it, and you are in the Union; if you don't like it, frame another and fairly ratify it, and you will then be in the Union, without further action by Congress." Here was an end of contention, a balm for agitation, a practical taken a hotel stand in Painted Post. Such of our do nothing but secure them fair play. But this English bill does not even aspire to be final. It says, "Accept the Land Grant as we have fixed it, and we shall consider you in the Union under the Lecompton instrument; reject it, and you may not form another Constitution until a census shall have shown that you possess a population equal to the Federal ratio for a Member of the House." In the one case, Kansas comes in at once as a Slave State, receiving a large bonus from the Land Sales about to take place; in the other, she waits for a much larger population, an official census, a formal proclamation of the fact, a Convention and new Constitution, and an acceptance of the latter by Congress. The strong probability is that this will keep her out at least two years longer. For what?

Five thousand sophists, each gifted with miraculous and well-oiled tongues, could not effice the fact that there are heavy bribes offered, and menaces held out, to a harassed, struggling, impoverished community. designed to impel them to accept a Slave Constitution on the plea that they can change it at pleasure. Here are solid, palpable, immediate advantages proffered to tempt them to this course, with corresponding penalties to be incurred by standing out. If they reject Lecompton by rejecting the modified Land-Grant, they get no Lands at present, no provision for Railroads, no five per cent, on the Proceeds of the Lands about to be sold; and they are thrust back into Territorial vassalnge for an indefinite period, with Denver for their Governor. Leconnte and Cato for their Judges, and Buchanan for their Grand Senior.

The Federal Administration has most unwisely decreed that Kansas shall still be a watchword in our National struggles. The Crittenden-Montgomery bill would have obviated this; Congress would gladly passed that bill; but the Executive was implacable. By Cabinet influence and Presidential patronage, the Kansas feud has been kept open; there will be no more cessation till Kansas the "end sanctifies the means." We beg our Pot-

M. H. Cobb, Editor & Publisher. WELLSBOROUGH, PA.

AGITATOR

THE

Thursday Morning, May 6, 1858. * All Business, and other Communicationsmust be addressed to the Editor to insure attention.

We cannot publish anonymous communications. Mr. R. S. BAILEY has returned from New York and Philadelphia with a fine assortment of Spring Goods which he offers at reduced prices. He promises rare bargains. Go and see.

A Club for The Atlantic Monthly is now forming at this office. We afford this best of Magazines for \$2. Seven Nos. of 144 pages each make a volume, and two volumes conclude the year.

We are under obligations to Hon. G. A. GROW for Vols. 5 and 6 of Pacific R. R. Survey, Weston's Progress of Slavery and Goodloe's Southern Platform-a very valuable and neatly printed paniphlet of 80 pages.

mm Our friend, L. P. WILLISTON, Esq., has returned from Harrisburg apparently in good health and spirits. We congratulate him on his happy release from that dullest of all bodies, the Pennsylvania Legislature. The county has never been more ably and satisfactorily represented than by Mr. Williston.

A letter from our western correspondent C. V. E., and a pretty sketch by "Agnes," have come to hand and will be published at the earliest opportunity. The last number of Harper's Weekly contains fine portrait and biographical sketch of Hon. G. A. GROW, the latter of which we will try to publish next week.

Mr. P. P. CLEAVER, well and favorably known in this village as 'mine host' of the Graves' Hotel, has end of controversy. The People of Kansas | citizens as have business in that village will not might quartel further, should they see fit ; need to be reminded that Cleaver's latch-string is but Congress resolved and pledged itself to always out and that few men can render life at a Hotel more attractive than he.

> SALE OF THE PUBLIC WORKS .- The Legislature which has just closed its labors disposed of the remaining State Improvements to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Co., for the sum of three and a half millions of dollars. We regard this as one of the wisest enactments of the session. The Canal Board -the waste-wier through which the income of the State Public Improvements has escaped hereto. fore-is thus abolished, and the politics of the Commonwealth rescued from the hands of rascally contractors and pliant mud-bosses. The riddance would have been dog cheap at any price. Leave the management of canals and railroads to the energies of private corporations, say we.

" The Way of Life." We have received the first No. of a finely printed religious paper with the fore. going beautiful and suggestive title, from the editors and publishers, Messrs. EDGAR & HERRIES, New-York. It is to be the organ of the Young Men's Christian Association and is devoted to the worldwide promulgation of evangelical Christianity. Its appeal "To the Young Men of America," is one of of the most compact and vigorous literary efforts we have met with in a long time; it is catholic in spirit and application, direct and sensible in argument. But we could suggest a less hackneyed and less equivocal adjective than "evangelical" to set before the word "Christianity." The term used is special and distinctive ; the better word, "PRAC-TICAL," is general and, as yet, unsectarian. Better than all that, it is unequivocal. Terms, \$1,50 per annum, in advance.

Mischiefs come by the Pound.

And go away by the ounce, saith the old proverb. One would think the terms of the old saw had been transposed after reading the remarks of some of our cotemporaries concerning the contemplated fusion on an anti-Lecompton basis. The Potter Journal a good deal surprises us in the ground it has taken, though the number containing its remarks has not yet reached us. From a brief extract picked up in another paper we learn that our Potter neighbor is fully committed to the Fusion heresy; and, with a Jesuitical calmness truly refreshing, concludes that is fully in the Union the acknowledged Free ter friend to send us his remarks in full at the ear. State that all know her rightfully to be. We

gain!

Here the Republican party stands, and has stood for three years, protesting against the policy out of which Lecompton grew; protesting only to be abus. ed and lied about by these unti-Lecompton leaders ; protesting against forcing bogus laws and bogus rulers upon Kansas while these penitent gentlemen were damning us in speeches and misrepresenting us before the reading public; and now they ask usto abandon our organization and go to them !... Gentlemen, if you are in earnest, if you desire to put down Executive usarpation, come to us. The law is that the greater body shall overcome the less, not the less the greater. If Messrs. Forney and Douglas are in earnest let them come on the Philadelphis Platform and fight the battle like men; else, let them organize on the Cincinnati affair and perish. They can come to us and live, or go by them. selves and die.

We take great pleasure in correcting our state. ment touching the position of our friend of the Vedette on this point. We certainly understood him. to advocate union on the anti-Lecompton basis He disclaims such advocacy and says :

"We now wish to inform our neighbor that the Vedette will not go in for any union by which it and the party it represents will have to sacrifice the smallest iota of principle. Further, we wish it dis. tincily understood that it is the determination of the Vedette and the party it represents in Lycoming, never to support any mun for any office whatever who is not a member of the party in full comman. ion. The experience of the past has convinced us that defeat under our own banner and with our own leaders is not so disastrous as success under others," The italics are ours :. but the sentiment is so pregnant with truth that we cannot forbear giving it prominence. We are glad to meet the Vedette on the only true and honorable ground; nor do we differ as to the banner under which the battle is to fought. We have no lear of side door Americanism

for that is absorbed into the Administration party, Nor do we desire to control the State Convention, or to influence its nominations, even were either possible to us; but a thorough discussion of the proposed union must be had, and that discussion will have its proper influence.

REPUBLICANS ! After two or three defeats in its original form the Lecompton bill has passed both Honses of Congress and the Administration tri. umphs. Two weeks since the matter was submitted to a Committee of Conference composed of three members from each House. Of Mr. English, Chairman of the House Committee, we expressed an opinion at that time which proves just in the event now chronicled; in other words, Mr. English no sooner took his seat in the committe-room than he set about betraying the anti-Lecompton cause. It is enough to say that he succeeded.

The English Bill for the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution attempts to induce the people of Kansas to accept that fraudulent instru ment by a bribe and a threat. It makes their acceptance or rejection optional under these conditions namely : If they will accept the Lecompton Constitution, Slavery and all, Congress gives them 6, 000,000 acres of public lands. But if, on the con trary, they shall decide to reject both Lecompton and the land, then Kansas shall remain a Territory until it shall reach a population of 93,000-the which may happen in three or five years-thus vir tually condemning that harassed people to a long pe riod of dependency to a Government which has been plotting their subjugation for four years. That the Free Men of Kunsas will reject the insulting bribe offered by Congress, with honest scorn, there can be no doubt. In the name of a common humanity. we ask, will twenty million acres-would a continent, even-compensate any people for the legitimizing of the awful curse of Slavery in their midst

the Republican standard and labor for the spread of

So may Tyranny in America, as in all time in the

To the plain questions put by the Vedette touch

ing the death penalty, and to which he desires an-

swers, we reply : We do not propose to let the mur-

derer loose upon community, either on the strength

of a fear-of-death conversion or of anything else.

The murderer forfeits his liberty, not his life. The

security of society and his personal freedom become

incompatible; society gave him personal liberty on

condition ; he tramples on the contract and forfeits,

not life, but liberty. Immure him in a dungeon for

life and you do all that can be done for the protec-

tion of society. Proof: In those States where the

death penalty has been abolished murders have not

We do not pretend to say whether the Lancaster

victims were truly converted or not, but take it for

did not ask God to take two impenitent, unforgiving

law holicr than the divine ? Is human justice more

what does our friend mean by saying that "exemp-

tion from the punishment due to the infraction of

You assume that the murderer forfeits his life;

increased.

Freedom over the entire domain of the Republic.

Old World, prove its own executioner.

lains? Like Saul of Tarsns at the storing of Ste- APRIL, if we remember rightly, came to us all phen, standing by and consenting, unto the wrangs ! smiles and departed in tears. It was a pleasant They knew that those hutcherings, and ravislings, April, altogether, scarcely sustaining its reputation Philadelphia, has sent a shock of grief through and burnings were being done, and that too with for caprice ordinarily well. So pleasant was April the whole Christian community. Although the facil approval of the President. Did they cry that it stole half of May's floral beauty and adorne eminent in that Church which he served with ut against it ?- Did they call meetings and speech - ed itself therewith during all its declining days and ify, and resolve ? Oh, no! Executive usurpation went out from our midst like a May-Queen. She-. and legalized bratality were not a stench in the nos- of course capricions April is "she"-left a great trils of these anti-Lecompton leaders ! The delib. | host of mourning admirers behind her and not a erate killing of innocent men and the wanton de. few hearts grown sadder in the lapse of time. It struction of property could not reach the sensitive was but a little month; only thirty turns of this moral sense of these new converts to the religion of great globe, but the golden hours are gone beyond decency. And we are asked to forget all these prise recal by That May came in, habited in dead April's mary wrongs and to go down to battle with a puer- | capricibus guise, does not remove the sting. Each ile side issue, raised for a special purpose by men. month has its place in the circle of our affections ; who have a reputation for honor and honesty set to as they depart into the past of time their place is vacant and we teel it. But May is with us-May, last, but not least of the sweet trinity of Spring. At most it is but to welcome her, and, turning, to bid her farewell. So, moments in days, days in years and in years our lives are swallowed up, and -but why multiply vain regrets? Dear reader, be you sad or glad as your eye glances over this, be-

> average of time. We all think life full of bitterness and sighing, ay, and would still, though it were little children whose gleeful voices melt into our window from the street below. When in Philadelphia we called at the splendidly

stocked Book Store of Mr. G. G. Evans, whose ad. vertisement will be found in another place. His shelves present the finest array of standard works and choice current literature it has ever been our privilege to examine. Although Mr. Evans is endorsed by the most reputable publishers in that city as their cheapness, as they should be, greater inducements to buyers than his gifts.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY .- The May No. of this best of Magazines concludes the first volume of seven numbers, making, without doubt, the choicest country. The May number contains 16 general aracombs of Rome-Pure Pearl of Divers' Bay-The | speaker. Hundred Days-Beethoven, and a fine paper upon Ward, Beecher, said to be from Theodore Parker's ocn. The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table closes the list of contributions for May.

World in A Pocket-Book." By WM. H. CREWF. J. W. BRAP-LEY, Publisher, 48 N. 4th st., Philadelphia. pp. 400. Sent by mail on receipt of \$1,25.

We regard this as being one of the most valuable of the many excellent works published by Mr. Bradley. It is liter-ally what its title signifies-The World in a Pocket-Bookand will become an indispensable work to every reading man when fairly introduced. The world's commerce, agriculture governments, Missionary and other benevolent societies, the generat events of all past time, history, recoraphy, geology, list of eminent men of all times and climes, statistics of the entroncy of the world, cities, temples, bridges, rivers and mountains, elections and Census of 1850-in short, something about every thing and a book that no man would part with

Remarkable Disclosures--Murder will Out.

On the 18th of September, 1850, the citizens of Orange were thrown into great excirement by the news that a farmer named examination of the trails of blood near by, the Coroner's jury decided that the man had some person unknown. Physicians testified so long a trail of blood, with so fatal a cut in his throat.

Suspición fell at once upon a worthless fellow named Bowen, who had maintained a common people heard him gladly." disreputable intimacy with the wife of the murdered man, but no proof of his guilt could be found. He was released from jail, and for more than 7 years there has seemed no chance that the murderer would ever be exposed or convicted.

formerly owned by Clark, while repairing a surprise he found behind them a coat that had evidently lain there for years, but in and startling. This will be even enhanced

Bev, Dudler A. Tyng.

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The death of Rev. Dudley A. Tyng of reverent affection, he was widely known and loved also in other denominations of Christians, as a true representative of the catholic unity of believers. The example of his honored father had taught him to combine loyalty to his own communion, with fraternty toward the universal communion of the aints; and a remarkably genial and amiable temperament united with these principles of his early training, in disposing him to Iraternize with all the friends of Christ. On the platforms of the great associations of Christian benevolence, where the eloquent testimony of the father to the unity of Israel of God has so often thrilled the hearts of Christians of every name, the no less prompt and fervid response of the son has confirmed lieve with us that all will be well done in the grand that testimony to another generation. The fine qualities of person, voice, and manner which he inherited, were consecrated by one unbroken May-day. Who is content? The this youthful orator to the service of Christ upon all occasions; whether in the pulpit, upon the anuiversary platform, in the social or literary reunion or in the union meeting for prayer and praise. His graceful, feeling, manly tribute to the Puritans, will never be forgotten by those who heard him at the Collation of the American Congregational Union in 1857; and his stirring defense of the standard bearers of truth and freedom in we still consider the excellence of his books, as well the pulpit, made with such entire forgetfulness of name and sect, at the more recent festival of the Young Men's Christian Association, was one of the finest efforts of extemporaneous eloquence., There was a magnetic influence in his sincerity, his earnestvolume of Magazine literature ever published in this ness, his charity, his Christ-like devotion to love, and truth, and duty, which instantly ticles, foremost in merit of which are-American pervaded the hearts of an audience, and Antionity-Intellectual Character-Loo Loo-Cat. quickened them into sympathy with the

> In the private intercourse of life he manifested the meek and loving spirit of a disciple; so that in whatever circle you might meet him, could you forget the associations of name, you would known him not as an Episcopalian but as a Christian. And yet, he never concealed his preference for the worship and order of the Episcopal Church, when then occasion called for any expression upon that point.

With a womanly gentleness of spirit, Mr. Tyng combined a degree of firmness and conscientiousness in the discharge of duty. Nothing could swerve him from the right; wither intimidation from enemies nor the remonstrance of friends, nor personal inconvenience and loss, could dissuade him from his own conscience dictated. In a city pre-eminent for its commercial subserviency to the slave-power, and in a Churchi which boasts Ira Clark had been found dead in a field not its superiority to all extraneous agitations, he far from his house, with a terrible gash in proclaimed the wrongs of the oppressor; and his throat, and a razor in his hand. After a when for this he was called upon by the dny of intenso interest, and after a careful vestry to vacate the pulpit, he fell back upon the Congregational principle of the majority ; and when, as in the case of John Pierpont not committed suicide, but was murdered by and the distillers, it proved that the majority of the pews was against him, while the mathat no man could walk far enough to leave jority of souls was with him, leaving the so long a trail of blood, with so fatal a cut in pews behind, he went forth with a band of tried and faithful souls, to preach the Gospel in "an unconsecrated hall," where "the exodus was a spectacle of high moral courage and self sacrifice for truth. The Church of the Epiphany, from which Mr. Tyng withdrew, was the home of his childhood, built up by his father's prayers and labors; its communion embraced many of the friends But "murder will out." On Friday last of his youth; its position was inviting and W. C. Pruden, whose farm lies next to that commanding; but he was willing to sacrifice overy personal consideration, for a point of stone wall chanced to pull away some stones principle and duty. The moral effect of this that lay against a ledge of rocks. To his movement upon the lethargic formalism and

Communications. For The Agitator

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Fusion. A part of the republican press of Penna. is proposing a fusion in opposition to democ. racy, in the coming election. No plan is matured and presented that I have seen, yet it behooves every republican to be posted and ready to give an opinion on the subject at any time. There is one union, and but one, to which the lover of freedom cannot object; viz.; come one, come all, though Forney and Douglass it be, and join the republican ranks; all who are opposed to modern democracy, eţ i. e., Buchananism. The Republican plat. form is broad, its principles are the immutable principles of right and justice. No other union can be effected without compromising justice; without dishonor and disastrous re. sults to the party. Are these lovers of free. dom and equal rights, haters of slavery and its nefarious workings, willing to compromise their honor and fidelity, and the high princi. ples of their party, simply for an increased certainty of gaining the coming election? It is the extremest folly ! As well might christianity sanction idolatry for an increase of her numbers, or temperance countenance drunkenness for a triumph of its principles, What though fusion were the only means of success this fall? will the party gain any lasting benefit, any vantage ground? Impos. sible ! Rather suffer defeat for a season, the sible ! Rather suffer defeat for a season, the final triumph will be the more glorious !-The principles of the republican party, are the unchanging principles of right. They embrace the true sentiments of the declara-tion of independence, and contain all that can make a nation happy, intelligent and no. can many -ble. For no higher rights than the Philadelphia platform of '56 advu-cates, the immortal fathers of the revolution, nobly fought and gloriously died. A richer and brighter inheritance never was left to noble patriots bequeathed and noble patriots bequeathed and notices base

and bigmer than those noble patrio's bequeation to us. And shall we show ourselves base and degenerate enough to abandon and com. fathers through an eight years of doubtful on war, and brought them out triumphantly vic-torious, merely for the increased assurance of gaining one election? Vnin, foolish, revolting ! The day of compromise is passed, the It has had its run, and now behold the result. Its first offspring is found in the constitution Its first offspring is found in the constitution of the United States, in yielding to slavery under the most trying and difficult circum. stances, such as the nation has not seen since, or ever will see again, and the wisdom of which is extremely doubtful. The second child is the line, known as the Missouri Compromise line, wickedly, yet reluctantly entered into by the north, as a sacred compact, and by which a large territory, by nature freedom's dominion, was vielded up to slav. ery, with all its blasting, debasing influences. This compact, however sacred it was to have been held at its formation, has been rudely broken, and in other territory, where liberty of right and compact should rule supreme, shameful and hell-born scenes too vile to be repeated have been transacted, as is known to every republican, in the history of Kansas. Another legitimate offspring of comptomise, is that most detestable of all laws, the Fugitive Slave law. Where is the lover of freedom who would spend his life, his all, pro bono publico, who does not detest the henious and satanic act, on our national stat-That utes, which gives to the kidnapper and his more noble blood-hound, ample power to range the free north and bear away to bondage and lifelong misery, all, who perchant have curling hair or brunette complexion.-Republicans of Pennsylvania! Do you lore compromise measures with all these heaped upon them ? Are you willing to yield rea

iota of the principles of your party, and join yourselves to factions of your most bitter opponents, that care nothing for you, only as you may be made instruments of promoting conservatism of Philadelphia was weighty themselves! God of heaven forbid it! rath er suffer defeat after defeat; for there is mos surely a triumph awaiting our efforts, gleri-ous beyond measure, full to overflowing, and all our most sanguine expectations can hope The happy shouts of freemen, "onwardin the good cause," echo from New Englands hills to Iowa's fertile plains. , Even Missour sends up a cheering response of no small me ment. Then resist every attempt at fusici and abandonment of the principles of the party. as you would a foreign foe, tramping on your most sacred rights. H. N. W.

give her oppressors fair notice that the unjust disabilities imposed on her by the English bill are utterly scouted by earnest Free-State men; that the population which is confessedly large enough for a Slave State will be held sufficient for a Free State; that if the foolish, useless, culpable constitution of an Election Board consisting of three Federal officers to two clected by her People, shall be made a cloak for foul voting or false returns, those votes, those returns, will be rendered of no avail; and that, by a large majority of the People, all other issues will be postponed or subordinated until Kansas shall have been fully delivered from her oppressors and added to the galaxy of Fiee States.

So, Messrs, Lecomptonites, move on !

A HEROIC MAIDEN .- A few days ago a slide occurred on the at the Connellsville Railroad, at a point on the Youghogheny, above and opposite to M'Keesport, where there is a sharp curve in the river, and the track is laid wholly on the cutting. A large rock fell and remained directly on the track. This was observed by a daughter of Mr. Jno. Drave, who resides on the opposite side of the river. The male portion of the family were absent at the time; and she, knowing that it was about the hour when the cars would pass that point, and that there was no time to be lost, ran to the river's side, unloosed her father's skiff, rowed across with all possible haste, and ran along the track in the direction of the approaching train, waving a red handkercheif, and succeeded in attracting the attention of the engineer in the very nick of time. The brakes were applied, the train stopped, and the danger pointed out. It was the opinion of the officers aboard, that nothing but the timely warning of Miss Drave saved the lives of all on board the cars,-The curve in the road was so sharp that a collision would have thrown the cars off the track down the embankment into the river. The company have shown a proper appreciation of the heroic conduct of the young lady, and the invaluable service rendered, by presenting her with a pass over the road for many years to come, and ordered the train to stop at that point where she can most readily reach her residence, whenever she happened to be on board the cars-a compliment and convenience at the same time, as it is a considerable distance from her father's house

the reasons which determine the Republican press once more in favor of Fusion.

We find it somewhat difficult to render our position obvious to some people. They seem determined to misapprehend it and to consider it captious. It is neither captions, factions nor impracticable; on the contrary, it is the identical position taken by the party in the Convention which put Fremont in nomination. If the State Convention adopt the Philadelphia Platform, without compromise, that is all we desire ; but a fusion upon a side issne like anti-Lecompton, ignoring the cardinal question of Slavery Restriction and merely for temporary success-such a fusion must seal and ought to seal the destruction of the Republican party as a party. Lecompton is the natural fruit of the Douglas doctrine-" Slavery goes wherever the flag goes !" To oppose Lecompton is not opposition to that infamous doctrine, nor is it to oppose any other enormity of which the two immediate Administrations have been guilty ; but it is an invitation to descend from the high ground taken in 1856 and quarrel with the legitimate fruits of the union of the Democratic party with Slavery, consummated in 1854. Folly ! As reasonably might one undertake to dry up a mountain stream by dipping out the river into which it flows! Shall we abandon the war against Causes to splinter our weapons and lose the

great day in a puerile skirmish with the legitimate Effect of those causes ? We protest against it. It is not that a union with former enemies necessarily involves a sacrifice of principles, for it does not; it is that the union hinted at is to take place upon an issue of secondary Importance, while the the main question is to be temporarily abandoned for the sake of union. It is against this that we protest and shall keep on protesting until the scheme be consum mated or defeated.

What is the pith of this Fusion proposition? Is granted that the minister who knelt on the scaffold it not opposition to Executive usurpation in a given case? The Republican party began to oppose Erand unforgiven marderers into his holy presence. ecutive usurpation in 1854-not in special, but in If truly forgiven by the Great Judge, we still usk general, in all cases. They have been protesting what right poor, feeble man has to wreak his venever since. Is Lecompton worse than Nebraska? geance upon whom God has pardoned? Is human -the guilty parent of the great wrongs of these troubled times ? Is it greater wrong in Buchanan inexorable in its requirements than Divine? . Or to force Lecompton upon our brethren in Kansas than it was in Pierce to force the inlamous laws of a bogus Legislature upon them, or to permit his His law, could not and ought not to release them ruffians to shoot, hang, burn and torture the free- from the penalty of human laws"? Shall mortal men of that Territory ? or to reward the murderers man be more just than God ? of men and the ravishers of Free-State wives and daughters with place and perquisites? We ask if good sir, that is just what we deny and just what we ask you to prove. Our sympathy for the friends the Lecompton wrong does not dwindle into comof the murdered is active; but it is broad enough to include the sinner as well. Society has quite as much to atone for as the children of blood. How. parative insignificance beside the outrages which have gone before it? But where were Messre, Furney and Douglas and their adherents when the Exever, a communication on the Vedette's side of the ecutive abandoned the freemen of Kansas to the question has just reached us by mail and will be to the nearest station .- Pittsburg Dispatch. | knives and rifles of brutal placemen and hired vil. | given to our readers next week.

ròmman baas The Free Men of Kansas can neither be bullied no bribed into accepting the Lecompton Constitution And as for the Administration which has thus ren tified as the missing coat worn by Bowen

until the morning of the murder, but never dependent. dered "Kausas" the watchword of the Republican since seen. It has been brought to this city party for a few years longer, we put on record this to be examined by competent chemists, and prediction, that its triumph in the passage of Le. if chemical analysis should establish the compton as disguised by English, will prove more belief now entertained, that the coat is disastrous to the so-called democratic party than did stained with blood, the evidence would seem the Nebraska swindle. The bought and the sold, the hirelings and the pimps of that party are doomed complete.

Bowen has been living for some years in from this day, and the scorn and contempt of an in sulted people will visit them and scourge them until Derby, where he attempted to commit suicide the race of hypocrites shall be scattered as sheep some time ago, but was interfered with in time having no shepherd. This new outrage will quickto save his life. The Selectmen of Orange en men in the discharge of duty, and the thousands have taken counsel with the State's Attorney who have been waiting this blow as a signal to dison this matter, and Bowen will be arrested immediately, solve at once and forever their connection with the party whose deliberate act it is, will now flock to The wife of Clark, who was somewhat

suspected at the time of complicity in the murder is still living in Orange. After a disgraceful intimacy with a man of half-Indian half-negro blood, she was finally married to him at the unjust request of the authorities .-- New Haven Palladium, Apr. 26.

A SCENE IN CHURCH IN KENTUCKY .- AL a meeting in one of "fashionable orthodox churches" in Anderson County Ky., last week, a clergyman asked for and obtained a letter of dismission for himself and some members of his family. He then said that if any of the brethren had anything to say about him, to "now declare it, or ever after hold their peace." Whereupon another preacher said something that was not heard by all the congregation, but the lie passed between them. The preacher who called for the letter drew back his fist and struck the other preacher a heavy blow and then commenced kicking him. He kicked him so hard that he demolished his boot. The defendant being a "nonresistant," made no defense, but went before a' magistrate and made complaint. The assailant was fined \$10 and costs, and submitted, besides, to a long lec-

ture from the Court. A correspondent of the Louisville Democrat, in giving an account of the affair, says: "The pugnacious divine is a good looking man, of fine talents, great pulpit orator, with prepossessing man-The fight has raised his standing ners.

among his brethren. Some of the members of a neighboring church have sent him word if he will go to their next church meeting and whip their preacher, they will pay the one that may be imposed on him."-Cincinnati Commercial.

spite of its partially decayed condition we by the wide-spread interest and sympathy are informed that it has been positively iden. awakened by the sudden and distressing death of the leader of the movement, -N. Y. In-

> Repeal of the Usury Laws. An Act Regulating the Rate of Interest. SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General As-

> sembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That from and after the fourth day of July next, the lawful rate of interest for the loan or use of money, in all cases where no express contract shall

per cent, per annum ; and the first and second sections of the Act passed second March, one thousand seven hundred and twentythree, entitled "An Act to reduce the interest of money from eight to six per cent per annum," be, and the same are hereby repealed.

SECTION 2. That when a rate of interest for the loan or use of money exceeding that established by law shall have been received or contracted for, the borrower or debtor shall not be required to pay to the creditor the excess over the legal rate; and it shall be lawful for such borrower or debtor, at his option, to retain and deduct such excess from the amount of any such debt; and in all cases where any borrower or debtor shall heretofore or hereafter have voluntarily paid the whole debt or sum loaned, together with interest exceeding the lawful rate, no action to recover back any such excess shall be sustained in any Court of this Commonwealth, unless the same shall have been commenced within six months from and after the time of such payment. Provided always. That nothing in this Act shall affect the holders of negotiable paper, taken bona fide, in the usual course of business.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 1, 1858.

The Democrats fired thirty guns to night in this city in consequence of the passage of Mr. English's Kansas bill.

DETROIT, Saturday, May 1, 1858.

A salute of thirty-two guns was fired here to-day in honor of the passage of the Lecompton bill. The Herald office was bril- the houses. Some ten or eleven houses at fine that is now against him, and any other lianily illuminated to bight, bonfires are visited in turn, and property to the value burning, and there is great rejoicing among \$7,000 was destroyed. Most of the excel the Administration men.

A man who sold pop corn in the hall of the Chicago Post Office, not agreeing with M: Buchanan on the great National Democrati have been made for a less fate, shall be six questions of the day, has received notice? quit.-Ex.

This is as it should be. We like to # prompiness on the part of a great Gouta nient like ours. The officer of the Admir tration who nosed out the defection of # pop-corn man and reported him to the sta of dignity and power, did a clean and com

mendable thing. What sort of business, " want to know, has a man who does not lieve in the righteousness of the Lecompil swindle, to be carrying on the pop corn trail right plum within the walls of the public ces of the General Government ? And b" long does anybody suppose an Administre tion could maintain its dignity and high chat acter, and continue to secure the unmitigated respect and profound awe of the people, a allowed this pusillanimous pop-corn renear to go unbooted and undisturbed !- Tri American.

METHODISTS IN KANSAS AND NEBRASE The third annual conference of the Me odist Episcopal Church in Kansas and N braska was held at Topeka from the 13th the 19th of April, Bishop Janes president The Churches returned 1,828 members Kansas and 787 in Nebraska-an increst of more than half in 1857. There are local preachers in the two Territories. For! one itinerant preachers were stationed Kansas, and twenty in Nebraska, for year ensuing.

A mob in Peoria, Illinois, has made a scent upon the houses of ill-fame in that cil expelled the inmates, set the costly furnity in the street, burned it to ashes, and satisfies parties have fled to Chicago.