

Pressing Necessities of the Emigrants in Kansas—Letter from Rev Mr Nute.

In opening the services at Music Hall, Boston, Sunday morning, Rev Theodore Parker said he had designed to read as the study of the morning one of the Epistles of James; but having newly received a letter from his friend in Kansas, Rev Mr Nute, he would instead read an epistle from the Apostle Ephraim. The reading of the letter produced a deep impression on the audience, and the appeal for relief made by it was promptly answered by the collection of \$289. We quote such paragraphs of Mr Nute's letter as give interesting details of matters barely mentioned before:—

"Never did a word of good cheer come to mortal man more opportunely and with warmer welcome than that contained in your note of the 3d. I had just escaped from the hands of my enemies, the enemies of God and freedom, with whom I had suffered a fortnight of the most harassing captivity. I fled first to Fort Leavenworth. I claimed protection from the officials there, both civil and military, and was in both instances denied. The officer of the day at the fort, Lieut Drum, referred to by Reeder in his speech at the New York Tabernacle, told me he could give us no harbor, and ordered me, with hundreds of others, with women and children who had sought refuge at the fort, to leave the government reserve before 3 o'clock of the next day. Some of these refugees had fled from blazing homes,—women and children,—leaving husbands and fathers weltering in their blood, their homes and their all perished in the flames. Still this officer said there was no alternative, he must compel all to submit to the inhuman order which had been issued and repeated by Gen Smith.

"Gov Geary told me that I must submit to the banditti who had me then in their power, and whose captain then stood before us, though they demanded me to be hung, (I was then a prisoner on parole), because that banditti was the regularly constituted militia of the territory, and all those murders and house-burnings and outrages of every kind had been committed by the authority of the creature then acting as governor of the territory, and because until he (Geary) could get to Woodson and supersede him, that authority would be valid and paramount. I then mounted a government horse and rode a muck through the enemies, going around 50 miles by unfrequented ways, and reached Lawrence that night, last Wednesday the 10th.

"I found myself nearly broken down in health, but am fast recruiting, and mean to be heard from as far and wide as I can, soon. For the greater part of the time, I have been forced to sleep on the bare ground, without wholesome or regular food, sometimes in a close, crowded, filthy dungeon into which I was thrown when so sick that I could hardly stand. Three times I have had every reason to suppose that my last hour had come, both from the intimations of enemies and the warning of friends. Once I was saved only by a quarrel and a scuffle in which the weapon with which I was to be shot, was wrested from the hands of an infuriated ruffian. But enough, I am yet alive, and more alive than ever before, and with a keener sense of the value of freedom for whose cause I do count all persecutions as an unspeakable gain, and myself truly blessed in being permitted to endure them. I assure you the confidence that this cause is of Almighty God, has sustained me through it all, and my heart has not for a moment failed me.

"A young man who rode with me, was shot dead in the most public street in Leavenworth, a few hours after we were taken, and the body lay there for the rest of the day. Another noble hearted man, Phillips, was hunted like a wolf, and beset at last in his house where he fell pierced by a dozen balls, fighting to the last. Another, his brother, was shot down and terribly mutilated and is probably dead before this. The mangled bodies of many have been found between this and Leavenworth during the last two weeks, and buried by the dragoons who went at the call of the Indians, to afford them the protection which they have not been permitted to give us.

"It is estimated that over sixty families have been burned out of home,—many of them losing their all,—in some instances all the males in the family butchered. I found my wife had been suffering the bitterest anguish during the whole time of my absence, hearing no definite word from me, in hourly expectation of an attack on the cabin, for several were burned within three miles of her. At one time she had all our effects hid in a ravine and fled to a neighbor, but returned after a few days, thinking a woman's presence might be some protection to the house.

"I hoped to have had a comfortable shelter for the winter, but here we are in much worse plight than we were last fall; my house having been sacked of every article of warm clothing or bedding, and the structure more rickety than ever before, because of my having torn away to make preparations to build. Now I have spent my salary three times over, since I first started on this Kansas mission, and spent nearly all that I had or could raise. But what is my case to that of hundreds of others who have lost their all. Aid must be raised for them, or there will be sore distress. There are men who have been in arms, away from their homes in the hardest service for three or four weeks, repelling the foe who have been threatening us with utter extermination.—Some of these return and find in the place of their homes but a heap of ashes, and their families racked with terror, living on the charity of neighbors. Nearly \$400 has been entrusted me for relief purposes, when I last left the East, and I am now engaged in disbursing the last quarter of it, which I had hoped to retain to the time of yet more pressing need on the approach of cold weather."

The correspondent of the St Louis Republican, (border ruffian,) giving an account of the disbanding of the Missouri forces by Gov Geary at Franklin, states that the governor made a speech to them and promised to enforce their laws and crush out Lane's army of marauders, assuring them that if he found his forces insufficient he would again call them into service. Gen Atchison followed in a characteristic speech, detailing the horrible outrages committed by the free state men, and declaring that although it was a painful duty to obey Gov Geary and refrain from chastising the miscreants, he should do it. He differed in opinion from the governor, but the time had not come to resist him, and he hoped it never would come; but Gov Geary would be successful beyond all expectation, if he did not find that a different policy must be pursued. The other leaders also made speeches of the same tenor, and finally as a sort of compromise Gov Geary agreed to authorize Col Titus to enrol three companies of the ruffians, of eighty men each, to be retained in the service of the general government. This account is of course to be received with much qualification, as all accounts from the same source should be. We doubt if Gov Geary has already stultified himself by enrolling the scoundrels from Missouri as militia for the protection of the people of Kansas. A Buford man writing home after Gov Geary had mustered his gang out of service, says:—

"Already has dissatisfaction taken strong hold on the men; and it would not surprise many of us if the result of this day's work decided many to leave for home *instantly*. And why should we remain? We cannot *fight*, and of course cannot prevent our enemy from voting. The object of our mission will then, of course, be defeated, and we had as well return."

Col Harvey's company were taken prisoners by the U. S. troops, under an order from the infamous Judge Lecompte, on complaint of a man who had lost his goods. There was no evidence that Col Harvey's men had anything to do with the robbery, but they were arrested, robbed of their blankets, kept out on an open prairie all night in a cold rain, and the next day Gov Geary issued an order that every man who could take oath that he had lost a horse might go to Harvey's camp and look for it. The ruffians found no difficulty in swearing to all the best horses, the renowned Col Titus taking two very valuable horses purchased by the recent northern company of emigrants in Iowa. The free state men already begin to doubt whether the enforcement of such law as Judge Lecompte is practised in, by the aid of Gov Geary and the U. S. troops, will be much easier to bear than the ruffianism of Shannon and his border militia.

The man murdered near Lawrence, by the ruf-

flans on their retreat, was David Buffum, son of Edward Buffum of Salem in this state, a Quaker.

—There was a collection of \$200 taken at a Kansas meeting in West Newbury, the 26th, and a brace of Colt's revolvers were also presented to R. B. Foster, lately returned from Kansas, who addressed the meeting.

What the South Gains by the Repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

(From the Richmond, Virginia, Enquirer, September 12.)

The repeal of the Missouri restriction is vindicated by every consideration of right and justice. But there are persons of such sordid impulses and narrow vision, that they appreciate a measure of public policy in proportion only to its yield of visible, palpable and digestible product. In the judgment of such individuals, the Kansas-Nebraska bill is worth nothing as an act of atonement to the constitution and reparation to the South. They respect it not at all for the great principles which it enunciates and incorporates in the policy of the government. Insensible to the finer moral results which constitute the aim of the highest and truest statesmanship, the gross appetites of these politicians reject the really precious advantages which the South realizes from the repeal of the Missouri restriction. Botts, for instance, appreciates the true value of that measure about as much as Hellogabulus would have relished the nectar and ambrosia of the Olympian repast. Talk to him of vindicating the integrity of the constitution, of restoring the South to its past equality and dignity in the Union, and you simply provoke a contemptuous chuckle with all your fine phrases.

Luckily for the satisfaction or the confutation of such individuals as Mr John Minor Botts, the Kansas-Nebraska act is not destitute of immediate visible and tangible advantage to the interests of the South. *The repeal of the Missouri restriction, besides offering atonement and reparation for an affront upon the South, OPENS THE FEDERAL DOMAIN TO THE FREE EXPANSION AND DEVELOPMENT OF NEGRO SLAVERY.*

It is manifest from the history of the country during the last twenty years, that the constitution, in its protection of the rights of the South, indeed, the powers of the common government are perverted from their beneficent purpose, and are employed as the active agencies of oppression and spoliation against the slaveholding states. The South then, has no other security but its own capabilities of defence. It is essential to the protection of its rights that it should maintain a power in the government, equivalent, at least, to a negative, on oppressive, iniquitous and unconstitutional legislation.

The abolitionists have ever had control of a majority of the popular vote. They now hold indisputable ascendancy in the House of Representatives. In the Senate even the South is in a minority of one state; though fortunately a conservative sentiment is still supreme in that branch of the federal legislature. The day is not distant, however, when the sixteen free states will be represented in the Senate by the political associates of Wilson and Seward; and when Congress will be under the absolute sway of abolitionism. The South may turn to the Executive, but with a scarcely stronger hope of protection. *Fremont may not be elected: but the triumph of his party will be postponed only for a single term; unless, meanwhile, the South recovers its power in the confederacy, and establishes a counterpoise to the ascendancy of abolitionism.*

This, then, is the only salvation for the South—to recover a self-protecting power in the Senate. For, if left to its own impulse, abolitionism will descend upon slavery with increasing force and fury of attack, and will ultimately subjugate the South or expel it from the Union.

How can the South possess itself of this self-protecting power? How recover its ascendancy in the Senate? Oregon, Washington, Minnesota and Nebraska, all free states in embryo, will counterbalance the accession to the South by the division of Texas, even though the North should observe its obligation under the treaty of annexation. Utah and New Mexico will in all probability send four anti-slavery votes into the Senate. So much on one side.

The only present chance of accession to the strength of the South is the admission of Kansas into the Union with a pro-slavery constitution. In two years, at the farthest, that territory will assume the sovereignty of a state, and in all probability will adopt the institutions of the South. Then the South will recover its equality in the Senate, and will be competent to the protection of its rights. Though incapable of directing the policy of the government to the end of slavery propagandism, (which the south desires only for the purposes of self-defence,) it will be fully equal to the defeat of measures of free-soil aggression. With Kansas to back it in the Senate, the South can compel the fulfilment of the Texas treaty, by resisting the admission of other free states. With Kansas to back it in the Senate, the South can stay the march of abolitionism, and maintain its own rights and independence for an indefinite period.

But *Kansas would have been a free state if the Missouri restriction had not been repealed; and instead of augmenting the power of the South, would have recruited the ranks of abolitionism.* Besides, then, the positive advantage of an accession of strength which the south gains under the operation of the Kansas-Nebraska act, we must consider the evils averted as well as the wrongs redressed by the measure, if we would appreciate the full value of its service to slavery. In the one contingency the hopes of the patriot are flattered by the prospect of a sectional equilibrium, and a consequent continuance of the Union; in the other he traces a rapid succession of fearful effects, from the aggrandizement of the anti-slavery power to the ultimate subjugation of the South or disruption of the confederacy.

In this connection we need scarcely advert to that other vital consideration, that *with Kansas as a slave state the flank of the South will be completely covered from the Gulf of Mexico to the frontier of Nebraska and Iowa, and that thus the institution will be secure from external attack and impregnable in its isolation; while, on the contrary, should Kansas be wrested from our grasp, it will become the asylum of the missionaries of free soil, who will thence direct their efforts against Missouri with irresistible effect, and will so propagate the poison of abolitionism, and so prosecute the business of kidnapping, that within a very few years Tennessee will become a border state, and the very center of the southern column be pierced by the invading forces.*

It being thus a matter of supreme moment to the South that Kansas shall enter the Union as a slave state, the South should not deprecate the repeal of the Missouri restriction, in virtue of which the inestimable advantage is secured to slavery of perfect protection and free development.

VERMONT NEWS ITEMS.—Mr Wise, the aeronaut, went up in his balloon from the county fair ground at St Johnsbury, last Thursday, and landed at Stratford, N. H., a place 45 miles distant, in one hour and a half. He returned to St Johnsbury on Friday and related his adventures to the people in the evening.—Alvan Foot of Burlington, and Ezra Meech of Shelburne, who in former years were prominent men in the state, died last week aged respectively 80 and 84.—The boiler in Johnson & Shattuck's steam saw mill at Huntingtown, exploded on the 27th ult., and killed a lad named James Crane who was tending as fireman at the time.—The huntsmen of Warren shot a bear on Sugar Loaf mountain, a few weeks since, which they sold for the benefit of the industrious poor of the town.—L. J. Brown of Stockbridge, Vt., blew out the gas lights in his room at the Massasoit House, Chicago, recently, and was so affected by the gas that though he was once resuscitated and believed to be out of danger, he soon fell away and died.—Two mischievous school boys were arrested in Waterbury, last week, for throwing stones at a passenger train on the Vermont Central railroad.—Dr Abbey, with a long array of "aliases" the notorious bigamist who had some dozen wives in all, scattered over the country, has been convicted on the direct testimony of several of his brides; he tried to kill himself in the Montpelier jail, but failed through the interference of persons near.

Madame Lind Goldschmidt has realized no less a sum than £45,000 by her sojourn in England. Having amply provided for her family, she intends to settle at Dresden, and to abstain from singing in public unless for exclusive charitable purposes, or unless her husband, who has the ambition to compose an opera, should succeed in his effort.—Catherine Hayes has arrived in Paris, to enjoy a season of repose after her long journeys in the Antipodes, the two Americas, and the East Indies.—Mr Thackeray is at present on the continent, fast recovering his health, which was not good since his return from America, last spring. It is stated that the first monthly number of a new work may be expected from him on the 1st of December.