FROM KANSAS.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

The late Murders in Line County. Moneka, Linn Co. K. T., May 24, '58. Day before yesterday Capt. Hamilton, accompanied by Brockett and thirty-six others, came into the Trading Post, bringing with them several men, mostly prisoners, whom they had met along the way, and drew up before the public house kept in that place.-They took the landlord, Geo. W. Andrews, prisoner, also Mr. Bassett, his partner, and Mr. Campbell, clerk of the store there.

They also took Elder Reed, a Baptist preacher, prisoner, and a Mr. Sulwell, formerly from Montgomery Co., Ind., who was on his way to Kansas City for goods, and several others, with whom I am not acquaint-

Elder Reed had been preaching in Moneka for some time previous, and Mr. Stilwell was a distant neighbor.

These, with a number of others, they started with out of the place, and toward the Missouri line.

Messrs. Andrews and Bassett, with several others, were released; but with the remainder, eleven in number, they proceeded about three miles, when they entered a deep ravine and called a halt. Without further deliberation, the prisoners were ordered to form themselves into a line, which they did. Capt. Hamilton then, at a few paces distance, ordered his men to fire on them-motionless, unarmed and unoffending men! Five of them fell dead, five badly wounded, and one unharmed. But they all fell, and seemed to be dead, thinking this the only way to escape more savage treatment.

As soon as the ruffians had fired, and had seen them fall, they mounted their horses and left. But in a few moments some of them returned and rifled their pockets, and kicked them over to see if they were dead. The man who was uninjured was thus kicked over and his pockets rifled. He lay by the side of his brother, who showed some signs of life, when one of them put a pistol to his head and fired, the ball passing through his head. They were then left, and the marauders made their way back to Missouri.

Mr. Hall, the one unwounded, now arose and afforded what relief he could to the living, and then went to obtain assistance, and had them taken back to the Post.

Elder Reed was out all night, and suffered intensely from his wounds, but it is thought he will recover.

Several of the party took what horses they could meet with. Among them were those of Mr. Stilwell and Elder Reed. Mrs. Reed followed them, she thinks seven or eight miles, and made them give up his horse, and with it she joined her husband, and assisted him to a place of safety. Mr. Sullwell had about \$200 with him, which he left in his wagon, and which they did not obtain.

So sudden and unexpected was this movement that no assistance could be obtained although there was a military company or ganized within the township. But in three or four hours, there were upwards of 250

men on the spot.

A company of 75-mounted men were deputized to give chase, and to take them, if they had to follow them to Georgia.

To the credit of the Missourians, the permanent citizens along the border, be it recorded, have held public meetings, disclaimed all knowledge of or participation in the affair, and will aid, to the extent of their abilities, in capturing this lawless band.

Frightful Tornado.

The hurricane that passed over our city with such alarming violence on Sunday night appears to have been more furious in its course through the interior of the State. We and villages. The St. Louis, Alion and Chicago Railroad had several of its culverts and | shell taken from the same rock. the Rock Creek bridge swept away, near Peoria Junction, rendering the road impassable for a distance of some fifty rods, and considerable damage has been done by storm and flood along the line of the road between that point and this city. It will be some days before the damages will be repaired, but the railroad connection will in the main time be kept up by means of connecting trains.-That section of the State was completely inundated; water was two feet deep in many dwelling-houses. Two bridges of the Illinois Central Railroad-one two miles below Kankakee and another near Chebanse-are swept away. A telegraphic dispatch from Monmouth, Warren County, advises us of the terrible effects of the tornado of Sunday night in the village of Ellison, about twelve miles south-west of that place. Every building in the place except three small shannes were thrown to the ground. Fifteen persons were killed and several others were fatally injured. Ellison contains about 500 inhabitants, and it is reported here that no one es caped injury. We hear of great floods in every direction. The low lands in every part of the State are submerged, the rivers and smaller streams overflowing their banks. Cairo is said to be nearly under water, the people being obliged to live in the upper sto ries of their houses, and we hear of a simifar state of things in some other localities.

DESPERATE .- A strange story is told by the New Haven Journal, which paper says that a young man of Bethany, of highly respectable connections and an only son, being about to leave home for South America, made a few calls upon his acquaintances, when a young lady who was desperately attached to him, as her last means of gaining him, had the meanness to plan with some of her associates to drug him and have him taken to a low Justice of the Peace, who is a disgrace to the office, where the marriage ceremony was performed.

Accident.-On Saturday afternoon last a Mrs. Potter, of Wellsboro' Pa. accompanied by her son and daughter, was descending the hill from the Water Cure, in a buggy, when the horse becoming fractious she was thrown from the buggy and injured severely, dislocating a knee joint, and bruising her otherwise, Drs. Chubbuck, Stanchfield and Henry Purdy were called, who succeeded in adjusting the joint, and it is hoped that she will get the light. Were one to attempt to chase up every along without a permanent injury of the limb. -Elmira Advertiser.

THE AGITATOR

M. H. Cobb, Editor & Publisher.

WELLSBOROUGH, PA. Thursday Morning, June 10, 1858

* All Business, and other Communications musbe addressed to the Editor to insure attention.

We cannot publish anonymous communications. We are requested to state that the first annual necting of the Pennsylvania Editorial Union is

ostponed from the 16th inst., to the 20th of October next. Hon. G. A. GRow will accept thanks for Vol. 1

of the Mexican Boundary Report. We are also under obligations to Messrs. SEWARD of the Senate and Covode of the House for favors.

Mr. Roy advertises a new Soap which he is man. ufacturing in liberal quantities for the home market. It is pronounced a fine thing by such as have given t a trial.

Mr. A. D. Cole advertises a new Marble Yard at l'ioga Village.

Mr. Daniel Benjamin is stopping in town for a few days with his Traveling Daguerrian Gallery. He exhibits some good pictures.

Rhode Island has elected Ex-Governor Anthon United States Senator for six years from the fourth of March next. Mr. Anthony is a staunch Republican and his election gives the entire Senatorial delegation of New England to the cause of Freedom. The Republicans have now twenty-two Senators.

THE ACADEMY .- Our citizens are awaking to the mportance of re-establishing the Wellsboro Academy. It is proposed to thoroughly renovate the old frame so as to render it sufficiently commodious and comfortable. The estimated expense of doing this is about \$1400 or \$1500. A subscription paper has

been circulated and now foots up at about \$1000. It is not our purpose to speak at length about the necessity" of an Academy, or the "laudableness" of the enterprise; all that has been said so often that the doubts of the most skeptical must have got their quietus ere this. We can only urge the friends of education to put their shoulders to the wheel and aid this enterprise on to a successful issue. We do not see any good reason why the present effort must end in smoke, nor will it if half of us do our duty

The proceedings in Court do not extend beyond the Argument List and some trivial matters in the Quarter Sessions. The attendance is not, therefore, large. We have to thank our Republican friends tor handsome additions to our list of subscribers as well as for copious renewals. Better than all we are rejoiced to say that the watchfires of Freedom are burning more brightly than ever in every election district, and that the Republican party was never so strong in Tioga as it is to-day. As we predicted two months since, the Kansas policy of Mr. Buchanan has determined the wavering in our favor and anchored the faithful more certainly, if that were possible. All praise to the staunch Re publican yeomanry of Tioga! The often renewed proofs of their devotion to principles is of more alue than gold and silver.

A CURIOUS WAIF .- Mr. THOMAS COON called at this office on Monday and exhibited some interest ing specimens of animal remains, taken from the heart of a houlder of conglomerate, or pudding-stone found on his land in Liberty township. These remains consist of three molar teeth in a state of per fect preservation. One of them, evidently from the posterior of the lower jaw of a herbivorous animal, s about the size of a hickory-nut, beautifully serrated, and in so perfect a state of preservation that a portion of the gum still remains and retains its muscular consistency. Mr. C. informed us that this portion of the gum, when first discovered, had the hue of "live flesh," as if but recently torn from the jaw of a living animal. The other teeth were badly fractured in the process of detaching them from the boulder, yet enough was left to show that they were once the property of a ruminating animal. These last were well worn and exhibited signs of having been diseased. Mr. Coon had carried the boulder home to convert it into sand for kitchen use. These hear of great damages to railroads, farms remains were discovered during the process of pulverization. We were shown a very beautiful snail-

> We were not aware that the organic remains of mainmals were found in the conglomerates of this region. Will some of our scientific readers take this case into consideration?

> When lying becomes one of the essentials to a daily supply of bread and butter, perhaps there may be some little excuse for setting it up as so much stock in trade. We do not, however, presume to say that any right-minded and honorable man can consent to eat bread thus earned, while there remains a spade in the market and a foot of unbroken earth to be subdued. On the contrary, it is very probable that those who find themselves compelled to choose between bread so procured and a change of vocation, choose that alternative which seems most congenial to their natures; that is to say, we do not believe that any man ever yet gained his subsistence dishonorably who did not, at some peri. od of his life, have the other and better alternative freely offered for his acceptance or rejection.

Now, during the Kansas troubles of 1855-6-7, we are obliged to say that, of our ten or twelve Administration exchanges not one pretended to give its readers the well ascertained facts touching the true state of affairs in that Territory. Their mission was to conceal the truth from those so unfortanate as to read no newspaper, but an organ, only; and this mission they most judustriously fulfilled And it finally got to that extreme pass that the Governors of that Territory who presumed to tell the truth in their official despatches to the President, were commanded to do so no more on penalty of los ing their commissions. Of the five Governors ap. pointed by the President to administer the affairs of that Territory, all politically and personally attached to him at the dute of their appointment, Four have been removed, or forced to resign, three, because they would speak the truth, and one-not because he was unwilling to do the rascally work of the Administration, but that he kept too drunk to do it well. Each of the three honorable men-Reeder, Geary and Walker-were considered orthodox until they discovered the true state of affairs in Kansas and, like honorable men, denounced the outrageous fraud and violence which had drenched its soil with the blood of its best citizens. When these men were degraded from their places, no Administration paper remonstrated. It was right-the President had decreed it and it was right. These journalists cever pansed to investigate the matter; the President said it must be done and that was all they knew, or cared to know. And such is the character of the Administration Press, everywhere, this very day. Its conductors are not men of either integrity or independence. But the greater part of them | trenched themselves in one of the streets and preknow better than to follow their leader blindly, and are doubly reprehensible because they sin against misrepresentation in the Mulatto papers on his ex-

sleep and want of time to eat. Besides, what you find in one, you will find in all. There is a fountain of misrepresentation in Washington, and from that fountain every Administration editor fills his pitcher.

No sooner did the English swindle pass the House Administration in general and Buchanan's Kansas Lis belly. So Mr. Todd, after a few days of reflecpolicy in particular. Buchanan was a prodigy of mulatto sheet that did not take this course and repeat with parrot-like precision the laudations born of the Washington Union. There was nothing re. Cotton! Do you ask honest men to trust a clique markable in this. Every studied system of wrong has its Pope, and every Pope has his minions whose duty it is to chant his praises the more vociferously as he grows more iniquitous and cruel.

It so happens that certain pro-slavery men, resi dent in Missouri, as it is said, a few weeks since made an excursion into the Territory of Kansas, They commenced operations by taking prisoners men engaged in the peaceful avocations of farm life. inoffensive travelers along the highway, among them a missionary, named Read. Having succeeded in capturing eleven unarmed men without the loss of a man on their side, the excursionists led their captives into a ravine and proceeded to shoot them down in cold blood. Five were killed outright and five of the remaining six were severely wound ed, while one escaped unburt. The offence of these men was that of preferring free, to slave institutions-Now, while are willing to admit that men in favor of Republican institutions must necessarily be hostile to the Administration of James Buchanan, we utterly deny that hostility to modern democracy is

capital crime. But the Administration papers differ greatly in opinion with us upon this head. Such of them as have come to hand proceed at once to justify these Missouri murderers in shooting down those unarmed men, and exult over the bloody deed as if it were a praiseworthy act. Gentlemen, cowards are neces. sarily cruel. There have been no persecutions for opinion's sake since the world began that were not begun, sustained, carried through and justified by cowards. Of all dastards the moral dastard is the worst; for he who has not righteousness enough to condemn the wrong and defend the right is of all contemptible things the most contemptible. He will pass through the world with crooked knees and outstretched chin, smiling when his master smiles and frowning when he frowns; ready to drench his craven soul with blood for a nod from ' the powers that be' and never so complacent as when he has apologized for some monstrous but popular wrong. It is fit that such men should advocate the wholesale murder of unarmed men and it is fit that they should sustain the Kansas policy of James Buchanan. But there is another use to which they might be put with great propriety, and that is as life-members of the American Tract Society. That Association has room for the entire race of moral cowards even though it has commenced breeding them on its own account. The quicker it gets out a treatise on the beneficent influence of cold-blooded murders in desence of its protege, Slavery, the more popular will become with its Plantation patrons.

To suppose that the northern masses can be duped into believing such monstrous doctrines as the Administration journals, big and little, are preaching, is to give the people scant credit for common sense and ordinary intelligence. The masses, as a body. do know that theft, swindling and murder are not in the list of cardinal virtues; nor is it probable that thousand advocates of those modern democratic virtues could convince any honest man that theft, swindling and murder are any better than they were before James Buchanan and his supporters became their advocates and abettors. We have a living faith in the integrity of the masses. The great heart of the race beats in true time.

ALMOST A HURRICANE. - A high wind attended with lightning, buil and rain, visited this region and many other neighborhoods in this county, during the early hours of the evening of Friday last. The main track of the storm lies to the northwest of this borough, its direction being from southwest to northeast. This wing of the storm made considerable havoc in the timber immediately north of us, twisting off large trees and carrying them some rods. Accounts of serious damage to fences, buildings, chards, &c., reach as from all parts of the co Several hundred rods of fence on the farm of Mr. C. F. Butler, a mile below the village, were prostrated. In Dartt Settlement, a barn belonging to Mr. John Bailey was unroofed and a portion of his orchard was torn up by the roots. The orchard and fences of Mr. Cyrus Dartt sustained some damage. One freak of the storm in the same neighborhood, shows the force of the wind, perhaps, better than any of its doings beside : Mr. Gillis Dattt had just completed a fine piece of stone fence which the gale completely ruzed to the ground, scattering the maerial for some rods on its track.

Two young men, sons of Mr. Wm. Wilcox of Delmar, were on the road in the Five Mile Woods, above Babbe', with a team and during the height of the blow, when a tree came crashing down upon the backs of the horses killing them instantly.

A barn belonging to Mr. Philip Kohler, in Liberty ownship, was destroyed, together with two cows and several sheep. On Troup's Creek, Deerfield township, two barns

were unroofed and several orchards scriously dam-

We have a rumor from Chatham to the effect that large logs were taken up and carried to some distance. Also, a rumor from Covington, stating that the Steam Sawmill owned by Judge Dyer was un. roofed and otherwise damaged, the piled lamber freely scattered. We learn from the same source that an orchard, belonging to the same gentleman,

was blown down. From all we can learn the storm had four principal tracks through the county where it approached the tornado in violence. The regions intervening experienced high winds and copious rain The play of the lightning was incessant and sublime. For an hour previous to the bursting of the storm the heavens presented a curious and interesting spectacle. A heavy, but broken mass of cirrostratus clouds, ut an elevation of half-a-mile, perhaps, pressed grandly to the southwest. Beneath these sett of fog clouds harried away to the north-east still lower and almost touching the hills, a detached white drift sped away northwestward with the speed of a race horse. Everything betokened some uuu. sual manifestation of the hidden powers of nature.

New Orleans is in the hands of a "Vigilance Committee." Owing to the fearful prevalence of high crime in that city as also the inefficiency of the municipal Government, certain of the citizens constituted themselves a Committee of Vigilance and took possession of the Arsenal on Tuesday, 3d inst. This post they proseeded to fortify and hold in defiance of the Mayor and Council. Meantime, a body of men said to be notorious for their crimes and whom the Committee desired to punish, anpared for a desperate defence. The Committee de-manded the resignation of the Mayor. That functionary held out until Friday afternoon when he resigned. With his resignation quiet was restored. The charter election came off on Tuesday, but no change list, verily he would perish from loss of tidings of the result has yet reached us.

Mr. LEMUEL Topp has withdrawn his Call for a milk-and-water Convention to which we alluded last week. Mr. Todd only went down on his knees to indite and promulgate that remarkable pronunciamento; whereas Mr. Side Door Sanderson had over and over threatened to overwhelm him with the than these journalists straitway fell to glorifying the . American sentiment" if he did not get down upon tion, went down prone upon his belly, and now we wisdom and a very saint in purity. We saw no are invited to meet and smoke the pipe of peace with the direct foes of Freedom. O, ve political shufflers who most do congregate about the City of which has thrice betrayed them? It you wish to disgust the sturdy yeomanry of the North, go oncreep, crawl, bespatter yourselves with the mire of subserviency and spit on your principles! But do difference in qualifications; but why there not expect the support of honest men. We shall was such a disparity, when sex alone was speak still more plainly next week.

Another Word About Fusion. The Republican platform we believe to be the true platform, and upon it we are resolved to stand. And we believe it to be who give certificates to those who can only broad enough for every sincere opponent of teach "ornamental branches, which render Democratic misrule to take his place along pupils inert and effeminate"-thus, in one side with us. They can do so without the sacrifice of any living principle, while for us who impart that knowledge to their pupils, to step off to meet ultra Americans or those adhering to the Cincinnati platform, would be the abandonment of our very fundamental principles, and the ignoring of ideas engrafted deep down in our free institutions. You must not ask this of us for we cannot do it.

But we have a word further with our 'fusion' advisers,-we mean those counselon the Anti-Lecompton issue. Upon what reasonable grounds do you ask us to go over to them? Who originated the opposition movement to the Pro-Slavery Kansas policy? Was it Douglas? Was it Forney? No, but on the other hand they both battled for outrages concocted and perpetrated there were protested against and determinedly opposed by the Republicans. We sounded the tocsin of alarm-we warned the country what might be expected of Buchanan, and we industriously labored for his defeat .-Where stood FORNEY and Douglas then? They fought us bitterly and to the end. They stood side by side with the men that were wronging and trampling upon the rights of the people of unhappy Kansas. They denounced us as alarmists and disunionists. It was through their energy and engineering that Buchanan was elected President. Our predictions have been verified, our prophecies have been fulfilled. And at last we find DougLAS and FORNEY rebuking the Presiverting our Republican institutions let them come over to us. If they are honest and sincere they will do it.—Bloomsburg Republican.

A WOMAN CAN KEEP A SECRET .- It has been demonstrated that in Schuyler county III., where an elderly couple in the vicinity of Rushville had a beautiful daughter-an only child-upon whom they lavished all man applied to them for work, and they emdustry soon won their confidence. He had attached to each other, and they looked forward to their marriage as a result most gratifying. Being considerd as "lovers" they were allowed to "sit up" together after the old folks had retired; but one night, two weeks ago, the old gentleman feeling unwell, rose up, and not finding his daughter in her own bed, where she ought to have been, looked elsewhere, and found her where he shought she ought not to have been. Much weeks ago, the old gentleman feeling unwell, marriage for eighteen months, and she had

Saturday at 12 o'clock, when a collision was regarded as imminent. Inflammatory placards had been posted calling upon the Americans to resist the Vigilance Committee. Incendiary, speeches had been made by Col. Christy, one of the candidates for Mayor, and also by Col. Henry of Nicaraguan notoriety, calling the Americans to arms, and offering to lead them against the Vigilance interposed a law of failure betwixt our efforts load of provisions. He was taken prisoned Committee. Mr. T. P. Whi e, a broker, who and the consummation of right—that right and the others were ordered to get into his is said to have furnished the Committee with cotton bags used for barricades, had been to be an existing state of fact, I should cast shot at and dangerously wounded, in front of the Cuy Hotel. One man had been acci- not based upon wrong premises. Now, as dismissed. They continued on for two middentally killed and another wounded, in the camp of the Vigilants. The Committee are reported to have a force of 1,500 men enrolled .- N. Y. Tribune, Jane 7.

SAD DEATH.-The Susquehanna county Republican states that Joseph Barlow, an Englishman, aged about 61, who had long been a beloved Congregational clergyman, at Franklin, in that county, lost his life in a shocking manner, on Saturday night in May. The family were aroused about midnight, and found the house was on fire. Approaching the kitchen where the fire appeared to have originated, Mr, Barlow opened the door, when the flames burst out upon him, and he probably inhaled a portion of the fiame as he immediately sank down, and showed no sign of life afterwards. His wife tried in vain to pull him out, narrowly escaping herself and the house and its contents was consumed. His charged remains were found where he fell charged remains were found to be slightly aware of an exist. charred remains were found where he fell.

Communications.

For the Agitator. "Teacher's Wages."

MR. COBB; I presume the article in your paper, headed "Teacher's Wages," will be answered by abler pens than mine before this communication can reach you, yet, being a party interested in this question, I cannot refrain from saying a few words.

In the first place, I failed to understand the good and equitable reasons for this seeming disparity in teachers' wages." My sister teacher, in her letter, did not ask why there was a difference in wages when there was a considered. I think our brother teacher's perceptions must be very obtuse, or he would have understood this.

If his assertions are all true, I think he throws some blame on our Superintendents sense, placing them on an equality with those which "awakens them, to the stern realities of life, and makes them powerful to do battle with a heartless and unfeeling world !"

Really, I think our brother has drawn a comparison between his instructions and ours, quite flattering to himself-quite humbling to us, I presume he imagines.

When he asserts that woman seldom, or never is required to understand mathematics, ling a union with Douglas and Forney philosophy or metaphysics, I can but conclude that his observations have not been very extensive, or he has remained wilfully ignorant. I do not hesitate to say, that in all my experience as a pupil, the best mathematician, whose instruction I have ever been under was a lady; (and I have had some it in '56. The frauds, the tyranny, and the gentlemen teachers who called themselves scholars,) and she understood not one or two branches, but all. And hers is not an isola-

He says, "we have a Newton, but where is the Newtona? We would refet him for a few moments to the writings of the late Dr. Dick, on this subject. After pointing to Mrs. He did not impose greater burdens upon his Barbauld, Mrs. Edgeworth, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. followers that they were enabled to carry; Somerville, Mrs. Phelps and many others as examples of what woman has been, he says, "we have examples of individuals who, without the advantages of an academical education, have explored the system of the uni verse, composed commentaries on the Newtonian philosophy, and prosecuted the most abstruse mathematical investigations; and I have no hesitation in asserting that academident and strongly denouncing his Kansas cal honors should be conferred on such acpolicy. This is all very well, and we give complished females, no less than on the other them credit for it, but is this any reason that | sex, who have enjoyed more opportunities of we should accede to their demands and go improvement." We are thankful that the ral; and that is conclusive evidence, to the over to them? Certainly not. But on the world still has some souls large enough to enother hand it is a positive acknowledgment tertain like sentiments, and who desire by on their part that they were mistaken in '56 granting equal compensation, for equal labor, tusm, that we were right. Then to undo the to place within the reach of female teachers, ten in calms." I would not by these citamischief they wrought two years ago, and to the means of further improvement. We fuldefeat the men and measures bent upon sub- ly understand and appreciate that spirit of monopoly which leads some of our brother tenchers, (not all,) to decry our labors.

Again, in regard to school government.— We have no fears of that spirit of "young America." If the discipline of our schools is to be maintained by physical strength alone. it does not speak very well for our school officers or home education. Children who are properly trained at home, are susceptible of the influence of kindness. We speak not their affections. Two years ago a young only from observation, but experience. We have, more than once or twice undertaken ployed him. His amiable qualities and in. the task of managing a winter school, and were ever treated with the greatest respect by been in their employ six months, when the all the adults, as well as the smaller pupils. father having business at Beardstown, sent Another difficulty our friend suggests, appears the young man there to attend to it, and as to us very trifling. We do not know that a the daughter had some purchases to make teacher is compelled to board one, or two she was allowed to go with him. At night miles from the school house. Why not a they returned. Affairs went on for eighteen few steps as well? It is very kind in our months, the only change being made the brother not to require such hardships of us; pleasure with which the old people discovered but it reminds us strongly of the little boy, that the folks were daily becoming more who, after eating his own dinner, appropriated his sister's to himself, alleging as his reason, that he "feared it might make her sick!"

Sisters, keep the subject in agitation!-'There's a better time_coming."

thought she ought not to have been. Much remarks upon the liquor law, which it seems, noise and confusion ensued. Next day the is to be down upon us with all its prospective farmer posted full speed to Beardstown, had blessings to the trade. No! not all true; as an interview with the keeper of county rec- a moralist, and especially a temperance adords, and discovered that the aforesaid young vocate, I dissent from your submission that Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, with a comman and woman had been legally joined in moral relapse "is a law of the moral universe." From thorough conviction I hold. never told any person of the fact. -Elmira that the many revulsions occurring in moral party of Missourians, numbering in all so progress, is more justly attributable to the unwarrantable haste of reformers themselves, situated on the Military road leading from Our accounts from New-Orleans are to than to any existing law of relapse in moral ethics. If reformers should all be of your crosses the Osage river about three miss opinion, would they have heart to do continued batile with error? With what zeal, or reason, or truthfulness, or assurance, or hope, could you or I, raise at once the standard and the cry of moral reform and freedom from the thrall of existing evil; in face of the and overtook a Mr. Stillwell from Sugar fact that he "who doeth all things well" had Mound, who was going up to the River for 3 for which we labor? Sir, if I conceived such wagon and ride. In a short time after the about to see if my own line of action was He was ordered into the wagon and Andrews there is (nor can be) no doubt in the mind of a true reformer, as to the genuineness of his commission; so then he should see, that the relapses into moral defection on the part of unarmed. Some of them had recently compared to the continued on for two and a half when they had taken twelve men, and were taken when at work, without resistance and the relapses into moral defection on the part of unarmed. Some of them had recently compared to the relapses into moral defection on the part of unarmed. those in whose behalf he labors; and (at to Kansas and had never been implicated a whose present defection you seem so much the troubles here, discouraged) are not the result of any oversight in the head of the department, but are timber, the commander ordered a hait. justly attributable to the impatient haste of prisoners were formed into a line about reformers. We are in too much haste to fifteen feet in advance of the horsemen, mend rents in the old garments; so we put the command was given to "present arms." on too strong patches. We feel ourselves fire!" Every man dropped. Four well able to hear the working of the long strong of the command was given to "present able to hear the working of the long strong strong of the long strong strong of the long strong stron able to bear the workings of this wine; but killed outright and all but one of the charter in filling weaks. are hasty in filling weaker wessels, so that they auther burst outright, or are strained .-We become convinced that a principle is cor- few minutes elapsed when three of them the

of that community-although the law may be in accordance with the truth? Would in not be rather the part of wisdom to labor longer, and convince at least a majority of the community to be governed, before attempt. ing to bind them by legal enactment? If two attempt to bind, lead or direct an hundred, and those hundred are coerced, will they sub. mit with grace? No! It is human nature and human privilege to resist any innovation upon human action, upon the part of equals: unless those innovating equals (in point of privilege) first convince those most concerned

of the justice or reasonableness of the mea. sure. This is common sentiment, in every republic, I think. What though a law may be passed which is not suited to the perceptions, minds, or present condition of a free people; they will either treat it with disre. gard and silent contempt, or they will bid open defiance to it. As witness of the first, look at the "Sunday laws," the "small bill restriction," and for a thundering demonstration of the latter, we may cite that monstrous national outrage upon human rights and human reason-the fugitive slave law. (I crave your pardon for mentioning the last in company with the former.) A series of oppress. ive acts like the latter, when attempted to be foisted upon a people, without their consent. leads to revolution. But this is so far from being a hindrance to reform, that it becomes an actual assistant. It shows that the mass. es have a will to resist oppression and wrong; and the proper office of the reformer is to convince the reason, so as to enlist that will against the encroachment of moral wrong. You must assent to my opinion, that the grand error of moral doctors, is, that they apply the remedy before the patient is prepared to receive it. Witness the attempt of missionaries to evangalize the heathen before he is civilized. The reason is manifest to "outsi. ders." There is too much partisan rivalry among reformers. As the sectarian mission, ary wants to commit his convert to his sect; so the moral reformer is sometimes anxious to sectionalize, or partisanize his convert .-Now, such is not only bad policy in itself. but we look in vain for precedent in the practice and precepts of our great examplar .nor faster than thay were convinced of error and remedy. Then again, there were many who desired to see the "days of the Son of Man," and were not permitted to do so .--Shall we, then, expect to see a world regenerated and brought into new life, in the face of all present hindrance, which has been ages in deterioration? To be sure, we expect that in the main, the world of mankind is now on the moral advance: but a "nation cannot be born at once"--much less an entire world. It is an axiom, that quick growth is cpliemereasonable observer, of the stability of human progress in the aggregate. It is also a tions, discourage the efforts of my more sucguine brethren, in trying to reclaim the mebriate; for it may be a present benefit to him or his; but such efforts remind one of crosping buds from a sturdy tree in order to cestroy its vitality; when nothing short cities lence to its root will accomplish this. I siggest to all,-Let our efforts be direct i to the youth-especially the female portion, as being most likely to produce permanent good to the cause of temperance. Yes! "It is ours to labor and wai." No! The laws of '55 and '56 were not enforced by temperance men. Why? Because of their impractionv. O'Connel observed, that, and legal enactment could be framed, through which an acute lawyer could not drive a hoise and wagon." So this brings us again to the coaclusion, that when we enact laws in advance of the standard of morals in community i. e., a majority of community; they will be "driven through?" Was it not so in your borough?

Our Correspondence.

Horrible Tragedy in Linn County .- Mort Pro-Slavery Murders .- Five Free-State men killed in cold blood! and five others wounded!

Quindaro, K. T., May 25, 1858. FRIEND COBB: I hasten at my earliest pportunity, to give you briefly, the particuars of the most horrible and cold-bluoded murder ever perpetrated in Kansas.

The news reached here last night, in an "Extra" of the Lawrence Republican issued munication bearing date, "Moneka, Linn Co. K. T., May 20, 1858." It appears that o twenty-five, came into the "Trading Post," Fort Leavenworth to Fort Scott, where from the State line. They were not seed until they emerged from the timber and rook up to the store. Here they took Mr. G. W. Andrew and John F. Campbell prismets They then started off in another direction overtook a missionary by the name of Real

On arriving at a deep ravine in a skittle were badly wounded. The Ruffians in wheeled their horses and galloped off. tect. Well, does it follow that all our fellows, turned and commenced searching their to or even a majority of them, are equally continued to many. They were kicked and the search of them are equally continued to make the search of the sear vinced at the same time? Ten men in a city rolled over very roughly to see if they were to township men be city. or township, may be fully aware of an existing truth; one there is a state of the s make its observance obligatory upon the rest fired; at the same time remarking that