from the ventured to face them sgain; as he dared About the time of his surreptitions departure, resolutions providing for an investigation into charges
affecting his character incidentally, were introduced,
and it was supposed in Sacramento that he took that occasion to absquatulate. He next turned up in

"THEY ARE A' COMING."

Good news meets us from all quarters of an immerse Southern movement to our Territory. An old friend just up from Newton county, Missouri, informs us that on the day he left Newton forty-three wagons and not less than two bundred emigrants, accompraied by quite an army of negroes from the Western part of Arkansas, had arr.ved there on their way to the South part of the Territory. We also have a letter hefore us which states that a perfect stream is crossing the border down about fort Spott. They come by tens and hundreds on heard of the steamboats, and here at home there have, for the last ten days, been crossing the river not less than fifty wagons per day. Stock in berde, negroes in droves and with the favorite implements of the Abelitionists in their hands. There is no doubt but that not less than 25,000 Proslacery man will have made homes in Kan- the public mind, and every man who would as against the coming Fourth of July .-[Kickanoo (K. T.) Pioneer.

Kaily Republican.

QUINCY, ILLINOIS.

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 11.

"No reply to make !"- [Herald. Judge Trumbull, in his speech on the report of the majority of the committee on Kansas affairs, remarked that he would leave the defence of the minority report, to Judge Collamer, its author, who was able to sustain his positions and do full justice to his subject. He did not choose to thrust himself in ahead of the proper champion. The Herald chuckles over this wonderfully-und insinuates that Judge Trumbull was unable to meet the unanswerable arguments of Douglas! This is about the best turn the H-rald could take. Since Crittenden throttled the little giant and made him squat, the organs are grinding their loudest notes to cheer him up and cover his discomfiture. He needs it all. Some one at Chicago toasted him thus: "S. A. Douglas-the terror of isms-" Well that's something. We all remember how the valiant little giant denounced the preachers of New England for the sentiments expressed in their remonstrance against the Nebraska Bill .--He could not find language forcible enough to do justice to the occasion, and it seemed that their clerical robes was all that saved them whole in skin, from the terrible consequences of his wrath. Yet, lo! as soon as he had vented his wrath and resumed his seat, Senator Houston, of Texas. (old San Jacinto) arose and gave his endorsement to the sentiments of the obnoxious remonstrance- and the little giant sat under it mute and meek as a sucking dove. We all remember how he blowed and bel-

lowed like a mad bull here on the stand, two years ago, and wanted to gore the entrails out of all the Know Nothings in reation, at one lunge, pretending to believe that they meditated his assassination! But he did'nt mean to do any harm to any one of them in particular. Don Quixote and the

wind mill were tame and spiritless, in comparison with it.

But he "is a terror to isms," and Trumbull had "no reply to make." Ha! ha! ha!

No reply to make! The people have a gain and again wented a plain answer to a plain question. Does the constitution recognise the right of the master to carry his slave into National Territory and hold and use him there by virtue of his constitutional rights, in the absence of municipal law? Or does it not? Douglas now dodges this! His organs

dodge it! Speak out. A distinct understanding on this point would disentengle much of our political troubles. The people of Illinois want light on this point. The people of Missouri want it. Speak out Mr. Organ, so that you can be heard and understood on both sides of the river. Fer ouce drop your generalities and twaddle, and speak in terms that all can understand alike. This question now enters into all the great leading issues that now distract aspire to the "helm of State" should make his position plain and beyond dispute .-What say you, sir Oracle? Must we close as we commenced, that you have-"No reply to make."

BROOKS' GAME APPLIED TO DOUGLAS.

We copy from the speech of S. A. Doug las as published in the Quincy Herald, the following in relation to the frauds in Kan-

"On the day of the election, large bodies of armed men from the State of Missouri appeared at the polls in most of the districts, and by most violent and tumultuous carnage and demeaner, overawed the defenceless inhabitants, and by their own votes elected a large majority of the members of both houses of the assembly.'

There is a direct avowal of the outrages in Kansas, and yet Douglas and his co-workers in iniquity are trying to uphold the legislature elected by an armed mob from Missouri! Can inconsistency, impudence and nolitical disbonesty on farther!

Detroit Evening Cribune PRINCIPLES-NOT MEN.

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 11, 1856. He Can Get Out.

But sir, if an insulting interference were to be made by a majority of Congress, or such an inter-ference as would exclude a slaveholder on the broad ground that he was unworthy of equality with a non slaveholding population, do you suppose I would stay in the Union—if I could get out of it?—Senator Butler of S. C.

If Senator BUTLER has reference here to the prohibition of slavery in the territories by act of Congress, why in the name of wonders has he remained in the Union all this time under the Missouri restriction and the Ordinance of 1787? He ought to have dissolved partnership and filed a notice to quit long before this.

If, on the other hand, he means that he will do this terrible thing if Kansas is admitted as a free State, he had better make immediate preparations to migrate. That thing will he done if Kansas is admitted at all. Senator Butler can depend on that. He need not be troubled about his being able to get out of the Union. He can take a steam or sail craft and go to foreign parts or he can put some of his threats into execution and get jerked out by the neck. There are a number of ways for him to get out.

Viginia Legislation.

Virginia was once the "Mother of Statesmen, but she long ago lost the " breed of noble bloods,', and now has a lunatic for a Governor, and half-wit. ted politicians for legislators. Her legislature has passed an Act, the object of which is to prevent the abduction of Slaves by Northern vessels navigating the streams tributary to the Chesapeake Bay. To secure this object, Pilots are required to search every ontward bound vessel to ascertain whether any fugitive Slave is on board, for which they are to exact a fee of \$5 from the vessel, whether any fugitive be found or not! It is further provided, that any master of a vessel who shall knowingly receive on board any runaway Slave, and make no proper effort to apprehend him, shall be confined in the Penitentiary not less than five nor more than ten years, pay the full value of the Slave, and may also be publicly whipped?

It is such legislation as this which makes Virginia what she is. Here, in her insane desire to recapture a few runaway Slaves, she will drive away Commerce from her borders. Northern vessels which enrich her by prosecuting trade upon her waters don't want to be searched as if they were piratical crafts, and then be compelled to pay for the search whether it demonstrate their guilt or innocence! The old classical saying that "whom the Gods wish to destroy they first make mad," has here a practical exemplification. The god of Slavery has made Virginia mad, and she is fast on the road to destruction.

At the first apportionment of representatives in Congress, Virginia had ten and New York six.-Now Virginia has thirteen-only three more-and New York thirty-three-twenty-seven more! This shows how Slavery builds up a State. There is not a State in the Union which possesses finer natural advantages than the Old Dominion. With free men and free institutions she would have been, in all probability, the seat of political and commercial Empire on this continent. Now she is a poor, dilapidated, declining State whose chief produc's are Slaves and crazy, half-witted politicians.

HERALD. DAILY

A. HARRIS, A. W. FAIRBANKS, GEO. A. BENEDICT.

OFFICIAL CITY PAPER.

CLEVELAND:

Friday Evening, April 11, 1856.

Meeting of Kansas Emigrants.

A party of Emigrants to Kansas, principally from northern Ohio, met at the Gibson House, Cin., Tuesday April 8th, at 5 o'clock P.M. The meeting was organized by calling Gen. Jeremiah Cole. of Huron county to the chair. Parker, of Brownsville, Pa., was appointed Secretary, and J. H. Marple, of Columbus, O., Assistant Secretary.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee on resolutions to report at the evening session, viz:

J. M. Baldwin, Ashtabula county; N. Saxton, Lorain county; N. Curtiss, Lake county; R.W. Chapin, Huron county; T. R. Davis, Eric Co.

A committee of three was also appointed to ascertain and report the names, ages, and late residences of individuals composing the company, viz: S, Lyon, Huron county, O.; S. H. Marple, Cuyahoga county; J. Andrews, Mercer county, Pa.

The company then adjourned to meet at 71/2

P. M. at the same place.

EVENING SESSION.

The committee on resolutions presented a report which was amended and adopted as fol-

PREAMBLE.

WHEREAS, we, as individuals are emigrating to Kansas to secure permanent and happy homes for curselves and our children: and, whereas, we regard the institutions of freedom as m favorable to the literary, moral and political in-stitutions of a State, and more congenial with the spirit of our fathers, and the genius of our government, than those of slavery: and, whereas, we recognize no exclusive right to any U. S. Territory, on the part of the citizens of any

section of our country; therefore,

Resolved, Thin while we shall labor to secure
the introduction of Kansas into the American

Confederacy as a free State, we shall cordially welcome citizens of any part of this Union, to the confederacy in our future home, and shall acquiesce in the institutions selected for the State, by a maj-

ority of its bona fide settlers.

Resolved, That while we will sacredly respect

Resolved, That while we will sacredly respect the rights of others, we shall defend our own, "peaceably if we can. forcibly if we must." Resolved, That we here pledge each other, as men and as citizens, our cordial sympathy, best counsel, and most earnest support, in carrying out the principles of the preceding preamble and resolutions.

The following resolutions, offered by different members of the company were also adopted:

Resolved, That all who wish to emigrate to

Kansas be requested to join our party, and that our committee on names be instructed to take the names of all such individuals.

olved, That we will abstain from the use of ardent spirits, and from profane language, and that we will act as gentlemen and ladies, and treat each other as such.

The thanks of the party were tendered to the proprietors of the Gibson House for the gentle-

proprietors of the Gibson House for the gentie-manly treatment received.

The Cincinnati Commercial and Cincinnati Gazette were requested to publish the proceed-ings of the meeting, and our county papers to

All the resolutions were adopted unanimous-J. COLE, President.

I. F. PARKER, Secretary. J. H. MARPLE, Ass't Sec'y

The Daily Republic.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 11.

WITNESSES IN THE SENATE.—It has been repeatedly and persistently denied by the proslavery party in Congress, that the Missouri borderers ever interfered in the elections of Kansas, and moreover, confidently asserted that no evidence whatever existed of any such intent on the part of the followers of Atchison, STRINGFELLOW & Co. During the discussion of the Kansas memorial in the Senate, on Wednesday last, Mr. GEYER, of Missouri, attempted to meet the charge that some of his constituents had perjured themselves by swearing in votes at the Kansas legislative election. That, he insisted, was a vile slander, anyhow. Missourians might be a little abrupt in their ways-they might treat an abolitionist rather roughly-but And he was they wouldn't commit perjury. trying to work himself into heroics over the attrocity of the imputation, when Mr. HABLAN, of Iowa rose:

Mr. Harlan—If the Senator from Missouri will allow me, I will state what I know on this subject. I was at Councill Bluffs a short time before I came to attend this session. conversed with several respectable citizens who were present at this legislative election in Kan-sas, and saw Missourians swear in their votes. One of these (naming him) was a judge of that election at one of the polls, and himself admin-istered the oath to a number of Missourians well known to him to be such—who persisted in swearing that they were actual residents of Kansas, though they were fresh from their Mis-souri homes, and returned to them that evening.

GREELEY says that one might reasonably suppose that this would have shut up even GEYER, but he never seemed to mind it, but resumed and went on, rather refreshed by the interrup-

Daily Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 11.

Kansas Emigration.

The Enquirer, yesterday, read Kansas emigrants a lesson on behaviour, being incited thereto certain resolutions passed at the Gibson House other night, by the party of Kansas emigrants who came through this city on their way to a new home in the far West. Some of them carried guns which appears to be a great offense in the eyes of our cotemporary. This is no new thing.

known more about the character of the emigrants who have peopled the West, or seen as many parties of them on their way, as some of the rest of us, he would have discovered no mare's nest in the fact that guns abounded among the emigrants who this week made our city their stopping place for a single night. Heretofore, those who have carried civilization we-tward, through these Northwestern States, have always taken their trusty rifles with them, not to be used, however, in protecting themselves against the outrages of those near whom they might chance to build their cabins. If any change has come over the region which the General Government has thrown open to settlement, and invited them to turn into farms and cheerful homes, it is because that General Government, under the wicked influence of slavery propagandists, has failed to protect them as it protected those who settled and built up these great Northwestern States, and left them to be murdered with impunity, and outraged in every way, by miscreants from an adjoining State, under the lead of a Senator, who was in Congress the chief conspirator against the freedom of Kansas and Nebraska. Under the administration of FRANKLIN PIERCE,

against which our cotemporary has never uttered the faintest whisper, even in relation to its treatment of the people of Kansas, it has for the first time become necessary for the emigrant to carry arms, not for the protection of himself and flocks against the wild beasts of the forest, but to defend himse f against those who should have been his friendly neighbors. No man, now, can go to Kansas unarmed, without exposing himself, his wife and children, to whatever dastardly outrages drunken Davy," as they call him at home, and his drunken followers, dare commit. These fellows have already shown that they have some regard for SH. RPE's rifles, though they have nonfor God or man, and the emigrants do wisely in carrying with them an abundant supply of the only argument which can reach them. And we bope to hear that they have made a good use of tem, should the bissourians un dertake to interfere with their domestic affirs again. This "bloody arbitrament" is a terrible one to resort to, but as "FRANK PIERCE" appears to be the mere puppet and tool of men who are de termined that slavery's blighting curse shall be fastened upon Kansas, in spite of law and justice, and as he openly takes sides with those who have deprived the settlers of Kansas of every right and privilege which as freemen they have always hitherto enjoyed, we see no other way of settling the dispute. The great majority of the Kansas emigrants are men of peace, and have no tastes which would lead them to plunge the Territory which they have just made their homes into civil commotion, and thereby prevent its rapid growth and development They have no interest which does not impel them to preserve their Territory from a state of lawlessness and disorder. Law-abiding men at all times, they are prepared to make concessions to secure the peace and quiet they have left behind them in their old homes. But they are also free born men, Americans, who spurn life and this world's goods and prosperity, if they must be obtained by submission, which they cannot make without disgrace. and a surrender of their manhood. These men are slow to anger, but they are also resolute, couragous and prudent, and well supplied with the things necessary for the vindication of their honor, and the preservation of their lives and property .-The outrages which invading Missourians perpetrated upon a defenceless population, will not be repeated upon the men who are now flocking to Kansas; and an attempt to repeat them, will be attended with consequences whose end no man can foresee.

Our contemporary repeats the oft repeated charge that associations have been organized in the free States, "with the avowed object of controlling and regulating the internal affairs of the Territory and future State of Kansas." This charge is utterly without foundation, and no evidence can be adduced to sustain it. The Enquirer specifies a "Boston corporation" as one of the associations engaged in this business: but i our contemporary knew t'e principles upon which the "Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Society," to which we suppose it refers—was founded, it would not have made its charge, unless it was determined to disregard all the facts of the case, and deliberately and wilfully publish a calumny. That association was established for the purpose of assisting those who were desirous of rous of

but who had the means to make the long journey independently, and establish themselves comfortably upon their arrival in the Territory. Arrangements were made with the railroads, by which emigrants could travel from New England to the very heart of the Terri tory for a sum which would have disappeared long before they reached their destination, if they had set out upon the journey themselves. No questi as were asked, and no efforts were made to send on emigrants holding certain sentiments. The object of the society was to enable the industrious mechanics, small farmers, and labering men, who had little prospect of getting ahead in New England, to transport their fresh energies and stout hearts to the virgin fields of Kansas, where there was ample room and a fair field for all. It is no doubt true, that nost of the members of the society desired that Kansas should become a free State, but they were willing to trust that question with the people of Kansas for setilement, and willing to acquiesce in their decision, if itirly and freely made.

It may be that this society's operations have done harm, but we think it more probable that all the injury which has resulted from its operations, was caused by the initimous lies and calumnies in reference to them, which have been invented and circulated so widely by the slavery propagandists.

The Enquirer, a few days since, declared that it was not in favor of the extension of slavery; but it never has any rebukes to administer to those who are engaged in extending it, while it never misses an opporturity of censuring and condemning those who are laboring to circumscribe it by making Kansas a free : tate. It claims to hold that "the subject of slavery extension shall be determined by the residents of new 'erritorial communities, not by non-residents living in other States. If such is the ground it occupies, and as it says of the Democratic party, we hope they will both give some evidence of their zeal in the cause, for heretofore they have manifested an extraordinaly degree of lukewarmness and indifference. Although we have read our cotemporary pretty carefully we had never suspected it of entertaining such sentiments, and we are confident that no Democratic paper South of the Obio river, will admit that the Democratic party is opposed to the extension of slavery, or in the case of Kansas, is in favor of permitting her residents to exclude slavery. Our cotemporary is either not very well posted in the views of the Slave State Democracy, or it makes these statements for a northern latitude, where slavery is not yet considered a divine institution

Daily Evening Traveller.

BOSTON: FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1856.

FROM KANSAS .- Our latest papers from Kansas are to the 29th ult. The Herald of Freedom of that date states that "outrages and piracies" continue to be committed on the Missouri, upon travellers from the East. Every boat was searchcd for arms. Boxes sufficiently large to hold a gun were broken open and examined by the Missourians, and travellers were insulted and frequently maltreated. One hundred Sharpe's rifles were taken from an individual at Lexington, who was on his way to Kansas. A pianoforte box, suspected to contain arms, was broken open, and the Marshal of the City of Kansas refused to interfere, on the ground that the box did look suspicious. The Herald suggests that St. Louis has the power but not the disposition to put a stop to these outrages; and recommends that measures be taken so that emigrants can avoid and the Kansas trade be removed from that city-that "Eastern capital be united with the capital and efforts of Free State men in the West, and establish a line of steamers to ply from Alton to Kansas City, Leavenworth or Lawrence, as the demands of trade and the state of the water will permit, and see if something cannot be done to put an end to future piracles and outrages, by making the pockets of those now responsible to answer in some way for past injuries.

The Herald says: "One hundred and fifty southerners came up the Missouri in one party a few days ago. They had two cannon with them. Five hundred additional persons from the South were reported in St. Louis, en route for Kansas. They are bringing with them all the munitions

of war."

Mr. Seward's Speech on Kansas.
Mr. Seward made his promised speech on Kansas.

Wednesday. sas affairs, in the U. S. Senate, on Wednesday. The speech appears to have been printed before it was delivered, and to have been forwarded to this city, for we find it in full in the Atlas of Thursday morning. It is characterized by his usual ability and advoitness of argument. He travels over ground that has become quite familiar to the people of the United States, through the ample discussion which the subject has undergone, out of Congress and in. But he imparts freshness to the subject, as he does to all topics upon which he writes, by the clear and vivid manner of his statements and the distinctness with which he lays down his positions. He repeats the rights of Kansas succincily, and exposes the wrongs she has endured, in bold detail. These wrongswhich he characterizes as foreign invasion, usurpation, oppression, revolution and deprivation of natural and legal rights, and finally subjugation and prostration at the foot of slave power—he charges directly and distinctly upon the President of the United States. This very grave charge it is the main design of the speech to make good. And if there be any doubt that he has sustained the accusation, of usurping the elective franchise in Kansas, wresting from the people their civil rights; and subjugating the Territory and forcibly introducing slavery there in defiance of or ganic law-for those are in substance the charges against the Executive-we think no one will question that the President is convicted of a timorous policy, and a truckling sycophancy to southern influence, in the whole of his course in reference to Kansas, which render him substanwhich have hindered the free course of settlement in that Territory. The extracts we have made from Mr. Seward's speech will afford a good idea of his positions and arguments and show the exact nature and extent of his serious crimi-

THE WITHIRAWAL OF THE KANSAS MEMORIAL. The following is the debate in the U.S. Senate yesterday, on the motion to print the memorial

nal charges against President Pierce. The most

practical part of his speech is that in which he

urges the immediate admission of Kansas into the Union as a State, without waiting for the

usual condition as to population. This proposi-

tion, it is ardently to be hoped, will find a ready response in Congress. It is under the circumstances, the best manner of disposing of the

vexed question, and it is undoubtedly a constitu-

tional, as it is a peaceful and simple method of

righting the wrongs of the settlers and of putting

them in an incontrovertible position to preserve internal order and defend themselves against

further invasion or encroachment of their liber-

ties and rights.

yesterday, on the motion to print the memorial from Kansas:

Mr. Seward spoke in favor of printing 59,600 copies.
Mr. Hamilin desired that the memorial be printed for his own information, so that he in fight act understandingly on the admission of kansas under the procent State constitution. He thought a striking parallel can be found in the treatment that Scientics are inclined to redecting it, by looking at the conduct of Lord North, when patitions from the North American colonies were laid before the British Parliment.

Mr. Butter replict, if those patitions were brought forward in violation of parlimentary rules. Lord North did his daty in opposing theat. If the motion to print this kansas memorial should prevail, he should regard it as the greatest piece of contempt ever offered to the South.

Mr. Hat's rend the concluding paragraph of the memoria, to show that the memoria i-is contempisted no rebellion. Latt nearly asked the admission of Ransas as a State into the conferency on equal terms with the other States which preceded her. He be lived the refusal to admit Ransas as a State, would law har a State out of the Union, and quoted the case of the admission of Missouri to prove that position.

Mr. Doughas replied, saying this was not a parallel case. Congress had passed a have and the government preparatory to her affinission to the Ludous them the precedition of the Union, and visual to the preparatory to her affinission to the Union, the present instance, the proceedines of the Depoka to receive the reduction of the Union, and reduction to the Union, the receive her a parallel case. Congress had passed a law andhor larg the people of Missouri to form a constitution after the government preparatory to her affinission into the Union, the receptals Kantas as a State, when it had been government preparatory to her affinission into the Union, in consequence of what they had done without authority of law.

Mr. Yude said, under the ryless of the Senate the memorial could not be printed, and as unanimous consen

reference of the memorial to the Committee on Terri-

reference of the memorial to the Committee tories.

Messrs. Trumbull and Bayard then entered into general questions concerning Kansas matters.

Mr. Pugh said he had carefully examined the document, and did not believe it was an original paper. The signatures are all in the same handwriting, and there are many ensures and interlineations.

Mr. Crittenden should yote against the resolution with the view to suppress all designs to disrupture the union of this country and the peace of its citizens. This discussion did no good. He wanted to know if the publication in the New York papers were identical with the document presented here, with its erasures and interlinatione?

cal with the document presented here, while its classification and interlinations?

Mr. Seward could not tell, not having compared the two. He thought such ortiticisms were unworthy the great question involved, and would become a cross-eximination of witnesses in a county court.

Mr. Crittenden was proud of being a lawyer, and would railier be a professional lawyer than a professional individual professional lawyer than a professional politicism.

Mr. Crittenden was proud of being a lawyer, and would rather be a professional lawyer than a professional bolitician.

Mr. Sward disclaimed any imputation on the legal profession; it was the criticisms on chirography to which the referred.

Mr. Benjamin believed the document to be an imputent foregry, and even if not, the men whose names and appended to it, are now fugitives from justice, and with the profession of the remarks, he strongly condemned Frof. Stilmen as lawing sacrilegiously condemned Frof. Stilmen as lawing sacrilegiously condemned Frof. Stilmen as lawing sacrilegiously of Connecticut for money and arms to carry on open more than for freeden, which instigates such lawless more than for freeden, which instigates such lawless the ebscure paper steep where it was.

Mr. Rutek spoke of sacred scoundreds who disgrace the pulpit in connection with Kansas affairs. He did not believe the memorial had ever been in Kansas. He thought it was a forgery, and relast of what had here tooked the treatment in regard to the genuineness of this paper, and that Mr. Cass was the law.

Mr. Butler believed that Mr. Cass presented the memorial that Mr. Cass was presented the memorial that Mr. Cass would make a statement in regard to the genuineness of this paper, and that Mr. Cass was not bimself satisfied on the subject.

Mr. Butler believed that Mr. Cass presented the me-

jet. Butler believed that Mr. Cass presented the memorial from motives honoracle to his heart, believing in the right of petition, but when voices cried out, print it, print it, in violation of the rules, he had a different opinion, for the memorial was branded as a fraud and a forgery. He (Mr. B.) believed that if Christ should come to the earth with all his purity of principles, he would be banished the confederacy by these fanatics, as Christ drove from the temple the money changers and sellers of doves, yet the money changers are bere claiming to have the purity of doves.

money changers and sellers of doves, yet the money changers came here claiming to have the purity of doves.

Mr. Cass said that within a few minutes he had had an interview with the person who had handed him the memorial, and it was only necessary for him to remark that he (Mr. Cass) was not satisfied that the paper was one which ought to be acted on in the Senate.

Mr. Hale said if he was satisfied the paper was not genuine, he would be the last to take any advantage. He thought Mr. Benjamin had done infinite injustice to that honorable and good man, Prof. Sillman. It was not his and others' intention, as charged, to war against the Government, but they were driven to the law of self-defence, the federal promises having been proved a lie.

Mr. Seward, in reply to the several Senators who essayed to involve him in the alleged fraud regarding the memorial, said he had seen the gentleman who handed the paper to Mr. Cass, Col. Lane, who authorized him to say, that before he left Kansas, he aaw a paper,—he did not say the identical paper in chirography—but he saw a memorial, of which this is the substance and text, signed by all the members of the Kansas provisional Legislature, and this is a true copy. I know the Senator from Texas, Mr. Rust, to be a true and honorable man, and a lover of freedom, but when it becomes necessary for me to resort to an exhibition of courage, it will be time enough for him to taunt me with the want of it.

Mr. Mason seid no one stood up to vindicate Mr. Lane as a fair and honorable man. If a man is known by the company he keeps, the company is known by the man who represents it.

Mr. Hamilin, in explanation, said he had not taken the paper into bis hands, but by its having been presented by Mr. Cass, he had reason to regard it as genuine; but it not now appearing as such, he would vote against its reception.

The vote by which the memorial was referred to the committee on territories was reconsidered by the following vote:

Year—Mesers. Adams, Alleu, Benjamin, Brigss, Bigler, Bright,

committee on territories was recommittee on territories was recomming yote:
YEAN-Messrs. Adams, Allen, Benjamin, Briggs, Bigler,
YEAN-Messrs. Adams, Allen, Benjamin, Briggs, Bigler,
Bright, Brown, Butler, Lass, Crittenden, Dodge, Douglas,
Bryans, Filzpatrick, Gever, Hamlin, Huston, Hunter,
Iverson, Jones of Iowa. Mason, Pagh, keid, Rusk, Sebattian, Sildell, Stuart, Toucey, Trumbull, Weller, Wright,
Vulce-32.

an, Sildell, Stuart, Toucey, Trumbull, Weller, Wright, ulce - 32.

NATS—Messrs. Harlan, Seward, Sumner - 3.

Mr. Cass then asked and received permission to with-

Ebening Telegraph.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1856.

Emigration to Kansas.—Emigration into Kansas from the Northern and Western States is immense. Our advices from St. Louis are of a highly encouraging nature. Every boat up the Missouri to Kansas A party of forty left this city on Wednesday 2d; another party left on the 8th, which received a large accession at Providence. Still another party will start on Monday next, to be joined by companies at Albany and Rochester,
—ail composed of men intending to make their
home in Kansas.—Boston Tetagraph of the 11th

Boston Iournal.

RIDAY EVENING, APRIL 11, 1856.

KANSAS AFFAIRS. The Kansas Free State of

24th ult., has the following:

"All we ask of the slave States is, that they send on as many as they can hire to come; give them money to set them up in business—we need it in the territory; and let them select the best places to be found in Kansas, and make themselves permanent homes. We will welcome them in our midet, and put ourselves to some trouble in finding them locations, well assured that when they have once send the advantages and prosperity of free societys and find themselves rid of the incubas which has the hadvantages and of the same miscrable condition which they have left. The fact cannot be contradicted that a very-large majority of the emigrant's from the South, when left to the free exercise of their own judgments, always vote

KENNEBEC JOURNAL.

AUGUSTA, FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1856.

The Kansas Slave-code and "Republican Perversions."

The Age, a few days since, published a speech of Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, with commendatory remarks, in which that Senator unreservedly approved the Kansas Slave-code.-The Age now accuses us of perverting that speech, and intimates that no laws such as we alluded to, have been enacted in Kansas. To substantiate this shifting position, it quotes from Stephen Arnold Douglas's Kansas report, in which he endeavors to hide and misrepresent the enormity of those enactments. It is quite remarkable, however, that with all of Douglas's dodging and falsifying, he is compelled to admit that (we quote from his report as published in the Age,)

"To deny the right of a person to hold slaves in this territory is made person."

Here, then, by Douglas' own admission, after he had made the best of his bad case, we are informed that merely "to deny the right of a person to hold slaves in Kansas is made penal" and the Senator might have added, is punished as a felony with imprisonment in the Penitentiary for five years. And this is a land whose bill of rights guaranties "freedom of speech and of the press" to all citizens. We are very glad that the Age is bold enough to back Douglas up in his approval of the Kansas Slave-code, with all its infamous provisions.

Movements of the Slavery Extensionists.

The Doughface party of the North eagerly seek to impress it upon the people that there is no danger of Kansas becoming a Slave State, and that the South has given up all efforts to make it such. Nothing can be more false than this; and if the efforts now being made by the Pierce and Douglas party to keep Kansas out of the Union for time to come, shall prove successful, there is the greatest fear that the territory will be reduced to slavery. "We mean to subdue you," said Douglas to Chas. Sumner, as representing the Republicans of the North; and if that "subduing" process is accomplished, wo to the fate of Kansas! As illustrating how this subject is viewed in the South, we make the following extract from a recent letter to the Charleston, (S. C.) Mercury, written by a gentleman in Washington. He says;

"Immediately upon my arrival, I made the acquaintance of Gen. Whitfield, and a specimen, indeed, he is of a Southern man. Would that he was a the transfer of the man. that he were the type of the whole South! My conversations with him have been of the most interesting character. He says, that there are OVER TWO THOUSAND SLAVES AL-READY IN KANSAS, and that the Southern party are now, and have always been, in the majority; but that the Abolitionists are gaining upon them, and will overpower them, un68 in the matter. I asked him particularly in what form aid was needed, and his reply was "Young and enterprising Southern men."
"Missouri," said he, "has done nobly for Kansas. She has given money by thousands, and her sons were ready for the struggle".

Mark, OVER TWO THOUSAND SLAVES already in Kansas, on the authority of Gen. Whitfield, good Democratic authority.

Che Semi-Weekly Cimes.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1856.

First Church in Lawrence-Immigration River Assault—Sentiments of the People of Kansas—Beoglas County Serip.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

FIRST CHURCH IN LAWRENCE.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Wednesday, March 27, 1866. The corner-stone of the first Church edifice built in this city, was laid yesterday afternoon with ap-propriate ceremonies. Under the stone a sealed box d containing a copy of our new Constitution, a picture of Lawrence drawn by Mrs. C. Robinson, copies of the different papers published here, and other documents relative to the history of Kansas. The building is erected by the Unitarian Society of this city, assisted by friends in New-Eng-land. It is to be sixty feet long by forty wide, with a basement room to be used for schools and other purposes. It is to be built of stone. The spot selected for it is about three-eighths of a mile from the main portion of the city, on Ohio-street, near Oread Mount. It is estimated to cost about \$7,000 Rev. EPHRAIM NUTE, Jr., formerly of Chickopee Mass., is paster for the Society. He is a young man and very popular with the people.

DELEGATION TO WASHINGTON.

His excellency Gen. CHAS. ROBINSON, Gen. JAME. H. LANE, Senator elect, and Judge Hunt, left here for Washington, D. C., a few days sin to travel through as soon as possible. There seems to be a misunderstanding on the part of some me to be a misunce statum, or the part of some many bers of Congress favorable to our cause, on our position, wants, &c. The above delegation, fresh from Kansas, will be of service to the State on their arrival at the Capitol.

EMIGRATION.

Emigration from the Southern and Eastern States has already commenced—a few drops before a plenti-ful shower. Two gentlemen arrived to-day from the State of Virginia, who report that 1,500 grate from that State to this sometime during the sent season. A few gentlemen from Kentucky report a larger number just on the eve of departure from that State, destined for Kansas. A gentleman from Wisconsin states that about 2,000 families will emigrate to Kansas from that State, and so on. All prophesy a tremendous emigration to this State from different quarters of the Union be fore next January. If reports are not very much exaggerated, Kansas will be a very populous State by the time the next President takes his seat, and Senator DougLas' alleged opposition to our admission into the Union (a want of sufficient population) will be done away with.

ASSAULT ON BOARD A RIVER STEAMER.

few days since a young gentleman from Wash ington, D. C., took passage on board of the steamer Marka Jesett, at St. Leuis, Mo., to come to Leavenworth. While on his way up the river, one evening he entered into conversation with what he supposed a party of gentlemen, upon the different ques-tions that are now agitating the public mind. It was just at dusk, standing near the guards with several around him, when, in reply to a question put to him by one of the party, he gave offence to a border ruffian, who immediately struck him in the face, knock-ing him down, and after he was down kicking him ing him down, and after he was down kicking him. No one stepped ferward to protect him, and after the cowardly ruffian or ruffians had gratified their fighting propensities, he was allowed to get up and retire to his state room. The young gentleman is a assive of the District of Columbia, not an Abolitionist, but an American, who dared to presume upon laving a right to express his own opinions in regard to the freedom of Kansas, upon the waters of the Missouri. But he made a mistake; no one should Missouri. But he made a mistake; no one should say a word against the institution of Slavare while say a word against the institution of Slavery while say a word against the institution of Slavery while traveling through Missouri. For such language is treasonable, and a person guilty of using it is a traitor, and should be knocked down, cruelly beat-ce, &c., by every border ruffian that should happen to meet him.

Let the freemen of the North, and the East, come here to help us, and bring along with them those instruments of defence which will compel the Missouri hounds to show us some respect. With a good rife or revolver, and a fixed determination to use them to the best edvantage, should occasion require it, a person can express his honest convictions without molestation.

The Missourians are never known to make an attack upon the opposite party if they understand that those they are about to "pitch into" are prepared Let the freemen of the North, and the East, come

uri chivalry is to war against those that are de-nocless. And if a large number of them can mob a single person without arms, you may be sure to hear of a savage murder. At Easton, Brown, with fifteen resolute mea, caused seventy Missourians to tremble with fear. But when they had poor Brown alone in their power, they amused themselves by torturing him to death in a most barbarous manner. The greatest cowards are always the most cruel. And it is such a foe, with the President at their head, that the people of this State have to cope with. A bold, courageous enemy is better to contend with, than a mean skulking cowardly wretch.

The people of Kansas for a long time supposed that Arcuson and Stringfellow were the fprime movers and ruling spirits of the Border Ruffians. Judge of their surprise to learn that this lawless band was encouraged, and their acts approved of, by the administration at Washington. Instead of Ar-CHISON being the commander, it was a person that pretends to be the chief executive of this nation, a man that is determined to subjugate the people of Kansas at the point of the bayonet, and force us into obedience (if he can) to the acts of a legislature forced upon us by armod bands of lawless and drunken men. One thing is certain: the people of this State will never submit to the Stringfellow code of laws passed by the Barons. They will emigrate to Africa first, and in that country make laws for themselves if they choose. Here they have, in the vindication of their rights, done away with the Territorial Government, and have organized a new Government to please themselves, which they have all taken a solemn cath, either directly or indirectly, to support, and in fulfillment of the requirements of the new Government they are determined to sustain it, and carry it on to its final completion. "The people of the Territories have a right to form such republican institutions as they choose. DOUGLAS COUNTY " SORIP."

The officers of Douglas County, elected by the Bogus Legislature, have found it very difficult to collect taxes of the settlers to defray the expenses of the County officers-to build Court-house County officers—to build Court-houses, prisons, And, as a last resort, have gone to Brown, of the Herald of Freedom, and got him to print some "Douglas County Scrip,"—a copy of which I send you, as follows:

TIGHTTE OF AR No.... Lecompton City, Kansas T., This is to certify that or bearer, is entitled to receive on demand from the TREASURER Of

DOUGLAS COUNTY,

...... Dollars, with interest, at six per cent. per annum, payable year from date, for which the faith of the County is pledoed.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMI ... President of Board. Attest, Clerk.

It is signed by J. N. O. P. Wood, as President of It is signed by J. N. O. P. Woon, as President of the Board of County Commissioners, and attested to by JAMES CREISTIAN, Clerk of the County. Mr. CHRISTIAN has been trying to find some person to assess and collect taxes of the squatters for the redemption of the sorip. No one will accept of the office, although \$4 per day is offered. CHAPMAN, a member of the Bogus Council, has been appointed to the office, but has declined, well knowing how unpopular it will be for him or any one else to attempt the collection of money from the people to support the appointees of a Legislature created by a mob.

celebrated Sheriff Jones, it is said, sold \$15,009 worth of the scrip, at 40 per cent. discount, in Missouri. A high time is expected when the holders of these Bonds come up from Missouri to demand the redemption of the paper, as 99 out of every 100 squatters will refuse to pay taxes to such men-all considering the acts of that Legislature forced upon us, offices created by it as null and void

Yours, for Freedom

KANSAS AT THE SOUTH

Of Kansas news I have small store to communicate. South Carolina is the only State of the South that exhibits any interest in its fate. We are permitted to know nothing, save that committees are ap pointed and resolutions passed; one might appre serious results from so much talk, had not chivalry a reputation for wordy demonstrations. Before you get this Col. Busnoan will have set out with his valorous five hundred, if he gets them. Some who pretend to know, think he will do well to get together a company of three or four hundred. The expedition is a military one, with officers and a set of regulations. They carry no visible arms, however, that no offence may be given to the Government! They propose to supply themselves at St. Louis. They go direct to Lecompton, the gathering point of Southern emigrants. COL. BURFORD'S EXPEDITION

There really is no enthusiasm in this State in regard to this Kansas budness. One of Burrom's mouthpieces stated, in a pathetic speech, that in early two places within a considerable portion of the State over which he had traveled did the people enter scalously in the work of making Kansas a Southern State. Two reasons are alleged by intelligent Southerners for this apathy; it is believed to

be a speculation on the part of Busrom, and as man has no claim to their sympathy; the churcher of those who form this company is not satisfactory. Many of them are worthlose characters at home and cannot be expected to be better in Kansas. A true reason probably is, that the people clearly understand that the whole thing is not creditable to the study concede that it ought to be a Pres State. Many concede that it ought to be a Pres State. Many concede that it ought to be a Pres State. Many more are persuaded that it will be. Whatever else may be attributed to Southern character, a profound dissimulation, downright deception, does not belong to it. Hence, with the facts before them they cannot, and will not, enter heartily upon this enterprise of imposing upon Kansas the long train of evils that follow in the footsteps of oppression.

KANSAS.

Memorial to Congress, Asking the Admission of Kansas as a State

The following is the Memorial of the people of Kansas to Congress, asking admission as a State. It was presented in the House on the 7th inst., by Mr. and referred, with the accompanying State Constitution of Kansas, to the Committee on Terri

tories:
To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatices of the United Etates, in Congress assembled:
This Memorial of the undersigned Senators and
Representatives in the General Assembly of the
State of Kansas, now in session, respectfully
showeth:

these of the United States, in tongrees assembled:

This Memorial of the undersigned Sanators and Representatives in the General Assembly of the State of Kansas, now in season, respectfully showeth:

That, upon the organization of Kansas as a Territory, persons from all parts of the United States, wishing to make for themselves homes, and to aid in moulding the institutions of a new State, having confidence in the justice and fidelity of the General Government, and believing that the rights guaranteed by the Constitution and the Organizing Act would be secured to them, subjected themselves to the hardships of a pioneer life, and assumed the responsibility of cetablishing the institutions of an englishmend people in a hitherto rude and uncultivated land. They came as law-abiding citizena, asking for nothing but what belonged to American citizens; and, as men proud of their attachment to the Constitution, were willing to accept the Government extended to them, until the population should justify the formation of a new State, in which fornation they were willing to be governed by the will of the majority.

On the 29th day of November, 1854—the day which had been selected on which to elect a Delegate to represent the people of the Territory in the Congress of the United States—several hundred possons from the adjacent State of Missouri came had been selected by their illegal wotes was not the choice of the resident citizens of the Territory, and could not represent their will. They, however, not believing that such open and defiant aggression would be sanctioned by a Government to which they should look for protection, quietly should had been seen to the choice of the resident citizens of the Territory, and could not representative. In the Fifth District, was controlled by their season the work of the completing that such open and defiant aggression of the protection, quietly should the completing that such open and held possession of the ballot-boxes until late in the Stermon, when, after completing the such open

Benste.

This election, upon which rested the liberty and only protection of the people, was a fraud and a forcible disfranchisement of them.

On the 22d day of May following, pursuant to a proclamation of the Governor, new elections were held in eight Districts, and several handred persons came from Massouri and voted in the twelfth precinct, In the other precincts, where they were not, there was no interference, and the legal voters, for the first time, were allowed the free exercise of their

the first time, were allowed the free exercise of their rights.

On the second day of July following, the first Ternitorial Legislature of Kanasa assembled in Fawnes, pursuant to the Proclamation of the Governor, when the seats of the members elected at the second election, except those in the twelfth presinct, ware contested. On the third day of the seasion, every member whose seat was contested, although he had a certificate o election from the Governor, was ousted. All were ejected, without an investigation of their claims, which was asked as a right, but was denied them.

These members were expelled on the ground that the Governor had no right to declare a vascincy and order a new election; but your memorialize right sent that ruch right is given to him in the sate reaching the Territory, and could not be lawfully rescribed by the Legislature. Therefore, by surviolation of the principles of the act, eight legisly elected members were rejected, and their place aupplied by men who had no certificates of decision from the Governor, nor proper credentials from any source.

located the imporary set of everyment at the shawner Mission; and, as this power was need to the Legislature by the Organic Art, it could given to the Governor alone, your memorialist includes the Legislature by the Organic Art, it could given to the Governor alone, your memorialist includes the Legislature of a Territory or State in this Union can be constitutional unless it be created in conformity with a republican form of government; hence, a Legislature imposed upon the people by fraud, by force, by residents of another State, advorsely to the will of the people, can have no legal existence, and no act of the Governor can legalise a Legislature thus created, especially when said Governor is not elected by the people, but appointed by other authority. In the opinion of your memorialists the issuing of certificates by the Governor to those not legally elected cannot legalize the election. Hence, even admitting the right of Congress to extend a Territorial Government over Territories, the Legislature elected on the 80th March, 1850, having been elected in violation of the Organic Act, and in the manner before described, can have no legal existence, and their enactments are a nullity.

Notwithstanding the injustice done to the people of Kansas—notwithstanding three invasions of the Territory for the purpose of controlling the elections, the people submitted, preferring to respect laws enacted by a body imposed upon them by fraud and violence, to living longer without Government, Wishing to preserve the peace and quiet, and to promote the prosperity of the country, they took no measures for throwing off the burden thus forced upon them. But when further developments of this system of tyramy were made, when the laws enacted by the Legislature proved conclusively to your memorialists a determination to enslave the people, they, conscious of their rights as freement, with the Constitution for their guide, resolved to fall back upon their inalienable rights, and throw around themselves that protection which is affo

The Swellth section of the set antitled An Act to punish offences against Blave Property," declares that:

"If any free person, by speaking or by writing, assert or maintain that persons have not the right to hold slaves in his Territory, or shall introduce into this Territory, print, unblish, write, directiate, or cause to be introduced into the printing of the state of the state of the right of persons to hold slaves in the Territory, such person shall be deemed guilty of felony, and be punished by imprisonment at hard laber for a term of not less than two years."

Your memorialists represent that this act destroys the Freedom of Speech, controls the Liberty of the Press, and is an innovation upon those rights guaranteed by the Constitution. Obedience to it would be an act unworthy an American citizen.

The thirteenth section of the same act reads as follows:

"No person who is conscientiously opposed to holding slaves, or who does not admit the right to hold slaves in this Territory, shall sit as juror on the trial of any prosecutions for any violation of any of the sections of this act."

It was the enactment of such laws that forced the people of Kansas to take the initiatory steps toward the formation of a Bate Government, believing that by such organization they might throw off an oppressive burden, and secure their safety for the future.

This State organization, to which your memorialists would now respectfully request the attention of work holds and the formation of a State Government, believing that by such organization, to which your memorialists would now respectfully request the attention of which the following is a copy, and which was signed by many citizens:

MASS MEETING.

"The Squetters of Kansas Territory, without distinst-

MASS MEETING.

the following is a copy, and which was signed by many citizens:

"The Squetters of Kansas Territory, without distinction of party, will assemble in the mass meeting in Layrence, on Wednesday, the bith day of aques, at 3 c dock P. M., to take into consideration the propriety of calling a Territorial Convention, preliminary to the formation of a State Government, and other subjects of interest."

Pursuant to this call, a large meeting, from all parts of the Territory, presective of party distinctions, met to consult together upon the all-important subject before the people. Some of the officers of the meeting were. "Free-State" men, and some were "Pro Stavery," both of the Whig and Democratic Parties; but party distinctions were lost sight of while consulting upon matters of such vital importance. Most of the leading men of this meeting were men of talent, in tegrity, and were decided, by conservative in their views. The following premable and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The people of Karsas Territory have been, since its settlement, and now are, without allow-making over, therefore he is the people of Kansas I Territory have been, since its settlement, and now are, without play-making over, therefore he is divided by a common necessity, and greatly destinctions, interest of the control of the common sood, do hearby call upon and request all bona Add citizens of Kansas I principly of whatever pe lifes, views, or predilections to consult to representative mental view of the Ceditaries of Kansas I remisery, of whatever pe lifes, views, or predilections to consult to representative control of the red three delicates for each representative control of the red three delicates for such representative control of the red three delicates for such representative control of the red three delicates for such representative control of the red three delicates for such representative control of the red three delicates for making the common and date and delicates of the red delicates of making the such as a second to the

Considered and the American of an immediate considered and the the Union of the United States of a merica.

Fursuant to the above notice, meetings were held in nearly every neighborhood in the Territory; the fierwane of the people, and the subject of State organization, were fully considered, and the feeding in favor of a State organization was almost us animous. At these meetings delegates were elected to meet in Convention, in accordance with the above call. On the 19th day of September the Convention of the people's delegates assembled at the town of Topks, pursuant to the above resolution, and the following was among their proceedings. The report of the Business Committee was unanimously adopted, as follows:

Whereat, The Constitution of the United States granaltes to the people of this kepublic the right of assembling together in a precable manner of the committee of the committee of the people of the the people of the the people of th

the, and they are compened to receive the themselves; therefore. Resolved, by the people of Kannas Territory in Convention and the people of Kannas Territory in Convention and the people of Kannas Territory on the second Treads of October next, under the regulations and restrictions bereinsfer imposed, for members of a Convention to form a Constitution, adopt a Bill of Rights, and take all needful measures for organizing a Blake Government preparatory to the admission of Kannas as a State.

Resolved, That a Committee of seven be appointed by the Chair, who shall organize by the appointment of a Chairman and Secretary. They shall keep a record of their proceedings, and shall have a general superintendence of the affairs of the Territory, so far as the organization of a State Government is concerned, which Committee shall heat leads to the Executive Committee of Kansas.

In comformity with the above resolution, the Ex-

In comformity with the above resolution, the Ex-

In comformity with the above resolution, the Executive Committee issued the following Proclamation:

Whereas. The Territorial Government for Kansas, as now constituted, has proved a failure: Squatter Sovereignty, nuder its workings, a miserable delucion; in proof of which it is only necessary to refer to our past history, and our present deplorable condition; our ballot-boxes have been taken possession of by bands of armed men from foreign States; our people fercibly driven therefrom: persons attempted to be folisted upon usas members of a so-called Leghslature, unacquainted with our wants and hostile to our best interests, some of them non-resistant of the control of the control of the most of pressive, tyrannical and hostile to our best interests, some of them non-resistant of the control of the control of the most of corresive, tyrannical of the privilege of a voice in the circle for the most index different of Suffrage taken from the sease of foreign States; and the privilege of a voice in the circle ion of the most index siling of the Press attempted;

And, Whereas, The people of this country have herefore exercised the right of changing their form of Governments; and, Whereas, the debasing character of the Slavery in which we now are impost to action, and seaves us its only legal and psecoral alternative, the organic act fails in State Government; and, Whereas, the organic act fails and the course to be adopted in an emergency like ours; the deads of Colororion, the 9th day of the month, and then and there cent now rotes for Delega es to a Convention, to most at Topeka on the fourth Tuesday of October next, to form a Conscitution, adopt a bill of rights for the people of Kansas, and take all needful measures for organizing a State Government, preparatory to the admission of Kansas into the Union as a State.

ment, preparatory to the admission of Kansas into the Union as a State.

The elections were holden in the several precincts, The elections were holden in the several precinct (8.64) votes were polled; which votes were polled in conformity with the following qualifications:

"All white male inhabitants, clizens of the United States of the Nave declared their intentions before the conformity with the several properties of the precinct of the precinct of the several properties of the

order.
On the 23d day of October the Delegates elected to frame a Constitution assembled at Topeks. The Constitution framed at this Convention speaks for itself. It shows the men of the Convention to be men of ability, patriotism and character; to be men devoted to their country; men unmoved by sectionalism or fanaticsm.

men of shifty, patriotism and character; to be men men of shifty, patriotism and character; to be men devoted to their country; men unmoved by sectionalism or fanaticsm.

On the 18th day of December the Constitution was referred to the People for their acceptance, and, pursuant to the proclamation of the Executive Committee, the people met in their respective predicts—those in favor of the Constitution depositing a ballot on which was printed. "Constitution," those opposed depositing a ballot on which was printed." No Constitution was ratified by the qualified rotar, scarcely a vote sgainst it; and although the entire vote was not polled, the reasons were, not a weak of interest in favor of the movement, but because an invasion of a large armod force from Miscouri had just occurred, and was still threatening which kept many on military duty, and thereby the seamontalists deny the imputation that this movement of the privilege of Vanasa was led and supported by a factor, and are prepared to substantiate by the creates of the control of the privilege of Vanasa was led and supported by a factor, and are prepared to substantiate by the strong of the refuse the control of the privilege of Vanasa was led and supported by a factor, and are prepared to substantiate by the strong of the refuse the control of the privilege of the privilege of the strong of the control of the privilege of the privilege of the strong of the control of the privilege of the same of the privilege of the control of the privilege of the contr

ture. But the invesions at the several sections for the purpose of voting are not all. At the election for neitying the Coantitution, bands of armed invesions, not wishing to vote themselves, and determined that the actual settlers should not, destroyed the ballot-boxes, and prevented voting in Leavenworth, Rickapou and other places, this being one cause of the smallness of the vote on the Constitution. Also, at the election for State Officers and members of the General Assembly, the seithers were not parmitted to vote in Leavenworth, and the places of election, having sutherity, postpoactine election—a few of the voters going to Easton. Our enemies, determined that the right of elective franchise should not be exercised by our people, assailed the ballot-box; and when the citizens resolved to protect themselves in this sacred right, an engagement ensued. On their return to Missouri from Easton, the invaders captured R. P. Brows, a member of the House of Representatives of the State of Kansas, one of our citizens, a man of unimpeachable character and unflinching courage, and brutally murdered him with knives and hatchets. But other invasions than those for the purpose of voting have been made upon this people.

Late in November, about two thousand armed men, with seven pieces of artillery, made an attack upon the town of Lawrence, and held it in a state of siege for about twe weeks. They made the attack without any provocation or illegal act on the part of the inhabitants of Lawrence. The enemy declared their intentions to destrey the town and slaughter many of its inhabitants; and nothing but the firmness and patriotic courage of those who rallied to protect the town, saved it from destruction. The facts herein set forth by your memorialists will show to your honorable bodies the grievances which compelled this State organization, and the principles which guided them in effecting it.

The principles of self-government, inherent in the right to establish their own Government.

The wrongs indicted upon the peopl

pursue.

The foregoing are the reasons for the State organi-

The foregoing are the reasons for the State organization.

The wrongs which they have endured and the outrages yet threatened, have compelled the people of Kansas thus early to assume the burdens of a State Government.

We come to you in neither the spirit of servility, mor of arrogance, but as American citizens knowing our rights and asking them at your hands; and, in transmitting to your honorable bodies a copy of the Constitution adopted by the citizens of Kansas at State Convention, held at Topeka on the 28d of October last, and ratified by the people on the 18th of December following, we respectfully pray for the admission of Kansas as a State into the Confederacy upon an equal footing with those States which have preceded her.

JOHN BROWN, JR., J. B. HIGGINS, JOHN BROWN, JR., J. B. HIGGINS, THOMAS BOWEN, J. M. C. DICKEY, JAR M. ARTBUR, BAM. WALKER, PATRICK K. ORR, ISAAC CODEY, H.Y. F. ASHNDERS, C. C. BUNSEY.

S. M. HEARTWELL

The Moral of the Connecticut Election.

The contest in Connecticut has been unusually severe and animated. The Federal Administration sent into the State some of its most devoted partisans and most vigorous electioncerers with instructions to spare nothing either in oratory or promises. Mr. Toucer's paper mills turned more merrily in anticipation of renewed orders from the superintendent of public printing, by which their owner would be rendered in a double sense independent of his constituents

There was also another and unmeasurably greater question incidentally introduced into the canvass than any party success. It was whether force could ever rightfully be used in defence of life, of property and political right, even when law was confessedly impotent to protect the citizen. That was the issue involved in the subscriptionfor Sharpe's rifles for Kansas emigrants, made in Dr. Durron's Church, upon the appeal of its pastor, of Prof. SILLIMAN, and Mr. BEECHER. This was an occurrence from which the Administration expected to derive great advantage, and over which they are still raising an intense clamor. The people of Connecticut have on this, as on several previous occasions, declared their opinion that when law refuses to protect the citizen, he must perform that duty for himself.

New York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1856.

FROM WASHINGTON.

MICHIGAN TESTIFIES FOR KANSAS-MR. WALDRON'S SPEECH.

Editorial Correspondence of The Tribune:

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 8, 1856. HENRY WALDRON of Michigan is one of the

youngest Members of the House of Representatives, small in person, not a lawyer (I believe he is a miller), retiring in manner, now for the first in public life, and has never attempted to address the House till to-day. He was only known to the great body of his colleagues as a man of few and fit words, and one of the most quietly resolved and steadfast Banks men throughout the long contest for Speaker. He obtained the floor unexpectedly to-day, it having been assigned beforehand to Mr. SHORTER of Ala., but he either was not present or not ready when Mr. Hughston closed, so Mr. WALDRON rose. He opened with a glance at the deplorable condition of Kansas, but the House is inured to that, and stood unmoved. But soon he entered upon the precedents bearing upon the claim of Kansas for admission under her present Free Constitution, speaking with a cogency and clearness that surprised and de-

lighted even his intimate friends. The whole House listened in rapt attention; no word was lost henceforward to the close; and when he sat down there was a general rush to congratulate and compliment him, in which several bitter opponents joined. There have been several brilliant debuts in the House this Session-those of Meesrs. H. Winter Davis, Kunkel and Hickman, for example; while Gen. Granger has achieved as solid though not so glittering a triumph-but there has been no success more decided than Mr. Waldron's. I will not attempt to follow his line of argument throughout, but confine myself to the precedent case of the admission of Michigan, as set forth by him to-day in behalf of Free Kansas.

In 1835-6, Michigan had outgrown her Territorial swaddling-clothes and was ripe for transformation into a State. But she had an unsettled Boundary dispute with Ohio, involving a strip of land on which the City of Toledo has since grown up; there had been serious collisions of jurisdiction, threatening others still more serious; and Congress resolved not to admit Michigan unless she would consent to quitclaim this disputed territory. On this condition being made known, a new Constitutional Convention was held, under the auspices of the Territorial Government, which Convention decided not to accept Admission on the condition imposed by Congress. So the question seemed to be at rest.

But not so: A movement was directly set on foot by voluntary popular agitation, eutside of and in defiance of the Territorial outhorities, for another Convention, which was accordingly chosen and held, though none but the friends of the movement recognized it in any way, and two of the most populous counties were not at all represented. This volunteer, spontaneous Convention resolved to eccept admission on the terms exacted by Coagress and rejected by the regular Convention; and sent on the requisite documents to Gen. Jackson, then President. Gen. Jackson sent the proceedings and decisions of both Conventions to Congress, without indicating any preference on his own part. They came first before the House, where the following proceedings were had:

House, Jan. 11, 1836 .- Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Michigan presented. Mr. Hannegan of Ind. moved that it be rejected. Motion defeated: Franklin Pierce voting in the majority. Mr. Hannegan then moved that it be received take the voluntary act of private individuala." This was adopted, but Franklin Pierce voted in the negative. On the question as to which of the two Conventions should be recognized as representing the People of Michigan, the

Democratic House decised in favor of the treegu-lar or spontaneous Convention—Franklin Pierce voting in the majority.

When the question same in due course before the Senate, (Democratic,) it was referred to its Judiciary Committee, whereof Felix Grundy of Tennessee, was Chairman. This Committee sent out circulars to Michigan, to ascertain which of these rival Conventions most truly represented the People of that State, and which had received most of the People's votes. After awaiting and receiving answers to these circulars, .the Committee reported that the spontaneous Convention was entitled to be accredited rather than the regular: and that Michigan should be admitted on its motion. This motion prevailed: Yeas, Silas Wright, Benton, Buchanan, Wm. R. King, &c. Nays only 10.

The subject thereupon went to the House, where the action of the Senate was affirmed, and the admission of the State completed: Yeas, 148; Navs. 58; Franklin Pierce and Isaac Toucey among the

-So Michigan came into the Union, on the application of a volunteer, anti-regular Convention, just like that of Free Kansas, and voted for Van Buren for President in 1836.

-Several Southern Members emphatically expressed the opinion that this was the strongest peech for Free Kansas that had been made at this Session.

GOV. SEWARD ON KANSAS.
Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 9, 1856.

I did not, and do not, consider it practicable to make a more conclusive argument in behalf of Free Kansas than that which Judge COLLAMER closed last Friday. I refer of course to his matter; in manner and diction, Judge C. is neither Burke nor Webster, but simply a plain, earnest, able jurist, evolving and arranging the facts and applying the law with conscientious uprightness and candor. But the obvious moderation of his statements, the innate and rigid conservatism of his views, his reverence for judicial authority and the traditions of the elders-all these are elements which contribute to the cogency of his effort for Kansas. Had Charles Sumner made this Speech-to suppose a case not fairly supposable-it would not have exerted nearly so much influence with the country as it now will. The weight of the author is a part of the momentum of his work.

Gov. SEWARD'S Speech to-day was, of course, very different-a difference not of degree but of kind. Its delivery was a surprise to me; for. though I have heard Gov. S. speak well, in spite of the huskiness of his voice, I never heard him speak so well. Some Members who listened today insisted that he spoke decidedly better at the first Anti-Nebraska caucus of the two Housesthey say, better than any one else has spoken or could speak. But those meetings are open to Members only, so I have no other than hearsay knowledge of them. I have heard no speech in the Senate, however, into which the utterer threw his whole soul more completely than Gov. Seward did into his to-day. Though he had much to say, he was not hurried; he knew his words were worthy the attention of his peers, and that they knew it as well. And I am confident there has not been less writing, or conversation, or attention to nothing in particular. during any speech made in the Senate since Clay and Webster left it. The fixed regard of the slaveholding Senators, generally, was a remarkable improvement on their former habits on like occasions. One or two of them seemed to find the seats unbearably hot, and danced from one to another-now on this side of the Chamber, then on that—as if unable to find anywhere a comfortable position. The majority, on the other hand. sat and listened, as if to a judgment that could hardly be borne, yet could not be resisted.

I think the originality of this effort must have impressed itself on most of its hearers. Here we copious. Yet as we feel moved by its perusal to have been having speeches on Kansas, her Elec-tions, Reeder, Whitfield, the Border Ruffians, the of the gems of mendacity which it contains, by way

laws, for months, until it would seem a suring remained unsaid; but a new man appears in the forum, and the drama assumes grander proportions and is seen through a more transparent m The facts range themselves in order; the State of Kansas appears at the bar of the Senate impering the President as recreant to his duty as constitutional guardian, and conniving with her invaders and oppressors to effect her subjugation and englavement; the accusation is heard, but the accused has interposed two independent pleas in anticipation; these pleas are examined and found to be in part an evasion, in part a recrimination, and in the whole a virtual confession and confirmatien of the charge. Then the statements of the party overborne in the Kansas Elections are set forth, followed by the exulting bulletins of their conquerors; and these again are found in substantial agreement with each other and with the allegations of Kansas, the admissions of Pierce. Then the pretended Territorial Legislature is brought to the stand, and made to testify by its acts to the character of its parentage, the place of its origin. All unerringly point to Missouri as the source and support of that Legislature, the prompter and guide of its acts. Rarely has a more effective point been made than when Gov. S., holding up the official Acts of the (bogus) Legislature of Kansas, consisting for the greater part of laws of Missouri adopted bodily, he read the first original act following these wholesale transfers, and providing that wherever in the foregoing the word "State" occurs, it is to be understood or construed to mean " Territory."

I will not follow him through the speech; but I think that part of it which affirms the peacefulness, simplicity, readiness, and efficiency of the Free-State remedy for all the evils and disorders afflicting Kansas and threatening the peace of the Union, was most convincing. Admit Kansas as a State, and all danger or fear of rebellion, disunion, civil war, is at an end. And why not admit her? What reason can be honestly given for delay that is not based on the hope of subjecting her to Slavery? Well: Kansas surrendered, to secure Slavery in Missouri, Utah must go next to secure it in Kansas-and so on indefinitely. Where is to be the end? And where can we stop so safely as just here?

-This speech will be read by millions, and treasured in myriads of generous hearts. It makes no appeal to international jealousies, to personal aspirations, nor the prejudices of caste, but constantly addresses itself to what is noblest and highest in our common nature. Its gravity befits the immensity of the stake, the hight of the precipice to which Slavery Propagandism and the self-seeking complicity of aspiring politicians are harrying the American People. But on the brink of that precipice this peril will be averted. I feel surer since listening to Gov. Seward that civil war will be prevented, the Slave Power defeated, and Kansas consecrated to Impartial Freedom. I believe there are Nebraska Democrats in the Senate who will vote to admit her at this Session, and under her Free Constitution.

DOUGLAS.

In running over our files of exchange papers, we ccasionally meet with a newspaper a little out of date. In this way we have fallen upon The Globe containing Mr. Douglas's speech, delivered some days ago, in reply to that of his colleague, Mr. Trumbull, upon Kansas and upon the two reports on that subject presented from the Senate Territorial Committee. In cursorily examining this speech, we were struck by the peculiarity which marks all this Senator's efforts, and which can only be described in the purest and most unmitigated Saxon. To speak plainly, the speech is simply an unbroken tissue of lies, whose symmetry cannot be fully exhibited in any extracts, however bogus Legislature, the Missouri invaders and their of text to our discourse. Our specimens would be duite too voluminous were we to search the speech

through. We thus content ourselves with entreving only seven of the lies which first meet our eye. They are as follows:

1. "The minority report suppresses the evidence which conclusively disproves the truth of the allegation that Kansas was conquered."

2. "My colleague asserts that those Territories would have had the same right to come into the Union as Slave States [under the Kansas-Nebraska act."

3. "The claver-slaving districts [out of eighteen] the

now have under the Kansas-Nebraska act."

3. "In eleven-election districts [out of eighteen] the proceedings were fair and regular."

4. "The Governor did go behind the returns and investigate the legality of the proceedings at the polls' [in these eleven districts.]

5. "Permit me to tell my colleague that this great fact [violence and illegality in the election] is met in my report, and denied and disproved incontrovertibly."

6. "It was universally conceided by men of all parties [in Kansas] that a majority of the members of the Territory."

Legislature and occur array and day to five Territory."
7. "The disturbances which have arisen in Kansas have no connection with these two laws." [The bogus statutes which refer to free voting and Slavery.]

These lies are very plump and square. Everybody who knows anything about Kansas affairs, and the discussion thereon, knows them to be so. But they are only the landmarks and salient points of this "great argument." If we should undertake to extract all the untruths that are hinted or suggested, and above all to convey a true idea of the spirit of falsehood that pervades the entire speech, permeating and swelling it as water does a sponge, we should have to print the whole." We are thus compelled to do injustice to the author by not presenting him in full. Our extracts are nothing better than specimen bricks of an edifice of lies, fashioned with the industry of a genuine lover of his work, and the skill of a long practiced Indeed, to characterize the author of this speech

needs the use of a vocabulary not highly esteemed in good society. A man of whom the devil might obtain improving hints in his own line we cannot be dainty in speaking of, if we would do justice to the subject. Douglas has brains. So has his sooty majesty. So had Judas. So had that other Arnold who tried to sell out American Liberty before him. But in the case of the Illinois Senator, the brains are coarse and unwashed. They are also in the wrong place. A phrenological system founded on his brain would be only applicable to Yahoos. His is a bulldog mentality, a combination of the swineherd and the Caliban. One may say he is capable. So he is. He can do certain things very well, He can frame a foundation and build thereon as good a superstructure of lies as any other man: witness his late Report and its defense, from which we quote above. He can blackguard his betters like a fish-selling harridan: witaess his speeches in the Senate. He can run through the whole diapason of political falsehood with unrivaled skill, from the delicate note of suggested prevarication down to the double-bass of unmitigated lying. He is an artist in that domain of human effort If the devil should ever open a Crystal Palace and give premiums, Douglas would command mem and the apostles where they may, will do well to fifty thousand brawling slaveholding politicians, all in this branch of manufacture. Yet let us do leave their locales to like along him justice. He does not lie where the truth would serve him better. To this extent he is virtuous. In this he is a connoisseur who knows where to place his picture. If he cannot give it a good light he will not put it up. In fact, Douglas has a jolly affection for a lie. He evidently thinks the lie an ill-treated member of society. Thus he harbors it, aims to elevate it, makes it a boon companion, and takes it into his service on all occasions. He sets a little lie on its legs, and tenderly and lovingly nurses it till it grows rotund and swelling. He puts it on its travels, and as it wanders over the country he chuckles and exults at its powers of locomotion. Seeing his skill, and loving the little darlings of his brain, he creates more. Thus he becomes father to a brood. So skillful has he be come in this line that in political circles he enjoys almost a monopoly of the business. Other people's efforts in it are so meagre, compared with his, that by common consent he is accorded the position of liar-in-chief. He has reached the rank of Lieutenant-General by real service. Long ago he commenced stump speaking, and went over into Kentucky. Humphrey Marshall

and others used to meet him. He there acquired a great reputation. Indeed, he was everywhere admired. It was in everybody's mouth: "How splen-"didly the little villain lies." When Truman Smith was in the Senate he used to consider it part of his mission to track Douglas and pin his lies to his back. But nobody took much interest in the proceedings, Douglas was so well known in that body. At length Truman bagged a huge one, and only waited for the little man to come in his way to strap it like a hump to his shoulders. But Douglas knew what was in the wind, and carefully kept out of the Connecticut Senator's way.

Having flourished so we'll in his chosen profes sion, Douglas seems now ambitious to add to it that of a bully. But there is incompatibility in the prefessions. He will fail here, as nobody will be lieve in his threats. He could not make anybody believe he had pluck. A man like Crittenden tames him in a minute: witness the other day's debate. Yet he does not entirely mistake his inspiration. He is below a bully, but he is up to the position of a hangman. When he talks about subduing people he simply expresses an ami-This is an occupation he would love. It would tion slunk away before the indomitable will of the harmonize with that hairy, ourang-outang energy Old Hero, and the vocation of Union savers was of nature which is so peculiarly his own. Besides, gone. The disease broke out in a new place in the occupation would just express his political phi- a few years, for the tribe of Doughfaces was losophy—his idea of the duty of a Democrat being never extinct, and it became so contagious and simply to crush the poor and to hang their friends. virulent in the time of Castle Garden-Union-But he cannot be permitted to enjoy even this new saving notoriety, that even that truly great luxury. He is more likely to be throttled man Daniel Webster was deceived by it to his himself than to be permitted to throttle own political undoing, and left a shadow upon reach in no other department of human industry Doughfaces from power. He is in lying what Dryden said Shadwell was it stupidity. He never deviates into truth.

tion has to follow the lead of Douglas. It is cruel must desire to destroy it, and these old line that its apostles all over the country should be com. Whigs and Democrats ore going to save it. Who pelled to take to lying, as a profession, or lose caste are these persons who wish to destroy the Union? with the leaders of the party. We know that it is They certainly cannot be found in the Free painful for them, and we sympathize with the vic- States. We know of no class of men of any intims. But our sympathy is limited, for the abase- fluence or political weight who desire to destroy ment is to a great extent voluntary. If they choose the Union. There is no political party, small or the crooked and involuted processes of argumenta- great, which holds such a sentiment, in the Free tion growing out of Nebraskaism, instead of the States. A few men who are denominated Garbroad and luminous paths of truth and genuine De- risonian abolitionists, we believe hold to some mocracy, they have themselves alone to blame. If such doctrine, but they refuse to vote, or to take it must be, in consequence, it will be slim consola- certainly not in danger from that quarter. tion in their extremity to be able to curse a lying policy and lying leaders for bringing about the re-destroyers, who give such vitality to the work

From the Washington Star, of Friday,
The Exposure of a Political Humbug.
A lesson may be drawn from the proceedings of
yesterday in the Senate, that should be duly reflected on by honest people at the North who have been led to sympathize with the so-called Free State party in Kansas. A few days ago Gen. Cass presented to the Senate what purported to be a petition or memorial from the absquatulating mock State Legislature of Kansas. It was referred to the Territories' committee. As it embraced the usual arguments of those who sympathize with the Abelition party of the Terripathize with the Abolition party of the Territory, speciously set forth, of course an effort was made to superioduce the printing of a large number of extra copies of the paper at the cost of the national treasury, for circulation throughout the North. Yesterday this mo-tion to print was debated in the most animated In the course of the discussion of the session. In the course of the debate, it became so manifest that the paper was a forgery, embracing so gross a fraud, that the vote to commit it was reconsidered by a vote of 30 yeas to 3 nays, a political event unprecedented in the history of the Legislation of either branch of the Congress of the United States. So indignant were the Senate, that instead of either laying it on the table, or "chucking" it under the table, it was determined to return it to the person who

handed it to General Cass for presentation to the Senate. Or, in other words, to kick it out of their chamber.

TTT PERKEH GAZETTE

CUBLISHED BY D. N. WHITE.....

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 11, 1856.

The prospect then is that thousands of the old line Whigs of the North, and nearly all of them in the South, will act with the Democratic party to save the Union.—Pittsburgh Union.
"To Save the Union!" Yes, that is the word.

How often has the Union been saved?-Who can can tell? Union saving was just as vigorous and important thirty years ago as it is now, and it will probably continue as long as there are men base enough to use it insincerely, or silly enough to fancy it is in any danger and who may thus be gulled into submitting to terms dictated by their slave mast rs. The only time Union saving was at a discount was when Jackson issued his famous Proclamation. Nullificaothers. Indeed, in some of his late efforts his same that time will only deepen. We are there has been an ominous gurgle. Let him then to have two Union saving candidates in the field stick to his proper trade. His success here is great, at the coming election, and the Union will always and his accomplishments undoubted. His long be in danger, and somebody will always be saving practice, and his love for his art, give him a high it, until the party that despises Union-saying, and unrivaled skill. Unsurpassed only by the great and spurns the caut that the Union is in any father of lies, he enjoys a distinction which he car danger, shall have swept the whole race of

Thousands of old line Whigs, says the Union, are going to help the Democrats to save the It is a hard case, that the Democratic organiza Union! It must be in danger, then. Somebody the party is ultimately stranded and shattered, as any part in politics whatever. The Union is

We must look to the South to find the Union The rank and file of the party every where, of Union-saving. They consist of some forty or advantages the South has derived from the threefifth compact, and having tried the efficacy of the threat of dissolving the Union upon the nerves of northern Doughfaces, raise the cry of disunion whenever they have a scheme of villainy to consummate. It proved a sure remedy in the case of Texas Aunexation and of the Compromise measures, and they were thus emboldened to try its power to secure the abrogation and the nullification of the letter and spirit of the Missouri compact, and because the patient spirit of the people of the Free States is aroused to the point of resistance to a measure so iniraitous, they resort to the old and stale threat dissolving the Union, and the whole tribe of Doughfaces are earnestly engaged in saving it.

How do they proceed in their work? Do they say to these disturbers of our peace and quiet, "no, you shall not commit this great outrage; you shall not pollute with your unhappy institution the fair plains of Kansas, devoted by a solemn compact as a heritage for freemen and free labor; you have already been favored beyond all reasonable expectations, and far beyond the designs of the Fathers of the Republic; you

hall remain contented with what you have ready unjustly acquired; we treat your puerile threats of dissolving the Union as empty boastings, which can deceive no one, and deserve only execution and contempt!" Instead of such manly bearing, they come, cap in hand, to these arrogant slave masters, and say, "oh, no you must not dissolve the Union; this would be a terrible calamity, and although we do not like slavery-"we are as much opposed to it as anybody"-yet rather than you shall leave us. we will submit to everything you require. You have ruled us ever since we had a government, and although if we yield now we shall be hereafter powerless, and it is very hard to give up a territory we had calculated on for the free laboring population of the Free States, yet we agree to yield everything, if you will vote the Democratic ticket, and give us part of the offices. We will be content with the shadow of power. while you enjoy the substance, and our children must do without their inheritance as best they can, or they must consent to become "poor white trash under the shadow of the lordly slave master."

This is in substance what is meant by saving the Union. This language is not used, but the consciousness is present to every intelligent man that it truthfully depicts his position, and betrays his thoughts while he sacrifices manliness, honor and liberty, on the unhallowed filter of partisan parties.

The success of the Republican party, it is asserted, will endanger the Union. Why? Are the Republicans in favor of dissolving the Union? Oh, no; nobody believes this. What then? Why the slaveholders will dissolve the Union. What for? the Republicans do not propose to interfere with slavery in the States. They bound their opposition to a resistance to its further extension, especially with reference to Kansas. But, say the Union savers, the slaveholders will dissolve the Union if they cannot extend the institution to Kansas by fair means or foul. This is the real significance of the whole story. We do not believe they will dissolve the Union for any such purpose. The threat of dissolution is a bugbear to frighten old women and Doughfaces. No man with manly instincts can be gulled by such absurdity. But if they will dissolve the Union for such a reason, let them go, and take the consequences. The Union was established to secure justice and tranquility, and if we can have neither, and if the price of the Union is base submission, and the slavery of the people of the Free States, we for one are not rilling to pay it.

Permit Kansas to come in as a slave State, and the rule of the slave oligarchy will be perpetuated. Its power will be so great that it can always purchase enough of Northern men to secure its sway. If it is not successfully resisted now, there will be but little hope for Freedom for the next generation; but retribution will finally come, although we may not live to see it. Successful resistance new will avert a terrible and awful reaction hereafter, and we do not despair, even this year, to see the men who have done so much to disgrace and destroy the country, hurled from power, and their places supplied by those who will bring back the government to the principles of the earlier and better days of the Republic.

DAILY ADVERTISER.

DETROIT.
Kansas Movement at Poughkeepste.

Poughkeepsie, Monday, April 7, 1856.

The friends of Freedom in Ksnss are alive in this vicinity; old men, young men, bachelors and maidens have all awakened as from a Rip Van Winkle slumber. The cry now is, Kansas must and shall be free, and to accomplish this endwe, in old Poughkeepsie, are ready to shoulder Sharp's rifles, and go to the batte field. We don't stop to ask our neighbors what they, propose to do, but only ask ourselves, is it our duty to labor in behalf of Kansus, and when the echo comes back to to us with the answer—Yes—we respond a hearty Amen. The ball has been set in motion

in Duchess. Once before you heard from us when the Nebraska villainy was being forced upon the people; now you hear from us, when the free institutions of Kansas are endangered. We have already held two meetings, at the ast of which, on Saturday evening, Gen. Pomercyl of Kansas, made his appearance. Of course we had an able and interesting address from him on the affairs of the Territory, Gen. Pomercy is a right clever fellow, and if all the Lawrence men are manufactured of such timber, I don't wonder that Gov. Shannon quailed before the noble band of Yankees

It is proposed to hold weekly or semi-monthly Kansas meetings in this city, and ere long we shall have a speech from that noble orator, Juhn W. Fowler. The friends of Free Kansas, in other parts of the county, may expect to hear a good report from Duchess next Fall. Then our rifles will be in good and homest hands, and our bullets only paper balls, of which Pierpont says:

"A weapon that descends as still
As snow-flakes fall upon the sod;
But executes a freeman's will,
As lightning does the will of God."

With such ammunition we expect to bring down the Pro-Slavery party, and end the cry of distraion

Written for the Advertier.

Where the broad region of the West lies bathing in the sun; And forests rise—and claims stretched out—and mights rive; s

That land which God had sacred kept, forever free from gin, Foul wrong has fixed its eyes upon, and boilty entered in-

While grouns had burst in other lands, and tears had wet the sod.

And firstd prayers had seen thely gone up untreard to God, No despots foot had dared profess that hely solitude, But s'ill it bere the stamp of Him who first pronounced it good.

Go read the history of the pist! Behold upon its page Reposing in the hards of men the rate of every age; The destiny of that air land is resting now with you; Say—shall the page of history record ye false or true?

gay-shall your children burn with shame or glow with honest pride,

When they shall read their factors' names, and how they lived and died?

Then Onward to the Rescue! if ye would heroes beAnd Kansas and Nebraska may even yet be free
N. Y., April 5, 1856

DAILY HERALD.

A. HARR'S, A. W. FAIRBANKS, GEO. A. BENEDICT

OFFICIAL CITY PAPER.

CLEVELAND:

Saturday Evening, April 12, 1856.

Col. Fremont's Letter.

We commend Col. Fremont's letter to Governor Robinson to our readers. Although private, and of course never intended for public effect, it breathes a determined spirit of resistance to oppression and wrong which cannot be mistaken. It is as fresh, as vi orous, as exhilirating as the breeze from the prairies of the interminable We t. There is an independence of thought a reliance upon self in case of emergency, which stamps Col. Fremont as the man for the times. How admirable this sentiment, to wit:

"When the critical moment arrives, you must act for yourself—no man can give you counsel. A true man will always find his best counsel in that inspiration which a good cause never fails to give him at the instant of his trial."

We have spoken of Col. FREMONT as a Free State man in California, and as defeated for the U.S. Senate on that question. We call particular attention to this extract from his letter. He

The Banks balloting in the House, and your movements in Kansas, had naturally carried my mind back to our one hundred and forty odd ballots in California, and your letter came seasonably and fitly to complete the connection. We were defeated then; but that contest was only an incident in a great struggle, and the victory was deferred, not lost. You have carried to another field the same principle, with courage and ability to maintain it; and I make you my sincere congratulations on your success—incomplete so far, but destined in the end to triumph absolutely.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY D. N. WHITE

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 12, 1866.

Letter from Col. Frement.

As the name of Col. Fremont has been men-

tioned in certain quarters as that of one worthy to be considered as a candidate for President before the Republican Convention, his opinions on the great issue are of importance. The New York Tribune has solicited and obtained permission to publish the letter below, addressed by Col. FREMONT to Gov. ROBINSON of Kansas In order to understand the allusions in the letter, it is stated by the Tribune that California, without any enabling act of Congress, or permission from a Territorial Governor or Legislature, spontaneously called a Convention, elected and held it, and thus framed and adopted a State Constitution, by which Slavery was excluded from her aren. Among the prominent actors in these movements was Col. John C. FREMORT, one of her American pioneers, who, for his conspicuous agency in making her a Free State, has never been forgiven by the all-powerful Slavery Propaganda since established therein, to whom he is an object of double hatred as an adversary, and what they deem an apostate, because of his Southern birth and education. Surprised and anticipated by the promptness and determination of the Free-State movement, they had no power to prevent his election for a fractional term to the U. S. Senate, but they rallied all their increased forces to prevent his re-election, and did it, after a long and arduous contest. In that struggle, one of Col. Fremont's most determined supporters in the California Legislature WAS CHARLES ROBINSON, a member from Sacramento, elected on a "Settlers' ticket" independent of National politics, but who wes counted on to oppose Col. F. because he was a Whig, while the Colonel was classed as a Democrat. Mr. Robinson, however, resisted every appeal to his party prejudices, holding that, if the Propagandists could make the Slavery issue paramount, as they clearly did, then Free-State men might justifiably do the same. Mr Robinson left California soon afterward, returning to Massachusetts to be married, and became one of the pioneers of the Free-State emigration to Kansas, of which he is now Governor. He wrote soon after his election to renew his intercourse with Col. Fremont, and received the following reply:

NEW YORK, Monday, March 17, 1856.)



SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 12, 1856.

We see attached to the (Republican) call the name of Francis P. Blair, the personal friend and confidant of General Jackson—of John M. Niles, Postmaster General under Mr. Van Buren, and other distinguished Democrata. They doubtless have a guaranty for the future character of the proposed organization.

The Democratic Party pays dear for the privilege of serving Slavery. It has gained a new livery, but lost old and valued friends. Its ablest Journal, the Evening Post, refuses to go with it "into service." Its former Congressional leader, Preston King, takes leave of it. Its most expert tactician, Francis P. Blair, comes out of retirement to deny the imputation of any longer belonging to it. It has parted company from its ablest parliamentarian, Mr. Bayes, and its firmest Territorial officer, Governor Resder, Veterans, like Col. Benton and John M. Nilss, are found opposing its policy. All these it loses, to say nothing of a host of vigorous and valuable adherents, such as Mans, Spieses,

BURROUGHS, WOOD, OLIVER, and the yet uncounted thousands who prefer Principles to a Name. Rather a heavy price to pay for the privilege of being Chief Lackey to the "Southern Aristocracy."

THE APRICAN SLAVE TRADE.—If Slavery be morally right and a social benefit, then there can be no impropriety, much less guilt, in extending it. We protest against the principle of a treaty, which is based on an assumption that slavery is an evil in politics and a crime in morals. The Convention with Great Britain prevents the supply of African labor from keeping pace with the growing demands of an agriculture which is essential to the wants of civilization. For these reasons we say abrogate the Convention —[Richmond Enquirer.

Every new concession to the Slaveholding interest only paves the way for new encroachment. Our acquiescence in the Compromise of 1850, and submission to the Fugitive Law, has been followed by the Nebraska Bill and the Kansas Usurpation. Our acquiescence in the Nebraska Bill and submission to the Kansas Usurpation is now followed by proposals to employ U.S. Troops to hang and shoot Northern Emigrants, and to cease obstructing with our ships the Slaves and Kidnappers of the African coast.

New Englanders, passed through this city on Wednerday night last, on their way to Kansas. They possess the right stuff for border life.—[Buffalo Express 11th.

The party of 70 men whom we noticed yesterday as having reached Cincinnati on their way to Kansas, were all Ohioans. The tide is flowing thither from all parts of the Union; and ten to one of the bone fide emigrants are from the Free States.

The Republican.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS. SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 12, 1856.

The War in Kanzas is the name of a book written by G. Douglas Brewerton, the Kanzas correspondent of the New York Herald, and published in New York by Derby & Jackson. The writer in his preface professes to be on neither side of the Kanzas question, and compares his feelings touching the same to those of the old woman who witnessed the fight between her husband and a bear when "it jest seemed as ef she didn't kear a dern which licked, so long as she seed thar fight." From this declaration, the most of us can imagine how much reliance can be placed upon the definite statements and general tone of the book. It is readable enough, and some of its pictures of border life are graphic and interesting, but a book on this subject without a soul in it C. R. Chaffee & Co. and Mr is not to our taste. Bessey sell the book.

Col Webb writes to the New York Courier and Enquirer from Washington, of Seward's great speech:—

"Governor Seward has just finished a speech upon the Kanzas question, which, if he had never spoken before, and should never speak again, would stamp him as one of the clearest thinkers and ablest statesmen of our country. In its presentation of facts, its arraignment of the President, its invective, and its logical conclusions from premises which were established to the satisfaction of every hearer, it was one of the most triumphant arguments ever presented to the American People through the Senate of the United States. Since the palmiest days of the Immortal Webster, no, such argument has ever been listened to within the walls of the Capitol; and were the Ureat Defender of the Constitution alive, and had he been a listener to this great speech, he would have been the first to have pronounced it alike able, Patriotic and Conservative, —aye, as truly Conservative as any speech ever made by Daniel Webster himself."

The Atlas.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 12, 1856.

THE RIPLE SEIZURE.—Those who seized the rifles destined for Kanaas have not made a very good job of it. The boat is to be attached at St. Louis upon its return for \$5000; and the guns were insured for \$3000.

Francis Browning, who was with the party which endeavored to protect the murdered Brown, at Easton is dead at Indianapolis, of the injuries received upon that occasion.

Washington Correspondence of the Atlas. Washington, April 9, 1856.

Yesterday forenoon we felt like exclaiming with Mr. Van Buren, "our sufferings is intolerable," when the telegraph announced that the Democrats had carried the Legislature of Connecticut, thus securing the re-election of that meanest and most grovelling of the Northern serviles, Senator Toucey. The evening brought us better tidings.

This fighting by squads, which so jeopardized us in Connecticut, will be at an end, it is hoped, after the 17th of June. Our ranks will then be close, compart and harmonious.

Mr. Geyer, of Missouri, declared his opinion yesterday in the Senate, that the friends of the institution of slavery will be able to maintain that ascendancy in Kansas, which they now enjoy. This opinion is much better founded than many hopeful friends of freedom apprehend.

Unless the people of the United States change the National Executive, there is no alternative to submission to the laws of the bogus Territorial Government of Kansas, except civil war, and it is not yet certain that the free State men of Kansas have either the means to maintain such a war or the disposition to enter into it.

Assuming that the laws of the bogus Government of Kansas are submitted to, is it probable, indeed is it hardly possible, that under those laws the free State party can successfully contest the election of next October.

Under these laws the Missourians have all the election officers; no length of preliminary residence, not an hovr is required; the oath of the person offering his vote, if the election officers choose to administer an oath, is made conclusive; and everybody is excluded who will not rwear allegiance to the Fugitive Slave law. Added to all these difficulties will be the violence and intimidation of the "Kickapoo rangers," and other upholders of "law and order." Is the prospect encouraging, or is the entertainment an inviting one:

It is impossible not to admire the diabolical curning

of the provision that the election officers may, at their discretion, administer an oath to the person offering to vote, or take evidence from others as to his qualifications, but that in case the voter is put on oath, his answers shall be conclusive. This will enable the election officers to let in every Missourian who will swear to the necessary answers, and to keep out every free State man, on the testimony of bystanders. It is not the case of a bad rule, which is nevertheless uniform, but it gives a discretion, without check, to men who will stick at no abuse to accomplish their purposes.

The white population of Missouri, like the white population of all the slave States, has a large proportion of men unable to read and write, as ignorant and as destitute as savages, mere creatures of whiskey and passion, led about by the slaveholders, and naturally

preferring violence to quiet. We know what they have done; can we doubt what they will do?

Kansas is not to be saved merely because a majority of immigrants going into it are non-slaveholders. That is true of Missouri itself, which is completely under the dominion of slaveholders. That is true, even of Texas. If Kansas is saved, the people of the United States must save it, by vindicating their own sovereignty over their own territories.

The Union of this morning exults, because the abolitionists oppose the Republican movement; and reproduces the circular of Gerrit Smith and others, calling an abolition National Convention at Syracuse in May, to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. The Republicans never expected any aid from men of the school of Garrison, Tappan and Gerrit Smith. Extremes meet, and the tendency of the men of that school is to co-operate (practically) with the nullifiers of South Carolina-The Republicans expect to succeed by the votes of the sound, judicious and conservative portion of the com-

munity, who will make no war upon slavery when the Constitution recognizes its existence, but who resist its extension one single inch further, and who are determined that our territories should not be destroyed by its ruinous presence.

WASHINGTON, April 8, 1856.

Gen. Cass made his plunge yesterday, in favor of the border ruffians, by declaring that "there was no doubt that the Legislature elected under the act organizing Kansas was the legal one." This is a categorical adoption and endorsement of the invasion and subjugation of Kansas on the 30th of March, 1855, and ends all the absurd hopes of aid from Gen. Cass, heretofore cherished by some of the free State men of Kansas.

The appeals of your neighbor, the Naval Officer of Boston, in favor of Gen Pierce, are affecting and pathetic. They might be effective also, but for the belief, which is somehow universal, that the same Naval Officer will be one of the first men to desert Gen. Pierce at Cincinnati, as soon as he can see in what direction to move.

A bill admitting Kansas as a free State, will, it is expected, pass the House. Its passage in the Senate, although not probable, is not so utterly improbable as it is deemed to be in some quarters.

The nomination of a candidate for the Presidency, when actually made, no matter upon whom it falls, will change the relations of men, and disaffect more or less of the Democratic Senators from their Southern adhesion. For example, it will give a shock to old Gen. Cass, who still hopes to be a candidate, whatever he may say to the contrary.

The Southern vote in the Senate will not be united against the admission of Kansas. Why should Clayton vote against Kansas? Why should Bell? Why should Crittenden? Why should the Maryland Senators? Why should Gen. Houston? It is conceivable, indeed, that under certain circumstances and certain pressures, half a dozen Southern Senators might be found voting with the North. Clearly, the thing is not hopeless.

In this connection, you will see the actual, existing power, which both Pierce and Douglas have over the propaganda interest of the South. Pierce and Douglas may both do, or not do, many things essential to the prospect of establishing slavery in Kansas. The South feels sure of them, but at the same time dares not wholly trifle with them. Douglas has talent, will and courage, and Pierce has more of all these qualities than the nation gives him credit for. The leading Southern gentlemen know perfectly well that they must treat him with consideration, because, whatever he may be on the next 4th of March, he is now President, and controls the army, which is really the sole prop of the usurpation in Kansas. If Pierce had more of the qualities, for the partial possession of which I give him credit, he could actually coerce the South to give him a re-nomination.

Pierce at the White House, and Douglas in the Senate chamber, are not taking their extreme measures in favor of slavery, without assurances that they are not to be overslaughed for the benefit of any bystander like Mr. Buchanan, who is sucking his thumbs, and taking his ease. Pierce and Douglas have such assurances, and what is better, the means of ensuring good faith from those who make them. If they cannot succeed themselves, they are resolved that Buchanan shall not succeed.

BOSTON POST.

SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1856.

KANSAS SIGNS.

It is hard to keep the run of the Kansas signs. One day they are cheering and the next day they are perplexing. One day appear white lines and anon black lines in the horizon. Let us take an observa-

Certain orators, presses, and meetings have been sounding the swful toosin of CIVIL WAR. The higher liaw priests and Gamaliels hold that in the Constitu-TION of our country is to be found the parent slavery crime; that it is anti-Christian and must be made Christian; and hold that the sooner there is an issue, if it must be a bloody issue, the better it will be for the cause of freedom. Some who profess to stand by the Constitution, yet herd with and play into the hands of, this boldly anti-Constitutional class; and the whole have, up to this hour, sustained the free state movement in Kansas; we mean the movements looking to open forcible resistance to certain local laws, and the forcible abnegation of the existing local authorities. We have run out this movement to its certain consequences of internal strife, sedition, civil war, treason, downright ANARCHY.

Reflection on such a result—as sure as a mathematical demonstration-has led to examination; and this again has called up a spirit and given it shape, which the black republican rub-a-dubbers would rather had remained in a disembodied state, the genius of social order. Hundreds of thousands may still be in the fog about the Kansas-Nebraska billthe principle of which in itself is as right and sound, as, in reference to our institutions, political right can be-who are in no doubt when the portentous cloud of ANARCHY seems to be settling down on any portion of our soil. Though the spec be ever so distant, and though it loom up no bigger than a man's hand, yet the analogy of all experience is, that it may grow until it reaches the lintel of every man's door. There is no evil so serious and awful as the evil of anarchy; and the words of the venerable Chief Justice Taney are no less profound than they are cheering, that the constitution, which the very shallow higher law declaimers malign and would overthrow, is a guaranty of ORDER. It is like the great remark of Jefferson, that our government is the strongest on who is a part of the law, will rally to support the standard of the law. In the Kansas case, every man that in such case one of them must be in insurrection against the lawful government; and when it was made out so clear that he who runs could read, that the C. R: binson party in Kansas proposed an insurrection against the government of the United States, the eyes of thousands were opened, and they boldly declared against this state of anarchy. They know this is not a legitimate result of that political paragon-our federal constitution; and the immense public opinion that is now rasping down the herd of traitors to this palladium of our social progress, is a noble and glorious commentary on the evidence of the remark we alluded to of the great and far-seeing Jefferson.

There are signs that this reaction is felt. The Springfield Republican's eyes have been opened so wide that it cannot see the wisdom of convening the free-state legislature at all-pretty well for such a black republican; certain other black republican presses, and presses that affect to snub the sectional cause, seem to be actually icy in their way of standing by C. Robinson, "the real governor of Kansas," as their words were a month ago; and the Boston Atlas stoutly denies that this "real governor," or his legislature, or their patriotic subs downwards, mean to wield so much as a plain baton of authority; not the authority of example, or of opinion, or of character, or anything spiritual, but the real, genuine, indisputable, tangible, material power of acting; and so not a bird of them all will give a touch of that official quality that, as it taps you on the houlder, transforms the good citizen into an obedient subject of that commanding American majesty, THE LAW. Now this eye sight in the Springfield man, who is a rampant black republican, and this backout in the sectionals, are signs we call cheering. It is progress backwards to good old landmarks. Let us rejoice in even a spec of returning sanity.

But, a day or two ago, the great Gamaliel of the black republican school rose in his senatorial maesty and termed the free state legislature "provisional"; then the new authority in Kansas, the governor and legislature and sheriffs and officials, constitute "a isional government"! Well, now, what does

this mean? Think a bit. This legislature isest; this governor, C. Robinson, is whisking about the country with unaccountable celerity; and spiritual mediums only know where are their crowds of courts, sheriffs, and constables. Does this look like a provisional government? Is this, forsooth, a temporary authority to meet an emergency? Why, it is the very essence of such a government that it should be on the spot; and that there should be an interregnum. There have been in this land, several provisional governments, both before the revolution and at the revolution. There was a good illustration even in Massachusetts, when the people rose against the Andress authority; tipped it out neck and crop; and clapped the head devil of it in jail. There was then no government. A provisional one was se up with glorious old Samuel Bradstreet at its head. There was no sham in his authority. He did not go whirling about from colony to colony displaying his robe and bib and title. He stood at his provisional

With this American practice in mind, may we not well inquire what this new designation of the Kansas authority means? Please, Mr Seward, we do not mean to be hypercritical, what do you mean by this term? Do you mean that the new plumed Kansas officials are not to act as officials until they are recognized as such by the United States authority? Then we have no controversy with you. Then this "real governor," as Robinson is, and the real legislature, and so forth and so on, are only things that are now but in the mind's eye, but which in the future may have the acting power! If such be the case, then we have no controversy with you, Mr Seward. We should call this new authority in Kanson just no authority at all, and hence is not a provisional government-not a bit of it. To say it is, earth, because, at the call of the law, every man, Mr Seward, is pure nonsense. Ward Beecher men intended, at the New Haven meeting, to go into extacies at the inauguration of no such a nonentity of a entitled to exercise the right of government; he knows Robinson, not like Panza at Barrataria, but with authority as clear as President Pierce at Washington. Do you mean, Mr Seward, to say to bullet Beecher-this inaugurrtion you made the people clap and shout for at New Haven is one with no authority whatever, and is but provisional, i. e., perhaps may become in the future to be a government, provided congress acknowledge it !

If this is not your meaning, then, Mr Seward, rise in your place and say that Kansas has no government; that its governor, Shannon, has no rightful commission; that its legislature, acting under congress, is a bogus affair; that the courts in Kansas are no courts; that the whole territorial code of law, affecting the daily transactions of life, is no code; that contracts under it are not binding; that the emigrants to Kansas can find no security in existing local laws, even though they be signed by A. H. Reeder, governor, and interpreted by the local courts. Do all this, Mr Seward! Here is your provisional government run out to ANARCHY. Do you mean this? Then say so! One or the other you must mean, for there is no middle ground!

Thus conflicting are the signs as to Kansas. Thus are we daily bothered as to the zig-zigs of freedom's champions. When we read the inflammatory speeches of such Christians as gathered at the New Haven the paper from before the senate. meeting; when black republican editorials blaze away as though the day was near at hand when the American political heavens were to be rolled together as a scroll; when we read of terrible "bloody issues," not only against "border ruffians" but against the local laws of Kansas; when common minds see, hear and reflect on tons of such stuff as this, it seems to have a significance not very unlike that which the cabalistic words, inscribed on the turtle's back, had to the turtle's comprehension. "Barr," said the turtle to the popular caterer, "I believe you have designs on my life." "Oh no," replied Barr, "I'm one of your best friends." "Are you indeed?" responded the turtle, "Then what do you mean by writing on my back soup To-MORROW?" So as to the black republicans and social order; what do you

mean by writing "resistance to a bloody issue" to-

Let us look on the bright side—the signs we commenced by remarking upon reform. The modern, terrible, take-the-law-into-your-own-hand-action, never did go down in this country and it never will go down until the country is stark mad and ready for anarchy. And the more Beecher and the deacons and the whole bloody tribe preach about Sharpe's rifles and urge resistance to the laws, the more decided will the intelligent patriot shake his head and resolve to eschew the whole of it.

The fact is the time is coming and now is, when fair minded men will puncture this Kansas bubble and turn upon those who have blown it up. It is cant and humbug. Small calibre politicians will soon be unable to catch even a petty five-mile square local popular breeze by descanting on the enormity of the Nebraska iniquity. The thing has been run into the ground. Men of sense know it albeit many may not like to say so. The local government principle of the Kansas-Nebraska bill-the non-intervention policy as to slavery principle—is the most just, simple, equal, and efficient mode of settling the slavery question that the wit of man could devise. This is the truth. The more patriotic men will reflect on this policy, the more will they see to recommend it; and they will say with President Taylor, in his message, Jan. 21, 1850, that by it we shall avoid the creation of geographical parties and secure the harmony of feeling so necessary to the beneficial action of our political system.

"Kansas don't Pay!"-"Abolition Played Out." This was the language of the black republican whippers in yesterday, after their defeat. It is a melancholy conclusion after all their systematic organization, their rifles and bullets, their threats of armed resistance to the law, their change of name and incorporation of democrats into their ranks, to come off with about one-sixth of the vote of the city in the very capital and centre of their influence! It is true the farce of black republicanism is "played out." Kansas don't pay. The game of the poliout." Kansas don't pay. The game of the politicians of the Seward and Beecher school is literally not worth "the powder."-Albany Atlas.

Congress on Thursday .- Mr Seward, in the senate, advocated the printing of 50,000 copies of the Kansas memorial presented by Gen. Cass, and referred to the committee on territories. A discussion fellowed, all about the right of petition; and the Kansas question was bandied, pro and con, till Mr Pugh said he had examined the paper carefully, and was convinced it was not an original document. Mr Crittenden wanted to know if it were the same as published in the New York papers; Mr Seward snarled about cross-examinations in county courts; Mr Crittenden would rather be a professional lawyer than a professional politician; Mr Seward only referred to criticism on chirography! Mr Rusk said he had no doubt the memorial was a forgery. Gen. Cass then stated that he had just seen the person (Lane) who handed him the memorial, and he had doubts whether it ought to be acted upon. The abolition senators then looked rather foolish. The vote by which the memorial had been referred to the committee on territories was thereupon reconsidered, yeas 32, nays Harlan, Seward and Sumner-and Mr Cass with Irew

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Boston Post.

Washington, April 8, 1856.

The Kansas Debate-Presidential Nomination-Supreme Court, &c.

The senate will probably have the Kansas question up for discussion for many days to come. Mr Geyer, of Missouri, spoke yesterday and to-day. His remarks have been chiefly in defence of his constituents who, he contends, have been guilty of no wrong in their connection with Kansas affairs. Mr Seward's reply I suppose you have read, but I have not.

In the house honorable members have fully begun the general debate which usually precedes a presidential canvas. The speech of Mr Keitt, of South Carolina, yesterday, created a marked impression He declares that General Pience must be as he has the smoke of the battle about him; that it is a bad policy to turn aside an able and patriotic executive who has impartially performed his duties. It seems to be conceded among all that Mr Keitt, on this point, represents the prevailing sentiment which now exists in the south. Gentlemen who arrive here from that section say the enthusiasm among the people in behalf of the President is apparent and decisive.

The " republican " members of congress are quite apprehensive of Mr Pierce's renomination. If his chances were not thought good we should not see them striving so hard to damage him. Their blows re all aimed at him, which never would be if they thought him off the track for a second term. It is easy to be seen that they hope he will not be renominated, for in that event I am told they intend making great capital in the northern and western states by this appeal: "See, you of the national democratic faith," they will say, "how true FRANKLIN PIERCE has been to all sections of the Union, and yet the south will not stand by him; but after he has lost popularity by his nationalism in the free states they desert him just as they did northern men before. Therefore, what inducement is there for politicians of the north to sacrifice themselves in a bold support of all the compromises of the constitution?" Nor can it be doubted that such an appeal would have much effect among many men. But from the appearance of things now, I judge they will be spared the trouble of making such an appeal. All that is wanted to secure the renomination of General PIERCE is for his friends in the north to stand firm. Let them stand firm, and the day will come when they will be glad of it. The approaching canvas involves matters above and beyond the considerations of men. The responsibility is with the people and with the nominating convention. The Cincinnati convention will be answerable to the people for its course.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE BOSTON POST.

U. S. House of Representatives, ? April 8th, 1856.

My attention has been called to a correspondence dated "Washington, 25th March. '56," signed "Tremont," and published in the "Boston Evening Transcript" of the 28th March, '56. The concluding portion of said correspondence I desire to call to the attention of the public. It is as follows :-

"Mr Damrell, in his telling speech on Kansas, replied to this Bombastes Furioso, telling him, with considera-ble sharpness, that Massachusetts never repudiated her honest debts.

Bennett took offence at this, and sent his friend Mr Brooks, of South Carolina, with a note to Mr Damrell, asking for an explanation. Damrell replied that his speech would be found in the Globe on the following morning, in plain Anglo Saxon type, and would explain

itself to any one who could read.

Bennett reared and pitched at this, and sent his friend Brooks a second time, on Saturday, demanding that the sentence should be taken back. Mr D. declined doing anything so foolish, and so the matter

I feel assured the public, like myself, are disposed to give but little credit to the statements of those who, under fictitious names, assume to enlighten them; but justice to myself compels me to say that the above statement is a tissue of misrepresentation and an unmitigated falsehood, from the beginning to the end.

Very respectfully your ob't servant.

H. S. BENNETT.

Ebening Telegraph.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 12.

KANSAS IN THE SENATE. Our readers, we trust, did not fail to read the report of the debate in the U. S. Senate on Thursday on the Kansas Memorial The slaveholders blustered so furiously that when it came to the vote upon the motion to reconsider the reference of the memorial to the Commistee on Territories, only Messrs. Seward, Sumner and Herian were found to be possessed of sufficient backbone" to resist them. Most of the Free State Senators, however, were absent, but Messrs. Hamlin and Trumbull ought surely not to have vielded.

Gen. Lane, in a dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune, gives the facts concerning the authenticity of the Memorial. He says that the Tegislature of Kansas raised a Committee to prepare the memorial and the document they prepared was agreed to by both houses, and a committee of revision was then appointed, with power to modify and correct the phraseology, and to make copies. This committee did its work, making only verbal alterations, except in the excision of two or three sentences deemed superfluous or irritating. The memorial was then confided to Mr. Lane, who was to have copies submitted to Congress. Copies were handed to Gen. Cass, and Mr. Mace of Indiana, who presented them to the Senate and House, no person having in the meanwhile seen them except Gov. Robinson and Judge Hunt of Kansas. Gen. Lane says that the original document is in his possession, but the signatures have been mislaid. He refers to Gov. Robinson, Judge Hunt, and every member of the Kansas Legislature, as to the accuracy of his statement.

The people will be able to see with what spirit Free Kansas is met by that conclave of slaveholders and doughfaces styled the Senate of the United States. These men are great sticklers for 'regularity' in the case of Kansas. When Slavery makes a demand, forms and precedents go for nothing. But when Freedom claims consideration, all forms must be fully conned and considered. They will cavil on the ninth, or ninetyninth part of a hair, in every such case, and the monster, Liberty, must be strangled with red tape if nothing else is at hand.

Let us see how Congress treated the subject of the admission of Michigan, when it applied for admission in a manner equally "irregular," and when slavery made no demand for its rejection. We obtain the particulars from a sketch by the editor of the N. Y. Tribune, of the speech of Mr. Waldron of Michigan, delivered in the House on the 8th inst, a speech pronounced to be the strongest that has been made in the House this session:

"In 1835-6, Michigan had outgrown-her territorial swaddling-clothes, and was ripe for transfor-mation into a State. But she had an unsettled boundary dispute with Ohio, involving a strip of land on which the city of Toledo has since grown boundary dispute with Onio, involving a surp or land on which the city of Toledo has since grown up; there had been serious collisions of jurisdiction, threatening others still more serious; and Congress resolved not to admit Michigan unless she would consent to quit claim this disputed territory. On this condition being made known, a new Constitutional Convention was held, under the auspices of the Territorial government, which Convention decided not to accept admission on the condition imposed by Congress. So the question the whole family of our nation is in a state seemed to be at rest.

A movement was directly s But not so. foot by voluntary popular agitation, outside of and in defiance of the Territorial authorities, for another Convention, which was accordingly chosen and held, though none but the friends of the movement recognised it in any way, and two of the ed. This volunteer, spontaneous Convention re-solved to accept admission on the terms exacted by Congress and rejected by the regular Convention; and sent on the requisite documents to Gen Jackson, then President. Gen. Jackson sent the proceedings and decisions of both Conventions to without indicating any preference on art. They came first before the House,

where the following proceedings were had:

House, Jan 11, 1836. Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Michigan presented. Mr. Hannegan of Ind, moved that it be rejected Motion negan of Ind, moved that it be rejected. Motion defeated: Franklin Pierce voting in the majority. Mr. Hannegan then moved that it be received 'as the voluntary act of private individuals.' This was adopted, but Franklin Pierce voted in the negative. On the question as to which of the two Conventions should be recognised as representing the People of Michigan, the Democratie House decided in favor of the irregular or spontaneous Convention—Franklin Pierce voting in the majority.

ity.

When the question came in due course before the Senate, (Democratic,) it was referred to its Judiciary Committee, whereof Felix Grundy of Tennessee, was Chairman. This Committee sent out circulars to Michigan, to ascertain which of these rival Committee Senate Committee Sena circulars to Michigan, to ascertain water of vival Conventions most truly represented the People of that State, and which had received most of the People's votes. After awaiting and receiving answers to these circulars, the Committee reported that the Convention was entitled to be answers to these circulars, the Committee reported that the spontaneous Convention was entitled to be accredited rather than the regular: and that Michigan should be admitted on its motion. This motion prevailed: Yeas, Silas Wright, Benton, Buchanan, Wm. R. King, &c. Nays only 10.

The subject thereupon went to the House, where the action of the Senate was affirmed, and the admission of the State completed: Yeas, 148; Nays; 58; Frankin Pierce and Isaac Toucy among the Yeas.

So Michigan came into the Union, on the appli-

cation of a volunteer, anti-regular Convention, just like that of Free Kansas, and voted for Van Buren for President in 1836."

BUNKER-HILL AURGRA

W. W. WHEILDON-EDITOR,

Paturday Evening, April 12, 1856.

KANZAS, &c.

THERE is no end to Kanzas, and for the next five years, at least, we presume it will be a prolific theme for newspaper editors, pamphleteers and book makers. But that something must be found to occupy the attention of those, it were better that Kanzas had "never been born." As a child she has proved very troublesome to her parents and her sisters, and very unsettled and unhappy in herself. Of the two, Utah, with all her iniquity-a stigma to all her relatives and sinful enough to jeopardize the salvation of the nation,-even she, so far, is quieter, happier, less troublesome, and perhaps, (all things considered,) nearly as respectable as Kanzas.

Beauty is a dangerous possession, humanly speaking, in man or woman, and it would seem to be not without its troubles, physically or geographically considered .-Kanzas has been lauded for her climate, her soil, her rivers, the richness and luxury of her scenery, and emigrants were induced and assisted to reach her borders, to seek the delicious and delightful homes offered to them on her beautiful fields, the slopes of her hills and the fertile shores of her rivers. Alas! the scene and circumstances have changed with them, and no one can recount all the deprivations, sufferings, and sorrows they have met with in their new homes-if a home any one of them has which can properly be so called. Judge Collamore, in his minority report, says truly, "a territory of our government is now convulsed with violence and discord, and of excitement and anxiety."

It were better, indeed, that Kanzas had never been born. There is no telling when she may look for peace within her borders, and her people have got a dreary and troublesome home. We have received within the past week the majority and minority reports of the committee of the Senatethe first from the pen of Judge Douglas of Missouri, and the second from the pen of Judge Collamore of Vermont. They are both able and argumentative, and relate of course to the troubles which have already occurred; and in addition to these, a commission from the other branch of Congress is now on its way to that territory to take evidence of matters touching the manner and legality of some of the proceedings of her people in their public elections. What the end of these proceedings, and the final action of Congress may be, in relation to her, cannot be foreseen. In the meantime disorder and disquiet reigns, and depredation and civil war are things to be feared or realized.

The great contest which gives rise to all this excitement and disorder is whether Kanzas, as a State of this Union, shall adopt the "peculiar institution" of slavery as a part of its system, or whether it shall be a free State. Mr. Douglas claims that, like all the other States of the Union, she has a right to decide this question for herself; and to restore to her this right and her in this respect on an equal footing with the other States, the celebrated Missouri compromise, which pledged her territory to freedom alone, has been repealed. While the constitutionality of this act, impelitic and dishonest though it may be,-cannot successfully be denied, it is regarded, out of the Slave states, as a violation of good faith, on the part of Congress, and will scarcely be justified by impartial history. When this was accomplished, and the act organizing the territory, according to the Constitution and usage of the nation, was passed, the field was thrown open for a new rivalry between the advocates of slavery and the friends of freedom. Then it was "promulgated to the people of this whole country that here was a clear field for competition-an open course for the race of rivalship; the goal of which was, the ultimate establishment of a free state; and the prize, the reward of everlasting liberty and its institutions on the one hand, or the perpetuity of slavery on the other." So far, we believe, all parties are agreed. Mr. Douglas objects that the people of the free States interfered, and took measures to aid the emigration of people from the free States to secure the territory to freedom. The competition was open. Congress bad said that the actual settlers, and all those who intended to become such, should have a voice in deciding this matter, and it will be difficult to show, in any impartial and candid view of the subject, that the people of the free states have violated any constitutional obligation. The right of voting was not even confined to American citizens. The competition was open to the whole world-to the Missourians among the rest; and they took advantage of it, under the pretence that they intended to become settlers!— And here lies the cause of the origin of the past and present troubles. The actual settlers were molested, as we think the evidence abundantly shows, by those "border ruffians" as they are called, who were not actual settlers and did not honestly intend to become such. When the elections were to be held, preliminarily to the organization of a government, these parties, who had not entered into the invited competition honestly, fearing the results would be favorable to freedom, boldly interfered, by physical force and force of arms, in a manner not authorised by law (loose as it was,) to prevent it. This is the kind of "interference," unauthorised and violative of all principle and all law, that Mr. Douglas does not condemn, and stigmatizes that "competition," which his own act invited, by that approbrious term. The actual setthers, and those who honestly intended to become suck, were the only persons entitled to vote at any election, or on the final great question of freedom or slavery The slave holders of Missouri, in no sense actual settlers and never intending to become such, are the parties who interfered, and have caused all the past and present troubles, as well as those which, we fear, are yet to follow.

Of course it is not difficult for one posessing the ingenuity and ability of Judge Douglas, to make an argument on his side of the question, even if all we have stated were admitted by him to be true; and he has done so. But it will be seen that he regards all that has been done by the peo-

ple of the free States as illegitimate, and as much to be called "interference" in the affairs of Kauzas, as the bold forays of the Missourians themselves. His plausible logic sees no difference between the act of providing aid for actual emigrants and the act of civil invasion !

The Caledonian.

ST. JOHNSBURY, APRIL 12, 1856.

Ho! for Kansas!

A Mass Meeting will be held at Union Hall, on Wednesday evening, April 16th, 1856, at 7 o'clock, at which information in regard to the Agricultural, Commercial, and Political affairs of Kansas will be communicated by persons recently from that Territory. Among others, General PONEROY is expected to be present.

All persons wishing full particulars upon the subject of emigration and the best method of going West, will hear a full exposition at this meeting. Go and listen that you may

THE EVENING POST.

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 12.

A HIGHER LAW FOR THE CINCINNATI CON-VENTION.

It is now very clear that, in the next Presidential canvass, the issue will be materially different from any ever before submitted to the American people by a national democratic convention. The rivalry which has sprung up between several democratic candidates for the indispensible and united vote of the South has produced its natural effect; each candidate becomes daily more and more anxious to prove the extremity of his devotion to the slave oligarchy on the one hand, while the oligarchy improve the advantage which this competition gives them, of increasing their exactions.

The declamation with which the Kansas bill was originally commended to the country by Douglas, and Cochrane, and Gov. Seymour, as a free state movement, has long since been discontinued. No one, who pretends to have any sort of relations with the administration, ventures to talk more of freedom in Kansas. Slavery is declared to be the normal condition of a large portion of human society, without distinction of color, and the revival of the African slave trade is treated as one of the prominent measures of the coming administration.

But the opposition which has sprung up at the North to some of these reforms, perhaps because they have been pressed without sufficient moderation and delicacy, has suggested to the Propaganda the necessity of propounding a new principle of action, which, we presume, will be incorporated into the candidate, if not into the platform, of the approaching Cincinnati Convention.

The principle we refer to is the paramount right of the people to rise in their might, and by force of arms to compel the people of Kansas, and all who may abet them, in or out of Congress, to submit to the introduction and legalization of slavery in our new territories. This view, and the motives for embracing it, are stated at length by a writer in the Charleston Mercury, one of the chosen organs of President Pierce, and one of the most respectable advocates of his renomination. After expressing his deliberate judgment "that the most gifted imagination could hardly overrate the vast importance to the South of a southern triumph on the Kansas question," and that there is no-thing else "that would give the South what the people of the South so much need, a "prestige" of success in well-concerted measures of prac-

tical and manly resistance," this

ceeds:

"There will be some hope for the South when our people shall clearly comprehend the great political fact, that no government that ever existed ever did fact, that no government that ever existed ever did fact, that no government that ever existed ever did fact, that no government that ever existed ever did fact, that no government that ever existed ever did fact, that no government that ever existed ever did fact, that no government that ever existed ever did fact, that seemed that the people that the sword; but thirty-two times in the history of the sword; but thirty-two times in the history of the sword; but thirty-two times in the history of the sword; but thirty-two times in the history of the sword; but the government to guarantie to the people the rights of Magna Charta. Resolution in some form, bloodless of Magna Charta. Resolution in some form, bloodless of other thready, against governmental misrule and the only remedy, against governmental misrule and the shall clearly see and know that their dearest shall make the admission, and act upon it, that those rights will be protected, defended and preserved by themseless alone, and when they shall make the admission, and act upon it, that those rights will be forever lost, if shandout to the protection of the government at Washington is, or the property, save the party of the people whose rights are in jeopardy. The government at Washington is, are in jeopardy. The government at Washington is, in fact, the greatest enemy we have to dread, and against which our defences should be erected; for that as subjugatous; and to expect protection from our worst some only is to reverse and reprobate all the principles and policy of national and individual action, both in war and indivi

abolitionists, and to become ourselves the madmen.

"We want success—victory—triumph, in Kansas;
then, that the languid pulse of the South may be
stimulated and quickened—that the people of the
South may, in their first act of manuly and practical resistance, acquire the prestige of future success, and in the only way that success is possible."

This want of confidence in the protection of the general government has sprung up mostly since the election of the present Congress and the choice of Mr. Banks for Speaker. It has shown itself in the recent proposal of the proslavery members of the Senate to originate appropriation bills, which have hitherto had their origin in the lower house of Congress.

It does not seem to have occurred to the writer in the Mercury that the sword he proposes to employ for the propagation of his favorite political dogmas is two-edged, and that the friends of freedom, as he afterwards proceeds to show, are just as earnest as the friends of slavery; that they are far more numerous, far more wealthy, and perhaps as likely to be victorious in case of a resort to the ultima ratio, as the chivalric champions of degraded labor.

But we will not pause to consider the expediency or the morality or the folly of the writer's proposal; it will better serve our purpose, to lay before the readers of the EVENING Post, his reasons for resorting to a "higher law than the Constitution," pays for that protection which he thinks the South stands most in need of. We have rarely read a statement of equal length, which contained so much to encourage those who, like ourselves, have been, and still are, struggling to prevent the increase of slave property representation in Congress, and the degradation of free labor in the United States.

He begins by saying that "The policy of un-"der-estimating or despising the strength of "our enemies, in politics as in war, has often "produced national disasters the most fatal;" that that folly the South has been guilty of; he then asserts, "that no party has arisen "among mankind, during the last hundred "years, which has given such indisputable . "evidence of inherent strength, or that has "gained so many victories over its opponents -over the established orders of society and "civilization, with or without resorting to the "armies and navies of powerful states and "empires, as the Abolition party has done." After laying down this proposition, which

proceeds to marshal his proofs: "When, less than a century ago, a few obscure in-dividuals first met in conclave in London, to form a programme, to commence their intended assault up-on the African slave trade, African slavery prevailed as a domestic organism, in very nearly every state in Christendom, and in the isles of Asia, Europe.

we have no disposition to gainsay, the writer

and America

many millions of condense sterling invested in that can be clevely of Periatol, situated mear the conditation. The clip of Periatol, attention be Bristol Channel, was world. The Atlantic ocean was literally withcome at the condition of the slave able to work of the slave able to support and maintenance of the condition that they so dud receive a chard of the slave and so popular and profitable ocean region princes of the propose commerce, the condition that they so dud receive a chard of the slave trade above, they retain a precedent for in practice. The anti-slave-trade essemities in London disclaimed all intention to abolish slavery at any support. The anti-slave-trade essemities in London disclaimed all intention to abolish slavery at any support. The anti-slave-trade essemities in London disclaimed all intention to abolish slavery at any support. The anti-slave-trade essemities in London disclaimed all intention to abolish slavery at any support. The anti-slave-trade essemities in London disclaimed all intention to abolish slavery at any support. The slave the slave trade alone, they stituted within the limits of the Bristol Angeles and the London Charles and the power than the could bring to large any support and maintenance were the could bring to large any support and maintenance with the longon of Consense and Section (Inc.) and the most active the proposed and denounced by all the power than the slave trade and the power than the longon of Consense and Section (Inc.) and an anti-slave and the longon of Consense and Section (Inc.) and an anti-slave and the longon of Consense and Section (Inc.) and an anti-slave and the longon of Consense and Section (Inc.) and an anti-slave and the longon of Consense and Section (Inc.) and an anti-slave and the longon of Consense and Section (Inc.) and an anti-slave and the longon of Consense and Section (Inc.) and an anti-slave and the longon of the slav

power.'
"In this second campaign of the English abolition-"In this second campaign of the English adoltionists, they met with a stern and uncompromising resistance. The great interests of the British West Insistance. The great interests of the British West Insistance and the state of the British West Insistance. Inch by inch was the field condition and year after year the abolition party gained ground upon their opponents.

"Abolition again triumphed over all its opponents, by means of its 'inherent force,' the power, mysterious and undefinable though it be, which it exercises over the minds of men.

ous and undefinable though it be, which it exercises over the minds of men.

"The truce of God' was agreed to in the Parliament, Lords and Commons, and slavery was abolished throughout the British Empire. In this vast wreck, and ruin of the existing social system, siavory property was not the only property that was involved in a common fate. The landed interests at the West India slaveowners, perhaps the most valuable property of that class in the world, was remanded back to the dominion of the desert, the jungle and the reptile, by the act of negre amancipation."

The writer then sums up his case by stating that, since the London Committee first met, France, England and Portugal, and indeed all European states, have abolished or agreed prospectively to abolish slavery. It has been abolished in seven of the old thirteen United States, over two-thirds of the territorial districts of the United States, where populous states are now running the career of nations, and including a vast country, rich

of human life, and capable of sustaining an empire of two hundred millions of souls. It has been abolished in Mexico, in all the South American states except Brazil, and in many of the isles of the sea, and is circumscribed to the southern states of this Union, the Spanish

The writer makes out a strong case to prove that nothing but violence can prevent the progress of freedom in the United States; he does not show so clearly that violence will do it. We leave the Mercury, however, to study that point out while we recur to the one with which we started, the platform of the Cincinnati con-

It will contain, either in writing or in its

First-An unqualified approval of the Pierce

Second-It will make slavery a national institution, entitled to the protection of the Constitution of the United States, wherever it goes,

Third-It will abolish the distinction between African and Caucasian slavery, and assert the abstract liability of all men, without distinction of race or color, to become bond-

Fourth-It will recommend the removal of all restrictions upon commerce in slaves, foreign or domestic, and, we presume from what

Fifth-It will recommend the resort to arms if necessary, to compel the country to unite in carrying these great reforms into effect.

Who the candidate is to be who will be the fit incarnation of these new doctrines, is now the great question. One thing is very clear, that we have greatly underrated the value of the Presidential office if it is worth accepting

The other day we gave a sample of the manner in which the administration journals in this quarter speak of the slave trade. In their approval of this traffic they are, of course, supported by the administration journals of the South. The Richmond Enquirer, of the 9th inst., has an article precisely in the same tone, from which we give an extract. The zeal of Mr. Pierce's friends in behalf of the "domestic institutions of the South " carries them to lengths from

which a few years since they would have shrunk with something like horror. When Mr. Tyler was Chief Magistrate he sent a message to Congress, dwelling upon the enormity of that execrable traffic, as he called the foreign slave trade. Such views of the subject are now old-fashioned in Virginia. There is no enormity which the friends of slavery are not prepared to defend, provided it shall seem necessary to the interests of their institution. The friends of Mr. Pierce's administration are in a particular manner resolved to out-do all former zeal of the friends of slavery. Here is the passage from the Richmond print;

is the passage from the Richmond print;

"The convention between the United States and Great Britain, in virtue of which the slave trade was denounced as pirary, and obstructed by the vigilance of a joint squadron on the coast of Africa, only atimulated the ingenuity of the Yankee merchant to the invention of expedients by which to escape the halter and to prosecute his traffic with undiminished profits. In both these objects his sagacity has schieved signal success. Instances of the capture and condemnation of Yankee slavers are so rare as not to stop the étade, yet are frequent enough to justify an increase of price to cover risks. So the business of kidnapping and enslaving the poor negroes by Tankee adventurers has flourished, despite the penaltics of piracy and the sectivity of ships of war.

"The convention with Great Britain was a triumph of English abbilitionism over the good-natured stapidity of the American government. At the foundation of the treaty lies the principle that negro slavery is an iniquity and an outrage against human and divine law. If slavery be morally right and a social benefit, then there can be no impropriety, much lesses auilt, in extending it. If slavery violates the laws of God, outrages the instincts of human nature, and contrade is a crime which government should suppress by adequate penalties. The accusation against slavery adequate penalties.

was setzed upor as an advanced position whence abolitionism might discharge its battery against the guaranties of the institution, and is the remote origin of the violent abolition spitation of the present day. "We do not propose the revival of the slave trade, for, as the slave trade has never been suppressed, it needs no revival. We only protest against the principle of a treaty, which is based on an assumption that slavery is an evil in politics and a crime in morals. The accidental evils of the slave trade are a ligitimate subject of international convention, and may be corrected by regulations which shall afford adequate protection to the per-sonal security of the uego. The convention with Great Britain, while it has failed to accomplish its object, infinitely aggravates the sufferings of the negro, and prevents the supply of African labor from keeping pace with the growing demands of an agriculture which is essential to the wants of civilization. For these reasons we say abrogate the convention.

civilization. For these reasons we say abrogate the convention.

"But the demands of civilization are not evaded with impunity. The world must have a supply of tropical productions, and there can be no tropical productions without compulsory labor. The obstructions thrown in the way of the African slave trade have not arrested the traffic, but they have reduced it until it is altogether inadequate to the wants of mankind."

WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Evening Post.]

April 11th, 1856.

The debate in the Senate to-day on Mr. Cass's metion to print the memorial of persons composing the Free States Legislature of Kunsas for its admission as a State, was long, rambling, and in some stages highly piquant. The motion was at the outset resisted, principally on the ground that the memorial did not come from a body duly authorized and convened, and that, if considered at all, it should be referred to the Committee on Printing, from which of course it would never emerge. Mingled with these objections were the usual denunciations of the "treason," "presumption," "rebellion" of the "self-styled," "bogus" Free State Legislature and the "rebels" Lane and Reeder, who have had the audacity to apply for the seats in the Senate to which they were elected by the people of Kansas.

The first spark of southern excitability was kindled by Hamlin, of Maine, who drew a parallel between the contumely showered upon the petitioners and the arbitrary conduct of Lord North towards our revolutionary fathers when their memorials for redress of grievances were laid before Parliament. Butler, of South Carolina, who, to the white hairs of Nestor, adds the impetuosity of a Hotspur, fired up at this historical allusion, and was not contented till the book explaining it was brought from the library. With a face rubicund and glowing like the harvest moon, he protested against being arraigned in the same category with Lord North. He declared he was no friend of tyranny, but should, had he been present at the time, bave opposed even the reception of the memorial of men whose pretensions were founded on violence and anarchy. He was severe upon the "bland casuistry' of Mr. Seward's speech the day before, which had so unblushingly justified the rebels. Finally, however, on returning to Lord North, he seemed to think him not so bad a fellow after all, maintaining that the Lords ought to have refused to receive our forefathers petition if they were offered in violation of Parliamentary rules, like the present.

I shall not pretend to notice all the speeches nor the order in which they followed, but only some of the more unique of the performances. Hale, of New Hampshire, spoke manfully and well in reply to the objection that Kansas was not properly a state, and therefore could not apply under that name. He instanced the cases of Missouri and California, who were admitted under that designation, without question. Douglas replied that in regard to Missouri, this was a mistake. Before that state applied for admission, its people had organized a state government in accordance with an act of Congress, authorizing them to assemble with a view to form a state government. He concluded, of course, in his usual partisan style, denouncing the Kunsas rebels, and aiming a thrust at Seward, who, he said, had been understood to intimate elsewhere, (in an anti-Nebraska caucus) that the regular appropriation bills must be blocked, until the prayer of the petitions should be granted.

If Mr. Douglas would bear himself with more courtesy, he certainly would procure greater respect than he now receives from his associates. He seems to labor under the impression, unworthy of a man of his position and unquestionable ability, that an argument is no argument unless it be rounded off with the slang of the stump. I don't think either that he belps himself by the discrimination which he observes in his demeanor towards his political friends, and his political opponents in debate. His conduct was not

ecially exceptionable for him, but I could not but specially exceptionance of the simple "In when Hale asked leave to interrupt him with a question, and the complaisant, amiable, "Certainly, sir, tion, and the complainment of the same request from Butler, of South Carolina.

Bayard, of Delaware, reiterated with somniferous effect, the objections before advanced in opposition to the printing of the memorial and to the "incipient treason" of the people of Kansas, dwelling upon the irregularity of their proceedings in electing officers at a time and place not authorized by the constituted agents of the United States, and asserting that they had no right to claim the designation of a state.

Trumbull, of Illinois, took up, with his usual keenness, the objection that the Senate could not consider a memorial from people who had no right to the name of a state. Many senators present who maintained that Congress could not legislate in reference to slavery in the territories, had yet voted to extend the fugitive slave law over Kansas. It followed, of course, that they regarded Kansas, even then, as a good enough state to catch negroes in, and he (Trumbull) did not see why it was not also a good enough state to memorialize Congress and to have its petition considered. He further argued, against Mr. Bayard, that the time and place of holding elections in this case were not material, when it could be proved that the people of Kansas were, by violence and fraud, driven from the polls and prevented from voting at the times and places appointed by the proper authori-

Then came a passage at arms between Crittenden and Seward. Mason, of Virginia, had offered a resolution rescinding the Senate order of the 7th referring the memorial to the Committee on Territories and relieving the Committee on Printing from its consideration. Mr. Crittenden expressed his opposition to the resolution: he would have it sleep where it was, never to be disturbed. No good could come from discussion, and he inferred from what had passed and from the senator from New York's speech of yesterday, that the subject was kept up for the purpose of political agitation, which he (Crittenden,) would suppress. Crittenden, with his eyes flashing, seized the memorial and shook it at Seward, demanded to know whether he would venture to say that this document, marked all over with erasures and interlineations, and with the signatures in the same handwriting, was anything but a forgery and an imposition? He must know at once from the senator from New York what he knew of a paper which had been palmed upon the credulity of the venerable senator from Michigan. The senator from New York, in his bland phrase, had stated that be should not interfere with the privilege of the honorable senator from Michigan, of vindicating the character of the document which he had presented. But for his (Crittenden's) part, he would like to know what senator from New York knew of it? He then flung the memorial at Mor Seward, looking daggers and Kentucky rifles at that small, sandyhaired, thin featured senator, who whittled away at his quill with the most phlegmatic equanimity, and only responded with a cool "Go on, I'll answer you in time. Crittenden, however, having spent his rage, sat down out of breath.

The slightest color of indignation crimsoned the pale face of Seward as he rose to reply, but no feeling was manifested in his words. He said that he only insisted upon a respectful reception of a memorial from a people who were suffering from an intolerable oppression fit only for slaves; that he had never seen the petition till that day; and as for criticisms upon the chirography and the erasures of that document, such as had been uttered, they were more coming a county court than the Senate of the

United States.

Crittenden blazed again, shaking his gray head and his nervous hand; he resented the insult offered to his profession; he had been alluded to as a county court lawyer, but he would infinitely prefer to be a professed lawyer than a professed politizian-a character that no consideration could induce him to as-

Seward, who had kept on whittling as before, rose to correct the senator; he had not used the word county court lawyer, and the denunciations of the Kentucky senator were, therefore, founded on a mistake. He entertained, in spite of this ebullition, a profound esteem for him as a man, a lawyer and a statesmen, but that senator would yet have to learn that the best way to treat him would be with the confidence, courtesy and respect, due to his position and

At this adroit compliment and explanation, the nat vestige of wrath melted away from the chivalrons

withdrew his harsh language and disclaimed all unkindness towards the New York Senator. Crit-tenden was unduly excited, but he made worthy amends.

amends.

Benjamin, of Louisiana, uttered a fluent and very eloquent invective against the free state "outlawa," and reiterated the objection to the handwriting. Rusk, of Texas, objected to his arraignment by the side of Lord North. He said the New York Senator had, in his speech yesterday, summoned, tried and condemned the President, and all that was wanted was some reverend Beegher or Prof. Silliman, with his Sharpe's

erend needed of Fig. Siliumas, with his Sharpe s-rifle, to put the sentence in execution. Rusk was de-cidedly down on "the sacred scoundrels who have profused the sacred desks of the Church of Christ," to urge the Kansas robel to fight and exclude others from that territory. He also took Seward to task for big swelling words without corresponding deeds, to which Seward replied that he had, not boasted of his courage, nor was he in the habit of doing so, but when he did make impotent professions of courage, there would be time enough to taunt him with its absence. Then arose Mason, the haughty Cortolanus of Vir-

Then arose Mason, the haughty Corlolanus of Virginis, the "Sir Vorcible Feeble" of debaters, as Sumer, I believe, called him. He was severe upon the document palmed off upon Cass, whom Busk had already admonished to be more careful how he let himself be imposed upon.

That venerable sections with the service of the serv

ready admonished to be more careful now no let unimself be imposed upon.

That venerable senstor's uneasiness began to become painfully evident, and he arose to explain. He
had received the document, and presented it, supposing it a genuine production; but he was now convinced, from conversation with Colonel Lane, the
gentleman who had brought it, that it was not a fit
document to be laid before the Senate. He should
therefore vote for Massa's resolution.

I may here remark that the memorial was a genuine
copy of the original in Kansas, and that the alterations so much talked of were made by a duly appointdo Committee of Revision. appointed by the Kansas
legislature; but General Cass having, under pressure,
backed down and intimated that the document presented by himself was spurious, there was no other
way than to withdraw it, which was done almost
unanimously, and so ended the debate of nearly five
hours, at twenty minutes past five o'clock in the afternoon.

T.

Newark Daily Mercury.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 12, 1856.

LECTURE ON KANSAS .- Col. M. W. Delahay. Member of Congress elect under the Kansas State Constitution, will deliver a Lecture at Library Hall, on Tuesday evening next. The lecture will embrace objects of public interest-reliable information as to climate, productions, soil, minerals, mode of emigrating, &c., together with a history of the Territorial Government. Col. Delahay, it will be remembered. lost his Press by a Pro-Slavery mob at Leavenworth City, on the night of the 22d of December last, while he was absent attending upon the Free State Convention at Lawrence. The Colonel is a native of Marvland, and has been a slaveholder in his native State, and in Missouri and Alabams. He is now desirous to make Kansas a Free State, and for the accomplishment of this object, wishes to plant a New Jersey Colony in Kansas. All who feel an interest in that Territory, or who have at any time contemplated emigration thither, should attend the lecture on Tuesday evening.

COMPANIES FOR KANSAS. The Atalanta (Ga.) Intelligencer of the 29th instant says : "Judging from the number of companies, passing almost daily through our city, on their way to Kansas, we doubt not there will be a 'smart Kansas, we doubt not there sprinkling of Southerners in that interesting region before many weeks. On Wednesday night, a company of eighteen or twenty passed through Atlants, and on Thursday we noticed another company of forty-one, all armed and equiped, going on their way rejoicing. were from Charleston and other points of South A company organized in this city is expected to leave in a few days for the same destination.

The Kansas committee of examination, with their adjuncts, passed through this city vesterday, on their way to that territory, to hunt up the frauds, etc., that Reeder was "uninformed" about. Fogg, was along as secretary-the larrapin who manufactured certificates in the last presidential campaign to prove the democracy hostile to Catholics. and who in the canvass of 348 charged Gen. Taylor with breeding "creole virgins for the hells of New Orleans." This is the kind of material that the Hindoo abolition-house is sanding on an airing to Kansas, to bunt up "outrages."

Daily Pennsylvanian

SATURDAY MCRNING, APRIL 12.

Senator Seward's Speech The great gua of the Abolitionists has at night been discharged. It was paraded with such great pomp, and so much has threatened from it for many weeks past, that it was hard to believe, that after all, it was only loaded with blank cartridge. Yet such is really the case. The speech delivered by Mr. SEWARD in the United States Senate, on Wednesday last, is perfectly innocuous. Is is certainly marked with the rhetorical ability which usually characterizes the productions of Mr. SEWARD. Whatever that Senator says, whether right or wrong, is always well expressed. His present speech contains some remarks highly compliment to certain sections of the country, to which we suppose nobody will take exception. It justly eulogizes our form of Government, and no doubt Mr. SEWARD'S auditors all agreed with him on this point, though many of them could not but wonder how such a professed admirer of our institutions could be so little animated by their true spirit. He enunciated some general maxims of government, of that abstract character, which are treated of in all elementary works on political science. No one in this country dissents from those maxims, and whatever of merit the speech possesses, it here ends. As an argument, it adds nothing to the strength of the Anti-Nebraskaites. It is not even up to that which has gone before it. It does not in the least shake the great doctrine of Popular Sovreignty, which lies at the foundation of the Nebraska bill. It does not find in the Constitution the slightest authority by which Congress can legislate for slavery in the Territories. It fails to show, that under that instrument, slaves may not rightly be carried into the Territories, as they might be before its adoption and previous to the confederation of the States. In fact, it is a mere resume of the arguments that have been offered in the present Congress, on the same side, and that have frequently been presented through the columns of the Abolition papers. Like them, it avoids the principles on which the question realey turns.

We regret to see Mr. SEWARD swerved from a manly, straight-forward course, to follow in the steps of those who would disparage the Nebraska Act, by associating it with fraud and violence, as if they were inseparable. He is brought to this, no doubt, by the weakness of his cause. It is the cue of the Black Republicans to raise the cry of oppression, in order to divert attention from, and raise prejudices against a just and benificent measure, having equal respect to the rights of every part of the Union, and constituting a natural and necessary finality of the slave question. Mr. SEWARD occupied most of his time in denouncing illegal actions which he asserts have been perpetrated in Kansas,-acts which, if really perpetrated, no one abhors more than the friends of the Nebraska bill-and then assails the President for having, in the discharge of his duty, taken steps absolutely necessary to the vindi-

cation of law and order.

It will be remembered, that the admission of Kansas as a Slave or a Free State, is a question altogether apart from the principle asserted in the Nebraska Bill-that the people have the right to determine their own institutions. There are tens of thousands who would like to see Kansas come into the Union. free, who favor the Nebraska Bill, because it is eminently constitutional, and every way in keeping with the spirit of our Institutions. This was very well brought out by Mr. BorLEB, who remain ted, just before Mr. SEWARD took the floor, that it was a matter of comparative indifference to him whether Kansas came in a Slave or a Free State, so she but came in fairly—not jumping over the fence, or creeping under it. Why cannot Mr. Sew-ARD imitate the liberality of the distinguished Carolinian? Why is he not willing to join in preserving fair play between the North and the South, recognizing their equal rights in the Territories, and leaving it to their respective strengths, properly exerted, to determine the character of the new States? Why does he give support to the illegal gathering at Topeka, and the rebellious organization that has grown out of it; -an organization which he, and all his tribe, have failed to justify by any argument that does not justify revolution. As a whole, Mr. SEWARD's late speech adds nothing to his reputation, but greatly detracts from it.

Correspondence of the Daily Pennsylvanian.

DELAWARE Co., April 10, 1856.

The shrick for freedom is being MR. EDITOR:—The shriek for freedom is being heard in these diggins, and every means to impose upon the people is being put in requisition, by the circulation of abolition speeches, and reports abounding in falsehoods and misrepresentations. Among the numerous missiles of the union, the speech of the Democratic misrepresentative, Mr. Hickman, is circulated by his special friends, the abolitionists, among Democrats and under its anticipated effect, it was judged to be an auspicious movement to strengthen their cause by lectures from such men as C. C. Burleigh, the notorious Giddings and others. Public notice was given that Burleigh would lecture at Media, our CountyT own, three days in succession. The first two lectures were to be devoted to Kaneas—the Nebraska bill, and Freedom; and in order to keep up the novelty MR. EDITOR :were to be devoted to Kansas—the Nebraska bill, and Freedom; and in order to keep up the novelty of the case the third and last lecture was to be devoted to "Women's Rights." I am informed by a creditable resident of Media, that Burleigh's of the case the third and last lecture was to at be devoted to "Women's Rights." I am informed by a creditable resident of Media, that Burleigh's first lecture was attended by six persons.—the second by the man who opened the Court House, and from necessity, the third has been indefinitely postponed. From this you may infer that the manis of abolitionism will not be contagious in the political atmosphere of the county. On Sunday liast, Giddings attended at Longwood, near Kenneth Square, and delivered a long political harangue, urging his hearers to resort to any and every means to restore Kansas to freedom, in violation of the laws of Congress, the rights guarantied by the constitution, and the principles of self-government. Longwood is a meeting-house built by (not a society), but a conglomeration of persons opposed to all the restraints imposed on particular rollgious societies, and although made up of a population of more than ordinary intelligence, industry and economy, their meetings are ludicrous and farcical. They meet on Sunday, the ladies taking with them their knitting and sewing, and the men their newspapers, political pamphlets and speeches. The meeting is a perfect Babel of voices and commetion, until some one ascends the plat form erected for the speakers, when conversation ceases. Each and every person, male or female, young or old, has the undoubted right to interrogate the speaker, to contradict him or ask questions. This singular concentration of humanity is known by the cognomen of Progressive Quakers. In such an assembly, an American Congressima, drawing eight dollars a day from the people, a scheme has been entered into to subvert the ballot-box, by Sharpe's riftes and Colt's revolvers, by a secret, oath-bound military Conspiracy in Kansas. All the people want is an conspiracy in Kansas. All the people want is an conspiracy in Kansas. All the people want is an conspiracy in Kansas. All the people want is an conspiracy in Kansas. All the people want is an conspiracy in Kansas. All the people will of the people, a schome has been entered into to subvert the ballot-box, by Sharpe's rifles and Colt's revolvers, by a secret, oath-bound military conspiracy in Kansas. All the people want is an open, legitimate attestation of the tressonable asts of the bogus legislature of Kansas, of which Mr. of the bogus legislature of Kansas, of which Mr. dickman was Chairman and chief defender, to divise into obscurity, with indignant rebuke, such fanatical Abolitionists as Giddings, Greeley and Burleigh, who are now being used by a band of the most dishonest political desperadoes that ever disgraced our Union. Let the Report of Mr. Douglas graced our Union. Let the Report of Mr. Douglas graced our Union. Let the Report of Mr. Douglas graced our Union ablest state paper presented during the present session—and the speeches and expositions sustaining that Report, be direulated among the people The Presidential contest is not for men, but principles. It is Democracy and the Union, against Black Republicanism, Know-Nothingism, alias Religious Intolerance, and a dissolution of the Union.

THE COURIER.

CHARLESTON.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 12, 1858. Kansas Hints.

Information for Kanasa Immigrants, prepared by Thos. H. Webb, M. D., Secretary of the New England Emigrant Aid Company. Seventh Edition, revised and enlarged. Alfred Mudge & Son, Printers, Boston: 1856.

We have received a copy of this pamphlet, andrefer to it that our readers may be directed to all sources of information on a subject which is daily increasing in interest.

Let us briefly look over some topics of information which are suggestively interesting to Southern citizens and Southern immigrants to Kansas, no less than to the propagandists of "moral suasion" from the North, and the recruits who are to be furnished with SHARPE's Rifles by BEECHER and SILLIMAN.

The first spring shipment of Free Dirters, for 1856, under the benevolent auspices of the New England Emigrant Aid Company, was forwarded from Boston on the 18th March. Weekly additions are announced from and after that date. The company, we are told, "requires no pledge," but dispatches its proteges as "free agents," and will undertake to put through even parties who may not believe that a Negro is a White man, or that in order to secure the right of migration to the North, it is necessary to exclude the South.

This is decidedly generous, and we may account for the fact, that under such professions of general aid to migration, only Free Dirters have been forwarded, by supposing that the home market is troublesomely glutted with that class.

As to the original efforts of this company we find some information in the pamphlet, The "Pioneer party" started from Boston on the 17th July, 1854, and uniting with a party that soon followed, laid the foundations of the much talked of city of Lawrence in September, 1854. The population of this place is now reported at 1500. Topeka, the city of legislators, was founded on the 29th Nov., 1854, by the fifth party, consigned by this Emigrant Aid Company, situated on the south bank of the Kansas River seventy-five miles from its mouth, twenty-five miles west of Lawrence, and seventy-five miles east of Fort Riley. Building materials, coal and timber abound in the vicinity.

Manhattan was founded by deportations from New England and Ohio, and is situated 75 miles west of Lawrence, 125 miles from Kansas City, Mo., and 15 miles east of Fort Riley. It is a good produce market, being a distributing post for the United States Army' Commissariat. It is at the junction of the Kansas and Big Blue Rivers, and is calculated, with a circuit of five miles, to have near six hundred inhabitants.

Hampden is situated 50 miles due south of Lawrence, on the Neostro river, near the Great Indian trail, leading southward from Fort Leavenworth, and was commenced on the 27th April, 1855.

Osawatomic is situated on the Osage River, 100 miles from the source, and was "located" in 1855, by Samuel C. Pomeroy. It is distant 50 miles from Kansas City, Mo., and equally from Lawrence. It has now, we are told, inhabitants from every State of the Union nearly, but a large majority of New Yorkers and Eastern men, who are doing well, and are only dissatisfied because they have not the right of declaring themselves equal to negros.

The town site of Leavenworth is three miles south of the well known Fort of that name. It was located June 11th, 1854, and the first building was completed September 15th, 1854. In January, 1856, there were 307 buildings of all kinds, and 1,500 inhabitants. The M. E. Church South have established services there with others, and the town issues the Kansas Weekly Herald, which our Secretary Webe, despatches as a "strong pro-slavery print."

Council City was located for the "American Set tlement Company" of New York, and is in a circle formed by two creeks-the Switzler and the Dragoon-which after approaching each other diverge and find their confluence at eight miles distance. It is ninety miles West of Kansas city, forty miles South West from Lawrence, twenty miles South of Topeka, sixty-five miles South East of Fort Riley, and is on the Great Santa Fe Road, and is considered a good candidate for the capital honors, as its advantages are peculiar in some points. The population within a circuit of six miles in January, 1856, was 1000.

The city of Millard was selected by a company from Cincinnati, Ohio, in the Fork of Kansas river, at the head of navigation, and adjoining the military reservation near Fort Riley. It is on the "Over-land Route" and the Utah and Oregon trails. The "Millard Association" has been chartered by Ohio, with a capital of \$250,000.

There is a German settlement on Upper Mill Creek, which in October, 1855, comprised fifty fami-lies; and this closes the list of Free-dirt cities, as mentioned in the pamphlet before us.

The Report before us confirms and establishes by many argumentative details the very flattering account lately given by Col. Woodson as to the adaptation of Kansas to Southern labor and resources, and even leads to the inference that such labor and resources are needed to bring out in some places all the capabilities of that fine region

The Union is the Great Obstacle to the Progress of the South-Slavery or the Union Must be filtof the So

From the Charleston Meroury, (Admn.) April 12.

We have involuntarily, perhaps, fallen into the great fundamental error of making all our political ideas, thoughts, investigations and statesmanship, conform to the Union, instead of taking for our guide in the search after truth, the profound teachings of political science as taking for our guide in the search after truth, the profound teachings of political science, as applicable to the condition, progress and destiny of civil society on this continent. We thus without either knowing or intending it, perhaps, erect the Union into a remorseless idol, holding over us the rod of its power, and which will permit us to reason—think—judge—discriminate an act only in accordance with its own attributes, and recording to the formula its own attributes, and according to the formula which, in mercy, it condescends to give us. We indeed want mental emancipation in the

south, from the mental tyranny which the Ungouth, from the mental tyranny which the Union inflicts upon us, that we may know how to
resist the approaches of negro emancipation
from abroad. John C. Calhoun was the last
link in the chain which bound us to the mode
and method of thought evolved by the Revolution. He dated to wield the powerful energies tion He dared to wield the powerful energies of an emancipated mind, sublime in its genius, and unappalled by the thunders of the Union. He loved his country better than the Union; and if one or the other must fall, he preferred doom should be the fate of the latter. The the source of the relentless persecution which pursued him to his grave, and which brought to pursued him to his grave, and his funeral obsequies more rejoicing than sor-his funeral obsequies more rejoicing than sorrow. This too, is the source of the heart trib-ute which a little band in South Carolina, of

ute which a little band in South Carolina, of which I am one, still pay to his memory.

It was not the man, but the great principles of the rights and dignity of man, of which he was the embodiment, expounder, and representative, that we loved. His death severed the last link which bound us to the glorious principles of the rest, and his lest functed note was ciples of the past, and his last funeral note was the signal for the inauguration of a new method of political thought, which may produce effects in the end, still more to be deplored by our country.

I have shown that abolition seeks to accomplish its destructive aims, by the power of the legislative, and ultimately of the chief executive authority of the Union. It has, therefore, not legislative, and ultimately of the came executive authority of the Union. It has, therefore, not only, up to the present time, progressed by the exercise of the power of both the state and federal governments, but, that it may do much more than it has yet done, it seeks to obtain entire control of all the departments of the federal government—legislative, executive and judicial. Now, what are its chances to accomplish this great sing. Let has see.

this great aim? Let us see.
I assume, then, what I believe, on reference to the record, will be found nearly true, that the to the record, will be found the start of the census return of 1850 shows there are fifteen millions of white population in the northern states, and seven millions of white population in the southern states. African slaves have no political rights; but as, under the constitution, a certain per centage of them enter into the basis certain per centage of them enter into the basis of our representation, they add to the number of our representatives. Still, the view I intend to present cannot be rightfully based on any portion of the population of the United States, politic of the Union—for these alone constitute the state.

the state.

Now, writers on political economy, as well as the history of the Union, concur in establishing the fact, that a population that is well supplied with wholesome food, will increase to double its numbers every twenty-five years—a little more or less. With this data before us, we may, without difficulty, see what an impartant feature in the future the Union will be. In twen ty-five years from 1850, the north will have thirty millions of white population, and the south fourteen millions at the end of the same decade. At the end of the next dec. de, the north

will have sixty millions, and the south twenty-are). We may even include the southern slaves in the calculation—and without adding a unit in favor of the north, for the vast tide of foreign emigrants that increases their numbers every year, to which there is no set-off in the south; and at the end of the present decade, the white population of the north will outnumber the pop-ulation of the south, including the Africans, to the extent of about ten millions of souls; and at the extent of about ten millions of sous; and at the next decade to the number of twenty mil-lions—even the balance against the south, out-numbering the whole population of England, Scotland and Wales—which constitute the basis of the most powerful empire in the world.

The north doubtless outnumbers us in popu-

lation now, to the amount of perhaps seven mil-lions of white population, or more. We see their population already great, with an earnestness and energy never, perhaps, equalled, acting together with an unprecedented unanimity to the one aim and design of sectionalizing the whole country against us upon 'the abolition question. They are shrewd calculators. They know the whole power of the federal government will soon fall into their hands, by the silent but sure operation of the laws of nature; and the idea and intention to outnumber and and the idea and intention to outnumber and overwhelm us with their predominant millions, enters as an element into the free soil movement, for they want the extended plains of the territorial districts of the United States in which to aggregate their millions, by whose power they intend to blot out our civilization from the map of the world. The Union—the federal government, are not the elements which are leading on the human race on this continent to

its destiny,
That race progresses by laws which lie deepr and exert a power more potent and irresistible. So far from controlling and shaping the fortunes and destiny of the people of the Union, the people of the northern states alone, will the people of the northern states alone, will mould, shape, and direct the government as they please, and drive it before them like chaff before the storm. Look now upon the picture I have drawn, and is it not plain as neon day, that the federal government of the Union will be no more southern forever? A few weeks since be no more southern lorever? A few weeds sub-we saw a speaker placed in the chair in the House of Representatives, without having re-ceived a single vote from the south. This is one phase, but more will follow, that are more im-portant still. Abolition will next grasp the Senate in its hand, then the Executive power, Senate in its hand, then the Executive power, then the Judiciary; for abolition demands sectionalization, that by the power of the government it may abolish slavery; political ambition demands sectionalization, for the sake of the millions which enter into, and go out of the publications which enter into and go out of the publications. lic treasury. Countless millions present and to come—passion—fanaticism—brutality—abolition—political ambition—sentiment—crazed, if you will, but still sentiment—moral, religious and political tenets—all—all demand sectionalization, that the north may rule, pocket the spoils, and subjugate the south—for this is the northern method of thought.

If Kennes was an analysis

If Kansas was engulfed by an earthquake, and atruck out of the map of the Union, it would matter little to the north, for they have room and landed resources enough for an empire such as the world itself has seldom seen; and its present and future present a field for the arts and impostures of political ambition, more inviting and stimulating far than any other on the globe. If Kansas be subjected to southern rule, there is Nebraska, already surrendered to the north, without let or hindrance, which is far more than an equivalent.

The question simply is, whether the north shall take all the fruits of the Kansas-Nebraska bill (which has been lauded as a great southern triumph.) or only a part. With the north, it is triumph.) or only a part. With the north, it is a question of gain, not of loss. If the north triumphs in Kansas, will our scuthern national democrate take back the songs they chanted in honor of their victory over the north upon the Kansas-Nebraska bill? They like Washington

Kansas-Neoraska bilit They like washington better than Kansas, perhaps.

We should, as we love our dearest liberties, our hearthstones and domestic altars, delude ourselves with unfounded hopes no more. The federal government—the Union—will protect the south from northern aggression no more for-

DAILY ADVERTISER.

BY W. G. CLARK & CO. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY. OFFICE 44 ROYAL STREET.

MOBILE:

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 12, 1856.

WHY NORTHERN DEMOCRATS LIKE THE DOCTRINE OF SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY .- We received yesterday, the Albany Atlas and Argus, of Friday 4th iustant, which contains an article so pregnant with interest to Southern men, that we give the material portions of it below. The Atlas and Argus is the chief organ of the Pierce party in the great State of New York, and one of the most influential papers of that party in the Union. Its statements and opinions, therefore, may justly be considered the voice of the Administration men of the North. Now we beg to call particular at tention to the confirmation it gives at the very outset, to the declaration of Mr. Clemens, that Pierce said he tavored the Kansas bill because it was a bill in favor of freedom. After this testimony we presume Southern Pierce organs will be mute on this subject. But we are keeping the reader from the article alluded to :

WHY SHOULD THE NORTH OBJECT TO POPULAR SOV WHY SHOULD THE NORTH OBJECT TO FORDLESS SVEHEIONTY.—It was ex-Senator Clemens, who gave currency to the story that President Pierce, during the pendency of the Nebraska bill, expressed surprise that Northern men should oppose it, and said that the effect of the principle embraced in it would be to restrict, rather than extend slavery. The remark was a sagacof the principle embraced in it would be rather than extend slavery. The remark was a sagacious one. If any portion of our people should particularly favor the policy of leaving the disposition of the Slavery question to the action of the residents in the Territories rather than of Congress, it is that portion that favors free institutions.

The President certainthe principle of the Territories rather than of Congress, its that partitude which favors free institutions. The President certainly did not, nor do we, acquiesce in the principle of the Nebraska-Kansas bill, because more or less favorable to one or the other rection of the Union. On the contrary, bowever, it might harmonize with our prejuditudents. trary, however, it might narmonize with our preduc-ces or local interests, we should besitate to approve it, were it not based upon the doctrine of the equality of the States, and exact and impartial justice to every por-tion of the country. On this ground it may and does command the support of intelligent statesmen and pa-ticular without regard to local considerations. But of triots without regard to local considerations. But of all others, Northern men should be the last to oppose all others, Northern men should be the last to oppose it. They are presumed, from education and association, to prefer institutions which do not recognize domestic slavery, and are not expected, either by their direct action, or their sympathies, to aid in its extension. Their preferences, of course, are to see our Territories come into the Union as free States. These predictions, we insist, naturally prompt them—or rather sion. Their precentage of the Union as free States. These preritories come into the Union as free States. These preritories come into the Union as free States. These of them who have given the subject calm and philosophical exemination—to approve the policy inaugura
ted by the organic act establishing the Territories of
Kansas and Nebrasks. From these remarks it will be
seen that we contend that the plan of leaving the peo
ple of our Territories free to determine the character
of their future institutions in respect to Slavery, will
tend to bring these Territories into the Union as free
States—in other words, to accomplish precisely what the
education and synapothies of Northern men prompt them
to desire.

In an extreme Southern territory, peculiarly and exclusively adapted, by soil and climate, to slave labor, the causes, which we have enumerated, might not prove controling, but they will prove so, in any territory now owned by our government. If the view which we have presented is sound—and we invite those who think otherwise to a candid discussion of the subject—thy should Northern men dject to the policy adopted by the Kansas act? If the South is content with it, why should the North murmur at it? Indeed, do not Southern men, in supporting it, show a magnanimous devotion to what they consider a sound principle of government, at the expense of their distinctive interests? And are not the "Republican" agitators, who are stirring up atrife on this subject, the enemies, no less of their own Northern section of the Union, than of the peace, prosperity and happiness of the whole country. In an extreme Southern territory, peculiarly and ex-

COL. DELAHAT IN A BAD WAY .- We have our fears for the stability of the principles of our whilom townsman, Col. Delahay, the Free State, irregular claimant for a seat in Congress. Before he left Kunsas and when living on the borders of Missouri, he was very conservative on the slavery question-had no prejudices against the institution, said he would as soon buy a negro as a mule, he only thought it better for Kansas not to have it there. Well, the Colonel goes to Washington, and, we are sorry to say it, soon falls into bad company. Mr. Philosopher Greeley, who seems to be chief engineer of the Black Republican cause, and who goes about Washington like a sly old fix, seeking whom he may "take in," discovers our quondam Mobile man and takes him under his special patronage. Like dough in the hands of the baker, the pliant brain of Mr. Delahay is kneaded by the skillful manipulators of Mr. Greeley, until it really seems to be approaching the consistency required for a genuine Black Republican. Judging from the latest developements, Mr. Delahay is about ready for the baking

process; and we shall expect him to come out of the political oven, shortly, with a very brown, if not a regular black coat.

It will be remembered that Philosopher Greeley despatched his new disciple down East on an election ing tour for "Free Kansas," and how he advertised the faithful, through his Tribune, of the material wants of his protege; the exorbitant expenditures required to live at Washington, and their decided inconvenience to a member of Congress expectant, or rather contestant, who couldn't "come in" for back pay and milesge; and how he hoped they would remember brother Delahay in their pockets when he came round among them. It seems that this Kansas missionary to the East, made his first halt at Rhode Island, pending the recent election, whence he telegraphs the Tribune as follow:

tion, whence he telegraphs the Trioune as ionow:

Rhode Island Election—Free Kansas Vindicated.

Special despatch to the N. Y. Tribune.

PROYIDENCE, R. 1., Thursday, April 3, 1856.—The result of the election in this State has vindicated Free Kansas. Hoppin is re-elected Governor by about 3,000 majority, and the Slavery Administration party the company of the Slavery Administration party and the Slavery Administration party.

M. W. DELAHAY.

If such advances towards abolitionism be made, from Washington to Rhode Island, what may be expected of so promising a disciple of Greeley when he reaches Massachusetts and New Hampshire? Theodore Parker will probably be able to complete what Greeley lacked in re-moulding the opinions of this very pliable individual. Facilis descensus averin.

DAILY NEWS.

BY LANGDON & GILES.

C. C. LANGBON..... EDITOR.

MOBILE:

April 11. FRIDAY EVENING ..

THE PARTY OF THE P KANSAS MEETING MAJOR BUFORD AND HIS MEN.

Absence from the city last evening prevented us rom being present at the Kansas meeting which was held in the city. We therefore copy from the A livertieer of this morning the following brief account:

KANSAS MEETING .-- A large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of Kansas emigration assembled in front of the Courthouse last night, according to previous notice. The band of emigrants under the command of Col. Buford, marched from their quarters to the music of their band, and haited in front of the stand.

On mo'ton of Col. Boykin, Gov. Winston was called to the Chair, who presented Mr. Baker, of Barbour, one of the emigrating company to the meeting. Mr. Baker enchained the attention of the audience in an elequent and enthusiastic address, in which he set forth the cause of the South in Kansas, and its just claims upon us for sympathy and support.

Col. Buford followed next in a short, but very earnest and impressive speech, in which he explained his plans and the manuer in which he should appropriate and account for the contributions placed in his hands. His statement on these points seemed to give entire satisfaction to the au-

At the close of Col. Buford's address, not the least pleasing of the evenleg's occurrences was his announcement that he was authorized to say that the Mobile Bible Society tendered a Bible to each emigrants, who was not already provided with one. He accompanied the statement with the hope that his men would carefully read the good book and obey its prec p's. At this moment there were numerous answers of "we will?"—"we will!"

We were here most agreeably impressed with the contrast presented by the scene before us, and that so recent'y enacted by the pious and very reverend Henry Ward Beecher, and his devout flock in Paymouth Church, Brooklyn.

Col. Buford closed with an order to the company as they marched in procession to the boat on their departure, to hait at the Bible depository, on Water street, and receive the offering of the society.

Gov. Winston being called on for a speech, declined enlarging upon the topics which had been so ably and of quently discussed, remarking no hing remained to be done now by those who sympathized with the cause, but to put their hands in their; ockets, and tender the material aid required He then proposed three cheers for Col. Buford and his party, which being responded to with a will, he adjourned the meeting.

THE CEREMONIES AT MONTGOMERY .- Speech of Hon. Henry W. Hilliard .- From the Mail of Tuesday evening we extract the following interesting account of the ceremonies at Montgomery on the departure of the colonists:

At about four o'clock the emigrants marched to the Baptist Church where a Bible was presented. Rev. Mr. Tichenor delivered an address to them, which was described to us by a friend, as having been "as eloquent and as appropriate as if it had been a month in preparation." Major Buford made a brief and appropriate response. appropriate response.

appropriate response.

From the church the company proceeded to the wharf, which was covered with ladies, gentlemen, children and negroes, all thoroughly enthused. Here the colored Band made excellent music, and after some little time, the colonists were drawn up in front of Gilmer's warehouse, and Mr. Hilliard took the stand, according to previous arrangement. The platform happened to be a largo bale of cotton; and with this excellent foundation for his remarks, Mr. Il. proceeded to make one of the most graceful and eloquent addresses we have ever heard from him. It was short—just the right length—and from beginning to end, was a perfect gem. He set out, by saying that this concourse was assembled to vindidate "a theoretic principle, or to discuss speculathis concourse was assembled to vindidate "a theoretic principle, or to discuss specular tive politics; it was there to give emphasis to a practical assertion of the principle—that the people of the South had a right to go into and settle the territories with their property!" He went on to state, that the Kansas act left the subject of slavery to be determined by the people who should settle the territory. Congress had not assumed to say what was property or what was not. The Constitution even did not constitute slaves property; it found them such. It did not make or unmake; nor was there any power which could do so, except that which might be asserted by the people of a territory met to form their organic law. On this rock the South planted; that the slaveholder of right might enter the territoiaw. On this rock the South planted; that the slareholder of right might enter the territories with his property and demand the protection of the flag of the Republic. Mr. H. declared himself "in a high sense" a "national man," and he declared that he bolieved there

declared himself "in a high sense" a "national man," and he declared that he believed there were national meny attremaining in the North, who would sympathize with us in this movement for the practical assertion of our constitutional rights.

Mr. Hilliard contrasted, with great felicity, the manner of sending forth the New England colonists—with Sharpe's rifles—and the peace-falcolonization by the South. He spoke with severity of the conduct of Prof. Silliman in inciting the classes of Yale College to supply rifles; and denounced Henry Ward Beecher who had descerated his cloquence and his clerical office, by similar incendiarism. He urged our colonists to be peacable, orderly, law-abiding—to sustain the reputation of the South, by carrying with them respect to the Constitution and laws of the country—to avoid collision if possible and seek to establish our institutious at the ballot-box. If these failed, and their arms must be raised in defence of themseives and the South, be did not doubt but that Sharpe's rifles would be met with Betore concluding. Mr. Hilliard alluded to

Betore concluding, Mr. Hilliard alluded to the platform from which he spoke—a bate of cotton. That, he said, was the foundation principle from which this movement sprang—it symbolized the Supremacy of the White Race—it was the White Man standing on the products of Slave Labor I—Providence might change our relations to the inferior race, but the principle was eternal—the Supremacy of the White Race. In conclusion, Mr. Hillsard told the colonists to follow and stand firm by their leader, whom he had known long and well and whom he honored for his virtues and his enthusiam. "Follow kim," said Mr. Hillard; "and you will pursue the line of hon-stand by him and you will be at the post of duty!"

The speech was enthusiastically received. Major Buford was then called for, but being very much worn-down, made only a briet though feeling response. His heart seemed, almost too full for utterance. Mr. Baker, of Barbour, (late, Maj. Buford's law partner) was then called for, and in response, made a most eloquent speech of fifteen minutes. His address to the ladies was one of the most tastful and touching pieces of oratory we have lately heard. Eren while he was yet speaking, the Mossenger's bell rahg—and the colonists were directed to go on beard. This was rapidly effected, and the steamer cast off, swung out into the stream, ascended it a few hundred yard, and came down again, pissing the wharfs at a dashing rate, while the crowd on board, and the crowd ashore, cheered again. As she played behmar's Gardeu, the cannon gave her a parting salute—she turned the bender apidly and went surging on her way, just as the sau was sinking. The speech was enthusiastically received.

Mel Grieans Chening Melta,

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 12

For KANSAS.—The steamer Fiorida from Mobile, arrived this morning, having on board about 300 men, who are en route for Kansas about 300 men, who are en route for Kansas They are composed of Alabamians, Georgian and South Carolinians, and are all young and inteligent men.

PIETY AND RIFLES-A Model Paragraph. The New York Tribune is a pious paper. Its editors go to church regularly and talk a great deal of Christ; but their church is the blasphemous and scandalous institution over which Hen-ry Ward Beecher, the brother of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," presides.

Every reader of the Tribune has heard of Henry. He is a great light in the Northern ecclesiastical world; he is a famous spouter, much addicted to niggers and cold water; the St. Francis Xavier of modern Africa, and the recognized exponent of the beauties of the street-pump. He is afflicted with a terrible vino-phobia, and can drink nothing but nut-brown or mulatto coffee. But he is a "sparrow of salvation" (with many crumbs to pick,) a sower of the seed, prolific in children and in sermons, and—"a duck of a creature," as all the flounces and furbelows of New York confess.

Henry has been illustrating Christianity lately by supplying Kansas emigrants, not with copies of the Bible and moral pocket-handkerchiefs alone, but with Sharpe's patent rifles also, and his conduct has been somewhat censured by the good people of the North. Whereupon his organgrinder of the Tribune gives forth the following

equivocal strain:

Those who, for the few days, have indulged in expressions of evangeleal horror and patrious alarm because the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has taken part in the endeavor to fit ou the colony going from New Haven to Kansas, are referred to some letters published in another column for additional information agon that subject. In presenting to the colony the twenty-five copies of the Bible, and the twenty-five specimens of Sharpe's of collent rifle Mr. Beecher takes occasion to set forth the principles on which the colony is based, and the reasons why its members should carry with them the means why its members should carry with them the means why of physical defence as well as of spiritual illumination. These principles are such as an honest, Christian, freedoming man might be proud to avow; these reasons would put to perpetual silence the whole throng now yelping at Mr. Beecher's heels, if they only had brains and soul enough to understand them. Read True followers, this Beecher, of Him who re-

True followers, this Beecher, of Him who reproved his favorite Peter for drawing a sword against his enemy. Mahomet was a holy man; he carried the Koran in one hand and the torch in the other; so is Beecher, for he holds the Bible aloft in is left hand while he brandishes "a specimen of Sharpe's excellent rifle" in the right. What a pleasant time, his congregation would enjoy in Heaven If he were only allowed to transport his bullets thither as well as his

but after the South had been completely checkma-ted by California's declaration in favor of freedom, we had no reason to object to the doctrine of nonwe had no reason to object to the doctrine of non-intervention or squatter sovereignty. We have now, besides Kansas and Nebraska, New Mexico, Utah, Minnesota, Oregon, and Washington, making seven Territories, which will give us seven free States. Some think the fate of Kansas doubtful, but the invasion of the Missouri rowdies, indepen-dant of natural causes will make it a free State. dent of natural causes, will make it a free State.— These borderers came over first to vote for proslavery men—the second time to vote against them in the location of the Capitol—and the third time to make a bluster under Shannon, plunder the people, and drink whiskey.

Under such circumstances I cannot conceive what we can possibly gain by resisting a principle which has hitherto excluded slavery from our Ter-

The slaveholders will not get Kansas, and they are now deprived of the pretext of going into the Territories south of 36 30, under that compromise. They generally opposed non-intervention on that ground, and contended for carrying the compromise line to the Pacific ocean. It is certainly not for our interest now to have that compromise line restored. Why the South should have voted for its repeal, is a question for themselves to settle. They all, at the time, admitted that Kansas would never be a slave State. I hope our friends will meet the issue boldly, and leave the question of State organization to the people of the Territory, who have the natural and best right to decide for themselves.

Let the squatters settle—but insist that that principle of the Nebraska act shall be honestly carried out-that the squatters shall have fair play, and shall not be controlled by Invaders from Missouri, or any military power whatever. As to "more slave States," there are more in prospect; and it is useless to embarrass ourselves by anticipating ques-

tions which may or may not arise.

Ebening Adbertiser. FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 11, 1856.

A Chapter in the History of Charles Robinson.

The letter below from A. A. Hazzard to the editor of the Providence, R. L. Post tells its own story. It is written by a gentleman well known in Rhode Island, and who has been intimately acquainted with "Charles Robinson," the "Governor elect," as he is now styled, of Kansas. The letter gives us a faithful picture of the man, who is now put forward as the defender of liberty and the champion of human rights.

LETTER FROM DR. A. A. HAZZARD. To the Editor of the Providence Post:

To the Editor of the Providence Post.

Please excuse me for thus intruding upon your notice. The only apology I have for doing so you will find in perusing the subject of this letter.

Being one amongst the first adventurers to California from the New England States, I found it necessary to take an early interest in everything connected with the well-being of the community, and of the government, which latter was at this time Mexico-American.

Capt. Sutter had sold off two miles square from his Mexican grant, to some thirty or forty of the wealthiest men in California. This locality received the name of Sacramento, and was surveyed into streets and squares. This

was surveyed into streets and squares. This sale did not include certain squares, which were to be presented to Sacramento, when it become a chartered city, for ornamental, public and religious purposes; nor did it include the square that contained his fort or castle. These purposes and letter the square that contained his fort or castle. rchasers sold lots to thousands of other in-

About the time when Sacramento contained from three to five thousand inhabitants, a "root and herb" Doctor came into the city, from "across the plains," I was told, and putched his test to be the beginn to another man, but his tent on a lot belonging to another man; but no objections being made, he continued there and practiced medicine. At this time, I was physician and surgeon in "K street Hospital," attending government patients, and a general practitioner in Sacramento, and was frequently called upon to visit his patients, by their request. Consequently I became tolerably well acquainted with Dr. CHARLES ROBINSON, of whom I intend to give a true account. He was then about twenty-eight or thirty years of age; and rather above the medium height; a his tent on a lot belonging to another n

THE DAILY HERA

SATURDAY APRIL 12, 1856.

The National Party North.

The following letter, addressed to the President of the Soft Shell, alias Free-Soil Democratic party, North, compared with the views of the Democratic party, South, upon the great question at present agitating the country, exhibits the justness of the claims of the so-called Democracy to the title of National. Mr. Cambreleng is one of the big guns of this National party, and it was upon his assurance that the "slaveholders will not get Kansas," that the Softs swallowed and endorsed the Nebraska

Wm. H. Ludlov, Esq.:—My Dear Sir:—Even Southern men in Kansas acknowledge that it will inevitably be a free State. This is the Last struc-GLE FOR SLAVERY; for the half-dozen Territories remaining are already free and will remain so.

There would not have been half the trouble about Kansas, but for Atchison's struggle to get back into the Senate. As the question now stands, there ought to be no difficulty whatever in uniting the Democratic party—for the principle of the Nebrashe united States—and all that we have now to insist upon is, that it shall be honestly enforced—that the united States—and late t

sist upon is, that it shall be honestly enforced—that Kansas shall have fair play. Practically there is no difference worth quarreling about.

It appears to me to be perfectly absurd for us to be grumbling about "squatter sovereignty" at the present time, when squatter sovereignty will make free every inch of Territory now belonging to the United States. United States.

After the acquisition of California, with the prospect of the addition of more Mexican Territory, when Gen. Cass proposed the doctrine of non-intervention, it was an important question, as it might have led to the introduction of many slave States;

interesting account of the ceremonies at Montgomery on the departure of the colonists:

At about four o'clock the emigrants march At about four o'clock the emigrants marca-ed to the Baptist Church where a Bible was presented. Rev. Mr. Tichenor delivered an address to them, which was described to us by a friend, as having been "as cloquent and as appropriate as if it had been a month in preparation." Major Buford made a brief and contributate resisouse.

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Under such circumstances I cannot conceive what we can possibly gain by resisting a principle which has hitherto excluded slavery from our Ter-

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HUNTINGTON, Dec. 8, 1855. Wm. H. Ludlar, Esq. :- My Dear Sir:-Even Southern men in Kansas acknowledge that it will inevitably be a free State. Turs is the Last struc-gle for slavery; for the half-dozen Territories re-

maining are already free and will remain so.

There would not have been half the trouble about Kansas, but for Atchison's struggle to get back into the Senate. As the question now stands, there ought to be no difficulty whatever in uniting the Demogratic party—for the principle of the Nebras-ka and Kansas bill—squatter sovereignty—whatever its origin, gives us every Territory belonging to the United States—and all that we have now to insist upon is, that it shall be honestly enforced—that Kansas shall have fair play. Practically there is no difference worth quarreling about.

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For Kansas. The steamer Fierda from United States.

Mobile, arrived this morning, having on board about 300 men, who are en route for Kansas about 300 men, who are en route for Kansas ecomposed of Alabamians, Georgian when Gen, Cass proposed the doctrine of non-inter-when Gen, Cass proposed the doctrine of non-intervention, it was an important question, as it might have led to the introduction of many slave States;

Deproportioned, strong, athletic man, with broad forehead, round contour of countenance, and by nature a very strong-minded man, though apparently but little cultivated or disciplined, and possessed a peculiar intuitive knowledge of human nature as it is found in the mountaineer or in the inhabitants of the frontier States.

In Sacramento, he seemed to start on the principle of what he could do, rather than what be should do, and to act without the least regard to the rights or lives of others. He led a band of desperadoes, and was their oracle in nightly harangues on the Sacramento levee, addressing himself to their prejudices and lowest passions, instead of the understanding of these scapegraces, who were self-selected from almost every nation upon earth. He pro-claimed to this band that Sacramento belonged to him and them, as much as it did to the deeded purchasers, and that he should settle upon any lot not built upon, and should defen i it if any lot not built upon, and should defend it it to st his life. His band pitched their tents on the property of others, which the owners paid from one to twenty thousand dollars for. They called themselves the "squatters."

This infringement upon the rights of others led to their arrest, trial, condemnation, and imprisonment in the "Prison Brig," anchored off in the river. His speeches continued high-ly in famnatory. He paid no attention to the city authorities, but pursued his suicidal course.

After several months continuation of these nightly harangues upon the Sacramento levce, ment of a lot reloging to Gov. Burnet, which they had taken possession of by force and arms; here they were armed, according to desperadoes, with Colt's revolvers, rifles, dirks, bowie knives and Spanish "tooth picks." Robinson addressed them, and the rest followed, addressing each other, and proclaiming that the land in Sacramento lelonged to them as much as to any one, and that they would "spill the last drop of blood," "die for their rights," "perish in the attempt," and so forth.

Fifty-six (I counted) took the oath, brandishing their weapons in the air, and they were drilled by a non-commissioned Irish officer in the Mexican war, by the name of Malony. Dr. Robinson was Captain and Malony was Licutenant, in this case. They were going, first, to let the prisoners out of the "Prison Brig." The may or (Bigelow, formerly U. S. surveyor, and who, by the by, was one of the wisest and most talented men in California,) read the riot act to them, but they paid no attention to it. The mayor immediately summoned every man within the reach of the power vested in him, and invited all good citizens to volunteer — Several thousands came out and formed in solid columns; Robinson marched his men up Fourth street, and the mayor marched his forces down Seventh street, and they met, face to face, at the corner of Seventh and Fourth streets. mayor ordered Robinson to lay down his arms and give himself up as prisoner. Robinson made no reply, but fired one round. The mayor made no reply, out med one round. The mayor then ordered his men to fire, and they did, one round of cartridge. Robinson sat on his horse as did the mayor, giving orders, coolly and regularly, "load," "take aim," and "fire." By this time the action had fairly commenced. By this time the action had fairly commenced. It lasted about twenty or thirty minutes, or until their leaders were both killed or wounded, and the rest routed. The mayor stood and took about forty shots, seven or eight taking effect, one of which passed through his body; but he died of the cholera, induced by his long suffering from his wounds. sufferings from his wounds.

Robinson was shot, to all external appearsnees, directly through the heart, and was put him on scot. His friends called for his hat; he replied to me, "It is of no consequence. I never shall need it again." Four of us carried him to the banks of the Sacramento, with a party of well armed men, to keep off the ex-cited populace, who were crying, "let us hand him on the first tree." He was conveyed to the "Prison Brig," which was anchored off in the river. Malony's horse was shot from un-der him. Malony started to run between a dwelling and the hotel, but received a ball in his back, and he fell on his face motionless, and another one from the chamber window of the hotel passed through his head. mainder fled, but rallied again at Brighton, six miles up the river, where the city authori-ties pursued them, and had another engage-ment with them. Here several more were kill-ed on both sides—among them were the sheruff and other officers of the government. The city assessor fell by my side, and died in about ten

Martial law was now declared, and the city put under patrol guard for about two weeks,

This band of desperadoes cost the city of Sac-ramento about \$30,000, and many valuable lives, including some of the best blood, of the vou, exclude Soumerners. The value of the expected, and was imprisoned for several months, but finally let out on a ten thousand dollar bond, as I understood. He was to have had his trial at Benicia, but when the time had his trial at the his tr came, I did not hear of any trial of him. This is the last I have heard of him, until I heard of him here in political stump speeches, as a or nim nere in political stump speeches, as a wise and talented statesman, a pattern citizen, a good man and Governor elect of Kansus, How can not party gild the outrageous desperado, and columniate "an honest man, the noblest work of God!" But these are days when a murderer's tomb receives golden scrolls, while the grave of Patrick Henry has nothing but a mound of earth to mark the spot! It only proves that there is "something rotten in

We had several important and exciting sub jects that were agitating our State at this time, such as a state constitution. slavery, the location of the seat of government, miners' claims, &c., but Robinson took no apparent interest in any of these to my knowledge. He bent all his energies on his suioidal course of openly leading a band of desperadoes, depriving others of their lives and property, openly subvert-llow by ing, breaking down and setting aside the laws of God and humanity, and of the State and nation, which should in the face of Heaven, protion, which should the tect a free and so called Christian people.

A. A. HAZZARD.

We are rejoiced to see that Same and Same are seed to have their state of len their resolutions. Less test test to the plantage at tions of meetings and convertings, but the demands are removing to this new and fertile term-Thousands are removing to this how and letitle letitory, and carrying with members of less, a sy who cannot remove are a ly meth, manage to find the enterprise and to purchase levels. Our attentions were comparatively sterile hard between the Aldright miss and the Atlantic. Now, their posternly in the 8-and and South-West have bought, so their addressed a hundred times as much, and by both a trace. It is much hard times as much, and by both a trace. dred times as much, and his better a hars. It we much more wisely have they acted through they had remained more wisely have they acted the of they had remained at home, divided our lands musure, a distributed to freeuperate exhausted soils! Is a war had die ges, whose brains are ossided and exhausted soils. It is the best and easiest way on so another provide the four children. They moved, a some them had though energy industry and independent of character. It at once makes brave, wifer a and it is not them. The "border ruffla", "the farmer or also be son heard West is the mobiest tyre of makes or about the third with the third and the children are the contractions. The vived all the children is expensely to the kinglets of the modile ages. He is expensely holds but for most useful. He is the process of a least those and ack the Greeks and Romans on a new set if not beyong civilization. He is planticled to isser these are a lake, the Gricks and Romans—on achiew sort first buying up whate men at the shaper—on the entire them to a slavery to capitation B—one was them, to a lew generations, slaves are appeld—Kenas—brailew generations the process of some land star incation of society takes plane, and then his the Europe in ceasing one set of maintenance that self-cut slaves—the mere hereditary bonds not not explain or property. A thousand men are kit of by takes not where one English agricultural parsant in some capitation of his ancestry. So, when it have want the in Europe. White man must clean it be some, what the in Europe. White the condition of the chart of processing the build their horses. their clothes, black they bears in the id their horses. To this condition al. I we say a sun nature. For these mental purposes, lieston expital is seen out free Americans to Karsas. Without white slaves to capital, their town lots and lands will be worth rothing. If they can send enough emorgan s, however, labor will, by competition, in a few generations, become as cheap as in England, and the body of the enigrants be as well off as the peasantry of England. Then free labor will be far cheaper than regro slave labor. Then the bireling white man will get enough to feed and clothe h's family in seed time and in harvest, and be east off to perish in Winter. Free mon' of the North! Boston that grew fat on the African slave trade, Boston that is driving a neat little business in Chinese this Boston wishes to emage in a grander and more profitable business, by sending you to Kansas. Go there! But invite Southerners with Aber slaves, who have equal rights, to come also. Then the African will be the menial, which suits his nature, and you, however, your writing and house along the three three controls. be the menial, which suits his nature, and you, however poor, a privileged and honored class, like the attent Greeks and Romans. To be a citizen of Kansas, will then be an honor and a distinction, as once it was to be a citizen of Rome. If you love liberty, if you would be freemen rather than slaves, you will be sure to, welcome Southerners with their slaves. If you are that the did not look as much like a "border raffing that he did not look as much like a "border raffing that he did not look as much like a "border raffing to the means and private. He told the peop that he did not look as much like a "border raffing to the means and private." ambitious that your posterity shall fulfill menial offices become the slaves of the heartless master, capital,

wielded by the most heartless of men, a Yankee capitalist, if you will hug and kiss the chain that binds you, exclude Southerners. The slavery of white men will never be tolerated by them.

BY W. G. CLARK & CO. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY. OFFICE 44 ROYAL STREET.

MOBILE:

SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 13, 1856.

HO! FOR KANSAS!! SHARP'S CELEBRATED

PATENT RIFLES.

UST RECEIVED, per steamship Quaker City, direct of from the Manufactory, fine finished Steal mounted SHARP'S RIFLES, 60 and 90 balls to the pound, with Moulds, Wipers, &c., complete.

5 M. GARTRIDGES, 32 to the pound.

9 M. 90 " " "

20 M. SHARP'S PRIMERS.

10 M. MAYNARD do.

EXTRA MOULDS 32 to the pound. For sale very with the sale was a supplied by J. A. L'HOSMKDIEU, 44 Dauphin street, april0 im Next door above J. W. Holmes's Shoe store.

GERMAN EMIGRATION TO KANSAS. - The South has been assured by Democratic papers and orators that the foreigners at the north are the true friends of slavery, and that this was particularly the case in the State of Illinois, among Mr. Douglas's constituents. How far their declarations are sustained by the following exhortations to abolitionize Kansas by German colonies, we leave the reader to determine. It is taken from the Staats Zeitung, a German paper published in Illinois:

lished in Illinois:

The plan of the Turner Bund, to found a German colony in the West, appears to meet with favor, and if we mistake not, a committee has already been appointed to locate the colony. We do not learn that any particular State or Territory has yet been decided upon. Why should not, just at this juncture, the Territory of Kansas be selected? Will not the Germans, and especially the robust and freedom-loving young men who compose the Turners, contribute their mite to secure the triumph of freedom in Kansas? Or do some still entertain the idea that in this country one some still entertain the idea that in this country one must surround himself with a Chinese wall, to prevent the intrusion of other nationalities? We can scarcely the intrusion of other nationalities? We can scarcely believe that Germans of principle could feel happy in a colony observing a cloister-like seclusion from the world. Such a life they should leave to religious sects, like the Shakers, the Millerites and others. But freedom and her defenders must seek the light of day, must strive and struggle, and cannot live in seclusion. On the fruitful prairies. of Kansas, liberty is to be established, and it will be an honor to the Germans if they can say: "We too have done our duty."

REPUBLICAN. THE

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 14, 1856.

PROM KANSAS.

WE PROPER April 8, 18 on

The Lucas-Quel Trig - A white eye on board to Whitfield's Speech - Hearty Reception of the too gians-Speeches of Col. Weight and Dr. Better The value of the Union-New from the Plan

We arrived at Kansas on Saturday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, the Lucas having made a quick trip, con sidering that she broke a wheel and and grounded twice, being thus detained about ten hours. Notwith standing this detention, and the fact that the Moon ing Star, Captain Brierly's new loat, left nine hous before the Lucas, the latter beat her to Kansas city by nearly eight hour.

After writing you can the way," we discovered Abolitionist on board. We knew hour, first, by he talk; secondly, by his eyes, and, thirdly, by his ye lashes. He could not say coo; he could not look yet "plumb in the eye," and his cyclashes were as whitas cotton, though his head was not grey. At r le found out our " plan for curing Al stitionist : 1 - 1came as "wise as a serjent, and as harmles a

Gen. WRITIDER is here, where he remains a few days, and will join the Kansas Commission at Leavenworth when they arrive. He made a fine speech is " evening to the mass meeting, and was much applanded. The General looks hearty, and was heartily reesived both in public and private. He told the people now as to once did norhaps, but it was because he

yery strong-minder were a very strong-minder with the strong minder mind the strong minder mind in the strong minder mind in the strong minder and possessed a peculiar mountaineer or in the inhabita

In Soramento, he seemed to start on the principle of what he could do, rather than what he should do, and to act without the least regard to the rights or lives of others. He led a band of desperadoes, and was their oracle in nightly harangues on the Sacramento levee, addressing himself to their prejudices and low-set passions, instead of the understanding of them scapegraces, who were self-selected from almost every nation upon earth. He proceed to him and them, as much as it did to the deeded purchasers, and that he should settle upon any fet not built upon. of any and them, as much as that, or the dece-ded purchasers, and that he should settle upon my let not built upon, and should defend it if post his life. His band plached their tents at the property of others, which the owners ald from one to twenty thousand dollars for.

on the property of chiefs, which the dwales for. They called themselves the "squatters."

This infringement upon the rights of others led to their arrest, trial, condemnation, and imprisonment in the "Prison Brig," anchored off in the river. His speeches continued highly if meatory. He paid no attention to the city athorities, but pursued his suicidal course.

After several months continuation of these aightly havangues upon the Saoramento levce, he secured fifty-tix (I counted) followers; they met on a lot teloriging to Gov. Burnet, which they had taken possession of by force and arms; here they were armed, according to desperadoes, with Coit's revolvers, rifles, dirks, bowie knives and Spanish, "tooth picks." Robinson addressed them, and the rest followed, addressing each other, and proclaiming that the land in Sacramento lelonged to them as much as to any one, and that they would "spill the last drop of blood," "die for their rights," "perish drop of blood," "die for their rights," "perish

drop of blood," "die for their rights," "perish in the attempt," and so forth.

Fifty-six (I counted) took the oath, brandishing their weapons in the air, and they were drilled by a non-commissioned Irish officer in the Mexican war, by the name of Malony. Dr. Robinson was Captain and Malony was Licutenant, in this case. They were going, first, to let the prisoners out of the "Prison Brig." The may or (Birelow, formerly U. S. surveyor. The may or (Bigelow, formerly U. S. surveyor, The major (Bigelow, formerly U. S. Surveyor, and who, by the by, was one of the wisest and most talented men in California,) read the riot act to them, but they paid no attention to it. The mayor immediately summoned every man within the reach of the power vested in him, and invited all good citizens to volunteer.—

Several thousands came out and formed in solid columns; Robinson marched his men up Fourth
street, and the mayor marched his forces down
Seventh street, and they met, face to face, at
the corner of Seventh and Fourth streets. The
mayor ordered Robinson to lay down his arms
and give himself up as prisoner. Robinson
made no reply, but fired one round. The mayor
then erdered his men to free, and they did, one columns; Robinson marched his men up Fourth then ordered his men to fire, and they did, one round of cartridge. Robinson sat on his horse as did the mayor, giving orders, coolly and regularly, "load," "take aim," and "fire," By this time the action had fairly commenced. It hasted about twenty or thirty minutes, or intil their leaders were both killed or wounded, and the rest routed. The mayor stood and took about forty shots, soven or eight taking effect, one of which passed through his body; but he died of the cholera, induced by his long authorizer from his wounds.

but he died of the cholers, induced by his long authorings from his wounds.

Robinson was shot, to all external appearances, directly through the heart, and was carried to the Fourth street hotel. There they get him on a cot. His friends called for his at; he replied to me, "It is of no consequence. I have shall meed it again." He four of us carried him to the banks of the Sacramento, with party of sall armed men, to keep of the excited populate, who were crying, "let us hang him on the first tree." He was conveyed to the "Prison Brig," which was unchored off in the tire. Malony a horse was shut from under the Malony is horse was shut from under the model, but received a ball in his face motionless, and another one from the chamber window of

d another one from the chamber window of and another one from the chamber window on the hotal passed through his head. The re-mainder fled, but rallied again at Brighton, six miles up the river, where the city authori-ties pursued them, and had another engage-ment with them. Here several more were kill-ed as both ades—among them were the sheriff and other officers of the government. The city assessor fell by my side, and died in about ten minutes.

Martial law was now declared, and the city t under patrol guard for about two weeks

This band of desperadoes cost the city of Sacramento about \$30,000, and many valuable lives, including some of the best blood of the country. Robinson recovered, which no one expected, and was imprisoned for several months, but finally let out on a ten thousand dollar bon!, as I understood. He was to have had his trial at Benicia, but when the time came, I did not hear of any trial of him. This is the last I have heard of him, until I heard of him here in political stump, speeches, as a wise and talented statesman, a pattern citizen, a good man and Governor elect of Kansus, wise and talented statesman, a pattern chizen, a good man and Governor elect of Kansas-How can not party gild the outrageous desperado, and columniate "an honest man, the noblest work of God!" But these are days when a murderer's tomb receives golden scrolls, while the grave of Patrick Henry has nothing but a mound of earth to mark the spot! It only proves that there is "something rotten in

We had several important and exciting sub jects that were agitating our State at this time. such as a state constitution. slavery, the loca-tion of the seat of government, miners' claims &c., but Robinson took no apparent interest in &c., but Robinson took no apparent interest in any of these to my knowledge. He bent all his energies on his suioidal course of openly leading a band of desperadoes, depriving others of their lives and property, openly subverting, breaking down and setting aside the laws of God and humanity, and of the State and nation, which should in the face of Heaven, prosents from and se called Christian records. teet a free and so called Christian people.

A. A. HAZZABD.

From the Richmond Enquirer, of April 13. Kansas, Ho! We are rejoiced to see that Southerners are resolved

to have their share of Kansas. They are expressing their resolutions, too, not by the one empty declarations of meetings and conventions, but by their actions. Thousands are removing to this new and fertile territory, and carrying with them many slaves. Lany who cannot remove are advancing money to aid the enterprise and to purchase lands. Our ancestors were con-fined, at the time of the revolution, to a little strip of comparatively sterile land between the Alleghanies and Now, their posterity in the South and the Atlantic. South-West have bought, settled and reclaimed a hundred times as much, and far better lands. How much more wisely have they acted than if they had remained at home, divided our lands minutely, and attempted to recuperate exhausted soils! Still we hear old fogies, whose brains are ossified, and whose thoughts are stereotyped, protesting against emigration. It is the best and easiest way to make ample provision for our children The removal, too, gives them bardshood, our children The removal, too, gives them hardinood, energy, industry and independence of character. It at once makes brave, self-reliant men of them. The border ruffian," the farmer of the far South and West, is the noblest type of mankind. In his person is revived all the chivalry and generosity of the knights of the middle ages. He is equally noble, but far more useful. He is the pioneer of a high and honorable civilization. He is planting a master race—men like Grueks and Romans—me a new soil; not laying the Greeks and Romans-on a new soil : not buying up white men at the shambles, to remove them from slavery to capital in Bostos, to make them, in a few generations, slaves to capital in Kansas. In a few generations, slaves to capital in Kansas. erations the process of subsidence and stratification of society takes place, and then like the European peas-ants, one set of men become (worse than slaves) the mere hereditary bondsmen of capital or property. •A thousand men are killed by lightning where one English agricultural peasant rises above the condition of his ancestry. So, without slaves, will it be in Kansas. White men must clean the streets, work the roads, stand behind the chairs of gentlemen at table, brush stand behind the chairs of gentlemen at table, which their clothes, black their boots, and hold their horses. To this condition all free society soon comes. For these menial purposes, Boston capitalists send out free Americans to Kansas. Without white slaves to capital. Americans to Kansas. Without white slaves to capital, their town lots and lands will be worth nothing. If they can send enough emigrants, however, labor will, by competition, in a few generations, become as cheap as in England, and the body of the emigrants be as well off as the peasantry of England. Then free labor will be far cheaper than pegro slave labor. Then the hireling white man will get enough to feed and clothe his family in seed time and in harvest, and be cast off to perish in Winter. Free men' of the North! Ros-ton that grew fat on the African slave trade, Boston that is driving a neat little business in Chinese slaves, this Boston wishes to engage in a grander and more profitable business, by sending you to Kansas Go there! But invite Southerners with their slaves, who have equal rights, to come also. Then the African will be the menial, which suits his nature, and you, however poor, a privileged and honored class, like the ancient Greeks and Romans. To be a citizen of Kansas, will then be an honor and a distinction, as once it was to be a citizen of Rome. If you love liberty, if you would be freemen rather than slaves, you will be sure to welcome Southerners with their slaves. If you are ambittous that your posterity shall fulfill menial offices become the slaves of the heartless master, espital

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DAILY ADVERTISER.

BY W. G. CLARK & CO. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY. OFFICE 44 ROYAL STREET.

MOBILE:

SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1856.

HO! FOR KANSAS!! SHARP'S

CELEBRATED PATENT RIFLES.

UST RECEIVED, per steamship Quaker City, direct ef from the Manufactory, fine finished Steel mounted SHARP'S RIFLES, 60 and 90 bails to the pound, with Moulds, Wipers, &c., complete.

5 M. CARTRIDGES, 33 to the pound.

9 M. " 60 " " 0" " 20 M. SHARP'S PRIMERS.

10 M. MAYNARD do.

EXTRA MOULDS 32 to the pound. For sale very low by J. A. L'HOMMEDIEU, 44 Dauphin street, april 1m Next door above J. W. Holmes's Shoe store.

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REPUBLICAN. THE

ST. DOUIS.

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 14, 1856.

PROM KANSAS.

WESTPORT, April 8, 1856.

The Lucas-Quick Trip-A white eye on board-Gen. Whitfield's Speech-Hearty Reception of the Georgians-Speeches of Col. Wright and Dr. Bruen-The value of the Union-News from the Plains.

We arrived at Kansas on Saturday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, the Lucas having made a quick trip, considering that she broke a wheel and and grounded twice, being thus detained about ten hours. Notwithstanding this detention, and the fact that the Morning Star, Captain Brierly's new boat, left nine hours before the Lucas, the latter beat her to Kansas city by nearly eight hours.

After writing you "on the way," we discovered one Abolitionist on board. We knew him, first, by his alk; secondly, by his eyes, and, thirdly, by his eyelashes. He could not say cow; he could not look you 'plumb in the eye," and his eyelashes were as white as cotton, though his head was not grey. After he found out our " plan for curing At elitionists," he became as "wise as a serpent, and as harmless as a dove.

Gen. WRITTIELD is here, where he remains a few days, and will join the Kansas Commission at Leavenworth when they arrive. He made a fine speech last evening to the mass meeting, and was much applanded. The General looks hearty, and was heartily received both in public and private. He told the people that he did not look as much like a "border raffian now as he once did perhaps, but it was because he came from the Federal City, and had on his "store clothes," which was said with so much good humor that it created great increment and laughter.

I telegraphed you to-day about the mass meeting here last night, held to welcome the Georgia Exploring Committee to the West. It was very enthusiastic, and was an appropriate beginning of the pro-slavery movement for the summer and spring campaign. was Missouri welcoming Georgia - Georgia answering to the call of Missouri. Col. W. F. WRIGHT, of Newnan, Ga., one of the committee, and Dr. W. W. BRUCE of the same place, and another of the committee, made intellectual speeches. Col. WRIGHT spoke at length of the importance of making Kansas a slave State; and of the determination of Georgia to do her duty to that effect. He said that he belonged to the Union party of Georgia, and in 1950 stood on the Union platform, but he thought the time was now come to "calculate the value of the Union." He oulogied the sound Democrat- and Whigs of the North, and said that he repudiated disunion, but that the South must have an outlet, or that slavery must abolish itself, and for that reason he was in favor of running every hazard to make Kansas a slave State. The speech was well received. Dr. BRUCE followed, and spoke very happily to the point, endorsing what had been said, and pledging Georgia to act. The speakers were replied to, and welcomed by a citizen. After the speeches, Gen. WHITFIELD was loudly called for, and appearing in front of the Harris House, spoke "as afore-

I also telegraphed you the latest news from the Plains. Mr. G. W. McKown has just arrived from New Mexico and Western Kansas. The Indians were quiet, but the Camanches threatening war.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

THE KANSAS OUTSIDERS.

The future of Kansas is being settled and determined in everyother part of the United States except in the Territory itself. In Boston, a State corporation composed of capitalists of that city was organized with the avowed object of controlling and regulating the internal affairs of the Territory and future State of Kansas. This example has been followed and imitated in various other communities in the North and West. The avowed purpose is to put down outsiders—so called *horder-puffairs*.

Kansas. This example has been followed and imitated in various other communities in the North and West. The avowed purpose is to put down outsiders—so called "border ruffians"—who may attempt to go into Kansas and out vote its resident population, and this is to be done on the homeopathic principle of similar similitors—vulgarly known in physical contests as "fighting the devil with fire," or putting out a conflagration by playing spirits upon it.

Outsiders are to be driven out by outsiders. Now, we do not object to this battle of the outsiders when fought on the other side of the Missouri, even though the weapons employed be those terrible instruments of death which Parson Beecher distributed among the peaceable onion-raisers of Connecticut, whose minds have been turned into the warlike channel by his Bengrian eloquence, and by which the ruffians are to be taken down as Bob Acres insisted upon taking down his antagonist—"at long shot"—thereby, in case of a miss, endangering the lives of the unofending citizens in the border States and Territories, but what we potest against is having this fight on this side of the Missouri, in these populous haunts of peaceful men and women.

and women.

Let these noisy Hectors who cumber our railroad cars with what they call "carpenters' tools," and convert our hotels into bristleng camps, not tarry on there way to declare their hostile intents and flourish their dangerous weapons, but hasten to the battle-field, and there relieve their impatient valor by deeds of provers. We predict that, like all persons eager for a fray, they will be necommodated seoner than they wish. Doubtless not a few will count themselves out quite as quickly and contentedly as the ambitious traveler, who relieved the tedium of a long journey by pitching into a free fight. The railroad facilities in the West will then be highly appreciated.

as query and contented as the way and as query and contented who relieved the tedium of a long journey by pitching into a free fight. The raifrond facilities in the West witt then be highly appreciated.

But, to treat the matter seriously, we regard the country—filling and appropriating certain ears for their own exclusive use—displaying their Sharpe's ricks—nolding meetings and passing resolutions brimfull of war and carnage—as not only highly improper and injurious to the public peace, but extremely ridiculess. Men'of true nerve and determination do not resort to such demonstrations. They do not thus preclaim to the world their "bloody resolves." They prefer the practical and sensible procedures f "Samitet Weller," who, in the row around Mr. Pickwick, quietly knocked down one antagonist and laid another upon him, while the sentimental "Mr. Winkle" was deliberately taking off his coat and announcing to the hystanders that he was about to take pertain the Eghri.

deliberately taking off his coat and announcing to the bystanders that he was about to take part in the fight. These noisy demonstrations, threats and "preparations," have produced all the trouble in Kansas. Sentions," have produced all the trouble in Kansas. Sentions, the giving forth resolutions and public meeting, heralded in the abstitution papers at the North, Kansaswould have become, from natural causes, a free State would have become, from natural causes, a free State which he thinks is very doubtful. This, however, would not have served the purposes of the abolition demogogues. To secure Kansas as free terilory was the least of the desires and purposes of this pestilent brood. For such an object they could not surrender such a precious morrous of abolition agitation and turned!

We have been led to these remarks by reading the proceedings of a meeting held at the Gibson House, in this city, by a body which is described in one of our city journals as "the looking," and furnished with "surpenters tools," alias Sharp's rides, whereat resolutions were passed announcing the purpose of the meeting, in composed of persons who are emigrating to Kansas, "to labor to secare the introduction of Kansas into the Union as a free State." This purpose is sent to the Union as a free State. "This purpose is very kindly followed by a promise "to cordially welcome editiens of any part of the Union to a share in our future home," and to acquisece in the institutions "selected for the State by a majority of its bona file settlers." This is certainly a very magnanismous and liberal concession of our outsiders. Considering that they have never stepped foot on the green sward of Kansas, they are as much at home as if they had been born and bred upon it. They open wide the doors of hospitality to other people's house; determine what Kansas shall be, and, like the Devil on the Mount, freely, offer to parcel out territory of which they do not own an inch to all who will fall down before them. It is difficult to reconcile such conduct with the reaching which closes their programme: to "act as gen-

not own an inch to all who will fall down before them. It is difficult to reconcile such conduct with the resolution which closes their programme: to "act as gentlemen and ladies, and treat others as such."

But, when pursons turn gun-cleaners and wom not triggers, we should not be surprised to find "gentlemen and ladies" dispensing the hospitulities of other people's houses, and determining, at a distance of fifteen hundred unites, what shall be the domestic policy of a Territory where they have never been, and have no interest. While such conduct is impertinent, inflammatory and hurtful, it can accomplish no useful purpose in the world, and is purely gratuitous and unnecessary.

mnecessary.

Go, as many of you as can, and as fast as you can, to the broad and teeming prairies of Kansas, and when you are there as "bona fide settlers," it will be time enough for you resolve what shall be the government of the Territory, and how you will demean yourselves.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Correspondence of the Republican.

GEN. HUTCHINSON-PRACTICE AT LAW-EDUCA-TION-COL. E. C. DAVIS-COL. A. J. VAUGHAN-GREAT SALE OF LOTS, &c.

St. Joseph, April 3, 1856. In a long and extensive ride through Kansas, I found quiet so complete, that I am not a little surprised to see in Eastern papers such stirring accounts of great excitements and disturbances pervading and agitating that Territory. One would think, from reading their portrayals of the darkened skies and gathering clouds, that a fearful storm was about to burst upon that devoted country, and incarnardine its emeral plains with human gore; while, in truth, a perfect peace and calm is everywhere supreme, and the rosy fingered goddess of the morn opens the portals of each coming day with growing brightness.

In a long peregrination on the Mosquito, the Kaw, the Grasshopper and the Nemeha-the most beautiful and fertile portions of the country-I heard of nothing but contemplated improvements in agriculture, the raising of stock, &c.

I saw one or two members of the recent Legislature at Topeka, and tried to get from them some information of their action, but they seemed ashamed to speak of it, and avoided all categorical replies. I only gathered that they had met, and adjourned over to the Fourth of July.

The Circuit Court has taken these matters under its especial care, and is moving slowly, but with unerring certainty of justice, to award to disturbers of the peace and violators of law their just deserts.

At Osawkee last week, some revelations were made before the Grand Jury in regard to the "Regulators," an organized company at Lawrence, under General LANE, whose sole purpose was to resist the lawswhich occasioned the finding of several bills of indictment against leading citizens.

Parson-General-Merchant HUTCHINSON was admitted to that bar as a practicing attorney; so that he may now claim a quartette of titles. He was summoned before the Grand Jury and asked several questions, which he refused to answer. Judge LECOMPTE was appealed to, and decided that he should answer. The evening was then far advanced, and the jury adjourned over until the next day, when the distinguished gentleman was to appear; but they waited and waited, until their patience became wearied, and still waited in vain. Mr. HUTCHINSON was nowhere to be seen, and it was shortly ascertained that he had retired from the bar to his store in Lawrence. Whereupon the Court ordered an attachment against him, returnable at the next term.

In every county the Grand Juries have continued to find bills of indictment against the judges of the lawless elections; and it is the intention of Judge LECOMPTE to follow up, to the extent of the law, all those who have acted in its violation and defiance.

The practice of law in a frontier country has its incidents of inconvenience and fun, and if any differ-

erence there be, the latter preponderste. It must be understood that all who become charisters here, are not legitimate disciples of CHITTY, but rather of the school of Hermes; and that, in consequence, there are many novelties continually occurring at every stage of judicial proceeding. I will give, as one illustration, for the edification of the honorable profession of St. Louis, the form of a delaration in replevin, which I found in a case in which I was retained.

I found in a case in which I was retained.

"To the Honorable Judge:
Your orator O. M. begs leave to respectfully represent that he has been lawfully possessed of a white and red spotted steer three years old since about the month of March, A. D. 1854; that he purchased said steer from Mr. James Pope, now a resident of Platte county, Mo, and paid him a valuable consideration therefor. That one or about the 22 linet. certain persons namely. I

Mr. James Pope, now a resident of Piante county, and, and paid him a valuable consideration therefor. That on or about the 22d inst., certain persons, namely, J. Y. and G. M. did take possession of said steer, and do wrongfully detain said animal against the express remonstrance of your orator.

Now, your orator being without remedy at law in the premises, save through the interposition of your Honor by a writ of replevin, prays your Honor by grant said writ, directed to the Sheriff, directing said Sheriff to return to your orator said steer, and notify said Y. and C. to be and appear before your Honor on the 2d day of the next term of your Honorable Court, then and there to answer to the complaint herein made, and show cause, if any they have for so unlawfully detaining said steer; and your orator asks that your Honor will give to your orator judgment, cost and damages in the case as to equity and good conscience shall seem lif, and your orator will ever pray.

As wos remarked by a wise man, "is there any bles-

As was remarked by a wise man, " is there any blessing we can bestow upon our sons and daughters that can compare with a complete education? In every other department of business, men are accustomed to ask what can be done to increase the profits. And is it not wisdom to ask what can be done to increase the efficiency of our public schools?" And this brings me to that question which is now interesting and engaging the attention of this portion of our State, far more than Kansas affairs; and to which, through the medium of your widely circulating and influential paper, I would direct the attention of the whole State as of paramount importance.

The great cause of education has, through the increasing efforts of Col.- E. C. DAVIS, our State Superintendent of Common Schools, received an impetus which can but result, if properly encouraged, in perfeeting a system of public instruction that will be a lasting benefit and honor to our commonwealth. The general mind is being aroused to the high importance of the subject, and the approaching summer will see assembled at Jefferson City, or St. Louis, a convention of teachers from all parts of the State, to consult and unite upon a uniform system of popular instructions, and at the same time agree upon some general plan of activ coperations all over the State. Col. DAVIS is bending all his energies to the work, and will, I learn, make an official call for a Convention of County Commissioners and teachers early in July-that being the month of vacations. Entering upon his office some twelve months since, he has had great difficulties to encounter in preparing the way for the great work. His first object, judging from his lectures, seems to be, to arouse public sentiment, and in this he appears to have been eminently successful.

Teachers' Institutes have been established in nearly one half of the counties. These associations excite an interest in the community, and infuse an esprit du corps among teachers, which has a happy effect in pro-moting the cause of education. In Ohio and several of the Eastern States, these Institutes are flourishing with most beneficial results, and I trust it will not be long before they exist and prosper in every county in our State.

It is the intention to secure the attendance of some of the ablest men of the country, East and West, at the Convention of Teachers in July, and hopes are now entertained that that the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT will be present and deliver the opening address. This bare aunouncement will be sufficient to draw together thousands, to hear from the lips of this finished scholar the untold benefits, and pre-eminent claims of educa-

Col. Davis is endeavoring, with most praiseworthy effort, to make the State Educational Convention the Convention of the year 1856, and from the zeal he manifests, he cannot fail of his laudable purpose.

Success to his noble work, and may he have the aid of your able pen.

An arrival from above brings the intelligence that a few days ago, Col. A. S. VAUGHAN, Indian Agent, on his way from Ft. Pierre, was thrown from a carriage just before reaching Council Bluff, and so seriously hurt as to be unable to travel farther. His wounds, however, are not dangerous, and he will soon be able to resume his journey.

The work on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad ment of that very enterprising, intelligent and prosperous gentleman, Mr. John Corby.

The sale of lots at this terminus in South St. Joseph, will take place on the second Monday in next month, (May.) Advise your friends to avail themselves of this opportunity to make profitable investments. South St. Joseph is the property of two of your most eminent and excellent citizens, Cols. D. D. MITCHELL and R. M. RENICK, and of Col. A.-M. MITCHELL, of this city. I will say more of this sale before it comes off. In the meanwhile, I am as ever,

Yours, truly.

Daily Democrat.

Tides and Trials of Trade.

Many persons who take no interest in political excitements are yet deeply enlisted in all that affects trade. Of this class St. Louis numbers a very large proportion, and it is to such that we would to-day point out two matters that affect deeply and directly their interest. We allude first to the action of the citizens of Kansas City, Mo., in condemning the attempt of certain marauders from Lexington to hold inquest over merchandize landed at their wharf, and the announcement put forth by them that they will resist all such daring and lawless highwaymanry even to the issue of blood. In the second place we shall present the immediate consequences that have resulted to our State from the zeal manifested by zealots along the Missouri, in seizing upon goods in transitu between this place and Kansas.

In behalf of the first let us say that we heartily endorse and approve the stand taken in vindication of the freedom of the rivers of the West. The card they publish does infinite honor to the merchants of Kansas City, and is as fol-

[From the Kausas Enterprise.]
A CARD.
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, March 25, 1856.

IF rom the Kausas Enterprise. A CARD.

TO THE PUBLIC:

Whereas, the occurrence at our wharf of the unlawful whereas, the occurrence at our wharf of the unlawful whereas, the occurrence at our wharf of the unlawful whereas, the occurrence at our wharf of the unlawful whereas, we deen it but just to ourselves and the public, that such impression should be contradically a meeting of the merchants and shippers of Kausas was called, which meeting submits the following:

The box was opened by persons from Lexington and indejendence, who came up on the beat unknown to our citizens, and the act performed before even all the people on the wharf were aware of an intent so to do. The box contained a plano-forte and bore no evidence of anything else whatever. It was consigned to Messrs. Simmoss & Leadbaster, the latter only being in town, and being a comparative stranger here, did not feel able to resist.

We condemn the act as unlawful and sinister and believe it to have been premeditated on the part of those in-inical to our interests, and Jesious of our prosperity, and by some largely interested in removing trade frau this place to Leavenworth and other towns. And we hereby declare that property consigned to us shall be protected from undue or improper moleculation, and that at the period our lives, this declaration shall be maintained; and made good.

J Riddiesbarger & Oo; Walker & Chick; J A Inslee; West, James & House; Isaac M Ridge; J & D M Jarboe; T B Lester; Wm E Proctor; James A Frame; P H Jarboe; WJ Jarboe; Rolt Charles; Franklin Conant; Simmons & Leadbeater; J W Ammons; R G Russell; J G Boarman.

When a similar outrage transpired some weeks since on the Missouri, we rebuked it, as we deemed such interference deserved, and forthwith, the whole nullification press in this city was vocal with abuse of us. Our readers, however, will see that some men on the borders of Missouri have a better regard for their own rights, more courge to maintain them, less fear of the blatant demagogues in their midst, than even the would-be champions of border sentiment in the city of St. Louis. At the time too, when we published the details of the seizure of merchandize at Lexington, and subsequently at Kansas city, we pointed out what would inevitably follow-to wit: the attempt to establish a through line of transportation between some point in Illinois and some point in Kansas Territory. It was impossible that the trade, both of St. Louis and of the whole State, should not suffer great damage from an open and flagrant violation of the rights

of commerce. It was a reckless resort of inflamed passion, unprecedented in the whole history of our government. Men will not ship when they have no security of transportation, and the attack was therefore aimed against the most vital point of our commercial prosperity. The idea that a few desperate politicians, whose ephemeral preferment to office depended upon keeping up a slavery agitation, should be privileged to lay an embargo upon a river that receives the tributary streams of half a continent, was as preposterous in its conception as it would be disastrous in its execution. We regret to add, however, that we are now beginning to reap the consequences of this silly outbreak and to find all our fears realized. We see the traders of the East and the traders of the West meeting at Alton and Chicago, to organize a system of transport that shall contribute nothing to the wealth of Missouri. We find, what promises before the end of the year to be the most wealthy and enterprising State of the West, seriously contemplating a diversion of its travel and traffic from St. Louis, the metropolis of the Mississippi Valley, and all because of the lawless action of a few men who have been influenced more by passion than patriotism.

Here are extracts which we submit to the business men of St. Louis, and ask them to consider how much they are likely to profit by sustaining the policy of Mr. Atchison and his confederates who resort to every desperate expedient to keep up slavery agitation in Missouri .--There is no party in the Union which proposes to interfere with our domestic institutions-why, then, should our regard for slavery be made the instrument of inducing us to interfere in the domestic affairs of a neighboring Territory?

mestic affairs of a neighboring Territory?

[From the "Kansas Free State."]

ALTON, LEANEMORTH AND LAWRENCE.
The surrellines to which goods and persons on the Missouri true boats are subjected, has brought the clitzens of Kansas to a determination to throw their patronage into other hands, where their personal safety, rights and feelings will be respected. Recent events have shown that no species of property is safe in the hands of any of the present transporting companies, and an effort is about to be made, to establish a line of boats direct from Alton, lilmols, to Lexyenworth, and the different points on the Kansas river. A call for a meeting on next Friday, at this place, to effect this object, has been issued with the signatures of John seventy of our most substantial citizens.
For emigrants, Alton possesses superior advantages to St. 1 suls, and it will be to the interest of that place to grant us every assistance. If Alton will do its part it can now secure the greater part of the trade of Kansas. We hope that they will improve the presens opportunity. A line of packets direct from Alton to the principle places in Kansas, will command the patronage of every free state emigrant and business man, even should it be slightly more extensive.

[From the Alton Courier.]

[From the Alton Courier.]
THE PROPOSED LINE OF STEAMERS FROM ALTON TO KANSAS.

Our readers are aware that there is a project on foet for

Our readers are aware that there is a project on foet for the establishment of a line of steamers to ply between Attent and some port in the Territory of Kansas, and that a Constitute appointed by the business men of Kansas to whit the principal points, and make the necessary arrangements, is now in our city. The plain proposed by them is of nodoubted feasibility, and meets the hearty approbation of all our most prominent business men. All who feel disposed to consuit the true interests of Alton, and to do anything to secure its future prosperity, are alley to the importance of the proposed movement, and anxious to render all the aid they possibly can be the enterprise. can to the enterprise.

We have neither time nor space, to-day, to set forth at

We have neither time nor space, to-day, to set forth at any length the necessity, expediency and advantage of this measure, but refer our readers to the following article which we olly from the editorial columns of the Kansas Herald of Freedom, together with the resolutions adopted at the meeting that appointed the committee. Therein is plainly and forcibly explained the reason why the pencable and law-abiding emigrants from the North and East are driven to the necessity of seeking some other route to the new Territory than any open; and why the merchants of Kansas desire some new market in which to enter their rapidly increasing trade, in a free State, where the despote influence of border rufflanism cannot exist. They see no reason why free State emigrants should go out of their roay to pay rightness to a great city, the metropolis of a State that ever has trampled upon, and still is disregarding, their dearest and most accred rights.

the Daity Courier.

ALTON, ILL.,

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 14, 1956.

OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE. KANSAS AND COL. FREMONT.

New York, April 7, 1856. The Anti-Border Ruffian party are in high feather, both here and at Washington, at the triumphant success of the movement for a thor-

ough investigation into the Kansas election frauds; and the "Little Giant" is littler than ever since the merciless overhauling he received at the hands of Senators Trumbull and Collemer. If they have not taken some of the conceit out of the little great man, then it is of no mortal use for anybody else to try, and he may be entered as an incurable at once. It is well understood this way that Douglas is but the cat's-paw of Atchison in all this Border Ruffian iniquity. It was Atchison who invented the Nabraska Bill, and Atchison is undoubtedly the originator of Douglas' present Kansas enabling act. I have it from gentlemen of unquestionable veracity, recently from Kansas, that this last dodge of "Little Dug" was announced and canvassed by the Border Ruffians of Western Missouri for weeks before it was introduced into the United States Senate. Of course the object of this movement is to give the Ruffians another opportunity to invade the Territory, and by brute force again overawe, beat down, and drive from the polls the resident voters. The character of the men whom Pierce has sent out to rule over and administer justice to the settlers in Kansas, is well revealed in their letters, which occasionally find their way into the newspapers. I have before me a letter from Sterling G. Cato, one of the United States Judges in Kansas. written to a gentleman in Tallahassee, in which that impartial functionary abuses the settlers in set terms, and holds up the Border Ruffians as remarkably meek specimens of injured innocence; asserting that " no class of people can be found anywhere that are more peaceable, orderly and law-abiding than these same Border Their institutions Ruffians. have been attacked by hired instruments sent here by Northern fanatics," &c. Their institutions! How came their institutions in Kansas? and what right have they there? This is the style of men sent out to protect the rights of the settlers, and administer justice-a man who regards slavery as the normal condition of society. Before closing his letter, Judge Cato inserts the following pretty puff: "I would suggest that your people take a few copies of the Missouri Republican, a sound and every way reliable paper, published at St. Louis." A United States Judge canvassing for a Border Ruffian newspaper! Verily this is a funny old world. I very much doubt whether this man Cato came honestly by his name. His conduct certainly disgraces the name and fame of that other Cato of glorious memory, who said:

"A day, an hour of virtuous liberty
Is worth a whole eternity of bondage!"

There is, of course, much interest felt as to who shall be the standard bearer of the Free State party in the coming struggle with Borde Ruffianism. Many names have been introduced of men eminently fit and worthy to fill the Ex ecutive chair; and while all seem disposed to look out for the cause first, and indisposed to pledge themselves to any particular man, the fa vorite ticket, as far as I can judge, appears nov to be, Col. J. C. Fremont for President, and Moses H. Grinnell, of this city, for Vice-Presi

As some of your readers may be pleased to know how Col. Fremont stands on the "goose, I send you the following characteristic letter, ad dressed to Gov. Robinson:

THE MEETING ON FRIDAY NIGHT.

The meeting of our citizens on Friday night last, at Library Hall, for the purpose of responding to the action of the business men of Kansas, in reference to the establishment of a line of steamers from this city to Kansas, was thronged, numbers being in attendance who were unable to find seats. A lengthy and faithful report will be found in another portion of this paper. The citizens assembled comprised by far the greater part! After years of silent street The interest was deep and earnest at the the horns with which we have been so crufirst, but as the feasibility of the project be- elly gored are about to be laid bare, and we came apparent, with the causes which demay make an appeal for aid with some exmanded the movement, and the influences pectation that the appeal will be kindly enwhich were certain to concentrate for the tertained. We would call the attention of support of the line were set forth by Mr. the Free States now interested in the West-Brown, of Lawrence, on behalf of the peo- ern Territories which are approached by the ple of Kansas, the interest increased to such Missouri River, to our geographical posienthusiasm that the hall rang with repeated tion, and ask them if justice to their friends and long continued applause; not the applause that is awarded by promiscuous assemblies to wit and smartness, but the applause of a gratified people who were agreeably disappointed at finding a plan which they had looked upon as problematical, rendered feasible and practicable. Mr. Brown's speech was entirely void of rhetorical embellishment and fancy sketches. It was a plain recital of fasts which he knew; a description of scenes which he had witnessed; an account of stirring events in which he was an actor, and a history of causes which led to the action of the business men of Kansas, to which our citizens were invited to respond. The simple earnestness of the speaker impressed upon the audience a conviction of his truthfulness, and his recollection and presentation of facts, absorbing in their nature, rivetted the attention of the audiance.

In the congratulatory discussion which followed Mr. Brown's speech, one old citizen remarked that it was very many years since he had witnessed such a united, harmonious and enthusiastic business meeting in

We believe that the result of this united effort here will have the effect of rousing the attention of travelers bound West, to the natural and artificial advantages of our location as a starting point for the extreme West. Two railroads, stretching scross the State to the North and Bust, connecting with the Mississippi at the point of confluence with the Missouri, and but a short distance below the mouth of the Illinois, certainly give us an advantage, other thinge being equal, over any other point on the Missisippi, and there is no reason why the emigration from the East and North, bound up the Missouri river for Kansas, Nebraska, Western Iowa, and the more distant West, should not concentrate here for re-shipment, and a city possessing such natural advantages for an extensive trade as ours, is recreant to its own interests if it does not proclaim them to the world boldly in every lawful way. By starting from this point, emigrants from the North and East will save forty miles of unnecessary travel by the river or railroad, in order to start from St. Louis. That city has established a monopoly of the Missouri river rade by a kind of conspiracy, having employed all the pilots who know the channel of that river, and keeping them under pay when unemployed, to prevent their engaging in the service of steamboatmen from Pi tsburgh or Cincinnati. And yet, when the business men of Kansas appeal for a guarunty of a safe transit of their friends or their goods, no promises can be made, because it may diver; other trade of which they cannot secure a monopoly; as much as to say to the North and East, we have a certain monopoly of your trade. We have concentrated the internal improvements of Illinois at our city without cost to us, and we are disposed to humor that trade only which we

cannot monopolize, and which is most capri-

of our active and prominent business men. unjust monopoly on the part of St. Louis, who have gone to those Territories, or contemplate going, does not require that the nearest route of travel already open for them shall be pursued? As they have organized their emigration for the sake of economy, does not the same motive urge the adoption of this route? and does not the fact that their emigration is organized give them the ability at once to concentrate at the most direct end cheapest thoroughfare?

LINE OF KANSAS STEAMERS TO ALTON.

According to previous notice, a meeting, of the citizens of the city of Alten en masse was held at Library Room, Friday evening, the 11th of April when Hon. D. J. Baker was called to the Chair, and H. G. McPike was elected Secretary.

The Chair laid before the meeting the fact that a committee, consisting of Messrs. G. P. Lowry, G. W. Brown, G. W. Hutchinson, James Blood and Ephraim Nute, Jr., representing the business men of Kansas, had arrived in our city to make arrangements in relation to the establishing of steamers direct from the city of Alton, Ilhnois, to Kansas, for the purpose of transporting goods and passengers direct through, without being subjected to violence, maltreatment or unlawful search, asking the cooperation of our citizens in behalf of the above enterprise. The feasibility and im portance of the subject were set forth in a lucid and forcible manner by the Chair.

E. Keating, Esq., presented and read the following resolutions, which were unani-mously adopted, to wit:

Resolved, by the citizens of Alton in public meeting assembled, 1st, That we will support, and aid in defending from violation or perversion, the Constitution of the United States, with the amendments to the same, including articles two (2) and four (4) of said amendments, which are in the words following: Art. 2. "A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed."

"ART. 4. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized."

Resolved, That the illegal search and seisure of persons and goods in transit on the Missouri river is in violation of the rights of the citizens of the United States under the Federal Constitution, and that such viola-tions demand that the authority of the Federal Government be exercised to prevent

Resolved, That we will extend to emirants, bound to Kansas from any part of the United States, that encouragement and hospitality which are extended to travelers bound elsewhere, on business or pleasure.

Resolved, That we will extend to emiants to Kansas or any Territory or State of the Union or elsewhere, such proper accommodations as they may desire, while in our city at the most reasonable rates that we can afford, making all proper allowance for associated patronage; and that we will be governed by a like liberal policy in furnishing them with outlits, storing their goods, and in supplying all such demands as they may have occasion to make upon usias a commercial town.

Resolved, That we will do all in our pow-

or to encourage and sustain the steamers proposed to be established between this city and Kansas.

E. Keating, Esq., entertained the meeting in advocacy of the resolutions, at some

length in a masterly manner.
The above resolutions were discussed by number of our citizens, and the most en-

thusiastic feeling prevailed.

G. W. Brown, Esq., Editor of the Kansas Herald of Freedom, was called out and gave a clear statement of the condition of things in Kansas showing that the business men o Kansas Territory had been subjected to a system of illegal and oppressive surveillance of their goods and stated that they had been abused and maltreated on their passage up the Misouri river, by men residing in Missoci, and that the evident purpose of these act so committed by the people of Missouri souri, and that the evident purpose of these act to committed by the people of Missouri seemed to be to prevent the population of the Territory of Kansas by emigrants from the Free States, and did intercept the transit of such goods as they choose to term con-traband, in violation of the rights of the people of this nation, guarrantied by the Federal Constitution; that steamboat Cap-tains have encouraged these depredations on passengers whom they were bound in duty and honor to protect in their persons and property, while upon their boats; that the business men of Kansas addressed a respectful memorial to the Chamber of Commerce at St. Louis, setting forth the wrongs to which they were subjected, and requested said Board of Commerce to exert their influence to correct the evils complained of, and that said Board of Commerce did not comply with the request; that in view of all these facts the business men of Kansas bave formed the plan of establishing a line of steamers from the city of Alton, Illinois, to Kansas, for the purpose of transporting freight and passengers, and have appointed this Committee to confer with the citizens of Alton on this subject; and after reciting many incidents in the Kansas war, he took

his seat amid the cheers of the meeting. On motion of L. A. Parks, Esq., it was

unanimously
Resolved, That this meeting tender their most hearty thanks to the members of the committee, and through them to the business men of Kansas for their kind and liberal proposition to open a channel of commerce

between that territory and this city.

Resolved further, That we give our thanks to G. W. Brown, editor of the Herald of Freedom, Lawrence, for his fair and candid statement of facts in reference to Kansas affairs, and that we tender him our sympathy and hearty support in all his efforts in Kansas to protect the rights of the people.

Mr. Parks dwelt in a happy style upon the importance and effect to be derived by our prompt co-operation with the citizens of Kansas, to relive them from their present most harrassing condition.

On motion, a Committee of five consisting of Messrs. A. S. Barry, Arba Nelson, L. S. Metcalf, W. T. Miller and J. W. Schweppe, was appoined to confer with the Committee of Kansas, and to represent the people of Alton in this business.

Messrs. John Fitch and R. W. English were also heard with marked attention.

Geo. T. Brown, Esq., was called out by remarks made by Dr. R. W. Esglish, and stated that the past two years afforded ample proof of his readiness to render any assis-tance in his power, and was bappy to see the unanimity manifested here to night in behalf of our oppressed fellow-citizens in that Territory.

On motion, it was Resolved, That the Secretary have the proceedings of this meeting published in the city papers, and request the press at Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Washington City, New York and Boston, to copy the same.

D. J. BAKER, Ch'm.

H. GUEST McPIKE, Sec'y.

DEMOCRATIC PRESS

CITY OF CHICAGO.

SEE FIRST PAGE.

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 14, 1856.

Southern Ald to Kansas.

The Southern and to Names.

The Southern expedition to Kansas, under the command of Gen. Jefferson Buford of Alabams, is expected to start about the 5th of the month. Its force is estimated at from five to eight hundred men, who go to make Kansas a bona fide home, and with the additional design of carrying with them the institutions under which they were born and reared. They are not mereigenigants secking a new home, but representatives of a principle, and defenders of great constitutional right against a dangerous conspiracy. Kansas is a contested field for political supremacy in the Union between the South and its assailants, perhaps we ought rather to say that it is the field upon which the Southern States are called to meet and resist the stroggle of their sworn enemies to obtain a political predominance which shall have unlimited sway hereafter in the Federal Covernment over all subjects of slavery; or, failing to resist successfully, they must look for their own ruter subjugation and prostration forever.—New Orleans Picapune.

Here is the burden of all the Southern arguments in relation to the settlement of Kansas. They must force slavery into that Territory, or look for the "utter subjugation and prostration" of the South. As if the South had no other interest but that which is bound up with negro slavery! Why the establishment of freedom in Kansas would be an incalculabe blessing to the South. It would force her leading men to spurn the poor fallacies by which they now seek to delude themselves and others, and compel them to gropple manfully with the evil that afflicts the South and the whole country. Every man of sense not blinded by personal interest in the matter sees very clearly that if both Kansas and Nebraska were overun with slavery its lease of life would not be greatly extended Sooner or later the question of its extinction must be met, or else the people where it exists mustr make up their minds to have thei now fruitful fields converted into a barren waste from which they will be compelled to flee to escape starvation

The sooner the statesmen of the 2 are compelled to consider this, the only really ita question, the better it will be for their section of the Union and for the whole country. We do not say how this question is to be met by them, but met it must be in some shape before another quarter of a century shall have passed away. Let an effectual barrier to the further spread of slavery be established, and they will at once become more rational, and begin to consider the economical as well as the other aspects of the wrongful and wasteful system which they are now so fierce to uphold.

kansas and the Presidency in South Carolian (Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury.) WASHINGTON, March 24, 1856.

Messas. Editors: I arrived in Washington last Friday morning, and found the same question stirring circles here, as in Charleston. Kunsas—Kansas, absorbs everything else, and colors social as well as political discussions. It looms with anxious portent over the peace of the Union—more gloomily still upon the future fate of the South. Your readers are already informed that the Black Republicans achieved another triumph in the House, by passing the resolution to appoint and send out to Kansas a Committee to examine into the merits of the Whitfield and Reeder case. It is a most novel and extraordinary measure, having its origin in the same reckless spirit that seems to be sweeping over the whole Government. From the beginning of the Government, the tricker of the first lawful duties, to delve into the trickeries and corruptions of a popular canvass. And what makes the proceeding more reprehensible is, that the contestant, Reeder, has not, and his own party do not pretend that he has, any right himself to the seat. The whole aim and effort is merely to exclude Gen. Whitfield, or rather the South from representation, until another election, which the North intends to carry by any and all means. Some curious questions have arisen as to the powers of this Committee, which tend still further to expose its character. I have conversed with many leading men here from the South, some in h gh official stations, and they openly

express the conviction that the Committee has no power to compel witnesses either to attend or testify. Their powers therefore, as a Commission, are simply void; they can only examine willing witnesses; and the whole thing will end as it deserves, in a farce. Nothing will be settled, nothing fairly ascertained. A majority report in favor of the Black Republicans, and a minority report in favor of Gen. Whitfield, will be its only fruit, leaving the whole question precisely where it now stands.

Immediately on my arrival I made the acquaintance of Gen. Whitfield, and a specimen he is indeed of a Southern man. Would that he were the type of the whole South! My conversations with him have been of a most interesting nature. He says that there are over three

Immediately on my arrival I made the acquaintance of Gen. Whitfield, and a specimen he is indeed of a Southern man. Would that he were the type of the whole South! My conversations with him have been of a most interesting nature. He says that there are over three thousand slaves already in Kansas, and that the Southern party are now, and have always been, in the majority, but that the Abolitonists are gaining last upon them, and will soon overpower them, unless the South acts promptly and energetically in the natter. I asked him particularly in what form aid was needed, and his reply was: "Young and enterprising Southern men." "Missouri," said he, "has done nobiy for Kansas. She has given money by thousands—and her sons are ready for the struggle. But she cannot hold out against the entire North. When I left, the hopes of Southern men in Kansas and Missouri were sinking; and every latter I receive adds fresh proof of this. They feel that they are battering, not for themselves only, but for the South; and that while the North looks coldly and indifferently on. They see that the last issue is coming—that the North is intent upon violence—and they will be forced to yield up Kansas to Abolition, if deserted by the South." When I told him of the efforts made in Charleston, and throughout South Carolina, in behalf of Kansas, he expressed himself most warmly. "Tell them," he went on to say, "to press on; for if Kansas becomes a free State, Abolition will triumph in Missouri in three years It will sweep Arkinsas, and what next it is not hard to conceive. The South can save Kansas by timely aid and activity. She must lesse it, if her luture course is as the past. See what the North is doing. Have you read the news from Yale College, where the Professors have subscribed to the cause of Abolitionism in Knasas? This is the college to which Southern youth are sent, to imbibe their principles and education. Say for me, that Kansas is lost without the sid of the South; and implore the people of South Carolina not to fail us i

Next in interest to Kansas is the Presidential

DAILY ADVERTISER.

Iravel Keniving-A Sad Episoae.

Coldwater, April 10, 1856.

The Republicans of Branch are in the best of spirits; they have carried ten of the sixteen townships upon Supervisor, and the remainder of the ticket. She accepts a draft for eight hundred clean Republican majority, payable in November next. The train which I took this morning at Adrian composed thirteen passenger coaches, in which every seat was taken, and the Chicago train which we met at Coldwater, was made up of sixteen passenger coaches, all of which happened also to be full, though as a general thing, the trains going east are comparatively light.

A company of sixty-two persons passed up to-day, on their way to Kansas. They appeared to be in comfortable circumstances, were well clothed, and had money. A very sad episode to Kansas emigration took place in part upon this road, a few days since. A man living near Sturgis Prairie started for Kansas with his family, consisting of a wife and two children, and reached St. Louis in safety; while at St. Louis he fell in with some friends, and went with them to some place of amusement in the evening, late at night he parted with his associates, and started for his hotel, which, however, he never reached. As he had money with him, it is conjectured that he was waylaid and met with foul play. The said fact came to be realized after a time by his wife, who, after making search in all directions, was at last reluctantly compelled to aban-

don all hope and sadly return with her bereaved little ones to her desolate home. When on her way homeward, she became more and more wretched, by reflecting upon the prospect before her, and finally she reached so high a state of nervous excitement, that she threw her money into the hands of her little girl, and threw herself under the car wheels, and was crushed to death. The last sed scene of this real tragedy of domestic life, occurred near Sturgis, and within a few miles of her old home. May that God who "tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," hold these poor children in tender and special charge.



MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 14, 1856.

KANSAS stands at the Door of the Union knocking for admission. But the "latch string" is not outside. It has been drawn in because Kansas presents herself with a Free Constitution. When Arkansas and Florida came with Constitutions holding men, women and children in Bondage, no such obstacles were encountered. Their right to admission was "nominated in the bond," and the Bree States acquiesced. And Texas, wrested from Mexico by Filibusters, with but twelve thousand inhabitants, was rushed into the Union.

But Kansas, whose Freedom was sacredly guaranteed thirty-five years ago, and after Slavery has enjoyed for that long period of time a double equivalent in the admission of Missouri and Arkansas, is refused! Kansas presents herself without the required insignia. There is nothing in her Constitution declaring that a proscribed class of citizens "owe labor and service" to a privileged class. Though this is held to be a fatal objection in the South, will the North, for such a reason, keep Kansas out of the Union?

It is gravely urged that Kansas does not approach Congress in the prescribed manner. If this be true, the fault is with the "border ruffians" of Missouri, who are abetted and sustained by the General Government. If there be no law authorizing the People of Kansas to form a State Constitution, it is because Congress neglected to pass such law. If Kansas has not done all things regularly and peaceably, it is because they were invaded by Missourians and hindered by the Governor and Judges of the Federal Government.

In defiance, however, of all these "malign influences," the Freemen of Kansas did meet in Convention; and that Convention did frame a Constitution. The provisions of that Constitution are in harmony with the Constitution of the United States. The Hon. Mr. Waldbon, a Member of the House of Representatives from Michigan, has shown that his State, though her People disregarded all the prescribed forms, and without the authority of the Law now urged as indispensable, was admitted, almost without question, into the Union.

There is but one objection to the admission of KANSAS. Her Constitution prohibits Slavery. Is this a sufficient reason? Shall the door of the Union be closed against a State because that State desires to enjoy the Freedom to which she is entitled by a solemn compact!

The question is before Congress. But while pending, should the PROPLE be silent? Is it not the right and the DUNY of FREEDOM? Should there be no demonstrations of popular sentiment?

When the Repeal of the Missouri Compromise was under discussion, Senators Douglass and

Cass insisted that it could not affect Kassas. That Territory, they said, would remain Free. That assurance was necessary to obtain even Dough-face votes for their Bill. And now Kassas, in pursuance of the Ordinances and Compromises of the Government, and in harmony with the pledges of live Senators—Senators who voted for the repeal to establish a Principlecomes with her Free Constitution, asking admission. Will she be refused? Will Senators Cass and Douglass vote against her? We shall see.

But Freedom had a majority in the House of Representatives. Some faltered and some have falten; but enough, we hope and believe, remain faithful to pass the Bill. At any rate, the effort should be made with prompt earnestness. It is the great question of the day—the great duty of Congress. In the mean time let our Representatives be stimulated by action at home. Let them hear from us in our primary Meetings, in our Conventions and by Petition.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Remarks of Hon. Mr. CUYLER, on the Kansas Resolutions, in the State Senate—April. 7.

When I reflect upon the greatness and glory of my country, her exalted position among the Nations of the earth; when I look at the Declaration of Independence and the noble sentiments therein contained, that all men are created equal and endowed by their Creator with certain insilhable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; when I remember that our fathers so nobly fought and bled in defence of those principles, and in that struggle achieved such a glorious victory, the rich and precious fruits of which we are daily enjoying; when I consider that in the government of God, the accounts with Nations are settled in this world, and that as a historic fact no republic has lever yet existed with more than 4,000,000 slaves, I am pained and grieved at the contemplation of the thought, that so horrid and abominable a system as American Slavery exists in our land—one so utterly at variance with the principles of matural justice, so repugnant to every feeling of humanity, and so antagonistical to the fundamental principles upon which our government is based; and I can but exclaim in the language of Jaferson, "I tremble for my country when I remember that God'is just."

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I believe, sir, we of the North are responsible for the continuage and perpetuation of Slavery; we are emphatically the sla cholders, while the Southern task-masters are the owners; we hold them in submission while they rob them of their rights. The props which sustain the system are at the North. Let public synsibility be awakened, and public sentiment sufficiently corrected to lead the people to destroy these props, and the hateful Bastile would soon fall to the ground by its own rottenness.

Slavery has grown with our growth as a nation and strengthened with our strength. She has not only increased rapidly, numerically, but politically, so that to-day the institution of Slavery can truly be said to be the power behind the throne greater than the throne itself. It has, by unity of action and interest, obtained such power and influence in the country as to effectually control the executive, legislative and judicial branches of the government. All are made, more or less, to bend to her unholy and unrighteous behests. I have not time, in the short period allotted me, neither do I deem it necessary, to allotted me, neither do I deem it necessary, to present the vast array of facts to prove the assertion. The most casual observer of men and service. The most casual observer of men and things must have seen within the last few years the controlling influence which Slavery has wielded over the government. In proof of the corrupting and constantly increasing influence of Slavery, we have only to contrast the sentiments of Slavery, we have only to contrast the sentiments of Slavery, as temporary institution versally deemed Slavery a temporary institution of Liberty, the Slaveholders of the spirit of Liberty, the Slaveholders of the processor of the spirit of Liberty, the Slaveholders of the processor technic under the control of the spirit of the sp

Pinckney declared "That the stream of general liberty could never flow uncontaminated through the mire of partial bondage." And while all the worthies of the Revolution felt and acted in a similar manner, the men of the present day are uttering sentiments in favor of the perpetual continuance and universal spread of this outrage upon the authority of God and the rights of man. A McDoffee says, in a speech in defence of Slavery, "That in twenty-five years the whole laboring population of the North, bleached or unbleached, will be reduced to the condition of a Slave." Professor Dew, President of William and Mary College in Virginia, utters the sentiment in vindication of the system of Slavery, that the capitalist must own the laborer in some form or other, and urges that that of domestic Slavery as it exists in the Southern States, is by far the best. He says also, in support of the theory of the same classification among men whi h Slavery makes, "How can he who wields the gal and holds the plough legislate for the people." Senator Toombs declares "that the time will come when he can call the roll of his Slaves on Bunker Hill."

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Other quotations might be made of Slavery propagandists, both north and south, showing that difference of sentiment already spoken of, and also showing what fearful and alarming changes have hitherto taken place in the public mind in favor of this despotte institution, how rapidly the spirit of liberty has been giving way before the almost omnipotent power of a system which has entwined itself into all the varied departments of civil, political and religious society.

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siderations which we not only owe to the wretched and defenceless bondman, the victim of this cruel oppression, to the long injured sons of this cruel oppression, to the long injured sons of Africa, whose Macedonian cry, has long sounded in our ears for help, and whose oppressions are this day remembered by Him who hath said "Btheopia shall stretch forth her hands to God," considerations which are sufficient to stimulate us to untiring exertions in their behalf in abediance to the Christian injunction. half, in obedience to the Christian injunction, "Remember those in bonds as bound with them." But, sir, we are also called upon by a regard to our own rights and liberties, to do all in our power to roll back this flood of oppression, to stay the monster in his onward march, to cripple his power, to crush that despotic and to cripple his power, to crush that despone and arbitrary spirit, to say to Slavery, (if no more "thus far hast thou gone, and here shall thy proud waves be stayed." I would, sir, that all men and all parties would join in earnest, in unison with the sentiments of Benjamin Franklin, in the action of the property of the country that the sentiments of Benjamin Franklin, in the action of the country of the coun in the early history of our country, when he petitioned Congress, asking her to step to the utmost verge of constitutional limit for the reutmost verge of constitutional limit for the re-moval of this evil. Now, sir, there is a wide difference of opinion in reference to the power vested in the people under the Constitution to meddle with the question. While this is quite meddle with the question. While this is quite important in my opinion, while we are bound to interpret all doubtful portions of the Constitution in favor of liberty, which is the constitu-object and design of said instrument by the general law of interpretation, and while I believe a just and fair construction thereof, (uneducated by Slavery) would enable us to exercise more ower than is contemplated by the resolutions, still I believe the difficulty does not lie so much in not demanding enough, but in the want o moral courage, noble daring, manly firmness, genuine heroism, and a firm and unwavering dermination to assert and maintain our demands, defend our principles, to affirm and declare that the Declaration of Independence is not a rhetorical flourish, but a solemn reality, and that the powers of the general government are always to be wielded in behalf, and for the defence of universal and impartial freedom.

When Slavery shall have fully learned this lesson well, which I think she is just beginning to learn, that there is a North; that we do not medn to be Slaves; that she cannot longer frighten us into meek and spaniel-like submission to her unrighteous edicts; that in this contest between Slavery and Liberty, Liberty shall triumph; when she learns that the spirit of '76 burns in our breast; that we have rights and dare maintain them; that we can no longer bow to her Baal of Slavery for the empty pretext to save the Union, then the work will be more than half done When the wares shall begin to roll the other way —when Liberty, not Slavery, shall begin to obtain victories—when she can no longer extend her borders nor strengthen her stakes—then may the friends of Freedom take courage. I said, sir, our Liberties were in danger. I believe they are. It has been said a nation may lose its liberties in a day, and not find them for years. I remember, some time since, how the toesin of alarm was sounded by the Democratic party in relation to the dangerous tendencies of the United States Bank, because of the concentra-

tion of said Bank with the Government. Noisir, I believe their opposition was just and proper. Yet the U. S. Bank only had \$35,000,000 capital. Let me ask them and others what they think of the dangerous tendencies of a bank like American Slavery, with acapital of 1200 or 1500,000,000 of dollars in Slaves, with 350,000 stockholders or Slaveholders, and a representation in the Government of twenty-five votes. Here, sir, is a power really to be dreaded. Here, sir, is the secret of their success in controlling the Government. Unity of interest—the influence which this bank exerts over the country—is dangerous. Indeed, it threatens to blast the fundest hopes of Freemen, and engulph in one common grave the dearest interests of succeeding generations.

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But, sir, I live in hopes of seeing the day-star arise. There is already a glimmering light in the East. I sincerely trust that all party considerations may soon yield to the superior claims of freedom, and that we may unitedly declare our which has justly been denounced by the lamented Wesley as the "sum of all villainies," and may the friends of freedom in this battle for principles, the same as led our fathers to bare their bosoms to British steel, may they come off victorious, and the day soon arrive when the universal Jubilee shall be sung, and liberty shall be proclaimed throughout all this land to all the inhabitants thereof. Sir, I am in favor of the passage of the resolutions generally, though upon the adoption of one I must ask to be excused from voting, because I cannot subscribe to all the sentiments contained therein.



MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1856.

Our Kanzes Celony.
Missouri River, April 7, 1856.

Messes. Editors :- We arrived in St. Louis on Friday morning, after a tedious journey of four nights and three days, with no opportunity for a change of clothing, and no sleep except what is afforded in the jostle of a railroad car. Near Buffalo we passed through snow banks higher than the tops of the cars; but by the power of steam we soon reached the region of spring and saw the farmers at their plough. The come re through which we passed from Claveland to Terre Haute, is certainly not very inviting, but the towe of Terre Haute itself is a fine locality, and it much become a place of considerable importante. At this point we changed cars, and running heavy at right angles, proceeded to Vincennes. Arrived there in the dusk of the evening. Again on ne ng cars, we pushed on slowly through the right to B. Louis. The shifting of baggage upage these dimerent routes is a serious inconvenience and damage to passengers. Pains scenar to be taken by the men who handle it, to tumble it about with as much violence as possible, by means of wheel soveral strong trunks were broken in please, darpat bags torn asunder, and many valuable articles utterly ruined. On arriving at Sr. Louis, we were very politely requested to sign a testimonial, cortifying our decided pleasure and satisfaction in traveling over that route, and especially requening thanks for the great care with which our beggage had been handled. We replied that in Now England we were taught to say only what we balleved, and respectfully declined, -- promisi g, og the contrary, to inform our Eastern friends of the real facts in the case. If some enterprising Yankes could get the control of the entire line of one of these routes to the West, and make it a special abject to signalize the route for extraordinary carefulness in the handling of baggage, and so adjust his time table as to make his arrivals and departures with a good degree of regularity, that route would soon be adopted by the great body of travelers West. After leaving Buffals, some of car young men were sure they had discovered three real "Border Ruffians." Their mevenients had Cass insisted that it could not affect KANNAS. That Territory, they said, would remain Free. That assurance was necessary to obtain even Dough-face votes for their Bill. And now Kansas, in pursuance of the Ordinances and Compromises of the Government, and in harmony with the pledges of live Senators—Senators who voted for the repeal to establish a Principle—comes with her Free Constitution, asking admission. Will she be refused? Will Senators Cass and Douglass vote against her? We shall see.

But Freedom had a majority in the House of Representatives. Some faltered and some have fallen; but enough, we hope and believe, remain faithful to pass the Bill. At any rate, the effort should be made with prompt earnestness. It is the great question of the day—the great duty of Congress. In the mean time let our Representatives be stimulated by action at home. Let them hear from us in our primary Meetings, in our Conventions and by Petition.

KANSAS APPAIRS.

Remarks of Hon. Mr. CCYLER, on the Kansus Resolutions, in the State Senate—April. 7.

When I reflect upon the greatness and glory of my country, her exalted position among the Nations of the earth; when I look at the Declaration of Independence and the noble sentiments therein contained, that all men are created equal and endowed by their Creator with certain insilinable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; when I remember that our fathers so nobly fought and bled in defence of those principles, and in that struggle achieved such a glorious victory, the rich and precious fruits of which we are daily enjoying; when I consider that in the government of God, the accounts with Nations are settled in this world, and that as a historic fact no republic has lever yet existed with more than 4,000,000 slaves, I am pained and grieved at the contemplation of the thought, that so herrid and abountable a system as American Slavery exists in our land—one so uttenly at variance with the principles of mutual justice, so repugnant to every feeling of humanity, and so antagonistical to the fundamental principles upon which our government is based; and I can but exclaim in the language of Jefferson, "I tremble for my country when I remember that God is just."

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Slavery has grown with our growth as a nation and strengthened with our strength. She has not only increased rapidly, numerically, but politically, so that to-day the institution of Slavery can truly be said to be the power behind the throne greater than the throne itself. It has, by unity of action and interest, obtained such power and influence in the country as to effectually control the executive, legislative and judicial branches of the government. All are made, more or less, to bend to her unholy and unrighteous behests. I have not time, in the short period allotted me, mether do I deem it necessary, to allotted me, mether do I deem it necessary, to resent the vast array of facts to prove the assertion. The most casual observer of men and things must have seen within the last few years the controlling influence which Slavery has wielded over the government. In proof of the corrupting and constantly increasing influence of Slavery, we have only to contrast the sentiments of Slaveholders of Revolutionary memory and those of later days. While our fathers universally deemed Slavery at the provent of the spirit of Liberty, the Slaveholders of the present day regard it as the corner stone of our Republican edifice, and claim for it a fee simple upon the soil of freedom; while Jefferson declared, in reference to this institution, "That God has no attribute that could take sides with God has no attribute that could take sides with the opperson said: "No man desires more than myself to see some plan adopted for the emangent in the later of the slaves, and so far as my vote can myself to see some plan adopted for the emangent in the shall never be wanting." While William go it shall never be wanting."

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Messes. Editors: -- Was frrively to Yell Friday morning, after a toules of uses. nights and three days, with the appropriate of change of clothing, and no deep excent afforded in the jostle of a robbt war. falo we passed through show here higher the tops of the cars: but I the second are soon reached the return of farmers at their plough. I which we passed from Cl. v = is certainly not very invitor, say Terre Haute itself is a face 1 become a place of consideration this point we changed our , and or right angles, processed to Victor there in the dusk of the cyline and and cars, we pushed on slowly " rough. Louis. The shirting of bases ent routes is a serious inque. See see and dean of to passengers. Paine secure of men who handle it, the track's much violence as possible; by whether eral strong trucks were to the and bags torn asunder, and many volumes a pleasut-terly ruined. On arrive the collective error very politely requested resting a second possible tifying our decided pressure and surrandamento traveling over that range, and as acidally a marriage thanks for the great over w had been handled. We replied that he A & Eng. land we were taught to may only what are hely val and respectfully declined, - promisi to the trary, to inform our Eastern growth of ten real facts in the case. It some encorpe stor Yughes could get the control of the trains it of a ret these routes to the West, and make he are also ject to signalize the route for exert orain any care fulness in the handling of hoggage, nivi so edjushis time table as to make his arrives and depart ures with a good degree of regularity, the rest would soon be adopted by the are at help of tearel-ers West. After leaving Ballit, some of our

young men were sure they had become a chrome real "Border Ruffians." Their movement has he

been watened with great care, and the fact fully fellow, who examined our baggage very closely, and was heard to say some very significant things. Another was "half seas over," and talked loud about abolitionists; and the other was a big whiskered, rough looking fellow, with a large came, pretending to be a friend of Gen. Pomerov, while he was occasionally seen in conversation with the first named ruffian. The imagination of some of the boys was so much stirred, that a few of the ol members took occasion to make the acquaint sico of the gentlemen referred to; whereupon the first proved to be a transient passenger, from one of the towns in Ohio to another. The second was an I adiana farmer, who apologized for being "tight" to night before,-said he had a fine farm usar by, and invited us to call upon him. The other was a citizen of Lawrence, on his way back, and he gave us the fullest proof that he was one of the Free State men elected as a member of the Tarritorial Legislature, -a very courteous and apparently Christian gentleman in a somewhat rough gurb and with a face long unused to the razor. After informing him of the suspicions that had been entertained, we had a hearty laugh, and became somewhat intimate friends afterwards. The Laves at St. Louis is by far the busiest place I have ever seen. A large number of steamers are lying at the shore, and the drays are crowding each other. and can only with the utmost difficulty dispose of their loads. The freight is strewed in every direction upon the ground. Here a heap of half our -! hams, or bacon, as they call it, with no protection from the dirt, and there a heap of hi les -and near by, a multitude of bales of hemp and barrels of whiskey, all of which seem to be the great activies of trade in this vicinity; wagons, ploughe, dry goods, groceries, and heaps of miscellaneous articles make up the assortment, and by their rapid trausis to and from the steamers, give to St. Louis the as pect of a busy and thriving community. Just now they are very much excited with a pending sity election to come off to-day. The parties are the Democrats and Americans. The latter, by their papers and handbills, assume to be the Southers of slavery party, accusing the democrats of being the "Black Republican" party, and it is quite evident, strange as it may seem, that the facts are

At St. Louis we purchased for the use of our company, a large quantity of groceries, pr visit a tents, ploughs, stoves, farming utensils, seeds, des &c., having appointed a settler to provide for the for two months, and "pulled in" the money at the rate of \$15 each to faraish the required ex and on Saturday left in the standar Clari .Kanzis City." Our adominoditions upen the boat are not first rate, as we are very much crowded with freight and passangers. is quite ordinary, but good enough if he was not for the half made butter and muddy Missoul river water. The idea of drinking water from your most puddles would be quite as agreeable to you a ! to us to quenc's our thirst with the dir vis ull get, and it is the more aggravating, as we know a very little Yankee enterprise in the way of distaning would overcome the difficulty entirely, but the people here say it is all right, and better to take would be clear. We have on board several civic as of Lexington, and some who are, regarded as decidedly unfriendly to us, exciting the apprehension of a few that we may have trouble before reasoning Kanzas. Such fears appear to me groundless, and will not be entertained without much stronger indications than have yet appeared. Our estabative, with the exception of some slight siekerss from over-weariness, change of diet, &t., are all my good spirits, and full of courage and hope, and were pronounced, by our friends in St. Louis, the most valuable and promising body of men that have as yet gone into Kanzas in one company. We very much regretted the apparent necessity of being on the river over Sunday, but could see no way to avoid it, and made the best of our circumstances

somewhat so.

by holding religious services in the cabin, wh we had a good sermon, and fine singing from menbers of our company.

The Ebening Press.

HARTFORD: MONDAY, APRIL 14.

Gems from the Squatter Sovereign.

We have the Squatter Sovereign of March 25th.

PLATFORM OF THE SQUATTER SOVEREIGN.

PLATFORM OF THE SQUATTER SOVEREIGN.
Whereas, The Pro-Slavery party in the Union is much larger numerically than the Abolition or Free Negro party; and whereas, the Pro-Slavery party is more patriotic and Union loving than the Free Negro party, and whereas, the Pro-Slavery party have contributed more of blood and treasure than the Free Negro party, to the acquisition of the Territories; and whereas, the extension of the limits of Slavery conduces to the welfare of both the slav and his master, without detracting from the interest on any other person whatever, Resolves,

1. That the South should and will send men enough to

any other person whatever, accounted.

1. That the South should and will send men enough to Kansas to keep that ascendancy which we now have particularly as she has something more at stake than there abstraction, her very existence depending on the

2. That so soon as we have the requisite population, we will form a Constitution recognizing Slavery, (if we are to judge of the future by the past, and demand admission, as a sovereign State, into the Union.

3. That when we thus ask admission, should we be reased unless we consent to some degrading qualifications, we will no longer desire to remain in a Union where our equality is not recognize in President Pierce the same fearess, honest, patriotic and enlightened statesman, for whom we thought we were casting our vote in 1862.

PREPARATION FOR MORE BLOODSHED.

THEFARATION FOR MORE BLOODSHED.
It is proposed, that the Pro-Slavery men in Atchisor
county, hold a meeting on the first Monday in April, it
the town of Atchison, to organize and PERPARE FOR
BATTLE, when and where it is boped all true Pro-Slavery
men will attend, who can conveniently do so.
MARON 22, 1856. PRO-SLAVERY.

MISSOURI INVITED TO COME AND HANG THE ABOLITIONISTS.

Missouri and every Slave State in the Union is now justifiable in coming to Kansas, and if need be, hang every Abolitionist in it.

From the following advertisements which we take from another part of the paper, it will be seen that STRINGFELLOW'S genius is as varied as it is brilliant. He exercises at once the four-fold functions of Editor, Lawyer, Doctor and Slave Dealer :-

A BELL & STRINGFELLOW, Lawyers, Atchison, K. T., and Weston, Mo.—Will practice their profession in the counties of Atchison, Doniphan and Leavenworth. K. T., and Platte, Clay and Buchanan, Missouri, and attend the Supreme Courts at Jefferson City, Mo., and Lecompton, K. T.

THE SOUATTER SOVEREIGN. Is published every Tuesday Morning, by

J. H. STRINGPELLOW & R. S. KELLEY. Publication Office on C. Street.

H. STRINGFELLOW M. D., offers his professional eservices to the citizens of Atchison and vicinity. Office in Squatter Sovereign Building. Atchison, Feb. 8, 1855.

FOR SALE.—A very likely NEGRO GIRL, ten years old. Apply at this office.

Away They Go.

The Election in Connecticut dismisses to private ife, after the 4th of next March, the Honorable Isaac TOUCEY, one of the most thorough-going "Northern men with Southern principles" that ever misrepresented a Free State in the United States

So they go. Republicanism is clearing off the Doughface Senators, as a Kansas back-woodsman clears tough and rotten Hickories off his farm. One by one, the old fellows drop, each costing long and laborious blows; but once down, they never get up again. The "axe was laid at the root of the tree," again. The "axe was laid at the root of the tree," tirst in Maine, and BRADBURY went down. Then in Iowa, when DODGE dodged. In New Hampshire, when NORRIS and WILLIAMS fell together. In Indiana, when Pettit came to the ground. In Illinois, when General SHIELDS was cut off for being in bad company. Last week, Rhode Island gave JAMES "notice to quit," and now Connecticut marks Toucex for downfall. How many of these gentlemen will ever be trusted again with power to cast the votes of Free States against Freedom:—

Alb. Eve. Journal. Alb. Eve. Journal.

The Republican.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 14, 1856.

The Kanzas Struggle.

The Lawrence Herald of Freedom gives an account of the arrival at Kanzas City, Mo., of fiftysix boxes of an improved United States rifle, with twenty in a box, and two field pieces, consigned to Gov Shannon. They were doubtless a portion of the 2,000 stand of arms due to Kanzas from the general government. The border ruffians beceived. One or two paragraphs from the editorial lieved these arms would be placed in their hands columns, however, are characteristic and interesting: and were becoming specially ugly again. The Squatter Sovereign, organ of the Pierce and Stringfellow party, was exceedingly rabid and bloodthirsty, and declared, "Missouri and every slave state in the Union is now justifiable in coming to Kanzas, and if need be, hanging every abolitionist in it." In the same number the editor very appropriately declares, "we recognize in president Pierce the same fearless, honest, patriotic and enlightened statesman, for whom we thought we were easting our vote in 1852."-Coleman, the murderer of Dow, acting under an act of the bogus legislature, allowing squatters to pre-empt 320 acres each, twice what the United States law allows, had warned a free state man from a claim at Hickory Point adjoining his own and threatened to expel him by force. He had also obtained a verdict of \$100 against Gleason, a free state man, on a charge of cutting wood on his claim, and \$50 against Branson, for not appearing as a witness in the case, which was tried by one of the bogus rufflan justices, before whom the free state men refused to appear. They then seized the horses, wagons and other property of the free state men and carried them off. The party who committed this robbery under cover of the laws established by the border ruffians, were all armed with United States guns, and professed to be in the confidence of Gov Shannon.-The Chicago Press gives an account of the seizure of a New York merchant on one of the Missouri boats by a party of ruffians who came on board at Brunswick, Mo., and forcibly took him on shore. After the steamer left they were about to tie him to a log and set him adrift on the river, but he satisfied them that he was an administration man and to treat a friend in this way was an outrage. It is said that they supposed him to be Goy Robinson, who followed in the next boat, and for whom there were several gangs watching at different points, as was proved by the fact that at two other places he was treated to nearly the same courtesy as in the first instance, the ruffians supposing that they had the body of his excellency Gov Robinson.-Francis Browning, who was with the party which endeavored to protect the murdered Brown, at Easton, is dead at Indianapolis, Ind., of the injuries received upon that occasion.-In a company which recently arrived at Lawrence from Ohio, were two brothers of the lamented Barbour, so brutally shot down by Pierce's Indian agent Clark, who is neither brought to justice nor removed from office. The widow of Barbour is in a state of melancholy closely bordering on madness, and the widow of Brown, whom the ruffians chopped to pieces with hatchets, is a raving maniac, with no hope of her recovery. These are some of the horrors which furnish the basis of standing jests and buffoonery in the administration presses.

Lawrence seems to be thriving well. Two churches and twenty or thirty houses had been commenced, and city lots were selling for from \$200 to \$400. There was great want of masons and joiners, of whom not half enough could be procured.-A party of 77 men, 8 women and several children, from northern Ohio, were at Cin. cinnati, one day last week, on their way to Kanzas for settlement, all well armed and with a liberal outfit of goods and money.-The celebrated Maj Buford was at Columbus, Ga., the 3d, with his company of 75 on his way to Kanzas, and expected to swell his ranks to 200 before reaching the territory. They were received everywhere with great enthusiasm. Silas Woodson, an agent of Atchison, is lecturing through the south, and enlisting recruits and collecting money for Kanzas. He represents that the great majority of the present inhabitants of the territory are opposed to slavery, but urges that the administration is bound to give slavery another chance to conquer it, and that under Douglas' bill for the formation of a state government, Missouri and the South can pour in enough men to control the state movement. It is with this view that the Georgia emigrants sign a pledge to stay in Kanzas "until the question is settled." A large proportion of A large proportion of them have no idea of becoming citizens of Kanzas. Under these circumstances the free states have only to continue to urge forward their wellarmed and hardy pioneers into Kanzas, until her freedom is well assured and the machinations of the national government for the extension of slavery are defeated.

Many pulpits spoke bravely for justice and free-dom to Kanzas, on fast day. Rev Mr James of Worcester delivered a sound Christian discourse on the subject and a collection of \$300 was taken up for church-building in Kanzas. Theodore Parker of Boston preached a discourse, two hours long, in which he dealt many ringing blows with his sledge-hammer rhetoric against the conspirators who would enslave Kanzas at the price of a chance to pilfer from the public crib. This discourse will be printed. Mr Parker has also contributed five rifles to the means of self-defense in Kanzas, and thus practiced what he preaches.



MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1856.

Biting Their own Noses Off.

Such may emphatically be called the policy of the Missourians, and particularly of the people of St. Louis, of committing outrages and piracies upon emigrants on board steamers bound Kansasward, passing through that city, with the object of ascertaining if they may not have articles pronounced "contraband" by the border ruffian authorities. The Herald of Freedom of the 29th ult., says nearly every steamer coming up the Missouri is so overhauled. Boxes, only large enough to contain a gun, are broken open and inspected. The most quiet and unoffensive persons are interrogated as to their views on Kansas matters, and if they are not frank in expressing themselves in favor of making Kansas a slave State, suspicion is fastened upon them, and in-ult and violence follow. To cure this great evil, the people of Kansas are moving in the right direction, in the pursuit of an efficient and sure remedy. It is, the getting up of a new and more direct route of travel thither, via Alton, Ill., avoiding St. Louis, and thus cutting off from that city the-vast advantages it has hitherto possessed of being the great thoroughfare and rendezvous of trade and travel between Kansas and the east. The Missourians will yet be convinced that they have lost more than they have gained by their piratical operations. They can be made to feel the effects of a loss of trade, when no moral influence can have any weight with them.

To show that St. Louis is deeply conscious of the fatality of this movement upon her commercial prosperity, we take the following extract from the Evening News of that city :

"Many in St. Louis are too prone to imag-ine that the produce of the West and North-ine that the produce of the river. This is west is bound to go doten the river. This is its natural tendency; but railroads are carrying no small share of this produce across the country in spite of its proclivity to follow the streams to the South. In Iowa, railroads go westward nearly as fast as the population does, and in two or three years, by the time abelt of territory across that State shall have been thickly settled, there will be a railroad completed from the Mississippi to the Missouri. It is contemplated to push the road through Nebraska to the Platte, and deflect it into Kansas, so as to attract the trade and west is bound to go down the river. irrough Neurass, so as to attract the trade and travel of both Territories through Iowa, to the avoidance of St. Louis and Missouri."

It then goes on to besech the merchants and

others of St. Louis, to change their policy in regard to free State emigrants passing through that city, to Kanzas, and pursue a conciliatory course

cial relations of St. Louis with that growing region, and prevent the contemplated change of route to the northward, But it is too late. For two years the people of Kanzas have labored to build up a friendly connection and intercourse with St. Louis, and done all that could be done to accomplish that desideratum; but all their advances have been spurned, insult and outrage have been continually heaped upon them, and they have resolved upon a remedy which will tell most strikingly upon the material interests of the capital city of Missouri.

The next step will be, as we are glad to see suggested, to establish a route to Kanzas through he Southern portion of Iowato Nebraska city, avoiding Missouri altogether, which can be very feasibly done, as a railway has already been prosed over it, in extension of the continuous line of railroads now in full operation, from Boston to Burlington, in the Southeastern part of Iowa. This would completely take the wind out of the sails of the Missourians, and divert the bulk of the future trade of East with the great West mably from their mart.

jig and Courier.

Wheeler & Lynde, Proprietors.

MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1856,

THE BORDER RUFFIANS. -It is stated by a New York gentleman, who has recently returned from Kansas, that he is satisfied from reliable information, that at least three thousand Missourians are banded together for the purpose of carrying the next e ection in Kansas, in opposition to the free soil sentiment of the majority of the actual settlers.

The slavery propagandists are making a desperate effort to secure that territory for slavery. With this view, the pro-slavery men in Congress, and their sympathisers, will resist as long as possible the admission of Kansas as a State The people of the United States who are in favor of freedom should urge on the immediate admission of the new State, with the Constitution already presented.

THE WELLS PARTY GOING FOR PIERCE. The last number of the Belfast Free Press, says in reg rd to the sixteen delegates now elected from Maine to the Cincinnati Convention, that a decided majority of them are understood to be in favor of Pierce's re-nomination and none are pledged against him." Pierce's friends in this State defend his action in the Kansas matters to the fullest excent-including his surport of the Border Ruffi n L gislature, and his threatened arrest and punishment of the members of the Free State Government of Kansas. They even go so far as to praise Pierce for upholding the infamous bogus Legislature, and for saying that its sill more infamous black laws, shall be sustained by the United States troops-laws which, among other things, make it felony for a man even to. question the rightfulness of holding slaves in the Perritory.



NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1856.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce. WASHINGTON, Friday, April 11.

The Kansas topic has engrossed the attention of both Houses of Congress, in one form or another, for a large portion of the past week. The main speeches on the subject in the Senate were from Mr. Geyer, of Mo., and Mr. Seward, of New York. The latter speech is much applauded by the freesoilers, and will tend to infuse some vitality into the black republican party, and, at least, to prevent its dissolution before the election in November.

it may help the party also in centering upon a candidate, which, so far, they have been unable to do. There can be no longer any doubt that the claims of the New York Senator are of a character that cannot be overlooked by the Republican Nominating Convention when it shall meet on the 17th of June. Meanwhile, the speech is to be extensively distributed for political effect, and it was promptly produced also in a paper which, as Mr. Seward remarked yesterday, had a circulation of fifty thousand copies - the same paper which had published the Kansas Free State memorial, and thereby rendered the printing of that document by the Senate unnecessary.

The Senate was engaged the whole of yesterday in the debate upon the printing of the memorial of the selfstyled Legislature of Kansas. As a matter from a public body, whether legally organized or not, a memorial might be received, referred and printed by the Senate. But in this case the memorial came from a body assembled in defiance of law, and was considered by the constituted Territorial authorities as a rebellious and treasonable assemblage. For this reason, and for the further fact that doubts were raised as to the genuineness of the document, the Senate, with remarkable unanimity, after five hours of animated discussion, rescinded the reference of the memorial, discharging the Printing Committee from its consideration.

General Cass, who had presented the memorial, withdrew it, and handed it back to General Lane, from whom he had received it. General Cass stated to the Senate that he was satisfied from what General Lane had told him, that the paper was not one of a proper character for presentation to the Senate.

But three Senators voted in the minority upon the question of throwing out this memorial, viz., Mr. Seward, Mr. Harlan, and Mr. Sumner.

The same memorial was presented in the House, some days ago, and referred to the Committee on Territories, and will form the basis of a Bill about to be reported from that Committee, for the immediate admission of Kansas into the Union, as now organized into a State Government by an illegal Convention and a self-styled Legislature.

This bill is in conformity with Mr. Seward's substitute for Mr. Douglas's Kansas State bill, and it is the intention of the Black Republicans to pass it through the House, and make it the issue, and only issue, before the people, in the Presidential canvass.

Every other attempted issue having proved to be false, they are now driven to resort to this. They will find the position entirely untenable, and in the House, which embraces an anti-Nebraska majorty, I do not believe they can carry with them for so disorganizing and revolutionary a movement, the votes of any of the Northern anti-Nebraska men who voted for Mr. Fuller, nor the votes of Messrs. Dunn, Harrison, and Moore, of Kentacky.

Senator Douglas has given notice of his intention to get a vote on his Kansas State bill at an early day, and there is no doubt that it will pass that body by a very large majority; and the Republicans can hardly defeat it in the House. But if they do not kill it, it will kill them, and they know it; for its enactment will settle the Kansas difficulty so entirely, that it can not be revived. It will settle it in a legal and constitutional mode, and in a mode conforming also with the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. It will enable Kansas to come into the Union at the next session, as a free State, but in a regular and constitutional manner, and not through the action and under the menace of the abolition agitators.

New Dogmas of the Pierce Administration.

From the New York Day Book, (adm.) April 14. SLATERT EXTENSION.—The Boston Post (administration) says it is a libel on the democracy to say that they are in favor of slavery extension. Well, then, of course they are opposed to its extension; so is Greeley, and Seward, and Hale, and Chase, the men and the party which the *Post* opposes or assumes to oppose. There is no escape from this conclusion. "Slavery extension" is the sole question before the country, for know-nothingism is merely a gal-vanized corpse, without life or motion beyond

that imparted to it by the artificial stimuli of bolitical necromancy.

We repeat, "slavery," negro slavery, and negro slavery extension is the sole question before the country, and to be determined in the approaching Presidential election, and as Mr. Senator Seward, above all other public men of the day, embodies the opposition to this slavery extension, the democracy, if opposed to it in common with Mr. Seward, should at once make him President; and the Boston Post, if opposed to this extension slavery, should join heart and hand in placing the man above all others truly embodying that opposition, in the Presidential chair, for the good and substantial reason that the opposition would be most effective when prepresented. But the democracy are not opposed to slavery extension, or that which ignorance and delusion term slavery extension, and the time is at hand when those who assume to speak for it must understand what they are doing in this matter, or they had better hold their tongues, aye, had better cut out their tongues a thousand times over rather than thus help to mystify and bewilder, and, indeed, debauch the common sense of the people.

Now, what is the position of the northern de-

Now, what is the position of the northern democracy? Are they so ignorant, so stultified by lies, by perversions of terms, by the inventions, the nicknames of imposture, by the words "slave" and "slavery extension," as to fear the issue? Are they such base and cowardly creatures as to permit the curs of abolition, the bested their of British existences the sotted tools of British aristocrats, the crazy old women and bewildered "white niggers" of Massachusetts to delude or frighten them from their duty—to permit Garrison, Abby Kelly, & Co., to drive them into hostility to the south—to carry out the "schemes" of European monarchists to war upon southern society—to pen up their negroes—in short, to oppose the "extension of slavery?" No, indeed; a thousand, a million times, no; there is not one single democrat in the whole broad north opposed to the expansion of southern society, or so-called "extension of of southern society, or so-called sales of the sold sales of the s the republic, and to bury its besoited tools in the profoundest depths—the lowest possible deep of the popular contempt.

New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1856.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE KANSAS REBELLION.

Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 12, 1856.

Whoever has watched with anxious interest the progress of the struggle of Freedom and Slavery in Congress for the possession of Kansas, must have observed that the great reliance of the Douglasites is on the legality of their position, as contrasted with the revolutionary, rebellious, treasonable, &c., attitude of the Free-State men. No one could well imagine that the backers of the Border Ruffians are the same men who, fourteen years ago, stood up with Dorr for the inalienable right of the majority of the white male adults in any community to change its government at any time, in any way, not only without law but against law. These gentlemen are now "conservatives," "law and order men," and utterly scout the idea of a majority having any rights but such as are conferred on or secured to them by the existing political organi-

Now if Kansas were a mature and perfect, not an incipient and provisional commonwealth, I should freely admit, as I did in the case of Rhode Island, the force of this presentment. I never did and I never will agree that a mass meeting anonymously or unofficially called can assemble in the Park and upset the charter of the City of New-York, no matter how many may see fit to attend and participate. I hold that a Constitution is something more than the changeable breath of the multitude, and that it can only be modified or transformed in a legally indicated manner. Prove that the Border Ruffian assemblage at Shawnee Mission was a fairly constituted Territorial Legislature of Kansas, and I will agree that it may have. passed many absurd, tyrannical, oppressive acts without invalidating its authority.

But if Kansas never was a duly organized and vitalized political entity—if the pretended Legislature at Shawnee Mission was conceived in villainy and constituted by fraud and violence—then the reasoning as to former cases of clashing of authorities does not apply to this. The Rhode Island charter was a defective and antiquated frame of government, but there was no doubt of its having been fairly adopted and ratified. It was never foully imposed—it had simply been outgrown. A Revolution might overthrow it; a mass meeting or clambake could not.

Now prove that Kansas has once had legally con-

stitutions of her own, and that the Shawnee Mission Legislature is fairly descended or deducible from these, and I will hold it not lightly to be set aside. But if its despotism had no such sanctions-none but what were given it by the Missouri invasion, and swamping of the ballot-boxes on the 30th of March, '55-then it is absurd to talk of resistance to its mandates as revolutionary or treasonable. The Free-State men of Kansas have simply appealed from Herod to Cæsar-from (at best) a municipal corporation created by Congress to Congress itself. Why should not this appeal be heard? Why should it be met in Congress itself by denunciation, by cavil, by pleas of estopel, and by accusations of treason? Is it not obviously true, as Judge COLLAMER so forcibly urged, that the more complete the demonstration that there is no redress elsewhere for the wrongs of Kansas, the more imperative is the necessity that Congress should thoroughly investigate and fully right them?

I hold this proposition to be incontestable: Wrongs cannot legally destroy rights. They may temporarily defeat or subvert them, but these are none the less existing-none the less rights. And if they be still rights, the National Sovereignty must be able and should be willing to reëstablish

How is it, then, that some who profess to desire that Kansas shall be Free, should countenance the cavils of our adversaries as to the Free-State organization and its measures? To me, these seem to be not only impregnably just but unavoidable. Not to have organized a State Government would have been to succumb disgracefully, helplessly, pitifully, to the Slave Power and the Border Ruffians. Call the Free-State organization a mere protest, "moot court," or whatever you pleasesay it has no law-making validity, no power to bind and loose, until Congress recognizes and sanctions it, then I say, The more reason, the greater urgency, that Congress should sanction it forthwith. If it be in any sense irregular, the fault is with the Border Ruffians, who by violence and fraud deprived our people of all the other side now has-the semblance of legality and the possession of power. Give us back our own!

The only important question rightfully in issue is one of fact. If the Free State men are, and for more than a year been, a majority of the People of Kansas, and the Shawnee Mission Legislature vas constituted by fraud, then those Free Statemen are the rightful rulers of Kansas, and there is nothing between them and the recognition of their rights but an impudent, atrocious fraud, which it is the right and the duty of Congress to subvert and punish. In this case, our men are not rebels or pretenders, but their adversaries are. Then ve are no more in a state of revolution or rebellion han the People of Wiscon sin were while the surper Barstow recently pretended to be Govrnor on the strength of a thousand fabricated i votes. We rest our case wholly on the facts. We dare our adversaries to unite with us in a thorough scrutiny and evolution of those facts. Why do they shrink, and twist, and dodge, and cavil, and plead to the jurisdiction, and seek to have the decision turn on anything else rather than the essentiel facts? "To the law and to the testimony!"

Unichdurg Virginian.

Monday Morning, April 14, 1856.

The Kan-as Test.

As an additional evidence of the insecurity of the test which the Democratic party propose employing in their national convention to prove the soundness of their nominee on the slavery question, to-wit: approval of the Kansas bill-it may be mentioned that the leader of the treasonable movement against the established government of Kansas, and one of the pseudo U. S. Senators elect of the late spurious, free-soil Legislature that met at Topeka, is Gen. Lane, who was one of the immaculate " forty-four 'sound Northern Democrats" who in the last congress voted for stituted and heartily accepted authorities and in- the Kansas bill. Approval of that measure is

now the Democratic standard of national and Southern orthodoxy. Lane approved it, to the extent even of supporting it as a member of Congress-do Southern Democrats think he could be safely trusted, as President, with the interests of the South? Or, if coming up to the requirement of the Kansas test is no security in his case -- how is it security in the case of any

THE HERALD.

NORFOLK:

MONDAY MORNING, April 14, 1856.

Bound for Kansas .- A number of young men, citizens of this place, left here in the Northern cars last night, on their way to Kansas. Some of them are mechanics, and all them are accustomed to business, and very respectable. In the party we noticed Messrs, Jacob T. Child, Joseph H. Wilkinson, Henry P. Lyon, Braxton Selden, John S. Snead, Andrew Preston, Joseph Downer, and others whose names we do not remember. They all pay their own way, and are emigrating to a new country in search of fortunes. May prosperity attend each of them, is our earnest wish -Rich. Dispatch .

An elderly maiden of strong aboldon pro-clivities, calls on the brethren (through the Me-riden Transcript) "to awake,"—and asks,—

"Shall liberty's birthright, bequeathed to an father-Forcetton and Union be racklessly said."

It is certainly a question "that comes have to the bosoms of many."

From the Richmond Enquirer, (Adm.) April 14.

KANSAS IS THE SOUTH'S LAST CHANCE-NOW ol Never .- Something more, however, than a punctilio of pride, is involved in this struggle in Kansas. The south should be admonished by the desperate energy of its enemies, that its essential interests are at stake. If Kansas is perverted into a free-negro state, Missouri will be dragged down with it. Encompassed on three sides by abolitionists, it will soon find itself exhausted of the spirit and the ability to defend its institutions. Arkansas and Kentucky in turn will become border states, to sink at last under the same system of annoyance and plunder. The contagion will spread by contact; and, as sentinel after sentinel is driven in, the south will find itself more and more expoassault on the very heart of slavery. Thus the narrowing circle of fire may compel the south to inflict upon slavery the self-destruction of the tortured reptile.

To avert so dreadful a catastrophe, we invoke the people of the south to adopt instant and adequate measures of protection. With all our pervading identity of interest, unity of aim and concentrated energy, it is not possible that we can lose success, if we only rouse ourselves to proper exertion.

The plan is sufficiently simple. Each state must act for itself, but with reference to the common object. For Virginia we covet the distinction of the first step in the noble enterprise, and that glory she may win by organizing a Central Southern Rights Association in Richmond, with affiliated clubs in every town and county of the state. In these societies no other machinery is necessary than will suffice to raise money, to enlist emigrants and despatch them to Kausas. If every person in Virginia will contribute to the common fund in proportion to his means or to his interest in slavery, one thousand emi-grants might be sent to Kansas from this state in the next six months.

We submit the suggestion to the press of the state, and shall take their response for an expression of the popular sentiment. In any event let us have no more gaseonade, no more speeches, no more pompous resolutions. If the south is to submit to irresistable fate, let it imitate the grand directly in the control of th tate the grand dignity of the hero; and, veiling its face, fall with decent composure under the blows of the assassin's knife

How the Propaganda Expect to Succeed at the next Election in Kansas. From the Charleston Standard, April 14.

We have been favored with the following extracts of a letter, written by Mr. Jos. P. Carr, former y of Charleston, to the Chairman of the Kansas Executive Committee in this city:-

PLATTE CITY, Mo., March 25, 1856.

Dear Sir :- In so new a country as Kansas,

much of what you desire to kno much of what you desire to know is merely mat-ter of opinion, and, impressed with the import-ance of giving you nothing but what has been well digested, and is believed to be correct, I deemed it advisable to confer with — on the subject. He is more conversant with everything relating to the political condition of the Territory than any one in this upper country, and has devoted much attention to the scheme of populating Kansas with Pro-slavery emigrants.
The result of our conference I will embody in answers to your questions in the order in which you have put them. Should my replies not be as full as you would wish them, you must attribute it to your request that I should "write immediately," and to the importance of giving the information desired at the earliest normant. the information desired at the earliest moment.

1. Can you give us accurate information as to the relative strength among the bona fide settlers in Kansas of the two parties?

I cannot tell with any precision the strength of the two parties at this time. There has been of the two parties at this time. There has been no reliable test of the vote of either party since last spring. The returns of the elections of Whitfield and Reeder cannot be taken as any riterion of the true vote of the respective par-ties. There being no opposition to Whitfield, the vote cast at his election by our friends was very light: while at Reeder's, there being no legal restraints, the vote was such as the Abolitionists chose to make it.

From the most reliable information I can get, I think there is certainly a majority of pro-I think there is certainly a majority of pro-slavery men in the Territory, and, as they are not like the abolitionists, concentrated upon one or two points, in an election for members of the Legislature, they would, without aid from the "border ruffians," be able to carry a decided majority of representatives. We have the assessment of the property of the presentatives. however, that the abolitionists will again make the most strenuous efforts to send out emigrants, and as Missouri has already contributed so many settlers, it is all-important that the other Southern States should now come to our assistance.

2. As to the possibility of a hostile collision immediately.

I think there is none, or indeed do I believe it very likely there will be one at all. The knowledge that the government troops will be used against them will keep the abolitionists in check, and prevent them again breaking out in insur-rection, and unless Whitefield's election be set aside and a new election ordered, there cannot well arise any occasion for a collision—at least, until next fall, when the election for members of the Legislature will be held.

3. The possibility of strengthening effectually the hands of the pro-slavery party by the next

fall elections. And

4. What number of emigrants from the South will be necessary to secure in a political contest at the ballot box the majority to the pro-slavery

The election for members of the Legislature will be held on the first Monday in October next. If the slaveholding States will send us two thousand emigrants—that is, two thousand voters during the present year, our friends believe the condition of Kansas will be definitely settled. That is, however, a mere matter of conjecture for, of course, we cannot tell how large the emi-gration from the North will be.

From the most reliable information we are led

to believe that we shall receive the number suggested, and more. There will also be from Missouri a large emigration in addition to those al-

souri a large emigration.

* ready in the Territory.

5. The parties who arrive by the first of June,

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cought to make by their labor enough to pay for

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an absistence.

Employment for all kinds of their subsistence. Employment for all kinds and the laborers can be obtained at high rates. farm-hands will bring from fifteen to twenty dollars per month, with board furnished them, and mechanics of all kinds are in great demand. All can certainly procure employment until the first of December, and I am assured in ordinary win-ters can labor conveniently out doors almost the entire se

In addition to the matters suggested by your in addition to the matters suggested by your inquiries, I would state that the territory lying between the Kansas and Missouri rivers is now occupied by a decidedly pro-slavery population. On the south side of the Kansas river, and especially a state of the second s on the south side of the Ambas river, and espe-cially along that river, the abolitionists have made their chief settlements. It has occurred to our friends that it would be better, as a matto our friends that it would be better, as a mat-ter of policy, and as being more southern, more agreeable to southern emigrants, that a good por-tion of them should settle south of Kansas river. tion of them should settle south of Kansas river.
By this means we will secure the southern half
of the territory before it is filled with abolitionists; the northern half will be saved by Missourians. The representatives have already been
sourians. The different counties, and addapportioned to the different counties, and adding to our numbers north of the Kansas river,
will not increase our strength, for we have a
will not increase our strength, the southern men

are distributed among the counties south of the resettified infidels, their grotesque and scandalous pro-

I would suggest that you should seek, as far as possible to induce all who have a small num-ber of slaves to come out. To such this is a pe-ouliarly desirable country, and they need have no fear of their slaves escaping. The actual no fear of their slaves escaping. The actual presence of a good number of slaves would at

presence of a good number of siaves would at once settle this question.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. P. CARR.

WM. WHALEY, Esq., Chairman of the Executive Committee of "A Society for the Aid of the Slave Settlement of Kansas," Charleston, S. C.

Commercial Bulletin.

NEW ORLEANS:

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 14, 1856.

FANATICISM OVERLEAPING ITSELF .- THE LESSON .-The flush of triumph is frequently the prelude of defeat, since the inscience it produces in the unworthy causes them to adopt measures which effect a reaction. The manner in which a victory is improved or abused is there fore the best criterion of the wisdom of the victors and Intrinsic Corth of their cause. History is full of examples of this kind, which are pregnant with instruction.

When the the British overan South Carolins-one of the darkest periods of the Revolution-and were desolaing, without pity either for the aged or the young of that noble State, with fire and sword, Gen. MARION, as the news of their cruelties reached his ears, would rub his hands in apparent glee and exclaim, "That's right, the physic begins to work." And he was right; the physic did work. The reaction, which he rightly judged would come, did come. The people were roused, and the enemy disappeared more rapidly than they came.

So with party spirit and party measures. The headlong fury and unchecked violence which an unexpected victory causes in the ranks of an unworthy faction, upset the hopes of vaulting ambition, which thus overleaps itself. Recent developments cause us to expect the same results in reference to the insane mudness of Abolition fanaticism. Flushed with triumph in the election of Speaker of the House of Representatives, this faction is exhibiting recklessness of conduct, and an utter abandonment of anything like ordinary common sense and political prudence, that must ere long exhaust themselves and produce in the meanting a reaction in the minds of sober, reflecting people even in the North, however much they may be opposed to the extension of slavery, or to slavery itself in the abstract.

We want no better evidences of the lengths and depths to which the negrophilist mania in the North has been carried than are afforded by the transactions of a late meeting held in New Haven-perhaps the most intelligent and sesthetic city in ad New England-and to the parts played at the ridiculous and unseemly exhibition by the most dis tinguished Professor of Yale College. At a meeting held in a church there recently, twenty-seven Sharp's rifles were sufficient to be presented with as many Bibles, to company of emigrants who were about proceeding to The most conspicuous advocate of the measure was Prof. Silliman, a grave octogenarian who has been instructing Southern youth all his life. Surely, he is in he dotage of his reason as well as of his years, or the unhealthy excitements of the times have confused the machinery of his mind in common with that of thousands of others in the same section of country. As to the ac ion of that notorious pseudo-religious gambler and buffoon, who has been puffed into importance by the newspapers. H. W. BEECHER, nothing less was expected than that he should greedily seize upon the occasion to gratify his inordinate vanity and to exhibit himself in his appropriate character of hypocritical mountebank and political

But that Prof. SILLIMAN, a man who has been feted in this very city, whose age, experience and intelligence quality him, as one would suppose, to exert a restraining influence over the wild surges of pession, folly ane ignorance that surround him should be found herding with an or we can regard the assemblage, the place and object being considered, as little else-stimulating them on to acts of violence and blood, acts that may involve them and their families in difficulties with their government, and which may even embroil the country in all the horrors of a civil war, surpasses in blindness and atter folly anything which the madness of the hour has given birth to. Just think of a missionary-these emigrants are regarded by the pious people who send them as nothing less than missionaries of freedom and religion -just think, we say, of a missionary going to a benighted and to propagate the gospel with a bible in one hand and a rifle in the other, so that if the former failed to convince, the latter could at least silence objections. Nothing has ever called forth the unbroken, universal anathemas of the Christian world to a greater extent than the propagation of Mahomedanism in this identical manner. Embrace the Koran, said the enthusiastic missionaries of the great imposter, and the only alternative in case of refusal was, off with their heads. They that take the sword shall per-ish by the sword, said a greater than Mahomed, and whom these rifle-christians profess to follow.

This prostitution of the Church and the Bible by the

The native common sense, and common patriotism and common religion of the great mass of the people there, must, it seems to us, be shocked by them. They must be felt to outrage even ordinary decency, to be caricatures upon the Gospel, and an insult to the principles of its Founder. But whatever may be the effect in the North of these unnatural distortions of Christian conduct, there is one effect they should have in the South. Our Hotspurs will doubtless say, with their usual sound judgment and perspicuity, that all this sectional fury and these silly ebulshould be met in fierce defiance, with counter braggadocio and vehement threats, and that thus the excitements of the two sections should be fanned into an inextinguishable conflagration, which in its resistless apread, should wither and devour every green thing, leaving the country a blackened and unsightly mass to shock the natives, and forever extinguish the hopes of the human race. do we reason. Ours is a more quick, and, we believe, far more effectual, method of reaching the evil, of extracting the serpent's langs, and rendering their poison innocuous. Instead of bluster and fierce defiance, of which we have dready had quite too much, let the South stop sending her money by the thousands of dollars to support Northern colleges and Northern school books, magazines, manufacures of various kinds, and let her show even a firm determination to assert in this way her real independence. Money is king; and New England and the North generally love it-we have sometimes thought a little more than they do the gospel. At any rate, we think a wonderful change would be wrought in their convictions if they were approached through their pockets. Upon one thing we insist, and that is, that no more students be sent to Yale College, or to any other college, where abolitionism runs riot, from the South. If there should be any more thus sent, we shall richly deserve not only all the insults which the fanatics choose to heap upon us, but the contempt of honorable men every where.

From the Alchivon (Kansas) Squatter Sovereign of the

The Charleston Emigrants from Kansas. The following young men, emigrants from South Carolina, arrived here on the steamer Martha Jewett, on the 8th inst.:

Carolina, arrived here on the steemer Martina Jewett, on the Sth inst.:

Messrs. Strohecker, L. Tomlinson, S. B. Woodberry, B. M. Lebby, J. H. Ashby, W. Merritt, C. G. Newhall, W. H. Jenkins, W. Dudley, J. P. Miller, J. C. Campbell, J. S. Rice, Newton Rice, J. W. Stevens, W. R. Simons, A. G. Whitney, S. C. Calder, Charles Westendoff, W. Russell, John A. Wandess, J. S. Hamilton, Vincent Starr, J. Vocelle, J. B. Askew, Wallace Jackson, F. G. Palmer, R. L. Palmer, Albert Morrall, Henry Burkenvoutt, W. Franklin, L. J. Felder, A. F. Felder, A. J. Fredericks, D. F. Fredericks, John Vanderhorst, G. B. Lenham, R. Y. Shelby, J. R. Quarle, J. E. F. Ryan, Geo. Reardon, W. T. Hunt.—Fotal 31.

This party left South Carolina, on the 27th of March, by way of Augusta, Chattanooga, Nashville and St. Louis. Their tour through a great extent of country, though full of interest, appears not to have created a moment's delay—the necessity of an early Jocal and political influence in the Territory

have created a moment's delay—the necessity of an early local and political influence in the Territory was the paramount end. South Carolina has, in common with her Southern sister States, embarked heartily in behalf of Kansas and Southern institutions. In every part of the State, a patriotic reference is made, either of men or money, to defend a cause against the immolations of a sacred Federal Continuing by meaning the same of the continuing by meaning the same of the Constitution, by men who have perverted the laws of right and justice, which God has made to govern the relations of men and to prevent man from rob-bing his fellow man. Several parties from this State are now en route for Kansas.

are now en route for Kansas.

At a meeting of this party, held on board the steamer Martha Jewett, at Atchison, W. H. Jenkins, Esq., was called to the chair, and the following gentlemen were named a Committee to report the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, viz: John Vanderhorst, J. W. Stevens and L. Tomlinson:

Resolved, That as a party of South Carolinians, emigrating to Kansas under the direction of Mr. F. G. Palmer, we tender to him, (Mr. P.) the sense of our warmest feelings for the gentlemanly manner in which he has conducted this party on their route, and assure him that he has our most sincere wish

and assure him that he has our most sincere wish for his future prosperity, and that this is the expression of hearts who highly esteem and respect him.

Resolved, That we likewise express to Capt. Silver and the officers of the Martha Jewett, our thanks for the courteous and gentlemanly treatment received at their hands, while passengers, and we wish them many returns of successful trips.

Resolved, That the chair be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to the respective parties

a copy of these resolutions to the respective parties, and to have them published in the Charleston, S. C., papers.

W. H. JENKINS, Chairman. J. VANDERHORST,
J. W. STEVENS, Committee.
L. TOMLINSON From BRISSS.

We find the following items in the Atchison Squatter Sovereign of April 15:

Squatter Sovereign of April 15:

SOUTHERN EMIGRANTS.—Since our last issue over fifty Southerners have arrived at our town, most of them from the vicinity of Charleston, South Carolina, and the balance from the Old Dominion.

The greater portion of them are young men, and have come to locate themselves permanently, and will settle in Atchison and vicinity. Among them are to be found all the professions, trades and cultivators of the soil. Many of them have abundant means; others, in moderate circumstances. come to

seen their fortunes in Kansas; and a more orderly, intelligent, well-raised set of young gentlemen we have never seen in any country. Several have purchased lots in town, and are building their houses on them; others have bought claims and are making farms, and some gone to work at their trades, professions, &c. All seem to be well pleased with the country, and have gone to work like men who come not simply to vote, but to improve the country; and we feel certain that, if needed, they will make good officers and good soldiers, without much drilling.

A SHORT TRIP IN THE TERRITORY.—A few days since, having business in Westport, we visited, by the way, Kansas City, Westport, Leavenworth, and Lecompton. We were very much gratified at seeing the evidence of the value of Kansas Territory, commercially, as evinced by the immense amount of freight being received, and the large number of emigrants daily arriving.

Thus far the emigration has been almost exclutheir fortunes in Kansas; and a more orderly,

Thus far the emigration has been almost exclu-Thus far the emigration has been almost exclusively from the South, only one party having yet arrived from the East. We are very much gratified to find the prospects so flattering for Southernights. We met, while at Westport, four gentlemen from Georgia, who were exploring the Territory preparatory for the emigration from that State. The party consisted of Col. F. W. Wright, Dr. W. W. Bruce, John L. Dodds, Dr. A. B. Northem and J. J. Collier, all men of standing and influence—Col. Wright being one of the first lawyers in Georgia. When such men as these leave home, wealth. When such men as these leave home, wealth, gia. When such men as these leave home, wealth, fortune, and everything else that could make life pleasant and bright, we know that our cause has pleasant and origit, we show that our cause in nothing to fear. On returning home, we found our own town filled with emigrants of the same stamp, from various portions of the South. We say to the South, "All is well!"

aily Democrat.

Latest from Kausas

LEAVEN WORTH, Kansas, April 7, 1856. To the Editor of the Missouri Democrat:

Since my last letter, the "Border Ruffians," acting through their instruments here, appear to have changed their tactics.

About the time the Legislature adjourned at Topeka, their Territorial Judges held a grand council at Lecompton, the purpose of which no one seemed to know; but their subsequent course justifies the belief that they resolved to put the "Bloody Code" in force. In several counties, courts have been held-grand juries summoned in all cases composed of men of the most violent characters-and witnesses examined to ascertain who acted as judges and clerks at the free State elections-what officers and members of the Legislature took the oath of office, and it is said, bills of indictment found against all such. Also, bills have been found against many who went to Lawrence to help defend the place last winter.

The grand jury for this county has just been discharged. They broke up, it is said, in a revel, and their papers were scattered about the streets of Delaware City yesterday. This I give on the authority of a man from that place. Three of the members of the jury for this county were of the party that murdered Brown, and the man who was said to have given him the fatal blow, was arraigned before them, and, of course, no bill found. It is rumored that all who have acted in any official capacity, in connection with the State organization, have been indicted and will be arrested.

A pro-slavery man, near the Big Springs, was shot and dangerously wounded last Wednesday. The facts, as near as I can ascertain them, are these: The wounded man had been getting rail timber from time to time, for several months past, from the claim of one of his neighbors

who had frequently remonstrated with and warned him not to do so, and it is said, threatened that he "would be shot," if he did not desist. Last Wednesday, he went on to his neighbor's claim, as he had often done before, to "cut and haul away" timber, and was shot-as he says-by the owner of the claim, a Pennsylvanian, and, I understand, a free State man, who was arrested on his statement and taken before a magistrate, and on the statement of the wounded man held for trial, and as there was no iail, brought to Fort Leavenworth for

confinement. Col. Sumner refused to receive him, and he was brought here and put under guard. He says he could have proved that he was not where the man was shot at the time, but at a neighbor's, but the Justice refueed to send for his witnesses.

Last Saturday, several strangers landed at our wharf from the Lucas, I believe, and stopped at the Leavenworth Hotel. Among them was a man with a "suspicious" looking box, said to contain Sharpe's rifles. The only grounds of suspicion were that it was about the right length and rather heavy. Some booby was so terribly cords in the following language: alarmed that he went to the Mayor and arged him to go and open the box. This he hesitated to do for sometime, but at last, about midnight, he and the City Marshal went to the stranger's room, aroused him from his slumbers, and insisted upon opening his box. The stranger at first demurred, but not knowing but it was a regular part of the programme in Kansas, he consented to allow them to open his box, when it was found to contain nothing more terrible than books. The Mayor and Marshal, and the booby whose tools they had been, went off without even making an apology to the gentleman whom they had so rudely disturbed. The indignation of the citizens, on learning these facts in the morning, was deep if not loud, and various means were suggested of testifying their appreciation of Mayor Murphey's vigilance .-The most prevalent feeling was that he ought to be kicked out of the city, but it was finally resolved to leave him to his own reflections and the contempt of all sensible men; but from what I have heard, I do not think he will wish to repeat the experiment of opening people's baggage more than once more, if his good sense does not teach him not to repeat it at all.

Yours, in baste,

ONE OF THE SQUATTERS.

THE EVENING NEWS.

Saint Louis:

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 15, 1856.

MBETING AT ALTON.

A meeting of citizens was held at Alton last Friday night for the purpose of considing the propriety and practicability of es tablishing a line of steamboats from that e ty to some point in Kansas to aid emig ation. The propriety of the scheme was universally endorsed; its practicability not made quite so clear. The movement proposes to ignore St. Louis altogether, because it is a "Border Ruffian" city, in a "Border Ruffian" State, and the Emigrant Aid Societies contend that the emigrants they send to Kansas, are subjected to insult and unjust treatment on Missouri river books.

The meeting at Alton adopted a list of resolutions, denouncing the late searches by Missourians of the property of Kansas e nigrant :- declaring that such proceedings were outrageous and illegal, and should be stopped by the Federal authorities. The oitizens also resolved that they would extend to Kansas emigrants all the hospitality and encouragement which they accord to other travelers, and accommodate the said emigrants, as long as they chose to sojourn at Alton, on the lowest possible terms.

Speeches were made by G. W. Brown, elitor of the Lawrence (Kansas) Herald of Freedom, GEO. T. BROWN, editor of the Alton Courter, and others, and the proceedings were wound up by the appointment of an Alton Committee to act in concert with a Kansas Committee in carrying out the en terprise.

MILWAUKEE:

Tuesday Morning, April 15.

A DISCOVERY .- The Madison Patriot, belonging to the anti-Forty branch of the democratic party, has made a great discovery, which it re-

earry many of the northern states; but now we think that the sober second thought of nearly all people at the north believe that this very act once so denounced, is the stepping stone to the dmission of free states south of Mason & Dixon's line, while its authors, once so vilified and abused, will yet reap the reward of far-sighted and sagacious statesmen.

We think we see "nearly all the people at the North" shouting the praise of Pierce and Douglas, the "farsighted and sagacious statesmen" who are the authors and promoters of the Kansas-Nebraska act. Friend Carpenter's rotary pump was a great discovery in mechanics, but this development in politics beats it out of sight.

The Daily Courier

ALTON, ILL.,

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, 1856.

THE BALL IS ROLLING.

The news of the action of the bu men of Kansas in reference to making Alton the point of embarkation for Kansas, is beginning to attract attention in the North and East. The papers at Chicago are canvassing the matter, and in a day or two we shall hear from New York and Boston on the subject. This is no impetuous, visionary excitement, raised and decided in a moment, and renewed as a new cause became apparent, but it is a calm and final decision of deliberate business men, who have reluctantly admitted the fact that they have no reason to believe that the influence of St. Louis can be secured in defense of their rights. A solemn appeal has been made to that city for this purpose, and that appeal was made in vain. The press at St. Louis, with the exception of the Democrat, declined publishing the appeal; and the proper interpretation to be put upon such an ominous silence is, that for the benefit and defense of the invaders of Kansas, who have violated the Constitution of the United States, the rights of the people under that Constitution must be ignored. Will the people of the North tolerate and support, either directly or indirectly, such shameful nullifications of the plainest rights of her citizens under the Constitution? We answer emphatically, no. Even the people of Kansas City, Missouri, see the ridiculous position which an open or constructive indorsement of the outrages on persons and property on the Missouri would place them in, and have boldly and strongly condemned; those wrongs, and pledged themselves to prevent them; but not one word will St. Louis offer on the subject. Mum is the word, and silence indorses the outrages. The following is the action of Kansas City alluded to :

intelligent, well-raised set of young gentlemen we have never seen in any country. Several have purchased lots in town, and are building their houses on them; other have bought claims and are making farms, and some gone to work at their trades, professions, &c. All seem to be well pleased with the

farms, and some gone to work at their trades, professions, &c. All seem to be well pleased with the country, and have gone to work like men who come not simply to vote, but to improve the country; and we feel certain that, if needed, they will make good officers and good soldiers, without much drilling.

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who had frequently remonstrated with and warned him not to do so, and it is said, threatened that he "would be shot," if he did not desist. Last Wednesday, he went on to his neighbor's claim, as he had often done before, to "cut and haul away" timber, and was shot-as he says-by the owner of the claim, a Pennsylvanian, and, I understand, a free State man, who was arrested on his statement and taken before a magistrate, and on the statement of the wounded man held for trial, and as there was no iail, brought to Fort Leavenworth for

confinement. Col. Sumner refused to receive him, and he was brought here and put under guard. He says he could have proved that he was not where the man was shot at the time, but at a neighbor's, but the Justice refused to send for his witnesses.

Last Saturday, several strangers landed at our wharf from the Lucas, I believe, and stopped at the Leavenworth Hotel. Among them was a man with a "suspicious" looking box, said to suspicion were that it was about the right length party, has made a great discovery, which it reand rather heavy. Some booby was so terribly cords in the following language: alarmed that he went to the Mayor and urged him to go and open the box. This he hesitated to do for sometime, but at last, about midnight, the and the City Marshal treat to the Mayor and urged to do for sometime, but at last, about midnight, the Morth, excitement enough to enable it to the Marshal treat to the Mayor and urged to the Marshal treat to the Mayor and urged to the Marshal treat to the Mayor and urged to the Marshal treat to the Mayor and urged to the Marshal treat to the Mayor and urged to the Marshal treat to the Mayor and urged to the Marshal treat to the Mayor and urged to the Marshal treat to the Mayor and urged to the Marshal treat to the Mayor and urged to the Marshal treat to the Mayor and urged to the Marshal treat to the Mayor and urged the Mayor and urged to the M he and the City Marshal went to the stranger's room, aroused him from his slumbers, and insisted upon opening his box. The stranger at first demurred, but not knowing but it was a regular part of the programme in Kansas, he consented to allow them to open his box, when it was found to contain nothing more terrible than books. The Mayor and Marshal, and the booby whose tools they had been, went off without even making an apology to the gentleman whom they had so rudely disturbed. The indignation of the citizens, on learning these facts in the morning, was deep if not loud, and various means were suggested of testifying their appreciation of Mayor Murphey's vigilance .-The most prevalent feeling was that he ought to be kicked out of the city, but it was finally resolved to leave him to his own reflections and the contempt of all sensible men; but from what I have heard, I do not think he will wish to repeat the experiment of opening people's baggage more than once more, if his good sense does not teach him not to repeat it at all.

Yours, in baste,

ONE OF THE SQUATTERS.

THE EVENING NEWS.

Saint Louis:

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 15, 1856.

MEETING AT ALTON.

A meeting of citizens was held at Alton last Friday night for the purpose of considing the propriety and practicability of es tablishing a line of steamboats from that o ty to some point in Kansas to aid emig ation. The propriety of the scheme was universally endorsed; its practicability not made quite so clear. The movement proposes to ignore St. Louis altogether, because it is a "Border Ruffian" city, in a "Border Ruffian" State, and the Emigrant Aid Societies contend that the emigrants they send to Kansas, are subjected to insult and unjust treatment on Missouri river borks.

The meeting at Alton adopted a list of resolutions, denouncing the late searches by Missourians of the property of Kansas e nigrants - declaring that such proceedings were outrageous and illegal, and should be stopped by the Federal authorities. The citizens also resolved that they would extend to Kansas emigrants all the hospitality and encouragement which they accord to other travelers, and accommodate the said emigrants, as long as they chose to sojourn at Alton, on the lowest possible terms.

Speeches were made by G. W. Brown, elitor of the Lawrence (Kansas) Herald of Freedom, GEO. T. BROWN, editor of the Alton Courler, and others, and the proceedings were wound up by the appointment of an Alton Committee to act in concert with a Kansas Committee in carrying out the en terprise.

MILWAUKEE;

Tuesday Morning, April 15.

A DISCOVERY .- The Madison Patriot, belonging to the anti-Forty branch of the democratic

fuse discordant elements into an incongruous party, and gave it sufficient vitality to enable it to earry many of the northern states; but now we think that the sober second thought of nearly all people at the north believe that this very act once so denounced, is the stepping stone to the admission of free states south of Mason & Dixon's line, while its authors, once so vilified and abused, will yet reap the reward of far-sighted and sagacious statesmen.

We think we see "nearly all the people at the North" shouting the praise of Pierce and Douglas, the "farsighted and sagacious statesmen" who are the authors and promoters of the Kansas-Nebraska act. Friend Carpenter's rotary pump was a great discovery in mechanics, but this development in politics beats it out of sight.

The Daily Courier

ALTON, ILL.,

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, 1856.

THE BALL IS ROLLING.

The news of the action of the butness men of Kansas in reference to making Alton the point of embarkation for Kansas, is beginning to attract attention in the North and East. The papers at Chicago are canvassing the matter, and in a day or two we shall hear from New York and Boston on the subject. This is no impetuous, visionary excitement, raised and decided in a moment, and renewed as a new cause became apparent, but it is a calm and final decision of deliberate business men, who have reluctantly admitted the fact that they have no reason to believe that the influence of St. Louis can be secured in defense of their rights. A solemn appeal has been made to that city for this purpose, and that appeal was made in vain. The press at St. Louis, with the exception of the Democrat, declined publishing the appeal; and the proper interpretation to be put upon such an ominous silence is, that for the benefit and defense of the invaders of Kansas, who have violated the Constitution of the United States, the rights of the people under that Constitution must be ignored. Will the people of the North tolerate and support, either directly or indirectly, such shameful pullifications of the plainest rights of her citizens under the Constitution? We answer emphatically, no. Even the people of Kansas City, Missouri, see the ridiculous position which an open or constructive indorsement of the outrages on persons and property on the Missouri would place them in, and have boldly and strongly condemned; those wrongs, and pledged themselves to prevent them; but not one word will St. Louis offer on the subject. Mum is the word, and silence indorses the outrages. The following is the action of Kansas City alluded to:

A CARD. [From the Kansas Enterprise-]

KANSAS CITY, Missouri, March 25, 1856. To the Public:

Whereas. The occurrence at our wharf of the unlawful seizure and breaking open of a box or package, consigned to one of our shipping mer-chants, has caused an impression unfavorable to our good name; and, whereas, we deem it but just to ourselves and the public, that such im-pressions should be cotradicted; a meeting of the merchants and shippers of Kansas was called, which meeting submits the following:

The box was opened by persons from Lexington and Independence, who came up on the boat unknown to our citizens, and the act performed before even all the people on the wharf were aware of an intent so to do. The box contained a piano-forte and bore no evidence of anything else whatever. It was consigned to Messrs. Simmons & Leadbeater, the latter only being in town, and being a comparative stranger here, did not feel able to resist.

We condemn the act as unlawful and sinister, and believe it to have been premeditated on the part of those inimical to our interests, and jealous of our prosperity, and by some largely interested in removing trade from this place to Leavenworth and other towns. And we hereby declare that property consigned to us shall be protected from undue or improper molestation, and that at the peril of our lives, this declaration shall be maintained and made good.

J. Riddlesbarger & Co; Walker & Chick; J. A. Indee; West, James & House; Isaac M. Ridge; J. & D. M. Jarboe; T. H. Lester; Wm. E. Proctor; James A. Frame; F. H. Jarboe; W. J. Jarboe; Robt. Charles; Franklin Conant; Simmons & Leadbeater; J. W. Ammons; R. G. Russell and J. G. Boarman.

Kansas City is situated near the mouth of the Kansas river, in Missouri, about two miles below the line of Kansas territory.-It will be the point where the steamers from this city will connect with steamers of lighter draft, running on the Kansas river to Lawrence, and the action of her people was doubtless had to assure the people of the North and East, that their trade was desired and should be protected.

The following from the Kansas Free State. shows that the plan of which it speaks is not the action of the few, but of the people of Kansas: 👟

Erom the "Alnsas Free State."]
The surveilance to which goods and pe

surveilance to which goods and persons on the Missouri river boats are subjected, has brought the citizens of Kansas to a determination to throw their patronage into other hands, where their personal safety, rights and feelings will be respected. Recent events have shown that no species of property is safe in the hands of any of the present transporting companies, and an effort is about to be made to establish a line of boats direct from Alton, Illinois, to Leavenworth, and the different points on the Kansas river.

A call for a meeting on next Friday, at this place, to effect this object, has been issued with the signature of about seventy of our most substantial citizens.

For emigrants, Alton possesses superior advantages to St. Louis, and it will be to the interest of that place to grant us every assistance. Alten will do its part it can now secure the greater part of the trade of Kansas. We hope that they will improve the present opportunity. A line of packets direct from Alton to cipal places in Kansas, will command the patronage of every free State-emigrant and business man, even should it be slightly more extensive.

Let us as citizens of a free State, be true to the constitution, true to the interests of our commerce, true to the rights of men, and true to those who are devoting their means and their talents to increase the list of free States like our own. Let us keep the ball rolling till the commerce of the free States shall be found floating in its legitmate channel. Let us stand firmly for the rights of the people of Kansas, and they will in return stand by us, for their fidelity and patriotism has been tried in the fire, and like fine gold, it stands approved.

Aetroit Thening Cribune.

PRINCIPLES-NOT MEN. TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 15, 1856.

A Pattern " Democratic " State.

South Carolina is one of the most reliable and inflexible "Democratic" States in the Union, in the modern acceptation of that term. It has ever been held up by the doughface and slave breeding oligarchists of the Union, as the bright particular star in the galaxy of Democratic States. At the south, especially, it is looked up to as the model to be imitated and admired by all who bow the knee to the dark spirit of slavery. Very few northern people, however, are aware of the real character of her institutions, or by what means the oligarchists have contrived to fasten the State to the car of locofocoism for so many years. The circu. lar recently issued by the Republican National Committee, written by FRANCIS P. BLAIR, a southern man and formerly, if not now, a slave holder, has given us some light on those points which are worthy the attention of those who wish farther to extend the institution which has produced such results in that State. According to this exhibition of the kind of "De-

mocracy" that exists in South Carolina, and it is sustained by quotations from her constitution and the evidence of every man who has ever visited the State, "popular sovereignty" with which GEN. Cass is so much in love, gives to six districts of the State, in the rice and long staple cotton region, where the slave population is most dense, containing a population of 49,503 whites, a majority of the Senate, leaving in a minority those re presenting 209,084 whites in the rest of the State. In eleven districts, 77,939 whites elect 28 Senators and 64 representatives, while 18 districts, having 181,145 whites, are represented by 17 senators and 60 representatives. Thus less than one-third of the free population in the negro-quarter region have the supreme control of the State. The legislature elected by this third, appoints the judiciary-from the Supreme bench to the common justices of the peace; -elects Senators in Congress and the electors of President and Vice-President of the United States; for the people are not allowed to vote at all for the electors of the President and Vice-President of the United States, this being done by the rotten borough legislature, in defiance of the spirit of the Constitution and the interpretation of every other State.

The Governor of the State is also elected by this body, which represents a minority of the Staieand negroes and land exclusively-for no man is eligible to it unless he has real estate to the value of \$700, clear of of all debt, or five hundred acres of land and ten negroes. Nor can this state of things be changed unless two-thirds of this land and negro qualified body consent to the alteration of the constitution-a thing never to be expected

This is the system the President and Gen. Cass, and Geo. W. Peck, and the Albino organ in this city, are laboring to extend into Kansas,—a system more injurious and oppressive to white laborers, even, than to slaves. As effectually as the institution of slavery crushes out the rights of negroes held in bondage, it is equally destructive of the rights of white non-slave holders in the slave State. They are as emphatically slaves, and as much entitled to our sympathy, as their "colored brethren" who are bought and sold. Such is modern Democracy as expounded by the doughfaces slave breeders of the present day

A Precedent Well Put.

Hon. HENRY WALDRON, of our State, made a most capital and telling point in his very able and much admired speech in the House on the 8th inst, when he instanced the irregular admission of Michigan into the Union. It is one of the chief arguments by which locofocos in Congress seek to shirk the responsibility of the admission of Kansas that the proceedings under which she claims that admission are irregular and unauthorized! This is the plea of Northern doughfaces who dare not say that they

oppose the request of Kansas because she has a free Constitution, as the immediate representatives of slavery do.

But the case of Michigan is directly in point to stop the mouths of these very consciencious sticklers for territorial regularity. Congress refused to admit Michigan except upon certain conditions. Those conditions were solemnly rejected by an authorized, delegated convention of the territory. Afterwards an irregular, unauthorized, and by no means general convention was called by private individuals, which convention resolved to comply with the imposed conditions, formed a Constitution and asked admission into the Union. Michigan was admitted at this request and with this Constitution by large majorities in both branches of a Democratic Congress-Franklin Pierce, then a member of the House, vo:ing in the affirmative.

These facts are matters of history, and they form a crushing precedent against the Northern locofoco opposition to the admission of Kansas.

From Kansas.

We are indebted to O. C. THOMPSON, Esq., of this city, who has been on a short visit to Kansas for a copy of the Herald of Freedom, published at Lawrence city, and also for late papers from St. Louis, Mr. Thompson spent several days in Lawrence, and reports that the people are resolved to maintain their rights at every sacrifice, and are confident of ultimate success. Those desirous of emigrating to the State or of procurring reliable information in regard to the state of things there, the prospect of the free State cause, the best route to reach it, the character of the soil and climate, &c., will be gratified by calling upon Mr. T. at his place of busi-

The Herald contains no news of an exciting character; though it is filled with articles of great interest to those who are looking towards Kansas as their future residence. It has one on "the Future of Kansas," which displays great ability and statesman like and philosophical views, and which will give the reader a higher opinion than he yet has had of the immensity of our country and the importance of the contest now going on between the friends of freedom and slavery, in regard to the destiny of that country.

A Doleful Appeal From the Slave-Breeders.

The slave oligarchists are in deep tribulation for the cause of Slavery in Kansas. They fear there is danger that after all their efforts to plant Slavery upon i's soil, it may slip through their fingers, and they are therefore making the most pitiful appeals to the propagandists to come up promptly to their aid. A Washington correspondent of the Charleston Mercury thus lugubriously states the danger that threatens the interests of the slave breeders:



TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 15, 1856.

From the Charleston (S. C.) News.

RTICLES OF AGREEMENT between Jesse De Bruhl. of Columbia, South Carolina, of the one part and the undersigned persons desirous to grate under his care and direction to the Ter-ritory of Kansas, or the other part.

JESSE DE BRUHL agrees to contribute one thousand dollars to a fund of twenty thousand dol-lars, to be raised by citizens of Richland District, or any other part of the State of South Carolina, for the purpose of organizing, arming, and trans-porting to the Territory of Kansas a company of one hundred men, and providing for their subsistence after their arrival there; or to contri-bute in the same proportion to whatever smaller fund may be raised for the same purpose, allowing fund may be raised for the same purpose, allowing two hundred dollars for the expenditure on each emigrant. And he agrees to undertake the charge and direction of the said company of emigrants, to furnish them from the fund so to be raised with proper arms, and defray their expenses on the journey, and to provide for their subsistence for twelve months from the day of leaving Co-lumbia, should the said fund be sufficient there-

fund may afford the means.

And the undersigned persons, desiring to emigrate in company with the said Jesse De Bruhl nd under his care, agree to place themselves inder his command as their leader and captain, and strictly to obey him as such; and to remain under his direction and command for twelve menths from the day of leaving Columbia, if from the fund above mentioned he should be able to provide for their subsistence so long, or otherwise for such length of time as he may able to provide for their subsistence. And they agree and solemnly bind themselves, during the period for which they have so placed themselves under his command, to remain in such part of the Territory of Kansas as he may designate, and never to absent themselves to a greater distance from him than will allow them to be summoned by him and to assemble in a hody within twenty-four hours after he may issue his sum-mons. It is understood that their clothing is to

mons. It is understood that their clothing is to be provided by themselves.

And they do further agree and bind themselves severally to the faithful discharge of the obligations hereby assumed, under the following penalties, that is to say, if any one of them shall violate his agreement he shall forfeit and restore to the sald Jesse DaBwith the same with which to the said Jesse DeBruhl the arms with which he may have been furnished; and, for the purpose of repairing the loss occasioned by him to the emigrant fund above mentioned, he shall forfeit and by proper legal instrument convey to the said Jesse DeBruhl sixty acres of land, should he have acquired land in the Territory of Kansas, or otherwise pay into his hands the sum of seventy-five dollars. But in case of the faithful fulfilment by the undersigned of the obligations undertaken by them, they are to retain as ther own property the arms furnished to them by the said Jesse DeBruhl; and he is faithfully to stant by them, and to the best of his ability to aid protect, and defend them, freely rendering his ser-vices and expending his time in the common

witness whereof, the said Jesse DeBmhl and the parties of the second part have hereanto set their hands and affixed their seals, &c.

The Northern Emigration Societies which are complained of by these Carolinians, and which are made the pretext for such enterprises as Mr. DE BRUHL's, imposed no such restrictions as these on their emigrants. All they did was to require such emigrants to become actual and permanent residents, and to help them on their journey. When arrived, they were free to settle, work and vote, how and where they pleased. But Mr. DE BRUHL's emigrants are not allowed to become permanent residents, even if they wish. They are to stay where he bids, and go wher he orders them. They are not allowed a choice of occupations, or of political views, being oblited to leave the plough or the workshop, whenever Slavery needs fixed bayonets or false votes, at the orders of Mr. DE BRUHL. Their twelve months enlistment being over, they will pocket their pay and go home. In short the difference between the Northern and Southern "Emigrant Societies" is just this,—the one seeks to fill the Territory with actual residents, the other to occupy it with a foreign armed force.

But Kansas has little to fear from all the DE BRUHL's and all others "of that ilk." In any fair competition between emigration from the Free States and the Slave States, the former will send five to the latter's one. Notwithstanding all the parade made by companies from Alabama and Carolina, the quiet, steady stream from Illinois, from Wisconsin, from Iowa, from Ohio and from here, far outnumbers them. The "Free State men" in the Territory are growing relatively stronger, the "Slave State men" relatively weaker every day. Kansas, if protected in her lawful acts and admitted now, is and will be Free. The only danger lies in the attempt made by Douglass's Bill to postpone her admission until another band of Missourians, backed by these Carolina and Alabama companies and by the U.S. Troops, make another invasion, control by force and fraud another election, and go through the pretence of forming another Constitution. That is the programme now marked out to be pursued with regard to Kansas. But

for, 94therwise for such length or time as said the House of Representatives can stop it, if they will. None else can. Let their constituents encourage and guide them to that good work.

> Albany Emigrants for Kansas. The first Company of Kansas Emigrants, under the auspices of the New York State Kansas Committee, will start for Kansas City to-morrow morning, at a quarter after seven o'clock. Their route will be via Suspension Bridge, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis. A small party from Boston will arrive here this evening under direction of the New England Emigrant Aid Company. Emigrants from this vicinity intending to join the party are requested to meet this evening at 8 o'clock in the parlor of the Delavan

The Republican.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS. TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, 1856.

"Your Wrongs are Your Strength."

These words, the utterance alike of a living fact and a deep philosophy, were addressed by Governor Robinson, in a speech to the people of Lawrence. No man peorly versed in human nature, or indifferently familiar with the springs of human action, could have originated them. They possess a world of meaning. A man and a people, relying upon the right, are strong; relying both upon their rights and their wrongs, they are doubly strong; and conscious of the power of both, they can well afford calmness, patience, equanimity and unshaken faith. But these words have an application out of the limits of Kanzas. The strength of wrong is not all, nor always, upon one side. A wronged man, or a wronged people, are clothed with power by the very arm which despoils them. A crown of thorns upon the head of a great Savior is the crown of a great cause. The burdens which oppress a suffering people are tied to the necks of the oppressors. wrong is the passport to the highest human sympathy-the countersign which admits one into the camp of Heaven's militant hosts.

Three millions of slaves, two-thirds of whom are so much embruted that their position is tolerable, and the other third pining with half defined longings, or with earnest aspirations, for the great rights of manhood; with law against them, and on the side of the oppressor; with cupidity, and ust, and power, all arrayed to crush the first upspringing of a free spirit-what can they do? Three million arms-how strong they are, and yet, how weak! God works no miracles in their behalf. These who pity them cannot unfasten a shackle. There is no light upon their lot. They have no strength in themselves, and no hope in a recognition of their rights by their oppressors. But their wrongs are their strength. Out of their wrongs their salvation must ultimately spring. Else, God's laws are shams; else, human sympathy is a fable; else, God has left evil in the world without a remedy. There is not a day of unrewarded toil, there is not a groan beneath an oppressor's burden, there is not a shrick beneath the driver's lash, that does not add to the strength of the anti-slavery cause, and the cer-tainty of its final triumph. Be patient, O swart toiler! "Your wrongs are your strength."

Poor woman, widowed by the unchecked appetite of a false and fallen man; children, worse than fatherless through the degradation deeper than death of a drunken parent; maiden, pure no longer through the treachery of one to whom you had yielded your innocent heart; bankrupt, mourning over a fortune plundered from your hands by the swindler; traduced, sitting sadly under the shadow of a char-acter blackened by the breath of slander; proscribed, for whom a false society has no recognition-be patient! There is a power stronger than husband, or father, or lover, or false men and false society, to avenge you, help you, lift you up, and save you. "Your wrongs are your strength." Through those wrongs shall flow to you, in pure and fruitful streams, the strong tides of human sympathy. By those wrongs shall

strong men be guided to your relief. Along the channel of those wrongs shall true men be led to their foul sources, armed with retribution Those wrongs are the basis of your hopes the pledge of your deliverance. Take the staff they give you, and rest upon it. Though dead and lifeless now, in your feeble grasp, the future has buds and blossoms for it.

Thus has it been in all the world's histor thus especially in the history of this country. It was from wrongs that the settlers of New England drew their strong determinations, and their most powerful impulses. The germ of American liberty was planted in wrongs, and by wrongs was it nourished, until it stood asserted-a living tree. All the great reforms of the world-political, social and religious-are in their nature the offspring of wrongs, and those wrongs have nourished them-the fouler, the more vigorously, as the plant grows rankly from the foulest de-

The philanthropist, as he looks over the world, very naturally becomes disheartened with what he sees. Mankind seem to be divided into two great classes-the oppressors and their victimsand with the former there is power whose continuance promises to be perpetual. But he must learn a different philosophy, and that philosophy must teach him patience and hope; for every great wrong is an angel of power, and so sure as Heaven is true, when the legion is filled, they shall rise as an avenging army, sweeping away the wrong doer and his wrong, and vindicating the great law of Him who has ordered the life and lot of man in an infinite benevolence.

LONG JOHN WENTWORTH ON THE PHILA-DELPHIA CONVENTION.-The Chicago Democrat (John Wentworth's paper) appends to the call for the people's free Kanzas national nominating convention at Philadelphia, June 17, the following interesting comments:-

following interesting comments:—

"The above is a much better call than we at one time expected to see. We feared that it might be so mixed up with Greeleyism and Sewardism as to make it objectionable to a large portion of the honest and conscientious anti-Nebraska men of the country. We wish that Jackson's name could have been inserted after that of Jefferson. Reference to Washington might have been avoided simply for this reason: his administration was before the formation of parties, and consequently his name in this connection is withbeen avoided simply for this reason: his administration was before the formation of parties, and consequently his name in this connection is without force or meaning. Not so with Jefferson, however. During his official life as president, and some time previously, party lines were distinctly drawn. And upon the slavery question, especially, the introduction of his name is invested with a peculiar significance. The principles he advocated in this connection, and those of the anti-Nebraska men of the present are identical, and, could they be carried out, we should see a far different state of things at the federal capital. General Jackson's name, too, would be a tower of strength. The principles of his administration are those upon which the government of this country must ever be administered, and it would have been far better had the committee possessed sufficient moral courage to have inserted his name in the call. We see attached to the call the name of Francis P. Blair, the personal friend and confidant of General Jackson—of John M. Niles, postmaster-general under M. Van Burn, and other distinguished democrats. They M. Niles, postmaster-general under M. Van Buren, and other distinguished democrats. They doubless have a guaranty for the future character of the proposed organization. We see, also, the names of old federalists, as well as three of modern whies. We are average to the formation the names of old federalists, as well as those of modern whigs. We are averse to the formation of new parties as a general thing, for efforts are usually made to cause them to inure to the bene-fit of federalism. But in this case the call is broader and better than we feared it might be."

Boston Iournal.

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 15, 1856.

If these Southern emigrants will go into Kansas with the Bible as their only weapon we will warrant that no Sharpe's rifle will disturb their peace. They will find warm friends among the peace-loving sons of New England, whose desire is to fight the battle of freedom only at the ballot-box.

DEPARTURE OF SOUTHERN EMIGRANTS FOR KANSAS. The Montgomery (Ala.) Journal of the 8th inst., gives the following account of the de-. parture of Major Buford's company of emigrants for Kausas:

TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1856.

Theodore Parker, in his Fast Day sermon, said of the falsehood practiced by the administration and its tools in regard to Kansas :-

"There has been no such monstrous lying before, from the days of Annanias and Sapphira, down to the last election of Governor Gardner."

That's well said. Every body knows that Kansas has been conquered and had a government imposed upon it by force, and yet so powerfully have the President and his organs bombarded the confessed facts with their batteries of falsehood, that a committee of inquiry has been raised to find out whether the crime in which the Missourians openly glory was actually committed! This sort of lying, broadside on against history, is called ignoring. Our age will be famous for it among the centuries.

BOSTON POST.

TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1856.

BEECHER ON BEVERAGES.

Henry Ward Beecher has the fortune, or misfortune, of keeping those who pin their theology and morals to his skirts; in uncomfortably hot water—while the reverend thumper of pulpits and Star-ling of the Independent occasionally puts his own foot in the warm fluid. One set of his admirers, being disposed to sympathise with the peace doctrines of the gospel, have been shocked at his preaching an armed crusade in behalf of abolitionism in Kansas, though their surprise at such unclerical conduct has doubtless been tempered by the uncontradicted statement of some of our cotemporaries, that the rampant Brooklyn parson has a pecuniary interest in the patent and manufacture of Sharpe's rifles—apart from a hand-some commission on all of said rifles sold under the influence of his preaching.

But it is in quite another direction that Parson Beecher has most effended and confounded—aye, to use a coined word, utterly "blumfusticated" a por-tion of his admirers and friends. It is well known to our readers that the parson has long been, or pretended to be, a staunch temperance, and even an outand-out Maine law man, setting his nose against the wery smell of the "critter," sevep in sacramental shape. In this shape many temperance folk can stand a pretty "stiff horn," and some, we doubt not, feel like the darky communicant, who, when the wine

came round, poured off a glass, exclaiming" full him up, massa, I lubs my Jesus." Whatever views Mr Beecher has held in past time, as to indulgence in "a little wine for the stomach's sake and often infirmities," or a "nip" of something stronger and warmer to quell incipient gripes or settle troublesome cysters, he seems to have taken de cided ground of late, in the Independent, in favor of gin and juniper berries—or more properly speaking, of a popular medicinal compound known as Schiedam We noticed his celebrated eulogium on Schnapps. Schnapps at the time of its appearance struck us a curious "spirit manifestation," we were struck us a curious things from his pen and so accustomed to curious things from his pen and the property of the particular attention. Not pulpit, that we gave it no particular attention. Not so, however, with some of Mr Beecher's temperance so, however, with some of Mr Beecher's temperance friends. They had quoted Beecher in behalf of the "good cause," and for Beecher to turn square round and praisingly shake a bottle of gin and juniper in their faces, was something rather worse confounding than "cold water," or a "wet blanket." Some sid flatly it could n't be; but there was the hand-writing with the *appended, and the doubters were dumb. Others hinted that the parson had only meant to satorize and excoriate a devil in disguise, but on reflec-tion the "King's English" of the parson's article was too plain to leave any question as to its sincerity.

Whatever he may have intended, his article wi-

dened the market for gin and juniper, and many hesitating temperance folk took license therefrom to invigorate and refresh the inner man, and we have invigorate and refresh the third man, and we have seen it stated, that Mr Wolfe felt it his duty, in re-turn for the parson's vigorous complimentary artitie, to send his reverence some choice samples of gen-uine Schnapps. The Bridgeport Farmer, a sturdy temperance sheet, felt itself finally compelled to come out and have a talk about parson Beecher's queer do-ings. Its talk was by no means "mealy mouthed." Icle, to send his reverence some choice samples of gen-. Its talk was by he means meany mouthed." It asserted that thousands, was proposely nad never be-fore heard of the schanpps, were induced "to buy and use it as a cordial for diseases," and, having their "consciences soothed by the approval of so noted a divine," as the paster of Plymouth church,

Brocklyn, fancied (poor souls,) that the connapped did them good, "contending that they enjoyed better appetite, a clearer brain, easier digestion, improved strength, and altogether a most beneficial renovation in every state of health since they began renovation in every state of health since they began renovation in every state of heatin since they began to use this novel and tempting composition." They seem to have admirably agreed with Mr Beecher's article on the subject. But the Farmer can't believe that the parson meant more than to satirize the schnapps. It would fain doubt, however, that Beecher wrote the article, but that ugly * trips its hesitating, and scatters all its doubts to the wind.

If Mr Beecher had been less earnest and explicit,

we might have thought his article satirical, perhaps; but we put it to our readers if the subjoined is at all satirical or ambiguous:—

"It makes us sad to remember the unnecessary days and months of unprofitable chills and fiver that we ourselves have had; and if any think that a reg-ular 'orthodox fever and ague' is no great shakes, we heartily wish them a trial of it. But it is all over. Our home missionaries can now go to the most unhealthy river bottoms, with the Bible in one hand and Schnapps in the other, for the very beard is plucked out of this grim monster who has had so long a despotism in western vallies and river bottoms. The quarterly drafts of missionaries will no longer signify mere cish, but something more subtle; for it will, of course, be the duty of the present society to send forth this essence of Wolfe to all their stations

If Mr Wolfe were se k ng certificates of the excel-lence of his Schnapps, could he get better or stronger than Parson Beecher's? But the parson goes on,

stronger yet, and says-

"Among the extraordinary changes which have been going on upon our globe, the recession, or encroathment of the eceun, the sinking or rising of continents and islands, the formation of deltas, rees, Sort no change can be compared to that which has afflicted fesh water. Thousands of people can no longer drink it. Limestone water, granitic water, altuvial streams, diluvial percelations, mountain springs and fountains in the valley, cisterns, wells, Croton, Schuylkill and Cochituate, all of them are subtle enemies of health."

"No temperance man should take a boat on the Ohio or Mississippi, until he has removed his name from the pledge. For those two rivers are as poison and death from the first drop of head waters to the last eddy at the Gulf of Mexico; and no remedy has

the waters of the world !

Reading these deliberately uttered culogiums, who can doubt Mr Beecher's belief in the efficacy and beneficence of Schnapps. We must receive what he soberly says as what he soberly means, or else pronounce him a great hypocrite, and to believe him such would involve the inference that he may have such would involve the inference that he may have some pecuniary interest, or commission agency in Schiedam Schnapps, as well as Sharpe's rifles. For our part, we think Mr Beecher, who is not without a modicum of good sense, has considered the ways of fanatical temperance, and come back to the side of real temperance.

Under a poetical impulse, which lifted him above the narrow logic and morals of the prohibitionists, he spoke out for once, not stopping to think how saints or sinners would relish his doctrines. It is barely possible that a ta te of the Schnapps gave him in-spiration to speak a little wholesome truth, for the benefit of the debilitated and afflicted. While we condemn the parson's rifle speculation, we approve of his candid opinion of Schnapps. If his temperance friends feel aggrieved, we are sorry, for we would like to see harmony in the camp of the converted. Mr Beccher has been among the western lakes and

rivers more than his parishioners, and knows better than they what will pleasantly flavor western water. and neutralize its poisons. We consider his testimony safe and sound. He goes on the common sense prin-ciple, and where Bibles won't do, tries rifles; and where water is miasmatic and bad, substitutes Schnapps. He believes in the philosophy of Paul's advice to Timothy. Valliant with tongue and pen, advice to Timothy. Valliant with tongue and he is able to combat all his enemies, which will be a specified to the state of the results of th difficult matter, if he always keeps as near the right as when he testified to the excellence of Schiedam Schnapps .- New York Mirror.

THE HERALD.

Tuesday Morning, April 15, 1856.

THE KANSAS AFFAIRS have shown what strange freaks men will play, and how changeable their positions will be, when things go for or against their par ties or settled opinions. At the outset, with the whigs and republicans there was nothing so ridiculous as squatter sovereignty; and with Douglas, Cass, and their school, nothing so valuable. Now the tables have turned. Those who ridicaled the idea that settlers in a territory should legislate for themselves upon all local

questions, are the very ones that are urging squatter claims and supporting Reeder, Robinson and their party; while even old General Cass actually and really abandons squatter rights after all the talk he has made shout them

9

There is another turn-about. When the first elections were held in Kansas, all the opponents of the administration complained that President Pierce did not send soldiers there to maintain "law and order," though nobody in Kansas called for them. Now, after Lane, Robinson and others have called for troops, and the President has ordered them, these same men have forgotten their love of "law and order," and are the first to denounce the President for ordering troops there to sustain order; and before the first act is performed, declare that they have only gone there to crush the set-

Once more we have seen both sides turn an amazing short corner. Rhode Island-that is the people of that State-a few years ago attempted to form a constitution, which the State had never had. Governor Dorr was elected under that constitution, formed just as the Topeka constitution was, without authority from the general or local authorities, under which Governor Robinson acts in Kansas. General Pierce and the democrats said that Governor Dorr and his party were right and ought to be sustained—that the people could constitute, abolish or amend their form of government without authority from any body; and the whigs denied this doctrine as subversive of all good order, and called Dorr a bogus Governor, and the foundry legislature a bogus legislature. Now the democrats deny it in Kansas, and talk of bogus Governor Robinson, and bogus Senators, and bogus Representatives; and these same whigs call President Pierce all the hard names they can think of, because he will not do what they denounced him for approving a dozen years and more

Politics have settled back to the old religious theory "to be damned if you do, and to be damned if you don't," and the President is just in that position : though we can not deny for ourselves, that we should have been better pleased with him, if he had only applied the same truth to Kansas that he did to Rhode Island, and when the territory became free by the Nebraska act-and it never could have been free without it-if he had stuck to the squatter sovereignty, and recognized the government of the people, whether they legislated slavery into or out of the new Statethat being a question for them and for nobody else.

New York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1856.

AFFAIRS OF KANSAS.

It is well known that the project of the Missouri Border Ruffians of seizing upon Kansas, and, by force or fraud, or both combined, making a Slave State of it, had for its immediate agents a secret association, known as the Blue Lodges, or Self-Defensive Society, as it called itself, made up in a great measure of residents of Platte County. The great object of this society was to prevent Northern men from settling in the new Territory, or, if they did settle there, to deprive them of any voice or vote in framing the laws of the Territory or in giving a character to its State Constitution when it came to have one. It was this secret association, organized in a military shape and for an illegal purpose, with which originated most of the outrages perpetrated in Kansas-the driving of the actual settlers from the polls, the return of a sham Legislature elected by intrusive votes, and finally the armed invasion of the Territory and siege of Lawrence, with the avowed purpose of compelling its inhabitants to acknowledge and submit to the authority of the bogus Legislature, or else of burning down the town and driving its people from the Territory.

This last and most elaborate and expensive of the undertakings of this secret Missouri military organization, proved, however, a complete failure. Thanks to the Sharp's rifles with which they were providentially provided, and to their own firmness d courage, the men of Lawrence not only re-

the invaders, but they also brought Governor Shannon over to their side, who having begun by issuing a furious proclamation, in which the men of Lawrence were denominated as insurgents and traitors, ended in acknowledging them as good citizens, armed in the cause of public right and order, and in giving to their volunteer organization the sanction of his official approval and the character of territorial militia.

It would seem, from an article which we give in another column, from The Weston Reporter, that in consequence of this failure the pretended Self-Defensive Society has fallen into abeyance. It does not appear to have been formally dissolved, but rather to have stepped aside to make room for a "Pro-Slavery Emigrant Aid Society," so called, modeled after the notions which the Missourians have formed of those very Eastern Emigrant Aid Societies against which they have raised such an outcry and the existence of which they offered as an excuse for their own violent and 'illegal proceedings. The Platte County people have at length found out that the plan of living in Missouri and voting in Kansas, however plausible it may be in theory, does not quite answer in practice. One man, says the proverb, may lead a horse to the water, but forty men can't make him drink. To invade Kansas armed with guns and bowie-knives; to visit the voting places; to drive the actual residents from the polls; to elect a bogus Legislature—all that was quite easy. It was quite easy, too, for this bogus Legislature to meet; to appoint county officers; and to require as a qualification for voting the acknowledgment of their own usurped authority, and to reënact the whole Missouri code by a single paragraph, with an appendix of such Border-Ruffian additions as seemed suitable to meet the case of a conquered Territory. All this, to the members of the Self-Defensive Association, so called, was very plain sailing; but when it came to compelling the people of Kansas to accept these laws and to submit to them, that was quite another matter. Instead of that quiet obedience which these simple-hearted Border Ruffians had reckoned upon with a confidence, as undoubting as that of the young lady who built such a nice castle in the air on the basket of eggs she was carrying to market—the eggs laid by the self-Defensive Society and the Bogus Legislature hatched a brood not at all reckoned upon, nothing less in fact than the Topeka Convention and the Free-State Constitution.

To put down the Free-State government, to enforce obedience to the laws of the bogus Legislature, a resident population, disposed to act in that direction, must be had, and it is the object of the new association to supply the Territory with such a population. After falsely accusing the Eastern Aid Society of hiring paupers to go to Kansas, those Missouri slaveholders have now themselves adopted the same plan. The object of their new organization is to furnish poor men of Pro-Slavery sentiments with means to enter a quarter-section of land, and with the necessary previsions for the first year's residence upon it. It will be seen that in advocating this new association, General B. M. Hughes of Buchanan even went so far as to maintain "that Freesoilers and "Abolitionists had a legal right to vote in Kansas, "and that the South must beat them at "the pells by numbers." This concession, coming from a man who admitted in the same speech that he had himself gone over to Kansas to vote, is a strong proof of the efficacy of Sharp's rifles in bringing even Border Ruffians to a realizing sease of other people's political rights, and of the superior efficacy, after all, of the ballot-box over the cartridge box. General Haykes found this going over to Kansas to vote had worked so badls that he was determined never to cross over to vote again. Instead of that, he proposed to subscribe his money to fit out "poor men of Pro-Slavery santiments" to establish themselves there as actual residents.

If, however, Gen. Haykes, happily converted now from an invasive Border Ruffian into a promoter of peaceful and bena fide emigration, expects to accomplish the object of beating the Free-State

men at the polls by numbers, we must savise him to be careful how he puts too much confidence in the story which he tells about Emigrant Aid men from Boston under contract to vote twice, after which they leave for home. Those cotton umbrellas, carpet sacks and chalked hats will not, we apprehend, be got rid of so easily. That story may do well enough in a speech, but as to practical results, it will be safest to reckon on those cotton umbrellas as a fixture.

FRAMES FOR KANSAS HOUSES.

Emigrants to a new country find immense obstacles in procuring lumber for immediate use to provide indispensable buildings; and likewise in procuring carpenters to put that lumber into shape, which, if they follow ancient rules, is such a slow process that a man with plenty of money and an abundance of material may find himself unable to house his family before the withering storms of Winter overtake them. Whatever, then, will shorten this labor-whatever will teach the new settler of Kansas, or any other new country, in which he can get materials from a saw-mill, how to build himself a house independent of a skillful carpenter and almost independent of time, will be of more aid to him than a donation of money; because money will not buy the skill or find time to use it. Such information we propose to give.

Ard first, how to put up a balloon frame, as that kind of frames are called, having neither tenons nor mortises in the entire house. size for a small new-country house is 16 by 32 feet, divided into three rooms and only one story high, unless roofing is very expensive. For such a building six pieces of scantling are required, cut 2 by 8, or 21 by 10 inches, 16 feet long, for sills and seventeen pieces for sleepers, with seventeen pieces of same size, 18 feet long, for upper floor joists. The studs must be 2 by 4, or 21 by 5 inches, and 8, 9 or 10 feet long, as you wish the hight of your ceiling. The end studs may be longer, so as to run up to the rafters; but this is not important, since studs may be spliced anywhere by simply butting the ends together and nailing strips of boards upon each side, or the timbers may lap by each other and be held in place by a few nails till the siding is nailed on.

But to begin at the foundation: Lay down two of the sixteen-feet timbers flatways upon blocks or stones, if you can get them, and make them level all around. Nail on strips where the ends of the sills butt together, and halve on the end sills and nail them together at the corners, and put on the sleepers, with a stout nail toed-in upon each side to hold them in place. Cut all your side studs of an exact length and square at each end, and set up one at each corner exactly plumb and fasten them with stay-laths on the inside. Now measure off for your doors and windows on the sides of the house. and set unstude for them. You are now ready to put on the plates, which are nothing but strips of inch board, just the width of your studs, spliced in length just as directed for splicing studs. The

next step is to put up the rest of the stude, nailing through the plate into their tops, and toping nails through the bottoms into the sills. Hands may no. commence at once to nail the sheathing-boards upon the sides, while others are putting up the joists, which should be 18 feet long and either 2 by 8 or 24 by 1.9 inches, as you can afford, or rather, according to the strength of the timber. Pine and poplar should always be of the larger dimensions.

Cut notches one inch deep in the lower edge of the joists, so that they will lock on to the plate, and project over the sides one foot at each end. Nail up through the plate into the joists with stout nails, having just as many joists as pairs of rafters, the feet of which are to stand on and be nailed to the joists, which project the eaves a foot beyond the sides. This, however, may be dispensed wh'h, if short caves are preferred, or if timber cannot be got long enough. The end studs will be nailed both to the sill and end sleeper and to the end joists, and to the rafter if long enough to reach up,

and if not splice them as before directed. Finish sheathing the sides and ends before you put on the roof. The siding may be afterway roof. The siding may be afterward put on at your leisure. Boards three fourths of an inch thick make good sheathing; and the best plan is to put them on without any regard to fitting the edges, and batten all the cracks on the inside with waste pieces of boards or shingles.

When shingles are inexpensive they make a better siding and cheaper than sawed clapboards. You will find it a great saving of labor to lay the upper floor before you put on the roof. If you wish to make your house one and a half or two stories high, the following is the way the chamber floor joists are supported: Take a strip of board one inch thick and five inches wide, and let it into the face of the studs on the inside and nail it fast and set your joists on this and nail them to the stude, and also notch your floor boards in between all the stude and mail fast; and you will find, when done, that no old-fashioned frame with its heavy oak timbers and months of mortising, with all its braces, was ever stiffer than your "balloon." which you and one hired man can frame and raise. and cover and lay the floors, and get ready for your family to move into in one week's time, and in the evenings of another week you can do the lathing, which you must get plastered when you can.

There is no difficulty in making a balloon frame house of any other size desired, by putting in the partitions before you put on the upper joists, so as to rest them upon the caps in the same way as upon the sides. For a house, say thirty-two feet wide, the upper joists would be the same length as for a house sixteen feet, the inner ends resting upon the cap of a center partition, where they would be strongly spliced as we have directed, by nailing strips upon each side. The rafters of such a wide roof should be stayed in the middle by strips nailed upon the sides of rafters and joists, to prevent sagging; as it is always to be borne in mind that all the timbers of such a building are to be as light as possible; the strength being obtained by nailing all fast together. In fact, there is no dispute that such a frame is stronger than one of large timber, with mortises, tenons and braces, and will bear moving from place to place better; as has been most fully proved in Chicago, which is nearly all built in this manner.

The saving in expense is very great, but that is not so important as the saving of time. We have seen in Chicago a gang of men come upon a vacant let of ground in the morning with their loads of lumber, and the next morning a family living in such a house as we have described, on a spot that was as bare and smooth as any other prairie twenty-four hours previous. To frame such a sized building out of heavy oak, hewed timber, would be worth \$25; and it would take all the men who sould conveniently work, a week or more to get ready to raise it; or, in other words, more men than can be got together in many new locations of the Western settlers. Such frames are not only worthy of the attention of emigrants to new regions, but they may be profitably adopted into the economy of allfarmers, and also builders, in the villages of all the old States. Let them all remember that big timber ard tenons, mortises and braces, belong to an age of wrought nails and dear iron. They are no longer necessary or economical.

THE PRO-SLAVERY AID SOCIETY OF PLATT.

From The Western Reporter.

We feel happy in being able to announce to our readers that the day of felly has passed; and that the day of good, hard, practical sense is inaugurated in Weston and Platt.

The Sale Decision

The Self-Defensive Society has died the death of the ridiculous, and gone to the "tomb of the Capulets," unwept, unhonored and unsung.

ce to its ashes.

Peace to its ashes.

"At a public me eting held in this place on Saturday, 16th inst., a Pro-Slavery Emigrant Aid Society was inaugurated, and a committee appointed to obtain subscribers to the stock of the society.

"It is got up on the principle of a joint stock company, in shares of \$35 each. After the stock is taken it is proposed to furnish every individual, who is a poor man and Pro-Slavery in sentiments, with means to enter 160 acres of land in Kansas, and give him his own time to refund the money, and to furnish such as tual settler with the necessary provisions for the first

year's residence in the Territory. If the also another of this county, and other has interested, will do their duty in this important matter, this society alone will be able to plant in Karisa at least 2,000 bens fide settlers and Pro-Slavery voters.

"This plan presents, in our estimate, something tangible and legal; and it thus recommends itself to every individual favorable to making Kansas a Slave State. We trust that those gentlemen who have been making such a noise and confusion over the sabject will now come forward and make good their professions by taking stock to an amount that will set an example to the people of the county worthy to be followed.

Gen. B. M. Haykes of Buchanan made a very sensible speech to the meeting, by request. He took the position that Free-Soilers and Abolitionists had a legal right to vote in Kansas, and that the South must beat them at the polls by numbers. He said that the pollcy heretofore pursued of going over to Kansas to vote, worked badly, and must be given up. He would never cross over to vote again! He denied that the Emigrant Aid men from Boston, who were seen in Kansas, with a cotton umbrella and carpet sack, and their lasts chalked from and to Boston, were bona 3de settlers. They were under contract to vote twice, and they complied with the contract and left for home. Upon the whole we think the prospect for making Kansas a Slave State is improving, and ir (and ir, said the farmer) the peeple will act promptly, wisely, and discreetly, the battle will be won. We are encouraged the more in this hope, from a remark which fell from Gen. Strirgfellow, which was, that he did not intend to be quite so prominent hereafter as he had been heretofore.

o be quite so prominent hereafter as he had heretofore. tend to be

We have always contended that the wild and blind we have as ways contenued that the whit and shift policy herotofore pursued was doing more harm than good; and we rejoice with the true triends of the cause that the day of blindness and folly has passed away, and that reason and good sense rule the hour.

Che Semi-Werkly Cimes.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1856.

FROM KANSAS.

Legal Proceedings-Annoyances of the Free-State Men-Legislative.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Monday, March 31, 1856. Our neighbors at Hickory Point are again being imposed upon by the Pro-Slavery crew in that vi-imposed upon by the Pro-Slavery crew in that vi-cinity. A few days since, writs were served upon Mesers. Gleason & Jacon Branson, by a bogus Sheriff, commanding them to appear, at a specified time, before a bogus Justice of the Peace of Douglas County; the former gentleman to answer to a suit made against him by COLEMAN, the murderer of the lamented Dow, charging Mr. GLEASON with cutting timber on his (Coleman's) claim, and claiming one hundred dollars damages. Mr. Branson was summoned as a witness in the case. Both gentlemen considered the process only as an attempt to get up a row, or to make them recognize the authority of the Courts established by the Barons at the Shawnee Mission, consequently, no notice was taken of the summons.

Coleman got a judgment against Gleason of two hundred dollars for damages, and Mr. Branson was fined forty dollars for contempt of Court. To get the money was the next thing to do; and on Saturday last, Sam Saltus, Deputy Sheriff, Coleman, and about forty others, went to the house of Mr. GLEA-FOR, father of the one who was accused of taking timber, and by force of arms, took his two horses, harvesses and wagon, and drove off with them to narnesses and wagon, and drove on what them to the house of Mr. Branson, to steal a yoke of oxen. They found it very difficult to drive the brutes, who did not like the company, and so they left them, saying bey would return tue next week and take the oxen. The party under the command of Saltes were all armed, it is said, with United States rifles, furnished by Wilson Shannon, late Governor of Kansas, out of those furnished to the militia of the Territory of Kansas by Congress. Colemas, who murdered Dow in cold blood, is still at large, and seems to be a very prominent man in all the Pro-Slavery rows, &c.

The following note was sent by the latter gentle-The lollowing by who had taken a vacant prairie man to Mr. Riven, who had taken a vacant prairie man to Mr. Riven S, 1856. claim at Hickory Point:

man to all diskory Point:

Maker 8, 1856.

Mr. Ritcb-i am informed that you have taken possession of a prairie claim. In the possession of a prair

THE LEGISLATURE

Sed a determination to sustain, and the acts of that body to enforce, seems to have had but little respect for the Consideration of the United States, the Decideration of Independence, and the laws of Congress, learning of Legislature, and the set of the Congress of the Congress

FROM WASHINGTON.

ward's Speech Then and New mittee Business Tariff Army.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Tim

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 9, 1866. It is quite unnecessary that I should say any-It is quite surpassing speech on the Kansas question, made to-day, for ere this reaches you it will already be apread before your hundred thousand readers, few of whom, having commenced its perusal, will be content to lay it down unfinished. I think it has been my good fortune to hear every speech which Mr. SEWAED ever made in the Senate of the United States, and I am quite sure that, brilliant and forcible as were those of former Sessions, his effort of to-day o'ertopped them all. He was listened to with great attention by a full Senate, and by crowded galleries, and I believe no one questions the eloquence or ability with which he handled the important subject of discussion, although, of course, there are many who feel bound to differ with, but will find it exceedingly difficult to answer, him.

THEN AND NOW-TIME'S CHANGES.

As I noted the rapt attention of his auditors reverted to the period naturally when Mr. SEWARD first addressed his fellow-Senators -now seven years ago. Then those who were op-cosed to him, blinded by prejudice, would scarcely listen to him with decent respect. To-day, their silent attention evidenced the conviction that the Senator from New-York is a gentleman to be heard, and not despised. Mr. SEWARD has already lived down a mountain of prejudice and calumny, and the down a mountain of prejudice and calumny, and the little molehill which still remains is rapidly sinking away in the light of a nation's advancement in knowledge and truth. The day has come when he is recognized as orthodox, and his sentiments in behalf of Freedom—once thoughtlessly condemned as too radical and almost revolutionary—are recognized by millions of his fellow-countrymen as the inceptions of soberness, justice, and truth.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 12, 1856. THE KANSAS MEMORIAL

The action of the Senate on Thursday, in rejecting the memorial of the State Legislature of Kansas, is not to be taken as the close of the Kansas battle in Congress, nor even its postponement. The Slaveoeracy determined resolutely to exclude the memorial, regardless of all right principle, and so after objecting to it all day on the ground that it proceeded from a bogus body entitled to no respect, they finally changed their ground, and-upon the pretence that it was not a genuine document, but altogether spurious—added to the number of those who voted to recall it from the Committee to which it had been referred—nearly every Senator presentan unusual number of the friends of Free Kansas be ing absent. The debate which preceded the vote sharp and interesting. Mason, Burles, Bayaso, Pugh, Douglas, Rusk and Chittenden, were over earing almost to insolence, in the vain expectation apparently that our friends were to be frightened om their ground. Mr. Cass was uncertain and timid, watching closely the chances of the battle, and taking care at last to be found on the strong side senatorially, although the weaker side, let us not doubt, in the estimation of the people.

TER DEBATA

Mesers. Suward, Halk, Hablan, Hamlin and Trum-BULL, boldly sustained the right of the memorialists to be heard, although, unfortunately, Mr. Hamin at last was deceived by the specious pre tensions of MA-Sen, BUTLER & Co., cashing doubt on the genuineness of the document and fell away. CRITTENDEN, for some reason or other, pitched into Mr. SEWARD. Perhaps he didn't like the rather positive speech delivered by the Senator from New-York the day before, and thought it was safe to abuse him. So it was, so far as Mr. Saward is personally concerned; for the latter, as usual, took the assault upon him quite piacidly, evencing, rather than saying, that he didn't rest his fame and reputation on the opinion of the patriotic Senator from Kentucky. Perhaps the hottest work of the day, on our side the chamber, fell upon Mr. TRUMBULL, who, chiefly in reply to Mr. BAYARD, evinced again rare powers as a ready debater, and completely exposed that Senator's pr tence, that, because there is always some illegal voting at every election, therefore, even admitting the charges that the elections in Kansas were controlled by illegal voters from Missouri, the fact affords no excuse to the citizens for refusing to racognize the validity of said Legislature.

TRUST NOME BUT TRUE MEN

The memorial will doubtless be sent again from Kansas ere long, propelly attested, and it is to be expected that it will be then placed for presentation in the hands of some true and courageous friend of Kansas, and not be trusted to a doubting timeserver, without the moral courage to defend it unserver, without the moral courage to defend it un-less certain of being backed by superior numbers, Gen. Cass' conduct, in relation to this memorial, proves how utterly fallacious were the hopes of those who looked to see him assail the perversions of "popular soversignty," of which the Pierce party has been guilty in Kansas, and the vote on the occasion quite as distinctly shows that there is no shadow of hope for free Kansas in any political organization now known as Democratic. SENATE ... WASHINGTON, Monday, April 14 E KANSAS MEMORIAL AGAI

Mr. HARLAN presented an affidavit made by Col, LANE, subject to the Kansas memorial, which as presented to the Senate by Gen. Cass and returned by the Senate.

Mr. HARLAN said that respect for the Senate called upon him to explain why he should present the second time the memorial of the members of the Provisional Legislature of Kansas. He al-luded to the charge made on Thursdey last, that the paper was a forgery, because the signatures were all in the same hand-writing, and said that to him it was the same thing whether his name was attached to a paper by his authority or in his own handwriting. Again, if the paper is a copy of the original memorial, the establishment of that fact is proof of its authenticity. He thought it would be a little strange to argue against the authenticity of the Bible because we are unable to lay our hands on the original parchments as they came from the hands of the patriarchs, prophets, and apostles. Although those parchments had been copied millions of times, and had been translated into various languages, there were few who doubted the genuineness of the Scriptures on that account. Mr. Harlan then proceeded to speak of the character of James H. Languages, stained to the control of the Indiana House of Representatives, elected by the Democrats, and, when a member of Congress, he was the wheel-horse of Gen. Jackson's Administration. The career of James H. Languages, the was the wheel-horse of Gen. Jackson's Administration. The career of James H. Languages, the was the wheel-horse of Gen. Jackson's Administration. The career of James H. Languages, he was the wheel-horse of Gen. Jackson's Administration. The career of James H. Languages, he was the General Assembly of the Mexican war, and stating that he was one of the Democratic electors for Piezer and King.

Mr. Harlan read Mr. Lang's petition, which says that the General Assembly of the Provisional State of Kansas appointed a Committee to draft a memorial asking Congress to admit Kansas into the Union with the Topeka Constitution. The Committee reported a rough draft, which unanimously passed each house—but though correct in matter of fact, it was deemed by members as grade and prolix in phrascology, and to remedy these defects it was relared to Committee with power to revise, modify, and correct it, and to prepare three copies—one for each House of Congress, and one for the people of the United States. Such revision was accordingly mada. Mr. Languages he same as that heretofore submitted by Mr. Cass.

At 1 o'clock the Chair announced the special order.

M. Douglas desired Mr. Harlan to finish his reproof of its authenticity. He thought it would be a little strange to argue against the authenticity of

der. Mr. Douglas desired Mr. Harlan to finish his re-

Mr. DOUGLAS desired Mr. HAELAN to finish his re-narks, as he intended to reply.

Mr. WELLER desired to know when the Pacifi-tailroad bill would come up. Three weeks ago it was made the special order for to-day. If it should be laid ever until to morrow, it would interfere with Mr. CLAY, who has the floor on the Kansas investion.

with Mr. Clay who has the subject ought to be disposed of without delay, and on his motion the special order was postponed.

Mr. Harms concluded his remarks, in the course of which he alluded to Mr. Burner as being familiar with the names of Hector, Prinn and Nestor-horoes of the Trojan war, but seemed more ignorant of heroes who had lought the barrles of his own

roes of the Trojan war, but seemed more internal of heroes who and lought the bar les of ins own country.

Mr. BUTLER replied, this he but is sometimes illustrated his remarks by allusions to the Illiad, and did not know but exploits at the battle of Buena Vista would yet be set to verse, and styled the "Line-iad" [Laughter.] He saked pardon of the Senato from Indians for using the word "Gravamen," for, he said, he knew about as much of it, as Mr. Harlis did of English. [Laughter.]

Mr. Deterlas stared his reasons for objecting to the reception of the document which the Senate had once rejected, and which it was now attempted to reintroduce. As to the Democracy of Col. Lang, he had nothing to say, now that he had faiten from grace. Francis P. Blanc and Andraw J. Donrakson were Democrats once. Nobody regarded them as such now, when one is a levder of the Black Republicans and the other the Know-Notting excludate for vice-President. Mr. Donraks such the momorial was a forgery, because it not been materially abserd since its reputed signers say it.

Mr. Wast replied to what he consed the pattification is a complete to the Senate of Ar. Pear said the wind to what he consed Assembly of Ar. Pear said the W. Donraks and Assembly of Ar. Pear said the W. Donraks and a steeple nation the receive it.

Mr. Wast replied to what he consed Assembly of Ar. Pear said the W. Donraks and a steeple nation of a steeple nation the receive it.

Mr. Halls said Col. Lankhad been accused of fraud or forgery, and his character assailed by various Senators. Mr. Lankhad then prepared a statement explaining and vindicating his character, and praying that his former memorial be received. The question now is, shall a man who is accused be heard in his own defence. If his explanation should be deemed satisfactory, then the Senate. The term Black Republicans had been applied to the friends of Freedom—but between this and that of Border-Ruffian Central Barber in Kansas. The Benater from Illinois said he would best as down—but he can adduct the h

ernment who will conduct it on true Democratic principles. [Laughter] Mr. WHAGN—No doubt of it. Mr. Douelas repinde, expiaining that he had used the word aubdue as applicable to the traitors and rebels in Kansas. He had used the word "black" to designate the Republicans because every clause in their platform relates to the near oquestion; he had used it also as a substitute for defunct national Republicans. What could be more appropriate? Those principles are sectional, and not avowed in the Slave States.

Wiles descripting) and he had addressed the meeting in a City Hall in Delaware, on Satticky, and his down the doctrines of the Republican Farry freely and plainly, and they were generally seented to there. The Republicans claim that their refined is a stational, and that they have advocates in every section of the Union.

Mr. Douglas trusted that wherever avowed they will be avowed as boldly and explicitly as in the North. As to the increase of Black Republican members of Congress the feat was accomplished by ruston. The Democratic Presidential candidate will take issue with that of the Black Republicans, and will believe the thirt of the Black Republicans, and will believe the thirt of the Black Republicans, and will believe the thirt of the Black Republicans, and will be obline the country on the Northska Kansas ext and the important dectrines it involves. He refuted what he termed the Aboittion libels and foul slanders on him and said they had been invented for parties and malicious purposes, owing to his course on the Nebraska-Kansas bill.

Mr. Wilson, alluding to remarks made by Mr. Doviglas about amalgamation, said the charge usually comes from men with the odor of amalgamation on themselves. [Laughter.] He (Mr. Wilson), knew no reason why a man, because feeble, should be degraded by unjust and unequal laws. He did not disown the name of Abolitionist. John Quinor Anams, Washington, Jeryskon, Jay, Hamilton, Translim, and the men who formed the Constitution, and carried us through the fire and blood of the Revolution, were Abolitionists. The Republican Party oppose Slavery everywhere, but he would rather die in his place than interfere withit in the States. The people of Kansas are not rebels, but law-abdding citizens. He thought Mr. Douglas has a hard road to travel, and will find to be generous, and will find to be true the remark of a once eminent politician.—" Gratitude is a lively sense of favors to come."

Mr. Stuart deprecated the discussion here of the discussion here of the disease and exciting que

Mr. STARF deprecated the discussion here of the delicate and exciting question of Slavery, by those whose openly avowed object is to grasp the reins of power. It has been seized with the avidity that hungry hounds rush upon a careass. It grieved him to see the urgent business of the country neglected for such unworthy purposes. He thought the remark of Mr. Wilson, that "the South could not be kicked out of the Union," should have been reserved for some other place or occasion.

Mr. Wilson—I said that the men who threaten the dissolve the Union cannot be kicked out, but I did not use the word South, for I think we shall have no trouble.

T

At the instance of Mr. STEWART, the motion to re-ceive Mr. Lank's petition was laid on the table by the following vote: nve Mr. Lann's potition was laid on the table by Prass-Messrs. Afters. Allen, Benjamin, Biggs, Bigler, Lander, Cass, Clayton, Bodge, Evang, Electricity, Hunter, Iverson, James, Jones of Leva, Jones 17 thu, Pagh, Reid, Rusk, Schastian, Slidell, Stuart, combs, Toucey, Weller, Wright, Yulee, Nava-Mes, R. Collamer, Durkee, Foot, Hale, Hamiln, Arisin, Seward, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson, Adjourned.

COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

W. L. CALLENDER, Editor.

TUESDAY,.....APRIL 15, 1856.

Kansas Meeting in Maysville.

We copy the following from the Maysville Express of the 9th:

According to appointment, a large and intelligent audience assembled at the Court. House on Monday afternoon, for the purpose of hearing Col. John Reid deliver a speech on the state of feeling and condition of things generally, in

The meeting was opened by a short, but patriotic and truly beautiful address from Judge Taylor, for which he received the most enthusiastic

applause.
Col. Reid then took the stand, and was greetcol. Reid then took the stand, and was greeted by his old friends and acquaintances in a style flattering to any orator. He opened by describing the geographical position of both Missouri and Kansas—the peculiarity of climate, and value of the soil. Then, after touching upon the compromise measures of 1850, he entered at once upon the subject of the Kansas difficulties. The outrages committed by the emigrant aid societies, not only by the transportation of arms and ammunition to their Abolition cohorts within the munition to their Abolition cohorts within the Territory, but by the disgraceful and criminal conduct of their allies in thwarting the ends of justice, and setting aside all law and order, were fully and truthfully exposed. He vindicated the conduct of those emigrants from Missouri who have been called by the Abolitionists, "Border Ruffants," and was nound to own that he belonged

Ruffians," and was proud to own that he belonged to that class of people.

Throughout his whole speech, Col. Reid was greeted with thunders of applause, and he resumed his seat amid the most deafening shouts.

sumed his seat amid the most deatening should. He was followed by Judge Beatty, who surprised the andience by taking ground with the free State party and entering into a long argument upon the Missouri Compromise. The Judge was listened to with respectful attention during his speech, but it was quite evident that the feelhis speech, but it was quite evident that the feel his speech, but it was quite evident that the feet-ings of the audience were sadly at variance with his own. He spoke nearly an hour, and at the termination of his remarks there were loud cries for Stanton. Col. Reid, however, again arose and replied to the Judge in one of the most el-oqueut and powerful efforts we have ever listened to. The audience were perfectly wild with en-thusiasm.

Mr. Stanton took the stand after Col. steid had citizens of Harrisburg, on the subject of the imished, and spoke for about thirty minutes. mediate admission of Kansas into the Union as a finished, and spoke for about thirty minutes. Judge Beatty then replied to Col. Ried, and the debate closed.

THE DAILY TIMES.

WM, S. GILMAN, EDITOR.

Circulation larger than any paper in Western Virginia.

TUESDAY MORNING.....APRIL 15

"Pennsylvania Democracy-Kansas-Mr.

Buchanan--the South a Victim !! The Harrisburg Telegrayh, in a recent arts cle under the above head, discourses at length ! upon the warm and almost unaccountable affection which the Democracy of Pennsylvania, in their late State Convention, evinced for the institutions of the South. It then proceeds to give a true picture of their concealed sentiments, and warns the South against being duped by professions which are hollow and insincere. But we will leave the Telegraph to state the case in its own language, and leave our readers to draw their own inference:

Now for the opposite picture. They, the same Democratic party, held a State Convention in Harrisburg on the 4th of July, 1855. At that Convention they refused to pass H. B. Wright's resolutions, which fully recognized the doctrine of "squatter sovereignty." Col. Black opposed Col. Black opposed them with a speech of much power, and procured their defeat. It is true there was in them a very guarded expression, which might be construed in to a recognition of the dogma. But it requires the ingenuity of a political opponent in a stump speech to prove its shadowy existence. Why was it that one Convention of the same party, in the same State, held only nine months after the other, proceeded to reverse the entire action of its predecessor upon this question of Slavery exsion?

The answer is plain, obvious, palpable. the Convention of July, 1855, assembled, there was a state election to be held in October following. This election the Democracy desired to carry. The sagacity of Col. Black foresaw that if that party desired to carry this State, they must propitiate, at least not offend, the unti-Slavery sentiment of the party. The result vindicated his sagacity.

But when the Convention of March, 1856, as sembled, the Democratic party of this State had a favorite candidate in the field for the Presiden To insure him any chance of nomination, it became necessary to propitiate the Southern States. Hence this right-about-face on the question of Slavery extention. If Mr. Buchan. cannot receive Southern support, he can in no event receive a majority at Cincinnati. record of 1855, and all remembrance of it, must be obliterated or overslaughed by a profession, long and lond, of blind, cringing sycophancy to Slave power.

Buchanan becoming more acceptable to the cotton and sugar growing States. pression has gone abroad that the Democrats of Pennsylvania are decidedly pro-Slavery—their Southern brethren can trust them implicitly—for have they not declared through their State Convention that they are more devoted to Southern interests than the South herself?

Just at the moment the party leaders have moothed down the shaggy mane of the Southern lion, and his low, fierce growls of hostility to the "favorite son" have ceased, a weary and battered pilgrim from far-off Kansas arrives in this city. He, James H. Lane, was also a Democrat—had borne aloft the party banner in storm and in sunshine-had contributed largely to carry Indiana for General Pierce- He comes to the Democracy of Pennsylvania, and asks to be heard upon the story of the wrongs inflicted by the Slave Power upon that young and suffering Territory.

No party lines, no party trammels, can restrain the anti-Slavery sentiment of the Democracy of this State from finding an utterance. Mr. Jones, a Democrat from Fayette, introduced and carried the following resolution through a Democratic House of Representatives, of whom 67 out of 100 members are Democrats:

Resolved, That the use of this Hall be granted

The meeting was held, the Hall densely filled. irrespective of party—and more particularly with members of the Legislature—and they listened for more than two hours with the utmost attention to the speech of Gen. Lane. At the close of the meeting, the following resolution was of-fered by R. H. Kerr, Esq., a well known member of the Democratic party, and intimately connected with the Pittsburg Post, as its corresponding editor at Harrisburg. His paper is the most intensely Democratic in the State. But now for the resolution:

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to Gen. Lane for his eloquent and touching address on the freedom of Kansas to every human being. Territory complying with the provisions of the Constitution, should of right, and ought to be, admitted a free, sovereign and independent State of this Confederacy.

This resolution was carried without a dissenting voice—nay, with a loud, hearty, affirmative response. Here, then, is the sentiment, the real, Sincere, heartfelt sentiment of the friends of Mr. Buchanan in this State, in regard to the extension of Slavery. They declare by this resolusion of Slavery. They declare by this resolu-tion most emphatically that they are in favor of the admission of Kansas as a free State. How-ever much politicians may seek to deceive and mislead the South upon this point, to conciliate support for Mr. Buchanan in that quarter, it is but too evident from their conduct at home, that all these professions are hollow, unreal, insincere, hypocritical.

The resolutions of the 4th of March, 1856, will do very well for foreign consumption, but not for home use. After they have played the wanton with the South, won, woord, enjoyed her, they will cast her from them with loathing and scorn It remains yet to be seen whether the proverbial sagacity of the South will suffer itself to be duped —blind-folded—and put as a victim upon the altar, to be sacrificed to the selfishness of Mr. Buchanan and his party leaders in this State. The South is warned in time, and if she falls into the trap she will do it with her eyes open.

Let the South look at the Democratic resolutions of Penńsylvania in 1849, in 1854 and in 1855, and then answer what is the true senti-ment of the D

THE DAILY BANNER.

PUBLICATION OFFICE, la West street, between Maincross and Second.

CHAS. P. BAYMILLER, - -- Editor.

MADISON:

MONDAY MORNING:::::::::APRIL 14, 1856.

Pugnacious .- A very fierce debate took place in the United States Senate on the 10th inst., an account of which was given in Saturday's issue. The Southern Senators became the Slave power.

The resolutions and speeches of the Conven.

The resolutions and speeches of the Conven.

as wolfishly rampant over the presentation of tion of 1856 are printed, and sent broadcast all a petition to make Kansas a free State, as did over the South for that purpose. The desired the old line leaders last year at being told re-action is beginning to be produced upon the Southern mind. There is a growing prospect that the Kansas-Nebraska bill would let the leaders have been produced upon the southern mind. slavery into Kansas. It seems, however, that the petition, which was introduced by Gen. Cass, is pronounced a forgery by Southern Senators, though vouched for by Col. James H. Lane, United States Senator elect of the Kansas free State parts. Indeed, Senator Mason, of Virginia, more than intimates that Lane is not "a fair and honorable man," and, yet, this self-same Senator would have President Pierce come down upon the people of Kansas "like a wolf on the fold," without any better information as to the state of affairs in he territory than that derived through Wilson Shannon, a man whose character is certainly not a whit better than that of Lane, if, in fact, it be half so good. Mason, it seems, judges Lane by the company he keeps, very evidently meaning that those who oppose the introduction of slavery are bad company. Well, if the Senator could induce the people of the United States to believe just as he does they would have a shocking bad opinion of Lane. Just conceive the idea of the man to Gen. James H. Lane, on Friday evening next, to address the members of the Legislature and

district in Congress being worse than Atchison, Stringfellow, and their pro-slavery coadjutors, who have been the perpetrators of the attrocities that have occurred in Kansas. Would it not be well for Mason to be a little more economical of his sympathy for the "border ruffians," lest the people of the free States get a notion that his own character is no better than that he wants to give Lane?

THEMERCURY

CHARLESTON

Tuesday Morning, April 15, 1856.

Kansas and Missouri.

The following appeal of the Missouri "Kansas Association," will be understood and appreciated by the Southern people. If it even overstates the danger of failure in the settlement of Kansas, it does not at all exaggerate the disastrous consequences of that failure if we once relax our hold upon this Territory. If we lose Kansas, we lay bare Missouri on three sides to the depredations of Abolition. She cannot endure this overwhelming hostility, and the result must be, at no distant day, the loss of that State to the South. Hence the vital importance of working while there is a good promise that our exertions will bear fruits-will really control events affecting the permanent well-being of our country:

Mobile Daily Cribune.

MOBILE:

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, 1856.

From the correspondence of the Charleston Courier, we extract the following. It gives a brief account of the condition of Kansas as it is before congress:

Mashington, April 7.—The memorial of the Kansas legislature (so called) was presented in both houses to-day—in the Senate by Gen. Cass, and in the House by Mr. Wood, of Indiana. This memorial asks for the immediate description of Konsas asks at the mitthese descriptions. diana. This memorial asks for the immediate admission of Kansas as a state, with her present state organization, which was the work of a spurious one-sided convention.—This convention was attended by no inhabitants of the territory except the freesoilers, and all the members of it, except those who were interested in obtaining state and federal offices, were opposed to immediate organization of the proposed state government.—

ral offices, were opposed to immediate organization of the proposed state government.—
But the office-seekers prevailed, and the legislature met at Topeka, and elected United States Senators—Gov. Reeder and Col. Lane—
and dispersed before Gov. Shannon was prepared to enforce his order for their arrest as a treasonable assemblage.

The memorial of this body is now before congress, and it has in the House been referred to the Committee on Territories. This committee will soon report a bill in conformity with the memorial—a bill admitting Kansas, under the present state organization into the Union, and of course recognizing Robinson as Governor, and Delahay as Representative, and Reeder and Lane as United States Senators.

Senators.

This bill is, as I learn, to be the great and absorbing issue of the session. It is the bill upon which the presidential issue is to be made, and to which the speeches in congress, for the rest of the session, will be pointed.

Mr. Seward declared, some weeks ago in the republican caucus, that this was to be the main issue of that party, and, farther, that if after the House passed the bill for immediate admission, the Senate rejected it, the House must withhold the appropriations for the territories.

ritories.
I doubt whether the House will sustain the nensure, and, on the contrary, think it more probable that Judge Douglas's Kansas state bill will pass both Houses.

Commercial Bulletin.

NEW ORLEANS:

TUESDAY MORN'G, APRIL 15, 1856.

THE STATE OF PARTIES .- We have reviewed the present condition of the Republican and Democratic parties, and their future aims and prospects. The other of the three parties in which the political society of the country is divided, now claims our attention. A writer in the April number of Putnam aptly assimilates the conflicts of these opposing factions to the droll, triangular duel, described by MARRYATT in his novel of Peter Simple. The Republicans, taking a pistol in either hand, fire away at the Democrats and Americans; the Americans, doing the same, blaze away at the Republicans and Democrats; while the Democrats again discharge their pieces at the Republicans and Americans. Everybody shoots at everybody else; and everybody, let him aim in whatever direction he will, is sure to aim at an enemy, who is also aiming at him, thus rendering the explosion equal, and the chances of being hit somewhat even.

In some respects, however, they are unequally matched. The American party, from its beginning as a national organization, lacked the great element of strength-union-More than any new party that was ever organized, it had to encounter, at its very inception, the most bitter, unrelenting and invincible adversary of union-sectionalism. The same enemy that prostrated and destroyed the Whig party has been at work distracting, weakening and dismembering the American party. Every effort that has been made at centralization has proved unsuccessful. The three or four Conventions that have been held for harmonizing the party have been failures. No platform could be constructed that all could stand upon shoulder to shoulder: it was as impracticable to harmonize such discordant materials as it would be to reconcile the heredita ry animosities of a dozen Scotch claus. Fierce debate, angry discussions, protests, and finally secessions, were the prominent characteristics of these Conventions; and in the two last of them the split was so wide and deep as to result in systematic and permanent antagonism.

Nothing could have been more chimerical than to attempt to make a platform composed of materials so incompatible in texture, substance and form that the most cuoning skill could not joint them and dovetail them together. It was a botching job to erect a platform with such planks as nativeism, religion and slavery, thrown loosely together, and expect New England Puritans and Louisiana Catholics, Northern Freesoilers and Southern State Rights men, to stand flat-footed and firmly upon it-The great mistake was made when the party abandoned the one grand principle of Nativelam, as the only ruling article of its faith, and complicated its organization with divergent and collateral issues. The consequence of this movement was, taking the organization from the masses, who, comprehending and agreeing upon a principle so simple, comprehensive and popular, could unite and harmonize; and placing it under the control of politicians who, perverting its character, and diverting it from its original purposes, are using it as an instrument for the distributions of power, and their own prospects of ad-

The man is as blind as a bat, and hopelessly stupid, who does not see that there is one overshadowing question which overwhelms and swallows up all other secondary issues;-the fundamental and vital question of slavery. Blink it as we may, complicate or confuse it as much as possible, the fact cannot be disguised, that slavery is the one real element of party divisions; and to organize a party with the expectation that the members of it North and South would unite and harmonize upon this main point of dispute, is only short of moonstruck madness. Let us illustrate the irreconcilability of the Northern and Southern elements of the American party by individualizing the factions, and contrasting a few of the prominent representatives of these respective sections of the party.

For instance, Senator Wilson is a Whig Know Nothing, and Speaker Banks, a Democratic Know Nothing; they are both Massachusetts men, and are representatives of the Northern wing of the party. On the other handthe Southern branch of the order is represented by PERCY WALKER, of Alabama, a Democratic Know Nothing, and ALBERT PIKE, of Arkanses, a Whig Know Nothing .-These four men are professedly members of the same organization, for we presume that Mr. Wilson is just as cound and orthodox on the question of Nativism as are PERCY WALKER OF ALBERT PIKE; and yet no conceivable platform could be constructed, upon which these four members of the American party could stand together in the approaching canvass for President of the United States—for upon the slavery question turns the election. It is just as impossible, that Wilson and Banks should vote for FILLMORE, the signer of the Fugitive Slave bill, as that WALKER and Pike should vote for SEWARD or CHASE, or any other Abolition candidate. Is it within the calculation of chances that the Northern members of ne party, represented by Wilson, of Massachusetts, Johnson, of Pa., and Fond, of Onio, should coalesce with the Southern wing of the party, represented by RAYNER, of North Carolina, Zollicoffer, of Tennes or Marshall, of Kentucky? In fact, we have not to

wait for time to remove the doubt. Defection and oper revolt have actually taken place. The problem was solve at the Philadelphia Convention in February last, when new platform was constructed, and a nom for the Presidency; with what prospect of effecting reconciliation and harmony, we will see prese

The friends of the cause had anxiously, but hopefully, looked forward to the proceedings of that Convention as calculated effectually and finally to arrest all further dissentions. It was confidently believed, that the selection of a suitable candidate would be the means of harmonizing all splits and factions; and that the party, as a unit, would follow the lead of a popular standard-bearer. Let us see how these reasonable hopes have been realized.

A nomination was made, and the nominee was the best possible one that could be selected, the opinion of Mr. PIKE to the contrary notwithstanding. MILLARD FILL MORE has been tried, and has come up to the full stand-ard of political eminence. He earned the proud distinction of being the "Model President;" he has been endorsed by the illustrious CLAY, and received the approbahis favor; he is wise, prudent and honest, and since the days of Washington no President has left a clearer record behind him in the White House. If any man can rally the American party, it is MILLARD FILLMORE. But how have the proceedings of the Convention been received by the party ?

The first piece of work attempted by the Convention was, as a matter of course, to mend the platform. The 12th section was rescinded; the only Southern plank in the platform was ript up and cast away.

There has been so much botching journeyman work on these various platforms; so much piecing, patching and splicing, that he must be an observant, wide-awake politician who has been able to mark the progress of the repairs, and discriminate between the new and old work How then can it be expected that the masses of the peoote should be able to keep the run of the multitudinous and multifarious changes that have been made in platforms since they first come in vogue! It is therefore more than probable that many have become oblivious of that famous and prominet plank, the 12th section. We will refresh their recollections:

The 12th section of the platform of June, 1855, an. ounced these four propositions as the deliberate sense of the American party.

1st. That the existing laws on the subject of slavery ught to be abided by and maintained, as a final settlement of the whole matter, in spirit and substance; and that there ought to be no further legislation by Congress

2d. That whether it possesses the power or not, Congress ought not to legislate on the subject of slavery in the Territories.

3d. That it would be a violation of the compact between the United States and Maryland, and contrary to good faith, to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia

4th. That when a new State presents herself for admission into the Union, she has a right to come in if her constitution is republican, and she has the requisite population, whether that constitution recognizes or prohibits

It will be recollected that the adoption of this section occasioned a fatal split in the Convention of 1855-the Freesoil wing of the party refusing to endorse it, and seceding in a body. It was a remarkable condescension and, in our humble opinion, a most unjustifiable con-cession on the part of the Southern members of the Fabruary Convention, to agree to the abrogation of this section, which combines all the principles for which the slave States are contending. By way of compromise however, the section was rescinded.

The usual expedients of protests and secession were resorted to, and WALKER, of Alabama, PIKE, of Arkansas-EUSTIS, of Louisians, and a number of other Southern members withdrew, leaving Northern members to bave it all their own way. The nomination of FILLMORE was after. wards made, and here was another source of dissatisfaction the North was pleased with the platform, but dissatisfied with the nominee; while the South, which cannot stomuch the platform with the slavery plank ript off of it, is willing to take FILLMORE. Here was open mutiny in the camp, and no pains have been taken to conceal the disaffection and treason

If the merits of Mr. FILLMORE had not been tested and known by actual trial and proof, the fact that he is a obnoxious to the Abolitionists, should commend him to the favor and support of the South. The American party South, as we understand it, take FILLMORE without the platform. The ratification meeting held in this city on Saturday evening, simply by a resolution of four lines ratified the nomination of Fillmore and Donelson, and said not a word about the platform. They did right they could not do otherwise without allenating from them thousands in Louisians who, recognizing the one single principle of Nativeism, and quo ad hoc assimilating and affiliating with the avowed and subscription members of the American party, cannot and will not, to achieve the success of that or any other political party, prove false and recreant to Southern principles and interests, and consort with Abolitionists and Freesoilers.

We take Mr. Fillmore on trust; we have an abiding nfidence in his patriotism and honesty; we believe him to be now what he was in 1850, when, by his firmness and discretion, he arrested and stilled the turbulent waves of nd treason, and restored peace and died to the distracted country. When he returns home he will have to show his hand, and give to questions that will be propounded to him, categorical answers. We have no fears of him, for we believe him to be honest and true, a conservative, national patriot, an American in the fullest sense of the word.

In the approaching Presidential election all issues are to be merged in one. The North has made this issue, and we of the South have been forced to meet it. There are no questions of Tariff, Sub Tressury, Internal Improvenents, or Foreign Relations involved; it is simply what the North is pleased to call, a question of Freedom or Slavery; a well sounding specious phrase, but a false and delusive one. The so-called champions of Freedom tell us-there shall be no further extension of slavery ; that the Engitive Slave bill must be repealed; that the Nebraska bill must be superseded by the restoration of the Missouri Compromise; and that Kansas shall not be admitted into the Union except as a Free State. Upon these several points, one and all, aside from Whiggery, Democracy and Americanism, we join issue. The South simply answers, that the sovereign people are all powerful to do as they please; that the Constitution made by the people gives the South certain indefeasible equal rights; that these rights we claim, and intend to enjoy, as long as the Constitution lasts: that before we will yield them the Conatitution must first be changed and amended, and when it is so changed and amended, as the people have the power to do, we will begin, and not till then, to entertain the question whether such a Constitution is worth having. In the mean time we will contend for our constitutional rights, and we shall hold all who are not with us as against us, whatever may be their party denominations.

Galbeston Aews.

TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1856.

KANSAS .- A party of emigrants from Massachusetts for Kansas, passed through Albany, a few weeks ago, and other companies. from New Hampshire and Connecticut were preparfng to follow

The emigration from the South will also be on the march for Kansas before long.

Col. BUFORD, of Alabama, is to start this month, with about four hundred men. Coffee county, Tennessee, a large meeting has been held, and resolutions passed, encouraging emigration to Kansas. These resolutions assert that the government is bound to protect emigrants from whatever State, in the enjoyment of their property of whatever nature; and also, that emigration to Kansas is necessary to preserve the balance of power between the two conflicting interests of the Union.

In Laurence District, South Carolina, \$3000 have been subscribed as material aid to the Southern Kansas movement.

An adjourned meeting was held at Abbeyville C. H., (S. C.) on the 22d ult., when the report of some of the finance committee, prereport of some of the mance committee, pre-viously appointed, were received. Nine or ten young men from the first families in the Dis-trice, have signified their intention of going to Kansas. The amount already collected is over \$2,200.

over \$2,200.

A meeting was held in Palmetto, Ga., on the 21st, when Rev. D. P. Jones was called to the chair, and Mr. N. P. Powers appointed Secretary. A series of resolutions were passed, approving the purpose of Col. J. W. White, who is now engaged in forming emigrant societies in the interior of the State, The meeting, then resolved itself into the "Palmetto Emigrating Society," and have commenced work in earnest.

In Savannah, Ga., on the 26th ult., a call was published by about a hundred citizens, for a public meeting in reference to Kansas affairs, on the 27th ult. Referring to this meeting, the Savannah Morning News of the 26th, very pertinently remarks

The fanaticism of the North having prosti-tuted to its incendiary purposes the press, the palpit, and the forum—their literature, their tuted to its incendiary, purposes the press, the palpit, and the forum—their literature, their schools, their church communion, and their political organizations of every grade, with seeming contempt, as well for the spirit as for the rights of the Southern people, has advanced to a bolder position, and assuming the right of military conquest, now bids defiance to the government, usurps its authority, and challenges our people to the arbitrament of the rifle. In view of such a state of things, in contemplation of such an issue and its consequences, there is no place for temporizing delinces, there is no place for temporizing deli-ation—a single alternative is presented to South—resistance or suransserved. the South—RESISTANCE or SUBMISSION. If there could be any doubt which course the people of the South, so deeply, so vitally

interested, will adopt, the movement that is now going forward throughout the Southern States—from Texas to Virginia—would re-move such doubts, even from the minds of the modern Ami des Noirs of the Northern States States.

As a friend of the South and of the Union-As a friend of the Southand of the Officer which must survive or perish together—we rejoice to observe the spontaneity of a movement which evinces at once the unity and strength of the South in defence of her rights strength of the South in defence of her rights and the Constitution—and which, we believe, will not fail to convince the conservative men of the North that the line is drawn beyond which abolition aggression must not go youd which the South "will, as a last re resist, even to the disraption of every tie that binds her to the Union."

binds her to the Union."
We know that there is but one sentiment among our citizens, of all parties, on this important subject, and we look for an expression of views, and for action by the meeting on Thursday night, that will show to the world that the citizens of Savannah are behind those of no other Southern community in their devo-tion to the rights, interests and honor of the

The Free-State Legislature of Kansas passed a resolution that the laws it had enacted should not go into effect until a subsequent act should be passed declaring them in force. Gov. Robinson sent a second message to the Legislature declaring that he did not intend to recommend any course to be taken in opposition to the General or Territorial Govern ments

Judge LECOMPTE is said to have caused several members of the Free State Legislature to be indicted. Some of them had been arrested others had left the Territory.

of the pro-sinvery party to act on the defensive, and to be conservative when they can. They held a can in secret as soon as they landed; the disciples don't know what to do. Their money's scarce, as well as such explayment as suits them. As a man must have something to eat and something to wear, we all expect to get Sharp's Rifles cheap, say at fifteen dollars apiece. before very long.

It is rumored here, that General HARNEY has made a treaty with all the Sioux Indians, except three tribes, who had not come in from their hunt, but were expected to be in soon, and to agree with the treaty. If this be true, HARNEY'S campaign will soon be terminated.

Leter news from the Arkansas, by Mr. HATCH-ER, a Santa Fe trader, informs us that the Comanches are getting more and more warlike, and will be troublesome if they are not put down, to southwestern emigrants and New Mexico freighters and traders. Gen. HARNEY having licked the Sioux, may turn his attention to the Comanche rebels, who are going, they say, to have sugar, meat, powder and lead, or a fight.

It is understood that the Kansas Commission will meet at Leavenworth, about the middle of next week. H. C. P.

Chronotype.

CITY OF COUNCIL BLUFFS:

WEDNESDAY, ARRIL 16, 1856.

Freedom or Slavery

The issues to be tried at the Presidential election the present year, are being rapidly narrowed down to the single one of Freedom or Slavery for the Territories of the United States. In fact, there is no other question of importance involved in the contest. Our national policy, upon the currency, the tariff and the public lands, admits of no difference of opinion. On questions growing out of our foreign relations, there is practically no points at issue between statesmen of different schools of politics. On river and harbor improvements, conflicting views are certainly entertained, yet, for the present this must be considered as a matter of minor importance, when placed by the side of the all absorbing one of Freedom or Slavery for Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, Utah and Oregon. So also of what is commonly known as Americanism—this must be left for future settlement, and until it shall have been decided whether the government shall remain in the hands of those who would continue to wield all its vast powers for the purpose of perpetuating and extending the area of human bondage.

There will be no difficulty in making up the issue on this great question -Oregon and Minnesota, will each apply for admission into the Union during the present session of Congress, with constitutions excluding slavery from their limits. Their admission as Free States, will be resisted by the South .-The border ruffians of Missouri, have imposed a legislature and a code of slavery upon Kansas, and this legislature and this code, the South and the present pro-slavery administration of Franklin Pierce recognise, and have resolved, shall be obeyed. Frauds and outrage of the most high-handed character, and even

REPUBLICAN

ST. LOTTE WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 16, 1856.

FROM KANSAS.

Correspond nos of the Republican.
WESTFORT, April 10th.

The Life and Services of Charles Robinson-How he raised the wind in Kansas-Great is Diana of the Ephesians-Ward Beecher's Recruits-Sharp's Rifles low-General Harney and the Sioux-The Cemanches and the Kansas Commistion.

General WHITFIELD has the written life of Governor CHARLES ROBINSON, which is to be printed. Now, in the life of the Doctor, while a citizen of Kansas, there are some things that might be written and printed, and some things that might not be written and printed; such, I presume, may be the case in reference to the life of "said person" in California; but what has been written out is enough to ruin any one i the eyes of an honest world.

Every day one hears a joke about Kansas State scrip ; it was one of Robinson's richest streaks, richer even than his California ones. A friend of mine from Virginia, spent most of the winter in Lawrence. and his recital of the history of the speculation was amusing. He says that when the news came that the scrip had been cashed in the East, that they "rejoiced with exceeding great joy." There was good cause for joy; the winter was severe, and provisions scarce, and it was absolutely essential for people to be clothed and fed. The Chronicles of Lawrence would

So soon as the money arrived, there came to pass a great noise, and the men and women opened their mouths and eat; and when they had eaten, they cried aleud, saying, "Great is Robinson of the Sacramento like the hath waith which the wind." aleud, saying, "Great is Robinson of the riots, for he hath verily reised the wind."

This is one thing that may be written about "Ron-INSO'S in Kansas," but then there are some things I cannot write, because they would offend against deconcy. The Free State Governor, and Lieut. Governor, are both absent from the State of Kansas.

Rev. Hanny WARD BEECHER'S Sharp's Rifle Company of "sentinels on the watch-towers of freedom," arrived at Kansas City to-day. They kept their guns locked up in their trunks, and said that they were National Democrats going to settle quietly in Kansas, on their own account. This is the way they did, and talked until the boat passed Lexington; but finding that they were nealy all, there being sixty of them, that were left on the boat, they began to get brave and show their rifles.

When they got to Kansas, there were but two things that saved them and their guns, and that was supreme contempt for the men, and the ever increasing desire murder have been inflicted upon the people of Kansas, by the advocates of slavery extension, which the administration has determined shall go unpunished .-The people of Kansas, in the exercise of their undoubted sovereign rights, have formed a constitution and organized a State Government, and now ask admission into the Union, as a free, sovereign State, but this request is contemptuously and scornfully denied by the administration, acting for and in the interests of slavery.

Such are the questions, and such are the positions taken by the administration and its supporters, and upon these questions and these positions the country is to pass judgment at the election in November.

common name of Republican, will be prepared to meet their opponents upon each and all these points. Forgetting and for the time being, burying in oblivion all minor differences, they will rally upon the platform of the Pittsburgh Convenfor the great purposes for which it was ordained-"to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity."

The Republicans will earnestly advocate the immediate and unconditional admission of Oregon and Minnesota as Free States. They will insist that the laws passed by the mock legislature elected for Kansas, by residents of Missouri, are null and void. They will claim that the murderers of Dow, of Barber, and of others who have fallen Congress and advocate before the people butcher knives tarnished from non-use. the recognition of the Free State govthe organization and government of the Territories of the United States, a provision shall be inserted similar to that contained in the Jeffersonian ordinance of 1787, forever excluding slavery there-

With these issues before the country, it will be for each elector to deide upon which side he will range himses. Old parties are no longer of any bining force. Upon the old issues that separated parties, we are Whigs and Demo crats no longer. We must now each one mark out our own political course for ourselves. We must either go for slavery or freedom. We must either support the administration of Mr. Pierce and its slavery extension policy, or we must go with the great Republican party in favor of freedom in Kansas, freedom in Nebraska, freedom in Oregon, and

freedom in all the Territories of the United States. There is no middle ground on which to stand.

THE EVENING NEWS.

Saint Louis:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 16, 1856.

KANSAS-FARMING-BUT NO FIGHTING. . It is refreshing to turn from the acrimo nious wrangles and bitter disputes in Congress, where Kansas affairs are represented as they are not, to the peaceful, smiling Territory itself, where we can see things as they are. One would suppose from the dreary, long-winded and stale speeches in Washington over the wrongs of Kansas, and from the industrious efforts of recruiting Sergeant BEECHER to burry forward soldiers The friends of freedom, united by the to Kansas, that the "Border Ruffians" and the Free State men had each other by the throat, that the Territory was in a state of constant alarm, and that loading rifles and grinding bowie knives out there were the order of the day.

No such thing. Kansas is one of the most peaceful, happy and quiet places on earthtion, and wrest the power of the general ten times more calm than New Haven under government from the Oligarchs who have the influence of an Abolition conventicle, so long controlled it, and place it in the or than Washington, while Lane's Memorihands of those who will administer it alisunder discussion. By our files of Western Missouri and Kansas exchanges, we see that the people of the Territory are over head and ears - not in fighting - but in farming, "breaking up corn ground," "putting in" their crops, splitting rails, hewing logs for the houses, corn cribs and stables which they "are going to put up as soon as their crops are laid by," and, in short, preparing to live quietly and comfortably, while their friends and sympathizers in the East do all their fighting. The Pro slavery and Free State men in Kansas have become good neighbors, borrowing horses of each other. swapping work and getting along most har martyrs to liberty in Kansas, shall be moniously. They are too busy to fight .brought to justice. They will vote in Their riffes are getting rusty and their

Let the politicians in Congress save their ernment in Kansas, and its admission breath and speeches, Sergeant BEECHER his into the Union, under the free constitu- sermons, and his parishioners their money, tion formed at Topeka, on an equal foot. for bestowal on a more needy object. Kan ing with the other States. And finally, sas wants soythes, not swords-reapers, not they will insist that in all future acts for rifles-saw mills, ploughs, axes, not cannon,

Fournal

B, R, SULGROVE,

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 16, 1856.

The Truth for Once-

It is not often that a plain truth can be found in an "old line" sheet. There is generally a perversion in the statement or application, or in some part of it, that attests the impossibility of its existence in such a locality. But once in a very long while one can be found accidentally flourishing in such uncongenial quarters, like flowers in the snow on the Great St. Bernard. How it gets there would be a mystery if we did not know that sometimes, in the multifarious twistings of the "old line" party, the truth will serve one "turn," though the next compels them to disown it. The following from the Richmond Enquirer is one of these cases, and

we commend it to the special attention of the Sentinel and other sheets that continually insist that the Republicans aim at an "abolition" of slavery :

The platforms of black Republican conven-The platforms of black Republican conventions all speak this language and proclaim this purpose. The single principle of opposition to the Kansus Nebraska bill lies at the bottom of the black republican organization. It involves no other issue, and the only measure it proposes to accomplish is the re-enactment of the Missouri restriction. Any present in any State of the striction. Any person, in any State of the Union, no matter what his opinions on other questions, is invited to join the black republican party, on the one condition of opposition to the repeal of the Missouri restriction. That is the only test of genuine black republicanism.

There it is, plumply and fairly confessed. What particular dirty purpose the Enquirer had in view telling this truth, we can't guess, and as as it will certainly take it back or contradict it on the first occasion that a lie promises to an wer a better purpose, it is not important. But it is worth while, nevertheless, to put the confession on record, so that when the old charge of designs against the slave States and hostility to the Union, and so on, are trumpeted about, it can be used. The Republicans, as the Enquirer says, are asking for a union of all honest men upon the "one single issue of opposition to the Nebraska Bill." They want to meet the slave power upon one distinct, well-understood issue. Let it be remembered, when the "old line" sheets are raving crazy, as they always get to be towards the close of a campaign, and the best of their arguments is abuse and bad names, that avery prominent paper of the party, the ablest, the least likely to tell the truth, the surest to lie to advantage, has admitted that the Republicans have but one purpose, and that is ueither "abolition" nor "disunion."

DEMOCRATIC PRESS

CITY OF CHICAGO.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 16, 1856.

Our Kansas Correspondence.

The Omnipotence of Sharpe's Rifle Doutled— The Kansus Commission—Character of the Emigrants—Good-natured "Border Ruf-fans"—Scenery on the Missouri—The Weath-

ON THE MISSOURI RIVER, April 11, 1856. I am en route for Kansas. "And have you provided yourself with a Sharpe's rifle?" Nothing of the kind. I am going with the arms which God made for me, and only these. There are two reasons why I have not provided myself with a rifle or a revolver: I am really afraid if I should carry one all charged ready for use-and what advantage could there be in taking along an empty one? -that the murderous thing would go off and kill somebody, myself perhaps, or some other member of the human family, and I should regret such a casualty. Besides-and this is the other reason-I belong to that small minority who do not believe in the omnipotence and sacredness of the rifle principle in working out the freedom of Kansas. That there may occur cases among the peaceful citizens in this Territory where it might be justifiable, in protecting one's family, to resort to violence, the thought of which is too revolting to dwell on, I do not doubt. It may be well, too, for settlers generally to provide themselves with the means of defense. But I am very dubious of the proprinty of holding up Sharpe's rifles as promineutly as they are held up by some of the wellmeaning though enthusiastic men of the North. Does not such a course tend to invite angry antagonism, if not bloodshed, on the part of those who are as desirous of bringing slavery into the Territory as we are of keeping it out?

I arrived at St. Louis last Tuesday, in company with the Hon. Messrs. Howard and Sherman, two of the Commission appointed by the United States House of Representatives to investigate the claims of the rival Delegates, with the clerks, sergeant-at-arms and phonographic reporter in the employ of the committee-all bound for 14 Toworth City, with the greatest possible dispatch. We found St. Louis as full as a nut.

One who has never been on board a steamer navigating the Missouri, since the tide of emigration to Kansus commenced, can form no true idea of the rush of passengers. We have some three hundred in our boat, which is by no means a small one. Some are going from Kentucky and Virginia to settle in Western Missouri; some are going to Nebraska; but the great majority are bound to Kansas. Of the emigrants to this region I have conversed with intelligent, hardhanded, sun-burnt farmers from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, New York, and two or three of the New England States. Very few of them -none so far as I have been able to ascertainhave Sharpe's ritles with them, or any weapon of that class.

At dinner, yesterday, I found myself seated next a tall Missourian. He had ascertained who I was, and introduced himself to me as a "Border Ruffian." His manner was so gentlemanly and affable that the remark struck me as in the last degree ludicrous, and excited a laugh which suspended for a time my operations at the table. The gentleman, however, with the utmost gravity, insisted on the truth of his remark, and assured me that he was an active opponent of the Free State measures in Kansas, and resided near the border. He introduced me to several other gentlemen on board, prominent actors on the same side, and from all I learned many facts about the country, which, in due time, I must serve up to your readers.

The Missouri River has, despite the turbid character of its waters-and it is a muddy stream, there is no disputing that point-has its peculiar attractions. Its banks present far more beauties than I had supposed. For two hundred miles, occasional bluff's-almost perpendicular-rise from one to two hundred feet from the river's surface. Some of these bluffs are singularly picturesque. They are formed of trap rock, the strata parallel with the horizon, and many of them present a semicircular front to the river, appearing like vast artificial fortificitions. One peculiarity of these rocky bluffs is, that they are never directly opposite on different sides of the river, but while one side is precipitous, the other is flat and level. The cotton-wood and the sycamore are the most abundant of the forest trees. The former is just beginning to put on its summer costume.

And this mention of summer reminds me of the extremely mild and pleasant weather we are enjoying on the river. The mercury this morning at sunrise stood in the shade at 650, and at ncon at 820.

But enough of this rambling. If my first letter has little or no point, charge it to the duliness induced by the lazy progress of a Missouri boat, to the presence of forty rather musical young Americans, the din of the engine, or to anything else your proverbially good nature will assist GRADGRIND. your reason in suggesting.

A Precedent for the Free State Convention of Kansas.

In the course of a debate in the Senate the other day on the proposition to receive the momorial of a number of the Free State men of Kansas asking admission into the Union under the Constitution adopted by the Topeka Convention, Mr. Douglas characterized the action of that Convention as "revolutionary and rebel lious," and declared that he "could not recog. nize Kansas as a State, either in or out of the Union, in consequence of what they had done without authority and law." His new-born zeal for law is now pretty well understood; but precedent counts for something in law, and Mr. Waldron, a new Representative from Michigan in the House, had shown only two days before, in a brilliant and powerful speeah, that the history of that State previous to its admission into Union furnished a case almost exactly parallel to that of the Free State Convention of Kansas. Mr. Waldron is a miller by profession, and his maiden speech is a convincing proof that

R. L. WILSON, Editors.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 16, 1856.

EMIGRATION TO KANSAS.

The St. Louis Democrat calls the attention of the business men of St. Louis to the attempt being made to establish a through line of transportation between some point in Illinois and some point in Kansas, and edds:

The idea that a few desperate politicians, whose ephemeral preferment to office depended upon keeping up a slavery agitation, should be privileged to lay an embargo upon a river that receives the tributary streams of half a continent, was as preposterous in its conception as it would be disastrous in its execution.

We regret to add, however, that we are now beginning to reap the consequences of this silly ontbreak, and to find all our fears realized. We the West meeting at Alton and Chicago, to organize a system of transport that shall contribute nothing to the wealth of Missouri. We find, what promises before the end of the year to be the most wealthy and enterprising State of the West, seriously contemplating la diversion of its travel and traffic from St. Louis, the Metropolis of the Mississippi Valley, and all because of the lawless action of a few men who have been influenced more by passion than pat giotism."

The St. Louis Republican, however, does not seem to think there is to be "much of a shower." It declined to publish the appeal of business men in Kansas, to have property consigned to them protected, but publishes with evident gusto, a letter from a correspondent on board one of the upward bound steamers, in which occurred the following passage:

After writing you "on the way," we discover-After writing you on the way, we show him, first, by his talk; secondly, by his eyes, and, thirdly by his eye-lashes. He could not say third of me event and took you "plumb in the eye," and his eyelashes were as white as cotton, though his head was not grey. After he found out our "plan for curing Abolitionists," he became as wise as a serpent, and as harmless as a dove.

It would seem therefore, that there is a studied effort being made to drive emigration through other channels than via St. Louis.

Bales and boxes are not only subject to be broken open: men with "white eyelashes" are tabooed, while a piano forte arouses the ire of Border Ruffianism-men that "cannot say cow." are made objects of surveiliance, and the subject discussed by their fellow passengers, whether it would not be well to hang them on the next tree!

We trust, in view of these things, to see a packet line forthwith established from Alton direct to Kansas. The Missouri freebooters. persist in driving away emigration, and the soonor it passes them by on the other side, the better. They cannot stop it: they can only turn its current into a different channel, and they have taken the very best means to effect it.

THE SOUTHERN FUTURE FOR KANSAS.

A large meeting of sovereigns was held at Westport, Mo., a few days since, to welcome a committee from Georgia, on their way to explore Kausus, with a view of founding slave settlements in that Territory. The St. Louis Republican correspondent says: "One of the committee, Mr. Wright, made an extended speech, and urged the importance of making Kansas a slave State; and of the determination of Georgia to do her duty to that effect. He said that he beand his maden speech is a constant of Congress.

1850 stood on the Union platform, but he thought Mr. Greeley, in a letter to the N. V. Tribune, the time was now come to "calculate the value of the Union.' He eulogized the sound Democrats and Whigs of the North, and said

CHICAGO DAILY JOURNAL that he repudiated disunion, but that the South ish itself, and for that reason he was in favor of running every hazard to make Kansas a slave State. The speech was well received. Dr. Bruce followed, and spoke very happily to the point, endorsing what had been said, and pledging Georgia to act. The speakers were replied to, and welcomed by a citizen. After the speeches, Gen. Whitfield was loudly called for, and appearing in front of the Harris House, spoke 'as aforesaid."

"Slavery must have an outlet or abolish itself." Kansas must be a slave State at all hazards. This is the view the South takes, and it is to secure that "outlet" that all her energies are to be called into requisition.

ADVERTISER DETROIT.

GRAND PIZZLE.—The world stood aghast when it was given out that Gen. Cass was to prevent the Free see the traders of the East and the traders of State application of Kansas. The deed has been done, and resulted in a grand fizzle. Somebody from the South raised doubts about the authenticity of the documents and signatures, and Gen. Cass was wholly unprepared to furnish the necessary testimony of authenticity, whereupon so ended that instructive lesson, by giving the General leave to withdraw his docu-

The next time Kansas applies for admission, we trust it will be through a friend of Free States.

THE KANSAS PARTY.—The first party from Monroe county, for Free Kansas, will leave Rochester this afternoon at 43% o'clock, via Suspension Bridge, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis to Kansas City. They are furnished with first class tickets from Rochoster to Kansas City for 200 ach including board from St. Louis. The class tickets from Rochoster to Kaneas City for \$20 each, including board from St. Louis. The first party from Albany will go by the same train. The next will go about May 1st, and the next about May 15th. Meu of all conditions, married and single, warth from \$100 to \$5000 each, are going.—Rochester Tribune April 16th.



WEDNESDAY EVENING, APAIL 16, 1956.

Can Kapsas be Admitted

From the Satannah (Georgia) Journal.

The question of admitting Kansas as a Free State, not the Topeka basis, which has sent as Senators Mesers. Reeder and Lane, and as Delegate Mr. Delahay, has been introduced. An able and infuential Massachusetts statesman has declared, in a conversation with a Georgia Representative, that that measure is soon to be proposed, that it will pass the House, that it will pass the Senate, and that the President will not veto it. This may be a matter of opinion only. It has not been thought possible that such a measure could pass through the Senate. But there are few impossibilities. The gentleman who has made this declaration is too well informed and too wise to talk boast-fully or carelessly. From the Savannah (Georgia) Journal.

impossibilities. The gentleman who may make the claration is too well informed and too wise to talk boastfully or careleasly.

We may hence look into the matter as a thing that may happen. But who in the Senate is to yield? Will Senator Houston, of Texas? Probably. Will Senator Bell, of Tennessee? Possibly. Will Senator Grittenden, of Kentucky? There is a possibility of that; and if he does, why will not Senator Thompson, of that State! We think that in that even the will. It states that the went he will. He would say in the Kansas-Nobraska bill, and will no doubt now yote with the same party. Senator Trumbull, of Illinois, is the successor of Gen. Shields, who voted with the South. Senator Hompson and Wright, of New Jersey, may also be regarded as likely to yield to such a pressure. Senator Durkee, the successor to the younger Dodge, of Wisconsin, is Free Soil, and the elder Dodge is to the way of temptation.

The Free States are settling down upon an issue in which those who sympathize with the South are likely to be crushed.

Thus are even Southern Journals compelled to

Thus are even Southern Journals compelled to acknowledge the feasibility of admitting Kansas under her Free Constitution. What stronger proof is needed of its justice, when its opponents confess the difficulty they find in bringing their forces up to the mark of resisting it. KANSAS can be admitted into the Union, a Free, Peaceful State, before this Congress adjourns. If she is not, it will be the fault of Northern men, in Congress and out.

If all who wish Kansas made a Free State, unitedly demanded that she should be made one, Congress would not and dare not refuse. But if one part of them is to stand wrangling about Foreigners and the Pope, and another go on truckling and cringing for Slaveholding Votes, and a third to stand with folded arms and idle hands, the Senate will pluck up courage, pass Douglas' Postponement Bill and send it down to the House. Then the Patronage and the Influence and the Money of the Executive will be freely lavished to "rush it through" that House, as they were lavished in 1850 to pass the Fugitive Slave Law, and in 1854 to pass the Nebraska Bill. If the attempt succeeds, Free Kansas will be laid bound and helpless at the feet of the Border Rufflans of Missouri, to frame such mock Constitution and atrocious Laws for her, as they

But we have yet to be convinced that such demoralization of the House, and such apathy of the People, are possible. Recent events do not look like it. The election of Banks and the appointment of the Kansas Commission do not lock like it. The popular Riections, East and West-the public Meetings, North and Souththe stream of sturdy pioneers of Freedom now setting towards the west bank of the Missouri, all point to a different and a better result. Let Representatives be assured by their Constituents that they are expected to use every constitutional means to defeat Postponement and to accomplish Admission. Let Eenstors be warned that their States expect them to do their duty, and then see who from the North will take the responsibility of opposing the Popular Will.

The Albany Company for Kansas.

The meeting of the Kansas Emigrants last evening at the Delavan House, was highly interesting and gratifying. A conferance among the members of the Company, evinced a strong determination to found a new city in the Territory, to be called after the name of this city; and to which point, emigration from the State of New York should be directed in future, under the auspices of the New York State Kansas Committee.

Charles H. Branscomb, Esq., of Boston, was called to the Chair, and addresses were made by Samuel Smith, of Lawrence, the Conductor of the Party, John C. Booth, Esq , in behalf of the Albany colony, and the Hon. Bradford R. Wood, Chairman of the New York State Kansas Committee. The Company numbers about fifty men including the New England Party, and is composed of men in the very prime of life and vigor of manhood, able to sustain themselves in a mental or physical struggle in any part of the world. Dr. Nelson Rusk, of Stuyvesant, Prof. M. La Fayette Norton, of the Fort Plain Seminary and Female Institute, and J. C. Booth, Esq., of Ballston Spa, were members of the Party, which was composed of Teachers, Lawyers, Physicians, Farmers and Mechanics of various trades. The Company started this morning, full of enthusiasm, hope and determination to assist in making Kansas a Free State.

It has pened that a Missourian was present at the meeting of the Emigrants last night, whether as a true friend of Freedom or as an emissary of the Border Ruffians was not ascertained.

The New York State Kansas Committee intend to send another Colony about the middle of

and ablest statesman of our country. presentation of facts, its arraignment of the President, its invective and its logical conclusions from premises, which were established to the sa isfaction of every hearer, it was one of the most triumphant arguments ever presented to the American People through the Senate of the United States. Since the palmiest days of the immortal Webster, no such argument has ever been listened to within the walls of the Capitol; and were the Great Defender of the Constitution alive, and had he been a listener to this great speech, he would have been the first to have pronounced it alike able, Patriotic and Conservative:—aye, as truly Conservative as any speech ever made by DANIEL WEBSTER himsels.

I am well aware that the public are not pre-pared for such a declaration in relation to any speech or argument from Governor Seward; and simply because he has in times past acquired a reputation for radicalism very far exceeding his deserts. With the exception of his very hasty and ill-advised introduction of a bill into the Senate in 1851, abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia, there never has been anything of the Abolitionist about him; an act quite natural under the systematic abuse, denun-ciation, and goading to which, at the time, he was subject; and I would fain hope, belonged was subject; and I would lain hope, belonged rather to the times and the attending circumstances, than to any pre-determined purpose to advocate such a measure. Nobody doubts the constitutional right of Congress to abolish Slavery within the District of Columbia; but at the great time it is wall understood that this great. same time it is well understood, that this grant of power was accidentally made; and consequently, that good faith demands that it shall never be exercised. If anything could justify such an exercise of power, it would be the deliberate violation of plighted faith evinced by the South in the repeal of the Missour Compromise; but thank God, the early admission of Kracker in the Universe of the Control of the South of the Universe of the South Kansas into the Union, as a Free State, will virtually restore the Compromise of 1820 to the statute book; and thereby, remove from the Noathern mind, all disposition to retaliate upon the South for their wanton disaegard of a com-pact which their honor as well as their interests should have rendered absolutely inviolable.

Should have rendered associately by the second men we condemned at the time, and we condemn now, Governor SEWARD'S abolition movement in relation to this District; and we have regretthe distriction to this District; and we have regretted it the more, because it gave his enemies a plausible pretext for holding him up to the public gaze as a reckless Abolitionist, while in fact, he is simply opposed to the extension of Slavery into free Territory; and is now and ever has been, ready to shoulder his musket if needs be to do battle for the Constitutional rights and privileges of every section of the country. For privileges of every section of the country. For five years past, not a word has been written or spoken by William H. Seward, which can be tortured by his political opponents, into hostili-ty to the Constitutional rights of the South; and in his speech at Albany last summer, he held the following very emphatic language:—

the following very emphatic tanguage:—
"Do you say that you cannot abolish Slavery in the privileged States? We have no need, no purpose, no constitutional power, no duty to do so. Providence has devolved that duty on others, and the organic law leaves it wisely to them. We have power to avert the extension of Slavery into the Territories of the Union, and that is enough. Do you doubt that power? Did not the statesmen of 1787 know the bounds of constitutional nower?"

And in his very statesmanlike and conservative speech to-day, he reiterated this sentiment in the following words:—

"The President raises in his defence a false issue, and Live Freshuent raises in his defence a false issue, and elaborates an irrelevant argument, to prove that Congress has no right or power, nor has any sister State any right or power, to interfere within a Siave State, by leading the conference of the state of the state of the contrary.

These very broad disclaimers of any, the slightest desire to interfere with Slavery it constitutionally exists, is sufficient with me, knowing as I do, the man, to be satisfied, as I assueedly am, that should Mr. SEWARD be electassteedly am, that should Mr. SEWARD be elect-ed to the Presidency, his administration would be as strictly conservative as any which has pre-ceded it during the present century. And in common fairness, every man should be judged by his own declaration of principles instead of those put forth by his energies: and more espethose put forth by his enemies; and more especially when his acts are not at war with his pro-fessions. But such has not been the measure of The New York State Aansas Communes itself to send another Colony about the middle of the send another Colony about the middle of May.

Letter from Gen. J. Watson Webb.

Editorial Correspondence of N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

Washington, April 9, 1856.

Governor Seward has just finished a speech upon the Kansas question, which, if he had nevupon the Kansas question, which, if he had never speak again, er spoken before, and should never speak again, er spoken before, and should never speak again, which is the same time, conservative opponent of Slavery extension into Territory now free. justice meted out to Governor SEWARD. The

His speech to-day confirmatory of his course for years past, will address itself to every thinking mind, no less by its elequence and signal ability, than by its patriotic and conservative character. It should be read by every man of every party in the land, who is the friend of liberty and the advocate of free institutions; and it should any will be reade the relities! it should and will be made the political textbook of the coming Presidential campaign. We want no better address than this speech for the People's Convention, which is to assemble at Philadelphia on the 17th of June, with which to go into the contest: because it fairly and clearly makes up and presents to the public, the only ismakes up and presents to the prionic, the only assure that can be made and successfully maintained, in the approaching Presidential election.

That issue is, and must be, Kansas and Anti-Kansas, Pro-Slavery and Slavery extension on one side, and resistance to Slavery extension in Tarritory new few on the other. to Territory now free, on the other. All other issues must stand aside for the present. Such is the avowed determination of the Democracy through the Administration Press, and on the floor of Congress; and such will be the declara-tion put forth by the Cincinnati Convention.

tion put forth by the Cincinnati Convention. Neither Mr. Buchanan nor any other Democrat, will receive the nomination of that Convention, until he first puts on record not only his acquiescence in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, but his unconditional approval of that repeal.

In making the foregoing declaration, I speak advisedly, as I do when I say that the opponents of Slavery extension, will, at their Philadelphia Convention, accept of the naked issue thus fearlessly tendered by those who perpetrated the Kansas injutity by a violation of the plighted faith of the Nation. It is the South which demands this. It is the South which will tehip Mr. Buchanan and the Democracy of Pennsylvania, into this extreme position, by the threat vania, into this extreme position, by the threat of ostracising them if they do not succumb; and of oscreening them it they do not succume; and if thereby the approaching contest should assume too much of a sectional character, let it be remembered that it is the South which gives it that complexion. They insist upon holding the Northern Democracy to the strictest construction of their bond for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; and the Democracy have no alterna-tive but to comply with their demand, although believing that in so doing they are rushing upon temporary political annihilation. It is a fearful issue for them; and we of the North, who will not tamely submit to the insult offered us in seeking Slavery extension into Territory now free, by the direct legislation of Congress and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, in defiance of the plighted faith of the nation, accept the

I confess that I should have preferred other and less sectional issues; but I yield to the necessity of the case and the requirements of the times. Since 1832, now twenty-four years, I have steadily advocated a total repeal of the Naturalization Laws; because the period has passed when they were necessary, and because the increase of immigration from the uneducated classes of Europe, is calculated to undermine our free institutions, if, as we all believe, or pretend to believe, they can only exist when based upon an intelligent and educated constituency. in recommending such repeal, I have always insisted, that those already naturalized, as well as all those who may arrive on our shores before the repeal of existing laws, must be protected in the rights already acquired, as well as have se-cured to them the full benefits promised by the laws in force at the time of their arrival among us. I would only guard against future evils certain to result from an uneducated, foreign population; and not wage war upon men's reli-gion, or attempt to withhold from the naturalizgion, or attempt to withhold from the nataratiz-ad American citizen, any of the rights possessed by the native born American, except where the Constitution itself draws a distinction. And it is because the so-called Know Nothing Party, would not adhere to these simple and just principles, that they are now in a disorganized state. But they have learned wisdom from the past. They have discovered that while nineteen-twentieths of the American People are determined to put a check to the extension of the right of suf-frage to uneducated foreigners, they will not countenance the violation of the plighted faith of the Nation towards those already naturalized; and that they are unalterably opposed to waging war upon men's Religion, and to the organiza-tion of secret political societies. These facts have become apparent to all except the small knot of Fillmore Americans who have foolishly embarked in a war of extermination against Bishop Hughes and the Roman Catholic Religion, and Hughes and the Roman Catholic Religion, and of whom, the New York Express and a few presses of a similar character, are the legitimate organs. But these men and their principles, and their presses, find no response here in Congress, or any where among the American People. With one accord, proscription of Roman Catholics, secret political organizations, and the atthe light of the large of the from those liready naturalized, are repudiated; and the legitimate consequence of this moderation and respect for plighted faith, will be, an entire repeal of the Naturalization Laws or their material modification, at an early day. This is con-ceded on all hands; and therefore, in the ap-proaching National Convention at Philadelnhia, the only issue placed before the people, will be, the acceptance "pure and simple," of the issue tendered by the Democracy,—Kansas or Anti-Kansas—the extension or non-extension of Slavery into Territory of the United States now free

approval or disapproval of the repeal of the

ouri Compromise.

The Commercial Advertiser said a few days since,—"if we assume that there is to be no regular Whig candidate in the field, it must follow, we conceive, that the main body of the National Whigs will give their support to Mil-LARD FILLMORE, as the only alternative consistent with principles and duty. They will support him on high national grounds, not as partisans, but as patriots; not because of but notwith-standing his nomination by the American party They will be governed by their own views, without adopting the Know Nothing cause or enlisting un-

der its flag."

Now, substitute for Millard Fillmore in the foregoing paragraph, "the nominee of the Philadelphia Convention," and I think you will arrive at the probable course of the great mass of the Whig party in the coming contest. Mr. Fill-MORE's friends have committed him irrevocably to the Southern Know Nothings in favor of the existing legislation in relation to Kansas; and be will, on this platform, carry certain of the Southern Whig States. He is as fully and as completely pledged to stand by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and to sustain the extension of Slavery into free Territory, as is either PIERCE, DOUGLAS, HUNTER, RUSK, or any other of the aspirants for the Democratic nomination; and, of course, he cannot and will not receive Northern Whig votes. But the Commercial is right in assuming, that the Whigs of the North "will be governed by their own views of right, without adopting the Know Nothing cause, or enlisting under its banner;" but they will sustain the nominee of the Philadelphia Convention he when the worker than the property of the philadelphia Convention he when the worker than the convention he was the state of the philadelphia convention to the state of the philadelphia convention he was the state of the philadelphia convention to the state of tion, be he whom he may, "as the only alterna-tive consistent with principles and duty," on the part of those who while they have ever stood by the Constitutional rights of the South, have uni-

formly and zealously opposed the extension of the institution of Slavery into free Territory.

A reference to the call for the Philadelphia Convention, will at once illustrate the probable accuracy of this prediction. That call invites all who are opposed to the present Administration will the diverses of the principles. who are opposed to the present Administration—all the advocates of the principles of Wash-incrox and Japparson—and all who are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and to the extension of Slavery—to participate in its proceedings. Nothing is said about the Naturalization Laws; and yej-all of us who are laboring for their repeal or modification upon broad and just grounds, and for great national purposes, will, most assuredly, be represented in that Convention. That is, all of us who are opposed to the Kansas-Nebraska iniquity and the extension of Slavery into free territory. The Southern of Slavery into free territory. The Southern Know Nothings, who hold precisely the doctrines which the Courier and Enquirer has inculcated for twenty-four years in regard to the modification of the Naturalization Laws, cannot meet with us under the call for our convention, because they are not opposed to the extension of Slavery; but they will be thoroughly with us in carrying out hereafter, the great American principle that free institutions to be permanent and faithfully administered, must of necessity, be based upon an educated and intelligent constituency agency agency and only become and other parts of the constituency are only becomes and other parts and other parts and other parts are presented and intelligent constituency agency. a constituency not only honest and educated, but one to whom the working of our In-stitutions is familiar, and who have never accus-tomed themselves to the requirements of Arbitrary Governments.

The speech of Governor Seward is considered here as the formal acceptance by the opponents of the Administration, of the "pure and simple" issue tendered to us by the Democracy of the South It is, therefore, thoroughly conservative in charr, and confined solely to the one great matter acter, and connect solely to the one great matter in hand,—justice to Kansas—resistance to Slave-ry extension—repudiation of the repudiators of the Missouri Compromise. It is precisely what was wanted at this juncture; it covers the whole ground, and is put forth at the precise time when the people are getting ready to act. Let it be widely circulated therefore; let it be scattered broadcast through the land; and its truths can-not fail to sink deep into the hearts of the honest and independent freemen of this country, with-out regard to what may have been their past political affinities.

Nobody has ever inbored more zenously than I have for twenty-eight years past, in sustaining all and every constitutional right of the South in relation to Slavery—nobody will, or can labor more zealously than I will for the future in the same cause; and yet there is no sacrifice I am not prepared to make, in order to rebuke those who repealed the Missouri Compromise in defiance of their plighted faith, and who foolishly think to extend the institution of Slavery into Territory now free, by the direct Legislation of the General Government. I have not the slightest objection to the People of any and every in the Union, indulging themselves in the institution of Slavery whenever and wherever it pleases them; but I would have them underpreases them; out I would have them under-stand that it is purely a local institution with which Congress has nothing to do, and which they may not thrust under the nostrils of their neighbors, and with which the Free States have no right to meddle where it constitutionally ex--but which they may denounce and repuists,—but which they may denotate and the diate whenever presented to them for their adoption, North without any exception, is opposed to Slavery; some of us because we consider it a curse to the country where it exists and to the master who holds Slaves and not to the Slave himself; while others, and far the greater number of our people, look upon the Institution as at war with the principles of our Government and the civilization of the age. But there is not, I firmly believe, one man out of a thousand of all who live North of Mason and thousand of all who live North of Mason and Dixon's line, who has the slightest desire to interfere directly or indirectly, with the Institution where it exists by the will of the people, or who would deny it the full protection which the Constitution gives it. But they will not submit to have it thrust upon them by political demagogues, or by threats of Disunion, or by the legislation of Congress. They will confine it within its natural boundaries: and in so desired. in its natural boundaries; and in so doing, they will teach the people of the whole country, that the Constitution and the Laws are omnipotent throughout the broad extent of our land, and that obedience to them will be enforced at any that obedience to them will be enforced at any and every hazard; that we are a nation one and indivisible, and that he who raises his hand against the Union is a traitor, and will be punished as such, whether he belongs to the fanatical Abolitionists of the North, or the equally fanatical, and bullying, blustering secessionists of the South.

Let the Philadelphia Convention nominate for our support one who has proved himself worthy of bearing aloft the standard of our principles. and who is ready to meet the issue tendered to us by the administration; and then, let them put forth as their address to the people of the United States, the statesmanlike speech this day delivered by WILLIAM H. SEWARD, and there need be no apprehensions of the result. But above all things, circulate widely and promptly this impeachment of the Executive and of the policy of the Democratic party, in order that their Judges, rHE SOVEREGO PROPLE, may render understand-ingly their verdict in the premises. J. W. W.

SEWARD'S KANSAS SPEECH. From the New York Mirror.

It will not be denied by any candid, fair-It will not be defined by any candid, hair minded reader, that Mr. Seward's recent speech on the Kansas question is one of the ablest speeches that the Senate has listened to, or that the people have read on the subject. It is a calm, dignified, patriotic, statesman-like documeut, and one in which we find little or nothing to censure. That it truly represents the senti-ment of the great body of the people of the North, it would be false and foolish to deny. We are constrained to express these honest opin-We are constrained to express tness nonest opinions of Mr. Seward's speech, in justice to ourselves, as well as to him. The fact that we do not belong to "the Seward party," or to any other man's party, does not prevent us from giving credit, when credit is due, even to the most conspicuous of our political opponents; and, to confess the honest truth, we do not find anything in Mr. Seward's views of the Kansas anything in Mr. Seward's views of the Kansas imbroglio very widely different from our own. Mr. Seward opposed the repeal of the Missouri

Compromise, so did the Mirror; he now prefers that Kansas should come into the Confederacy a Free State, and so does the Mirror. Agreeing Free State, and so does the mirror. with him, therefore, in these main points, we with him, therefore, in these main points, we should be ashamed to be ranked among Mr. Seward's revilers, merely because we happen to vate life, Mr. Seward is a gentleman without re-proach or blemish; and in his more recent pubwere houset enough to confess it, find far more in him that is worthy of commendation than of censure; and the Mirror is independent enough to say so.

The Republican

SPRINGFIELD, MASS. WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 16, 1856.

The Gathering of the Hosts.

The signs begin to appear in the political heavns. A significant one is the stand taken by the Chicago Democrat, for many years the leading democratic journal in the north-west, and the ticket it puts forth. This is a ticket on which all the friends of free Kanzas, both in Illinois and over the whole country, can unite. Many would prefer different names; but the adoption of these would require no sacrifice of principle. And everything but principle must be sacrificed to union and the triumph of principle.

We have often said that the democratic party must break to pieces this year. The teachings of reason and of circumstances all indicate this. If it holds firmly together, it will surely carry the presidential election again. But it will not hold together. A large fraction in the free states will split off under such reasoning and leadership as the extract from John Wentworth's paper suggests. They will go to the Cincinnati convention, it is true, many of them; but they will go with little hope of uniting with the majority, and small expectation of supporting either the platform or candidates there set up by the pre-slavery elements that now control the democratic organization. They go to Cincinnati to make one more and last effort to restore the democratic party to its old position, to rescue it from the slavery agitators, to make it consistent with its professions of popular sovereignty as applied to Kanzas; and failing, as they will of course fail, for with the united South and the Pierce office-holders and Douglas partizans of the North against them, they can have no chance of success, they will shake off the dust of the convention, and erect the standard of a purer and truer democracy which will be in sympathy with the movement already so powerfully initiated under the republican name.

To bring, then, these various anti-Nebraska and anti-slavery-agitation elements around a common ticket - unobjectionable from the antecedents of its personnel, but powerful in their individual popularity and vigorous intellects-will be all that shall remain to secure the victory, and stamp the national government with that spirit of freedom to which it has so long been a strang-

er. That this can be done, the spirit of the independent democratic and republican press gives strong assurance. That it must be done to wrest the control of the government from the pro-slavery and border-ruffian elements that now possess it, is as clear as noon-day.

Such, we cannot but regard with hope, is the solution of the present political excitement and chaos. The American party is utterly broken up. It is unable, of itself, to carry a single state, if even a single congressional district in the Union. It has won no victory within the last six months for which it was not more indebted to pro-slavery or anti-slavery than to its distinctive party ideas. The republican party, in its present estate, is not numerous enough to carry but a part of the northern states. Nor could a mere union of the northern Americans and the republicans give confidence of a successful issue against the administration party. Such unions have just carried New Hampshire, Connecticut and Rhode Island, it is true, but not by such majorities as suffice to start a successful presidential campaign upon, in which not only New England but all the western and middle states must be carried. The very fact of such a recognized union would draw down upon it all the opposition which the secret character and narrow proscriptiveness of the American party has excited against itself, and this would be a fatal prejudice.

There must be, and our readers will remember that we have all along recognized this necessity, a new and fresh element from the democratic party—a division in its ranks not yet distinct to the world, but whose causes are deep and irre-mediable. This element, comprising the vigor and youthful talent of the democratic party of the free states, and of which such men as Banks, Reeder, Fremont, Boutwell, Blair and Benton are

but the advanced guard, will still further nationalize the northern movement, and rescue it from the prejudices that the whig, American and former ultra free soil ingredients of it have been used to excite against it. Thus permeating and characterizing and popularizing the other and already pronounced materials of the new movement, this last contribution would complete an organization, upon the idea of resistance to slavery extension, which, as pitted against an old and decrepit party in power, representing simply the aristocratic element of slavery, could hardly fall to win a grand national triumph in the first year of its existence as a party. Taking the name, ultimately, if not directly, as it would the principle, of the present republican party, this change in or rather addition to its elements would give to that party all that it wants to vindicate its ability wisely to govern the nation and perpetuate the Union, and that

Such, we repeat, is our hopeful philosophy of the campaign before us. It is deeply written in the very nature of things. It seems now to be developing rapidly, and above the chances of accident. The movement of the Chicago Democrat is a key to the sccret of the campaign. That movement is not simply the voice of a single, errotic individual. It is one of the first steps in a well considered series, that are to lead on to the results we have indicated. The recent city election in St. Louis, a slave-holding city, where the democrats were successful with candidates standing substantially upon the position assumed by the Chicago paper, is another like sign of the times. In New Hampshire, we perceive that Edmund Burke's journal has responded in like vein, and welcomes the suggestion of Col Fremont's name as that of a man whom the true democrats of the North can rally around against the administration that has betrayed them and opened anew the sectional aritational selevery. The Worcester Palladium in this state clearly indicates like tendencies, and so do leading democratic journals and individuals in all the

Neither one swallow nor half a dozen swallows make a summer, we know. But the sky is thickening with the tokens of promise. The season is big with political changes and revolutions; and it must be an amazing dry time that shall prove the failure of the crowd of signs that now surround the opening of the campaign.

The

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 16, 1856.

In pur mance of the invitation of the National Committee, ries: What will become of all our statements of the profits of the 22d of Feb and honor, when a Missouri loafer, breathing oaths rary, addressed 7: The Profits of The United States: the and honor, when a Missouri loafer, breathing oaths recipie of Massachusetts, "without regard to past politica and brandishing a bowie knife, is held up as the modeliferences or dividens, who are opposed to the repeal of the el regenerator of society? It issouri Compromise, to the policy of the present Administra-Lor, to the extension of Slavery into the Territories, in favor of the admission of Kansas as a FREE State, and of restoring the well as of man. It informs us that without slaves in action of the Federal Government to the principles of Washing-Kansas, "white men must clean the streets, work the ton and Jefferson," are invited to send, from each town and roads, stand behind the chairs of gentlemen at table, which such town or city is entitled in the Legislature in any one brush their clothes, black their boots, and hold their the fourth day of June next, for the purpose of this horrible condition of society. Why, this is worse appointing the six delegates at large, to which the District will be entitled in the National Convention, to be held at Philadel- than war, pestilence or famine—this is worse than bhis on the 17th of June, to recommend candidates to be sup- the degradation of dirt-eaters in Africa, or of the ported for the effices of President and Vice President of the Equimaux of the frozen regions. Good heavens! a United clates.

all matters relating to an organisation to the approximate the contention, and it is to at! there's ruin for you! there's a debased condition earnestly urged upon all parts of the State to be fully represented by the content of the J. Z. GOODRICH,

Member of National Committee for Massachusetts. aplo-isWaSuf

Detroit paper is the organ of the old hunker Democin all his abominations, Kansas-Nebraska bill not excepted. It cannot, however, endorse the President in

his proclemation sustaining the border ruffians in the invasion of Kansas, and their usurpation of its legislative authority. When Mr. Pierce issued his edict, in which he not only fully justified these outrages pair of brushes, with the legend, "Real Japan Blackbut threatened to maintain them with all the military ing, 97 High Holborn," encircling the whole. power of the State, the Free Press rebelled, and ventured to protest with a manliness quite unexpected and unusual, against the atrocious sentiments of that message. Much as the Post professes to admire the Detroit Free Press, it has never dared to publish any extracts from the article in question. For the sake of reminding our neighbor of its remissness, we give it an opportunity to remedy its omission, by publishing the article. Here it is:

From the Detroit Free Press. We do not propose to examine the powers of the President in the premises. I'he obligation rests upon nim to see that the laws are faithfully executed, and ve know that Kansas law has not been faithfully extitutional exercise of his general obligation to enforce ne execution of the laws, he might, perhaps, without iolence have deduced authority to protect the people f the territory against the consequences of usurpaand the least legal authority to protect the people of cansas in their guaranteed rights, there was no nessity of affording aid and comfort to the Missouri inaders, who destroyed those rights, by arguing, in a pecial message to Congress, the legitimacy of the iniders' Legislature. And if, as the President declares, whatever irregularities may have occurred in the ections, it seems too late now to raise that question," puzzles us to divine why he himself should have ised the question in his special message.

It may be, and probably is, too late to raise it, for by practical good purpose. But the President rould pause long before treating as "treasonable inrrection" the action of those inhabitants of Kansas tho deny and repudiate the binding authority of the aws of the Missouri Kansas Legislature. For, in ur humble opinion, a people that would not be inclined o rebel against the acts of a legislative body forced upon hem by fraud and violence would be unworthy the name of American. If there was ever justifiable cause for sopular revolution against a usurping and obnoxious sovernment, that cause has existed in Kansas.

The Richmond Enquirer commences an artile by declaring "the border ruffian the noblest type of mankind." If this be true, Swift never uttered a oitterer animadversion on the race. A fellow who invades his neighbor's territory, puts a bullet into his neighbor's brains, and burns his neighbor's barns-a low, foul-mouthed slang-whanger, a beastly trampler upon all that is orderly and decorous in society-the noblest type of mankind! Where then are human To the People of Massachusetts, aspirations which have cheated us for so many centu-N pur uance of the invitation of the National Committee, ries? What will become of all our theories of virtue

ear, to meet in Convention at Woroester, on Wednesday, horses." The human mind shrinks back, appalled at All matters relating to an organisation for the approaching white man blacking boots! a white man brushing a

f settling Kansas, then, is to render it certain that with the party. This is nonsense. A political uture generations there can have their boots blacked The Boston Post finds it convenient to quote y "niggers," without bestowing upon the aforesaid The negative planks are for the gratification of the Detroit Free Press occasionally, and professes to warthy menials the customary sixpence. In order to those who like them. Here is a raft with some regard that journal as a pattern of Locofoco orthodoxy, promote this praise worthy polishing, the border ruf-It cites the Free Press as evidence that the Democra- hans are trampling all decency under foot, and tread- a fair chance of making a port. Will you jump cy are making progress in the Peninsular State. The ing in dirty ways, in order to get their boots into a on and help set it ahead, or will you go whining proper condition to be thus gratuitously, constitution- to salt river to a dead certainty, for the sake of racy of Michigan, and the particular mouthpiece of illy and virtuously japanned. It was for this that the being in a scow that you think all right, and Gen. Cass. It has generally supported the President athers fought and died; it is for this that the Union thereby postpone, perhaps forever, the day when

ounders of the ary, and not Jay, Franking Adams! Let us then remove the eagle from our coin, U and in its place put a blacking pot, supported by a

Emigration to Kansas.—The New York Herald gives the following statement of emigration to Kansas, thus far, in 1856:

EMIGRANTS TO KANSAS FOR 1000 THESE PAR

FROM THE SOUTH. 100	FROM THE NORTH. Massachuseus. 35 Connecticut. 12 Rh de Islaud. 3 Vermoot. 2 New York. 300 Ohio. 56 Pennsylvauis. 5 New Jersey. 44
	Indiana 60 illinois 130 Total 1350

We do not know upon what data this statement is cuted, but palpably annulled. He may not have we do not know upon what data this statement is een possessed of direct and explicit power to review founded; but the particularly large figures against ne adjudication of Governor Reeder, but in the con- Missouri look very suspicious. Accurate or not, however, this table shows that the South is engaged in a desperate effort to outnumber the free State men of Kansas, and to bolster up there the abominable legison by the Executive appointed over them, if not lation of the usurpers. Push forward the column, and gainst hostile invasion. At any rate, if he could not show them what a little free Yankee enterprise can show them what a little free Yankee enterprise can

DAILY CHRONICL

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1856.

ONE THING AT A TIME, AND THE FIRST THING FIRST. A number of gentlemen whose sincerity in their anti-slavery opinions is worthy of respect, have called a National Convention at Syracuse, New York, on the 28th of May, to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. They are not satisfied with the Call for a Convention at Philadelphia on the 17th of June, because it does not propose to put an end to slavery in the States. Somebody who believes, as Mr. Hallet once did, that we ought to carry the abolition of slavery every where throughout God's heritage, should call still another nominating Convention on the same logic.

If the proposed union of parties on the point of making Kansas a free State, and so stopping the extension of slavery, promised no more for freedom in case of its success than Pierce Democracy does, then these abolition movements for everything at once might be wise. But as human nature and the present state of political affairs appear to us, they are worse than folly. So believing we should combat them most earnestly, if we thought they were likely to prove very contagious. We verily believe, we might say know, that there are voters enough agreed in opinion in favor of admitting Kansas free, to elect a President if they would unite on a candidate of that opinion. And we have little doubt that out of them there are enough who would be glad to abolish the Fugitive Slave law and slavery itself, everywhere and any how, to defeat such a candidate, if they should draw off to one in favor of doing all that at once. But God forbid they should. Tens of thousands of them we believe will not, while a few hundreds may.

Our every-thing-at-once friends argue because there are certain negative planks in what is called the Republican platform, that no man who does The great end of all emigration, the great purpose not agree with them, can conscientiously act party is not a church, and cannot be made one. good positive planks in it, which you know stands

> PIOUS AND POETICAL. The Alabama Journal of April 8th records the farewell meeting for the

passages, which sound rather odd for a crusade arbitrary laws of the bogus legislature. This is to establish human slavery on soil dedicated to

L

"We have just time, before going to press, to state that Major Buford's company of Kansas emigrants were drawn up in line before the Madison House about 4 o'clock. They marched to the Bantist church, and after a solemn aud appropriate prayer by the Rev. Mr. Dorman, of the Methedist church, a magnificent copy of the Bible was presented to Major Buford by the Rev. Mr. Tichenor, the pastor of the Baptist church, who also stated that means had been provided and would be placed in the hands of the Major to furnish each emigrant with a copy of the Scriptures. From thence to the river, on reaching the bluff, a glorious spectacle met their view which brought tears into many an eye, for there had already assembled some three or four thousand of our citithem ! were there to cheer them on their way, with their bright smiles and happy faces. The bid them farewell from a cotton-bale, in his own peculiar happy style, and gave them good advice, and clearly set forth the cause of this assemblage, and the reason why this demonstration was being

The following song, composed by a lady of Montgomery, was sung by the crusaders:-

"Brave Buford's banner floats on high, Its silken folds are rusting nigh, And shall we s'and aslaggards by In such an hour as this?

Sons of the Funny South are we, Our hot blood burns her wrongs to see: For Kansas, then, and victory,
For she shall own our sway.

We've left our homes and loved ones dear, But dew-drops glitter there as clear, And sunbeams warm as well as here: Then ho! for Kansas, ho!

Rons of the South, her honor's thine; What fee shall dare to dim its shrine, Before her footsteps draw a line, While yet a Southern lives?

Fling wide cur banner to the sky, Our 'outpost' we'll maintain or die.

And 'Buford' is our rallying cry,
Our watchword 'Kansas.' ho!"

Boston Journal.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 16.

The Admission of Kausas. The fierce What shall be done for Kansas? factions with whose contentions that unhappy territory is rent,9 are growing more and more violent and uncompromising in their hostility. Although all now seems quiet upon the surface, town is arrayed against town, and neighbor is armed against neighbor. The telegraph may at any moment bring an account of a new outbreak, more violent even than that of last November and Decemberand such an outbreak cannot in the nature of things be long delayed. The Free State men are earnest and determined in their purpose to save the fair country in which they have established their homes from the blight of slavery. The border ruffians, seconded by slavery propagandists in other parts of the South, are not less determined to control the destinies of the territory, and make if a slave State. The war between slavery and freedom has been transferred to the soil of Kansas. The issue is not one which is likely to be settled by the ballot-box alone, and its settlement may cause deadly strife and bloodshed. shall be done by the general government to prevent this?

The remedy proposed by the President is to interpose the strong arm of military power. He threatens all who refuse to recognize the constiinted authorities and to respect the laws, including those enacted by the bogus legislature, with the whole power of the general government. He, in conjunction with Donglas, Atchison & Co., proposes to authorize Kansas, at the proper time, when everything is properly arranged to suit the views of the slavery extensionists, to form a State constitution and apply for admission into the Union. It is necessary to the restoration of the balance of power between the two sections of the Union that Kansas should come in as a slave State, and the efforts of Douglas and his coadjutors, fully seconded by the administration, are directed to that end. But in the meantime the peace of the territory is threatened, and the strong arm of military power is to be interposed,

npanies of Kansas emigrants under Ma- not to prevent another invasion, for the President Buford, who left Montgomery about that date, has decided that he has no power to protect the 170 strong. We quote some pious and poetical ballot-box, but to put down any resistance to the the President's plan of pacificating Kansas

Granting for a moment that the President and his pro-slavery coadjutors have no ulterior object in the employment of the United States soldiery in Kansas, but are really desirous of testing fairly the principle of popular sovereignty, how are those troops to decide which party is in the right in any outbreak that may occur? Certainly Governor Shannon is not the proper person to cutrust with the direction of these troops. A man who began last fall by calling out the militia and border ruffians to aftack the citizens of Lawrence, raising a storm which threatened to sweep that town from existence, and ended by piteously ap-pealing to Colonel Summer to come and protect the citizens against his own ragamutins, is not the man to decide who are and who are not law breakers. A man who confesses to having signed after dinner an important document which he repudiated in his more sober moments, should not be entrusted with uncontrolled power to shoot down better men and citizens. Nothing but evit can result from the course marked out by the President for the preservation of the peace in Kansas.

If it is necessary to employ the troops of the United States to preserve the peace, it should be under the direction of authorities chosen by the people themselves. So far as Kansas is concerned we have become converts to the doctrine of popuhar sovereignty. We believe in the capacity of the people of Kansas to take care of themselves. We believe that they are capable, not only of governing, but of protecting themselves. Admit Kausas with her free State Constitution-organize a strong local government, and the people will have no difficulty in defending themselves from the incursions of the border ruflians. To this end the efforts, not only of those who claim to be the peculiar friends of freedom, but of every friend of peace, good order and harmony should be directed. To secure this object all who are really in favor of freedom in Kansas should unite. Its accomplishment would not merely pacificate the territories. It would quiet the agitation of the slavery ques. tion and spike the heaviest gun of those radicals who are seeking a dissolution of the Union.

It is true we can hope for little aid from the South in securing the immediate admission of Kansas. But the object should none the less be contended for. It is a direct and practical issue, npon which every Northern man, whatever his party proclivities, who is really in favor of freedom, should unite. It will be opposed by Douglas and Toncey and the more subservient Northern tools of the slaveholders, but can Messrs. Cass, James, Stuart, and other Northern Democrats who claim to exercise an independent judgment, and who maintain the right of the people of the territories to govern themselves, find a plausible excuse for voting against the admission of Kansas? Granting that her application is not made in regular form, can it be denounced as fatally informal when California, Michigan, Arkansas and Florida were admitted into the Union without the preliminary formality of an invitation? We look upon the question of the immediate admission of Kansas as the only really practical issue at the present time in connection with the slavery question, and to secure this every true friend of freedom in Congress should bend all his energies.

THE MERCURY

BY HEART & TABER.

CHARLESTON

Wednesday Morning, April 16, 1856.

FOR THE MERCURY.

"Brutus" and the Kansas Address. MESSRS. EDITORS: The writer Brutus, has furnished you, in a series of articles, a most elaborate discussion of the purport of a glause in the Address of the Special Committee of our Kansas Association. So far as that clause may have been used by him as a mere text for a most admirable inquiry into the nature and bearing of the slavery issues in this country, and for giving his own views and speculations thereon, it is well. He may be thanked for the able, patriotic and searching manner in which he has executed his undertaking. But in so far as his examination has been intended as, and made, a stricture upon that clause of the Address-has contravened its positions, taken issue on its purport, and, in my view, misconceived and therefore misrepre sented its meaning—it is but due to the Kansas Association, to the Committee who prepared and presented the Address, and to the public meeting which accepted it, that his stricture should be fairly and promptly met.

It is probable that not a member of that Com mittee differs with the writer on the general views and facts which he has presented. I agree with him upon them most heartily and completely; and it is an astonishment to me, that so keen a writer and well versed a politician as Brutus evidently is, should have stumbled into a difference with the Com. mittee, when, on every cardinal doctrine, essential fact, and practical deduction, there is substantially none between them. Has it been that the Committee did not express itself distinctly? The writer testifies to their precision. Has not he then placed an incorrect construction upon their points? This will clearly appear.

The clause referred to, upon its face, refutes that construction and his stricture. It is as follows:

construction and his stricture. It is as follows:
 "Political sagacity has long perceived that Freesoilism is not a sentiment, a conviction, a primary
element of moral faith and political principle, entering as an essential into the organic polity of our
Republic. It is but a political element of Northern
party tactics. It is a dogma for popular use and effect; a cry which catches the vulgar morbid ear. It
is an electioneering subject; a stimulant to fanatical
passion. Its potency at the hustings and in the pulput alone foisted it upon the social, moral and quiet pit alone foisted it upon the social, moral and quiet passion. Its potency at the nustings and in the purit alone foisted it upon the social, moral and quiet circles of the North. It has thus become the powerful engine there of political demagoguism and sectional statesmanship. A power of this kind depends solely on success and its prestige. In itself it possesses no nherent force, either as a moral or political tenet—a social or organic good. Adversity ever best subdues and controls passion, either in individuals or empires. Let Freesoil, by our united efforts, meet it in Kansas. Let there its prestige of success and power find dissipation. Nor adversity nor defeat having yet been its portion, it has become imperious and aggressive to the last degree; but the first instance of either will be a touchstone to its hollow pretensions, mad designs, and inherent weakness. A defeat on the plains of Kansas, and in the restoration of the Compromise line of 1820, will send a panic doubt through the Northern heart, a chill through the pulses of Northern fanaticism, through the pulses of Northern fanaticism, which may distract and prostrate Abolition at home, repel political ambition from its failing fortunes, and in thus dispelling the illusion of its invincibility, enable right reason and rectitude in civil affairs to resume their constitutional sway. Peace and the Constitution may thus be restored to our distracted country." country."

Every word of this clause was weighed; a fact evidently recognised by Brutus. Yet, strange to say, he has scrutinized every word except those few which constituted the key to the meaning of the whole. If he had given them their proper notice, and heeded their significancy, he would have been saved so much elaboration of language and argument to cast a shadow upon the purport of the

It is the first sentence which has furnished him the main point of his stricture:

"Political sagacity has long perceived that Freesoliism is not a sentiment, a conviction, a primary element of moral faith and political principle, enter-ing as an essential into the organic polity of our re-public."

He raises his issue by the broad assertion, in response to this sentence, that Abolition is a sentiment, a conviction, a primary element of moral faith and political principle, &c. He describes it to be a religious fanaticism in its origin, and avers that its political history has proven it to possess, not "inherent weakness," but inherent power of the vastest and most dangerous kind. Now the address does not contravene, either in meaning or terms, and was not meant to contravene, the truth or its comprehensiveness involved in his proposition.

It will be observed that he has confounded Free-

nensiveness involved in his proposition.

It will be observed that he has confounded Freesoilism and Abolition, and reference to his articles will show that he used them throughout as synonymous and convertible terms. To so use them may be unobjectionable in ordinary allusion to any slavery, when the distinction between them me not be noted, but not in a discussion, where it is material. They are essentially distinct, and whether we look to their principle, origin and end, or to their practical significancy, they imply different political propositions. For instance, in one example: Abolition would abrogate the right to recover, and defeat the actual recovery, of a fugitive slave. What relation to this has Freesoilism? The purport of the latter is exhibited in the policy and effort to make Kansas what is called free territory, by excluding slavery from it. I will allude to the importance of the distinction again. tance of the distinction again.

But let it be admitted that in the said first sen-

tence, Freesoilism comprised Abolition. Although to Kansas to be only one step toward either such Abolition may be a sentiment, a conviction, a primary element of moral fait hand political principle; in itself and the world over, among all those who partake of its fanticism, yet that sentence does not assert the contrary. It simply avers that Abolition assert the contrary. It simply avers that Abolition does not enter "as an essential into the organic politice these words, or give them their just modifying significancy. Yet they are pregnant soft meaning. What is it? That the patriots of the Revolution never contemplated the abolition of African slavery in this country, in their efforts to achieve political liberty. That the tramers of our Republican system never comprehended it in their diversified construction. I hat the Constitution not only did not provide for it, did not embday it as a political principle, did not embrace it as an abstract doctrine necessary as a stone in the fabric of either government or civil liberty, but on the contrary recognized slavery as a right, an existing institution, a "fixed state" of the Republic or either government or civil liberty, but on the contrary recognized slavery as a right, an existing institution, a "fixed state" of the Republic to entertain and nurture.

It is in not really the last sentence—"Peace and the Committee contemplated in connection with Kansas. necessary as a stone in the fabric of either government or civil liberty, but on the contrary recognized slavery as a right, an existing institution, a "fixed fact," and provided for its security under the action of fideral relations; and that, therefore, it was not incumbent as a duty, (but the reverse,) upon any citizen of this Republic to entertain and nurture Abolition as a "sentiment, &c." in his political creed. In this view, the Committee urged that by constantly assailing Abolition (or Freesoilism also) as a mere outside and revolutionary political "dogma," much would be done towards enabling "right reason and rectitude in civil affairs to resume their constitutional sway." Is it an error to recall the Northern citizen to a just conception of his constitutional duty, citizen to a just conception of his constitutional duty, or to point out to a Southern citizen the former's perversion of it! Is it an error to delineate the ground on which the South has the civil right to crush under the heel of either law or political dis-ruption, a breach of "the organic polity of our Re-public?"

The feeling of the Crusades, which, during a period of over a hundred years, precipitated Europe in successive onslaughts on Asia, may have been a sentiment, a conviction, &c., and possessed "inherent force." But because so, and that it sprung from religious enthusiasm, and in the name of Christ sought to rescue his sepulchre from the hands of the infidel, did it follow that it was a part of the organic creed of the Christian religion—a political duty The feeling of the Crusades, which, during a period inned, dut it now that I was a part of the organic creed of the Christian religion—a political duty imposed by revelation—an ordination of Christian faith and practice? Was it not finally the convic-tion that it was the reverse—the fact that "adversity subdued and controlled the passion, either in indivi-duals or empires." and its loss of prestige as a moral duals or empires," and its loss of prestige as a moral and political movement, which finally abated its violence, crushed its injustice, thwarted its object, and terminated its existence? If it had been a genuine "sentiment," &c., would it not be prevalent at this day, and compel Europe, in its superiority, to take and teap Polegicia? take and keep Palestine?

take and keep Palestine?

In this latter view, the address sought to draw the distinction between a sentiment truthful and deathless in its character, and that pseudo passion or belief which eventually lades away under the influence of the "panie doubt" which right reason and adversity sooner or later create.

In article No. 3, Brutus, in noting the fact that both at the South and North the political train or mods of thought at the present day had general reference to the Union, 2nd run too much in federal currents, says: "And here the remarkable fact is plainly evolved, that the statesmen of the Revolution and the generation that succeeded them, had a piantly evolved, that the statesmen of the Revolu-tion, and the generation that succeeded them, had a method of thought not derived from the Union; for they formed their system of thought, many of them, before they formed the Union, and their successors immediately alter. Their method of thought was,

mefore they formed the Union, and their successors immediately after. Their method of thought was, therefore, based upon the great fundamental principles of the tender of the tender of the tender of the seemed to have entirely overlooked that it must have been the recognition of them by the Committee, which induced it to recall attention to the "organic polity of our Republic."

What is Abolition? It is that sentiment of antislavery in general, which, in disregard of the Constitution, of all political organization or consideration whatever, of all consequences whatever, either of anarchy or blood, seeks to destroy the institution of slavery in this country, whether within or without the States, and to turn the African race here loose, as "men born free and equal," in conjunction with the white. It is conceded to Brutus that it is a sentiment, Sc.; one dangerous, energetic, vigorous, and only as "men born Iree and equal," in conjunction with the white. It is conceded to Brutus that it is a sentiment, &c.; one dangerous, energetic, vigorous, and only to be put down by present lorce and defeat, or worn out by the exhaustion of insane and spasmodic violence, as were the Crusades. But this fanaticism is confined, as a sentiment, to only a portion of the Northern people. However politically used, it is not entertained as a "conviction" by the political intelligence of that section. Can Brutus suppose that such cold-blooded politicians as Seward, Hale, Wilson, Chase, Johnston, Van Buren, and other demagogues, entertain a sentimental fanaticism! Now? they use that sentiment and what it claims in releast in the pressing of the success of those demands, and effect," &c. Abolition, apart from its political entertain a sentimental fanaticism the pressing of the success of those demands, and political ambition will soon be repelled from its political ambition will soon be repelled from its political ambition will soon be repelled from its falling fortures.

But I concur with Brutus, that this cannot be fully effected except by a determined this cannot be fully effected except by a determined political amounts. But soon or repeting from its failing fortunes. But I concur with Brutus, that this cannot be fully effected except by a determined and united movement of the South as a section, and probably to the extent of disunion and warlike self-defence. The Committee deemed the action as

Is it not really the last sentence . "Peace and the Is a not really the last sentence—"Prace and the Constitution may thus be restored to our distracted country"—which has alarmed Brutus, and made him talk about Southern statesmanship and ideas, conforming too much to the Union? If they were restored, would he advocate Disunion? The writer talk about Southern statesmanship and ideas, conforming too much to the Union? If they were restored, would he advocate Disunion? The writer of the address has as strong convictions on the urgent necessity of anti-federal action as Brutus himself; yet, neither he nor the Committee saw the necessity of discussing Disunion in connection with the affairs of Kansas. And it Disunion be unattainable, they were at least in the direction to achieve redress and success, as far as practicable, within the redress and success, as far as practicable, within the Union.

ONE OF THE COMMITTEE.

NEWS. DAILY BY LANGDON & GILES,

E391'4'014. C. C. LANGDON.

MOBILE: WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 16 1+1

What the Country Wants.

The Richmond Examiner is very severe upon the politicians at Washington-or rather that portion belonging to its own party-who are ready, it says, to sacrifice the country to secure the nomination of their favorite, (Pierce) for re-election to the Presidency .-The Examiner is for Buchanan, and in the course of a strong article on the subject of his claims and qualifications, puts forth the following very just and entirely truthful views:

The interests of the confederacy now at stake The interests of the conteaeracy now at stake and in peril, are by far too great and imminent to indulge the mob at the Capitol in Washington, in their offensive efforts to dictate a public opinion to the people of the United States, and to effect by trick and jugglery manual und obscure networks. the nomination of some small and obs the nomination of some small and obscure per-son for President, instead of a great and eu-lightened statesman, whose services and cul-tivated intellect are a guarantice of capability and fitness for the exalted position of Chief Magistrate of this Union. The country is in danger; the peril is serious; the people must take matters in hand and right the wrongs which the folly, imbecility and the corruptions of Congress have brought upon the country. It is not yet too late for action, but four years more may put us beyond the reach of salore may put us beyond the reach of sal-

It is a striking and significant fact—and worthy of remark and earnest reflection—that all the existing topics of discussion and questions which disturb the harmony and peace of the country have originated and been kept alive in Congress with the sole view of making capital for presidential elections. The compromise measures were a most remarkable instance of the sort, and the Kansas Nebraska question is now sought to be made another Congress seem s incapable of learning wisdom by experience; for the compromise measures had no weight whatever in designating the candidate at the last nomination, when Mr. Pierce was selected, nor will their successor, the Kansas Nebraska question, be a more for It is a striking and significant fact- and rierce was selected; nor will their successor; the Kansas Nebruska question, be a more fortunate agency. The people and the country want peace and repose. They want a man who knows how, and has the moral firmness, to enforce concord upon the delicate and dangerous enaction of slavery, which has at last assumed question of slavery, which has at last assumed an attitude of the most unquestionable danger to the Union. The feuds and heartburnings of the North and South must be allayed—harmony must be restored to the country—this eteralagitation of the slavery question, so full of certain disaster, and barren of all possible good, must be settled now and forever—the abuses and dabauchery of politics which spring from the disbursement of seventy millions of dollars annually, must be reformed. The dignity of the Presidental office, such as characterized the illustrious administrations of Jefferson and Jackson, and constitutes the true greatness of statesmanship, must be restored. If these great objects can be attained—and question of slavery, which has at last assumed

most certainly they can be—it is infinitely better that the man should come from the North who is to accomplish them. The slaverorm who is to accomplish them. Included by a man who best understands both the causes which led to it, and the sort of attack best calculated to destroy it. Let the South confide this great and solemn question for settlement to the hands of the North, where it originated; and let them select for it the man around whom clusters, in the greatest degree, the graces and excellencies of true statesmanship

We would respectfully suggest to the Examiner, that such a man precisely, has been selected by the American party. Millard Fill-more is, pre-eminently, "the man around whom clusters, in the greatest degree, the graces and excellencies of true statesman ship." He has been tried, and, the history of his administration furnishes the most concluaive evidence that he has "the moral firmness to enforce concord upon the delicate and dangerous question of slavery," and that "the dignity of the Presidential office, such as characterized the illustrious administrations of Jefferson and Jackson, and constitutes the true greatness of statesmanship," will be by him "restored." Never did the agitation of the slavery question assume a more dangerous form than during the administration of Mr. Fillmore, and yet by his "moral firmness," his dignity and wisdom, by the exhibition of all those qualities, in short, that "constitute the true greatness of statesmanship," he succeeded in allaying "the feuds and heartburnings of the North and South," and restored harmony to the country.

But, since his retirement, the agitation has been renewed. Under the Pierce administration the old wounds have been re-opened; "feuds and heartburnings" again rage and burn with frightful malignity. This agitation "can best be met and annihilated by the man who best understands, both the causes which led to it, and the sort of attack best calculated to destroy it." Mr. Fillmore is pre-eminently, that man. He has done it once, under circum stances of extreme danger, and what he has done once he is capable of doing again .-Mr. Buchanan might be able to do it; Mr. Fillmore we know is. To make the matter certun, then, let us rally around FILLMORE.

We agree most cordially with the Examiner that "if these great objects can be talainedand most certainly they can be-it is infinitely better that the man should come from the North who is to accomplish them." We repeat then again the language of the Examiner : Let the South confide this great and solemn question (the slavery agitation) for settlement to the hands of the North, where it originated; and let them select for it the man around whom clusters, in the greatest degree, the graces and excellencies of true statesmanship"-the man MILLARD FILLMORE.

Commercial Bulletin,

NEW ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 16, 1856.

THE PHYSIC WORKING .- In alluding a day or two ago to the fanatical orgics exhibited, in the name of freedom in a church in New Haven, where rifles and bibles—the priority given to the former-were contributed by the canting knaves who serve the Davil in the livery of Heaven, as the most appropriate and fitting instruments for civilizing and christianizing Kanzas-we quoted the expression of Marion, the partizan chief of South Carolina, in the Revolutionary war, who, when the tidings of the cru-elties and outrages committed by the enemy were brought to him, exclaimed, in great glee, "That's right, the physic begins to work." Such has been the case when these belligerent demonstrations have been made by preachers of the gospel, deacons of the church, pious, but silly old women, superintendents of sunday schools, learned professors, and college students, who congregate together in God's house of prayer, and make it, not exactly a den of thieves, but the rendezvous of blustering bullies and of thieves, but the rendezvous of blustering bullies and fanatical adventurers, who receive their credentials and commission to kill and destroy all who may be disposed to doubt the superiority of the white race to the African. The physic works, and works well; and it is a cause of general rejoicing. In New Haven, where these scenes were cuacted under the auspices of that elected bufform. Henry Warn Brechers. a most regular and gratifying reaction of public sentiment. takable rebuke has been given to the party who sanctioned and participated in the proceedings of the North Church. For twenty years, the Democratic party in New Haven have been in the minority—they have now sucin electing a State Senator, in opposition to the late Republican Governor, a member to the Legislature, nd several county officers. The Republicans, who had fused with recreant Know-Nothings, have been badly whipt. Thoughout the State, the Fusion party, comd of Republicans and Know-Nothings, although not defeated, have only saved themselves by the skin of their defeated, navously saturated the success of the good old State of Connecticut, after this seal of its disapproval of the fanatical doings of the New Haven Congregation.

Paily Hemocrat.

Political Crusadera.

Those who go to Kansas simply as voters, will be ant to return home speedily as beggars. On the other hand, men who pioneer the wilderness with brave hearts and stout hands, expanding the empire of civilized life, and building the foundations of a new society, have ever had the applause of their country, the solicitude and remembrance of friends, and at least have deserved auccess if they have not always met with good fortune.

It has been our lot to mingle somewhat with the advance sentinels of progress upon the Western frontier, from the moccasin-clad hunters who thatch their huts of bark by the streams that gush from the gorges of the Rocky Monnsains, to the self reliant, industrious squatter and the active, pushing trader of the immediate border. Having seen and known many such, the idea we had formed of those who take the initiative in preparing new commonwealths for our confederacy, was one of high regard and admiration. The frontiersman was to us the type of the race, ever ready to lend a helping hand to distress, generous and out-spoken in character, grumbling somewhat at the toil and privation of his lot; yet at the same time true and 1, val in heart to the republican institutions of our country. Such we say, had been our idea in the past, but we fear a new vision has come upon us.

In surveying the field of colonization which has recently been disclosed in Kansas, we find many elements fomenting and clashing there that had no existence in the earlier settlement of Kentucky and Illinois, of Wisconsin and Iowa-indeed of all the States that have come into the Union since the first Congress. regret to add too that all those elements wear a sinister look and bode disaster. It is no longer the old wagon of the "mover" that trails out to the West, bearing the wife and children of the sturdy farmer, seated atop of his household wealth or building the cheerful fire by the roadeide for the evening camp; but in their stead young men in the full flow of animal passions, heated with controversy, and spurred on by sectional animosities, each armed with ride, revolver and bowie knife, are rushing to the peaceful prairie land to find a field of battle on which to decide theoretic abstractions. Such a total and radical change in the character of immigration, while it cannot have escaped the attention of the most casual observer, will not fail to impress those who mark it with sad misgiving's as to the future development of the new State that is springing from our loins, as it were, out on the west. All this denotes the cvil refalts of a renewed slavery agitation that has created, as by magic, in our country a race of political crusaders. The foolist frenzy that sent the hosts of Europe, hundreds of years ago. to contend with the Saracen beneath the walls of Jerusalem, to whiten Palestine with their bones and fatten the wolves of Syria with carcasses, was the height of wisdom compared with that insane excitement which now burries its thousands to Kansas to exercise there the

poor privilege of fixing upon a new colony domestic laws that may or may not prove disastrous in the end.

To the substantial, intelligent, industrial iminigration that seeks new homes in the West, that wishes only to find there a field for laber that may render them cheerful and independent in after life, that desires chiefly to better its own condition and secure the fruits of patience and perseverance under the guarantee of citizen rights-to such immigration we say we shall ever extend a warm encouragement, no matter from what section it may come. To others, who come with different intent, who seek merely to embroil the conflicting elements or new society over questions that connect assume an importance in its domestic policy for years to come, we urge the interests of the "hole people of the West. and bid them stay at home. Let the clergy of New England, and the Nullifiers of South Carolina amuse their leisure if they will in jeremiads over the slavery question-but let them not import their agitation into Missouri. They may as well know in advance that there is no welcome in St. Louis or any other western city or town for such knight-errants. The spirit of this age is one of industry, not one of chivalrythe common sentiment of the community that dwells in the valley of the Mississippi is averse to ethical tomfooleries, and wedded to commercial advancement, to reciprocal exchange of products, to charity for our neighbors, to peace for ourselves. They will ever discountenance those therefore, who like the characters in Hudibrass,

"Build their faith upon
The holy text of pike and gun,
And prove their doctrine orthodox
By Apostolia blows and knocks."

We have been led to the foregoing comment, by finding in two of our exchanges paragraphs that have a great significance in them. The first is from a Northern journal:

THOSE TWENTY-FIVE SHARP'S RIFLES. -- On Sunday THOSE TWENTY-FIVE SHARP'S RIPLES.—On Souday evening were Rev. Henry Ward Bescher entertained the congression with a spiry account of his recent military campaign at New Haven. He closed by appealing to his people to contribute the twenty five rings, which he had asken the interty of piedging from Plymoot hunch, to aid asken the interty of piedging from Plymoot which he had asken the interty of piedging from Plymoot which, he had asken the interty of piedging from Plymoot contribute and worthing, as some refigences journals might due of grifer upon learning that such an act had been committed to the Schatb, but he would request all persons who desired to contribute one side of horse (grice §23 each of the confer with him after the service. The Tev. gentlemen proclaimed himself good for one tile, at least, and two If necessary.

The other condition regional with hostile mean-

The other equally pregnant with hostile meaning to the West, is from a Southern journal:

Since South Carolina John-Stock Pro-Slavery Emigration at Company "requirer unia plodge of its emigrants:—"We have to go to Kansas Territory and locate there until the clared whether it shall be a Pro-Slavery or Anti-Slavery sate, and we further agree to support, when there, the ro-Slavery Party.

What, we may well ask, is there in either of the above that does not look directly to a politscal crusade as the only object of emigration, without once taking thought of those substantial and practical objects that have heretofore insuced the flow of population from the old to the New States and Territories? Do they not echo has such a magic power to quell the ardor of Borthe call of the trumpet rather than the song of der Ruffianism, and sends continernation to the the ploughman? Is it not the note of battle afar in Kennes and while the start of the slavery propagandist. If on arriving

These are questions we submit to the calm con ederation of our people, that they may reflect in want for raiment and wherewithal to be fed." time upon what is proposed, and guard themselves against the insiduous policy of those who would involve them and their State, us and our welfare, in the dissetrous conflict that promise, so much of trouble for the future of Kansas. Citizens of St. Louis, slaveholders of Missouri, people of the West, have every thing to loose, and nothing to gain by catering to a slavery agitation .

SEWARD'S SPEECH.

WASHINGTON, April 10.

The speech of the Northern Leader on yesterday, was oed a Congressional event by his adherents. To the country it will be interesting for its incidental delinea tion of the plan he has devised for the approaching cam paign. It filled the galleries and lobbles for the first time since the untutored prowess of Douglas was exhibited in reply to the formidable assault of his colleague, who sent more than one poisoned arrow through the broken armor of the Little Giant. The Senate chamber presented a differ-

ent appearance on yesterday from what it us spoke. The days are past when people rushed to hear Missouri's Senator, but I trust will soon return. Before commenting on Seward's speech, let me lightly stetch the

Seward is rather a small man, of slender frame, yet possessing considerable development in the lower parts of his person, and his figure is not therefere remarkable, for sym metry. From his face, which is narrow in form and mild in expression, looms forth in boldest relief a nose of the Roman order. He is light-haired; his eyebrows are of a still lighter tint, and his dim blue eyes, which remind you of the pale blue of a watery sky, are in keeping with the facial ensemble. His general appearance is that of a student, whos lamp burns during the silent hours of the night. Nothing in his person or aspest gives you the impression of mental or physical power. The "terrible Toombs," with his Marmion-like face and figure, squares stalwart, dark and stern, is a perfect contrast to him. Judging from his speech on yesterday—the first great effort he has made in this Congress—I should say he is not a born orator. I should characterize him as a passionless intellect incapable of seizing reason on its throne through the avenues either of imagination or feeling. It would seem to be the fate of the student, engaged in the contemplation of abstract truth, to lose in a great measure the quick sympathies which render him impassionable as a man, and impressive as an orator. "It has been said that the higher knowledge quenches love." It would be equally true to say that it deadens feeling, and I presume the "higher law" is a fractional part of the higher knowledge, and has consequently a proportional effect in suppressing the common sympathies of mankind. Patriotism, which is an impulse with the masses, is merely a conviction with the sage, and so of every link "of the electric chain wherewith we are darkly bound." Seward may be great in his closet, but his name will never! e a railying cry for the masses. He belongs not to the order of men illustrated by Jackson, Benton and Olay, but to an order which has mere representatives in nonsrch'es than republ cs-the order which is typified by the Mettern ichs, Talleyrands and Palmerstons.

Seward is a chaste rhetorician-possesses an off-hand manner, theatrical gestures, which nothing but great earnestness can redeem, and has at command a superb vocabulary. His brilliant imagery is cold and glacter-lige-he shines but does not burn, and philosophises but fails to con-

DAILY THE

RUFUS KING & WM. H. WATSON, PROPRIETORS, Juder the Name and Firm of Rufus King & Co.

MILWAUKEE;

Thursday Morning, April 17.

AID FOR KANSAS,-The people of Deliton, Sank Co., have had a good meeting, and fourteen velunteers for Kans s came forward, headed by Prof. HASCALL, principal of the academy. The chizens pledged the necessary means for a suitable equipment. Those who go are said to be excellent men in every respect, and will make the best of citizens for the new State. A correspondent of the Buffalo Republic says:

" Among the articles not forgotten, is that which so sharp-ers the hands of Free State menin Kansas, and while there, active service in the field should be required of them, the people here solemnly pledge themselves that they shall not

Well done for Dellton! Prof. paniels Lettler The condition of Kansas.

We conclude to-day Prof. Daniels' very interesting letter on the physical features of Kansas. He has provedihim elf a most efficient agent, and we wish that Kansas had just now a reinforcement of a couple of thousands of just such resolute, wideawake western men as he is. We met him yesterday, just returned from his tour, having left Lawrence last Friday, and learn from him that another letter, forwarded a week before he left, on the political condition of the Territory, has not yet reached here.

In conversation with Prof. Daniels, his statements of the indignities to which many of the free state settlers are subject from the ruffians living near the border, and indeed from the officers chosen by the fradulent Legislature, are

nough to make the blood of any freeman boil within him. The "free state" men are confident of making Kansas a free state, but their confi-dence arises from the fact that they believe that the people of the northern states will soon render them sufficient aid, in the shape of men, arms, and money. Thousands of armed ruffians, under pay of the pro-slavery interest, are encamped in the western counties of Missouri, ready at any moment to move over, and indeed occasionally making a raid across the border, and driving off some obnoxious settler from his claim. Arrests on frivolous pretexts by the territorial officers are constantly made, whenever the powers that be are offended. All this will stop just as soon as the ruffians learn that the free state men are in numbers enough, and sufficiently provided with arms to withstand them. Resolute western men, accustomed to meet and ready to face danger, are wanted, and, if we mistake not the signs of the times, they will soon be on the ground. The cause of the freemen of Kansas is the cause of the North, and should be everywhere regarded

Letter from Mr. Daniels,

[Concluded.] SECRETARY WISCONSIN) KANSAS AID SOCIETY LAWRENCE, March 29, 1856.

Lumber is high. Cottonwood, oak and black-walnut, sells at \$30 per M. This is transient as it is caused by the scarcity of saw-mills which are really the great need of this district. Stone however, is abundant and is extensively used for building purposes. Sand and lime are here in every valley and pressed brick can be made cheaply. Clay for common brick of the best quality is found as well as fire-clay, in the decomquality is found as well as are-cisy, in the decomposed shales of the coal formation. Everybody builds of log or stone. In the country teams are made up of horses, mules and oxen. The latter are the most desirable in starting a farm. Working oxen sell from \$60 to \$125 per yoke. Horses ing oxen sell from \$60 to \$125 per yoke. Horses cost from \$100 to \$150 along the line in Missouriwhere they are quite abundant. Indian ponies can be obtained at from \$40 to \$100. Cows are cheaper than in Wisconsin, and can be bought at from \$18 to \$40. Ploughs and other farming utensils are about the same price. If emigrants have them let them bring them along, rather than sell them at a sacrifice. Every thing that is useful however, can be purchased at any of the principal towns on the Missouri river.

COST OF LIVING.

I append below the price current of Lawrence. which gives one some idea of the present cost of living, where one has to buy all the raw materials Many of the agricultural products are excessive on the agreement produces are excessively bigh now, but this price depends of course upon the rush of emigration, and will be obviated in another season. This table of course gives the retail prices.

Lawrence Price Cyrrent.

Corrected weekly by W. & C. Duncan, wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, and Groceries.

Apples per bu.\$1 25a4 50	Sugar, ref'd10c
Bacon per lb10c	Sugar, cros'd 15c
Beef5a12c	Onlens, bu \$1 20
Ham 18e	Potatoes 1 00
Fresh Pork 4 16 a8 14 c	Salt
Tobacco25a40c	Tallow, 1b 25a20c
Beans bu \$3 50	Vinegar, gall 20c
Codfish lb	Sash,lightSaleo
Coffee14a16c	Glass, doz
Cheese 15a20c	Nails, all kinds, lb 7a9c
Corn Meal bu80c	Axes\$1 25
Eggs doz15a20c	Lumber, M \$25a85
Flour sup. cwt \$6 20	Wood, cord \$3 00
Flour fine4 00	Domestics yard PSalle
Total the 190	Blankets, pair \$2a16
Lard Ib	Iron, h'vy flat bar lbaaloc
Molasses, gall 60a75c	Iron, light10c
Syrup	Hon, negativities

All other articles of merchandize, at corresponding

Wheat is \$1 50 to 2 00 per bushel. Corn in the ear 50c: shelled corn 75c. Turnips 80c. Corn in the ear 50c; shelled corn Pork can be readily obtained in Missouri at 2 or 3c. per pound cheaper than it is here. Hogs to upon the acorns of the burr cak, without Hogs fat upon the acorns of the burr Car, whiteled sightest care or attention, and pork must be very cheap for years to come. Wild meat, er, buff-alo and wild fowlare cheap and abuse ant. Beef and tallow are cheaper here than a Wisconsin, and must be still more as a cattle are being brought in extensively. brought in extensively.

ROUTES FOR ENIGRATION.

The young men whout families, who have no teams, furniture or tools to bring had better

Kensas or Leavenworth City. The present prices of pass ge are very high—\$17 from Altun to of pass ge are very high-\$17 from Alten to Les envorth City. The ordinary rate of fare is 10 or \$12.

The expense of a passage from Milwaukee would not exceed \$3°, in the summer time. For round not exceed \$5°, in the summer time. For families, the land route through Iowa and the corner of he out to Fort Leavenworth, or Allston. In far preferable. No difficulty will be round in crossing by this route with teams, as soon as the feed starts in Iowa, which will probably be about the 1st of May. It would be safe to wait till the middle of May, and make a thorough the safe to wait till the middle of May, and make a thorough the safe to wait till the middle of May, and make a thorough the safe to be safe to be safe to the safe to be safe to be safe to the safe to be s wait till the middle of may, and make a thorough preparation. No disturbance need be apprehended by a strong party, passing through Missouri, if it be prepared for any emergency. The wagons should be well covered, and the tops painted, so as to be water-proof. A train should be provisioned and equipped so as to live in their wagons till claims could be secured and houses built. It is a very pleasant mode of life in this latitude, and gives a charm to pioneering which most people relish heartlly. Oxen are preferable in the main for a train, but if a man has good horses, he had better bring them. The tip across Iowa will occupy about four weeks, and would be a more pleasure of the state o would be a mere pleasure excursion to people who are not effeminate or foolishly fastidious. REFERENCES &C.

Settlers will find themselves very cordially received in every part of the Territory. At Kansas City the emigrant will find Mr. Eldredge, of the Free State Hotel, ready to give them reliable information. From Leavenworth City which is a fine point for settlement, Emigrants can go back into the country and will there find Stephen Sparks 3 miles from Easton, also, William Senneck, either of whom will put them on track of good claims. At Lawrence John Hutchinson, Wip. Blood and My Lodd formed a CW. Vin. Blood and Mr. Ladd, formerly of Wisconsin, will gladly give them information. south of Lawrence in a splendid district, Augustus Wattles, one of the noblest, most generous and devoted of the Free State men, is to be found. At Centropolis 27 miles S. E., of the prospective capitol, Wm. Fuller the proprietor, and a member of the Free State Legislature &c., will direct a hundred men to good claims. The prices of all public conveyances are enormously high—\$6,00 is charged for 40 miles carriage, tavern bills about the same as in Wisconsin. An emigrant train would however be independent, having its own teams and taverns. The women could live quiettheir leisure in hunting up claims. The secret of success in this business lies in taking time to The secret of make good selections, which a man is not likely to do while himself and family are on expense. The roads are excellent and one may drive an The roads are execuent and one may drive an easy carriage all over the Territory, without impediment. As to expenses of the land route it is impossible to state definitely as each family or individual will calculate it best in each special case. One instance will perhaps throw some light upon the expenses of this kind of travel.— Mr. Augustus Wattles moved his family of 8 persons, with 6 horses from Indiana, 700 miles, persons, with 6 horses from Indiana, 700 miles, carrying plongs—furniture &c., and being 20 days on the route. His only expenses were toll ferriages, repairs and provisions; as the family slept in the wagons and cooked out of doors, the cost of the trip was \$40. The same by water would have been \$250.

would have been \$250.

I have thus furnished you such facts in regard to the inducements which this region holds out to the emigrant as are entirely reliable. I have certainly never seen a country which unites the elements of good soil, climate, health and commercial advantages in a richer combina ion than

A man may come here with nothing and be sure of employment at high prices as soon as he lands. He can secure his claim and work near it itll he gets enough to enter and improve it. The land is surveyed back from the river nearly a hundred miles, so that the difficulties and uncertainties of roads and conflicting claims need no longer be feared, and the settler can make permanent improvements without risk. Whatever manent improvements window rise. Whatever is raised can be sold at good prices, as the rapid influx of immigration will not only consume all the products of Kansas, but draw largely upon Missouti for a long time to come. Besides this, Kansas must supply the military stores of all the forts and posts to the westward which is an important market of itself.

Mechanics of all kinds are in great demand, mechanics of all kinds are in great demand, reignlarly iciners and masons. Coarse cabinet Mechanics of all kinds are in great demand, particularly jciners and masons. Coarse cabinet work, such as chairs, tables, bedsteade, &c., are much needed. Wagon making is a great branch of business. The Santa Fe and military trade require immense quantities of wagons which ought to be made here.

The Missouri river being navigable for nine months in the year, and the Kansas the same

length of time, for small boats, offer easy and cheap communications. Railroads will soon en-ter Kansas from Missouri and Iowa, bringing the Atlantic cities within three days ride of the der. The character of the population will be su-perior to that of almost any Western State. The settlers are energetic, and occupying as they do, a central position in the continent, feel that much is expected of them, and have a local pride in building up the institutions of civilization. Schools and churches are being organized and built up wherever a settlement is made, and such privileges will be enjoyed by the mass of the people here at an earlier juncture than has ever occurred in the history of any other State. The commotions are now quiet, and any reso-

lute, determined man, may come here and experience no interruption. The border ruffians do not disturb such men on ordinary occasions. Every man who comes, should be ready to meet the grave issues of this all absorbing question of freedom or slavery. Still, if there are those who are troubled with a consultational spinal weakness, they may be of use in improving the country, and they may find the free, bracing air of these glorious hills, and the association with brave men, instrumental in restoring them to a healthy condition. Men straighten up wonderfully here, and doughfaces get baked hard in these prairie fires. If a man has any patiotism, (even the least spark of that almost fossil virtue lingering in his bosom,) it would seem a glorious thing to come with his loved ones to this land of richness, bloom and beauty, and help to secure its free-dom. Every true free State man who comes here, serves God, the cause of human progress, and himself most of all. Uncounted thousands can fine pleasant homes in Kansas, where thrift and comfort wait to crown industry with wealth and Let four thousand emigrants from the honor. free North, good true men, come here and stand by the cradle of this young Commonwealth, till the vampire brood who seek to strangle her, shall be driven back to their abodes of darkness, and Kansas is sure to be Free. Three-fifths of the settlers to-day, are free State men, but the South is sending in a heavy emigration, which will soon neutralize the present majority. We must meet them in this war of emigration. For God and Freedom let us, let the NORTH, guard this great interest with sleepless vigilance.

Yours truly, EDWARD DANIELS:

GAZETTE. $\mathbf{T}\mathbf{H}\mathbf{E}$

ALFRED SANDERS, Editor.

CITY OF DAVENPORT:

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1856

Encouraging Signs.

The opponents of slavery extension, in Madison county, Ky., held a convention on the 7th inst., to appoint delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, which meets on the 17th of June. We have no doubt that if the "reign of terror" which prevails at the South in regard to expressions of opinion concerning slavery, could be removed, there would be numerous meetings in nearly all the slave-holding States, similar to this one in Kentucky. The meeting in Loudon county, Va., which we noticed a few days ago, was a proof that the tyranny of the oligarchy cannot entirely restrain free discussion, and was also a good sign for future movements in the same direction. There is no question that the white nonslaveholders of the Slave States are the peculiar and greatest sufferers from the institution of slavery, and we presume that not even the most servile of northern slavery apologists, would publicly question the right of those born on the soil to discuss the system which has operated so disastrously on themselves.

We would not be surprised if Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri and perhaps North Carolina, each sends a respectable delegation to Philadelphia, and that such delegations would have a good effect in concentrating the sound and republican senment of the country against the mad schemes of southern and northern conspirators. The call for the Convention at Philadelphia, is addressed to all who are opposed to the extension of slavery in the Territories, and in favor of restoring the action of the Federal Government to the principles of Washington and Jefferson .-There are thousands of Republicans in the Slave States whose feelings respond to such a call, and the prospect daily becomes more encouraging, that they will be properly represented in the Philadelphia Con-

Detroit Evening Tribune.

PRINCIPLES-NOT MEN.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 17, 1856.

Not Well Posted.

in the Senate upon the Kansas question, and de-slave aligarchists. fends him from the heinous offence of "abolitionism" with which he has been charged. With the was perpetrated by the giolation of the Missouri exception of one act of his life, he claims that "compromise," the cry of "NO MORE COMPROMISES" Gov. S. is as conservative in his views as either went up from every Northern State. The univer-CLAY OF WEBSTER ever was. That exception is the sal sentiment of the Northern people was that they introduction of a bill into the United States Senate in 1851, to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. But the Colonel is charitable enough to stand upon their own principles, and carry them think that " he is heartily sick of that hasty and ill-advised " measure. As the Bill which constitutes the exception, in Col. WEBB's opinion, to Mr. SEWARD's otherwise "conservative" course, simply provided for leaving the question to the legal voters of the District of Columbia whether slavery should be abolished or not, and also provided, in case they decided in favor of emancipation for paying the owners for their "chattels" out of the United States Treasury, we do not conceive the act to be a very grave offence.

We believe the Southern people themselves do not deny their own right to decide by vote whether they will emancipate their slaves or not .-Gov. Seward's bill contemplated nothing more. It left the whole question to the people of the District, simply proposing to pay them for their slaves should they decide to liberate them. Was there anything like "abolitionism" in that ?-But even had he proposed an absolute, unconditional emancipation of the slaves of the District it would have been a crime for which the Northern people would not have held him to a very severe account. There are a very large class of people in the free States "fanatical" enough to think that the existence of slavery under the very nose of Congress, is a disgrace to the nation and a burlesque upon the name of that Republicanism of which we so londly been

Shall We Compromise Again I

There are indications too plain to be mistaken of a disposition on the part of professional politicians at the North, to make another attempt to conciliate the slave power. And we regret to be compelled to state that this disposition is not confined to doughfaces exclusively. In the Republican ranks there is a class of men,—honest and earnest opponents of slavery aggression beyond a doubt -who are preparing for another compromise of principle upon the great question now before the country. We do not mean that any deliberate treachery is designed to the Republican cause. But from the day the Republican party was inaugurated, there has been an inclination to narrow down the slavery issue until it shall be confined to the simple, naked proposition whether Kansas shall be admitted into the Union as a freetor a slave State. And with this view they are casting about with the most painful solicitude for some man for the candidate of the party who represents this single idea, and who has not made himself obnoxious to the slave drivers of

the South or their Northern doughface allies by his opinions upon any other phase of the slavery ques

The compromises which the North has entered into with the South have been the fruitful source of all the evils that have sprung out of the agitation of the slavery question. Had Northern Representatives taken a bold and manly stand in Congress when the slave power first commenced its system of aggressions and bid defiance to their insolent threats, the South would long since have ceased its demands and been content to enjoy the rights the constitution is claimed to have conceded them. But they proved false to their principles and their constituents. Temperary expedients for satisfying the South were adopted. They temporized, and compromised, yielding a little more with each new demand, and each concession only making the South more exacting and insolent in their requirements. They not only constantly demanded new concessions, which were always silenced by new compromises, but they never failed to disregard these compromises when they had nothing Col. Webb in a letter from Washington to the more to gain from them. Bad faith to their pledges Courier and Enquirer speaks in very decided and violence and greediness in their requirements, terms of approval of Gov. Seward's recent speech have been the most striking characteristics of the

When the last act of treachery and dishonesty would keep no further faith with those who had so often cheated them, but that they would thereafter out at sacrifices. Opposition to any more slave States, any more slave territory, the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, and the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, was their watchword. If these are now the principles of the party, they can only be secured by electing a man to the Presidency who represents them and is pledged to carry them out. And why should this not be done-why should not the Republican party select a candidate for the Presidency who embodies their sentiments and fully represents all their principles.

There are Northern men who are thoroughy identiged with the Republican party, and who warmly sympathize in its objects,-men in whose fidedlity to the cause of freedom the people of the free States have unlimited confidence, and around whom they will rally with a determination and enthusiasm that will bear down all oppositition. But how will it be if a man be selected who is not known to entertain their opinions, who has never entered into their plans, and who has been selected simply because he has not rendered himself unpopular with those who are opposed to their principles and purposed by his zeal in the cause of right and justice? Will the friends of freedom who have been so often betrayed, rally around such a man with that unanmity and enthusiasm that they would one whom the knew, and with whom they had long labored, for a common object?

If we cast aside all who have rendered themselves obnoxious to their enemies or their weak nerved friends by their earnest devotion to the cause of human freedom, and the boldness and truthfulness with which they have resisted and denounced the aggressions of the slave power, how long shall we find men willing thus to sacrifice themselves? The very cause which should warmly commend such men as Seward, Chase, Wilmor, Hale, and other Northern statesmen who have labored so earnestly to stay the tide of slavery aggression, is the reason urged by the "compromising" politicians to whom we refer at the commencement of this article, for sacrificing them for some new and untried man. who has not excited the prejudices of the doughfaces or the slave drivers. Is this policy wise, or just, or safe? Have we not had enough compromises? If we are to have a new man give us one who has all the positive merits of the statesman we have named, while he is free from any substar tial objections that may impair their chances of success.

DAILY HERA

A. HARE'S, A. W. FAIRBANKS, GEO. A. BENEDI

OFFICIAL CITY PAPER.

CLEVELAND .

Thursday Evening, April 17, 1856.

Correspondence of the Herald.

Border Ruffians-Free State Men-Swearing and Whisky-, Wood's Kansas Company.

> STRAMBOAT ALVIN ADAMS, Ohio River, near Cairo, April 12, 56.

Leaving Cleveland on the night Express train Wednesday evening, I arrived in Cincinnati in time to repose a few hours at the Spencer House. My room was so high I could almost hear the angels sing, but out of hearing of the gong, and came near losing my breakfast, but after a refreshing sleep, dreaming of glimpses of neat Buckeye villages, their white cottages all quietly reposing in the moonbeams, I awoke in time to leave on the Jacob Strader, the queen of Ohio River steamboats, and arrived in Louisville Friday morning. We had several Border Ruffians on board, with their rifles and brandy faces. One trunk I noticed marked "J. C. TREAT, 'Border Ruffian,' Atchison, K.T." Wishing to study the animal, I entered into conversation, and walked with him from the car down to the levee, and on board the Alvin Adams. His rifle slung over his shoulder a la militaire, the Clerk, doubtless, taking both for genuine Border Ruffians, was very accommodating, and gave me a state room, although he had refused many of Mr. Woop's company, who nad applied for berths twenty-four hours before, and notwithstanding some sixty of five hundred passengers had bivouaced on the floor, in a very primitive style, the preceding night.

On board the Adams I found my old friend, L. R. Adams, and brother, and several young men formerly fellow-students at Oberlin College, and Mr. Woon's company, in all about eighty, destined for Kansas. Mr. Woon has gone by Terre Haute to St. Louis, to charter a steambont to take his company up the Missouri. I am told, by knowing ones, that there a few "carpenters' tools" on board boxed up, as well as others on hand. We came near having a free fight on board to-day, from one of four gamblers losing four hundred dollars, and swearing he would shoot the one who won it of him ifhe did not "shell out;" in other words, refund. After the usual amount of swearing, the Captain came to the rescue, and proceeding to land them all on a sand bank, the winning black leg at last gave back to his Kentucky friend three hundred, and so the crowd missed seeing further fun.

I have been contrasting Wood's company of intellectual, noble, quiet, young men, who spend their time reading, writing, or conversing, with my friends, the Border Ruffians, who swagger and swear, play cards and drink brandy, and act as though their only and special mission on earth-Kansas or any where else-was to wage a war of extermination upon huge plugs of tobacco and bad whisky. We have a Kentucky choir on board, consisting of a dozen hounds, chained up somewhere, who howl in chorus every time the bell rings. Occasionally a few Borner Ruffians are added to our company, who preface their coming on board by swearing they would like to see a d-d Abolitionist. But, somehow, they cool down when they learn that there are eighty on board, and walk up to the bar to take a horn to keep up their patriotism. hey eye us as meat-axedly as though they would chaw us all up into as small bits as they did BARBER. I presume there are about thirty of this stripe on board. I counted four rifles in the car at Louisville, and can tell a Border Ruffian across the Mississippi.

Mr. Wood's company is composed mostly of voung men who go to Kansas to make

themselves homes in that young republic, soon to become a new star in our beautiful constellation of States. God forbid that it should ever be cursed with slavery-that the soul driver's whip should be the herald of civilization in that young empire of the West. J. D. H.

Democrat

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1856.

FOR KANZAS AND FREEDOM. - A party of about twenty persons are to start from Albany this morning, en route for Kansas, under the direction of the State Kansas Committee, of which Hon. Bradford R. Wood is Fresident, H. H. Van Dyck and M. Gowan, Vice Presidents, and Wm. Barnes, Secretary. This Albany party expects to be joined by forty emigrants from Boston, going on under the patronage of the Massachusetts Aid Company Weunderstand that four young men, of the right sort, will be eady to unite with the joint party on their arrival here this afternoon. Their names are Mills, Bly and Antho-NY. The former has been a clerk for J. H. & S. L. Brewster, and goes on to settle in the Territory. Two young men from Henrietta, the Mesers. Bly, are farmers, with means to commence agricultural operations at once. Anthony is a young man, brother of Daniel R., and takes out means for starting a nursery in Kanass. There may be others ready to go. At all events, others are preparing to start during the present spring, from this county.

A circular from the State Committee gives the following information: - "The committee will require satisfactory evidence of the bona fide intention of applicants to beme actual and permanent residents of Karsas. The committee have resolved to provide first-class tickets from Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester or Buffalo, to Kassar City, including board from St. Louis, to the m bars of the first Colony, not exceeding the number of fifty persons, at the price of twenty dollars per ticket. This sum shou'd be sent to the Secretary without delay, to ensure a ticket in this company. Children ages of four and twelve years, at half price." Children between the

The offi e of the company is at No. 442 Broadway, Albany, where the names of persons desiring to emigrate are eccived.

The Kaczas Emigration Company in this county acts in concert with the State Committee. Its agent is Mr. D. R. Anthony, whose office is in the Arcade Hall. The same facilities which are afforded by the State Committee to emigrants a.e offered by the committee in this county, riz: first-class tickets from this place to Kanzus City, including board from St. Louis, for \$20. An intelligent peron is always sent out with each party.

Another party, among whom will be M. S. Grant, G. W. Whipple, A. Coggewell, of Ontario, and Elisha D. Jenof Walworth, Wayne ecunty, will start from this city May 1st. The whole company will comprise some thirty persons, it is expected.



THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 17, 1856.

Another "Finality!"

"I will declare my conviction that to render the solidity of the fabric of the Union immovable it needs only that the balance of power be established between the North and the South to terminate the question; and it does need that the balance of power be fixed permanently, and we means that I cannot now suggest."—[Calch Cushing's Speech at the Hanover Stashing Festival.

This "Balance of Power" doctrine is a favorite one with the South. If it were admitted, Slavery would be satisfied, because it would, by securing to it au equal representation in the Senate of the United States, give to it, by the aid of a few "Dough-Face" votes, perpetual practical ascendancy in the National Legislature.

If the North is beaten in the pending controversy, or if it surrenders to the "Border Ruffian " exactions, peace will be as remote as ever. The Missouri Compromise was submitted to as a "final settlement." But it was only "final" until some new aggression was suggested. When a Free Territory asked for admission as a State, a Slave Territory must come in simultaneously. If any hesitation was manifested, a threat to "dissolve the Union" was sufficient to silence all opposition.

This "Balance of Power" system worked smoothly for a time. But Southern Territory. out of which to manufacture States, was soon exhausted. Fortunately, Texas, seized by a band of Southern adventurers, opened a new field of hope to Slavery, furnished new capital for the South to trade upon, and was admitted into the Union, not as a single State merely, but susceptible of being cut up into such number of States hereafter as the exigencies of the "Balance of Power" might suggest. This was a gross outrage upon Freedom and Justice, but it was demanded as a "Finality," without which the "Union would be dissolved."

Other "Finalities" followed-the most conspicuous of which were the Compromises of '50 and the repeal of the original "Finality" of '20. This latter, however, will only be recognized as a "Finality" on condition that the controversy terminates as those with whom it originated desire. No "Finality" is conclusive unless it enures to the benefit of Slavery. And then it is only conclusive until some new encroachment promises some new advantage.

They are as greatly mistaken who suppose that the triumph of the "Border Ruffians" in Kansas will secure from Slavery a "receipt in full" as they were that the South would, as she promised, receive the Compromises of '50 as a "final settlement." Give Kansas to Slavery, and, in due time, something else will be demanded. If it be not a new Fugitive Slave Law, the annexation of Cuba, or the division of Texas into five or six Slave States, it will be the revival of this "Balance of Power" doctrine of Secretary Cushing; and this doctrine would not only embody all these, but all else that the exigencies of Slavery might require.

It is evident, therefore, that future peace will not result from present surrender. Slavery is as rapacious as the grave. Concessions having failed, let us see what virtue there is in calm but determined resistance.

Before October, Kansas will have the number of inhabitants required in Mr. Douglas's bill. Why not let the inhabitants then choose delegates to a Convention, for the formation of a Constitution, preparatory to admission as a State? Why not have a Convention elected under the authority of law, and with proper regulations, as to the right of suffrage?—[Jour. of Commerce.

Because it keeps the inhabitants until "October" defenceless and subjugated, exposed to invasion from without and outrages within. Because even in October it will not be obligatory on the "Territorial Legislature" to order an election, unless they choose. Because the election, whenever ordered, will be conducted under the supervision of a pretended "Legislature" composed of Missourians. Because, under the law already passed by that "Legislature," any one who will pay a dollar and swear to uphold the Fugitive Slave Law, can vote in Kansas, whether he is a resident or not. Because, under that law, the Missourians can smuggle into the ballot-boxes as many spurious votes as they are willing to pay \$1 a piece for. Because the Convention so elected would not be a Convention of the People of Kansas, but of the Borderers of Missouri. Because the Constitution framed by it would be those Borderers' work, and would be made to suit their purposes, not those of the inhabitants. These are the reasons why the Postponement Bill should not be adopt-

And now can the Journal of Commerce on the other hand, tell us any good reason why Kansas should not be admitted now? Grant all the alleged informalities and irregularities. Still the fact remains that the majority of the Voters of the Territory, at a fair and open election, have adopted a Constitution. It is a Constitution in every way suitable for their government, and one which will not suffer by comparison with those of other States. Why should not Kansas,

if she is to be admitted at all, be admitted now Why should she be kept in a state of vassalage until "October," or until any other future day?

If the editor of the Journal of Commerce s a pickpocket walking off with his watch, would he not think it best to make "immediate application" for its restoration to its rightful owner? Would he prefer to wait "until October?". Would he hesitate to receive it back, on the ground that his application was "hasty" and "irregular," and without "previous forms of law?" Would he insist that the question should first be "submitted to a vote" of all the thief's friends and accomplices? Not he. Yet this roundabout process, which he would pronounce arrant folly in reference to a lost trifle of his own, he urges as the quintessence of wisdom, in regard to the lost political Rights and Liberties of the People of Kansas!

The Republican.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS. THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1856.

ORTHOGRAPHY AND DYNAMICS OF SHARPS'S RIFLES.-The rifles that are such a wholesome terror to the border rufflans of Missouri and their sympathizers here, are the invention of Christian Sharps of Hartford, Ct., and are therefore Sharps', or Sharps's, not Sharpe's rifles.-The allies of the border ruffians have nearly exhausted their falsehoods about the emigrants to Kanzas, as witness the following silly invention from the Boston

"Share's rifles sell in Kanzas for a mere trifle. Some keen Yankees there, the Dayton Empire informs us, have been buying them up, almost from the first month of their introduction, shipping them east, and re-elling them to the humbugged, to be again sent back as aid to Kanzas. It is supposed that a large number of these famous weapons have been paid for by the Beechers and others half a dozen times over."

The surest cure for the popular sovereignty infatuation in a democrat is emigration to Kanzas. A supporter of Pierce and Douglas, who lately went to Kanzas from Illinois, writes back ener-

retically:

"Firstly, there is no pro-slavery party in the territory. It is simply a war between the resident owners of the land and a ho-de of pirates, robbers and famelies from Missouri and the other slave states, collected upon the berder for purposes of murder and theft, led on by desperate and harvened officials, protected and backed by all the strength of the federal authorities, declaring crime to be law and enacting free speech and free thought, treason. An overwheiming majority of the settlers are in favor of a free state, and are resolved to make it so or bury themselves and their families in the soil. Tell this everywhere and their families in that of war. If the people would submit to the zas is that of war. If the people would submit to the raid of the Missouri bandits they ought to be made slaves without further distress to the Union. But you may rely they will not submit. They are brave, cool, devoted to the cause of freedom, and they are descendants of the Rainzas bears to the future of the republic. Thank God we have heroes to whom death is by no means the chiefest of ordis. The half has never been told you. This virgin soil where I write is staned with the blood of royal souls. They loved freedom better than life."

Our northern non-resistant democrats are

Our northern non-resistant democrats are much edified with a presentation of Bibles to major Buford's company of Kanzas emigrants, at Montgomery, Ala. They contrast it very affectingly with the presentation of rifles by Rev Henry Ward Beecher and other clergymen to the emigrants from New Haven. The force of the contrast is somewhat weakened by the fact that Buford's men, at the time of the Bible presentation, were fully armed with rifles, revolvers and bowie knives-a fact which for the sake of the argument the northern apologists for border rufflanism find it convenient to overlook. When the "free-state ruffians" of Massachusetts and Connecticut commence the massacre of southerners in Kanzas, it is presumed that the only resistance made by the latter will be the rehearsal of texts of scripture at the top of their voices, unless in a moment of desperation some so far forges their pacific principles as to fling their Bibles at the heads of their sanguinary assallants. (N. B. This sentence will probably be solemnly quoted by the sagacious Boston Post and Springfield Argus, in proof of the diabelical and murderous designs of the free state emigrants to

DAILY ADVERTISER.

BOSTON:

UURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1856.

MR. DOUGLAS'S ENABLING BILL.—It would appear that the policy of the administration respecting Kanzas now is, to press Mr. Douglas's Enabling bill,—which "enables" the people of Kanzas, when they shall number 93,420, to hold a convention, and form a State Constitution.

If the administration believed, what it has stated, that the population of Kanzas in February last, one year and nine months after it was open to settlement, numbered only about 25,000 or 30,000 persons, we should be at a loss to know why it provides now for that very distant period, when its population will amount to more than ninety thousand. Mr. Douglas, in his report, gives no reason for this inconsistency.

The fact is, that the population of Kanzas is now near sixty thousand; it is, of course, almost certain, that before next winter it will have reached the number which will entitle it as a State to one member of the House. The "Enabling bill" is therefore prepared really for what the public know is the truth, rather than for what the government proclaimed.

The bill is thrown out with the aspect of fairness, a sort of tub to a whale, in the pretence of bringing the Kanzas question to a solution by the popular voice. If pressed in the Senate, it will doubtless pass that body. We trust it will fail in the House, for there is no reason why it should command the vote of a single friend of Kanzas.

It is true, that it pretends to leave the Constitution of the State to an election where all the people of the State shall vote. But it provides that this election shall be held by those very judges of election whom the invading legislature appointed,-whose authority threefourths of the people disown. It provides that the election shall be held under the laws passed by that legislature. These laws provide,that any person may vote who is an inhabitant of the territory, though he have entered it the moment before,—if at the moment he be willing to pay a territorial tax (one dollar m amount.) It provides also that any voter may be challenged at the polls, and compelled to swear that he will support the "fugitive slave law and the Kanzas-Nebraska bill." quote here Judge Douglas's Report, in which this act is spoken of as a bill, by some of its warmest admirers.) It is evident, that this oath to support two laws, known to be unpopular to a great majority of the people of the territory, was intended as a measure to keep them from the polls.

Now the country knows perfectly well what sort of votes these Missouri-made judges, for their predecessors, appointed by the same constituents, have received at previous elections. No one knows this better than Mr. Douglas. Some five thousand foreign votes, given at an election of very little comparative importance, are an intimation of what could be done in an election which was to determine the character of the State.

The people of Kanzas say, and they have a right to say, that they will go before no such judges. They have chosen their own legislature, under the Constitution which they have themselves made. Their future elections will be conducted by the laws of this legislature. And Mr. Douglas does great dishonor to the

good sense of this country, if he supposes that it will be satisfied, by a law which provides that the critical election in Kanzas shall be held before judges who will undoubtedly reject many of the votes of the friends of freedom; before whom, most of the friends of freedom will refuse to appear; who are willing also to receive an indefinite number of votes, even if they exceed the whole population of the precinct where they are polled, and who, indeed, are best pleased if those votes come from Missouri.

We see no reason to doubt that the House will reject this bill.

DAILY CHRONICLE.

THURSDAY. APRIL 17, 1856.

A MISSTATEMENT OF THE CONTROVERSY. The New York Mirror preaches a sermon on the following text:—

"Our undertaking is the abolition of American slavery, every part and parcel of it !"

It is found in the call recently put forth by Gerrit Smith and other Abolitionists of the same stamp, to which we alluded yesterday. This ultraism the Mirror proceeds to compare with the ultraism in the opposite section of the Union, which aims at the unlimited extension of slavery, as if the latter, like the former, were confined to a small and politically uninfluential class in that section. This is a most fatal misapprehension and misstatement of the fact.

The ultraism of "unlimited slavery extension," at this moment wields the power of the Federal Executive, "every part and parcel of it." It controls the southern section absolutely and the northern partially. It is a deplorable mistake, therefore, to regard it as a mere ultraism of the South, and compare it with the antagonist doctrine at the North, which is so truly an "ultraism" that it can hardly be said to wield the political power of a single Congressional district, and is scarcely of more practical consequence than Garrisonism.

On this dangerously false view of the facts, the Mirror and plenty more papers of the sort, whose dreams are haunted with the awful picture of the dissolution of the Union, proceed to frighten nervous people with the suspicion that the Republican politicians conceal the very ultraism of Gerrit Smith, and are simply working to make it practical. They are just as bad, only not so honest as that noted philanthropist. The avowed object of the Republicans the Mirror approves. It says expressly:—

"But the mischief they (the Republicans) are capable of doing may be prevented by a timely settlement of the Kansas dispute; and we earnestly hope for such a result from the pending application of that territory to be admitted into the Union as a State."

Now the blunder of the Mirror—supposing it honest, which we are unwilling to doubt,—is that it imagines there is in the Southern section of the Union a large mass of non-ultraists, who may be prevailed on to unite with it thus to settle the slavery issue in the Kansas matter, so that it can afford to rebuke and abuse the Republican movement for concealing ulterior views.

Is it not safer policy for all of us, whether more or less ultra, to unite on the one practical point on which we agree, and settle ultraism after settling that? Otherwise, the Southern "ultraists" will carry it over all of us.

If the Mirror will press its motion on the "pending application," and the Republicans fail to second it with all their might, they shall not get another favorable word from us.

Every body knows that Kensus he conquered and had a government impact upon it by force, and jet so powerfully have the President and his organs bombarded the confessed facts with their batteries of hisehood, that a committee of inquiry has been raised to find out whether the crime in which the Missourians openly glory was neutrally committed! This sort of lying, broadside on against history, is called ignoring. Our age will be famous for it among the centuries.—Botton Chronicly but

FREDERICKSBURG.

OUR NEXT PRESIDENT.—The Richmond Examiner gives the following picture of the times, and portrait of the man required by the exigency. It has unintentionally presented a correct and admirable description of MILLARD

The interests of the confederacy now at stake and in peril, are by far too great and imminent to indulge the mob at the Capitol in Washington, in their offensive efforts to dictate a public opinion to the people of the United States, and to effect by trick and jugglery the nomination of some small and obscure person for President, instead of a great and enlightened statesman, whose services and cultivated intellect are a guarantee of capability and fitness for the exalted position of Chief Magistrate of this Union. The country is in dauger; the peril is serious; the people must take matters in hand and right the wrongs which the folly, imbedility and the corruptions of Congress have brought upon the country. It is not yet too late for action, but four years more may put us beyond the reach of salvation.

It is a striking and significant fact -and wor thy of remark and earnest reflection-that all the existing topics of discussion and questions which disturb the harmony and peace of the country have originated and been kept alive in Congress with the sole view of making capital for presidential elections. The compromise measures were a most remarkable instance of the sort, and the Kansas Nebraska question is Congress now sought to be made another. seems incapable of learning wisdom by experi ence; for the compromise measures had no weight whatever in designating the candidate at the last nomination, when Mr. Pierce was selected; nor will their successor the Kansas Nebraska question be a more fortunate agency. The people and the country want peace and repose. They want a man who knows how, and has the moral firmness, to enforce concord upon the delicate and dangerons question of slavery, which has at last assumed an attitude of most unquestionable danger to the Union. The feuds and heartburnings of the North and South must be allayed-harmony must be res tored to the country—this eternal agitation of the slavery question, so full of certain disaster, and barren of all possible good, must be settled now and lorever—the abuses and debauchery of politics which spring from the disbursement of seventy millions of dollars annually, must be reformed. The dignity of the Presidential office, such as characterized-the illustrious administrations of Jefferson and Jackson, and constitutes the true greatness of statesmanship must be restored. If these great objects can be attained-and most certainly they can be-it is infinitely better that the man should come from the North who is to accomplish them. The slavery agitation can best be met and annihilated by a man who best understands both the causes which led to it, and the sort of attack best calculated to destroy it. Let the South confide this great and solemn question for seulement to the hands of the North, where it originated; and let them select for it the man around whom clusters, in the greatest degree. the graces and excellencies of true state-man-.

The Evening Picanune

NEW ORLEANS. THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 17.

Col. FREMONT.—The political signs of the times have recently pointed to the almost certain fusion of all the parties and portions of parties at the North—who are opposed to slavery, and to the admission of any future slave State into the Union—upon one Presidential candidate at the next election. The name of Col. Frémont, of California-Benton's son-in-law, and representative—has been very extensively mentioned, as of a popular candidate for the coalition. The design is to sink all other issues upon that single one, and the motive of selecting the Colonel, is that of finding a new man, against whom there are no political antecedents to enlist old party feelings against him. It might be curious to inquire, whether the politicians began first to think of him for President bebegan first to think of him for President before or after the decision of his great suit made him the richest man in the world! The idea that he may be the man, or that he exexpects to be the man, is strengthened by a letter, which he has lately written to Charles Robinson—the bogus Governor of Kansas—who is now at the East, on an anti-slavery political pilgrimage. Frémont and Robinson were, it appears, in the California struggle to gether, and fought, successfully, to obtain the admission of that State into the Union, with the rextemporised constitution, as an anti-slavery State. The memory of this association was revived, it appears, by a letter to the transfer of the south are to enjoy our continuous such men as these, whose names we have mentioned, we are inclined to think the restemporised constitution, as an anti-slavery State. The memory of this association was revived, it appears, by a letter to trequires no extraordinary degree of boldiness to denounce such trilling creatures as Douglas and Pierce. to be parallel, and some intimations are given out in regard to Presidential prospects; at least we infer so from Frémont's reply, for we have not seen Robinson's letter. Frémont modestly answers, that the Presidential notices "do not call for any notice from us"that is from him and from Robinson; but he proceeds to give just such a letter as would, if made public, answer all the present purposes of the Anti Slavery Fusionists, who want his name and his money.

The Colonel declares himself with Mr. Banks

in his contest for the Speakership, and with Mr. Robinson and the Free Soil party in the contest in Kansas. He congratulates them on their success, "incomplete so far," but promises them "in the end a triumph abso-lutely." He expresses his fears lest the President should recognize and support the Territorial Government against Robinson's State Government, but offers the latter his warm

support thus emphatically:

Your actions will be determined by events, as they present themselves; and at this distance I cust only say that I sympathize cordially with you, and that, as you stood by me firmly and generously when we were defeated by the Nullifiers in California, I have every disposition to stand by you in the same way in your battle with them in Kansas.

Frémont's letter is very warmly welcomed by the Black Republican press, and it would not be surprising if it should be found that if the old leaders of sectional agitation—Chase or Seward—cannot unite the anti-slavery elements so thoroughly as to be sure of success, they will take Frémont.

The Missouri Compromise.

Some days since the Richmond (Va.) American thus spoke in relation to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise:

missouri Compromise:

All the political troubles, perplexities and difficulties of every kind that have taken place in Kansas, and the enactment and solution of such laws as are essentially fiecessary to the good order and the well being of civilized society, are but the natural results of the iniqui tous and dishonest repeal of the Missouri Compromise. The agitation and excitement growing out of the Question of slavery in the Territories of the Union had been amicably adjusted by the Compromise measures of 1850, under the administration of Millard Fillmore, and the whole country was resting in confident security that the vexed question was finally settled, when that unprincipled mountebank and political demagogue, Stephen A. Douglas, under the imbectle, hypocritical and corrupt administration of Franklin Pierce, ripped up a settlement made by the Patriots and Statesonen. & Motty intellects and unquestion, which, if there is any reliance to be placed in the fears expressed by the leaders of the so called Democracy, has endangered the very existence of the Union itself.

For this honest and fearless expression of

For this honest and fearless expression of

the truth, it has been called to a severe account by the Enquirer, the organ of the Virginia Democracy, and denounced in violent terms as unfaithful and untrue to the South. In reply to all which the American says :-

terms as unfaitful and untrue to the Soun. In reply to all which the American says:—

We did assail Douglas, Pierce and all others who aided in the ruthless, wanton and unnecessary repeal of a compromise made by statesmen and patriots, whose names are recorded in the political history of our country as among its brightest ornaments—a compromise that constitutes the chief glory of the illustrious Clay—a compromise upon which Texas was annexed to this Union as one of the States of which it now forms a part—a compromise which all conservative men had supported for a period of 34 years, during the whole of which time the people in all sections of the country had quietly a cquiesced—a compromise so sacred in its principles as to justify J. K. Polk, in the estimation of all southern Locofocos, for signing the Wilmot Proviso in the Oregon bill; and yet the 'Enquirer' has the audacity to charge Monroe, Calhoun, Crawford, Wrti, Clay, Lowndes, Pinckney, King, and a large majority of the Southern delegation in Congress, at the time, with having degraded the South, and to praise Douglas and Pierce for having "blotted out" the degradation. If there be anything "degrading to South-

THE DOUGHFACES.

[From Widdler's new poem enficial "The Panorama."] Such are the men who, with instinctive dress Whenever Freedom lifts her draoping head, Make prophet-tripods of their office-stools, And scare the nurceries and village schools With dire presage of ruin grim and great, A broken Union and a foundered State! Such are the patriots, self-hound to the stake Of office, martyrs for their country's sake, Who fill themselves the hungry jaws of Fate And by their loss of manhood save the State! In the wide gulf themselves like Cartius throw, And test the virtues of cohesive dough; As tropic monkeys, linking heads and tails, Bridge o'er some torrent of Haundor's vales! Bridge o'er some torrent of floandor's vates! Such are the men who in your chambers rave To swearing point, at mention of the slave, When some poor parson, hap'y unawares, Stammers of freedom in his timid prayers: Stammers of recoon in his timin prayers: Who, if some foot-sore negro through the town Steels northward, volunteer to hunt him down. Or, if some neighbor, flying from disease, Court the mild balsam of the Southern breeze Court the mild balsam of the Southern breeze With hue and cry pursue him on his track, And write Free-Souler on the poor man's back. Such are the men who leave the pedler's cart, While passing South, to learn the driver's art, Or in white neckeloths, such with plous aim The graceful sorrow of some languid dame, Who, from the wreck of her bereavement, saves The double charm of widowhood and slaves! Pliant and ant, they lose no chance to show Pliant and apt, they lose no chance to show To waat base depth apostacy can go; Outdo the natives in their readiness To roast a negro, or to mob a press; Poise a tarred schoolmate on the lyncher's rail, Or make a bonfire of their birth-place mail !

The sacred burthen of his mother's prayer, By fear impelled, or lust of gold enticed, Turns to the Grescent from the Cross of Christ, And over-acting in superfluous zeal And over-acting in superfluous zoal Crawls prostrate where the faithful only kneel, Out-howls the Dervish, bugs his rags to court The squalid Santon's sanctity of dirt; And, when beneath the city gateway's span Files slow and long the Meccan caravan, And through its midst, pursued by Islam's prayers, The prophet's Word some favored camel bears, The marked apostate has his place assigned, he Koran-hearer's sured rugm behind he Koran-bearer'ss ered rump behind, With brush and pitcher following, grave and mute, In meek attendance on the holy brute.

Daily Democrat.

From Washington.

COM ST

WASHINGTON, April 12. The imagination of the people invests the Senate of the United States with the highest attributes of humanity. It is believed to be the pantheon of the great principles which they reverence and admire-of patriotism, conservatism, wisdom, policy, statesmanship and political and legal science. The magnanimity, strength and grandeur of a great nation, parged of the dark and turbulent elements which the passions of a very free and a very fast people necessarily seatter abroad, are supposed to be embodied with the lof'y "state of kingless thrones" in this assemblage of the conscript fathers of a great empire—this greatest Witenagemet of the "Anglo-Saxon race"—this Areopagus of confederated States. Being the highest pinnacle of the national organization, it might be thought it rese above clouds and storms, like an Alpine summit, into an atmosphere of perpetual caim. If the Gauls were to pluck our venerable Senators by the beard, it might be imagined they would sit unmoved with sculpturesque immobility and majesty, and would raise no voice to speak unless they could raise the hand to slay. Well! individually or collectively, the Sena e is not to be measured by this ideal standard. It is the most petulant and quarrelsome body in existence. The House of Representatives, compared with it is as quiet as a Quaker meeting. Its atmosphere is the region of diurnal storms, which, fortunately for the public peace, are succeeded by evening calms. The log-book of the ship of State, in its progress through the Senate, would contain the following observat ons:

Monday .- Squally from all points. Tuesday .- Stiff breeze from the South-west. Wednesday .- Hurricane from the South. and so on through the week, but each day ending ceWith one of those ambrosial eves

A day of storm so often leaves." In truth, the squabbles of Senators are sadly derogatory of their personal and official dignity. John J. Crittenden seems to be the crossest and most pugnacious personage in the chamber. I think his temper must have been soured by the action of the Philadelphia Convention, for his irritability has become the subject of general remark, and his ebuiltions of anger are too frequent, and are inconsistent with the tenor of his public and private conduct, which has been graced, it is said, by a bland and courteous demeanor. And then he is not afraid!-what Kentuckian is?-so that, whether right or wrong, he is a very formidable belligerent. Some time ago he picked a quarrel with Donglas, whom he handled in rough-and-tumble style, and became dangerous before it ended. On Thursday last he made a savage assault on Seward, and if a countenance or an intonation could express bitterer scorn or contempt than his did on that cecasion, I have not yet seen the one or heard the other. But the fighting is not confined to the veteran brave of the dark and bloody ground, and the Little Giant' or the champion of the "higher law." Some weeks since, Wilson and Toucey had a rencontre, when they scolded each other like fishwomen. Last week old John Bell and older John M. Clayton fought with two-edged tongues, and made a most unholy show of themselves. Senator Butler—the Meg Merilies of the Senate—has a quarrel every day, followed by a reconciliation every efternoon. The funniest thing is, they make it all up before they adjourn, and finish the shi dy with a general shake-hands. I am inclined to think that Young America has been grossly slandered in regard to his fighting propensities, and that he is a much cooler and more peaceable individual than either his honored father or venerable grandfather. The truth is, the Senate represents the infirmities as well as the talents and virtues of the people, and possesses not that superiority over the House or any other legislative body, ascribed to it by De Tocqueville.

The occasion of the riot on Thursday was the advocacy, by Seward, Hale and Hamlin, of the memorial of the "Senators and Representatives of the Provisional Legislature of the State of Kansas," asking admission into the Union which was presented some days ago by Cass, who holds the right of petition sacred, and who, in presenting it, disconnected himself from any seeming sympathy with its signers or their demands. It was referred to the committee on Territories and a motion made to print it, which metion gave rise to a spirited debate. The printing was opposed by Butler upon the ground that the design was to scatter the memorial broadcast through the land as Republican pabulum. On being subjected to the close scrutiny of the lawyers in the Senate, it was discovered that all the signatures were in the same hand-writing, and that there were several erasures and interlineations in the body of the d cument. Mason then offered a resolution recalling it from the committee, and in the meantime, Cass having ascertained from "Senator" Lane who gave it to him, that it was merely a copy and not an original, supported the resolution, which was finally adopted by a large majority. Case then withdrew it and handed it back to Lane. I heard Hale say subsequently that its presentation was a great

The debate was an interesting one. The abstract right of petition was recognized on sil sides, but since the "State of Kansas" was unknown to Congress, the question was

on receive the petition, (although it d accept it and referred it to committee) which came a a body that had no legal existence. It is to be regretted that this incidental question was not settled by the action of the Senate, which disposed of the memorial upon the ground of its admitted spuriousness. Hamlin compared the senator who would vote against printing it, to Lord North and those Englishmen who rejected the petition of the colonies, thus causing the Revolution on which was very offensive to Rusk, but rathe agreable to Butler, who seems to be the better historian and to whom North's character is consequent'y more fami liar. Benjamin spoke with great force and elegance against the reception of the memorial. It was then Crittenden reviled Seward in the most scathing terms and with a manner which I have already noticed. He was provoked, I thought, not by anything Seward said in connection with emorial, but by Seward's condemnation of secret political societies the preceding day. The Senator from New York is one of the acutest of politicians and knows full well that such societies are short-lived, and to be therefore discountenanced by a man of ambition. He replied to Orittenden without the slightest vexation of manner or ascerbity of language, and complimented him extravagantly. Crittenden rejoined, considerably mollified, and disclaimed any intention of having been personal, although he had been unmistakably personal. Seward spoke again and the affair soded by his going over to Crittenden's seat and shaking hands with him. Rusk also attacked Seward for certain expressions he used in debate, and the latter as usual replied in compliments. Seward is the most imperturbable man I have ever seen. Nothing can ruffle his temper er provoke him into an outburst of anger. I do not know whether his placidity of temper arises from its constitutional calmness, or the teachings of philosophy, or the government of religion, but it seems to be secure against all trials.

The House is still occupied with the consideration of the Deficiency Bill as it came amended from the Scnaie. On sesterday it passed a private bili—the first on the private alender—giving \$18,000 to J. S. Pendleton for extra-diplomatic services in South America to 1862. F.

THE REPUBLICAN.

ST. LOUIS.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1856.

If the National Democratic candidates are free traders, anti-national bank, &c., and opposed to a restoration of the Missouri Compromise line, so are Fremont and Banks! They only propose to admit Kansas
as a State into the Union! That's all! True, the
constitution must be the one got up by the Massachusetts Aid Society, and Gov. Reeder and Lane must
be recognized as Senators, and Rodinson as Governor of
Kansas! But that's all! True, it involves the repeal
of the Fugitive Slave Law—but that's nothing!

Upon this superficiality, Benton proposes to fight the Presidential battle for his son-in-law! He expects to ne to Missouri and carry off tens of thousands of Democrats upon such a plausibility! He thinks by praising Democratic doctrines, denouncing Know-Nopraising Dem m, railing at slavery agitation, and invoking the aid of personal friends, he and FRANK BLAIR, aided by the " Democrat," " Inquirer," T. L. PRICE and others, they can carry off enough for FREMONT and BANKS to enable the Know-Nothings to carry the State. He believes the Know-Nothings can carry enough Southern States, added to the Northern States carried by the Black Republicans, to defeat the Democratic candidate before the people, and then the decision will be with the se of Representatives! This is the reason why BANKS is to be on the ticket—he having once carried the House, and knowing all the members intimately. they believe he can easily carry it again. And I have no doubt he could, if the people afford him a chance A DEMOGRAT. a thing they will never do.

The Abolitionists having resolved, through their Executive Committees which met at Washington City, recently, to bring forward new men, that it was necessary for Col. FREMONT to utter a clear, shrill, and pie cing "shriek for freedom," it was resolved that his letter to Robinson, of Kansas, should be published. It was accordingly sent to Boston and published in the "Atlas," and is a most extraordinary paper of which, one short year hence, he will fail to be proved."

THE DAILY SENTINGL.

MILWAUKEE:

Friday Morning, April 18.

From Kansas,

We have received a letter from Mr. Lad, our old Kansas correspondent, dated March 5th, which has for some reason been delayed so long on the way as to have been anticipated as to much of its subject matter. We give the concluding paragraphs only;

LAWRENCE, March 5th.

But there is danger of invasion in another form from Missouri and other slave states. There is no possibility of mistake, I think, of the fact that a very large emigration, or pretended emigration, from the Slave States, for the purpose of actual and assumed settlement in the ter. ritory, to determine by numerical superiority the question of slavery here, is projected, and fully organized, and will commence on the opening of the season. If we are prepared by counteracting numbers for this emigration we welcome it with uplifted hands, but to be secure we must have men, that is settlers, from the north, as well as money .- It is possible, and to my mind prohable, that the danger of civil war, in connection with this question, is passed, but the war is by no means ended. A deeper and more subtle game is to be played, one which cannot be successfully met and conquered except by skill and numhers.

It is thought that neither Reeder nor Whitfield will be admitted to a seat in Congress, but that the matter will be again submitted to a vote of the people of its Territory, in which event this emigration from the slave states will be overwhelming, unless we receive a counteracting torrent from the north. Depend upon it, it is in this manner that they propose hereafter to meet and settle this question, and having the disfranchizing laws of the pseudo Legislature, supported by the power of the general Government, and the facility of emigration from the borders in their favor, there is a chance, and more than a chance, that they will succeed in presenting such evidences of the election of their candidate by the popular vote of the actual settlers of the Territory as shall secure from this halting and double dealing House of Representatives in Congress his admission. In fact I hardly see how it is possible for any number, however large, of the free state party to succeed in an election conducted in accordance with the acts of the Missouri Kansas Legislature, unless they consent to accept those laws, which it seems impossible that they should do. If Congress shall pass a law for our protection at the ballot box it can or will scarcely be so constructed as to accomplish the object, profess-

The spring seems to have opened upon us finely. I never experenced so severe a winter, or saw the thermometer at so low a figure as here during the winter just passed.

Yours, &c.,

The Daily Fournal.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1856.

"The Kansas Bubble Bursted."
Under this caption, the Sentinel of Wednesday condenses into a half column the blunders that the diffusive ignorance or mendacity of the "old-line" press scatters over a dozen. Just what it means by the "bursting of the Kansas bubble" we don't know, and as it don't say, it is very likely it don't know itself. If it means

that the Free State men have never had any cause for alarm, and that their pretences are now fully exposed, it is contradicted by its Missouri friends every day They make it a boast, as we have proved by quotations from their organs, that the Free State men had abundant cause of alarm, and that so far from having less now, the infamous conduct of the President, and the still more infamous truckling of his party, have only increased the cause of fear. If it means that the assertions of the Free State men as to the illegality of the mob legislature are false, it is contradicted by its own assertions. Last Summer it stated in emphatic terms that the Missouri legislature was a "farce," that its laws were an abomination, and that they ought not to be regarded. If it means that the Free State men don't want to be admitted into the Union, and don't want a free Constitution after all their "fuss," it is simply making a liberal use of the privilege accorded all "old line" papers of "stretching the blanket" to any extent that won't tear it. And one or the other of these three things it must mean, unless, as is not im improbable, it means nothing.

There has been no "bursting of bubbles" in Kansas, except when the "old line" humbug of "Squatter Sovereignty" collapsed. Missouri bullets let the wind out of that in short order. And so utterly contemptible has it become that those who inflated it, despise it most. No Democrat dares to lift Cass's "bursted bubble" from the ground. Their Southern masters have proclaimed, and President Pierce has assented, of course, that Slavery is not dependent on the will of the inhabitants of any Territory, but is entitled to go where it will, and to stay till it is expelled. That is the present shape of the "bubble." A torpedo could not more effectually burst a balloon of tissue paper. Kansas, or rather the "old line" ruffians of the Missouri border, accomplished this capital specimen of "bubble" smashing, And it is the only one from that quarter.

" The loud cry that slavery was to be forced upon Kansas by Southern men, doughfaces and the Government," which the Sentinel deplores, was a very honest and true warning. That was, and is, the purpose of the very parties the Sentinel names. What else does Atchison's letter to Charleston, his drunken boasts from the tail of a wagon in Leavenworth, the rants of String. fellow, the doclarations of Southern conventions that Kansas shall be slave, mean? If it was not the purpose to force slavery on Kansas, what business had the Missourians across the river on election day, as Atchison admits they were ? If such was not their purpose, why did they enact laws making opposition to slavery a felony, and usurping all the offices of the territories for six years ? What did Mr. Pierce remove the only free State officer he appointed for, if not to give slavery a better chance? What did he abuse that officer as no President ever condescended to abuse anybody before for, if not to encourage those whom that officer opposed! Why did he allow the slavery men to rob the national arsenal of arms to murder free State men, without whispering punishment, if he did not connive at all means to force slavery on Kansas? Why have the border villains nominated Mr. Pierce for President, if they do not understand that he is their friend? If there is a satisfactory answer to these questions at hand, we want to see it. The following extract from a late issue of Mr. Atchison's organ, whose editor is an officer appointed by Mr. Pierce, will benefit by that explanation:

PLATFORM OF THE SQUATIER SOVEREIGN.

Whereas, The Pro-Slavery party in the Union is much larger numerically than the Abolition or Free Negro party; and whereas, the Pro-Slavery party is more patriotic and Union loving than the the Free Negro party; and whereas, the Pro-Slavery party have contributed more of blood and treasure than the Free Negro party, to the acquisition of the Territories; and whereas,

the extension of the limits of Slavery conduces to the welfare of both the slave and his master, without detracting from the interest of any other person whatever

Resolved, 1. That the South should and will send men enough to Kansas to keep their as-cendency which we now have, particularly as she has something more at stake than a mere abstraction, her very existence depending on the

issue.
2. That so soon as we have the requisite pop ulation we will form a Constitution recognizing Slavery. (if we are to judge of the future by the past,) and demand admission, as a sovereign State, into the Union.

That when we thus ask admission, should we be refused unless we consent to some degrading qualifications, we will no longer desire to remain in a Union where our equality is not recognized.

That we recognize in President Pierce the same fearless, honest, patriotic and enlightened-statesman, for whom we thought we were casting our vote in 1852.

PREPARATION FOR MORE BLOODSHED.

It is proposed, that the Pro Slavery men in Atchison county, hold a meeting on the first Monday in April, in the town of Atchison, to organize and PREPARE FOR BATTLE, when and where it is hoped all true Pro-Slavery men will attend, who can conveniently do so.
PRO-SLAVERY.

ABOLITIONISTS.

e, hang every Abolitionist in it.

ter" was not "exposed by anybody. The only about to dispose of the second. circumstance out of which the "old line" Sena tors manufactured their charge of "forgery," the paper was interlined and

the signatures were a.. ... Col. Lane, a good "old liner," and a supporte of the Nebraska Bill, explains it very easily and satisfactorily. He brought but one copy with him from Kansas, and he got a clerk to make two duplicates of it. One he sent to the Senate, the other to the House, and one he sent to some paper. Verily, even "old line" folly never showed itself to worse advantage than in making such a storm about a triffle. If it had been a "slave" memorial, not a man of them would have objected if indubitable evidence of forgery and fraud had covered it all over. The memorial was not "let fall into" any "disgrace," except that which is associated with the contemptible conduct of those who assailed it. It was laid on the table for want of formality. And that was all of it. It was not rejected as a forgery, for all the bitter abuse of Butler, Douglas, and Crittenden. The "rottenness of its character" was not "exposed," and the Republican Senators did not "admit the forgery and wash their hands of it." They voted to let it lie on the table till the charges against it could be explained. The only exposure of "rottenness' was made by the slave Senators in their own conduct, now so common an exhibition that no body chooses to wonder at it.

DAILY ADVERTISER. CDETROIT.

"At Cross Purposes.

"General Cass is favorably inclined to the free state men.

"General Cass is favorably inclined to the free state men.

He said to Col. Delahay—'I expected that Judge Druglas would touch some, at least, of the questions at issue in his reword touch some, at least, of the questions at issue in his reword touch some, at least, of the questions at issue in his reword touch some, at least, of the questions at issue in his reword touch some, at least, of the questions at issue in his reword touch some, at least, of the questions at issue in his reword to do with the has not—he merely abuses that they have anything Bocletlee and Reedgr, I don't see that they have anything bocketlee and Reedgr, I don't see that they have anything bocketlee and Reedgr, I don't see that they have anything bocketlee and Reedgr, I don't see that they have anything bocketlee and Reedgr, I don't see that they have the humble right to do so without the person who received successed. At least half the but their assistance was not needed. At least half the but their assistance was not needed. At least half the but their assistance was not needed. At least half the but their assistance was not needed. At least half the but their assistance was not needed. At least half the but their assistance was not needed. At least half the but their assistance was not needed. At least half the but their assistance was not needed. At least half the but their assistance was not needed. At least half the but their assistance was not needed. At least half the but their assistance was not needed. At least half the but their assistance was not needed. At least half the but their assistance was not needed. At least half the but their assistance was not needed. At least half the but their assistance was not needed. At least half the but their assistance was not needed. At least half the but their assistance was not needed. At least half the but their assistance was not needed. At least half the but their assistance was not needed. At least half the but their assist

souri Republican, from which the presumption arises that Gen. Cass is not burdened with an overwhelming respect, either for the motives or the intelligence of the infinitesmal Anack of the Prairies. It is a source of gratification that the Senator from Michigan has the just discrimination to see through the insincerity of the disguise which the Senator from Illinois has assumed, but it is a consideration of regret, on the other hand, that he did not long ago.

· Beard the lion in his den-the DOUGLAS in his Hall," at a time when such an act would have saved the nation the bitter, damning disgrace of the act of May 1854. But Gen. Cass is a kind hearted man, and so he allowed the ass to parade the liou's skin, and to roar up and down in the best imitation of the lion's tones, permissible to an animal of his dimensions and peculiarities, until rock and forest took up the echo, and timid souls, aroused from their slumbers, believed in their hearts that "a lion was in the way."

The people, who, when wide awake, can tell a bray from a roar, have taken the matter in hand, and will hang "that hide on the fence in November, whether they find it on the shoulders of Douglas, Pierce or any other of the sham-hon tribe, roar they never so loudly, the meanwhile.

The talk of rebeliion and civil war, of treason to MISSOURI INVITED TO COME AND HANG THE government and defiance of law, was the "roar," by which Pierce, Douglas & Co. have sought to deter Free Missouri and every Slave State in the Union men from making to themselves a home in Kansas is now justifiable in coming to Kansas and if need The repeal of the Missouri Compromise was their scheme, and its practical efficacy as a southern mea-As to the "memorial" of the Free State men, sure was made to turn upon the fact whether freedom which the Sentinel says was denounced on all or slavery should settle Kausas. Squatter Sovereignty hands as a "forgery," and abandoned by every with them had but one side-the slavery side-and body, which seems to be the nearest a "bursted they assumed the full responsibility of keeping free-bubble" that the article can produce, we may do nout of Kusas. Failing to do this by argument, suggest, 1st, that it was not "proved a forgery;" they took to "rowing" in the form of special messages 2d, that it was not "let fall into the shades of and "reports," Mr. Waldron has exposed the first deep disgrace;" and 3d, that its "rotten charac- method, and to judge by appearances, Gen. Cass is

Betroit Evening Tribune.

PRINCIPLES-NOT MEN.

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 18, 1856.

HoLY HORROR.-Yale College, like many Northern Colleges, is afflicted with a quartity of students, the sons of Southerners. They are especially irate and keenly sensitive to any comments on the "peculiar ins itution" down in niggerdom, that does not comport with their ideas, and they flare up on every occasion and blow about like a school of grampus or porpoises. At the recent Kansas meeting in New Haven, while different persons were pledging to the poor but noblehearfed pioneers of Kansas such sums as they could afford, Mr. Moses Tyler, a student in old Yale, from this city, arose and said, "I pledge myself to raise from the Junior Class of Yale College, \$25 for one Sharpe's This remark was reported and forthwith the Southerners were buzzing like so many wasps. Finding no other way they belook themselves to a locofoco paper of the Free Press stripe, whose delight it is to do that sort of dirty work, and began to pelt Mr. Tyler with their anonymous paper pellets, finding in his action all sorts of gross impropriety and wrong. A stu-dent—we presume Mr. Tyler himself—replies through the New Haven Palladium in a spirited and effectual manner. We copy the more material portions that Mr. Tyler's numerous friends in this city may see that he is in no immediate danger from the attacks of these tender-toed gentry.

uer-toeu gentry.

"This anonymous scribbler says: "The conduct of Mr. Moses Tyler is universally reprehended by the students as most impertinent and unjustifiable." Now, if this is meant to be taken in a literal sense, it is a literal lie; and if meant as a hyperbolical statement, it is a diabolical misrepresentation. The fact is, that upwards of thirty members of the class actually contributed for the purchase of the rifle; meant of the results. wards of thirty members of the class actually contribu-ted for the purchase of the rifle; most of them sub-scribed within an hour after the close of the meeting at the North Church, and many of them without even waiting for the paper to be brought around, sought out the person who received subscriptions, and asked the privilege of helping. Numbers more stood ready, but their assistance was not needed. At least half the class countenance the movement fully. We ware sled

mustion of those who do not choose to assist them. If any one of us is inclined to send a quantity of clothing to the inhabitants of Japan, he has a most undoubted with the design of the control of the to do so.

right to do so.

"If any man says he will "raise the cost of one blanket from members of the Junior Class of Yale College," he has a perfect right to de so, and nobody would think of questioning that right. If any person choose to send a tomahawk to the King of the Feejee Islands, as a present "from members of the Junior Cla shall say they have not a right to act thus? If ou chivalry here see fit as "members of the Junior Class," send to their friends in Missouri a barrel of whisky and a case of bowie-knives, together with such other aid and comfort, as the great unhung stand in need of, aid and comfort, as the great unnung tand in least of, we should not think of questioning their right to do so. Nay, even if they should themselves accompany their contribution on its mission, nobody would think of complaining. It is a sacrifice which the class could possiplaining. It is a sac bly afford to make."

A New Phase of Border Rufhanism.

Border Ruffianism has succeeded so well as a pro-slavery argument in Kansas that the slave drivers, have become greatly encouraged and stimulated by its good effects and are now seeking to se it to put down free discussion in the States ordering on their domains. We see it stated that an anti-slavery meeting in Guyandotte, Ohio, was fercibly broken up by armed ruffians from across the river in Virginia.

This is the spirit of slavery. While a powerful party at the North-the present dominant party of the country-is aiding and abetting it in all its designs, and while no political party seeks to interfere in the least with its existence in the South or deprive it of a single constitutional right, it plainly shows in every possible way that all it wants is power to forcibly trample down free discussion and even freedom itself in the free States. And yet its advocates at the North talk about our aggressions upon the peaceable, harmless law-abiding people of the South!

As slavery lives by force, so by the same means does it seek to carry out its designs wherever law cannot be prostituted to its will. But for fear of consequences, the whole North would be invaded by its minions, as Kansas has been

Clergymen and Politics.

So few ministers of the gospel are left in the ranks of the Nebraska democracy now-a-days that they cannot be said to enjoy that which ages ago, under the common law of England, was fiequently extended to felons-" the benefit of clergy." It is for this reason that they attack with such violence what they are pleased to term political preaching and hold up their hands in pious horror when a clergyman, even in his capacity as a citizen, says or does anything by which the politics of justice and right are advanced. That they play the part of hypocrites in all this-that their mortal aversion is not to political preaching but to the kind of politics preached, is abundantly proved by their hearty commendation of every sermon or ministerial effort on the side of hunkerism and slaverv.

When HENRY WARD BEECHER thunders against the wrong and wickedness of slavery from the pulpit of Plymouth church, these whining hypocrites are greatly shocked and shower their pions anathemas thickly upon his head; but when ORVILLE Dewey in his zeal to bolster up the Fugitive Slave Law with the word of God, declares from the pulpit his willingness to send his own mother back to chains and slavery, they cry out, "Lo! see what patriotism is here, behold a minister who preaches the gospel and does not run af er isms!"

Nor is this their only inconsistency. They all admit the wrong of slavery but insist that it is purely a moral question and should not be mixed up with politics; and yet when ministers of the gospel treat it as such in their pulpits and denounce it is they do other sins in the light of moral and reigious truth, they exclaim at once, "political prea-thing—politics in the pulpit!" If it be a moral question as they claim, does it not follow that it should be preached from the pulpit? They seek o drive it out of politics by declaring that it is a noral evil and ont of the pulpit by claiming that t is a thing of party politics too unholy to be

all these inconsistent pleas cannot change ha the nature of the case. When slavery worshiping locofocos can turn wrong into right and make God's truth a lie, they may be able to show that Christ's ministers should not denounce the infernal wickedness of slavery. We take it to be the duty of the gospel teacher to declare truth always and everywhere, and not to speak honied words in the ear of unrighteous power. The idea that religion should have nothing to do with politics ought to be scouted from our land. What! Say that men should carry their religion into the most trivial affairs of every day life, but cast it aside when they exercise the highest and most responsible attribute of a freeman! Such a suggestion is worthy of the devil himself.

If our pulpits do not thunder against the sin of slavery they are recreant to their highest trust .-That sin is one of stupendous magnitude. It throws its dark shadow over the most precious interests of christendom and the most cherished hopes of mankind. Nor do its baneful influences stop even here. All time must feel them and eternity itself may not witness their end! Shall God's ministers cease to denounce such a sin as this for fear of offending the nice religious sensibilities of the men who approve the Nebraska infamy and thout hosannahs to FRANKLIN PIERCE?

Out upon such a thought!

The Naily Bemocrat.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1856.

Emigration to Kansas.

The New York Herald gives the following statement of emigration to Kansas, thus far, in 1856 :

Emigrants to Kansas for 1856 thus far.

PROM THE NORTH.
Massacqueetts,
Gonnecticut,
Rhode Island,
Vermont,
New York,
Oulo,
Pennsylvanis,
New Jorsey,
Icdians,
Illiaois, FROM THE SOUTH. 1950

We presume that the figures on the Southern side of this computation are not far from right. If there be any lacking, Missouri, which is set down for 1100, can easily make up the deficiency. Here we see, then, the programme which the South have adopted, Evidence of their intent to colonize the territory with those who would remain until Slavery is surely established there, has not been wanting. There wo'd be no objection to Southern men attempting to c donize the Territory, and out-vote the Northera settlers, if they were ready to become bona fide settlers, and did not bring their slaves with them. In a fair field, the North would ask no favor. But the Administration is determined upon recognizing the laws of the bogus Legisture, which gives all the advantage to the South in the contest that is to come ; and there must sarily be a struggle, the intesity of which will be increased by the political designs which hang upon it, in connection with the Presidency. Let us hope that by the emigration of brave, hardy, freedom-loving men of the North, who are armed with fortitude and governed by prudent councils, the issue may be shaped so as give the victory, moral and political, to those who are on the side of humanity and justice .-The Southern planters, who bring their troops of slaves, require large tracts of land. The industrious Northern nechanic is content with his town lot, the farmer with his quarter-section. Here the advantages, in a purely material as pect, is with the North. Let the tide of freeon move on and occupy the disputed coun-

Berkshire County Gagle.

PITTSFIELD: PRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1856

Mansas in the senate.

Kansas has continued to be the theme of the Senate's discussion for the past week. Mr. Seward defended the free state men in a speech which has excited much sensation-an admirable speech; we give an abstract in another column. In the course of the debate, Mr. Hamlin of Maine compared the opponents of free Kansas to Lord North, who refused to receive the petitions of our fathers pricr to the war of independence, which greatly excited the slavery men. The Democratic Mr. Butler said Lord North was right in doing so, as an officer of the Royal Government. The question was on the reception of a memorial from the members of the free state legislature to Congress in behalf of immediate admission, and in vindication of their movements. When fairly beaten on the merits of the question, the slave Senators pretended to discover a flaw in the memorial, and to doubt its authenticity-a humbug too transparent to deceive a blind man. The facts were simply that the signatures to the memorial were copies instead of the original. Gen. Cass, who had presented the memorial, dodged, of course, when the shot began to fly, and the printing was not only refused, but the vote referring the memorial was reconsidered, and the document returned to Gen. Cass.

On Monday the subject again coming up, Messrs. Wilson, Harlan and Hale triumphantly met and repelled the arguments of the opposition to Lane's memorial. Mr. Harlan read the petition of General Lane, who brought on the memorial, which says that the General Assembly of the Provisional State of Kansas appointed a Committee to draft a memorial asking Congress to admit Kansas into the Union with the Toneka Constitution. The Committee reported a rough draft, which unanimously passed each housebut though correct in matter of fact, it was deemed by members as crude and prolix in phrascology, and to remedy these defects it was referred to a Committee with power to revise, modify, and correct it, and to prepare three copies-one for each House of Congress, and one for the people of the United States. Such revision was accordingly made. Mr. Lane prays the Senate to receive the memorial, being the same as that heretofore submitted by Mr. Cass.

Mr. Harlan established Mr. Lane's character as a man of honor, beyond a shadow of suspicion. But argument was of no use with the pure Democracy, and they denied the right of petition in accordance with the precedent of Lord North and the doctrines of Mr. Butler, rejecting the petition by a large majority.

ADVERTISER. DAILY

BOSTON:

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1856.

THE PRECEDENT OF MICHIGAN.-We have everal times remarked that the circumstances attending the admission of Michigan into the Union, afforded an exact precedent for the admission of Kanzas, at the present time, with "whether it was given previously or subsethe Constitution adopted by the Topeka con-quently to the application of a State for vention. We find the whole history of the admission into the Union, was of no earthly admission of Michigan very ably and thor-importance." oughly stated in a speech made in the House of Representatives on Tuesday of last week, by Mr. H. Waldron of Michigan, a young and new member, who has made a most favorable impression by this his maiden effort. We should be glad to transfer the whole speech to our columns, but as we fear its length might deter some of our readers from its perusal, we content ourselves with giving an outline of the argument, quoting some portions in full .-The reader, we think, will be surprised to

find how exact is the precedent, and how strongly Mr. Pierce and others committed themselves, twenty years ago, at a time more favorable than the present to the formation of unbiassed opinions, to principles repugnant to those which they now profess.

Without entering into an exciting discussion of the abstract principles involved, Mr. Waldron begins by making a well-directed appeal to the friends of the Nebraska bill, to sustain the people now, in the exercise of their sovereign rights. He says:

"You, gentlemen, who are the friends of that measure, are the very men who should regard with favor the appeal of these settlers; they went there on your invitation; they went there, relying upon your as tion, that they would be sovereigns in the land of tion, that they would be sovereigns in the land of their adoption; and how have their just expectations been met? They find that the pitiful remnant of sovereignty they possessed under that bill has been "crushed out"—their rights usurped by invaders; and the territorial government designed, as they supposed, for their protection, is made an instrument of oppression in the hands of strangers; and now, having been forced to form an organization that shall be effectual for the purposes of good government— having resorted to elections and conventions as expressions of their will, they ask you, who were so loud in your expressions of regard for their rights, to evince your sincerity by redressing their wrongs and recognizing their claims to protection."

Mr. Waldron then proceeds to examine the history of the admission of his own State of Michigan into the Union, and presents in this connection some very striking facts.

In the year 1835, the people of Michigan framed and adopted a State Constitution under which they at once proceeded to elect their State officers, Senators and a Representative to Congress, and to put their government into operation. This was done under color of a vote of the Legislative Council, a body whose authority was derived from the act of Congress organizing the Territory, but as this Council had no legal power to authorize any such proceedings, the new government actually received its authority from the vote of the people, and upon this vote its claims were rested by its chief defenders on the floor of Congress. The same objections which we now hear urged against the admission of Kanzas, were made then. Senators were willing to admit Michigan if she would apply in the regular manner, but could not consent to recognize the acts of the "self-constituted legislature." But the committee of the Senate, of which Hon. Felix Grundy was chairman, to which the matter was referred, reported a bill for the admission of the new State, with the proviso, that the citizens of Michigan should consent to a change of boundaries to meet the claims of some adjoining States. A substitute for this was offered by Mr. Ewing, authorizing the citizens to hold a convention of delegates and form a new constitution. But this was strenuously opposed by Mr. Benton, Mr. Niles of Connecticut, and particularly by Mr. Buchanan, who denied that an act of Congress authorizing a convention, was required by principle or by former practice, and said that

"And when the vote was taken on the substitute

offered by Mr. Ewing, it received only seven affirmative votes, (page 276, vol. 3,) and among the negative votes I find such names as Mr. Benton, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. King of Alabama, Mr. Grundy, and others of like fame and sentiment-men whose claims to democracy cannot well be disputed; and the bill providing for admission was ordered to reading with only eight votes in the negative; and it was subsequently ordered to a third reading in the House of Representatives by a vote of 153 to 45; and Franklin Pierce, then a representative from New Hampshire, made one of the one hundred and

"And here let me call the attention of the commit-tee to the decisions of a democratic House of Repre-sentatives, when the application of Michigan was first made to that body. I find, by reference to the congressional records of that day, that, in January, 1836, a member presented a memorial from the Senate and House of Representative of the State of Michigan; and this, be it remembered, was months previous to its admission into the Union. It was not a memorial from citizens of the Territory of Michia memorial from citizens of the Territory of Michigan—not a memorial from the Territorial Legisla--not a memorial from any territorial authority known to Congress--but it came from a sovereignty, self-organized and of revolutionary origin, according to modern political ethics, as expounded by the President in his message."

Strong objections were made by some to the reception of this memorial, on the ground that it purported to come from a body which Congress could not recognize with propriety, and, says Mr. Waldron,-

"It would reasonably be expected, after a perusal of the Kanzas message, that its author would be found sustaining these gentlemen in their efforts to avoid any recognition of an authority in Michigan, such as he now so earnestly deprecates in the case of Kanzas; but the record shows precisely the con-trary. Mr. Pierce voted against the motion to re-ject; and with him voted a large majority of that House. Mr. Hannegan then moved to amend a motion to receive and refer the memorial, by a declara-tion that the House "regard the same in no other tion that the House "regard the same in no other light than as the voluntary act of private individuals," so as to avoid any recognition of a State organization; and this qualifying clause was adopted; but it was adopted with the vole of Franklin Pierce recorded against it. I submit, with these votes on the record, whether the President is not the last man who should arraign the people of Kanzas for their peaceable efforts to secure a government? secure a government?

"But, to return to the history of the act providing for the admission of Michigan-this act ratified and confirmed the constitution and State Government which the people of Michigan had formed for themselves, with only one condition and provise, to wit: that the people, through a convention of dele-gates elected especially for that purpose, should as-sent to the change of boundaries as specified in the act; and, whenever such assent was given, the President of the United States was to announce it by proclamation; and thereupon, and without any further proceeding on the part of Congress, the admis-sion of the State was considered as complete, and her Senators and Representatives were entitled to

seats without further delay.
"Under the provisions of this act, the Legislature of Michigan called a convention of delegates, and provided for their election. The election was held, and the convention met in pursuance of the law, and the convention that in pursuance of the law, every organized county being represented. This convention refused to give its assent to the change of boundary, and declined the boon of admission into the Union on the terms proposed. The official evidence of such "dissent" was transmitted by the officers of the convention to the President, and there

for the time being the matter rested. "This convention was held in the month of September; and its refusal to give any assent to the change of boundary was unsatisfactory to a portion of the people. There was a party in favor of giving assent to the terms proposed; and that party demanded another convention, and determined to hold This last convention assembled in the month of December, not held or elected by virtue of any act of the territorial or State Legislature, but originating from the people themselves, in pursuance of resolutions adopted in their primary assemblies. Two
of the oldest counties in the State, comprising a
population of some twenty-five thousand souls,
refused to recognize the validity of this December convention, claiming that it was held
without warrant of law, and in defiance of
the regular convention, which had previously
expressed the sentiments of the people. There
was not a poll opened in either of those counties, although they comprised, in population, one
sixth of the entire number; but this self-constituted
convention was held without any delegates from ing from the people themselves, in pursuance of reconvention was held without any delegates from these counties, and that convention gave its assent to the terms proposed by Congress, and transmitted to the Executive its proceedings as a compliance with the act, and as entitling the State to admission.

"Now, I refer to these two elections for delegates because, in some respects, they resemble two elections in the Territory of Kanzas that have been the subin the Territory of Kanzas that hall. The Septem-ject of earnest discussion in this Hall. The September election, like the election that chose Mr. Whit-field, had the benefit that the forms of legal au-thority confer, and it had the additional merit, that no fraud or violence perverted or disgraced it. The December election, like the election that chose Mr. Reeder, was the spontaneous act of the sovereigns themselves, done without the interposition or assent of the constituted authorities, but with an avowed

determination not to recognize their accs. Now, it is important to ascertain which of these elections was regarded by a Democratic Congress as expressing the will of the citizens of Michigan, and what rules they adopted as precedents for our action in this case. this case.

President Jackson did not proceed to denounce either of these conventions as "illegal" and "revolutionary," but transmitted the proceedings of both to Congress, stating the leading facts with regard to each, and then remarking in reference to the second convention, that "if its proceedings had reached him during the recess.of Congress, he should have issued his proclamation, under the law, on being satisfied that they emanated from a convention of delegates elected, "in point of fact," by the people of the State; but as Congress was in session, he deemed it most appropriate to refer the matter to them." The Committee on the Judiciary in the Senate, having obtained additional evidence, and being satisfied that at any rate the second convention represented the will of the people, introduced a bill recognizing it fully, and admitting Michigan into the Union, in virtue of its proceedings.

This bill was violently assailed; Mr. Calhoun denounced it as "unconstitutional, dangerous, and revolutionary in the extreme," -declared the convention to be a mere "caucus," a "self-constituted assembly," and said that "he entertained the opinion that those men composing it might be indicted at common law; and, what was more, they ought to be."

Hon, William R. King, on the other hand, said that some had insisted that the proceeding was revolutionary, and that the people could not place themselves above the legislative authority. "This was strange doctrine at the present day. It was the doctrine of the house of Stuart, and of Bourbon, of Austria, and of Brandenburg. It was the doctrine of the Holy Alliance; it was the doctrine of despotism." Mr. Buchanan, too, made some remarks, which are interesting in their bearing upon the present question:

"If it were necessary to place the claims of Michigan upon other grounds, it might be done with great force. Suppose we were to admit that their proceedings had been irregular, ought that to ex-clude her from the Union? On this subject we clude her from the Union? On this subject we ought to act like statesmen acquainted with the history of our own country. We ought not to apply the rigid rules of abstract political science too rigorously to such cases. It has been our practice heretofore to treat our infant Territories with parental care, to nurse them with kindness, and, when they had attained the age of manhood, to admit them into the family, without requiring from them a rigid adherence to forms. The great questions to be de-cided are, do they contain a sufficient population? have they adopted a republican constitution? and are they willing to enter the Union upon the terms which we propose? If so, all the preliminary proceedings have been considered but mere forms, which we have waived in repeated instances."

The result of this controversy was the passage of the bill recognizing the second convention as binding Michigan by its assent, and with only ten Senators voting in the negative; while such statesmen as Benton, Buchanan, Silas Wright, Tallmadge, Niles, and William R. King, voted in the affirmative.

The bill then was considered in the House of Representatives, where the same objections and arguments were urged as in the Senate. Among others who took part in the debate was Hon. Isaac Toucey, now a Senator from Connecticut. As this gentleman is now a prominent supporter of the President's doctrine, the views which he then expressed may be a matter of some curiosity. Mr. Waldron gives the following extract:-

"By what authority exists every State government in this Union? The impress is borne upon its face: the consent of the people. 'We, the people of the State, do ordain and establish this constitution.' It is the consent of the majority of the people; that is,

of the people, by the voice of the majority. It is this consent which gives the constitution its authority. It is not a preliminary law. It is not the form of proceeding. It is the fact of this consent. The violation of form, or of previous law, does not invalidate it. It is the supreme power, which is superior to previous law or mere form, and by its essential character was both out of the way, and the tial character sweeps both out of the way, and the former constitution along with them. The forms and conditions, and embarrassments and entangleand conditions, and embarrassments and entangle-ments, as long as they prevent the people from act-ing, are effectual; but when they break through these—when the people, by a majority, clearly and deliberately, in an authentic form, lay them aside, and declare it to be their will that a change be made, and with that solemn purpose decree that it is made, the supreme power is exerted, and the thing is done."

Mr. Waldron then continues:

"The bill was ordered to a third reading by the strong vote of 148 to 58; and a reference to the yeas and nays will show the name of Franklin Pierce recorded in the affirmative.

"Yes, sir; the President who now regards the peaceable elections and conventions in Kanzas as 'illegal,' and of 'revolutionary character,' then voted to recognize a convention that was held confessedly

without authority-that only claimed to represent a part of the settlers, and that assumed to speak where the legal convention had already declared its determination. He voted to make the decisions of that convention binding on the people of Michigan, in reference to the most important interests that a convention could ever pass upon; and, having done so, I cannot realize the force of his recommendations in the case of Kanzes, when they differ so widely from his own practice in the case of Michigan. "I have thus briefly and hurriedly referred to the

circumstances that characterized the admission of Michigan. She was met, to some extent, by embar-rassments and obstacles, but, in despite of them, she fought her way into the Union; and, now that she is there, she is disposed to help Kanzas in, with the same free institutions that have been sanctioned in her own experience. And Michigan only regrets that statesmen, who vindicated her pioneers, and fought their battles in the Capitol, now strike their flag and ground their arms when the interests of slavery stand in their way. But it is a satisfaction to know that, though men may falter, principles never change. The doctrines that were enunciated in behalf of the rights of Michigan are as sound today as when mor-tal lips first gave them utterance; and the precedents established in the past will outlive all the short-com-

established in the past with outries at the shifted ings and inconsistencies of their authors.

"Mr. Chairman, every reason and every consideration of necessity that justified the admission of Michigan, applies with tenfold force to the case of Kanzas, in view of the unprecedented difficulties that surround it, and which can only be obviated by its admission as a free State. And if it be true, as now alleged, that the citizens of Kanzas are traias now aneged, that the critizens of Kanzas are traitors and revolutionists, then it is equally true that the citizens of Michigan were traitors and revolutionists, and Franklin Pierce, James Buchanan, and their associates, were apologists and defenders of the treason. I leave to the friends of those gentlemen to justify and reconcile their record. That is no matter of mine; but it is a part of my duty to deny and repel the aspersions that are cast, by implication, upon the settlers of Michigan; for, when gentlemen attack the free State men of Kanzas, they assail, over their backs, the pioneers of my own State; and, as a citizen of Michigan, regardful of her high fame and unspotted escutcheon in the past, If hurl back all imputations upon her order-loving and law-abiding citizens, while I also, as a legislator, ask that the precedents established in her history may be made the standard of our action in this case; and I make the appeal more especially to gentlemen on the opposite side of the Chamber, as these precedents come down to us with high democratic sanction and authority. These precedents were made in the palmy, better days of the democracy, before it had degenerated into a mere organization to do the bidding of the slaveholder, and at a time when northern were not compelled to outrage sentiment at home by their bids to secure southern votes.'

At the conclusion of Mr. Waldron's speech, an unsuccessful attempt was made by Mr. Jones of Tennessee, to weaken the force of the precedent by an assertion that the constitution of Michigan was framed and the State admitted, by authority derived from certain provisions of the ordinance of 1787,-But Mr. Waldron replied that the debates while the application was pending, show "that the power exercised by Michigan was claimed to exist, entirely independent of the onlinance of 1787," and the extracts which we have given above, demonstrate, that in the opinion of leading men, some of whom are now strong

opponents of the admission of Kanzas on pre-cisely the same grounds, and others are the examples by which the present administration professes to rule its conduct, that power was properly exercised. We hope the present Congress will acknowledge the force of the precedent, and admit Kanzas at once with the Constitution which her own people have already formed

Boston Daily Courier.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1856.

SLAVERY IN ITS RELATIONS TO THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT. The Charleston (. C.) Mercury, a few days since, published two long communications on this subject. The writer abandons all hope that slavery can, in the long run, be upheld and protected by the general government of the Union. That government, in his opinion, must eventually be in the hands of the opponents of slavery; -and he deems it folly to rely upon its support. What course the South ought to adopt is not clearly stated, but it is evident that he looks forward to revolution as the means by which the slaveholders are to resist the natural tendencies of time and the development of population. The views here put forth are similar to those held by Mr. Calhoun. These communications appear to have been drawn out on account of a recent meeting at Charleston, in which the making of Kanzas a slave state was considered to be the paramount object of the South, in order to effect the overthrow of the Free Soil movement at the North. The Mercury takes a different view; the paper and its correspondents maintain that the abolition of slavery is a growing sentiment, and must by and by establish itself completely in the power of the general government.

Boston Journal.

PRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 18, 1866.

GOING THE WHOLE FIGURE. Attorney General Cushing, in his speech at the recent Slash Cottage festival, laid down the following proposition as the basis of the future consolidation of the Union:

"I will declare my conviction that to render the solidity of the fabric of the Union immovable, it needs only that the balance of power be established between the North and the South to terminate the question; and it does need that the balance of power to fixed permanently, and by means that I cannot now suggest."

The meaning of this, we presume, is that a slave State should be admitted to counterbalance the admission of a free State. Kansas must be made a slave State by means which Mr. Cushing hesitates to suggest, but which we shall find no difficulty in conjecturing, to offset the admission of California, and hereafter when a free territory is prepared for admission into the Union, it must wait until the slaveholders can populate a terri-tory and preserve "the balance of power." This doctrine of a political equilibrium was long since exploded, and we are surprised that Mr. Cushing should voluntarily assume the odium of enduing it with new vitality. Slavery is by nature circumscribed within certain limits, and the future States of the Northwest cannot be-must not be-excluded from the Union by a fallacious theory which seeks to override natural laws.

MAINE. The resolves relating to Kansas pass by the Maine Legislature declare that the settled convictions of the people of Maine are adverse to the extension of slavery over the territories of the United States, but the resolves relating to slavery passed by the last Legislature set forth doctrines which are not satisfactory to the people of the State. The resolves further affirm the principle of popular sovereignty and declare that the peaple of Kansas are entitled to protection against in-terference from any quarter in the exercise of the right of suffrage and the enjoyment of all civil and political rights and privileges incident to their position and necessary to secure the just regula-tion of their domestic institutions. They declare that Kansas should be admitted as a State into the Union shenever it shall have a sufficient population, and the people thereof have adopted a constitution, Republican in its character, and have conformed to the usages which have heretofore been considered necessary and proper in similar

cases. The resolves are decidedly anti-Nebraska and pro-slavery.

Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1856.

[Correspondence of the Evening Telegraph.]

LETTER FROM IOWA.

OTTUMWA, Iowa, March \$1.

OTTUMWA, LOWA, March 31.

To the Editor of the Telegraph:

After along and dreary winter, we have some tokens of spring; rather equivocal, however, and savoring somewhat of the bleak season through which we have passed. Occasionally we have a bit of bright, warm sunshine, but a big blanket of cloud soon covers it out of sight, and the bitter, March winds go dashing away over the desolate prairies, and pipe through daylight and dark like those winds which shrill—

"All night in a waste land where no one comes, Nor hath come since the making of the world."

Nor hath come since the making of the world."

Signs of vegetation are as yet very rare. In some out of the way nook, down deep in the bottom prairie, it may be possible to find a venture-some blade of green grass, but you might as well expect to find roses in bloom at the North Pole as such an avant contrier of the vegetable tribes on the upland. Scattering focks of wild fow begin to make their appearance; not, as they do at the Lost, keeping the North star in their eye, and following a meridian with mathematical precision, but flying North, South, East, and West, with a seeming indefiniteness of purpose which is quite novel—to me, at least. These birds haunt in large numbers the jittle ponds formed in this region by the spring rains, and are flercely warred upon by sportsmen, and much lessened an umbers before they go farther North. Many of them spend the summer about the lovely lakes of Minnesota, raising fine families there, and luxuriating extensively upon the wild rice.

If it were not for these evidences, and if we had not the benefit of an occasional almanace as wide.

If it were not for these evidences, and if we had not the benefit of an occasional almanac—so widely scattered by the mediciale men, (free grantis as a Hawkeye might say)—we should scarcely know that spring is here. The winds are cold and disagreeable, and, on the prairies, blow ceaselessly. Some patches of snow nearly four months old are still lying about by the highways and hedges scarcely lessening from day to day. The season has been very dry. But a few drops of rain have fallen this month. We have had but one rain for more than three months. Such seasons have a very obvious advantage over the moist winters of New England where the "rainy Hyades" continually "yex the dim sea," and do not make the land any more pleasant and comfortable. it were not for these evidences, and if we had

New England where the "rainy Hyades" continually "vex the dim sea," and do not make the land any more pleasant and comfortable.

The spring emigration has been going on some weeks. "Movers' are passing incessantly with their families, furniture and stock, into the interior of the State. The regular number of stages which pass through this village are crowded, and extres are in demand. Every little Western town now begins to awaken to a sense of its dignity and importance, though its clements change so often that it can hardly be supposed to have a very definite consciousness of its personal identity. Now a new lawyer, and now a new doctor, drops in as if from the clouds, and you are occasionally gratified by the information from some holder of real estate that this village is going to be the center of the civilised world. Soon merchants who have to import their goods a hundred miles laboriously over the prairies, will issue startling bulle ins of a mighty stock and wonderful bargains, until you are almost deluded into the belief that you are really in Boston or New York.

The ice in our river broke up a week ago; not with a rush and a roar like a river among the Alps, but melting out and running down with the greatest quietness. When the season is farther advanced, the improvements on it (the river) will be recommenced, and people in the Des Moines Valley will have, for the fortieth time, their expectations raised to the highest pitch. The River Company have their office in this village. So much has been said of this improvements of the company have their office in this village. So much has been said of this improvements of the company have come to be regarded, and justly, with some suspicion. Now

and people have their hopes so often raised that he movements of the company have come to be regarded, and justly, with some suspicion. Now, however, as they have issued advertisements both for letting the work on the dams, and the waternower achieved, that people are again a good deal elated, and quite confident that everything will come out right.

Notwithstanding, all the old foryism in Iowa.

Notwithstanding all the old fogyism in Iowa, there is an intense sympathy in it with the free-state men in Kansas. The people here know the Missourians of old. That interesting border State Missourians of old. Inat interesting order data once had a quarrel with this about a strip ten miles wide, which is now one of the most beautiful parts of our Commonwealth, and extends from the Mississippi to the Missouri. The deughty clansmen south of the border marshales, in arms clansmen south of the border marshale. In all of or a raid upon their neighbors, intending to drive them off the disputed territory. The men on this side mustered in opposition, and met the invaders on the line, variously armed and equipped, but before the matter came to the arbitrament of blows.

fore the matter came to the arbitration, but parties concluded to settle it by arbitration, and it consequently fell to this State.

I lately saw a man who had been down in Misaouri, within seventy miles of Kansas. He said people went from that region over the border to

vote. Only seventy miles to exercise the noble right of suffrage! Those who did this gave examples of heroism and self-devotion, as noble as they are rare. Such things remind us that we live in a fast age, when space is almost annihilated.

I have lately been "rusticating" in the county next south of this, and to kill the time I tried my larders a more same.

next south of this, and to kill the time I tried my luck as a sportsman. My success was not very noteworthy. I saw a good many prairie-hens, but as they were doubtless aware of my skill, they kept their distance. It were vain to tell thee all I felt when I returned from one day's hunt, having traveled several miles for the express purpose of crossing the Missouri line, which I did, extending my travels two rods into the interior of that State, to my great gratification,—and having shot at some two rods into the interior of that State, to my great gratification,—and having shot at some ducks, and humanely congratulated myself that I did not harm a feather of them,—happy and thanking Providence that I had been preserved from the best to the fold and had a restrict the fold beasts of the field, and had wasted no more am-munition. It were tedious to add how I arose munition. It were tedious to add how I arose with the sun the next morning, in my usual spirits, and went out across the corn fields and prairies, hoping to find some prairie-hens before wellawake—how I crept upon them in the most humble manner for at least a quarter of a mile, and then had the pleasure of seeing them fly away before my felonious intent could be carried out, and I was thus kept from a great crime; how, by the unusual tension of my sinews, my legs were so lame that I could scarcely walk; how all this and much more happened, I say, it would be tedious now to narrate. But I may safely say, that instead of making game of anything, I was made game of by every living thing that saw me abroad on those memorable days, and I was made painfully sensible that the mantle of Nimrod had fallen on other shoulders than mine.

Kansas as it Is.

Our readers, many of them personal acquaintances of the writer, Mr. CHARLES H. BARNES, late of this city, but now a resident of Kansus, will peruse the following letter with no little interest.

> MANHATTAN, KANSAS TERRITORY. March 12th 1856.

Friend Hayes .- A number of my friends in Lawrence and its vicinity, wished me to write them when I had arrived in the Land of Promise—the Far West. And as this is a very busy place for one's hands, and time is limited, with your permission I have con-cluded to do so through the Courier.

We left Boston on the 23d of Oct. in the 1 1-2 P. M. train, and after a ride of 8 1-2 hours arrived in Albany; which goodly city we left at 11 o'clock A. M. the following day. And whirling away through snow and rain arrived at the suspension bridge in time not to have a good view of the falls, because of the darkness of the night. Urging on our way we arrived in Detroit the next morning at 9 A. M. Here we were obliged to remain until 8 1-2 P. M. when once more were were on the road for a ride all night. But by breaking the engine in some way we were de-layed so that we did not arrive at Lake Station, until the train for Jolliet had been gone four hours. So we had to compose our-selves until 8 P. M. again, when taking the cars for one more all night ride, we found ourselves after some ferrying &c., at 3 P. M. Saturday 27th, on board the boat at St. Louis, that was to take us up the river to Kansas

Here we remained until 4 A. M. Monday. when we began the voyage of the Missouri. On the boat we had excellent accommodations, good state rooms, good fare and plenty

good company.
For the first day the sailing was good, but afterwards the low water and numerous sandbars, snags, old logs, and other matter with which the river was filled, made tedious work for us; we being able to progress no more

than three miles per hour. When it became dark we had to lie by until day broke again. The further up we went the more snags, sandbars, and less water, we found; until with running up and down the river to escape a sandbar here and a snag there, and making snall like progress -some times none at all -being compelled to lie on a sandbar for hours and almost a day time, for nine and a half days, we had the crew were sent on shore to gather enough to get us on to the next woodyard.

The scenery along the river banks is fine. On one side of the river the Bluffs rise near ly as high as the tall chimnies of your city, while on the other the rich bottom lands spread out as far as the eye can reach, covered with a heavy growth of wood. There is a great quantity of fallen timber and wood ali along the river and in it, thousands of cords serving no purpose in many instances, but to obstruct navigation and try the patience of

There are marked on the table of distances from St. Louis to Kansas city, 75 towns and stopoing places for landing passengers and freight. Some of them contain no more than five to eight cabins. The largest town we have seen from St. Louis to Kansas does not compare with Methuen village, not even Jefferson City, the capital of the State.

Our company hailed from Me., N. H., Vt., R. I., and many of the Western and Southern States. We had the planter with his dozen slaves, men women, and children of all hues from blackest African to palest Saxon. A number of infants supplied us with music, daily, from 6 A. M. to 8 P. M.

A copy of the bible, a few newspapers, and several novels made up the available reading matter. As we passed up the river our attention was once and a while caught by a bounding deer, while wild towl of many varieties were seen in abundance, of which, Swans, Geese, Ducks and Brants made a prominent part.

Our fare to Kansas city was \$37,50 each Leaving the boat we made our way to what was the Aid Co's Hotel, where we lodged, obtained a breakfast and dinner for \$1 each. After dinner, we began making arrangements for reaching Manhattan; and after much searching, as the only alternative we were obliged to accept a yoke of oxen with a Dutch wagon, as the only conveyance for twelve men and women and children a distance of 135 miles.

The fare on this train-where my wife, boys and myself had the privilege of walking nearly all the time—was for each hundred pounds of self and baggage, 75 cts. to Law-

rence, (50 miles).

Trunks carpet bags &c., being piled on, the women and children accommodated themselves as best they could, and towards night we started, proceeded four miles and called on one Allen Magee—a noted farmer—for lodging, and were informed that if we would all go into one room where there were four beds, we could stop. Of course we turned in, partook of supper provided, and in a short time put our four beds to use. We breakfasted in the morning, paid our bill of \$1 dollar each, and started on our journey, my wife and self again on foot. This day we passed the border and found ourselves in the broad beautiful Prairies of Kansas. These are not level but rolling, and were at that time covered with beautiful flowers. I do not believe the descriptions given of these broad lands to be at all exagerated. Their appearance is very inviting. We traveled 22 miles—were overtaken by night—, and called at an Indian cabin for lodging. Here we were told that we could have two beds if we would. Two being much better than none, we accepted the offer and sent in the women, children and others to the number of ten and spent the night as Best we could indoors and out, those indoors -five in a bed-having to keep a fire in order to keep warm, those who were out of doors doing the same. In the morn-ing after paying 25cts each for our lodging we set out on a walk of ten miles before we got our brenklast. A lutle past noon we came to a cabin kept by an Indian where we got a good dinner, prepared by a man and woman from Worcester, Mass. Again we started over the splendid prairies and through the deep ravines. The sides of these are sometimes very steep, and when the soil was filled with water it was almost impossible to with water it was almost impossible to get on with any baggage. On the high lands the roads are good, but in the bottoms and through the ravines no one repairs the road nor are there any bridges; here traveling is very difficult. Night tound us in Lawrence, quartered in the Cincinnati Hotel, kept by o ladies formerly of Lowell, Mass.

Once we were out of wood, and all the we obtained supper, lodging and breakfast, for ew were sent on shore to gather enough to 75 cts, each, and here we exchanged our or hardeness. team for horses, left most of our baggage, and pressing on arrived at Topeka the same night, where we met and spent the night with our old friend Mr. Whiting, formerly of Law-rence,more recently of Biddeford, Me. Starting early, we pushed on, stopping at an In-dian cabin for refreshment, and in the afternoon had the happiness to meet my son Stephen which afforded us much joy, as it had been two years since we had met, and in the meantime he had buried his brother, my son George, in the wild prairie, and was enduring his lonesomeness and solitude with a heart like ours-aching.

He was driving teams from up country to Fort Leavenworth a hundred and thirty odd miles. The night found us at the Catholic Mission where we were very hospitably en-

tertained.

As usual we were somewhat crowded in our sleeping apartments, although seven of the party slept on the floor. In the morning, our bill of 50 cts. a meal and 25 for lodging being paid, we drove on in the rain about fourteen miles, and put up at a place called Rock Creek, where we got lodging and breakfast for 50 cts. each.

Again we drove on for Manhattan, passing through some of the worst places I ever saw, to be passed with loaded teams. They are to be passed with loaded teams. They are known by such names as Hinton's Creek, Devil's Elbow, Devil's Ankle, &c.,

Putting spurs to our horses however, just as the sun was sinking in the West, we arrived at our desired home, just three weeks from the time we left home, 16 days after we took boat at St. Louis, and 6, from leav-

ing Kansas City.
Here we found good homes among eastern friends, plenty of work for myself and boys, and good pay for doing it. In making the territory my home. I am disappointed in only one thing—the weather, which has been very day,s the Murcury has been as low as 30 o below zero; usually it ranged from 20 c to 25 c below for six weeks. The winds on the prairies at these times were almost insupportable. The sensations they produced were like the stinging of wasps, and but little exposure ensured frost bitten extremities. To those who come here to escape the cold of Northern or New England winters, such weather is a great surprise.

On the 28th of Feb. however, the ice left our rivers and the frost left the ground quite early, so that we are beginning to plow and

be ready to plant.

The houses in the territory are mostly built of logs (though there are many of stone) the cracks between which are filled up with bits of wood plastered over with mud, thus making a tight wall. The roofs are covered with what looks like barrel staves before they are shaved and finished, and while we are inside we can count the stars of an evening. through the spaces between them. Of course such roofs do not protect us much from the evere storms and cold. The cabins usually have but one door and one window and the window is made by covering the place for the sash, with white cotton. The doors are made of the same material that the roof is.— Many of these cabins have no floor but the bare earth. When floors are had, they are commonly made of split logs the flat side turned up. Our floor is made of straw.—
There are a few framed houses which are small, being but a story or a story and a half high.
The roofs of these are covered with scant-

ling , laid about eight inches apart, then covered with hackberry shingles laid about eight inches to the weather. These roofs are no better than the ones already mentioned. walls are covered with what we call boards, split from the oak or hackberry 3 1-2 and 4 feet in length, and shaved.

There were no saw mills here when these were used, but now there are two within respectable distances. The houses are of different dimensions, from 12x14 feet to 16x20 and are partitioned by curtains of woolen or cotton cloth. The inhabitants of these

dwellings seem very happy and contented. The furniture is of the simplest kind, ours is a sample, and consists of a beadstead that turns up in one corner, a sofa bedstead, two chairs and stools and a table, all of which the

boys made with the use of an ax, saw, shave and auger, and need no paint or varnish.

The soil is all it has been represented to be and is sometimes as much as fourteen feet deep . It yields from two to four tons of hay per acre, without manuring, and is not mixed with stones at all, none of these being found, not even gravel. The chopper finds nothing harder than wood, the ploughman nothing harder than the sod.

The stone for building purposes is taken from the hills and bluffs, and when it is first taken out, is soft, and may be hewed with an ax, but becomes very hard on exposure. The hills are pretty high in some instances, and are covered with thick grass to their summits.

Neighbors are not very plenty yet. Our nearest one on the east is 1 1-2 miles from us, on the south the same, on the west 1-2

mile, on the north 2 miles.

When we get to them however, we find very fine people and mostly New Englanders. They are intending to plough from 10 to 100 acres each, this spring, and sow liberally. Young men of all trades, are nuch needed here, except whiskey makers, venders and drinkers; of these we have too many already. But Shoemakers, Farmers, Iron Smiths, Wood Workers of all sorts, may find abundant and profitable employment, more so than at the east.

The traders are mostly southern men, whose declared object is to make money; and you will think so when I tell you that cotton flannel such as is sold for ten or twelve cts. is held at 20 cts. per yard, and all other cloths at proportionate prices. On a barrel of flour they intend to make a profit of \$2,50 or \$3,00. Boots usually sold in Mass. for \$2,50 or \$3.00, are sold here for \$4.50 and \$5,50. Provisions are sold at nearly the same rate. Beef is not quite so dear. Venison we purchase with our rifles, so also our Turkeys, Geese, and Chickens.

As soon, however, as the boats begin to run, this state of things will cease, as regards high prices.

Our religious privileges are good for a new country. We have as much preaching as we can endure to practice, and social meet-

ings by going to them.

In view of my experience here, in all our movements, I wish, in answer to any inquiries, to say I would not come back to Mass. for a two thousand dollar farm if obliged to live on it. But I would advise young men of any good trade to emigrate to this place. Not men, however, who can only sit in the parlor by a good fire in the winter, or lounge in cool places in the summer; but men who can do as well as dare and who will do it .-The person who expects to find things here es in Lawrence or Methuen, will be disappointed, and should never start unless he is willing to live in a house of so humble dimensions that it can afford but one room for parlor, sitting room, dinning room, kitchen, pantry and bed room. A person of small means who is willing to give up some of the fineries of the east can live here and enjoy

Before coming he should count the cost. He must build, farm his land, hire or buy a team, &c. &c., Freightage from Kansas city to this place has been \$60 per ton, but will be less when the boats get started. Nearly all my goods are at Kansas city yet,

Some men make more expense than others There are those who have spent \$500, \$800, \$1000, \$1200, and some up to \$2000, and yet have hardly begun. Some purchase large teams, others do a great deal of finery, while others build at great cost. There is hardly a man here, but that has spent from \$100 to \$300 dollars more than he expected to.

It a man has a large family he should first come himself and find a place for them, to build a cabin, and get things in readiness for their convenience. But if no family but a companion, let them come together, for there is no place where a woman is needed more than he're; here, we say send along the women, active women, young and old, and we will make homes for them, and give them an op-portunity to be useful.

The place is as healthy as any place I ever w No deaths occur but from maladic brought from the east. There was some sickness last fall, but mainly arose from carelittle sickness as we have had here. Tools Names

Franite State Wilbia.

Lebanon, Triday, Apr. 18, 1856. PARTITION THE PERSON OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PERSON OF THE

Pepublican Ball in Motion.

By reference to a communication in another column, it will be seen that the friends of freedom in Enfield, have put the Republican ball in motion in most gallant style, and we are confident the increment will not stop, until THE FREE PRESS. these Republican, or Freedom clubs have been established in every town in New Hampshire. It has started in the right place. Enfield was the Banher Town of the State in our late elect FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 18, 1856. on. A few years ago she was always mortally sure for the Black Democracy in every election, three to one. It is so no longer. By the untiring labors of one of the truest and sternest bands of Republicans that lives in the Union she has been gloriously redeemed. She owes her redemption, moreover, to the power of free. pure, Republican principles, boldly and untiringly arged upon the judgments and consciences of her freemen, who promptly spurned the blasphemy of modern Democracy, when they saw it thoroughly demoralized and forced by its leaders into the impious work of Slaveryextension.

She stands this day a living example of the power of Republican principles for winning the hearts of our free yeomenry, whenever fairly presented to them. The history of her disinthrallment speaks trumpet,-tongued to our politicians in favor of that only political organization, that can save New Hampshire and the other Free States of this Union for freedom, in the present desperate struggle of the slave-power for their subjugation. In the success of the Republican party alone, are bound up the fortune of freedom in this struggle. The Slavery issue, as now presented to the country in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the Kansas infamy, is the only one that will claim any attention in our impending national contest North or South. That issue has been forced upon the North by Southern treachery and everbearance, and we cannot escape itii we would. On the freedom, the Republican side of this issue are enlisted the strongest sympathies of our freemen. On this subject of Slavery restriction when fairly presented, you can create more genuine enthusiasm and more readily win the ears and hearts of our people, than up-

lesance. It must be remembered that the We welcome this Enfield movement and comguage are not correct, will it please, for grass is from 4 to 6 feet high and gets filled mend it for initiation to the friends of freedom once, put itself squarely on record and say with dew, and persons going through it got mend it for initiation to the friends of freedom once, put itself squarely on record and say wet to their shoulders, as wet as possible; in all of our towns. Let us have a Republican what its position is? Does our neighbor with the remainder of the free from which they caught cold and were trou-club in every town in the State. Public opin- wish to see Slavery extended over the free bled with the Ague, which by the way is ion in the State-demands it. Every consider territories! Does it think the men of the thought but very little of here in the West, attor of patrictism and honest regard for free We never spent a winter in the East with solution of patriotism and honest regard for free of a republican party in this State. It has been put off too long by the interested efforts of a iew party leaders, in defiance of the strongest wishes of nine-tenths of all the people in the State opposed to the present Administration. It can be put oil no longer. The sooner that measures are enitiated to establish these Republican clubs in all our towns the better. On the Republican issue alone our next election must be contested, and we think it should be

BURLINGTON:

The Sentinel's Position.

The Sentinel, in imitation of its exemplar, Douglas, makes gibes and sneers serve the place of sense and argument. In its last issue it sneers at what it calls the "howl over Kansas" and the "shricks for Freedom." It sneers at the Free State movement in Kansas, and pronounces it a "miserable farce;" It sneers at the memorial of the Kansas Legislature to the Senate,-presented as it was, and its genuineness testified to, by Col. Lane, who has been a Democratic State elector, Democratic Lieut. Governor of Indiana, and a Nebraska member of Congress .and calls it a 'silly and barefaced imposture ;' and it sneers at the Cincinnati Tragedy, 'over which,"it says, "the Free Press and journals of the same kidney commenced shrieking more than a month ago and ran the thing into the ground by endeavoring to excite sympathy for a negro murderess, because her Kentucky master endeavored to save her from the clutches of a free state hangman," [a false statement, by the way, as far as the Free Press is concerned; we gave simply the facts in the Cincinnati case, without comment.

The Sentinel does not, and cannot, deny that the slave power is making a desperate attempt to extend Slavery over Free territory; it cannot deny the occurrence of the Kansas outrages; it knows that the actual settlers on the soil of that territory, men of all parties, many of them citizens of its own State and county and town, have been forcibly disfranchised, their property stolen, and their dwellings beseiged, by Missourian hordes; it knows that the introduction of slavery will depreciate their property imon all other political subjects put together. The mensely, and degrade their labor; and it takes position, moreover, of the South and the Demo the side of Slavery,-it encourages the borcratic party in reference to it at the present der ruffians,—it jeers at the assertion by time, is so palpably wicked, oppressive and Free American citizens of the right of self unjust every way-so entirely opposed to the defence, and at the expressions of sympathy principles and practice of our government and in their struggle for liberty uttered by their its founders, that it cannot be successfully deten- friends in the Free States-it is glad that ded before the people. What ridiculous mad- their respectful memorial to the National ness then for our politicians to attempt to mock Legislature is "kicked out of doors"-and the public sympathies, by attempting to thrust it coarsely rejoices when in another part of saide this great Republican issue, so just, so put the country the sacred right of a State to enriotic, and so strong in all the elements of pop-force its criminal law is defeated by a Kenard for the other ephemeral matters that tucky slaveholder. A public journal does

Free States who believe Slavery to be a curse, ought to acquiesce without remonsstrance in its extension? Does it think the inhabitants of Kansas should sit quietly and allow Missourians to make and administer their laws for them ? Does it think it right that murderesses, black or white, should escape punishment? Does it believe the system of slavery, under which a mother murders her own babe to save it from the hands of its owner, and herself prefers the gallows to a return to bondage, to be a social and political blessing? If the Sentinel will reply fairly to these questions we shall know its whereabouts. If it is ashamed or afraid to answer, its silence-will show, about as well, what its position is.

NEW YORK HERALD.

New York, Friday, April 18, 1886.

Affairs in Mansas.

TWO SIDES OF OME FIGTUES.

A meeting is head in a church in New Haven, Connecticut, in aid of a party emigractic to Kanass. A collection is made to furnish each man a rife.

Reverse.—A meeting is held in a church in Montgomery, Alabama, in aid or a party emigrating to Kanass. A collection is made to furnish each man a Bible!

The only difference is between the church mittart and the church military. The metto on both sides is the same.—In Nos signo riscos.

SELLING RIFLES IN KANAS.

It is said that rifles sail in Kanasa for a mere tride. Somekern Yankees there, the Dayton Empire informs us, have been buying them up, almost from the first month of their introduction, simpling them East, and reselling them to the humbugged, to be again sont between these amons weapons have been paid for by the Seculars and thors half a dezen times over.

NEWARK DAILY ADVERTISER

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 18, 1856.

What is the Main Issue?

Matters of state, as well as all other things in their nature distinct, especially such as may be in any way conflicting, should be kept separate. This is the only chance for success. Several measures may be very desirable, but nevertheless are not all attainable at the same time. They must be introduced and prosecuted seriatim, as the lawyer's phrase is. Consecutively, all may be accomplished; urged all at once all may be endangered and probably lost.

Perhaps we think as earnestly of the value of Protestantism and American principles as the Daily State Register, and yet may neither deem them paramount in the present emergency, nor even on a level in point of immediate importance with the proper settlement of the slavery question in our territories-in Kansas especially. It is just here-in this vital matter, that the pressure of those opposed both to Americanism and free stateism is felt just now. At this point the battle actually rages, we will not stop to say by whose profligacy that calamity has been brought upon usbut upon us it presses; we must join in it, or it will be lost.

If it shall be lost, what then? Why, Kansas will be prostrate, Nebraska-but we will not carry out the hateful thought. Is there anybody in these free states, who thinks it best for the whole country; more agreeable to the Constitution; more in consonance with the prophetic aspirations of the patriots who formed it; with the patriots who were first entrusted with its execution, that in Kansas, Nebraska, or the other possessions of the United States, slavery should mark them for its own, that liberty should be hereafter crushed out of the now unoccupied spaces, which we have purchased or robbed from the red men for no other purpose than to furnish more slave ground for black men?

When the Missouri Compromise was repealed, we said that the perfidous act could never be forgiven by us, and it will not be. For one, we gave fair warning for a year past have occupied their attention, this, in the State of Vermont, in the middle of the nature and duration of the repugnance and We protest against the folly as we have even of the nineteenth century! is the first wrong, that ought to be righted. It takes inferences from the Sentinel's lanprecedence of the American movement. That is a

good one in its time the judiciously pursued, but it is now subordines. The great Napoleou it was who-taught, that an army shouls not be divided in attack. A blow, to be effectual, should be struck with its entire force at one and the same point. If several issues are trained with the contraction of the contraction taken with the men in power, who are trying with all heir might to engineer slavery into Kansas, into the Senate, into the free territories, and even into the free states, what do we but violate one of the fundamental rules of war as well as politics? Observe; the Albany Register is per se, and as the exponent of the America? party, or at least a considerable portion of it at the North, opposed to the designs of the Administration and their partisans on Kansas, and opposed to the principles, which stimulate that project. They can therefore unite heartily in resistance to it. This will render them formidable, perhaps irresistible, with the help of Whigs, who do not differ about principles so much, perhaps, as they besitate about the leaders who are to expound and execute them. But on the other hand there are many Republicans and Whigs, who are not prepared practically to support at this time the platform laid down by Americans. The consequence will therefore be distraction, and diversion of power into fragmentary minorities, which will eventuate as much in favor of our opponents as against them. So much for taking up two or more issues instead of one.

After all, we sincerely believe that the three parties, Whigs, Americans, Republicans, agree essentially in their platform to a certain extent. Why not then stop, where their sentiments begin to diverge? There will still remain enough to found a great party on, enough to fight for, and what is more, a better chance of battling successfully, than if the platform were as long as the moral law. Beside, platforms have lost something of their value, since Franklin Pierce repudiated that of the Democrats and his own too in the Inaugural, which promised among other broken pledges that nothing should be done to reopen agisation concerning slavery. The Compromise of 1820 was a platform on which the country stood, stood peaceably, and, as was thought, would continue to stand forever. But in a moment it was knocked from under us by the criminal ambition (of half a dozen flagitious men. The country, we repeat, has by late events been robbed of their confidence in platforms. The right men are wanted to interpret them.

It used to be said, principles, not men; the improved version of which is, principles and men. The time seems almost to have come, when less reliance than formerly can be reposed on principles. Men, if they do not in so many words demand men, not principles, ask what is the use of these formulas and dogmas? They do not seem to bind anybody, to mean anything definite. All parties have pretty much the same string, and their differences; if any, are explained away, surmounted, or forgotten, as soon as their manufacturers and professors have purchased office by their help .-Parties might almost interchange their articles of political faith without making any change at all in their subsequent course. Give us, the public cries, genuine Whigs, Americans, Republicans. They combine in their characters our articles of faith. They constitute in themselves both our platforms and its interpreters. There are good men still to serve the nation, it is believed, though confidence in each other has received some violent shocks of late. There are sincere good men yet, no doubt, could they be detected in the crowd of showy actors. They would have to be dragged, perhaps, from obscurity; who then is there to recognize upon them the seal of their great mission? The hazard of getting an incompetent or dangerous first magistrate is unquestionably imminent; but there will be more, we infer from experience, in elevating a bad man pledged to good principles, than a good without a profession of any. A bad man pledged to bad principles, like some that have been proposed by our opponents, is of course the worst of all.

THE DAILY BANNER.

MADISON:

FRIDAY MORNING.......APRIL 18, 1856.

EMIGRATION WEST .- The other day (Monday we believe) the steamer Messenger from above arrived at our wharf with over 200 emigrants on board, bound for Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota. Her decks and cabins were crowded with the best looking set of "movers," men, women and children, we ever saw Every one seemed to be in good condition so far as "plunder" goes. Their horses, all fine, their wagons, all new, their plows and other farming implements they were taking along with them. And their rifles were stacked in military style in the social hall of the steamer symbolical of the Empires they go to assist in founding.

Our exchanges, too, are filled with accounts of the swelling tide of emigation. The Pittsburgh Gazette of the 12th says:

burgh Gazette of the 12th says:

Emigration to the West is at the height of activity just now. All the steambouts for St. Louis and points above are crowded with people. The Messenger left on Friday forenoon, fairly active with human beings—not less than two hundred and fifty passengers on board. The W. H. Denny, J. S. Pringle, Vienna, Monongahela, Shenango, Nathaniel Holmes, R. F. Sass, Sovereign, Wm. Wallace, Silver Wave, &c., were loading rapidly for St. Louis and points above, and will all go out crowded with emigrants within a day or two.

The Indianapalls, Lournal Says.

The Indianapolis Journal says:

Almest dairy in our streets can be seen the wagons of emigrants, moving toward the West-seeking homes in Illinois and fowa chiefly-some going, perhaps, as far as Nebraska and Kansas. We have yet a vast unsettled domain, extending from the tropics te a high north lattude. Ohio and Indiana are losing a portion of their best agricultural population, and we doubt if the emigrants will find any country that will make them better homes than this does.

From Massachusetts we learn that numbers of mechanics and business men are preparing to seek their fortunes at the West. The New Hampshire Patriot recently stated that persons in all sections of the State were preparing to start for the West, while many have already gone. The State of Maine says that the same remark holds good in that State, and that the tide of emigration to the West is stronger now than it has ever been since the "California fever," some eight years since.

The Chicago Journal states that the tide of travel is fairly setting eastward and westward. The trains moving to and fro over the Galena road enormous. Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota, are the words, and whole cars full of "household gods" are making their way thither.

THE MERCURY.

BY HEART & TABER.

CHARLESTON

Friday Morning, April 18, 1856.

Shall the South give up Kausas? The people of the South are reproached with a habit of vaporing—of threatening terrible things against the Abolitionists, and shrinking from the responsibility of our own indignant pledges of retailation. The contrast between our solemn reso-

responsibility of our own indignant pledges of re-taliation. The contrast between our solemn reso-lutions of energetic action, and our patient subreis sion to insult and wrone, abundantly justifies the taunts and contempt of our adversaries.

It is time the South were relieving itself of the imputation of irresolute purpose. Fortunately an opportunity is afforded us at this moment, to vindi-cate our suspected course by decisive. cate our suspected courage by decisive measures of

resistance to aspected courage by decisive measures of resistance to aggression.

The repeal of the Missouri restriction, in relieving the South of an odious badge of inferiority, and restoring us to an equality of right and dignity in the confederacy, was in itself a triumph of no inconsiderable consequence. But the South never meant to rest upon this sort of metaphysical advantage. From the beginning of the struggle we anticipated more tangible results; and we are now to say whether we mean to surrender our partial success, and ingloriously abandon our object, or persevere with courage and consistency in our deliberate purpose.

The Abolitionists were not disheartened by their defeat, but were rather stimulated to renewed energy, and more desperate effort. They saw how they might wring victory from the grasp of the South, and they set about the work.

ight wring victory from the grasp of the South, and they set about the work with characteristic inand they set about the work with characteristic ingenuity, and contempt of honest principle. All the
ragabonds, paupers, and discharged convicts who
infested the Northern cities were shaken together
and precipitated upon Kansas. For a time, honest
immigrants were sufficiated by the load of fifth and
stench; and although they partially recovered their
energies, there is danger lest they be at last overborne by an incessant supply of refuse from the penitentiaries of New England.

The issue before the people of the South is simply
this—shall we remain idle spectators of the struggle
in Kansas, until the gallant spirits from Missouri
are crushed by a multitudinous horde of barbarians
from the North? In the name of the people of
Virginia, we respond with an unbesitating and
emphatic No.

Every impulseof pride, every instinct of interest,

Every impulse of pride, every instinct of interest, every calculation of policy, urges us to measures of prompt and effective aid to the slaveholders of

Kansas. The Abolitionists have thrown down the defiance, and scornfully challenged us to a trial of strength. We cannot flinch but with the pensity of everlasting disgrace. Better be besten, after exhausting every resource, than be reproached with too little energy or too little spirit to defend our interests and our honor.

interests and our honor.

Something more, however, than a punctilio of pride is involved in this struggle in Kansas. The South should be admonished by the desperate energy of its enemies, that its escential interests are at stake. If Kansas is perverted into a free-negro State, Missouri will be dragged down with it. Encompassed on three sides by Abolitionists, it will soon find itself exhausted of the spirit and the ability to defend its institutions. Arkansas and Kentuckvin turn will become border States, to sink at y to defend its institutions. Arkansas and Ken-ucky in turn will become border States, to sink at tucky in turn will become border States, to sink at last under the same system of annoyance and plunder. The contagion will spread by contact, and, as sentinel after sentinel is driven in, the South will find itself more and more exposed to assault on the very heart of slavery. Thus the narrowing circle of fire may compel the South to inflict upon slavery the self-destruction of the tortured reptile.

To avert so dreadful a catastrophe, we invoke the people of the South to adopt instant and adequate measures of protection. With all our pervading identity of netrest, unity of aim and concentrated energy, it is not possible that we can lose success, if

we only rouse ourselves to proper exertion.

The plan is sufficiently simple. Each State must The plan is sufficiently simple. Each State must act for itself, but with reference to the common obact for itself, but with reference to the common object. For Virginia we covet the distinction of the first step in the noble enterprise, and that glory she may win by organizing a Central Southern Rights Association in Richmond, with affiliated clubs in every town and county of the State. In these societies no other machinery is necessary than will suffice to raise money, to enlist emigrants and despatch them to Kansas.

If every person in Virginia will contribute to the

paten them to kansas.

If every person in Virginia will contribute to the common fund in proportion to his means or to his interest in slavery, one thousand emigrants might be sent to Kansas from this State in the next six months—and sent, not with Sharpe's rifles on their shoulders, but with the Constitution of the country

shoulders, but with the Constitution of the country in their hearts. If they should be driven to repel aggression by violence, they would not want lor arms, or for courage in their use.

We submit this suggestion to the press of the State, and shall take their response for an expression of the popular sentiment. In any event let us have no more gasconade, no more speeches, no more pompous resolutions. If the South is to submit to irrestatible fate, let it imitate the grand dignity of the hero; and veiling its face, fall with decent composure under the blows of the assassin's knife.

Richmond Enquirer.

The Evening Picayune

7 President -- m NEW ORLEANS.

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 18, 1856.

Affairs in Kansas.

The St. Louis Republican has a letter from a correspondent who has been traveling in Kansas, dated St. Joseph, April 3, from which we extract as follows:

we extract as follows:

In a long and extensive ride through Kansas, I found quiet so complete, that I am not a little suprised to see in Eestern papers such stirring accounts of great excitements and disturbances pervading and agritating that Territory. One would think, from reading their portrayals of the darkened skies and gathering clouds, that a fearful stoum was about to burst upon that devoted country, and incarnardine its emerald plains with human gore; while, in truth, a perfect peace and calm is everywhere supreme, and the rosy fingered goddess of the morn opens the portals of each coming day with growing brightness. brightness.

In a long peregnination on the Mosquito, the Kaw, the Grasshopper and the Nemeha—the most beautiful and fertile portions of the country—I heard of nothing but contemplated improvements in agriculture, the raising of stock, &c.

improvements in agriculture, the raising of stock, &c.

I saw one or two members of the recent Legislature at Topeka, and tried to get from them some information of their action, but they seemed ashamed to speak of it, and avoided all categorical replies. I only gathered that they had met, and adjourned over to the Fourth of July.

The Circuit Court has taken these matters under its special cane, and is moving slowly, but with unerring certainty of justice, to award to disturbers of the peace and violations of law their just deserts.

At Osawkee, last week, some revelations were made before the Grand Jury in regard to the "Regulators"—an organized company at Lawrence, under Gen. Lane, whose sole purpose was to resist the laws—which occasioned the finding of several bills of indictment against leading citizens.

In every county the Grand Juries have continued to find bills of indictment against the judges of the lawless elections; and it is the intention of Judge Lecompte to follow up, to the extent of the law, all those who have acted in its violation and defiance.

Kansas News Items. From the Kansas Free State, April 19.

From the Kansas News Hems.

From the Kansas Free State, April 19.

Emigration.—Settlers size constantly pouring in by hundreds from every part of the Union. The New Haven Company of about one hundred men, to whom Henry Ward Beecher delivered an address, and for whom he raised a number of Sharpe's Rifies, have all arrived. They came up the Missouri on the Clara, without molestation. Their formidable looks served for a free pass to Lexington, and saved the overhauling of their goods at that Custom House. Agents have been sent ahead to select a place for settlement. In what part of the country they will locate has not yet been determined. They are generally substantial men, and many of them farmers who are prepared, and who will go immediately into the extensive improvement of their claims as soon as selected. They all inform us that those who have already started are but a tithe of the number that will emigrate this season.

Another Westfort Special Whitfield's

ANOTHER WESTPORT SPEECH—WHITFIELD'S CONSTITUENTS.—Congress, or somebody else, has been laboring under a slight mistake in regard to the locality represented by one of the members of Congress—Gen. Whitfield. It seems that he really belongs to Missouri, but by some mistake he has been placed to the credit of Kansas. We see from the border papers that the General has retured from Washington, and met with a "warm reception from his constituents." The "reception" alluded to was in Kansas City and Westport, Mo., as up to the day of publication of the papers containing the notice, we cannot learn that the General had been in Kansas Territory. But he did make a speech in Westport. The Kansas City Enterprise says: ANOTHER WESTPORT SPEECH-WHITFIELD'S

"Gen. Whitfield has arrived, and will be in attendance on the sessions of the Congressional Committee during its sittings in the Territory. The General is in fine health and spirits, and feels himself fully able to defeat all attempts of abolitionism to oust him from a seat he so ably fits. He has been warned of the Territory, that even a majority of the Free State men prefer him to Reeder, personally, as they all admit his fine ability, persevering industry, and high toned and gallant demeanor as a gentleman. He has done more for Kansas Territory than all his opponents combined could accomplish, even were they to devote their efforts to so deserving a purpose."

This certainly settles the question of who "Gen. Whitfield has arrived, and will be in

to so deserving a purpose."

This certainly settles the question of who Whittield's constituents are. We certainly have no desire to deprive Missouri of the smallest of her rights, and will gladly correct the mistake and return her Congressmen with the bope that we will not be charged with dishonest intentions. We have been accused of being "traitors, paupers and nigger thieves," but we don't like to be charged with taking small things.

From the Kansas City Enterprise, April 19. GREAT SALES IN KANSAS CITY.

The business in Kansas Citry.

The business in Kansas City the past week has been immense. Our levee has more the appearance of a great fair, than any thing we can liken it to,—except for the immense piles of freight which encumbers the wharf the illusion would be preferred. This is the great market for Horses, Cows, Oxen, Mules, Wagons, Plows, Agricultural implements of every descripten, and all kinds of outfitting goods. The fields of the vicinity are filled with stock, and wagons, plows, e s., line every avenue leading to our wharf and business houses. We know one man alone whe has sold forty wick of oxen the past week, and one horse drover from houses. W8 know one man alone whe has sold forty yuke of oxen the past week, and one horse drover from the interior, disposed of his entire stock in six days, and has returned for another drove. Mules sell readily act the supply is extremely limited. The immense number of plows and farm wagons sold is an index to toe agricultural development of the territory. All who want to secure the best prices and the readiest sale can do better at Kunsas City than at any point west of the Mississippi. Messrs. Howard and Sherman, of the Kansas Committee, have arrived at this city, and are stopping at the American. They came in company with ex-Governor Roder. How some they will enter who they

mittee, have arrived at this city, and are stopping at the American. They came in company with ex-dovernor Reeder. How soon they will enter upon that investigation for which they have \$10,000 of the people's money to expend, is more than we know. Re. der has been to Leavenworth, starting his runners in the track for witnessee and extravely on Wedersche. mas been to Leavenworth, starting his runners in track for witnesses, and returned on Wednesday. Maj. Oliver is at home. The Black Republican members are enjoying "Borler Ruffian' hospitality with uch a good rolish that their stay in Kansas city may be prolonged indefinitely. As they are now at the grand toous of both Southern and Northern emigration, they

protonged indequitely. So they are now at the grand focus of both Southern and Northern emigration, they will have a fair opportunity of judging of the rapid advancement of this western empire.

Since the above was in type, Major Oliver has arrived, and the commission has left for Lecompton, to enter upon the business for which they have been sent, with such a flourish of trumpets and such a pile for expenses. The friends of law and order have nothing to fear, their interests are in competent hands.

EMGRATION.—We have endeavored to keep posted on the relative portion of emigration disembarking at Kansas City, which is at least two-thirds of the entire number that come by water, but find the task easier to attempt than execute, at least so far. They have but in few instances come if companies, and there are no lists from which to gather statistics. One boat will bring a lot of from fifty to one hundred New Englanders, then up goes free State stock, and Sharp's rifles and Beecher sermons are quoted at an advance.

Next comes an equal or larger number of Southerners—down goes "ism" stock, and Pro-Slavery is quo

ted at the top figures, the market buoyant and takers preponderate over sellers. Then there is a boat put down "considerably mixed,"—takers mixed also, both sides have a "downward tendency," and buyers hold off till the "advices by the next steamer now due." We are meantime compelled tog ot press without arriving at definite figures. They may have their Triving at definite figures. They may have their Bourses, their Exchanges, their Wall streets and State streets, but if any body wants to see a political Bourse, let them come to the Kansas City wharf and note the arrival of steamers for one week. Stock speculations arrival of steamers for one week. Stock speculations are nothing to it—and our Border Ruffians, and their opponents, are as perfect and sagacious in determining who will "do to bet on," as are the bears and bulls of Wall street, in scenting a good investment on 'change.

Detroit Evening Cribune.

PRINCIPLES-NOT MEN.

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 19, 1856.

Footprints of a Doughface.

It is sometimes profitable and instructive, as well as amusing, to follow the devious path of that class of politicians at the North who are attempting so to shape their course as to secure the favor and support of the South without losing that of the North. It is "a hard road travel" for those who have foolishly chosen it from interest, and a crooked one for those who follow it only for amusement, or in pursuit of others. Among those whose path has been most tortuous and uncertain is that of our doughface neighbor upon the Kansas question. When the emcute in regard to that territory took place, and the Missouri outlaws first commenced that series of outrages by which they intended to force slavery into Knnsas, the Free Press man became alarmed for the fate of looofocoism, and rebuked their infamous outrages with a considerable show of independence, and he continued to condemn the course for several months, and indeed, until he had positive orders from Washington to take the back track or forfeit the government patronage by which he is mainly sustained.

We propose to exhibit to our readers some of the footprints" of this first class doughface upon Border Ruffianism. We will commence with an extract from the Free Press of May 17th 1855, containing its comments upon the first invasion of Kansas by the Missouri outlaws. Under the head of an article entitled "the Democratic Press and Kansas," of that date, it says: "we should be glad, had we disposable space, to reproduce the "democratic sentiment of the North as reflected ' by our democratic cotemporaries. As we have "not this space we content ourselves with subjoin-"ing a single extract from that sound reliable democratic journal, the Pennsylvanian, and this ex-" tract is sufficient, for the language of the Penn-" sylvanian is the language of the entire democra-"tic press of the North:"

"Nothing can justify the Missourians marching an army into Kansas, and taking possession of the an army into Ansas, and taking possession belection polls by force. It will never do to break down all the sanctities of the ballot-box, and compel men to vote as directed under threat of death. The most dangerous blow to liberty that she has ever received in our Union has been already struck. never do to break The fact that an organized body of men, numbering thousands in their train and armed to the teeth, marched with several cannon in their midst, under disciplined leaders, into a neighboring Territory, is establishing a recedent franght with the most dangerous consequences to the integrity of our

"With such light as we have upon the subject, we are at loss to conceive how Gov. Reeder could have justly aeted otherwise than he did, in refusing to give certificates of election to persons who illegally claimed them.'

It will be seen that the Free Press emphatically endorses the sentiments of the Pennsylvanian, which not only admit that Kansas was invaded by armed bands from Missouri who trampled underfoot the ballot-boxes, but approves the conduct of election in Kansas": Gov. REEDER in refusing to recognize a portion of the members of the Legislature elected by them. On the 30th of June following it refers to the subject again, boldly and unequivocally defending the doctrine that the people of a territory have the unquestioned right to form a State Government, and denying that Congress has the right to impose any restrictions upon them or dictate the mode of doing This is its language:

"Whetever may be the opinions of a class of acted by it. On this point it says:

Territories in their incheate condition, there are

who question the right of a people, in forming
a State constitution. to regulate over a State constitution, to regulate every domestic question. There is no doubt about the right.— Any other doc rine is absurd. How ridiculcus the pretence that Congress may impose restrictions up on the admission of a State."

On the 27th of July following in an article upon "Kansas-Gov. REEDER," the same paper says in reference to the invasion of the Border Ruffi-

"It is impossible that the high-handed conduct of Stringfellow and his associates, who even now are presuming to exercise the legitimate authority of Kansas, usurped by them, can have the approval of the mass of the people of Missouri, or any part of the mass of the people of the Sansas that Gover-of it. There are rumors from Kansas that Gover-Reeder has finally determined to ignore the body of men claiming to compose the Kansas Legislature. We hope the rumors are true."

And in the same article it further says that " we deem it the further duty of the Administration to sustain Gov. REEDER, to the full limit of its constitutional and lawful power, in his noble efforts to uphold law and order and right in Kansas."

And again :-

"In respect to the slavery question, he (Gov. Reeder) HAS FAITHFULLY ENDEAVORED TO ENFORCE the great principle of the law organizing the Territory; and he has done this with a FRANKNESS AND A FAIRNESS which have earned the applause of good men in all sections of the Union. He has resisted the incursions of armed mobs from Missouri as was his duty to do. Had he done otherwise he would here been false to his trust, false to his oath, false to his country. Let him persevere in the right—he has the sympathies of the whole democracy of the North, and, we do not doubt, of a large majority of the democracy of the South.

Under date of August 3d, the doughface organ still more emphatically approves the conduct of Gov. REEDER in resisting the outrages of the Border Ruffians, and denounces thy Legislature elected by them as illegal and usurpers. Hear how bravely it talks :-

"Had Gov. Reeder, as he clearly ought to have done, refused to issue certificates of election to all those persons notoriously elected to the legislature by votes cast by armed mobs of Missourians-the outrageous conspiracy to over-ride the Kansas-Ne-Nebraska law, and to usurp the legislative author-ity of the Territory, would have been nipsed in the bud. By this simple act alone he could have crushed the conspirators. They would have been rendered utterly powerless. The illegal legislature could not have organized, and in another election the disgraceful precedings at the polls could not have been repeated * * The soonnave been repeated. The sooner the whole democracy of the South agnore the
usurping legislature of Kansas, and repudiate its
acts—the better it will be for Kansas—the better
it will be for the South—the better it will be for the have been repeated. There is no mistake about this. country.

This frank admission that the legislature, whose acts the President has recently declared his determination to enforce at the mouth of the cannon, was elected by a mob from Missouri, and should be repudiated, is followed upon the 7th of December, by a fierce attack on STRINGFELLOW, the investigator of these outrageous proceedings. In an article entitled "An impudent appeal and a graceless confession," the Free Press comments at length upon a letter of STRINGFELLow's to the South, appealing to them to aid him in establishing slavery in Kansas, and fully confessing that the elections in March, 1855, were carried by his armed ruffians. After hotly condemning the attempt of the south to force slavery upon Kansas, it comes down upon the notorious Border Ruffian leader thus: "We regard Stringfellow as a bully, a tool; and a lawless adventurer; " and closes its article with the following denunciation of STRINGFELLOW's admission, that he and his outlaws "had carried every

"We need not comment upon avowals so graceless, impudent and audacious. More than ever all discreet men in both sections of the Union, be convinced that it will never do FOR CONGRESS TO RECOGNIZE, AS LEGAL, KANSAS CARRIED BY FOREIGN VOTES!

Next, (Feb. 9, '56) the Free Press holds some plain talk with the President in regard to his determination to recognize the Border Ruffian Leg sslature, and to enforce the so-called "laws" en-

"We have to express deep and poignant regret

The next day (Feb. 10th,) in an article on "The Legality of the Kansas (Border Ruffian) Legislainre," the Free Press recurs to the subject again, replying to the Washington Union's defence of the President's special Moisage, and says of the avowal in the Message that the Missouri outlaws would be sustained by the whole power of the Government :

" At any rate, if he could not find the least legal authority to protect the people of Kansas in their guaranteed rights, there was no necessity of afford-ing aid and comfort to the Missouri invaders, who destroyed those rights, by arguing, in a special messege to Congress, the legitamacy of the invaders' And if, as the President declares, Legislature. whatever irregularities may have occurred in the elections, it seems too late now to raise that ques tion," it puzzles us to divine why he himself should have raised the question in his special message.

It may be, and probably is, too late to raise it, for any practical good purpose. But the President should pause long before treating as "treasmable insurrection" the action of those inhabitants of Kansas who deny the binding authority of the Missouri Kansas Legislature. For, in our humble Missouri Kansas Legislature. For, in our manne opinion, a people that would not be inclined to rebel against the acts of a legislative body FORCED UPON THEM BY FRAUD AND VIOLENCE UPON THEM BY FRAUD AND VIOLENCE WOULD BE UNWORTHY THE NAME OF AMERICAN. IF THERE WAS EVER JUSTIFIANT OF AUGUST AND ROBERT AP DEVOLUTION ABLE CAUSE FOR POPULAR REVOLUTION AGAINST A USURPING AND OBNOXIOUS
GOVERNMENT, THAT CAUSE HAS EXISTED IN KANSAS

We might fill our paper with extracts from the Free Press, as unequivocally admitting, and warmly condemning, the invasion of Kansas by armed bands of Missouri Ruffians, the determination of of the President to sus ain the acts of these outlaws, and clearly denying the right of the President or of Congress to recognize the Legislature elected by them, as any we have copied. But we have given enough of the "foot prints" of our dough face cotemporary, to prove beyond all possibility of cavil, that up to the time he received orders from Wastington that he must swallow all he had said against the outrages of the Border Ruffians and their fraudulent Legislarure, and thereafter defended and approve all those things,-no paper in Michigan pretended to be a more zealous advocate of the right of "the actual settlers" of Kansas to regulate their own affairs in their own way.

Then, however, a change, as sudden as it was violent, "came over the spirit of its dreams;" and from that day it has as ferociously assailed the "actual settlers" of Kansas, and as warmly defended the course of the Border Ruffians, as it had before denounced the latter and defended the rights of the former. To give our readers an idea of this miraculous summerset, and to show the terrific power of the government patronage upon a corrupt and mercenary man, we propose to treat them to a few of that editor's opinions since receiving his orders from head quarters to crawl out of his previous position, without delay, or expect no more gov-

We have room, however, for only one or two exernment pap. tracts to this point. Nor is it necessary. A very few are sufficient to prove the complete conversion of the slippery doughface. We begin by calling attention to his approval of the report of Doug-Las, which was a labored argument in defence of the outrages committed by the Border Ruffians, and of the legality of their legislature-both of which had been so often and so strong'y condemn-

A few days after it grew still more bold; and though it had, as we have shown, in numerous articles, asserted the absolute right of the people of Kansas to manage their own affairs, in their own way, denied the right of Congress to impose any restrictions upon them, or of the President to interfere with that right-had denounced him for approving the outrages of the Border Ruffians, called upon both Congress and the President to repudiate

their illegal Legislature and its acts;-notwithstanding all this, the Free Press not a month afterwards, declares, in the following terms, that the President must recognize and enfore the acts of that very Legislature and approved the policy of this

very President. It is clear that the Federal government must maintain the Territorial government until Congress abrogates it. An over act of hostility to the Territorial government is, it follows, treason against the United States.

There is nothing more certain than that the event of this treason will be the punishment of We are confident the Executive of the United States will discharge his whole duty faithfully. We are confident that no spurious government will be permetted to establish itself in Kansas. It Robinson and his associates should persist in rebellion they will pay the penalty of their temerity; and whoever shall be found supporting that adventurer with Sharp's rifles in their hands will stand in danger of the most rigorous punishment."

This is a complete and absolute back out from its former position. The people of Kansas. whose absolute right it had asserted but a short time before, to manage all their domestic affairs in spite of Congress or the President, are here declared "traitors" for doing this very thing, and for doing precisely what the people of Michigan did in 1837. But still further.

By referring to a previous extract from the Free Press in this article, it will be seen that the editor declares that "a people who would not rebel against the acts of a Legislature forced upon them by FRAUD AND VIO-LENCE (referring to the Border Ruffians) WOULD BE UNWORTHY THE NAME OF AMERICANS!" On the sixteenth of April the man who had thus invited the people ci Kansas to rebel against the laws that had been forced upon them, fully sanctioning it, makes the declaration that "men who were in direct antagonism with the laws of the land HAD NO CLAIM TO BE HEARD BY PETITION!"-But we must stop. We have traced the "footprints" of our dough face neighbor as far as we have time at present, reserving other specimens on hand for a future occasion.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

SYRACUSE :

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 19, 1856

The Syracuse Kansas Company. Those desiring to join this Company can now do so. A paper has been drawn up, and is in the hands of WM. C. FINCK, Esq., at the Hardware Store of Messrs. STRONG, FINCK and PENNIMAN, which all those who desire to join the Company are requested to sign as early as possible.

Five persons have already departed, from this vicinity for Kansas, who, on the arrival of the Company there, will probably be ready to join it. Messrs. J. A. Davis, of Cortland, and -- Eggleston, of this city, left some three or four weeks since, and Messrs. Felix Benton, of Camillus, and Homer Hart and another gentleman, of Lysander, left a day or be deferred, it is evidently with the hope that

two since. Who are the True Friends of Kanss The self-styled "Democratio" and the Silver Grey politicians are ever loud in profession, but in practice wofully derelict. Never was a term more appropriately applied than when they were dubbed "Doughfaces." No better name could have been given them, unless it is Dough-Heads, which would be more fully expressive of the real nature of the men who at present hold the reins of management by which those parties are guided. For cupiditv, hypocriey and grovelling time-serving, they are without parallel in the past or present .-Their professions are meaningless and empty:

their actions inconsistent and contradictory. In proof of these assertions we need but cite the present course of conduct of these politicians in relation to the great and momentous question now pending in Congress as to the admission of Kansas into the Union as a State. There are two propositions before that body on this subject. That of Mr. SEWARD proposes the immediate admission of that Territory as a State with the constitution which has already been adopted by her citizens. That of Mr. DougLas proposes to postpone her admission a year or two, to set aside the constitution framed by her residents, and give the "horder ruffians" a chance, on the calling of a new convention for this purpose, to again invade the Territory and force 'upon its people a Slavery Constitution. The former of these propositions is advocated and sustained by the Republicans; the latter by the "Democrats" and Fillmore Know Noth-

Both of the parties last named have long made opposition to "agitation" their pet hobty, denouncing the anti-slavery men as "fanatics" and "sectional agitators" because they have not submitted in silence to the highhanded aggressions of the Black Power of the South upon the rights of Freedom. Their course on this question, however, shows that they are the "agitators;" for instead of supporting the proposition to admit Kansas at once, and thus end the "agitation," they support the one which proposes to prolong the contest to an indefinite period, and thus keep up the agitation" which they pretend so much to

They also profess to have the interests of Kansas and her people warn ly at heart .-Their actions, however, give the lie to their professions. If Kansas is now admitted, the population can pursue the avocations of peace, establish its institutions, and promote the general prosperity of the State. If the contest is prolonged, the fields will be neglected, the forests will not be hewn down, factories and mills will not be built-the contest for the Right on her soil between the well-disposed many and the ill-disposed few backed up by a pro-slavery Government, and the apprehension of invasion, preventing the development of the resources of the Territory. In view of these facts, who desire the prosperity of Kans.e?-those who favor its immediate admission, or those who wish to postpone its admission ?

These pretending politicians also profess that they desire Kansas to be a Free State .-In this also their actions belie their professions. Should Kansas be admitted at once, she would come in a Free State, for the constitution under which she applies for admission excludes slavery. But should that event by meths of Southern emigration and "Border Ruffian" influence, she will eventually a .:ply for admission as a Slave Sate.

These are plain facts. Let the people judge as to who are desirous of ending "agitation," of restoring peace in Kansas, of securing ber prosperity, and of making of her a Free State Did we not-say truly that these "Democratic" and Silver Grey politicians are mere pretenders and groveling time-servers?

"No more Slave Territory - no more Slave States."-This is the motto of the National Republican Party of the Country .-With this inscription on its banner, it will next fall enter the contest for the Presidency, resolved to triumph and to restore the Government to the wise policy which character ized it in the early days of the Republic.

There may be some slight differences of opinion among anti-slavery men Some may wish to go further than to assume a merely defensive position; but nearly all will endorse this leading purpose, that slavery shall not be extended one inch further than its present limits. This is the position occupied by the Republican party. It is a platform upon which we can all stand in solid phalanx.

Crop Hailn

TROY:

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 19.

AN INTERESTING LETTER FROM THE INDIAN COUNTRY.

tter written by T S. Twiss, Indian Agent, Upper Platte Nebraska.

FORT LARAMIE, Oct. 6th, 1855.

My Dear

I have had a week of rest and quiet and more time to recruit my strength, and recover from the fatigue of my Indian campaign in the Sioux country, than has fallen to my lot since I left the frontier in Jone last. The climate is delightfu!an Indian summer without dampness or raw chills-sunny days, and nights clear and frosty On the night of the 3d (Wednesday,) we had a light fall of snow, which disappeared in a few hours afterwards, except on Laramie mountains, which still look white. This chain is about forty miles westward, and at the present time, interests me because my friendly. Indians are in that direction. When I was last at their village of lodges, finding their buffalo meat nearly consumed. I advised them to move towards the buffalo, which I had heard were on the Laramie Plains, between the Medicine Bow and Laramie mountains They struck their lodges immediately after I left, to return to their post, and made their way through the pass of the Laramie River. You will see by the map that there is a most beautiful country on the head waters of the Laramie and North Platte, and the Cache la Pondre, attributary of the South Platte. As soon as I shall hear news of Gen. Karney, if it is favorable, or such as to permit me to leave here for three or four weeks, I shall proceed to St. Vrains Fort, on the South Platte, and send to these friendly Indians to meet me there

I shall not follow the trail directly South, but proceed up the Chugroater, thence along the foot of the Black Hills, across the head waters of Hoose creek, Pole and Crow creeks, thence down the north fork of Cache la Poudre, till I strike the green trail through the Black Hills to Medicine Bow Mind thence to St. Vrains. This route-and all the country about the latter part is described to me by the Indian hunters and old trappers. as a paradise, a perpetual spring. delightful climate, and abounding in game of

by travelers, on account of Indian troubles. It is here that I propose to winter with my friendly Sioux, although I myself may not remain more than a few weeks, to see them well located and plenty of game to make them fat through the wintor The elk. deer, buffalo and antelope are every winter, found in countless numbers, and there too we shall be out of this hostile country and our hearts can rest in peace; we can sleep and not be afraid. The winter is not so severe there as here. and much milder than farther south on the Arkansas. It is described to me as continual spring, while in every direction at 100 miles, there is black and dreary winter.

I am anxious to place my friendly Sioux where they will not suffer with hunger, They are very poor and I cannot give them their goods till peace, but I shall take care of them. I place them upon the Arrapahoe and Cheyenne hunting grounds, but I have permissian of the latter bands to do so. In truth, since the Indians have named me Arrow Breaker, I can do anything in reason with these Red Children of the planes. Wah nah-n'e-gah. the arrow breaker, or peace maker, is in the mouth of every one of my red children, especially the

I have had no time in my letters to you to describe the appearance of the country between this post and Ft. Kearney, there is very little timber or trees; river bottoms with high bluffs, sometimes of limestone, often of white clay, appearing at a distance like chalk cliffs, with a few scatering dwarf cedars, or yellow pines, is all you see between this and the crossing of the South Platte. Our trail was the western or upper ford, from which, to the North Platte, is about 20 miles, the last four miles being through a deep gorge in the Bluffs, called Ash Hollow, so named from a few ash trees growing therein. A little above Ash Hollow, and on the north bank, a small stream flows into the North Platte, called by the Indians, Little Blue Water; about four miles from its mouth, Gen. Harney attacked the village of Little Thunder, which numbered 30 lodges, and within 7 miles, another of ten lodges, to which the former fied. These forty lodges were all taken, and nearly two hundred Indians, men, won men and children, were either killed or made prisoners, about two hundred escaped into the sand hills to the northward, on their Iudian poneys.

The average number in a lodge is about ten persons, although in the village of the friendly Sioux, which I gathered on the Laramie, I found five thousand souls in four hundred lodges-but this is unusual. On account of the troubles, and because some families were without horses and unable to move their lodges from place to place, two and even three familles occupied one lodge. The Indian trade has been entirely stopped for the last year. The Indians are very poor and I have no market for their robes, furs or drest skins, and consequently no means with which to buy horses. Horses being the only currency and the representative of wealth among the Indians, any distarbance in this trade makes them poor -From various causes, such as a severe winter, distemper, stealing by war parties of hostile bands, reduces this species of property, and Indians who were wealthy last year, having forty horses, are now not the owners of more than ten or fifteen; some none at all. If peace is made soon, this will all be remedied, for then the trade will be opened and there will be a market for robes, furs, &c. &c.

Their Lodges are very convenient, and I prefer living in one to the houses or tents of the country. They are light, and easily transported, and of different sizes. The most common size is made of twelve buffalo skins, and is large enough for 10 or 15 persons. Smaller sizes are used for families of two, three, or four, and are made of seven, eight, and nine skins. The Chief's Lodge is the largest, and is from twenty to twenty-five skins and will hold from fifty to seventy-five men sitting in council, and as many as twenty living as

every description. This region is now deserted a family. The fire is inside in the center, and all the furniture and sleeping couches are ranged on the circumference. The little opening, called a door, is closed up with; a piece of a robe, and the smoke escapes through an opening at the top. A small fire keeps the Lodge very warm; much warmer than a frame or a log house.

I have been looking outside of the mud housethe castle of the Indian Agent, upon the Black Hills-truly so called, because at any and all distances things appear black, on account of the yellow pine and red cedar, which are the only trees growing on them. These evergreens appear black at all seasons. This chain of hills-real mountains, however-commences on the Missouri River, near the mouth of the Yellow Stone, and the little Missouri of the Mandans, and stretches to the South as far as Cachi La Poudre, near St. Vrains, on the South Platte, and divides the waters of the Yellow Stone from the tributaries of the Missouri that flow eastwardly. They have numerous spurs running far east into the Prairies, and the many forks of the Cheyenne, White, L'ean qui coust, and North and South Platte run through the most beautiful garden valleys in the world, the feeding and watering grounds of the buffalo and other game, and the homes of very red children, the Sioux, the Arrapahoes, and Cheyennes. The buffalo grass of these valleys, plains, and hills, is good at all seasons, summer and winter, spring and autumn. When green it is eaten, and when dry it is good hay, and the same as we have at the East, only it requires no labor to cut it and stack it, and put it in barns The snows in these valleys and plains are not deep enough to cover up the grass generally; sometimes, however, a deep snow with severe weather happens, and then game and stock flee to the willows and cottonwood on the banks of the streams, on which they browse.

The cottonwood is the peculiar tree of this region, growing along the banks of all the streams. It is first met with this side of Kearney, though it

is common along the Platte lower down. In coming up from Kearney, I rode for miles without seeing a tree-nothing but an immense sea of grass with bluffs bounding the prospect. Then I would catch a glimpse of a single lone tree on the banks, or on an island of the Platte; then, after a while, perhaps a fringe would appear of willows and cottonwood, about as large as the shrubbery in front of the old house at home-not the trees. The cottonwood is not like the tree of the same name at the South, being more like our poplar, and is a better wood than either. It makes good fire wood when dry, for I have used no other for months. Its leaves, and twigs, and bark are eaten with avidity by horses, buffalo, elk, &c. The young trees appear like young poplars, but the old ones are very crooked and ungainly. The wild or mountain sage is also used for fuel; it covers immense tracts of Prairie, and is truly a species of wormwood-looks like it, and tastes like it, although the first taste is like the sage .-It grows very large, as tall as 6 or 8 feet, and from three to four inches in diameter; is very scraggy, just like the old sage or wormwood bush in our garden at home. It will, when dry, boil our coffee, bake our bread, and broil our meat, when no other fuel can be had, which is often the



SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 19, 1856.

Ho! for Kansas.

OFFICE OF THE N. Y. STATE KANSAS COMMITTEE,
No. 442 Broadway, Albany, April 18, 1856.

The New York State Kansas Committee are happy to announce to the friends of "Freedom in Kansas," that the company organized under inst. for that Territory. They take with them the hearty good wishes and earnest sympathies of multitudes now looking with interest to see the issue of the struggle there going on between Freedom and Slavery.

They are expecting to form a settlement in one of the most delightful portions of the Territory, around which may gather the thousands who are preparing to follow them from this State.

Another company will leave Albany by way of the N. Y. Central Rail Road on the morning of the 14th of May. A company will also be sent as much sooner as (in the discretion of the Committee) a sufficient number wishing it, signify their readiness to go.

All persons desiring to make their future homes in Kansas, and wishing to enjoy the facilities afforded by this Committee, are requested to send their names to the Secretary, immediately, stating their occupation, whether married or single, post office address, and whether they have the means of support for a length of time after reaching their destination.

The Committee will require satisfactory evidence of their intention to become bona side residents of Kansas.

The Committee have resolved to furnish first class tickets to such persons, not exceeding the number of fifty, at twenty dollars each, from Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester to Kansas City, including Board from St. Louis. Children between the ages of four and twelve years at half price. This sum should be sent without delay to ensure a ticket in the company.

Persons desiring to join the company need not hesitate to meet it at any of the points above named, as the company will positively start from Albany by the 7 A. M. train, on the 14th day of May.

It is the intention of the State K. A. Committee, to make arrangements by which those going to Kansas, may chose between first class and emigrant tickets, and pay accordingly.

The Committee are desirous to hear from gentlemen that have money to invest in the establishment of Mills and other Machinery in the new settlements, as rare opportunities now offer of making a most profitable outlay.

An office is opened in New York for the purpose of organizing companies in that city, by J. L. Wilde, Esq., a member of the State Committee, of whom all desirable information can be obtained.

All letters sent to the Committee should be addressed to the Secretary, and all subscriptions in aid of the enterprise should be sent to C. P. Williams, Esq., Treasurer, Albany.

Circulars will be sent gratis to persons desiring information on the subject of emigration to

BRADFORD R. WOOD, Pres't.

The Republican.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS. SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 19, 1850.

Kanzas and its Prospects.

The legal proceedings against the members of the free state government are not for treason, or under the United States constitution or laws, but under a law of Missouri, adopted with the rest of the laws of that state by the Missouri-Kanzas legislature, which makes it a penal offense to assume the functions of government without authority. It is for disobeying this statute that the free state officers are, or are to be, indiefed in the territorial courts. If the proceeding is followed up, it will make a test question of the validity or power of the bogus territorial laws against the people of Kanzas. But the free state men do not seem to be much alarmed in the premises, and are

quietly waiting the development of events. They will avoid all conflict with any authority, or semblance of authority, as far as is possible; but they will, under no circumstances, submit to be governed by the assumed territorial laws and the officers under them.

The emigration from the older states, North and South, to the border territories of the West, has opened earlier and stronger, than ever before, this spring. The majority of the emigrants from New England will not, apparently, go to Kanzas, but to Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota. Iowa is probably the favorite state for New England emigration now: But a considerable proportion of the New England emigrants are seeking Kanzas, and, with the strong substratum of New Englanders already there, will exercise a controlling influence in the development of its social and political character. The western states are pouring a large emigration into Kanzas this spring. Ohio will contribute largely of her New England originating people. The first settlers in Illinois and Iowa, selling their improved farms to the tide from the extreme east for \$10 to \$30 an acre, are in considerable numbers removing to the fresher and richer prairies of Kanzas where they can secure land at \$1 and \$2 per acre. All told, Gen Pomeroy estimates that 1000 emigrants from the free states will have reached St. Louis this week on their way to Kan-

The tribute to the propriety and good sense of the northern means of controlling the territory by emigration, which the slave-holding interest is now paying by adopting the same for itself, is one of the greatest silent triumphs of mind over matter, that the history of this struggle has offered. Perhaps there has been none equal to it, though that of the retirement of Shannon's invading army from before Lawrence last fall, without striking a blow, rivals it in kind. Not only have the "border rufflans" of western Missouri pretended to give up their old practices and embraced the business of bona fide emigration, forming a pro-slavery emigrant aid society for the purpose, but the same policy has extended all over the slave states where there is any active interest manifested in the affairs of Kanzas. Emigrant aid societies and pro-slavery emigration precisely apen the plan of Marrachusetts, only that pro-slavery emigrants are often hired, which was never done in the North, are now adopted and encouraged in all the southern states and in Missouri, as the only proper and legitimate means to pro-slaverize Kanzas. This confession of the injustice of all the southern complaints and slanders against the policy of the North, is particularly grateful to the friends of freedom; but does it not leave the president and the other pro-slavery people of the North, who have denounced the northern emigration as "unjustifiable interference," as wrong in itself and wicked in its result, and on the strength of it justified the armed invasions of Hanzas by Missourians,-are not these subservient partizans and echoes of the South left in a peculiarly barren and disagreeable position? Here is an account from the Weston, Missouri, Reporter of the new movement there, which, if shame were possible in such hearts, would bring it most sensibly to the resented and maligned the movements of the friends of freedom to rescue the soil of Kanzas from the social business land, political blight of slavery:—1 Sea page

The Weston Reporter accompanies these particulars with the congratulation that the "day of folly has passed, and that the day of good, hard. practical sense is inaugurated," among the preslavery residents along the Missouri frontier .-The celebrated blue lodges and notorious self defensive societies are to be abandoned. General Stringfellow has promised to be less prominent, and they are so unkind as to think this will have a very favorable effect upon their chances for suc-Whether there is a hidden purpose, to be executed by a coup d' etat, late in the season, in this change of front on the part of the pro-slavery party in regard to Kanzas, is a question now mooted by the friends of freedom. Very likely it is calculated that the Douglas bill authorizing a new movement for a state will pass Congress this summer, and that this pushing in of proslavery emigration is with the expectation of being able to control the elections under it,-the

slayer, engineers being satisfied that neither the people nor the government will stand any more of the armed invasions from Missouri on election days.

But the success of the Douglas bill is hardly possible; the prospect now is that no bill can pass Congress at this session in regard to Kanzas other than that admitting her to the Union under her present free state constitution, as proposed by Mr Seward. And of the success of that, many of its friends are very sanguine. It is believed to need now but half a dozen votes in the Senate,the House being considered sure for it,-and the progress of the presidential campaign and the report of the Kanzas investigating committee, expected by July, are held as guarantees for these the northern democratic senators, who have these votes, are not unlikely to find that it is their only political salvation and that of their party in the North, to thus give them, and settle the dispute before election comes.

As avowed by some of the best informed of the leaders, the special object of this aroused and attempted organization of pro-slavery emigration, is to control the election of a new territorial legislature, provided to take place in October, by authority of the last and most notorious territorial body. These authorities say that if the other southern states will send in 2000 settlers or voters, it is believed that Missouri will furnish enough more to make a pro-slavery success certain in that election. It is claimed that the majority of the settlers in the territory are now proslavery; but this of course cannot well be. These are the statements of, among others, the chairman of the executive committee of the Charleston, S. C., Kanzas committee, who has gone out to the territory for a reconnoissance in behalf of the

slavery party.
Whatever the motive for this up-springing of southern emigration to Kanzas, - whether the better to play a trick on the real settlers of the territory, or honestly to combat the question of freedom or slavery within it, - we have no great fear of its success either way. It prolongs the controversy, and unsettles to a certain extent what was rapidly tending to settlement; but cannot, we believe, triumph over the foothold which the northern emigrants have got in Kanzas, and are rapidly strengthening by fresh supplies. It cannot, certainly, unless the arms of the general government are forcibly used to enforce the territorial laws and crush out all settlers opposed to slavery; nor, then, without a bloody civil war. The South cannot equal the North in emigration. It has not the materials for an organized, proslavery emigration movement. It may, under a high pressure, pour a few thousand settlers into the territory; but without their slaves they are as likely to turn free state men as otherwise. And it would never do to carry slaves there during the present controversy. They are too much of an incendiary element to be transferred to such an expasure to the fire of free soil.

We see a calculation that the South has, already this year, sent 1900 emigrants into Kanzas, including 1100 from Missouri. This is but a guess, and an exaggeration at that. The southern emigration of course started first, as the season opens so much earlier in that section than at the North northern men and presses that have misrep But the northern movement is deeper laid, has more strength in self-interest, and will last the longest. We have no fears but that, with a fair chance, it will win the victory. But to have that fair chance, and to prevent such attempts in the future to pervert free territory into slave soil, the political action of the nation is required. Nor can the friends of freedom to Kanzas afford to lose this presidential campaigu. Defeat now would be a most fatal blow to their interests and their principles. A victory now, no matter how broad the issue, settles the question of slavery expansion forever. The serpent once scotched is dead forever.

DAILY CHRONICLE.

SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1856.

ENTICING. The Richmond Enquirer, a pattern of Democracy, hold the following language to the poor white men who are being sent hence to Kansas. The Boston Post ought to copy it; but as it don't we do:—

"The 'border ruffian, the farmer of the far South and West, is the noblest type of mankind. In his parion is revived all the obviairy and generosity of the knights of the middle ages. He is equally noble, but far more useful. He is balls, the pioneer of a high and honorable civilization. the pioneer of a high and honorable civilization.

He is planting a master race—men like the Greeks and Romans—on a new soil; not buying up white men at the shambles, to remove them from slavery to capital in Boston, to make them from slavery to capital in Boston, to make them in a few generations claves to capital in Karnen. in a few generations, slaves to capital in Kanzas.

In a few generations the process of subsidence and stratification of society takes place, and then, like the European peasants, one set of men become (worse than slaves) the mere hereditary bondsmen of capital or property. A thou- Kansas is at the doors of Congress with an excel-

white slaves to capital, their town lots and lands slave that beautiful Territory. Yet this effort to will be worth nothing. If they can send enough extend slavery is called "Democracy," and the remigrants, however, labor will, by competition, fusal to allow the people of Kansas to govern themina few generations, become as cheap as in Eagland, and the body of emigrants be as well off as the peasantry of England. Then free labor will be far cheaper than negro slave labor. Then the hireling white man will get enough to feed and clothe his family in seed time and harvest, and be cast off to perish in winter. be cast off to perish in winter.

Free men of the North! Boston that grew fat

on the African slave trade, Boston that is driving a neat little business in Chinese slaves, this Boston wishes to engage in a grander and more profitable business, by sending yon to Kansas. Go there. But invite Southerners with their slaves, who have equal rights, to come also. Then the African will be the menial, which suits his nature, and you, however poor, a privileged and honored class, like the ancient Greeks and Ro-To be a citizen of Kansas, will then be an honor and a distinction, as once it was to be a

citizen of Rome citizen of Rome.

If you love liberty, if you would be freemen rather than slaves, you will be sure to welcome Southerners with their slaves. If you are ambitious that your posterity shall fulfil menial offices, become the slaves of the heartless master, capital, wielded by the most heartless of men, a Varkee critalist, if you will have god him the Yankee capitalist; if you will hug and kiss the chain that binds you, exclude Southerners. The slavery of white men will never be tolerated by

Now though white men at the North must clean streets, work roads, black boots, hold horses, &c. for the market price of such service, till they can do better, they are not compelled like the poor white men when slavery crushes free labor to accept such terms as the following which we cut from a Southern paper:-

" 'The South Carolina Joint-Stock Pro-Slavery Emigration Aid Company' requires this pledge of its emigrants:—' We agree to go to Kansas Fer-ritory and locate there until it be declared whether it shall be a Pro-Slavery or Anti-Slavery State, and we further agree to support, when there, the Pro-Slavery party.' "

Our poor white men who go to Kansas, however aided, go perfectly free to use their Bibles, ballots and their rifles according to the dictates of their own consciences.

The Mobile Tribune chronicles the arrival in that city of 260 Kansas emigrants led by Major Jeff. Buford, and says they are the right "stuff" for the Kansas latitude, "young, vigorous men," that "look as if they could send a rifle ball through a bird's eye at a hundred paces." However, the Tribune would not have us believe they mean to do any such thing, for it says :- "And most, if not all, of those from this State had each a riband on his breast, with this motto: 'Alabamians for Kansas-Bibles, instead of rifles'-modifying the maxim of that sanctified man the Rev. Mr. Beecher. We hope the emigrants may have Bibles, but a few rifles may secure them peace whensoever they desire to perhat the good book."

Will the Tribune please inform us how many of these "young vigorous men" can peruse a book when they have it in peace all to themselves? We think we have seen some that way who could make no use of a Bible unless it were

to swab their rifles with its leaves, and convert the leather of its binding into patches for their

SATURDAY, APRIL 19.

The Agitators!

sand men are killed by lightning where one Eng-ent constitution in her hands, begging admission sand men are killed by lightning where one Eng-ent constitution in her hands, begging maintenance lists agricultural peasant rises above the condinto the Union as a State. By complying with this tion of his ancestry. So, without slaves, will it reasonable and just request, the Administration be in Kansas. White men must clean the streets, reasonable and just request, the Administration work the roads, stand behind the chairs of gen-could at once restore quiet to the country. But this work the roads, stand behind the clothes, black their the Administration refuses to do, for the reason that them at table, brush their clothes, black their the Administration refuses to do, for the reason that boots, and hold their horses.

Kansas presents a free Constitution, and further To this condition all free society soon comes, agitation is deemed necessary to fully satisfy the For these menial purposes, Boston capitalists slave power that every effort has been made to ensend out free Americans to Kansas. Without slave power that every effort has been made to ensend out free Americans to Kansas. Without slave power that every effort has been made to ensend out free Americans to Kansas. Without slave power that every effort has been made to ensend out free Americans to Kansas and lands slave that healtiful Togritory. Vet this offers to the first power than the first power than the slave that healtiful Togritory. white slaves to capital, their town lots and lands slave that beautiful Territory. Yet this effort to

en, having as many as 500 scholars in all.

"Remote and cut off as they were from the privileges and protection of Christian society, the people seemed disposed to trust more implicitly to Him who is revealed as a 'very present help in time of trouble.' There was no arm of flesh for them to rely upon, and they must therefore lean upon the arm of the Lord. One of the first fruits of this spirit was the establishment of Sabbath schools, and these now gave promise of being greatly multiplied, and exceedingly useful in forming the character, habits, and institutions of the people."

The corner-stone of the first church edifice built in Lawrence (Kansas) was laid on the 26th of March, with appropriate ceremonies. It is to be of stone, to cost about \$7000, 60 feet by 40, with a basement for schools, &c. Rev. Ephraim Nute, Jr., formerly of Chicopee, Mass., is pastor for the Society. He is a young man, and very popular with the people.

Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 19.

SPIRIT OF THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

The Congregationalist has an article upon the "Moral Power of Sharp's Rifles." We make an extract or two:

extract or two:

"This weapon, of which we hear so much just now, is indeed a beautiful instrument. Not simply because it is loaded as quickly as you can put your thumb and fluger into your vest pocket, and in much the same way; nor yet on account of its long range and close shooting; but it has an influence over the morals of men, in certain circumstances nowarfully pagesmains and controlling. fluence over the morals of men, in certain circumstances, powerfully persuasive and controlling. Upon men who have more bravado than courage, who strut and swear, and are particularly valiant when out of danger, Sharp's rifes have a very soothing effect. This is what may be called their moral power. They tend to restrain the wrath of men, not by driving lead through them, but by exercising their minds with a wholesome fear."

After noticing the fact that men of certain political affinities and Christian people in some quarters also have been affected with a holy horror of putting rifles and Bibles together into the hands of Kansas emigrants, the Congregationalist says:

of Kansas emigrants, the Congregationalist says:

"But what, let us calm'y ask, is the objection to the owning and proper use of Sharp's rifles? Who objects to spreading an umbrella overhead when it rains? Who fails to defend his body from the cold by suitable clothing? And when one is in the region of beasts of prey, shall he heaitate to provide himself with something, the force of which they can appreciate? If blood hounds, with a hor rid instinct of destruction are upon us; if, as in Cleveland, recently, and oftentimes on Southern plantations, or in the everglades of Florida, they are ready to tear men limb from limb, and strip off their flesh by mouthfuls, is it an unpardonable crime to have at hand a weapon which they fear? Force that is merely brutal must be met by defenses that are merely carnal.

You may remind us of Paul's declaration that the weapons of our warfare are not carnal. Yet we humbly conceive that when 'after the manner of men Paul fought with beasts at Enhance," he

made very little literal use of the smeld of faith or the hemiet of salvation. The weapon should be adapted to the foe."

The Christian Freeman, in discussing the doc trines of repentance and salvation, says:

"But this change of mind and opinion, and corresponding change of life for the better, is not numishment, but a rising from the moral condition which is subject to punishment. Consequently, if he who is an atheist to the last of his earthly life, through the resurrection into life immortal not Jesus Christ sees the light of Ged's existence, and of human immortality, then he is already in a state of repentance, or change of mund and opinion, on these points, and needs not to be whipped out of his atheism. And so with regard to every other form of error and sin. To show that repentance, or a change, in any given case, must take place after the close of the present life, because it did not occur before, is not sufficient to prove a future state of punishment for that case. To prove this, it must be proved that he will remain in his future state of punishment for that case. To prove this, it must be proved that he will remain in his error and sin for a term of time in the resurrection state. A future state of error and sin would be a future state of suffering. But repentance is net punishment, here or hereafter. It is the bursting of the soul into life."

THE STATESMAN CONCORD, APRIL 19, 1856.

VIOLENCE AT SANBORNTON BRIDGE. On Tuesof the Sabbath schools. Ho spoke of the success of day evening, last week, a lecturer, (we presume upon Slavery or the more fruitful theme, Kanzas and her destiny,) of the name of Fowler, was very rudely handled, if his life not endangered, at Sanbornton Bridge. While in the Methodist Church, much disturbance was made by a set of rowdies, innstigated, it is supposed, by more prominent men than themselves; and when the exercises came to a close the lecturer was hustled along in the road, and the attempt made to throw him into the mud .-Reaching his lodgings under an escort of his friends, and passing thence to his sleeping apartment, watched outside by the assailants, he set his light upon a table near the window, when a stone was thrown at him by an outsider, which broke the glass, and went within the room, but without fulfilling its mis-

We give these few facts as they come to us. If there were no aggravating circumstances on the part of the lecturer or his friends, the procedure deserves the severest condemnation. And even if there were grounds for displeasure on the part of any, their mode of redress was in the highest degree reprehensible.

Since the above was written we learn from a gentleman of Franklin that Mr. Fowler lectured in that place on Saturday evening last, and made so favorable an impression that on Sunday evening the Town Hall was crowded. His audience was composed of people of the very highest respectability, and their testimony is that a more civil, candid, intelligent and apparently truthful lecturer has never addressed a New-Hampshire audience. His theme was Kanzas. He is a young man with a skin not so white, perhaps, as the mobbists at Sanbornton Bridge, but there is reason to believe he possesses a better heart than any of them.

From what we can learn, there is reason to believe the occurrence at Sanbornton was prompted by the same men and the same spirit that procured the arrest of Rev. Geo. Storrs, in the same village, many years ago. It is believed to be caused by rum and modern democracy; and the good people there, knowing, as they must, the prejudicial effect such occurrences will have upon the literary institution there, will frown upon the assailants of Fowler, as enemies to the good reputation and thrift of the

Newark Daily Mercucy.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 19, 1856.

RELIGIOUS RIFLES -We understand that the R-d-H-y-W-d-B-cher, in giving out the morning hymn last Sunday in his church in Brook lyn, to the great horror of his congregation, began thus: Come holy rifle, Heavenly arm, With all thy sharp-set powers.

The reverend gentleman immediately discovered the blunder he had made, by the amazed look of his flock, and attempted to recover himself by saying, "Let us sing in the praise of "Sharp's rifle." He stopped again, and at last succeeded in collecting his thoughts, so that he could go on with the regular services of the day; but in the course of his sermon, when about to urge his hearers to fix their thoughts on things above, he said 'fix your bayonets," but directly mended his discourse, and went on very well to the close; after which he informed his people that he had pledged his church, at a meeting in New Haven, for twenty seven Sharp's rifles to arm the Kansas emigrants with, to enable them to shoot Missourians, and he hoped that the members of his congregation would subscribe the needful before they went out.—N. Y. Sunday Courier.

NEWARK DAILY ADVERTISER

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 18, 1856.

Correspondence of the Newark Dally Advertiser.

Politics at Washington—Organization of the Opposition—Position of the New Jersey Members.

Washington, Thursday, April 17. A flying trip to the Capital affords but little opportunity of collecting materials for a letter. Nevertheless, I should feel myself deficent in a proper respect for the place did I not at least set down a memorandum of my visit. Arriving in the evening, when nothing is to be seen, and scarcely any one is to be found, a chance for avoiding the tediousness of several idle hours was fortunately offered by the Pyne and Harrison troupe, who are performing here for a short time. The delicious notes of Louisa Pyne charmed away half the night, rendering still more delicious the slumber of the ensuing half. The next morning was of course devoted to sight seeing, but the multitude of letters from this place leaves but little to be related, especially by a transient observer. A visit to the President's House, the Patent Office, the Smithsonian Institute, the Navy Yard, and the Capitol, of course comprised the programme of the day. On the Treasury Building and the Capitol the improvements are progressing, their localities being noisy with the sound of chipping marble. The scenery adjacent to the city is already becoming beautified with the first hues of spring, the verdure being considerably deeper in color than in the vicinity of Newark. But as nobody visits Washington to look at natural scenery, it is, perhaps, supererogatory for me even to allude to it. Legislation and politics are the absorbing attractions, and therefore, in order to conform to the style, I must say a few words in regard to them-or rather of the latter, nothing of interest being now transpiring in regard to the former.

Here, as everywhere, all political discussion, public or private, hinges immediately on the question of slav. ery. In every mind the idea is predominant that this is to be the leading issue of the next campaign. Other issues are unmentioned-either because they have become obsolete in the progress of time, or because they are absorbed in that which is the most prominent or engrossing. A politician would be regarded as in his dotage who should allude to the currency or public land, or tariff question. Various matters of import ance may create temporary excitements, and diversify for a time the course of conversation, but these subsiding, the old path is resumed. The approaching political conventions are the subject of much speculation, and it is as well understood as it it was laid down in the constitution, that the democratic nominee must be elected, if at all, by the pro-slavery interest, and the Opposition nominee by that which is opposed to it -the one disguising its principles with the specious garb of popular sovereignty, and the other making the admission of Kansas as a free state the leading plank in its platform.

Your readers are most probably interested in know ing what are the tendency and prospects of the Opposition. The Anti-Nebraska members of Congress are studfously engaged in the preliminaries of organization, caucuses being held every Monday evening.—These caucuses are falsely represented in most journals as Republican, whereas they are neither held under that designation, nor are they attended by those only who intend at all hazagds to constitute and operate with a Republican party. They are gatherings of those opposed to slavery in Kanas, whether calling themselves Whigs, Democrats, Americans or Republicans, or whether they are, in the present confusion of parties, politically anonymous. This blending of persons of different parties, agreeing in one sentiment,

tends to preserve the Republican movement from the radicalem into which some of its leaders are disposed to force it, and not only renders it conservative, but will, I trust, produce such results and such nomina. tions that the unity of the opposition may be ensured. Indeed, the prevailing feeling can be described only by that general, somewhat vague, and much abused term, conservative—the meaning of which in this connection is a disposition not to take any stand in relation to the general question of slavery, which will be offensive, nor to nominate for President a person who will be unacceptable to that portion of the North who are indis posed towards the continual agitation of slavery, but are solicitous, nevertheless, that neither its politicalfor geographical influence should be extended, and are determined that it shall derive no advantage from the perfidious breach of a venerated compact, and subsequent acts of lawless violence in Kansas.

Governed by such views, the counsels of that portion of the Representatives in Congress who represent the anti-Nebraska sentiments of the North, appear to have been thus far wise and judicious. It is to be hoped that they will continue so, and that what should be a general, combined movement of the Opposition, may not be allowed to degenerate into a mere faction, controlled by a few impracticable radicals, more desirous to blazon their principles in showy platforms, than to dethrone the party under whose patronage the iniquities of recent years have been perpetrated-men who wish to coerce the American, Whig and other parties of the Opposition into an abandonment of their names and their principles, and to the performance of subordinate labors, which, should success ensue, are to become the means of glorifying only the leaders alluded to.

It is impossible to indicate with any degree of cer tainty the probable nominee of the Opposition party Many names are mentioned-among the more moder. ate-as they may be characterized-are Judge McLean and Theo. Frelinghuysen; of those more radical are Messrs. Chase, Hall, Seward, &c.; and among the nobodies, Fremont. But the current is evidently in favor of Judge McLean. I am reliably assured that he would accept a nomination if made under proper influences. I am also assured that the story started by an Ohio paper that he had declared the Wilmot Proviso unconstitutional, is utterly unfounded. I regret to see such misrepresentations in circulation, designed as they are, evidently, to prejudice Judge McLean, who is undoubtedly the most eligible candidate for the Opposition to nominate, and as thoroughly opposed to the extension of slavery as can be desired-though entertaining views strictly proper and constitutional in regard to the rights of the South and its institutions. He would be, I think, a candidate who would rally all the Opposition in New Jersey, and our Representatives are, I believe, of that opinion.

In conclusion permit me to add a few words more concerning our Jersey Representatives and their action in connection with political organization. Their views and conduct accord with the sentiments I have uttered above. They attend the meetings of the Anti Nebraska members, embracing much the larger portion of the American and Whig members-not as Republicans, as now denominated, -not as Allies of Greely, Granger, Gerrit Smith, and other radical anti slavery men, nor with any purpose to foster or encourage extreme opinions, violent feelings, unfriendly to the peace and threatening to the perpetuity of the Union-but to aid in the consolidation of the opposition for the coming contest, and to exert their conservative influence in the declaration of the principles and in the choice of the candidate of the opposition. It the counsels of such men can prevail-and it is well that their counsels are not withheld-we shall witness a triumph, of which every American, every Republican, and every true lover of his country may be proud. It is to be hoped they will continue to preserve their present course of action and to temper with their moderation, the rampant spirit of tho e who might otherwise give a wrong and fatal direction to the movements now in progress to win a victory over the sham Democracy.

I have been exceedingly gratified as a Jerseyman, and a resident of the fifth District, at witnessing the regard which is paid here to the opposition members from our State, and the evident consideration in which they are held. The member from the 5th District has especially assumed and maintained an honorable and leading position. Among themselves they are cordial and united, both in political and legislative views, and New Jersey may with propriety feel proud of them—the more so because some of her Representatives in Congress within recent years have not added much lustre to her tame.

Yours, &c.

Staunton Crue American.

STAUNTON, VIRGINIA:

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 19, 1856.

Emigration to Kansas.

No one who has ever been in any of the new Western States of the Union, can fail to be impressed with the conviction that they furnish the most lucrative fields for the industry and enterprize of young men who are to become the architects of their own fortune .-Though we are always sorry to see young men leaving the "Old Dominion," as we would be glad to have our own State reap the advantages of their enterprise, yet we feel conscious that it is better for young men, particularly those of limited means, to establish homes in the growing and fertile West where land is cheap and labor commands a compensating price. Now that a double object can be attained by emigrating to Kansas, viz :

Protecting the rights and institutions of the South, as well as improving the pecuniary circumstances of the emigrant, we would rejoice to see many citizens of our State and the South generally wending their way to that Territory. To promote this object the Richmond Enquirer suggests the propriety of organizing a Central Southern Rights Association in Richmond, with affiliated clubs in every town and county in the State. It will be the objects of these clubs to raise money, enlist emigrants and despatch them to Kansas as soon as possible. We should like to see the South do all it can, though we fear that the principles of squatter sovereignty and alien suffrage embodied in the Kansas bill. give the North too much advantage over the South to make any exertions on her part of

Free-spilers and Missourl Compromise.

Whatever may have been the opinions of the Free-soilers respecting the effect of the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, repealing the Missouri Compromise, at the time of its enactment, there is no longer any doubt that they are now convinced that its effects will redound to the advantage of the North. Whatever they may have thought then, they are perfectly satisfied now that Gen. PIERCE was right when he told Senator CLEMENS that it "was a proposition in favor of freedom," alias Free-soilism; and that Gen. SHIELDS was uttering prophecy when he said in reference to it, "This bill effectually prevents the admission of any more slave States into the Union."

The Free-soilers could not be induced, by any consideration, to re-enact the Missouri Compromise. As evidence of the feeling of that party upon this subject, we give the recent action of the Free-soil Legislature of Ohio. Though that body is composed in both branches, of an overwhelming majority of Free-soilers, yet a resolution in favor of the restoration of the Missouri compromise could obtain, in the house, only twenty-three out of sixty-five votes! The passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill with its features of squatter sovereignty and alien suffrage, did more than anything else to strengthen the Free-soil party of the North, unless it be the patronage so lavishly bestowed upon it by Gen. PIERCE.

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL,

PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE,

Third street, between Jefferson and Green.

SENATOR SEWARD'S SPEECH ON KANSAS. We are inclined to think that Senator Seward has scarcely equaled himself in his loudlyheralded speech on the Kansas question. He has evidently fallen below the expectations of his friends. The New York Tribune, usually so extravagant in its eulogies of Mr. Seward's efforts, ventures to publish this one with the intimation that it is "far from supposing that it is in itself more remarkable and instructive than that of others." And we imagine that the Tribone correctly indicates the prevailing impression. The practical force of the speech is next to nothing, inasmuch as it not only substantially waives the great, insuperable objection to the admission of Kansas with its present population and present constitution, but concedes the fact that in a few months the Territory will probably contain more than a sufficient number of inhabitants to justify its admission in the regular mode. It is a graceful and forcible exposition of the free State view of the circumstances under which Kansas knocks at the door of the Union, but it is quite powerless as a plea for the instant admission of Kansas, which it was confessedly designed to be. Mr. Seward utterly fails to establish the case he set out to establish. He very nearly fails to attempt it. His speech is accordingly a practical failure. We cannot regard it as even a successful rhetorical display. It is marred by at least two capital exhibitions of most execrable taste. Its two loftiest passages are such obvious parodies of Webster's defense of Massachusetts in his celebrated speech against Hayne and of the familiar peroration of Burke's speech on the impeachment of Warren Hastings that the intelligent reader turns from the feeble travesty with something like a feeling of contempt. So offensive a weakness in a man of Mr. Saward's native vigor of intellect is surprising We esteem the speech as a whole, altogether unworthy of his acknowledged noware

Commercial.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1856

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

The abolitionists are doing a fine business in regard to establishing their principles in the new territory of Kansas. A free State memorial was sent to Congress, purporting to have come from the Legislature of Kansas. On Thursday week the paper was withdrawn by Gen. Cass under the conviction that it was a forgery. The Washington Star says : "So indignant were the Senate, that instead of either laying it on the table, "chucking" it under the table, it was determined to return it to the person who handed it to General Cass for presentation to the Senate. Or in other words, to kick if out of their chamber.'

In the Senate, on Monday, Mr. HARLAN of Iowa, presented an affidavit and petion from Col James II. Lane, of Kansas, explaining and certifying that the memorial lately rejected by the Senate, and purporting to come from members of a State Legislature in that Territory, was not a spurious document, but had been copied from an original memorial after nudergoing a revision which had been authorized by the original signers. The presentation of this petition, in which Col. Lane prays the Scuate to receive the memorial before rejected, gave rise to a long, discursive, and antmated debate, which was participated in by Mes-SIS. HARLAN, DOUGLAS, BUTLER, WADE, PUGH HALE, JONES, of Tennessee, STUART, TOUCEY, WILSON and others.

It was contended that the authenticity of the

spurious and fraudulent paper had not been vindicated by Col. Lane's explanation and affidavit. On the other hand it was urged that to receive Col. Lane's petition was a mere act of justice to that gentleman; but the motion to receive, after a warm debate, was very properly laid on the table by a vote of 30 to 11.

It is very manifest that if the abolitionists or black Republicans are honest in their convictions, as is frequently urged in their behalf, they are very dishonest in the manner of vindicating them. We should pause for proof that any man was henest in some things and a right down scoundrel in others-and that those who are guilty of forgery and treason are a good sort of persons otherwise. We would not consider such persons as trustworthy in anything, and certainly not in regard to the political power of the country. It will be a sad day for this Republic if, through the divisions among Southern people, that party should triumph in the next Presidential Election .-Though we believe they will be beaten, we hope the friends of the South and the Constitution, will remember that the conditions of victory are always that the party that designs to conquer should put forth all its energies in the contest.

The Savannah News in an editorial on this subject says: "It was by the practice of the basest frauds upon the country that the Compromise of 1850 was consummated, and it is by such means that they now seek to abolitionize Kansas and thus strike a death-blow to the institutions of the South. Emboldened by past success the traitorous villains are less cautious than formerly, and the developments of the past few months, their open defiance of law, their revolutionary proceedings, their desecration of religion, and their threats against the Union and the Constitution, have, we trust, served to open the eyes of the conservative men of the country, and we confidently look for a reaction in public sentiment, even in the Northern States, the result of which will be the utter discomfiture of the abolition incendiaries who are both a curse to the country and a disgrace to their race."

Cir Daily Dicapune.

NEW ORLEANS.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 19.

THE SUES ON KANSAS.

The Kansas controversy is assuming a definite shape in Congress. The leaders who control the anti-slavery mevements have evidently agreed upon the points upon which they will make an issue for the coming elections; and they have done this with some adroitness, sinking, for the present, questions that are debatable among themselves, in order to obtain a general fusion of anti-slavery men on a point in which all may be agreed, leaving other questions to come afterwards. They have decided to make the main struggle for the admission of Kansas into the Union at once as a free State, with the constitution already formed, and the Legislature already elected by the Free State party of the Territory. The Territorial Committee of the House of Representatives, constituted by Mr. Speaker Banks, for the purpose of aiding the plans of the "Republicans," has already framed a bill for this purpose, upon which a concentration of the opponents of slavery is to be made. The plan was distinctly proclaimed in the Senate by Mr. Seward, of New York, who has a potential voice in settling the policy, and a mighty influence as the leading statesman of the anti-slavery men of the North. His speech on that subject was carefully prepared, and was sent forth and is received as an authoritative enunciation of the line of conduct which is to be pursued in both Houses of Congress by the parties who are seeking a fusion on the single issue of hostility to slavery, which they are to be taught to maintain under the designation of friendship to Kansas. The ground openly taken is to be that there can be no cure for the disorders in Kansas but by the summary abrogation of the territorial authorities and all their acts, and the immediate acceptance of the new

State as formed at Topeka by the Free State party, who are assumed to be the sovereign of Kansas.

people of Kansas.

This is the Seward and Greeley plan of terminating the disturbances in Kansas. It is ingenious, as it does not ostensibly raise any direct issue on the subject of slavery or slave extension. It is based upon the ground that the people of the Territory have already acted and decided in regard to the question of a State Government, and that their decision is final, and ought to be respected by Congress. The question is also raised, although it has not yet been put forward as a received dogma to be maintained, that the State of Kansas is definitively formed, and entitled to such absolute sovereignty, that if not admitted into the Union, it is a State rightfully and independently out of the Union.

he grounds upon which these positions are to be defended, we shall have frequent occasion to speak of hereafter. Our present purpose is to state the issue which parties in Congress are making up, upon which to go before the people in the next elections.

The Republican or Fusion plan is what have stated above, the recognition of the lawfulness of the Free State movements in Kansas, the approval of the constitution, and the immediate admission of the State into the This plan will be pushed in the House of Representatives, where the Anti-Nebraska party is very strong, and is, by the election of Banks as Speaker, in full control of the organization, the committees and the rules of order. Outside of the House, they expect to be sustained by the universal anti slavery feeling of the country, strengthened by a popular clamor in favor of an oppressed people, seeking, in a lawful manner, by the aid of Congress and the sympathies of the people, to escape from the tyranny of an usurped authority, maintained by tyranny and force. The cry of "border ruffianism" is expected to entice into the support of the revolutionary constitution many who would not have sympathy with direct freesoilism or abolitionism.

The other party in Congress, which is strongest in the Senate, has proposed its plan for meeting the issue in Kansas, and it is, also, a recommendation to admit Kansas into the Union as a State. But the admission intended is prospective, contingent, and according to the forms of law, and in harmony with existing laws: not, like the Republican proposition, immediate, unconditional, without the sanction of any preliminary action or inquiry of Congress, and in direct revolt from, and by the violent abrogation and overthrow of the existing laws and authorities of the Territory.

The Senate measure comes from the Committee on Territories, and it provides that whenever the population of the Territory shall be ascertained to be equal to the number which is required under the present apportionment for & Representative in Congress, the people may proceed, under the forms of law, which are duly provided, to e'ect, in a regular manner, a convention for the framing of a State constitution, and when the same shall have been framed, to vote whether they will receive or reject it. It proposes to make all safeguards necessary to determine the legal qualifications of the voters, and the legiti-macy of the vote by which the State shall be formed, and on the acceptance of a constitution thus made, the new State is to be admitted into the Union.

Nothing could be fairer than this, if the purpose were really to obtain an expression of the true will of the people of the Territory, relieved from the doubts thrown over it, by the recriminations and contentions of the rival parties, which charge upon each other lawless proceedings and fraudulent elections. It has, moreover, the great merit of preserv-ing the forms of law; and, without denying the imputed faults of either party, in executing the law, or asserting what they claim to be rights, of seeking to determine the facts, and applying the correction of errors, in pursuance of legal forms, and in harmony with existing laws. It proposes to set aside the proceedings which are boldly justified as revolutionary, and at the same time to re-move the causes of complaint, by a new appeal to the people interested, with securities for taking their judgment fairly and making it final and conclusive.

But this plan is vehemently opposed by the outside oracles of "Republicanism," and outside oracles of "Republicanism," and will be resisted by its champions in the Senate. It seems to us to be an admission fatel to their cause, that the content class of that to deliver the question to the decision of a popular vote in Kansas, is to surrender the whole case to the "slavery propaganda." They affirm that a new election would result, in all probability, if not with absolute certainty, in the defeat of the Free State party, and the election of a convention which will be make an anti-slavery constitution for the not make an anti-slavery constitution for the new State, and therefore all the toil, and cost, and suffering, in colonizing the Territory with Free Soilers and Abolitionists, will have been thrown away. The substance of the plea is, that the Free State party were powerful only when they voted by themselves, and excluded their opponents from all share in the making of a State, and that under no other circumstances can they hope to succeed; and with this plea, they ask Congress to ratify their ex parte action, exclude their opponents from any voice in the making of a new State, legalize revolution and disorder, and confirm to Abolitionism a fraudulent triumph.

It is very clear that the leaders and chiefs of that party have determined to make this the issue, and to force a decision upon it in both Houses of Congress. But we do not believe they expect to succeed in carrying their plan; they only look for an election issue upon which to inflame the Northern mind and promote a consolidation of parties for a Presidential canvass. The House may pass its own bill-the Senate certainly will reject it. The Senate will pass its own bill-the House will probably refuse; and thus, without any de-termination of the controversy itself, the whole quarrel will be kept open for the uses of demagogues and factionists, until a President is elected and the direction determined in which the favor and patronage of the Federal Government shall run for the next four years.

"American" or Yankee hotel here, is crowded and running over. Men, women and children are thick; far "too thick to thrive."

A good hotel, of the right stamp, well kept at this place, would soon pay for itself and make a small fortune. Can't some good Southerner come here and build a commodious house for a hotel? It would certainly pay well. Property advances here at a great rate, for the simple reason that everybody sees it is to be a large place. Send somebody up here! But he must be S. O. G., for we want no more Abolition hotels at Kansas: there is one too many now.

Let us see: besides the Congressional Committee, their attaches, and Gen. WHITFIELD, there are some distinguished persons sojourning for a time with us. They are ex-Governor REEDER, the Hon. A. H. REED-ER Delegate to Congress from Kansas Territory, and Mr. REEDER, one of the Senators elect from the State of Kansas. It is thought that Senator JIM LANE, the latter's colleague, will not be in the Territory, at the investigation, for reasons "entirely personal and satisfactory to himself."

They expect to start towards Lecompton to-morrow; and I expect to follow them, if they go, "in a few days."

I have given you the first scene of the first act-in my next, the curtain will rise on the second scene of the "farce."

DAILY GAZETTE

GEO. C. McWHORTER, Proprietor.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THIS CITY AND PARISH.

SUNDAY MORNING, :::::::: APRIL 20.

The Constitution of Kansas.

Unless there be a conservative element in the Congress of the United States, sufficiently powerful, to crush in the bud, the attempt, on the part of the Free-soilers of Kansas and their Sharp's Rifle abettors, to force through that body a pretended Constitution, the budget of dark and dreadful evils, that have so long been impending over the Union, habiliments (pretendingly) of Religion, and stituted a majority of the Kansas people. invoking the sacred impulses of human chari-

by Black Republican hands, were they in ment in the Government. the ascendant.

All of our readers may not be conversant with the manner, in which, this fraudulent instrument has been got up. It appears that a few days after the arbitrary proceedings of Gov. Reeder had dissolved his official relations with the legislature, a call was made by "many voters" to assemble at Lawrence on the 14th or 15th of August 1855," to take into consideration the propriety of calling a territorial Convention, preliminary to the formation of a State government, and other subjects of public inte-

In obedience to this call a mass of men assembled and proceeded to set up "a State the other hand, a constant stream of emi

of the territorial government established under the authority of Congress. This revolutionary mass recommended the people to elect "delegates to assemble in convention at the town of Topeka, on the 19th of September, 1855, then and there to consider and determine upon all subjects of public interest, and particularly upon that having reference to the speedy formation of a State constitution, with an intention of an immediate application to be admitted as a State into the Union of the United States of America." This assembly of men were actually in mass meeting at the moment that the Territorial Legislature were in session under the sanction of Congressional legislation .-This illegal and defiant assembly was styled by another body of men assembled together without any of the forms of law, "the people's Convention.

A convention called, as above stated, in order to frame a Constitution and to apply to Congress for admission into the Union. assembled at Topeka on the 4th Tuesday of October and organized by electing Col. J. H. Lane President. The Constitution now presented for the consideration of Congress is the result of the deliberations of that con-

Now, can it be possible, that the proceedings of such a convention will engage the respectful consideration of the Congress of the United States. We hope for better things. This Convention was formed from the revolutionary elements that existed among the people of Kansas, and therefore could not have given any authoritive expression of the will of the people. The adherents of the territorial government established by act of Conmust and will inevitably be opened, with its gress and then existing, and in the enjoylong role of desolation and blood. And ment and exercise of its legitimate functions. what fanaticism is this, that, clothed, in the were unrepresented; and who no doubt con-

Although we are satisfied that it could never ty and sympathy, openly and without the have been contemplated, by Mr. Douglas, that decency, even, of disguise, seeks, by fraud, the Kansas-Nebraska act would have resulto accomplish ends, that are alike subversive ted so disastrously for the good order of soof the Constitution and law, and violently ciety and the supremacy of the laws; yet we supplants every precedent, known to the his- may be allowed to affirm that these events tory of the government. This pretended are the legitimate fruits of the "principles" Constitution is a fraud, and worse than a of that act. The doctrine of "Squatter fraud upon the People of Kansas themselves, sovereignity" or as it is sometimes called in not to consider the States of the Confedera- order to impart to it apparent dignity," popcy, whose rights are contemned and assailed. ular sovereignity" has had the effect of ex-But it is, surely, out of the question, that alting men's notions of sovereignty into an this stupendous wrong can be inflicted, even undefined, disorganizing and disturbing ele-

REPUBLICAN

SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 20, 1866.

FROM KANSAS.

Correspondence of the Republican

KANSAS, April 14, 1856. The curtain rises and the Farce begins- A Supplicion (may be unfounded) about Lawrence-A "Bird's eye view" of the Majority-Yankees thick-Chance for a Hotel-keeper, S. O. G .- Distinguished sojourners and Jim Lane .- Bound for Lecompton .-- The first Scene. The Kansas Commissioners arrived last night, or part of it, I should say. It was understood that the Committee would meet first at Leavenworth, and with that understanding General WHITPIELD and the Hon. Mr. OLIVER went to that place. For some reason Messrs. Howard and Sherman changed the programme, and landed here. They are now awaiting the return of Mr. OLIVER, and the present arrangement is that all hands proceed to Lecompton, where the public documents of the Territory are-that is the present arrangement, I say, for there is no telling when it will be changed, and some other adopted. It appears that they are greatly at a loss where to begin, what to do, and where to go to do it. It may be that Governor SHANNON, Secretary Woodson, and all the others interested, will be summoned to appear before the committee in Lawrence.

This is a suspicion, perhaps unfounded. I hope for the sake of peace and the credit of Messrs Sherman & Howard, that it is unfounded. But there are several reasons for thinking so.

The committee have been treated with marked politeness, and doubtless the majority of them are surprised to find the Border Ruffians so decent a set of fellows. Being introduced to the Chairman, he proved to be gentlemanly in his bearing, and apparently reasonable in his principles; he is tall and rather good looking, and at first sight, one would take him for a Georgian, but the Yankee brougue of the "Westofn Reserve," soon "sticks out," after a few moments conversation. Mr. Howard is not prepossessing in his appearance, and as I have had no talk with him yet, I can not say anything of his personal deportment and political principles. Doubtless, he deserved all the complimentary things said of him by the newspapers; and when your servant knows more of him, per-haps he will be able to endorse him: he sincerely hopes so.

Yankees, the worst specimens, are pretty thick here to-day. They are nearly all bound for Lawrence and Topeka; now and then, one for Manhattan. The

THE EVENING NEWS.

Saint Louis:

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 21, 1856.

EMIGRATION TO KANSAS.
We are decidedly inclined to the opinion that the emigration to Kansas from the Southern States, this Spring, is materially greater than that from the Northern States, The Kansas fever in the North appears to have cooled down from the pitch it raged at two months ago, when preparations for moving were being so actively made, while, on Government in defiance of the constituted grants is still visible, setting from the Car authorities of the Territory' and subversive olinas, Georgia, Tennessee and Kentucky, through this city to the new Territory. So huge, indeed, is this tide of settlers, that, with all the steamboats that can be pressed into the Missouri river trade, constantly and actively employed, the accommodations are inadequate to the demands of the travel. There is, we believe, a greater number of good boats on the Missouri than ever before; and yet, if a man, wanting to take passage on one of them, don't scoure a besth by pay. ing for it several days beforehand, he will not be likely to get accommodated at all. Every boat starts from port Westward with her decks, state-rooms and cabin floor crammed with humanity, and, to gazers on shore, seems literally black with passengers.

Major BUFDED, with 300 emigrants, collected from Alabama, Georgia and South Carolins, arrived at New Orleans from Mobile on the 12th, and will shortly reach St. Louis, on his way to Kansas. On their arrival as Mobile the company found \$5000 contributed by the people of Mobile, to their aid. The members composing Bu rond's company are active, sturdy yourg men, each of whom was presented with a Bible, at Montgomery, Alabama.

Georgia has sent forward two companies of settlers, and is actively preparing to add to the number.

At Abbeville, South Carolina, last Manday week, \$2,400 was raised to equip a com pany of Kansas settlers, and five gentlemen subscribed \$100 each to taise a further fund to equip other companies. The emigration from Kentucky and Tennessee is not so patent, being not in large companies, tut rather in small, unorgan zed parties. It is not less numerous, however, than that from the South east.

Kansas is rapidly "settling up," and that, too, with a vigorous, intelligent, industrious and generally worthy class of people, such as would adorn society, even in the older States. At the present rate it will not be a year before she will have the requisite 93,000 population with which to come into the federal family as a State.

RUFUS KING & WM. H. WATSON. PROPRIETORS,

Under the Name and Firm of Bufus King & Co.

MILWAUKEE:

Monday Morning, April 21.

FREEDOM FOR KANSAS!

A public meeting is called at Concert Hall, Fourth Ward, to-morrow evening, to give Professor Daniels, the intelligent and energetic agent of our Kansas Aid Association, an opportunity of telling our citizens what he saw and heard during his visit to the "Debateable Land." Professor DANIELS rode over six hundred miles of Kansas; examined mapy of the favorite localiies; made acquaint ance with the leading med of the Free State party; has witnessed the manner which the "territorial laws," enacted by the Missouri Interlopers and Border Ruffians, are enerced by Mr. Pience's office-holders; and gathd much valuable experience and information hich he will communicate to the meeting. We hope to see the Hall crowded with the lovers of Freedom and Fair Play. Kansas needs our help, and we should be false to our principles, and forgetful of our duty, if we did not give it promptly, heartily and liberally.

Correspondence of the Sentinel. Help for Kansas

DANVILLE, April 2d.

MESSES EDITORS:-Enclosed you will please find forty five dollars Danville, Kansas, money, to be expended for the purposes of planting freedom in that Territory; and if our assistance is needed further, we are ready and willing to give it. If we were sure that more money from us would prevent Slavery, then we would double our amount ten fold. But let our neighboring Towns do as well as this small village, and Slavery will never blacken the soil.

Yours Respectfully,

M. T. S.

(Here is an example for both city and country which they would do well to follow .- EDITORS Sentinel.)

"Shall the South Give Up Kansas."

The Charleston Mercury puts this question and the Richmond Enquirer repeats it. Both answer, No! Both avow that such a result can never be submitted to! The latter declares:-

The repeal of the Missouri restriction, in rethe repeat of the suspendir restriction, in re-tricting the South of an odious badge of inferi-ority, and restoring us to an equality of right and dignity in the confederacy, was in itself a triumph of no inconsiderable consequence. But the South never meant to rest upon this sort of metaphysical advantage. From the beginning metaphysical auvantage.

of the struggie we anticipated more tangible results; and we are now to say whether we mean to surrender our partial success, and ingloriously abandon our object, or persevere with courage and consistency in our deliberate purpose.

The St. Louis Republican publishes and endorses the following letter from a Slavery-propagandist on the borders of Missouri:

Westport, April 8, 1850.

Eds. Republican: I telegraphed you to-day about the mass meeting here last night, held to welcome the Georgia Exploring Committee to the West. It was very enthusiastic, and was an appropriate beginning of the pro-slavery movement for the summer and spring campaign. It was Missouri welcoming Georgia—Georgia answering to the call of Missouri. Col. W. F. Wright, of Newman, Ga., one of the committee, Dr. W. W. Bruce, of the same place, and another of the committee, made intellectual speeches. Col. Wright spoke at length of the importance of making Kansas a Slace State; and of the de-termination of Georgia to do her duty to that ef-fect. He said that he belonged to the Union party of Georgia, and in 1850 stood on the Union platform, but he thought the time was now come to "calculate the value of the Union." He eulogized the sound Democrats and Whigs of the North, and said that he repudiated dis-union, but that the South must have an outles, or the slavery must abolish itself, and for that reason he was in favor of running every hazard to make Kansas a Slave State. The speech was well re-ceived. Dr. Bruce followed, and spoke very ceived. Dr. Bruce followed, and spoke very happily the point, endorsing what had been said, and pledging Georgia to act. The speakers were replied to, and welcomed by a citizen.—After the speeches, Gen. Whitfield was loudly called for, and appearing in front of the Harris House, spoke "as aforesaid."

H. C. P.

The Daily Journal.

B. R. SULGROVE, R. VAILE, and rungal MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 21, 1826

Weatherenckians.

A collector of monstrosities would find a rich field in the history of the slave Democracy since 1848. No museum of fossil reptiles, or hu man deformaties could equal, in its power of exciting astonishment or disgu-t, the exhibitions of depravity that mark the period and party named. It is rich in all displays of political baseness; but inconsistencies, selfish abandonments of principles and adoptions of their opposites, have grown out of it within seven years like hog weeds in a barn yard. No party that

ever existed has exhibited so utter a want of principle, or so infinite an impudence in assert. ing its infullibility. It does not now hold to one solitary principle advocated seven years ago; it has abandoned every position that it then asserted most vehemently; but its conventions declare, as none but "old line" conventions could. that it has remained unchanged. With every change has come a cloud of lies to conceal it. And with every varying chance of defeat has come a change to escape it.

In illustration take two or three cases :

In 1849 this slave party declared that Con gress could and should exclude slavery from our territories. So declared its chief leaders, Whitcomb, Law, Owen, Fitch, Brown, Petit, Rob inson, everybody. There was no exception. It was as nearly a "fixed principle" as the party has ever come to having "fixed principles." They tried to cheat Free-soilers out of their votes by it. They did cheat the State into accepting Whitcomb for Senator by it. They kept it as long as there appeared a prospect of cheating anybody out of anything by it. Then they dropped it as soon as there was a chance to help the South cheat the North without it. As soon as its uses as a help to swindling were lost, they picked up another, just as New York scoundrels change from the "drop" game to the "patent safe" game, or "thimble rigging," as they find one or the other getting too well known to win.

The next shift was into the "Squatter Soverignty" doctrine. That they should disregard their own prefessions in passing the very Bill hat they said embodied them, was just what one night expect of such men. Instead of appealng to the country to decide whether that priniple should be made the law, they passed it, as hey admitted, against the will of the country. ettit declared that the people would defeat it f once allowed to get it into their hands. So opeful an adherence to their new faith, in the outset, argued a more than unusually speedy lesertion. And it has come. The squatters of Kansas have been murdered, lynched, robbed, nd conquered by a mob from a slave State, and the former defenders of "Squatter Soverignty" are now the defenders of the destroyers f "Squatter Sovereignty." An ordinary deelopment of political depravity would hope to nd its limit in this shameful apostacy, but the lave Democracy possess a good deal more than n ordinary degree of depravity. They now deare that "Squatter Sovereignty" is a false docine. In about a month they will declare that ley never advocated it. The Cincinnati Conention will accomplish this feat. If anybody publs that we charge the truth, let him read ie speech of Judge Warner of Georgia, in nother column. There it is distinctly declared ist slaveholders are not dependent for their ght to sell niggers in the territories upon e people of the territories, but that right companies them wherever they go. A State ay destroy it, but until the territory becomes State the people must endure slavery whether ey will or not. There is no power in the peoe to say that slavery shall not exist, till the ate constitution is formed. They cannot nould their institutions as they will," till they come a State. In two years-yes, in one ar-even that will be denied, and it will be ld by this same party, that no free State s the power to prevent a slaveholder from king his staves through it, or to prevent him m keeping them on the road just as long as

pleases. In fact some of them, such as dge Kane, say that now. It is only two years ace this "Squatter Sovereignty" doctrine was opted. It is already abandoned.

Take another case. In 1836 Gen. Jackson his Message to Congress, said that "the inbitants of Michigan having framed a State onstitution, in pursuance of the ordinance of 87, (not of an 'enabling act,') Congress

ould at once take this case into consider tion." ne "memorial" of these "inhabitants" was reectfully referred to the proper committee, ough some Senators objected, as Mr. Assinine ason of Virginia now objects to Kansas, that it "there was no State of Michigan." There I been no "enabling act," and some men n, just as the Slave Senators do now, dered that the whole affair was revolutionary t Michigan was admitted. Kansas comes cisely in the same way, and because the slave ver has determined that she shall be a slave te, or never shall come in at all, her petition ronounced a forgery, and contemptuously el under the table. Mr. Pierce and Mr. iglas, and the party that they lead, have the North to Slavery as far as they possess power, for another "old line" Administra-. If anybody doubts it, let him read Judge rner's speech in which he says, that the orgia Legislature has resolved to "leave the ion, if Kansas is admitted as a Free State," take that in concection with the Pierce proc-

ial, and he will doubt no more.

uman-absurdity has accomplished some suring feats of inconsistency, but never anygequalling these acts of the "unchangable"
nocracy. They are political "monstrosi"strange deformities, that virtuosos would
erve in liquor if they could be cut out of
party without killing it. However, they
't miss the liquor pickling, for all that, in
State.

ations, his nomination by the "border ruf-

s," and the rejection of the Free State me-

The "Old Line" Doctrtne of Slavery, as it is to be Declared by the Cincinnati Convention.

We make the following extract from a speech by Judge Warner, of Georgia, delivered in the House of Representatives on the first of April, as embodying the view to be adopted, in fact already adopted, by the slave Democracy, of the "institution" for which they stand apologists and advocates:

But, sir, independent of their legal right, my constituents have the equitable right to take their slave property into the common territory of the Union. That territory is the joint pro-perty of all the States, slaveholding as well as non-slaveholding. There are but two ways in which property can honestly be acquired in this wmen property can nonestry be acquired in this country; the one is by labor and industry; the other by inheritance or bequest. A citizen of Georgia by his labor and industry acquires capital money—a citizen of Ohio by his labor and industry does the same thing; the citizen of Georgia wasts the properties. and industry does the same thing; the citizen of Georgia vosts the proceeds of his labor in slave property; the citizen of Ohio vests his in merchandise, or stock, or in whatever he may choose to invest. They both desire to emigrate to the common territory with the proceeds of their labor; and we will suppose that this govcriment shall, by an usurpation of authority pass a law excluding slave property from that common territory. The citizen of Ohio is told common territory. The citizen of Ohio is told that he can pass into that common territory with the proceeds of his labor and industry and enjoy it; but the citizen of Georgia is told that he joy it; but the citizen of Georgia is told that he cannot go into that common territory and enjoy the benfit of his labor and industry. "Why," he inquires, "have I not obtained my property as honestly and fairly as the citizen of Ohio, who has just gone in; and am I not as much entitled to enjoy the benefits of that common territory as he is?" "Certainly you are, but your moments is of a different species and these your property is of a different species, and, therefore, you must keep out." Is that equality or justice, between citizens entitled to equal privijustice, between citizens entitled to equal privileges, and equal rights under a common government? Can any government that shall pursue such a course of policy maintain the confi dence of the people?

But, sir, we have been told by those who advocate this line of policy, that they do not desire to interfere with slavery in the States whereit registry, and yet, it is their intention to preserve

But, sir, we have been told by those who advocate this line of policy, that they do not desire to interfere with slavery in the States where it exists; and yet it is their intention to preven the extension of slavery, by excluding it from the common territory—to surround the slave States "with a cordon of free territory, and compel slavery, like a serpent, to sting itself to death!" Now it matters but little with me, whether a man takes my property outright, or restricts me in the enjoyment of it, so as to render it of but little or no value to me. It is an interference with my rights in either case; the in terference is one of degree only. Any restraint

as full and ample manner as I might otherwise do, but for the restriction, is an interference with it. There is not a slaveholder in this House or out of it, but who knows perfectly well that, whenever slavery is confined within certain specified limits, its future existence is doomed; it is only a question of time as to its final destruction. You may take any single slaveholding county in the southern States, in which the great staples of cotton and sugar are cultivated to any extent, and confine the present slave population within the limits of that country. Such is the rapid, natural increase of the slaves, and the rapid exhaustion of the soil in the cultivation of those crops, (which add so much to the commercial wealth of the country,) that in a few years it would be impossible to support them within the limits of such country. Both master and slave would be starved out; and what would be the practical effect in any one county, the same result would happen to all the slaveholding States.

Slavery cannot be confined within certain specified limits without producing the destruction of both master and slave; it requires freshlands, plenty of wood and water, not only for the comfort and happiness of the slave, but for the benefit of the owner. We understand perfectly well the practical effect of the proposed restriction upon our rights, and to what extentitionerers with slavery in the States; and we also understand the object and purpose of that interference. If the slaveholding States should ever be so regardless of their rights, and their honor, as coequal States, to be willing to submit to this proposed/restriction, for the sake of harmony and peace, they could not at. There is a great, overruling, practical necessity which would prevent it. They ought not to submit to it upon principle, if they could, and could not if they would.

It is in view of these things, sir, that the peo-

It is in view of these things, sir, that the people of Georgia have assembled in convention, and solemnly resolved that, if Congress shall pass a law excluding them from the common territory with their slave property, they will disrupt the ties that bind them to the Union. This position has not been taken by way of threat or menace. Georgia never threatens but Georgia always acts, whenever it is necessary and proper for her to act for the protection of her constitutional rights and the rights of her people. She will not act hastily or rashly, but not the less fixedy on that account. She intends to place herself right in the face of the world, in regard to this question. She has delegated me, in conjunction with my abler and more experienced colleagues, to make known her rights here, and to proclaim them to the American people. She desires to maintain those rights within the Constitution, and for that purpose invoked the support of the triends of the Constitution in every portion of the country, in order that those rights may be respected and observed. I have endeavored to present those rights to the consideration of this House to-day, in good temper, and as becomes the Representative of one of the old thirteen States of this Confederacy.

DEMOCRATIC PRESS

CITY OF CHICAGO.

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 21, 18 6.

The "Sound Duce" of Kansas.

To the Editors of the Democratic Press:

Among the strange anomalies of business is
the fact that all Northern trade and travel going
up the Missouri should go down the Mississippi
twenty toilsome, risky and expensive miles to
St. Louis, for the mere sake of paying tribute
to the mistress of the great-valley.

Some fifteen months since, I wrote an article on this subject for a New York paper, but I inclosed some money in the same letter, and it never reached its destination. And as the stirring business men of Alton, and the shrewd agents of eastern commissariats seemed content, it appeared useless for one who had not a dime's interest in Alton or Kansas to agitate the matter. But now however, as the outrages on the Missouri have turned attention to the subject, other motives ought to be brought to bear in favor of making Alton instead of St. Louis the rendezvous for Western passengers and freight. In the first place the expense is so much money thrown away. There is no reason why they should be burdened with forty additional miles, wharfage and drayage upon that crowded levee, at its most busy season, with an additional charge, and much more liability to damage and

loss

The toil, trouble and excitement are greatly increased. As it now is, on arriving at Alton, they are hurried from the cars on board a packet in waiting, which they must leave on arriving at St. Louis, sometimes at the dead of night. The passengers must go to hotels thronged with many times their ordinary business. The goods are at the mercy of laborers driven to the utmost where labor is scarce, and paid for at a price that frightens a man from the older States. As the sickly season comes on, St. Louis is associated in many minds with all the sickness on the river; in hot weather her levee is like an oven; many think of her in connection with mobs and disasters, and hustled back and forth upon her levee, are more perplexed, fatigued, harassed and worn out by this needless auddition to their toils than by all the rest. These are not usually experienced travelers, but quiet stay at home people to whom the very idea of a large city is one of strangeness and anxiety. And when the entire family with all their means and baggage are enduring all that is incident to a removal to a new country in troubled times, such a useless increase of their trials is much to be dreaded. Could you have just heard (as I have) the heart-rending tale of a heart-broken man, bereaved by the too great excitements conscquent upon a journey to Kansas, you might realize the importance of raising a warning voice against any unnecessary portion of the difficulties and dangers.

Were Alton made the point of departure, it were easy for those who chose, to precede their friends, and in some of the beautiful villages of Central Illinois, to await their arrival, and warned by telegraph of their approach, to rejoin them refreshed and invigorated for another journey.

At Alton, the change might be made comfortably and safely, lost baggage traced much better, arrangements made much more complete and satisfactory—where this was the chief business, than where a hundred steamers from various directions were crowded together—time, expense, trouble and excitement saved; and all this so far as I can see, without a single motive for going down to St. Louis and back, that would not apply with the same force to going to New Orleans.

Many business men must of course go there to make their purchases. But it is not of them we are speaking, but of the quiet settler who, with his household treasures around him, is, amid unwonted care and anxiety, wending his way to a distant and stranger land; of the families, the women and the children who have weariness, privations and perplexities enough before them at the best, without increasing their liabilities. Their busidess could be much better done at Alton than St. Louis. I have scarce a speaking acquaintance with any of the business men of Alton, but many of them are known as men of integrity and business capacity, and it is evident that the mighty dollar can make it their interest to supply companies of cash customers at the lowest wholesale prices, and much better than they would purchase at random in a large city. Arrangements could undoubtedly be made with the leading wholesale houses by which supplies could be secured in the most satisfactory manuer. Divided among so few, it would be an object for them there to engage to give this trade their best attention, at the lowest prices, so as to save much time, trouble and expense to each purchaser.

The manufactures of Alton, especially of harnesse and wagons, are regarded as the most reliable of the region. Moreover, as there is no change of cars between Alton and Chicago, those who chose would be much more likely to purchase in that place than if they must watch their additional baggage to and out of St. Louis.

This might seem at first injurious to St. Louis, but if it shall shorten, cheapen and smooth the journey to Kansas, it will promote her interests.

Moreover, commerce should know no prejudices, but should foster all tributary enterprises and pretect her own interests. And when a body erected for this express purpose permits their own boat—as the card of the Charleston, S. C., company intimates—to discriminate between their passengers according to their views, and does not lift a voice against a course which hinders thousands who would be their contourns.

may be for their interest to let them see by it and other places. To the apologist for slavery this is a sad picture. To the organ of the slave drivers, it is terrible.

Messrs. Editors, you stand where thousands of way, worn travelers are passing to the toils and privations of a new home. They will presently turn aside from a direct course for a night and a day of expensive, toilsome, wearying, and wholly fruitless wandering. Will you not raise a warning voice against this? The sxpense saved to the scanty finances of many a household may be of special value. The strength which would be wasted, the wear and tear of body and mind when both are unusually tasked, may make the difference between sickness and health, between failure and success to many families, and gladden many a home as unconscious of your aid as the oasis in the desert of the unseen spring to

DAILY TRIBUNE

which it owes its verdure.

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J. C. VAUGHAN, C. H. RAY, EDITORS.

CITY OF 'CHICAGO.

Monday Morning, April 21, 1856.

KANSAS MEETING.

The friends of FREEDOM in KANSAS are requested to meet at Souh Market Hall on Tuesday evening next at 7½ o'clock. G. W. Brown, Esq., Editor of the "Kansas Herald of Freedom," will be present and address the meeting.

Freedom," will be pres
JNO. H. KINZIE,
E O LABNED,
HAKER & M'EWEN,
TUTHILL KING,
S W PLEETWOOD,
L D HOARD,
A G THROOP,
GRANT GOODRICH,
W B OGDEN,
J T RYERSON,
April 18th, 1856.

nd address the meeting.
ISAAC N. ARNOLD,
PETER PAGE,
MOSS & BROTHER,
M D OGDEN,
HENRY SMITH,
G B WAITE,
G C ELLITHORPE,
GEORGE MANIERRE,
JNO. EVANS,
T S GRELEY.

ANTONIO.

Later from Kansas.

We have a private letter from Leavenworth, dated April 9th, which says that four-fifths of the emigration that had reached Kansas this spring were Free State men. Should this proportion continue during the season, the difficulties with the Border Rufflans will be satisfactorily settled. In the city of Leavenworth, our correspondent thinks that a decided majority are Free State men. The Pro-Slavery party and fooled the Germans of that place into supporting their ticket at the last election by charging that the Free State men belonged to the Know Nothings. This falsehood is being corrected, and our friend thinks that the German vote can be depended on for Free Soil hereafter.

The indictment found against the officers of the Free State Government does not alarm the objects of pro-Slavery persecution and malignity. The ball will be rolled on to final triumph, if the Free State men of the North do their duty.

Slavery in Kansas.

The New York Herald, Slave Driver's Organ, n rejoicing in the prospect that the slave emigration thus far since January 1st, 1856, has exceeded that from the free States. It cyphers the sum up as follows:—

EMIGRANTS TO KANSAS FOR 185 THUS FAR.

Missouri	Massachusetts35
South Carolina 230	Connecticutt12
North Carolina 120	Rhede Island 5
Georgia 100	Vermont 2
Alabama	Ne w York
Tennessee 120	Ohio
Kentucky 109	Pennsylvania 5
Louisiana 50	New Jersey 4
Virginia 50	Indiana 6
: 2 Margaday are no less and	Illinois 10
Total	Marie -
The state of the s	Total

The Slave Driver's organ glories in the assurance that the South is ahead thus far, and then relapses into a melancholy strain, because there is a prospect, with the opening spring, that the reinforcements from Massachasetts and other New England States, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, &c., will be largely augmented, judging from the collections and contributions of the Kansas liberators in New York, Albany, Rochester, Boston, New Haven, Columbus, Chicago,

Douglas's Enabling Bill.

This bill enables the people of Kansas to hold a Convention and form a State when they shall number 93,420 souls, and the Administration is pressing it upon Congress.

In February last it declared that the population of the Territory numbered only about 25,000 persons; why, then, propose now for a distant contingency? Why legislate so far in anticipation of what may be years hence? This inconsistency Mr. Douglas does not explain in his report.

But the fact is, the Administration did not believe its own report. It knew the population of Kansas to be double that which it had proclaimed, and the "Enabling Bill" was proposed to meet the actual truth. But how?—The seeming of the bill is fair enough; its face could not be made smoother. Yet it conceals a fraud base as any yet sought to be perpetrated in the whole Kansas iniquity.

The "Enabling Bill," of Mr. Douglas leaves the people of the State to settle by election the Constitution of the State. "That is good," declares the Hunker. "We told you Douglas would stand by Kansas," exclaims the demagogue. But examine the "Enabling Bill, and see how cunningly and traitorously it provides that this election shall be held by judges appointed by the invading Missouri Legislature, and under laws passed by it!

And pray what are these laws? Test acts; tyrannical slave dogmas; despotic interferences with liberty of thought and liberty of conscience! They provide that he who has entered the Territory a moment before the ballot is opened may vote—if at that moment he be willing to pay the Territorial tax of one dollar—that any voter may be challenged at the polls and compelled to swear "that he will support the Fugitive Slave Law and the Kansas-Nebraska Bill!!!"

What Slave-loving challengers would do, and Missouri appointed judges decide, under these circumstances, we need not declare. Mr. Douglas knows full well their plan and purpose. What an insult to the country, then, to offer such a bill! What a mockery both of law and Freedom! Thus the "Enabling Bill" is in full harmony with that monstrous iniquity, the Kansas-Nebraska bill. It was concocted, and if pressed, will be used, not only to subdue and crush out free votes and freemen in Kansas, but to extend Slavery, by force, over its free soil.

Detroit Evening Cribune.

PRINCIPLES-NOT MEN.

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 21, 1856.

Bibles and Bowie Knives.

A company of Border Ruffians has recently left Montgomery, Alabama, for Kansas, charged with the christian duty of establishing slavery in that new State, at the point of the bowie knife, if necessary. Before starting on their pilgrimage, as we learn from the Montgomery Journal, they were drawn up in front of the Madison House-probably to take a "nipper," whence "they marched to the Baptist church, and after a solemn and appropriate prayer "-in which the glories of the "Di vice Institutions" were of course, eloquently portrayed-" a magnificient copy of the bible was presented to Major Buaronn" by the pastor of the church, who also stated that the means had been placed in the hands of the gallant Major "to furnish each emigrant with a copy of the Holy Scriptures." The Honorable and Ex-Reverend HENRY W. HILLARD then bid them farewell from a "cotton bale," which was so affecting and pathetic as to fill Maj. BURFORD's heart too full for utterance, and so he and his company of propagandists took their mournful departure with a bible in one pocket, a-

bowie knife in another, and a whokey bottle so to their backs, "uttering not a word!"

The scene must have been a most touching one. and is so graphically described, as to fill the heart of our pious doughface neighbor of the Border Ruffian organ almost as full as " Major Burrorn's" was filled by the affecting exherations of the Hon. H. W. HILLARD. But he does not permit his bring tears nor his swelling heart prevent him from giving utterance to his devout emotions and the ardent admiration induced by the account of the sublime spectacle. Having brushed away the pearly dew drops that gushed, all unbidden, from his "foun ain of tears," and calmned the phrenzy of excitement into which he had been thrown, he burs's forth in a song of praise of these ardent young sons of the South, just starting on their sa. cred mission. "They were desirous," devoutly exclaims our saint like neghbor, " of invoking the Divine aid and blessing " on their efforts to add another slave State to the Union,—te fasten fetters up-on a few more human beings,"

There was " no talk of strife and bloodshed "-Oh no! of course not, slave breeders never do any such things-they never murder innocent, unoffending school teachers-never mob defenceless women-never tar and feather all who chance to differ with them-never hack to pieces those who incur their displeasure-never insult and mob Northern people passing through their territory-never whip to death or burn alive their slaves-never desecrate churches by drunken political revelsnever bully and threaten the weak-never disgrace Congress by flourishing bowie knives about the heads of their opponent-never threaten to dissolve the Union for the benefit of slavery-never get up mobs in their colleges and murder their professors -never forget their plighted honor to save the value of a slave--none of these things do those model christians who breed slaves for a living, and for whom the Free Press expresses so much af, fection and admiration.

Again; there was "no inflamitory appeals to passions and prejudices "--there never is amongst slave breeders-" no sterring up of jealousy against this or that section of the Union"-" or hatred against this or that institution of a sister State," on the mournful occasion. "But a christian meeting 'n a christian church," met to invoke the "Divine blessing" on slave breeding and slavery extension. Does any one doubt that this "christian meeting could find abundance of authority within the lids of that very "magnificent bible" presented to Major Burrord for their course? Let their appeal to the editor of the Free Press. We warrant you he can quote it as glibly as his great exemplear did on. another occasion in support of equally noble sentiments.

It would be interesting to follow those "christian emigrants" on their pilgrimage to Kansas--to watch the readiness with which they would scent out a box of Sharpe's rifles, and the boldness with which they would steal them and rob or murder the agent in charge of them. Armed with the bible which had been so ostentatiously presented them in one hand, and the bowie knife or revolver, with which they had been less publicly presented, in the other, and their courage braced up to the right point by the whiskey which constitutes the exciting cause of Border Ruffianism, their course may undoubtedly be traced by blood and outrage from the time they touch the Missouri till they have finished their Divine mission in Kansas and return to their homes to report the failure of their plans. Nothing better is to be expected from men who emigrate to a new country for the avowed and sole purpose of forcing the infamous and demoralizing institution of human slavery upon it.

We repeat that it is not wonderful our doughface neighbor is overwhelmed with admiration by this affecting scene. To his mee's and gentle nature, it is as the balm in Gilead. His pious soul had been deeply wounded by the bloody determination of the New Haven colony to go to Kansas prepared for self-defence against the Missouri assassins and robbers. Ever since the awful stab inflicted upon the cause of christianity by the presentation of bibles and arms to the company recently formed

in that city, he has been deeply afflicted. His vision has been filled with Sharpe's rifles and slaughtzred border theives and murders ever since that
demoralizing spectacle. Day and night—sleeping
and awake, nothing else has occupied his thoughts
little else has filled his paper. But the presentation of one bible to the three hundred young Alabama slave propagandists, is a green spot in the
desert of demoralization, which has filled him with
new hope, and dissipated his fearful forbodings.—
While Southern emfgrants engaged in the noble
cause of slavery extension and slave breeding in
Kansas, exhibit such-veneration for the bible, he
has nothing to fear for religion, or its "hand maid,"
the "Divine institution" of slavery.

Daily Gazette.

MON :AY MORNING, APRIL 21.

A Pro-Slavery Emigrant Aid Society.

The people of Western Missouri seem to have grown tired of the operation of their "Self-Defensive" Blue Lodges, and resorted to another method of introducing slavery into Kausas. At least such is the case if we can place any reliance upon the statements of an article, copied from the Western (Mo) Reporter, into our last issue.

Armed invasions, incendiarism, and murder are to be abandoned and peaceful emigration is to be substituted for them. It is at last discovered that Freedom must be voted out of Kansas and not driven out with fire and sword; the "Pro-Slavery Emigrant Aid Society" has, therefore been organized, and bounties are to be offered to the inhabitants of sparsely populated Western Missouri to induce them to leave their homes and remove to Kansas. It is the policy of most communities which need laborers and capital for the development of their natural resources and the caltivation of their lands, to invite immigration and tempt it by every possible inducement. The policy of slave-holding Missouri is just the opposite; she encourages her citizens to leave and build up other communities and States. The tide of immigration which reaches her borders is feeble and slow, while that which reaches Iowa, throbs with a mighty pulse, and will soon place her far above Missouri, in wealth and popula tion. Whether slavery diverts the immigrant to the West from Missouri we shall not now inquire. it is sufficient that Iowa is growing with a rapid ity unexampled, while Missouri moves with a slow and singgish step, and though older than he flourishing neighbor must soon be content to accept a place below her in the great sisterhood of States.

Platte county, the head quarters of the 'Proslavery Emigrant Aid Society's' operation is the most populous in Missouri with the exception o'St. Louis, and lies on the very borders of Kansa-

will strike the reader as a very singular facthat these people who by two or three days travel could transport themselves and all their moveables into the territory of Kansas, should still re quire the aid of a joint stock company to get there. There is certainly more excuse for the organization of 'Emigrant Aid Societies' in Massachusetts, and other Eastern States, to furnish those who have already determined to set tle in Kansas with a cheaper means of getting there and afterwards to aid hem in developing ats resources. Perhaps there is an explanation of the necessity for the P.o-Slavery Emigran Aid Society," which transports men to Kansaupon the condition that they will vote for the in troduction of slavery, in the fact that of the 16 845 inhabitants of Platte county, only 2 79s are slaves, and consequently a very large major. itylof them must be non-slaveholders, and, as beart, indifferent to the extension of slavery. the extension of the "peculiar institution" depends upon such poor creatures as can be in-duced to settle in Kansas, by the consideration-Stared them by the Pro-Slavery Emigrant Aid

Society," its prospects are by no means encouraging. Experience has shown that most of the em igrants from Slave States, have become Free State men in Kansas, and if this Society should succeed in sending one seventh of the white population of Platte county to Kansas, we suspect the stock of this sort of experience will be very perceptibly increased #This county, in 1850. produced more hemp than any other county in the Union; but i) two thousand of its voters should remove to Kansas and by taking their families diminish its population by about ten thousand persons, where would it stand when the next census is taken? It is very plain that the census returns five years hence would not say that Platte county produced more hemp than any other county in the Union. In short, could anything be clearer, than that the accomplishment of the "Pro Slavery Emigrant Air Society's" scheme, as announced in the Reporter would involve Platte county in utter ruin? We therefore cannot believe that this Society wil prove successful or that any considerable amount of its stock will ever be taken. //

But whatever may be the character of the Reporter's publication, it is gratifying to learn that even in the very heart of "Porder Ruffian" ope rations, it has been discovered that rapine rob bery and murder, are not proper instruments to be used in determining the nature of the institutions which shall be introduced into a new territory. It is pleasant to know that "Gen. B M HAYKES of Buchanan." has declared that he wil never cross over into Kansas to vote again." is pleasant also to learn from him that voting not fighting is the proper instrumentality to be used in introducing slavery into Kansas. If they had chosen the billot-box instead of the cartridge box at first, there would have been no difficulty; and # slavery should fairly out-vote freedom in Kansas the slavery propagandists need not fear that the peuliar institution" will not go there.

CINCINNATI GAZETTE.

Overseerism in the Senate—A Sharp webate on Kansas Affairs—Frank Wade Shows his Mettle.

Shows his mettle. We know of nothing more calculated to bring a blush of shame to the cheek of every one who loves free institutions and is proud of his country, than the conduct of the Democratic and Southern members of the United States Senate. They all seem axious to play the bully, or imitate the manners of their own overseers, when they think it can be done with impunity. Towards those Senators who profess peace sentiments and are non resistants they are particularly offensive in their bearing, and insult them on every occasion; while they submit to be snubbed by every one who is not prevented by his principles from protecting himself, and resenting, in a proper manner, the offensive language of these Senatorial bullies. The other day, Mr. Douglas submitted, with school-boy meekness, to be lectured and snubbed by Mr. CRITTENDEN, for some of his "Short-boy" expressions, and showed a readiness to avoid a difficulty with the Kentucky Senator, even by humiliating retractions, in marked contrast with his readiness to insult Mr. SUMNER, who, he well knew, would reply to him only in courteous phrase, and never harm a hair of his hody.

Mr. DOUGLAS, like the rest of the Slave-Democrats in the Senate, has a large proportion of discretion combined with his valor. He knows upon whom he dare vent his "Bowery-boy" billingsgate; a d he knows, too, that there are some Northern Senators who will not submit to a treatment, fit only for plantation slaves, although Mr. Douglas him self sometimes submits to it. FRANK WADE, who proudly and truly represents the people of Ohio, is one of these. The doughface Senators and Southern Senators do not dare to treat him so offensively, even in the most exciting debates, as they have treated other Northern Senators. An illustration of this, is furnished by the debate which occurred in the Senate on Monday, upon the presentation of Col. Jas. H. Lank's petition, in relation to the Kansas memorial, which that body had refused to print, upon the pretence that it was not a genuine

When Col. Lane was so bitterly assailed by Mason, of Virginia, and others, no word was spo-

Democratic Senator, although Col. Lang has always acted with the Democratic party, had been a Presidential elector in 1852, Lieutenant Governor of Indiana, a member of Congress, and greatly distinguished himself by his bravery at Buena Vista. Not one of the whole tribe of Northern doughfaces dared lisp a single word in his defense; our own Senator, the Major General of the First Division of Ohio Volunteer Militia, knew what Col. LANE's services to his country and his party had been, and we believe has been his personal friend, but had not manliness or magnanimity to defend him against the the most infamous charges; and permitted the Senate to dismiss the memorial of the Free State Legislature of Kansas by branding "forger" and "perjurer" upon the brow of Col. LANE, without offering a word of protest.

His petition was presented by Harlan, of Iowa, who made a long speech in favor of its reception. A debate followed in which DOUGLAR BULLER, PUGH, HALE, WADE, and others, took part. The following account of the closing part of this debate we take from the Washington correspondence of the New York Tribune:

the New York Tribune:) 16.

But the telling and noblest work of this day, or of any other day, since the war commenced, was performed by Mr. Wade. He rose with great calmness, telling the Senate he did not know Col. Lane, and was wholly ignorant of any knowledge of the papers in dispute, except such as he had been able to glean from the statements on both sides. To his view, considering the suddenness with which the Legislature of Kansas assembled and adjourned, the difficulty now so much exaggerated, was easily explained, and especially under the authority of revision which had been confided to a Committee, and subsequently delegated to the Senators elect, of which Col. Lane was one. But beconsidered the whole pretended objection unworthy and "pettilogging." The parts of the original memorial which had been omitted not wo men in this body thought alike. Inasmuch as Col. Lane could not defend himself, he thought him entitled to this testimony upon the plain showing which had been made. There were severa

hard hits in the course of these remarks that proned visible effect.

Subsequently the infinitesimal Douglas resumed the floor, and charged, as additional evidence of the lesire of those advocating the admission of Kansas to perpetrate a wrong, that a clause in the Constitution had been expurgated which excluded free negroes from the State. In applying this charge ne turned, with much offense of manner, to the Resublican side of the chamber, and pointedly addressed the allegation to them as the guilty parties. With the same courageous coolness as he before exhibited, Mr. Wade sgain arose and retorted in a style and with a force which will hardly ever be forgotten by those who witnessed the scene. He told Douglas that there was no proof of his allegations except his own unsustained declarations, and he was not willing to rest the case upon any such "fr. il foundations." And when Douglas attempted to extricate himself from that dlemma by claiming the testimony of Col. Lane, Mr. Wade turned upon him with a scouratul and withering rebuke, by demand if this was the witness whom he had just now condemned with the most outrageous im-

It is hard to do justice to this episode in the proceedings, for there was as much of character in the exhibition itself as in the words which were utered. It is very well known in and out of the Senate, that while Mr. Wade is a man of peace and neckness, he is just one of those dangerous men, when roused, who is not to be put down. In the stern determi ation of his bearing throughout the day there was the mark of a purpose which could not be trifled with. No taunts were fling at him, and the gingerly retreat of such as did attempt a nit proved clearly how well they knew they had "caught a Tartar." The infinitessimal Douglas became subdued as a lamb, and had no answer for the defiant and contemptuous indignation with which be was served.

which he was served.

There was a tone and a high dignity about Mr. Wade, which seemed to indicate something of that nobility of nature which Cromwell showed when a great ocassion demanded his energies. He marched squarely into the front of the fight, t-rew-down his gauntlet, and dared the best of the energy to battle. And when, in speaking of the outrages committed upon Kansas, he said if the Executive did not interpose to restrain the invasions from neighboring States, the people were justified in defending themselves, and should have the 'protection of his voice; and the defense of his arm," an electric effect was produced throughout the chamber—the effect which an earnest and brave man, vindicating a just cause, hardly ever fails to accomplish. There was neither study nor fine fedicities of phrase in this effort but there was far better than all the elaborate essays and labored elegancies of style—the strong words which came right from a brave heart, every one of which fell like a bomb among the dismayed enemy. Mr. Wade has this day made himself a great name, and a great place in the affections of even those who entertain less extreme views than he does, for he has proved himself to be "the noblest to manof them all." Palmam fersat qui merult.

The Daily Republic. great transaction. If the establishment of sla-

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MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 21.

The Philadelphia Pennsylvanian on Kansas.

wh to leading article, treats of the question, "Is not the irritated supercilliousness with which the be diff of Pennsylvania, subject to the decision of the Na- secure also the power and patronage of the fail tional Convention." The article begins by an General Government; but in a like case under and assumed character of the Kansas legislature, months, had the leading idea been one to which that-

"In such a land, so free, so prosperous, so happy, it is a dark stain that a rebellion should suddenly be kindled, and men be found to arm against those beneficent laws and institutions under which they have long lived, that originated with the people, and which, under the bless ing of heaven, have been to us the principal sources of all the good that we enjoy. But, bad sources of all the good that we enjoy. But, bad as all this may be, it does not reach its climax until the rebels, with the evidence of their treason in their hands, have the effrontery to pre-sent themselves at the bar of Congress, and ask shat body to sanction and record their acts.' that body to sanction and record their acts."—
"They are resolved, by some means or other, to
bring in Kansas free, let the popular will be
what it may. Now, whether Kansas comes in
a fir e or slave state, is, in this condition of
things, altogether a secondary matter. The
true issue is, whether the laws shall be submit
add to a whether street resistance shall be ted to, or whether armed resistance shall be permitted to triumph. Shall events take a legal, constitutional and just course in Kansas, or gal, constitutional and just course is a shall they be determined by violence?

We think the candid and intelligent American people will agree that the writer of this article is not entitled to the charity which is awar ded to folly when it is connected with ignorance. The facts in the case are too recent, too well known, and too impressive, to allow him of even so miserable a refuge. The character of his assumptions can only be accounted for by his imagining that he is so near the Presidential election that it will do to imitate, on the great moral question now before the American people, the bare-faced assumptions and fooleries of the "log cabin and hard cider campaign;" and that, too, in behalf of the democratic party. But we warn him it will not do. The people take the papers, and the simple question of liberty or slavery is not capable of the mystification, especially with democrats, which for a time beclouded the question of finance with our opponents. This Philadelphia production reminds us forcibly, in its assumption of high moral and patriotic tone, of the kindred assumption of the Philadelphia "pipe layers" who came to New York in 1838-'40, "to preserve the purity of our elections, and guard against illegal voters." It is suggestive of a prostitute's prudery, and of the devil quoting scripture.

Now, it is a fact well known to all the people of this country, that slavery was excluded from Kaneas by legislation long sanctioned and acquiesced in by all the present and past generation, including statesmen the most conspicuous, and by none with more zealous and recent professions than by James Buchanan, the Pennsylva: nian's candidate for the Presidency. It is equally well known to all, that recently this exclusion of slavery has been repealed, and that active, earnest, and extensive efforts have been made and are making, to introduce slavery into Kansas, to legalize it there, and to make that a slave state. The repeal and these efforts are

connected. They are all a part of the same very in Kansas were a capital offence, and the politicians who repealed the restriction were on their trial before any impartial jury, there would be no besitation on the proof in finding "malice prepense." Their pretended respect for "popular sovereignty" was a sham, patent at the time, The Pennsylvanian of the 16th inst., in its demonstrated now in the face of all men, by Kansas in rebellion?" Preceding the article is same politicians now treat the people of Kansas. conspicuously printed "Democratic Nominat- Perhaps they may make Kansas a slave state, ions," headed, "For President, JAMES BUCHANAN, secure the support of the south, and thereby expression of trust that if the memorial of the the statute, no jury would hesitate to convict pretended state legislature of Hansas should them of obtaining goods by "false pretences." again come before the Senate, it will not be re- Had the events connected with this matter been ceived. The writer then describes the actions scattered along through many years instead of and then ailds: "If all this does not constitute the American people were comparatively indifrebellion, then we do not know what rebellion ferent, had we no telegraphs, railroads, or newsis." Then, through a prodigiously long sen- papers, had the American people a profound tence of glorification of "our liberal institu- re-pect for politicians, so profound as to blind tions," as if working himself up to the necessa- them to actions and motives; better present sucry audacity of assertion, he comes to the climax cess might attend such assumptions as the Pennsulvanian's. But with the knowledge that these men, whom the Pennsylvanian so anathematizes. have only exercised the right of American citisens guaranteed by the constitution, peaceably to assemble and petition for a redress of grievances; that they have only resorted to arms in selfdefence, and as a last resort to save themselves from threatened murder and annihilation, plotted and cantrived against them by lawless invaders, and with the connivance of Presidential aspirants, and even of the government bound to protect them, when we know that only their brave hearts and true rifles saved them from destruction, and probably, our whole country from civil war, and yet that no acts of violence have yet been committed by them, that previously-twice in succession-they were invaded without resistance, and their whole political rights wrested from them with force and insult. that then and thenceforward, and against these men, not by them, violence was substituted for law, and wrong for justice; when the most malignant motive which even the Pennsylvanian can now lay to their charge, is, in its own words, that "They are resolved by some means or other to bring Kansas in free;" when their allegations of invasion and violence, published by every anshackled press throughout the country, and filling the private letters of our relations and friends from Kansas, are openly admitted by their invaders themselves, who promise to do the same thing again; while our ears are yet echoing with expiring groans of murdered fellow-citizens, and shrieks of their maniac widows, it is a sublimity of impudence unparalled, to turn upon these men the epithets and ndignation so notoriously and richly earned by their opponents. And all this, too, is for the pitiful political purpose of commending JAMES Buchanan to the approval of slavery, so as to reach thereby, in the name of democracy, the patronage and power of the General Govern-

Well, perhaps, it will succeed, but not always We can wait. God is just; and so, in a good degree we believe are the American people.

The South at the Confessional-

Mr. Oza, of South Carolina, one of the most rabid of the southern chivalry on the question of slavery extension, has written a letter to the Hon. C. W. Deprey, upon the subject of the Cincinnati convention, in which, on behalf of the south and of slavery, he gives the democratic party the following credit for servile work and labor done and performed:"

The northern democrats aided us to bring into the Union, Texas, a magnificent slaveholding territory—large enough to make four slave states—and strengthened us more in that pecular interest than warm before done by any har interest than was ever before done by any single act of the federal government. Since then they have amended a very imperfect fe-

gitive slave law, passed in 1793, and have given us now a law for the recovery of fugitive slaves, as stringent as the ingenuity of man could devise. Since, they have aided us by their votes in establishing the doctrine of non-intervention with slavery by congress in the territories.— Since then they have actually repealed the Missouri restrictions, opened the territories to set-tlement, and enabled us, if the south will be true to herself, and aid in peopling Kansas, to form another slave state. In 1843 a man would have been pronounced insane, had he predicted that slavery would be introduced there by the removal of congressional restrictions.

Here is a confessson which every northern man will do well to reflect upon. If it was insanity ten years ago to predict that slavery would be introduced into Kansas by the removal of congressional restrictions, it is spicidal now to defend the violation of that compact and to render "aid and comfort" in carrying the treasonable design of the south into effect. Yet in the face of these facts-facts openly acknowledged at the south-there are not wanting men at the north who deny that assistance has ever been rendered for the further extension of slavery, and contend with the greatest earnestness that all these measures looked only, in their origin and execution, to the extension of democratic principles and the manifold blessings of "free government."

"Northern Democrats" should blush that they have "aided" in bringing into the Union a "magnificent slaveholding territory," and thereby have strengthened "that peculiar interest" more than was "ever before done by any single act of the federal government," but when they have actually broken down the barrier interposed against its further extension into free territory, they should feel like going down upon their marrow-bones before the altar of freedom and with tears of blood, craving, from an outraged and insulted people, pardon for their crime. It seems to us that no northern democrat can read this (to him) humiliating confession, without a feeling of self-abasement amounting to the most criminal degradation.

Appeal of the Missourians for Aid.

The "Missouri Kanzas Association" has issued an appeal to the people of the sonthern states. in which the attention of the slaveholding public is earnestly called to the danger now threatening the domestic institution which the administration is so anxious should be settled in the people's own way. This "appeal" is also interesting as a further confession on the part of the "border ruffians," of their interference in the affairs of Kansas. We are unblushingly told that the western counties of Missouri have for the last two years been heavily taxed, both in money and time, in fighting the battles of the sou'h Layfayette county alone has expended more than \$100,000 in money, and as much or more in time. Up to this time the border counties of Missouri have upheld and maintained the "rights and interests of the south" in this struggle unassisted, and not unsuccessful. "But the abolitionists, staking their all upon the Kansas issue, and hesitating at no means, fair or foul, are moving heaven and earth to render that beautiful territory a "free state."

It will not be denied that Missouri has done her part fully, and is still ready and willing to do more; but the time has come when she is no langer able to stand up and successfully oppose the crusaders of freedom from the north. The appeal of the Missourians for aid is therefore truly pathetic and moving. Hear 'em:

Buffalo Commercial Adbertiser.

Monday Evening, April 21, 1856. Concemned out of their own Mouths.

The Kansas bill left the link-bitants of Kansas to decide whether statery shruld or should not exist within its borders. It sholowed mecessith, that the friends and the enemies as severy would have a sharp to test for the Territory—and that emergants would pour late it by thousands from all sections of the Union. The Northern States were first to enter the field—but the South is resolved to make un for loss of time by an expect west.

chair. Where there is now that the coulest a unprepared to embrace and man in the Southern State prepared to embrace and man in the Southern State it will not do for the count to the country that the southern state is the sorth. It will not do for the country will the who are not man at the years of the work of the country will be come with the work of the country that the country is the country of the count

Upon this paragraph the Argus and Atlas comments as follows:

The Republican papers engaged in fanning the Kansas excitement, occasionally tell some truth by accident. The above extract is a specimen of this casual utterance of sound common sense, in moments of forgetfulness of partizan-ship. It admits away all the objections which the Seward Republicans are wont to urge against the Kansas bill, and grants that it was a measure

the Kansas bill, and grants that it was a measure of freedom. It concedes the following points: 1. That the Kansas bill left the actual inhabit-ants of that Territory perfectly free to decide for themselves whether slavery should exist within its borders.

It was not, therefore, as these politicans are accestomed to charge, a bill for the extension of slavery.

I nat in the struggle to determine whether Kansas shall be a free or a slave State, under the ule established by the Kansas bill, the North

has the sevantage over the South.

The bill has not, therefore, as has been so often repeated, a shameful concession to the South.

3. That the emigration from the northern States to Kansas will be ten times that from the

The chances, therefore, that Kansas will be a free, instead of a slave State, under the operation of the principle of the Kansas bill, are as

4. That "tens of thousands" of men from northern and western States "will become innabinants of Kansas long before the October

There is no danger, therefore, as these agitaters so often charge, of the triumpa of slavery in Kansas at any future election.

Now, if all this be true, and we have the au-thority of the Lieut. Governor's organ that it is, we wish to conclude by sking the republican journals one question: What is the use of attempting to smuggle Kansas into the Union by a revolutionary proceeding? She may just as well come in by the front door, as to break in through a front window.



MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 21, 1856.

Brooks Voting Against Freedom.

The New-York Express, among its other "false pretences," claims to be in favor of the Freedom of Kansas. That the People of this State may see that this Journal is as false in regard to Kansas as it is perfidious in every thing else, we submit the Votes of Senator Brooks upon the Kansas Resolutions reported to and adopted by the Senate:-

Resolved, That the act of Congress for organizing the Territories of Kanasa and Nebraska, which abrogated the prohibition of Slavery in said Territories, and opened them for its establishment therein, was a faithless breach of a solemn compact, of which the slave-holding interest had reaped the full benefit, a gross wrong to the free States, and a violation of the natural rights of man.

No-Mr. BROOKS.

Resoived, That the armed and unlawful invasion of Kansas by citizens of Missouri, and their illegal and forcible exclusion of the people of that Territory from the political rights to which they were entitled in the government thereof, in order to establish Slavery therein, under the semblance of law, were acts of strootly without a parallel in our history, unwarranted, and directly subversive of the fundamental principles and the purposes of republican government.

No-Mr. BROOKS.

Resolved, That the enactments of the Territorial Legislature of Kansas, relating to Slavery, are inconsistent with and repugnant to the objects and genius of the with and repugnant to the objects and genius of the spirit of the united States; in clear violation of the spirit of the act of Congress for the organization of the Territory, and in open disregard and direct subversion of the rights of the people of Kansas.

No-Mr. BROOKS.

Resolved. That the prolonged non-interference of the present Administration of the Federal Government to prevent or punish the outrages committed by citisens of Missouri upon the people of Eansa, which migh have been prevented by it, makes the Federal Executive justify been prevented by it, makes the Federal Executive justify been prevented by it, makes the Federal Executive justify been prevented by it, makes the Federal Executive justify being the prevented by its prevented b

Resolved, That Congress possesses no power over the stitution of Siavery in the several States; but that stide of State 'urisdiction the constitutional power of

the Federal Government should be exerted to scoure life, liberty and happiness to all men, and to prevent either Slavery or involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime, in any of the Territories of the United

No-Mr. BROOKS.

Resolved, That Congress should either re-organize Kansas as a Free Territory, providing, under severe penalties, aguinst invasion from other States to control or subvert the free action of the people thereof in her government—or, when application shall be made, at once admit Kansas into the Union as a State with her Free Constitution, already duly formed by a legally constituted convention and fully approved by the popular vote of the actual inhabitants of the Territory.

No-Mr. BROOKS.

The Courant.

HARTFORD: MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 21, 1856.

FOR LATEST NEWS-SEE THIRD PAGE.

"Squatter Sovereighty."

We are no advocates for this new-fangled doctrine of the absolute sovereignty of the first settlers of United States Territories. We have always believed that such inhabitants are under the control of Congress and of the laws of the United States, until Congress has admitted them into the Union, and given them the privileges of State Sovereignty, and an equality with the other members of the confederacy, by that admission. The very fact of their purchasing lands of the United States carries with fit an acknowledgement of the supremacy and sovereignty of the Federal authorities. According to this view, State Sovereignty is not an inherent right; but a privilege or favor granted by the Confederacy which they have entered. Had they settled on land out of the jurisdiction of the United States, there would have been a natural right of Sovereignty from the earliest moment of settlement, and they would be admitted into the Union, as Texas was, an independent State, forming a new compact. This was our view, and we have always placed their right to sovereignty on the same footing as we would the right of suffrage to a youth under twenty one-an arbitrary requisition of law, founded on no natural, inherent right.

But the passage of the Kansas Nebraska bill established, so far as Congress and the Federal authority are concerned, the right of "popular sovereignty '-which, if it meant anything, implied the right to settle their own affairs of Government, without hindrance or molestation from beyond their borders whether from the Federal authorities or their pro slavery neighbors. Such ought to be this new-fangled doctrine of "popular sovereignty."

But what are the facts in the case? Have the Executive authorities adhered to this new principle established by themselves? By no means: as soon as Kansas and Neh; aska were organized as territories, the right - the "sovereign" right - of choosing their own governors and judges and marshals, was taken from them, and the tools of a pro slavery executive placed over them. This is "popular sovereignty!"

Neither was the poor privilege of electing their Legislature confirmed to them. As soon as the ballot boxes for that purpose were opened, an armed band of ruffians from Missouri crossed the frontier, glorying in their avowed purpose of electing a Legislature that should legalize slavery. This is "popular sovereignty" which Douglas and Pierce have given the inhabitants of Kansas!

The Legislature is thus chosen by outsidersthey meet-they pass a code of bloody pro-slavery laws-they allow non-residents to vote in the Territory on the payment of one dollar-they abridge, yes, forbid freedom of speech on the subject of slavery-they expel members of different political views from their own. These laws and this Legislature, known to have been fraudulently elected by non-resident Missourians, are recognized by Presi dent Pierce, as the legitimate acts of "popular sovereignty," even with the very principles of his own act-the Kansas Nebraska Bill-staring him in the face Nav more: he orders these laws and these

law-givers to be obeyed and respected under penalty of high treason. Where is the "popular sovpreignty" now ?

And what does Congress do ? That body-elected by constituents who were lovers of freedomsend a committee to enquire into the truth of facts which even Atchison and Stringfellow, and the other Missouri ruffians confess and glory in, and thus waste time and prevent the acknowledgment of the freedom of Kansas. If the House had at once recognized Kansas as a Free State, under the Topeka constitution, the question of the election of a delegate would have been at once merged in it.

Upon the very principles of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, and acting under the "popular sovereignty" therein bestowed upon them, the legal inhabitants of Kansas, have held a convention, declared themselves a State, formed a constitution, elected a Legislature and State Officers under it, and applied for admission into the Union. In so doing, they have done nothing contrary to the U.S. constitution, unless the very Act under which they organized, was contrary to that instrument. The Constitution no where demands any given number of inhabitants to secure admission-the doctrine of "popular sovereignty" is directly opposed to it. That doctrine bestows "sovereignty" on the very first squatter that puts together a log hut. Congress may refuse admission into the Union, but this new doctrine makes it legal to demand it at any time. Under the idea of "popular sovereignty," the Topeka constitution is no treason—the Federal authorities have no right to arrest the members of the body that made it for the usurpation of authority-and it is the height of monarchical tyranny to call for Government troops to compel these "popular sovereigns" to submit.

Let the citizens of Connecticut reflect on these things, and let them realize how far in the support of slavery, the Administration and its party, are

EVENING TRANSCRIPT.

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 21, 1856.

EMIGRATION TO KANZAS. All the accounts from the West represent that emigrants from the Northern States are flowing into Kanzas in unprecedented numbers. On Tuesday last, a company of fifty started from this city, and were reinforced by others at Worcester and Springfield. On Friday forty more went from Albany. The climate, even in Minnesota, is much milder than in New England. As far north as Rochester, lying in that Territory, between Dubuque and St. Paul, we hear that the new settlers were plowing the land as early as the 11th of April. Here the farmers have hardly yet commenced plowing. Free State settlers need no longer delay going to Kanzas or Minnesota in consequence of the cold weather in the East, as before they can reach these territories, they will find it abundantly mild and warm.

in and Courier.

Wheeler & Lynde, Proprietors.

MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1856,

Republican Convention.

Republican Convention.

The Republicans of the Sixth Congressional District will meet in Convention at Columbia, in said District, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of choosing Three Delegates, to attend the National Republican Convention, to be holden at Philadelphia on the Seventeemid May of June next, for the nomination of candidates to be supported for President and Vice President of the United States.

Each City, Town, and Plantation, in said Sixth District, is requested to choose Delegates to attend the Convention at Columbia, upon the following basis:—Each city, town, and plantation, will be entitled to one delegate; each city, town, and olentation throwing fifty votes, two delegates; and one delegate for each additional hundred votes thrown for the Republican candidate for Governor at the September election, 1855.

R. STICKNEY, AMOS B. SIMPSON, NARUM T. HILL, J. B. HOLT, Calais, April 18, 1856

Calais, April 18, 1856

RE-OPENING OF THE APRICAN SLAVE TRADE. This, (says the Providence Journal,) is the next demand of slavery. It has been hinted at long since, and it is made now in no equivocal terms. There is no hesitation, no attempt to soften or to color the plain proposition that it is for ha fiterests of civilization to re-open the traffic which has, by common consent, been declared piracy. And it must be confessed that the arguments that sustain slavery as a moral and political and economical good, sustain also the re opening of the African slave trade. Once grant the premises upon which the South now insists that slavery is a blessing, and it follows that the slave trade ought to be encouraged.

The re-opening of the slave trade will soon be incorporated into the creed of the Democratic party. We say this in entire seriousness .-From the point at which slavery now stands, to the re-opening of the slave trade would not be so great an advance as it has made within the last ten years. We think that upon the whole the attempt to force slavery upon Kansas, against the wishes of the people, and by fraud and violence, to which the administration has leat its countenance, is an act not inferior in wickedness to that contemplated in the revival

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of the African slave trade. An article in the Richmond Enquirer, shows the view which the friends of slavery already take of the matter, and the arguments that will soon be reproduced in the northern Demoratic papers coupled with loud denunciations upon the "Black Republicans" and "Abolitionists" and "Nigger Worshippers" who resist such eminently just and "national" sentiments.

The following is an extract from the Enquirer's article :

The demands of civilization are not evaded with impunity. The world must have a supply of tropical productions, and there can be no tropical productions without compulsory labor. The obs ructions thrown in the way of the African Slave Trade have not arrested the traffic, but they have reduced it until it is altogether inadequate to the wants of mankind.

KNOW NOTHING STRAIGHT WHIG FILLMORE-ISM .- At the recent "Clay Banquet" in New York. Ex-Governor Hunt made a speech in which he re-asserted that a large body of the South opposed and now condemn the abrogation of the Missouri restriction, and are prepared to assist any reasonable movement at the North for its re-enactment.

To show the deception of the above reprecontation, as regards the South, and the real pro-elavery sentiments of the present Silver Grey remnant of the Northern Whig party, we copy the following from the New York Courier & Enquirer :

"Within a few days the friends of Mr. Fillmore at, Washington, have given the most emphatic assurances to the Southern Know-Nothngs, that in the event of his election to the Presidence he will not, under any contingency, countenance or be a party to, any legislation which shall disturb that portion of the Kansas-Nebraska act which repeals the Missouri Compromise.

On this declaration it is supposed the Know Nothings can carry a number of the Southern

THE EVENING POST.

MONDAY EVENING. APRIL 21.

PROPOSAL TO ORGANIZE FOR FREEDOM.

A call is circulating through the city for a "meeting "of the citizens of New York opposed to the measure "and policy of the present Administration, for the ex "tension of slavery over territory embraced within the "compact of the Missouri Compromise, and in favor o oring the action and position of the federal gov "ernment on the subject of slavery to the principles of "Washington and Jefferson, to be held at the Broad "way Tabernacle on Wednesday, the 23d day of April "next, at half past 7 P. M., " To hear the report of the "delegates from the state of New York to the Pitts-"burgh Convention, and to take measures for an or-"ganized maintenance, in the approaching Congress, "of the great principles of justice and freedom pro-"budgated by that Convention."

The call is already very numerously signed by prominent citizens of all parties. Persons desirous of giving their names and influence to the cause may find a call for signature at the publication office of

this journal.

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Correspondence of the Frening Fost.

Danglas's Quarrel with Lano-ree Little Giant not a
Duclist. The Administration Party Sacking DownGeneral Cass in Lahor-General Wilson-Priosch
New Plank in the Opposition Platform-Reciprocity
of Patent Privileges with Canada-Spoaker Banke's
First Reception-Mrs. Stoye's New Yorel.

Washindron, April 20.

Not a little comment has been excited by the controversy between Douglas and Colonel Lane, the freestate senator-elect from Kansas, as to a question of veracity. - Donglas, in attacking the genuineness of the tree-state constitution presented by Colonel Lane, called attention to the omission of what he called a clause belonging to it, prohibiting the admission of free negroes in the state. It was denied that such a clause had ever been adopted as a part of the constitution, and Douglas, to sustain his charge, cited Col. Lane, who, he avowed, had told him so, at his (Douglas's) house. Lane's denial has been published stamping all Douglas's statements as fabrications.

The rumor, hewever, that Lane intended to challenge the Illinois senator, was not generally credited. It would have been highly imprudent in the former to have placed himself thus within the clutches of the District law against such proceedings, not only exposing himself to three years' confinement in the Penitentiary, but in some degree perilling the cause which he represents. Nobody would require anch evidence of courage from a man like Lane, who has, I am told, exemplified it repeatedly in chastising

both his public and private foes.

On the other hand, Douglas does not recognise the code of honor, as has been alleged. He has sometimes, it is true, used language, in regard to individuals in the Senate, which none but a fighting mun, who is willing to incur its daugerous responsibilities, should utter, but, I remember last spring, at the close of the session, when a gentleman suggested to him, in behalf of another, the necessity of affording satisfaction upon the field, the reply made was, that not being a fighting man, he should decline. I would not intimate that Douglas is not a man of courage; but it is to be regretted that his scruples against duelling do not impose a restraint upon his incautious use of language, which tends to provoke a resort to it by those whom he has aggricved.

He has lately made liberal donations to the Baptist congregations of Chicago and this city, but I am not aware that his connection with the church is so intimate as to be inconsistent with an obedience to

the code of honor. of Kansas matters, which, thus far, has been conducted in a manner calculated to damage his side in the Senate. Some time since he and his friends were anxious to press it to a close at the earliest possible moment. Now, however, their zeal has relaxed, and a disposition is displayed to postpone debate upon what Weller the other day sneeringly termed this " abstract question," in favor of the Harbor and River bill, the Pacific Railroad, and other subjects of less political character. There will not be more than one speech upon it this week, (that of Mr. Clay, of Alabama,) and when the discussion is renewed, it must be at the solicitation of the anti-Nebraska epposition, by whom it has been so ably sustained. This looks a little like "backing down" on the part of the Administration, especially when the issue is one of their own raising.

General Cass is cooking over a speech on squatter sovereignty, with which he has been in labor all winter. He will sustain the negative of the fire-eaters' proposition, "that the federal constitution necessarily carries and protects slavery in the territories, and will contend that the institution needs the sanction of positive enactment by the settlers for its existence, Of course he will be taken to task by the extreme southern wing of his party, though practically be will arrive at the same conclusion with them against the people of Kansas. We may also soon expect another prolix personal explanation from the venerable newspaper-reading senator in reply to the last abusive charge of the London Times, that he is "a very intemperate and foul-mouthed old fellow," which will probably only serve as an encouragement to a repetition by that journal of the experiment upon his sensitiveness.

Serator Wilson of Men.

The State Gazette.

TRENTON,
MONDAY, APRIL 2, 1856.

The "Black" Democracy.

The repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the consequent struggle between Freedom and Slavery in Kansas, has almost entirely changed the condition of political parties throughout the United States. Old principles are forgotten or ignored in this contest between radically antagonistic principles. The American party adheres to its views in regard to the naturalisation of aliens-the Democratic to its Free Trade and Slavery, and the remnant of the old Whig party to its protective tariff. But the natural division of parties during the present state of things is into the party of Freedom and the party of Slavery. The former is rapidly organising throughout the land under the title of Republicans; while the Slavery propaganda party, backed by the whole power of the administration, claims the title of Democracy, and complacently adds to that of its opponents the epithet "black"-Black Republicans-by bestowing upon others what more properly belongs to itself, as the thief under chase sets up a halloo to mislead his

As the parties themselves, as at present constituted, grew out of the difficulties in Kansas, we must refer to the contemporary history of that territory for reasons in support of our proposition to identify our opponents as the "Black" or "Nigger" Democracy. In Kansas the people, the actual settlers, are mainly Free State men; but there is a small minority in favor of cursing its green slopes with human slavery. This minority, with the assistance of the hordes of border ruthans, backed by rifles and bowie-knives, and led by that howling and drunken disgrace to the United States Senate, Atchison, and his equally degraded. and loathesome companion in infamy, Stringfellow, by a series of high-handed outrages, got together, in defiance of the law and orders of the Governor, an assembly of border ruffians like themselves, styling itself "the Legislature of Kansas." This body representing the interests of slavery alone, commenced its labors by adopting at once the laws of Missouri, thus at once legalising slavery and providing for its protection. It then made it felony to write, print, or speak against that institution in Kansas or even to circulate any document which taught that slavery was not legally established in that territory. It provided for the punishment of any one who should inform a slave that he was illegally held in bondage. The penalty for infringing these Democratic laws varies from one to twenty years imprisonment, and extends even to death. It also provided for an extension of its powers to six years, and even appointed sheriffs and other officers to enforce them for the same length of time. This s popular sovereignty, and these are the laws -laws denying the freedom of the press and reedom of speech-which the President promises to enforce with all the power of the Federal Government. Thus the whole aim of this bogus legislature was to introduce and maintain slavery in the territory, where it had been solemnly abolished and interdicted-by Southern votes-more than thirty years ago; and the leaders of the Pierce-Democracy defend and uphold them in this wicked, infamous and tyrannical usurpation of power for the wors:

surposes. If this devetion to the cause and to the extension of negro slavery does not fully entitle them to the cognomen, of "Black Democracy," we are at a loss to know by what political name to call these defenders of the Rorder Ruffians.

Let us look at the other side and see the conduct of the Republicans. Freemen, most of them born under free institutions, and most of them members of the Democratic party, they had expected the Federal government to protect, if not aid them in raising up a Free State from the plains of Kansas. But they were soon undeceived. Mr. Pierce espoused the cause of the Border Ruffians, and gave his deluded followers in Kansas to understand that squatter sovereignty meant nothing more nor less than the sovereignty of slavedrivers, and that if they expected the protection or favor of his administration, they must first be endorsed by Atchison or his hangman, The tyranny of the bogus Stringfellow. Shawnee Mission Legislature was unendurable, and there being no relief to be obtained from the general government, prostituted as it was to slavery, the free people commenced at once making preparations to defend themselves .-They took the proper measures; fixed upon a day for electing delegates to a convention to form a constitution for the State of Kansas; the convention met; a constitution was formed, which will compare favorably with the organic law of any of the older states; it was ratified by a large majority of the legal voters. A Legislature, members of Congress and State Officers were elected in accordance with its provisions, and the state constitution is now before Congress for its action. This constitution declares that after the 4th day of July, 1857, neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall exist in that state, except in punishment of crime. It also provides that no negroes, mulattoes or other colored person (except Indians) shall be allowed to immigrate to the state, this part of the constitution being imitated from a similar provision in theconstitution of Indiana. The Free State men of Kansas have formed the organic law of a Free White State, while the bogus Shawnee Mission Legislature would have a Slaveholding Black Terri-

The laws of the bogus legislature are calculated to reduce this fair and fertile region to the condition of South Carolina, where the black race is more numerous than the white, by enacting, among other things, that no man can vote except he is in favor of the infamous acts passed by them, of the establishment of slavery in the territory, and of the fugitive slave law; while the Free State Constitution would render it rich and prosperous as New York, and with an entire white population of freemen. Which party is properly entitled to the prefix? It is certainly not that party which banishes the black man from the territory—but it clearly belongs to their opponents—the Black Democracy.

THE MERCURY.

CHARLESTON

Monday Morning, April 21, 1856.

The People of Prince William's Parish, and the adoining Districts, are most respectfully invited to attend a Public Meeting at Whippy Swamp Cross Roads, on

a Public Meeting at Whippy Swamp Cross Roads, on SATERAY, 26th April, for the purpose of adopting some plan for the encouragement of Southern emigration to, and Southern mituence is, & Ansas.

The great principle which is involved in relation to Kansas, should nerve every Carolinian and Southerner to the discharge of his duty to himself and his posterity; and the people of this and the adjacent Districts are earnessty myted to attend.

April 8

THE INTELLIGENCER

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 29, 1856.

Personalities in Kansas Fighting, we believe, has ceased in Kansas, but "high words" and quarreling go on actively as ever. Aman, whom we take to ba a "Border Ruffian," sends us a phillipic he has just issued against his enemy in Kansas, who appears to be an Abolition minister of the Gospel. He desires us to publish it in the Intelligencer. It is against our rule to indulge merely personal strictures in our columns; we therefore suppress names, but for the benefit of mankind and the English language, we will quote some of the excited Missourian's tremendous invective against the Free Soiler, as follows:

"You are a fourth-rate preacher, but a first rate har. Orime, cowardice, and corruption, glara forth from your glasses, gimlet-skewed eyes, gullty thing upon a fearful summons."

gunty thing upon a fearing summons.

"When the Devil shall search hell for his jewels, he will gloat with a flendish grin, and express his joy in an eldritch and uncerthly squeak upon findjoy in an electrical and unserviny squeak upon muching in the lowest abyss, the putrid, gangrened, leprous and plague-spotted body of D.S...*
Now, I dismiss you to the lashings of your own guilty conscience!—you assinine, ape-browed, ash-colored abolitionist! you black-hearted, blear-eyed, brainless buzzard! you craven, cringing, cheese-faced coward! you dark, damnable, double-faced driveler! you empty, crawling, creeping earwig!
you foul headed, fish-mouthed fool! you godless, you toul-headed, fish-mouthed fool! you godless, guilty ghoul! you heaven-defying, hell-deserving hypocrite! you tech-infected, infernal imp! you fesuitieal, Judas Iscariot! you knock-kneed, Kangaroo-shaped knave! you lousy, loose-tongued loafer! you mullet-headed, miserable mandrake! you pusillanimous, pewter-eyed, paltroon! you razor-faced, red-mouthed "rip!" you sap-headed, shallow-brained scrub! you tallow-faced, truck-ling trickster! you unwashed, unannointed ulcer! you white-livered, wall-eyed, weazle-souled, wireworker! you yelping, yellow, jaundiced yahoo!
you "gizzard-footed" zigzag zaney!"

Here the dictionary collapsed—the English tongue broke down, and the yankee fainted away. Whether he will survive the cursing he got remains to be seen.

Emigration to Kansas .

The following from the Lawrence (Kansas,) Herald of Freedom, does not read very fanatical:

OUR POPULATION.—It is a matter of congratula-tion that Kansas is filling up with a high order of inhabitants. We know of no State where the pure Anglo-Saxon Native American so thoroughly occupies the ground, as in this. So far as ettle-ments are made, they are purely American. A few of the better class of foreigners are scattered here and there; but not enough to be objectionable. If the country continues to fill up as it has done, and almost every quarter section occupied by a family, we do not see how slaves are to be employed, even if this be made a Slave State, which of course it never will be. But the beauty of it is, our emigrants are from every State in the Union. Some come here with strong prejudice against all Free State men, and think they are fit only to be killed. Some come from Free States, and think those from Slave States are half robber and half ruffian, against whom you are to bar your doors and arm your houses. A slight acquain-tance discloses the fact that we are all Americans, with common sympathies, common aims, and common hopes. We all alike seek peace, prosperity and happiness. We have amongst our most enterprising citizens, men from nearly every State. We have personal friends, not a few, from Missouri, Virginia, Kentucky, and other Slave States, as true to freedom and honor as any in the world. From such a population, we look with hope for the development of a high order of society. Every part of the country being represented, we shall be able to embody a large and extensive experience, and select the best laws from every State. At present, we have no dead weight of a drunken and ignorant foreign population; and it is evident we shall not have, till we are organized and our laws and institutions formed and put into and our laws and institutions formed and put into operation by Americans. We are glad to hear of emigrants coming in from Georgia and Alabama, as well as from Wisconsin and Maine. This meeting of extremes wears off prejudice, enlarges the mind, and blends our country into one.

DEMOCRATIC PRESS

CITY OF CHICAGO.

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 22, 1856.

It is a great misfortune to the South that so few of its calm, wise men are suffered to speak in its behalf. There are many such there, but their tongues are bound equally with the limbs of her bondmen. They, like ourselves, are disgusted with such insane rant as the above. Let the Editor of the Enquirer read the articles of the Charleston Mercury's correspondent to which we have made reference, and then ask himself what permanent strength the establishment of slavery in Kansas would impart to the "institution." It becomes reasonable men to give utterance to something better than more childish denunciation when treating so grave a question. Shirk the final issue as they may, the self-destruction of the tortured reptile" is what the South must be prepared for at no very distant day, and the sooner they understand this, the better it will be for both sections of the

The plan of the Enquirer for colonizing Kansas is "sufficiently simple" in more senses than one. "No other machinery is necessary than will suffice to raise money, to enlist emigrants and dispatch them to Kansas." But slaveholders will not carry their slaves there in any considerable number while the chances of losing them are so very favorable. The loss of even two or three likely "boys," at the present high prices, would be a serious matter. And if the new recruits are to be of the class already sent from various parts of the South, they will be likely to stop on the way, and vote to exclude slavery when they shall have become citizens of Kansas. The plan of the Enquirer for planting slavery there is about as promising of success as are those of Southern Commercial Conventions for inaugurating an era of general prosperity.

It should be borne in mind that the Richmond Enquirer is the chief organ of Mr. Douglas at AB14.00/ the South.

Kansas is the South's Last Chance-Now or Never.

From the Richmond Enquirer, April 14.

Something more, however, than a punctilio of pride is involved in this struggle in Kansas. The South should be admonished by the desper-The South should be admonished by the desperate energy of its enemies, that its essential interests are at stake. If Kansas is perverted into a free negro State, Missouri will be dragged down with it. Encompassed on three sides by abolitionists, it will soon find itself exhausted of the spirit and the ability to defend its institutions. Arkansas and Kentucky in turn will become border States, to sink at last under the same system of annoyance and plunder. The contagion will spread by contact, and, as sentinel after sentinel is driven in, the South will find itself more and more exposed to assault on the very heart of slavery. Thus the narrowing circle of fire may compel the South to inflict upon slavery the self-destruction of the tortured reputile.

tite. To avert so dreadful a catastrophe, we invoke the people of the South to adopt instant and adequate measures of protection. With all our pervading identity of interest, unity of aim and concentrated energy, it is not possible that we can lose success, if we only rouse ourselves to proper avertion.

can lose success, it we only proper exertion. The plan is sufficiently simple. Each State must act for itself, but with reference to the common object. For Virginia we covet the discommon object. For Virginia we covet the discommon object. must act for learn but a cover the dis-common object. For Virginia we cover the dis-tinction of the first step in the noble enterprise, and that glory she may win by organizing a Central Southern Rights Association in Rich-Central Southern Rights Association in Richmond, with affiliated clubs in every town and county of the State. In these societies, no other machinery is necessary than will suffice to raise money, to enlist emigrants and dispatch them to Kansas. If every person in Virginia will contribute to the common fand in proportion to his means or to his interest in slavery, one thousand emigrants might be sent to Kansas from this State in the next six months. State in the next six months.

State in the next six months. We submit this suggestion to the press of the State, and shall take their response for an expression of the popular sentiment. In any event let us have no more gasconade, no more speeches and no more pompous resolutions. If the South is to submit to irressitible fate, let it imitate the grand dignity of the hero; and reiling its face, fall with decent composure under the blows of the assassin's knife. the assassin's knife.

Detroit Evening Tribune.

138 PRINCIPLES-NOT MEN.

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 22, 1856.

Pickwick Outdone.

Since the celebrated sermon of the hard shell Baptist preacher on the text, "And he played on a harp of a thousand strings," we have seen nothing richer than the following which we take from a speech of Senator Butles of South Carolina, as reported in the Congressional Globe. Said that Senator of the scarlet face and flowing locks:

Sir, when language is used in that way it is to feed the fires of incendiaries, and those fires can to teed the irres of incendiaries, and those irres can burn on the pulpit, and a reverend preacher can play upon the word, when a man by the name of Killum (oh dreadful!) presents a Shaar's rifie on the sabbath day. Sir, I believe at the hour of twilight on the Sabbath day (just think of it) when every sacred influence should have been exerted npon the human mind, a clergyman (oh, horror! -I do not know that anything has shocked me so much (how cruel!)-with the robes of office on him, played on the word Killam (the sacroligious wretch!) when a man of that name subscribed for a Sharp's rifle. 'Sir,' said he 'that is a significant word, Killam.' What was like preacher name! cant word, Killam.' What was Several Senators. BEECHEB.

Mr. Butler. I believe that is it. Mr. Mason. A priest."

[And then Mr. BUTLER, after learning the name of the ministerial culprit — which he knew perfectly well before---went on with his denunciation, until suddenly his pairiotic heart run over with painful emotions, and his religious nature became deeply moved. Then he laid by his wrath and poured out the sorrows of his pious soul in the following mournful and touching strain:

" Mr. President, the scene to which I have referred-passing on the sabbath day in one of the churches of New Haven -- is full of melancholy associations; and I now repeat, Sir, what I have heretofore alluded to, in reference to the benign influence of twilight, that the setting sun should not have gone down in anger on professors of the gospel."

We don't know but a richer passage than this can be found in the "Pickwick papers," but we doubt it. Perhaps it would be well for Senator BUTLER to elaborate his views on the "benign influence of twilight" in pamplet form; in which he could show the immense superiority of that kind of light over torch light, produced by fourth proof brandy-such light, for instance, as irradiates the Senators own countenance.

To appreciate the full force of this suggestive exhibition of Senatorial piety, it should be known that this South Carolina bully can probably outswear any man in Washington, and that he is so thoroughly soaked and impregnated with brandy that two more faces like his would entirely obviate the necessity for a chandelier in night sessions of the Senate.

Very Forgetful.

It is not a little surprising that every locofoco in the Senate was utterly oblivious of the fact that such a man as Col. JAMES H. LANE had ever lived, until his existence was made known through the Kansas memorial. Not one of them knew him ; O no. They were as guiltless of that as Peter was of knowing his master before the cock crew the third time-just about, Douglas did'nt know him; but if rumor be true, DougLas stands a very eligible chance to make his acquaintance soon.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, stirred up the pure minds of these very forgetful Senators, by way of remembrance, with a short history of "this man Lane." They then learned-no doubt for the first time-that he distinguished himself as Colonel of the Indiana Regiment at Buena Vista, had been elected Lieutenant Governor of Indiana, Presidential elector and member of Congress for two terms, all by the locofoco party and that he had voted, as a member of the 33d Coveress, for the Nebraska Bill. It appeared that he had been an active and prominent politician of their party.

The fact is, these Senators did know precisely who Col. Lane was. It is impossible that they all should have been ignorant of his character and past position. It happened to be convenient for them to repudiate his acquaintance so that they might serve slavery by a miserable dodge. We do not know that their acquaintance is any particular credit to Col. Lane, but this is undoubtedly the fact of the case.

DAILY HERALD.

J. A. HARBIS, A. W. FAIRBANES, GEO. A. BENEDICT.

OFFICIAL CITY PAPER.

CLEVELAND .

Tuesday Evening, April 22, 1856.

Bury Your War Clubs and Your We apons. GITCHE MANITO, the Great Spirit, summons

the Chiefs of the limitless North-West before him, and advises them to bury their

"war clubs and their weapons," aud unite in the bond of friendship for the good of their peoples. The Braves come from all tribes and nations, and sitting under the shadow of the right hand of GITCHE MANITO, smoke the peace-pipe and listen to his words of wisdom and of counsel. The Great Spirit takes one whiff from his calumet, and gives this laconic but comprehensive admonition :

"All your strength is in your union, All your danger is in discord."

If Longfellow had been giving advice to children of civilization instead of children of the forest, he could have uttered nothing more apposite to the Republicans at this present moment than is contained in those two lines. We care not how much selfish, testy, narrow-minded men, or papers, may prate of the sacrifice of principle for policy, all good men, all really politically honest men, should be willing to sacrifice everything, save principle, for the good of the country in the overthrow of the present corrupt and wicked administration, its aiders and abettors.

On the subject of union and conciliation of all parties, a short article from the New York Tribune speaks most pointedly. If all the opponents of Slavery extension will but bury their war clubs and their weapons, and will sit down in National council solely with an eye to the selection of the man, who, of the host devoted to the Kansas Free State cause, will poll the most votes, we have no fear of the success of the campaign.

The Tribune says :

We are in receipt of sundry letters, inquiring what claims this or that personage may or can have to the Republican nomination for the Pres-idency. These inquiries seem pervaded by a common presumption that the Republicans have but to indicate their first choice in the nomination, and it will be successful, of course.

We regard this whole matter from a different stand-point. The contest which opens before us appears to us at once arduous in its character, us appears to us at once arounds in its character, momentous in its consequences, and dubious in its result. We hope for success in it; but that success can only be secured by wisdom, by conciliation in the choice of a standard-bearer, and but the west carriers. by the most entire and hearty surrender of per-sonal preferences to the good of the cause. The by the most entire and hearty surrender of per-sonal preferences to the good of the cause. The only man who, in our view, can have any claims to the support of the Republicans is he who, being devoted to the good work of making Kansas a Free State, shall seem likely to con-centrate more strength and obtain more electro-ral votes than any other. Show he that any ral votes than any other. Show us that any man who is heartily with us in the Kansas struggle can obtain the electoral vote of Pennstruggle can obtain the electoral vote of renn-sylvania and New Jersey, Indiana and Illinois, Delaware and California, or three-fourths of them, and we will favorably consider his claims to the nomination; but to talk of nominating a man only because we should prefer him as President, without considering what vote he can probably obtain, or how he is to be elected,

can probably obtain, or how no is to be elected, is sheer lunacy.

The great issue of Slavery Extension is now to be decided. Let Kansas be admitted as a Free State, and there will never be a Slave State organized west or north of her; and Slavery can only extend its dominion through

Texas toward the South-West. Let Kansas be enslaved, and Utah, New Mexice, and the new State to be formed in the rich mining region of State to be formed in the rich mining region of the Gila, will follow in its train. Let the friends of Free Kansas triumph in the Presidential contest, and the game of the Border Ruffians is blocked ever more. Even Missouri will repudiate and suppress them. But with a President elected by their exertions and votes, with Virginia, the Carolinas, Alabama and Georgia at his back, we should still struggle and plead for Free Kansas, but it would be the pleading of the vanquished—the struggle of despair. Men who agree with us on the main point! we must and to this contest if it be possible to win it; and to this end we must in selecting candidates, inquire first by what sign we can conquer.

The New Whig Party in Kentucky.

A meeting was held in Lexington, Kentucky. on the 12th of this month by a number of "Old Whigs," at which it was resolved to revive the Whig party in Kentucky. We revere the memory of the Whig party, and can remember just how it looked, but the present thing, which the Kentucky Whigs have galvanized into life, looks no more like the good old comely Whig party than a mummy looks like one of the living Kings of Egypt.

The Chief feature in this new party is a perfect acquiesence in existing laws upon the subject of Slavery, which of course means an endorsement of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. And then this party calls up the spirit of HENRY CLAY, in the use of his words, to

"I know of only one safe rule, in all the vicis-situdes of human life, public and private, and that is conscientiously to satisfy ourselves of what that is conscientiously to is right, and firmly and undeviatingly to pursue it under all circumstances.

If there is any truth in spirit rappings, that departed statesman should rap every man who thus insults his ashes.

The necessity of this pretended re-organization of the Whig party, is because the old Whigs do not know where to go to, and these resurrectionists say :

They cannot join the Republican party of the North because it is a fanatical and sectional party, whose policy, if carried out, will shatter the Union tn fragments and drench the land in fraternal blood.

The corner stone of this new party is thus laid on a lie, and of couse the whole superstructure will be false. In truth, it is another frame in which the Kansas-Nebraska iniquity is ex-

There should have been no hesitation on the part of these Kentucky Whigs as to where they should go, for they are now the apologists for the traitors who passed the Kansas infamy.

The Daily Republic.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 22.

FROM KANSAS.—The Syracuse Standard says that one of its citizens who has been spending several weeks in the "far West," and who has just reached home, brings some interesting intelligence from Kansas. He expresses the opinion that there is no danger whatever of the success of the pro-slavery party. There are two obstacles in their way, viz .: - nature and selfinterest. The soil and climate are not adapted to the successful prosecution of slave labor; besides, the settlers are aware that to make Kansas a slave state, would reduce the value of their farms far below what they would be worth in a community where free labor prevails. This feeling pervades all classes alike-southerners as well as northerners; and there are many of the former now owning slaves in the territory, who will vote to make it a free state. The Missouri borderers have become satisfied that further efforts to "subdue" the settlers are idle, and will make no further inroads upon the territory.

find a call for signature at the publication omes or

The New York State Kanes Committee, an-nounce to the friends of "freedom in Kanese," that the company organized under their direction, started, as proposed, on the 16th inst., for that territory. They take with them the hearty good wishes and earnest sympathies of multitudes now looking with interest to see the issue of the struggle there going on between freedom and slavery. They are expecting to form a settlement in one of the most delightful portions of the territory, around which may gather the thousands who are preparing to follow them from this state.

Another company will leave Albany by way of the N. Y. Central Railroad, on the morning of the 14th of May. A company will also be sent as much sooner as (in the discretion of the committee,) a sufficient number wishing it, signify their readiness to go. All persons desiring to make their future homes in Kansas, and wishing to enjoy the facilities afforded by this committee, are requested to send their names to the secretary, immediately, stating their occupation, whether married or single, post office address, and whether they have the means of support for a length of time after reaching their destination. The committee will require satisfactory evidence of their intention to become bona fide residents of Kansas.

The Committee have resolved to furnish first classs tickets to such persons, not exceeding the number of fifty, at twenty dollars each, from Albany, Utica, Syracuse and Rochester to Kansas City, including board from St. Louis. Children between the ages of four and twelve years at half price. This sum should be sent without delay to insure a ticket in the company. Persons desiring to join the company need not hesitate to meet it at any of the points above named, as the company will positively start from Albany by the 7 A. M. train, on the 14th day of May.

It is the intention of the Committee, to make arrangements by which those going to Kansas may choose between first class and emigrant tickets, and paying accordingly. The Commit tee are desirous to hear from gentlemen that have money to invest in the establishment of mills and other machinery in the new settlements, as rare opportunities now offer of making a most profitable outlay. All letters sent to the Committee should be addressed to the Secretary, WILLIAM BARNES, and all subscriptions in aid of the enterprise should be sent to C. P. WIL-LIAMS, Esq., treasurer, Albany. Circulars will be sent gratis to persons desiring information on the subject of emigration to Kansas



TUBSDAY EVENING, APRIL 22, 1856.

The Kansas Settlers—and those of Virginia.

American States, saving ever Massachusetts. They were the flower of the industrial classes of New England, the North, and the West. Educated, moral, sober, and industrious, they took with them on their emigration, newspapers, schools, and churches. Organized Eastern society was, as it were, lifted up bodily, and, wafted over the plains of Kansas, was there let down, and immediately put into harmonious and vigorons action. What was wanting to the complete manhood of these builders of a State, was soon supplied by the daugers which threatened it. These pressed out the timid and non-resistant, and compacted the vanguard of Freedom in the West, into a phalanx of citizens ready to fight in defence of the Free Society which they had the virtue and the wisdom to construct.

No Virginian should court a comparison between the men who have settled Kansas, and these who settled the Old Dominion. In her case it would indeed be "odious," and odorous. Captain John Smith said, that of all the immigrants to Virginia by the first three vessels, not two dozen had done a day's work in the course of their lives-and eight of these were Dutchmen and Poles. The rest of the nominal laborers had in England been gentlemen's lackeys, house servants, bankrupt tradesmen, and "desperate loafers." To keep them from perishing, he had to drive them to work at the point of his sword The issue of the laziness and inefficiency of what Olmstead styles this "miserable rabble of snobe and flunkeys" the founders of the State of Virginia, was a famine, in which the seed of the Chivalry ate a "salvadge," "boyled and stewed with roots and herbs,"-in which one of them actually killed his wife, "powdered her," and partially fed upon her, before his revolting crime was discovered—and in which "William Symmons, D.D.," an eye witness, says, they endured "what it were too vile to say"-all owing to " want of prouidence, industrie and gonernment, and not the barrennesse and defects of the country." So utterly vagaboudish and idle were the first settlers of Virginia, that Governor Dale was obliged to proclaim martial law against them, and to make them work in gangs under overseers, and to threaten to shoot every man who refused to labor, or was disobedient to his task

These promising state-architects, afterwards petitioned the Crown for a present of "vagabonds and condemned men," to do that work which they found so irksome. Bridewell and the other London "knave-pens," were accordingly emptied into Virginia. Poisoned through and through with laziness, the colonists then seized the white laborers sent out to work for the Company for wages, and sold them among each other to the highest bidders. Among the ancestors of thousands of the Virginians of this day, were the ill-used "servants" from Eng-Virginia.

All the vagahonds, paupers, and discharged convicts land, who were sold to pay for their passages whereinfested the Northern cities were shaken trgether across the Atlantic. This merchandise in her ond precipitated mon Karsas. For a time honest the internate were suffice sted by the load of fifth and stench; own immigrants, was not discontinued by Virginia were suffice sted by the load of fifth and stench; own immigrants, was not discontinued by Virginia and although they partially recovered their energies; ginia till after the Revolution, in 1776. "Serious supply of refuse from the pententiaries of New vants" (genuine Anglo-Saxons) were made by England. England.

England.

I have before the people of the South is simply law chattels appurtenant to the offices of Govinis: shall we remain idle speciators of the struggle in ernor, Deputy, Treasurer, &c., &c., and went with the pallant spirits from Missouri are crush.

Kansas, until the pallant spirits from Missouri are crush.

Orth! In the name of the people of Virginia, we reduce the property of This is simple libel. A man placed at sc (avorable a point for knowledge, as is the editor to this day in the Old Dominion, in white men's of a daily newspaper with a large exchange list "pickpockets," "idle and dissolute fellows" must know that the above description of the given by the D. must know that the above description of the given by the English Kings to their courtiers as material of which the future State of Kansas i material of which the future State of Asassa's property, and by them sold to the Colonists on composed, is false and defamatory. Throughout the James River, and so horrible a reputation the North it is notorious, that the settlers of the had their treatment and their characters occathe North it is notations of superior to thos.

Territory, are in every respect superior to thos sioned the Young Dominion, that Smith says, who laid the foundations of any or all the "some of them in London chose to be hanged". ere they would go thither, and were hanged."

De Foe has left evidence that most of the early Virginia emigrants consisted of transported convicts, and servants brought by ship masters to be sold. The mother of the principal character in one of his books, testifying on this point, says, "here many a Newgate-bird becomes a great man, and we have several Justices of the Peace, officers of the trained Bands, and Magistrates of the Town they live in, who have been burned in the hand."

But enough! The game is not worth the candie. The high place of the Kansas settlers in the history and the politics of the Republic, is

The Bullato Republic, in reply to an impudent article in the "Pennsylvanian," denying that wrong has been done to the People of Kansas,

Now, it is a fact well known to all the people of this country, that slavery was excluded from Kansas by legislation long sanctioned and acquiesced in by all the present and past generation, including statesmen the most conspicuous, and by none with more zealous, and recent professions than by JAMES BUCHANAN, the Pennsylvapian's candidate for the Presidency. It is equally well known to all, that recently this exclusion of slavery has been repealed, and that acand extensive efforts have been tive, earnest, made, and are making, to introduce slavery into Kansas, to legalize it there, and to make that a slave state. The repeal and these efforts are connected. They are all a part of the same great transaction. If the establishment of slavery in Kansas were a capital offence, and the politicians who repealed the restriction were on their trial before an impartial jury, there would be no hesitation on the proof in finding malire prepense." Their pretended respect for "popular sovereignty" was a sham, patent at the time, " popuprepense." demonstrated now in the face of all men, by the irritated supercilliousness with which the same politicians now treat the people of Kansas. Perhaps they may make Kansas a slave state, secure also the power and patronage of the General Government; but in a like case under the statute, no jury would hesitate to convict them of obtaining goods by "false pretences." Had the events connected with this matter been scattered along through many years instead of months, had the leading idea been one to which the American people were comparatively indifferent, had we no telegraphs, railroads, or newspapers, had the American people a profound respect for politicians, so profound as to blind them to actions and motives, better present success might attend such assumptions as the Pennsylvanian's. But with the knowledge that these men, whom the Pennsylvanian so anathematizes, have only exercised the right of American citizens guaranteed by the constitution, peaceably to assemble and petition for a redress of grievances; that they have only resorted to arms in self-defence, and as a last resort to save themselves from threatened murder and annihilation, plotted and contrived against them by lawless invaders, and with the connivance of Presidential aspirants, and even of the government bound to protect them, when we know that only their brave hearts and true rifles saved them from destruction, and probably, our whole country from civil war, and yet that no acts of violence have yet been committed by them, that previously— twice in succession—they were invaded without resis ance, and their whole political rights wrested from them with force and insult, that then and thenceforward, and against these men, not by them, violence was submitted for law, and wrong for justice; when the most malignant motive which even the Pennsylvanian can now lay to their charge, is, in its own words, that "They are resolved by some means or other to bring Kansas in free;" when their allegations of invasion and violence, published by every unshack-led press throughout the country, and filling the private letters of our relations and friends from private letters of our relations and rriends from Kansas, are openly admitted by their invaders themselves, who promise to do the same thing again; while our ears are yet cohoing with ex-piring groans of murdered fellow-citizens, and shricks of th-ir maniac widows, it is a sublimity of impudence unparalled, to turn upon these men the epithets and indignation so notoriously and richly earned by their opponents. And all this, too, is for the pitiful political purpose of commending James Buchanan to the approval of Slavery, so as to reach thereby, in the name of democracy, the patronage and power of the General Government.

Well, perhaps, it will succeed, but not always. 'e can wait. God is just; and so, in a good We can wait. degree, we believe are the American people.

The Republican.

140 MASS. TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 27,1856.

The Balance of Power.

Caleb Cushing has given us a peep at his methed of saving the Union. When he and several pro-slavery democratic senators went down to Virginia to insult the memory of Henry Clay, whom they had bitterly persecuted while alive, by uttering their jeremiads at the celebration of his birth-day, the attorney general made the first speech, and early sailed off into laudation of the repeal of the Missouri compromise, most sacrilegiously claiming that Mr Clay would have sustained such repeal, and culminated thus :-

"I will declare my conviction that to render the solidity of the fabric of the Union immovable it needs only that the balance of power be established between the North and the South to terminate the question; and it does need that the balance of power be fixed permanently, and by means that I cannot now sugress."

What monstrosity is here hidden may not exactly be supposed. Probably it is the favorite southern idea that no new free state shall come into the Union without its corresponding slave state; and the "means" by which to bring this about are such as the administration and the border ruffians have attempted upon Kanzas, and would attempt upon Spain for Cuba and Mexico for more of its territory, if they had the courage. No wonder Mr Cushing "could not now suggest" these plans. The insurrectionary movement among the northern democracy is too threatening to be aggravated by more burdens for the benefit of the slave power, until another four years lease of power is secured.

But how wicked-and happily how impossible is this idea of a forced "balance of power" between slavery and freedom. Slow of growth, naturally, the former must be fed by conquest, by violation of treaties and compacts, by wars and bloodshed. At the same time, freedom must be put in limits. Bounds must be set around her natural growth. Freemen must not emigrate, except to soils that slavery does not covet, or cannot possess. That is the high crime of this age, discovered by Franklin Pierce and Caleb Cushing, and defended by the Boston Post and the Springfield Argus.

Will Mr Cushing venture to engraft his "meaus" to the preservation of his pet panacea of a balance of power upon the new national democratic platform?

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Kanzas Affairs.

Our private letters from Lawrence, Kanzas, are to the 12th inst. The farmers around that settlement had sown their wheat and oats and were planting potatoes, which shows the season there to be a little ahead of ours. The weather had from Rev Robert Hall, the eminent Baptist divine tha been uncomfortably warm for several days, and of England. vegetation was coming forward with great rapidity. Wild game was very abundant, and our in relation to the admission of Kanzas under her friend writes that they might live on geese if they present free state constitution: had time to shoot them .- Claims in the neighborhood of Lawrence were rising in value as the emigrants from the free states poured in .- The houses the in the town of Pawnce had all been removed or suc destroyed by order of the government officers, on the ground that it was located upon an Indian reservation. Ex-Gov Reeder had a house there which cost \$1,000, that was torn down, together with several others more valuable than bis. The settlers there complain that the removal was made summarily and with offensive violence, while at him Leavenworth, which is also on an Indian reservaelig tion, no measures have yet been taken to oust the cettlers. The difference in the two cases is that of t the Pawnee settlers were free state men, while a bray majority of those at Leavenworth are pro-slavery The men, and the government officers know very well what suits the purposes of the authorities at he Washington.—The bogus territorial efficers had commenced a system of petty annoyance and teni persecution against free state men, under the and Missouri laws, the whole of which were adopted locg in a body by the bogus legislature; and as the settlers in Kanzas have no means of acquaintance with these laws, they cannot well avoid exposing poli themselves to punishment for violating some of them, even if they were disposed to recognize and obey them, as they are not. They do not yet

ously contemplates the enforcement of this absurd and oppressive foreign code upon the people of the territory, and they declare that no power shall compel them to submit to it.

It is stated in the border-ruffian presses of Missouri that the judges of the free state elections in Kanzas have been indicted by grand juries in every county. No errests are mentioned. It is also stated on the same authority that several citizens of Lawrence have been indicted for helonging to a military organization under Colonel Lane, called 'Regulators.' Gen Hutchinson of Lawrence, a staunch Vermonter, refused to answer questions before the grand jury, and in contempt of the authorities left and went home. At Leavenworth three of the grand jurymen were of the party that killed Brown with hatchets, and one of the murderers being up for that offense they were unable to find a bill against him. They found a bill, however, very easily against a Pennsylvanian for shooting at a Missourian, and on a summary trial convicted him, although he offered to prove an alibi, if they would allow him to send for witnesses .- A stranger who had arrived at Leavenworth, with a suspicious looking box, was visited in bed at midnight by the mayor and others who insisted on seeing the contents of the box. They found nothing but books.

A Mr Carr writes to the Kanzas emigration society at Charleston, S. C., that about 2000 southern voters more in the territory will make a sure thing of it at the election of the territorial legislature in October. Mr Carr evidently does not appreciate the extent of emigration from the free states this season. Some eighteen more have followed the principal company from New Haven À large company is organized in northern New Hampshire, and the first detachment of 50 were to leave Haverhill the 21st, (yesterday) for Kanzas. They have selected a location called Millard City, on the Kanzas river, 140 miles from Missouri. They will go to Cincinnati, purchase their outfit there and take a steamboat for the whole route, avoiding St. Louis. A party organ-ized to start from Rochester, N. Y., May 1st, already embraces thirty persons. An agent has gone forward to look up a location for about thirty substantial farmers of Carroll county, Ohio, who have resolved to remove to Kanzas. a number of farmers in Jefferson county are also about to settle in Kanzas. But the published details embrace, it is believed, only a small portion of the actual emigration, many families and small and large parties going forward from all portions of the free states unannounced in the papers .--Talking of Sharps' rifles, it is an amusing fact that the passage in the sermon of Rev Mr Dutton of New Haven, in support of self-defense by the Kanzas immigrants, which has been much abused as treasonable and unchristian, was a quotation

The editor of the Savannah, Ga., Journal says

"An able and influential Massachusetts statesms

The Evening Press.

HARTFORD: TUESDAY, APRIL 22.

The Call upon the South.

We copy in another column an "address" from he Charleston Mercury to which we call the attention of our readers. Pretense has been made in this section of the country,-in this State,-in this city, -that there is no danger that Kansas will not be a Free State, and that it is not possible that it will become a Slaveholding commonwealth. The inference would be, of course, that the freedom-loving people of the North need not trouble themselves, and that they are not called upon to act in every lawful and constitutional way,-by vote, and voice, and money, and presence in some cases, -so as to prevent the consummation of such a giant-like iniquity. Such articles as this from the Mercury prove the falsehood and fraud of such pretenses.

The propagandists make one great mistake in

creat the sees that the general government seri- talking about this matter. It is not the Abolitionists alone whose labors and prayers are devoted to the rescue and freedom of Kansas. The large majority of the opponents of Slavery Extension are as strenuous advocates of the true doctrines of State Rights as any men in South Carolina. They are no enemies of the South and make war upon no institution in any State.

We wonder what gentlemen who have used so many bad words and so much foul breath in speaking of the Emigration Aid Societies of Massachusetts and otherwheres, say to these which have been formed at the South.

Ebening Telegraph.

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 22.

THE COMMITTEE ON KANSAS AFFAIRS. In our Legislature the Committee on Kansas Affairs seems to be composed of "Do-Nothings." This Committee is remiss and backward and fails to do its duty. We hope it will very soon take some action on the matter before it, and present its report, so that the matter may come before the Legislature. Some members of the Committee in question may be willing to serve the cause of border ruffianism by ignoring the Kansas question; but this, we trust, is not the purpose of a majority of them.

Conrier. Journal and

Lowell, Tuesday, April 22, 1856.

Relative Strength of the North and South in Kansas -- Statement of a South Care line Settler.

It is perfectly evident that the southern states are during the present season determined to steal a march on the north, by peopling Kansas with a majority of pro-slavery emigrants. The south are thoroughly of the opinion that the great Armageddon battle between slavery and abolition is to be fought on this debatable ground of Kansas. Hence their anxiety to concentrate on that territory as a most wital point, such a preponderance of pro-slavery voters as will not leave the struggle doubtful. It was by throwing an enormous mass of men on a single point that Napoleon won so many battles, and by a precisely similar maneuver the south intend to overpower abolition militant in Kansas. Notwithstanding the talk about Sharp's rifles and the military demonstrations of the border ruffians, we do not believe that the great point at issue between proslavery and anti-slavery in Kansas, will call into play any sharper weapon than the ballot box. It will be a question of numerical superiority between the northern and southern settlers, and not of rifles-whether of the Sharp or Minie description. There may be an unimportant melee here and there, during an exciting election, but a civil war will never take place, never can take place in Kansas, so that the Reverend Mr Ward Beecher's killdevils on the one hand and the border ruffisin's bowies and revolvers on the other, will never come into play. The south, we said, are at present bending all their energies to forestal the north in the control of Kansas emigration -and are bound to be before hand with our emigrant aid societies, and go in and possess the land in advance, and pre-occupy it. In many particulars the south unquestionably have a most decided advantage over the north, in this helter-skelter race of emigration Kaneas-wards. We published a paragraph the other day, containing a statement of the present relative numerical strength of the north and the south in Kansas. It would seem that the south is some two or three hundreds shead as the population stands now. This superiority is to be attributed to the neighborhood of the large slave state of Missouri, whose people can

or no expense. A Kaness letter writer in the Charleston (S. C.) Standard, who is of course on the pro-slavery side, says-

The territory lying between the Kansas and Missouri rivers is now occupied by a decidedly pro-slavery population. On the south side of the Kansas river, and especially along that river, the abolitionists have made their chief It has occurred to our friends aettlements. that it would be better, as a matter of policy, and as being more southern, more agreeable to the southern emigrants, that a good portion of them should settle south of Kansas river. By this means we will secure the southern half of that territory before it is filled by abolitionists; the northern half will be saved by Missourians. The representatives have already been apportioned to the different counties, and adding to our numbers north of the Kansas river, will not increase our strength, for we have a ma-jority there now; but if the southern men are distributed among the counties south of the river, their votes will tell.

Such is the report of a South Carolina settler, writing home for the information of the people of his state. Kansas is much more accessible to the south than it is to the north, by means of the Mississippi river. A journey from the Atlantic states is somewhat expensive. As we have said it is not Sharp's rifles that are going to decide the question of slavery or no slavery in Kansas, but voters and ballot boxes. That section which can concentrate the most voters in the territory in the shortest time will carry off the sweepstakes. Let our emigrant aid societies bear this fact in mind. We have siready quoted a passage from the letter of a South Carolina Kansas settler. We will quote another. He writes-

From the most reliable information I can get, I think there is certainly a majority of pro-slav-ery men in the territory, and, as they are not like the abolitionists, concentrated upon one or like the abolitionists, concentrated upon one or two points, in an election for members of the wo points, in an election for memoers of the legislature they would, without aid from the "border ruffians," be able to carry a decided majority of representatives. We have the as-surance, however, that the abolitionists will again make the most strenuous efforts to send out emigrants, and as Missouri has already contributed so many settlers, it is all-important that the other southern states should now come to our assistance.

From this extract it is evident enough that the south are not so foolhardy as to suppose that the coming struggle for supremacy in Kansas between the pro and anti-slavery settlers, is to be a struggle of rifles, swords, and of garments rolled in blood, but simply, a peaceable ballot box encounter. Acting on this supposition, they are getting ready for the fray with all possible speed. From Montgomery, Alabama, from Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans, and all the large southern towns and cities, large squads of emigrants are starting with consecrated banners and public valedictions from ladies, clergymen and leading men on the Kansas crusade. The letter writer, whom we have already quoted, sends now to his South Carolina brethren that

The election for members of the legislature will be held on the first Monday in October next. If the slaveholding states will send us two thousand emigrants—that is, two thousand voters—during the present year, our friends believe that the condition of Kansas will be definitely settled.—This is, however, a mere matter of conjecture, for of course, we cannot tell how large the

This is, however, a mere matter of conjecture, for, of course, we cannot tell how large the emigration from the north will be.

From the most reliable information we are led to believe that we shall receive the number suggested and more. There will also be from Missouri a large emigration in addition to those absorbance is the territory.

Missouri a large emigration in addition to those already in the territory. I would suggest that you should seek, as far as possible, to induce all who have a small number of slaves to come out. To such this is a peculiarly desirable country, and they need have no fear of the slaves escaping. The octual presence of a good number of slaves would at once settle the question.

As to the possibility of a hostile collision, he

I think there is none, nor indeed do I believe it sery likely there will be one at all. The knowl-

them will keep the abolitionists in heek, and prevent them again breaking out in-neurrection, and unless Whitfield's election set aside and a new election ordered, there cannot well arise any occasion for a collision— at least, until next fall, when the election for sembers of the legislature will be held.

If the south succeed in throwing into Kan sas a large and decisive majority of settlers, of course the question of the character of that territory with reference to slavery, is settled .-Sharp's rifles will do no good in that case, and will prove a dead loss to Messrs Killam & Co. Such a result would be exceedingly mortifying to the north, and should be prevented if possi-

The Semi-Weekly Cimes.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1856.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Time
Washington, Wednesday, April 16, 1856. THE ANTIGIPATED DUE

I telegraphed you to-night that Col. LANE, of Kansas, was about to challenge Senator Douglas, in sence of his ungenerous and indecent ass upon the Colonel in the debate of Monday last. It is due to the Colonel to say that his efforts to obtain vindication on the floor of the Senate have absolutely failed. The men who,—for political purposes, and to excuse themselves for a predetermined act of injustice in the Pro-Slavery interest,—denounced Col. LANE as an infamous creature unworthy the slightest consideration at the hands of gentlemen, also refused to receive the evidence he offered in self-defence. Mr. DougLAS participated in this act of injustice, and thus repeated and added to act of injustice, and thus repeated and added to his original wrong. He boastfully recognizes the code of honor, and so Col. Laws, having failed else-where, resorts to that for redress. It is difficult to see how the Senator from Illinois can get out of this scrape, except by a fight or a humiliating retraction.
Col. Lane is evidently and deliberately prepared to carry out his determination in the premises.

AN ERROE OF CALGULATION.
It is probable that Douglas, in his assault upon ol. Lang, presumed upon the oft-repeated story that the latter was "barked down" during last Con gress, by Hon. Mr. Hunt of La. This is an error. The Colonel's failure to challenge Mr. Hunt was the consequence of the earnest advice of his friends to the effect that the challenge ought to come in that case from the latter, and not from him. Col. L. has on too many occasions signalized his physical courage, to be successfully accused of cowardice; but the falsehood had been so often repeated that Mr. Dowg-LAS doubtless believed it. I should not feel myself justified in now making reference to the anticipated conflict, had not the statement of the fact been overheard under circumstances which satisfy me that it will find publicity in other quarters, where it is likely to be distorted to the disadvantage of Col. I suppose the only reason why the challenge has not already proceeded is the difficulty of finding a suitable person to bear it—so that there can be no frivolous objection made to its acceptance. In conclusion, on this topic, let me say that I don't be-lieve there will be any fight, although I am equally satisfied that Lank is ready for it.

FROM KANSAS.

Arrests of Free State Men-The "Kansas Regulators"-Imposition of Fines-The Kansas Commission.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Thursday, April 10, 1856. For the last two weeks the "law and order earty, with Wilson and Shannon thrown in, have een annoying the Free-State men at many of the been annoying the Freezest and a many weaker points in the State, by arresting them for various pretended crimes, bringing them before a Territorial Justice, and, of course, convicting them -for anything else seems impessible—fining them \$15 or \$20, which many of them pay rather than be imprisoned and taken from their business and their families. In the districts along the Grasshopper River this game has been played upon a large portion of the Free-State men. Some are indicted for treason, because they came te Laurence last December, and for ne other alleged cause. Because they bore arms for the defence of all that is dear to man, they are pronounced by Judge Lecompte, traitors to a Republican Government. The "law and order" clique get extremely jealous at times while examining witnesses, and, by every form of cross-examination, try to find out if the witness does not know something about a secret organization in Kansas styled the "Kansas Regulators." But, so far as I factory answers respecting the new order. one ciples. instance, at Osaukee, they summoned the Free-State Attorney—who was there to defend one of the estensible traitors—to appear before the Grand Jury

forthwith. He met them promptly, and they went dialogue with him, in through with a two hours' which he was in every answer a little ahead— to ascertain whether he knew of the new organization above named—just to perplex them and make them look as wise as Solomons, he evaded a definite answer. This only made the Brother Jonathan jurors' wax the warmer At length they put a new question stronger than ever to him. To this he replied that that wa erly a legal question, and he should not answer it until he had his fee. At this they became indignant, and one of them proposed, (drawing his pistol from his pocket,) that he have his fee. The question was soon adjusted, however, by both parties agreeing to submit it to Judge LECOMPTE in writing, whether the witness should be compelled or not to answer the proposed questions. The Judge gave his decision that the gentleman was not obliged to answer the question as it had been put to him.

This has been very annoying to many of our citizens, so much so that some have left the State rather than pay their fines to such a mock authority. In the vicinity of Leavenworth they are driving ahead at the same game. This week, indictments have been found against about eighty good Free State men,-including nearly all the men in the place of any note,—such as Attorney-General Moore, the members of the Legislature, &c. From all appearices, as well as their threats, it is expected that they will come to Lawrence soon, and bring us all to answer for the high crime of treason. Thus far, our people have generally paid small fines, to get rid of them, because they were weak, or situated where resistance seemed preposterous; but I write you this timely account of this movement, that you may be prepared to hear the worst from us, if it comes to a crisis; for Lawrence will not pay a fine to Wilson SHANNON, or any of his fellows, unless they are first legally declared guilty. Guilty of what? Of pro-tecting virtue and innocent life from border

THE KANSAS COMMISSION.

The Commission from Congress has not yet arrived, but is expected daily. Much dissatisfaction is felt, that favoritism and selfishness should be so conspicuous in high places as is proved by the appointment of all the clerks, sergeants, &c., RANDOLPH. eaving Washington.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Senate Debate on Kansas-The New Anti-Nebraska Senator.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 19, 1856.

The discussion in the Senate on the reception of the petition for the admission of Kansas, carries us back to the heroic days of anti-revolutionary eloquence, when the voices of John Adams, Patrick Henry, and their compeers, summoned a whole nation to arms, and by the splendor of their oratory cast a gleam of light over our history which tinges with its light the duller record of less chivalrous times. MACAULAY has expressively said that the gay and laughing cavaliers laughed at the precise and formal speech, the slouching gait, the ungraceful costume, and the sour austerity of countenance which marked the Puritan of the reign of CHARLES the First, and under the rule of his successor; but those who met them on the field of battle or in debate had little reason to laugh. The recent contests in the Senate over the admission of Kansas and the right of petition merit from their dignity and importance a description which no living writer but MACAULAY

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The Anti-Nebraska Senators, who have been elected on that issue, are, without exception, valuable accessions to the public service. They are men of solid and effective ability. They possess great force as well as worth of character. They were elected as the representatives of a great idea, and have already vindicated their capacity to represent and enforce it. They are to a man powerful reasoners, and excellent public speakers, and they have shown their ability to contend with, and in most cases to vanquish the most expecan learn, they have been unable to get very satis- rienced, able and skillful opponents of their prin-

Mr. HARLAN, who has superseded the stolid in competency of the younger Dodge, has spring into the position of an admitted leader. He is

or no expense. A Kaness letter writer in the Charleston (S. C.) Standard, who is of course on the pro-slavery side, says-

The territory lying between the Kansas and Missouri rivers is now occupied by a decidedly pro-slavery population. On the south side of the Kansas river, and especially along that river, the abolitionists have made their chief It has occurred to our friends aettlements. that it would be better, as a matter of policy, and as being more southern, more agreeable to the southern emigrants, that a good portion of them should settle south of Kansas river. By this means we will secure the southern half of that territory before it is filled by abolitionists; the northern half will be saved by Missourians. The representatives have already been apportioned to the different counties, and adding to our numbers north of the Kansas river, will not increase our strength, for we have a ma-jority there now; but if the southern men are distributed among the counties south of the river, their votes will tell.

Such is the report of a South Carolina settler, writing home for the information of the people of his state. Kansas is much more accessible to the south than it is to the north, by means of the Mississippi river. A journey from the Atlantic states is somewhat expensive. As we have said it is not Sharp's rifles that are going to decide the question of slavery or no slavery in Kansas, but voters and ballot boxes. That section which can concentrate the most voters in the territory in the shortest time will carry off the sweepstakes. Let our emigrant aid societies bear this fact in mind. We have siready quoted a passage from the letter of a South Carolina Kansas settler. We will quote another. He writes-

From the most reliable information I can get, I think there is certainly a majority of pro-slav-ery men in the territory, and, as they are not like the abolitionists, concentrated upon one or like the abolitionists, concentrated upon one or two points, in an election for members of the wo points, in an election for memoers of the legislature they would, without aid from the "border ruffians," be able to carry a decided majority of representatives. We have the as-surance, however, that the abolitionists will again make the most strenuous efforts to send out emigrants, and as Missouri has already contributed so many settlers, it is all-important that the other southern states should now come to our assistance.

From this extract it is evident enough that the south are not so foolhardy as to suppose that the coming struggle for supremacy in Kansas between the pro and anti-slavery settlers, is to be a struggle of rifles, swords, and of garments rolled in blood, but simply, a peaceable ballot box encounter. Acting on this supposition, they are getting ready for the fray with all possible speed. From Montgomery, Alabama, from Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans, and all the large southern towns and cities, large squads of emigrants are starting with consecrated banners and public valedictions from ladies, clergymen and leading men on the Kansas crusade. The letter writer, whom we have already quoted, sends now to his South Carolina brethren that

The election for members of the legislature will be held on the first Monday in October next. If the slaveholding states will send us two thousand emigrants—that is, two thousand voters—during the present year, our friends believe that the condition of Kansas will be definitely settled.—This is, however, a mere matter of conjecture, for of course, we cannot tell how large the

This is, however, a mere matter of conjecture, for, of course, we cannot tell how large the emigration from the north will be.

From the most reliable information we are led to believe that we shall receive the number suggested and more. There will also be from Missouri a large emigration in addition to those absorbance is the territory.

Missouri a large emigration in addition to those already in the territory. I would suggest that you should seek, as far as possible, to induce all who have a small number of slaves to come out. To such this is a peculiarly desirable country, and they need have no fear of the slaves escaping. The octual presence of a good number of slaves would at once settle the question.

As to the possibility of a hostile collision, he

I think there is none, nor indeed do I believe it sery likely there will be one at all. The knowl-

them will keep the abolitionists in heek, and prevent them again breaking out in-neurrection, and unless Whitfield's election set aside and a new election ordered, there cannot well arise any occasion for a collision— at least, until next fall, when the election for sembers of the legislature will be held.

If the south succeed in throwing into Kan sas a large and decisive majority of settlers, of course the question of the character of that territory with reference to slavery, is settled .-Sharp's rifles will do no good in that case, and will prove a dead loss to Messrs Killam & Co. Such a result would be exceedingly mortifying to the north, and should be prevented if possi-

The Semi-Weekly Cimes.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1856.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Time
Washington, Wednesday, April 16, 1856. THE ANTIGIPATED DUE

I telegraphed you to-night that Col. LANE, of Kansas, was about to challenge Senator Douglas, in sence of his ungenerous and indecent ass upon the Colonel in the debate of Monday last. It is due to the Colonel to say that his efforts to obtain vindication on the floor of the Senate have absolutely failed. The men who,—for political purposes, and to excuse themselves for a predetermined act of injustice in the Pro-Slavery interest,—denounced Col. LANE as an infamous creature unworthy the slightest consideration at the hands of gentlemen, also refused to receive the evidence he offered in self-defence. Mr. DougLAS participated in this act of injustice, and thus repeated and added to act of injustice, and thus repeated and added to his original wrong. He boastfully recognizes the code of honor, and so Col. Laws, having failed else-where, resorts to that for redress. It is difficult to see how the Senator from Illinois can get out of this scrape, except by a fight or a humiliating retraction.
Col. Lane is evidently and deliberately prepared to carry out his determination in the premises.

AN ERROE OF CALGULATION.
It is probable that Douglas, in his assault upon ol. Lang, presumed upon the oft-repeated story that the latter was "barked down" during last Con gress, by Hon. Mr. Hunt of La. This is an error. The Colonel's failure to challenge Mr. Hunt was the consequence of the earnest advice of his friends to the effect that the challenge ought to come in that case from the latter, and not from him. Col. L. has on too many occasions signalized his physical courage, to be successfully accused of cowardice; but the falsehood had been so often repeated that Mr. Dowg-LAS doubtless believed it. I should not feel myself justified in now making reference to the anticipated conflict, had not the statement of the fact been overheard under circumstances which satisfy me that it will find publicity in other quarters, where it is likely to be distorted to the disadvantage of Col. I suppose the only reason why the challenge has not already proceeded is the difficulty of finding a suitable person to bear it—so that there can be no frivolous objection made to its acceptance. In conclusion, on this topic, let me say that I don't be-lieve there will be any fight, although I am equally satisfied that Lank is ready for it.

FROM KANSAS.

Arrests of Free State Men-The "Kansas Regulators"-Imposition of Fines-The Kansas Commission.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Thursday, April 10, 1856. For the last two weeks the "law and order earty, with Wilson and Shannon thrown in, have een annoying the Free-State men at many of the been annoying the Freezest and a many weaker points in the State, by arresting them for various pretended crimes, bringing them before a Territorial Justice, and, of course, convicting them -for anything else seems impessible—fining them \$15 or \$20, which many of them pay rather than be imprisoned and taken from their business and their families. In the districts along the Grasshopper River this game has been played upon a large portion of the Free-State men. Some are indicted for treason, because they came te Laurence last December, and for ne other alleged cause. Because they bore arms for the defence of all that is dear to man, they are pronounced by Judge Lecompte, traitors to a Republican Government. The "law and order" clique get extremely jealous at times while examining witnesses, and, by every form of cross-examination, try to find out if the witness does not know something about a secret organization in Kansas styled the "Kansas Regulators." But, so far as I factory answers respecting the new order. one ciples. instance, at Osaukee, they summoned the Free-State Attorney—who was there to defend one of the estensible traitors—to appear before the Grand Jury

forthwith. He met them promptly, and they went dialogue with him, in through with a two hours' which he was in every answer a little ahead— to ascertain whether he knew of the new organization above named—just to perplex them and make them look as wise as Solomons, he evaded a definite answer. This only made the Brother Jonathan jurors' wax the warmer At length they put a new question stronger than ever to him. To this he replied that that wa erly a legal question, and he should not answer it until he had his fee. At this they became indignant, and one of them proposed, (drawing his pistol from his pocket,) that he have his fee. The question was soon adjusted, however, by both parties agreeing to submit it to Judge LECOMPTE in writing, whether the witness should be compelled or not to answer the proposed questions. The Judge gave his decision that the gentleman was not obliged to answer the question as it had been put to him.

This has been very annoying to many of our citizens, so much so that some have left the State rather than pay their fines to such a mock authority. In the vicinity of Leavenworth they are driving ahead at the same game. This week, indictments have been found against about eighty good Free State men,-including nearly all the men in the place of any note,—such as Attorney-General Moore, the members of the Legislature, &c. From all appearices, as well as their threats, it is expected that they will come to Lawrence soon, and bring us all to answer for the high crime of treason. Thus far, our people have generally paid small fines, to get rid of them, because they were weak, or situated where resistance seemed preposterous; but I write you this timely account of this movement, that you may be prepared to hear the worst from us, if it comes to a crisis; for Lawrence will not pay a fine to Wilson SHANNON, or any of his fellows, unless they are first legally declared guilty. Guilty of what? Of pro-tecting virtue and innocent life from border

THE KANSAS COMMISSION.

The Commission from Congress has not yet arrived, but is expected daily. Much dissatisfaction is felt, that favoritism and selfishness should be so conspicuous in high places as is proved by the appointment of all the clerks, sergeants, &c., RANDOLPH. eaving Washington.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Senate Debate on Kansas-The New Anti-Nebraska Senator.

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The discussion in the Senate on the reception of the petition for the admission of Kansas, carries us back to the heroic days of anti-revolutionary eloquence, when the voices of John Adams, Patrick Henry, and their compeers, summoned a whole nation to arms, and by the splendor of their oratory cast a gleam of light over our history which tinges with its light the duller record of less chivalrous times. MACAULAY has expressively said that the gay and laughing cavaliers laughed at the precise and formal speech, the slouching gait, the ungraceful costume, and the sour austerity of countenance which marked the Puritan of the reign of CHARLES the First, and under the rule of his successor; but those who met them on the field of battle or in debate had little reason to laugh. The recent contests in the Senate over the admission of Kansas and the right of petition merit from their dignity and importance a description which no living writer but MACAULAY

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Mr. HARLAN, who has superseded the stolid in competency of the younger Dodge, has spring into the position of an admitted leader. He is

stronger of those who have hastened forward to graphle with him. In his defence of the people of Kansas against the libels of GEVER and DOUGLAS, and his vindication of Col. LANE and the Kansas Memorial against BUTLER, BENJAMIN, and others, Mr. HARLAN has developed qualities which his antagonists will not again too hastily provoke. In the ability to state a proposition so as to defy the ingenuity of cavilers, and in the resolution and patient courage which receives and repels attacks with equal calmness, Mr. HARLAN has no competitor.

Judge TRUMDULL of Illinois is cast in the same mould as the Senator from Iowa, except that his nind is more active and intuitive. He succeeds Gen. SHIFLDS, who was a good coldier but a bad representative. In her new Senator, Illinois is truly represented. In the Senate, as on the stump, Judge TRUMBULL has shown himself able to sustain any encounter with his savage and unscrupulous, though indisputably able, colleague. Judge TRUMBULL, like Mr. SEWARD, is the impersonation of intellect. In form he is slight and delicate, in speech somewhat slow and embarrassed; but in mental vigor he challenges comparison with the most distinguished of his associates, and is of course immeasurably superior to most of them.

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Judge WADE, whose magnificent invective upon DOUGLAS and his confederates in the scheme of enslaving Kansas still rings upon the ear of the nation, is an old Senator, but has just been re-elected altogether upon the Nebraska question, is a type of that class of enthusiastic and contemplative men whom the existing agitation has drawn out of private life into the arena of political contention, and who are informed with the "single idea" that it is their appointed mission to resist and to humble the insolence of Slavery. That has become his religion, and it surprised none who knew him that when pressed beyond endurance by the presumption of DougLAS and his virulent assaults upon the representatives of the free sentiments of the Free States, Judge WADE should turn upon him with the fierce and sudden energy of a lion aroused from slumber. Up to the moment of this sudden encounter Douglas seems to have borne himself erect with all his accustomed audacity. But here "his genius stood rebuked," and before the proud glare of that fixed eye his tongue forgot its cunning. No Southern man came to the relief of the General of the Northern mercenaries, and he was left, in his sudden peril, as such auxiliaries commonly are when their principals cannot succor them without risk to themselves.

Gen. WILSON and Mr. HALE are not new men, but Nebraska-ism has renewed their political life. They finished what was left of the common foe by the steel of previous combatants on the same side. It is remarkable that Gen. RUSK of Texas proved, in reply to a portion of Gen. Wilson's speech that ATCHISON had never denied having forced DOUGLAS to bring in a bill repealing the Missouri Compromise as an alternative to being driven from his position as Chairman of the Committee on Territories. Gen. WILSON showed that ATCHIson had so stated in a public speech in Missouri. Gen. Rusk then read parts of a letter from ATCHsson denying the correctness of a portion of it relating to Senators Houston and Bell, but not retracting or explaining its statements as to DOUGLAS, and thus, of course, fully confirming them. The disgrace of violating the Compromise must then, it appears, be divided between Archison who first suggested it and bullied Douelas into adopting it, Dixon of Kentucky who first moved it, and Douglas who finally introduced it in due legislative form. Mr. Doug-LAS made no remark upon the development of the Rusk letter, and it must be taken as confessed by

The complete and absolute triumph of the Republican Senators in this great debate, will be regarded as a most cheering indication of the final success of their cause. The moral force of such a body of men, in such a position, is irresistible.

AQUIDAY.

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AFFAIRS OF KANSAS.

It is well known that the project of the Missouri Border Ruffians of seizing upon Kansas, and, by ferce or fraud, or both combined, making a Slave State of it, had for its immediate agents a secret association, known as the Blue Lodges, or Self-Defensive Society, as it called itself, made up in a great measure of residents of Platte County. The great object of this society was to prevent Northern men from settling in the new Territory, or, if they

did settle there, to deprive them of any voice or vote in framing the laws of the Territory or in giving a character to its State Constitution when it came to have one. It was this secret association, organized in a military shape and for an illegal purpose, with which originated most of the outrages perpetrated in Kansas—the driving of the actual settlers from the polls, the return of a sham Legislature elected by intrusive votes, and finally the armed invasion of the Territory and siege of Lawrence, with the avowed purpose of compelling its inhabitants to acknowledge and submit to the authority of the bogus Legislature, or else of burning down the town and driving its people from the Territory.

This last and most elaborate and expensive of the undertakings of this secret Missouri military organization, proved, however, a complete failure. Thanks to the Sharp's rifles with which they were providentially provided, and to their own firaness and courage, the men of Lawrence not only repulsed the invaders, but they also brought Governor Shannon over to their side, who having begun by issuing a furious proclamation, in which the men of Lawrence were denominated as insurgents and traitors, ended in acknowledging them as good cltizens, armed in the cause of public right and order, and in giving to their volunteer organization the sanction of his official approval and the character of territorial militia.

It would seem, from an article which we give in another column, from The Weston Reporter, that in consequence of this failure the pretended Self-Defensive Society has fallen into abeyance. It does not appear to have been formally dissolved, but rather to have stepped aside to make room for a "Pro-Slavery Emigrant Aid Society," so called, modeled after the notions which the Missourians have formed of those very Eastern Emigrant Aid Societies against which they have raised such an outery and the existence of which they offered as an excuse for their own violent and illegal proceedings. The Platte County people have at length found out that the plan of living in Missouri and voting in Kansas, however plausible it may be in theory, does not quite answer in practice. One man, says the proverb, may lead a borse to the water, but forty men can't make him drink. To invade Kansas armed with guns and bowie-knives; to visit the voting places; to drive the actual residents from the polls; to elect a bogus Legislature-all that was quite easy. It was quite easy, too, for this bogus Legislature to meet; to appoint county officers; and to require as a qualification for voting the acknowledgment of their own usurped authority, and to reënact the whole Missouri code by a single paragraph, with an appendix of such Border-Ruffian additions as seemed suitable to meet the case of a conquered Territory. All this, to the members of the Self-Defensive Association, so called, was very plain sailing; but when it came to compelling the people of Kansas to accept these laws and to submit to them, that was quite another matter. Instead of that quiet obedience which these simple-hearted Border Ruffians had reckoned upon with a coufidence, as undoubting as that of the young lady who built such a nice castle in the air on the basket of eggs she was carrying to market-the eggs laid by the self-Defensive Society and the Bogus Legislature hatched a brood not at all reckoned upon, nothing less in fact than the Topeka Convention and the Free-State Constitution.

To put down the Free-State government, to enforce obedience to the laws of the bogus Legislature, a resident population, disposed to act in that direction, must be had, and it is the object of the new association to supply the Territory with such a population. After falsely accusing the Eastern A'd Society of hiring paupers to go to Kansas, those Missouri slaveholders have now themselves adopted the same plan. The object of their new organization is to furnish poor men of Pro-Slavery sentiments with means to enter a quarter-section of land, and with the necessary provisions for the first year's residence upon it. It will be seen that in advocating this new association, General B. M. Haykes of Buchanan even went so far as to maintain "that Freesoilers and

"Abolitionists had a legal right to vote in Kansas "and that the South must beat them at "the polls by numbers." This concession, com from a man who admitted in the same speech tha he had himself gone over to Kansas to vote, is a strong proof of the efficacy of Sharp's rifles in bringing even Border Ruffians to a realizing sense of other people's political rights, and of the superior efficacy, after all, of the ballot-box over the cartridge box. General Haykes found this going over to Kansas to vote had worked so badly that he was determined never to cross over to vote again. Instead of that, he proposed to subscribe his money to fit out "poor men of Pro-Slavery sentiments" to establish themselves there as actual residente.

If, however, Gen. Haykes, happily converted now from an invasive Border Ruffian into a promoter of peaceful and bona fide emigration, expects to accomplish the object of beating the Free-State men at the polls by numbers, we must advise him to be careful how he puts too much confidence in the story which he tells about Emigrant Aid men from Beston under contract to vote twice, after which they leave for home. Those cotton umbrellas, carpet sacks and chalked hats will not, we apprehend, be got rid of so easily. That story may do well enough in a speech, but as to practical results, it will be safest to reckon on those cotton umbrellas as a fixture.

The Commercial.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1856

A NEW HAVEN TEACHER OF SOUTHER? YOUNG LADIES.

There is a Miss Dutton at the head of a Female Academy in New Haven, Connecticut, in which there are said to be a large number of scholars from the Southern States. The Boston Post has the following in relation to this belligerent "school-marm:"

At a Kansas meeting lately held in New Ha ven, where one parson presided, another parson spoke, and a deacon volunteered, it was announced that Miss Mary Dutton gave twenty-five dollars for the purchase of a rifle to be used in a contemplated civil war.

Shoulder arms! Miss Mary Dutton— Your knapsack buckle tight; Your soger breeches put on, And show 'em how to fight!

Quick march upon the focs!
(A Bible in your pocket.)

Hold up your head! turn out your toes!

Present your rifle—cock it!

Take aim, and sight it well;
And now the trigger- pull it—
And send a slaveholder to hell—
With every whistling bullet!

Boston paper. 1

THE MERCURY.

SY HEART & TABER.

CHARLESTON

Tuesday Morning, April 22, 1856

The Charleston Kansas Meeting .-No. 5.
I have said the Constitution, Federal Government, and the Union, were framed upon the idea of homogeneity in the people and homog neity in their mentality. Is this impossible? Chica and Japan have not found it so, and hence the age of their civilizations is estimated by cycles of thousands of years. But if it be impossible, then our Constitution, Fede-

ral Government and Union are impossible, and events are proving it. Alas, how exceedingly shortsighted is man! These structures were hardly reared, when, by act of Congress, the doors of the Union were opened for the emigrants of all nations to enter. A nation was born, and its funeral knell was at the same moment sounded; so true is it that there is a breath only between life and death. Not content with having laid the foundations of a great homogeneous, confederated Republic, and to leave it to increase its numbers by the silent but sure operation of centuries, the ethnological, heterogeneous elements of all nations were invited to enter, and not in terms, but in effect, to raze it to its foundations. The revolution of 1776 constituted a great epoch, at which the mind of the Caucasian race, among much that was wise and good, began to show symptoms of insanity upon the absurd dogma of universal liberty. The leaders of the revolution, not content with giving freedom to America, and "scattering torrents of light," vainly believed that freedom might be given to the world; and hence the idea arose, and was fulminated in Fourth of July orations, from generation to generation, that the Union must be made an asylum for the oppressed of every land. "Look unto me, all nations of the earth, and be ye saved, for I am God and there is none else;" for thrones, principalities and powers must quake, topple and fall before the conquering march of this dogma, and even the slaughter of six millions of the human races upon the soil of Europe failed to dispel the sad and fatal delusion. The framers of the Constitution and the Union appear to have been wholly blind to the fact, that the Constitution and the Union could endure only so long as the ideas upon which they are based, and to which they owe their birth, should continue to constitute the political faith of a majority of the people within the Union. They appear to have been equally blind to the fact, that the emigrants from all nations who to the fact, that the emigrants from all nations who were invited to enter, would come utterly untaught upon the system of thought upon which the Revolution, the Constitution and the Union were based; that they would bring with them their own method of thought; that that method of thought might, in the end, become predominant in the American mind; and by that means the Constitution be overthrown, and the Union, as a remorseless tyranny only, surand the Union, as a remorseless tyranny only, survive it. They did not comprehend these great principles in the very physical and mental structures of the human races. But notwithstanding their want of comprehension in these matters, this fatal national development has come, and is coming to pass, with infallible certainty. Is it incumbent upon me to give the evidence upon which this proposition is founded? If so, my task is an easy one. Take, then, a comprehensive view of the present condition of Northern civil society, and what is the one most remarkable feature which it presents to the mind of the political philosopher? This, surely and absolutely—that the scene presented is European, and not Imerican. The plain, the true answer to the interrogatory is, that civil society at the North has become utterly and fundamentally Europeanized. Am I then challenged to point out a payallet in Europe, to prove my assertion to be true? I accept Am I then challenged to point out a papallel in Europe, to prove my assertion to be true? I accept the challenge, and point to France without the slightest fear of refutation. France, an empire of thirty millions of souls, composed of the ethnological elements of all Europe—Gauls, Teutons, Italians, Sclavonians, Celts, Huns, Swedes, and many more types and races, with a conservative basis of homogeneity not perhaps exceeding eight or ten millions in thirty-six, and progressing under as many methods of thought upon government, politics, somethods of thought upon government, politics, so-ciology; morals, superstitions and religions, as there ciology; morals, superstitions and religions, as there are races—France, turbulent, discontented and restless in the last degree, unsated with revolution, unawed by national disasters—thirsting for the bugle notes of preparation for desolating war—the fruitful and prolific source of a greater number of destructive, disorganizing and revolutionary ideas, than the boiling cauldron of Macbeth's witches—tis the faithful parallel of Northern Europeanized society, with this only difference, perhaps, that as the-North has been Europeanized by the very worst ethnological elements of Europe, the pupil is in a fair way to excel the master.

The Northern ideas of the right to labor; agrarianism; openly declared warfare upon property; ir-

The Northern ideas of the right to labor; agra-rianism; openly declared warfare upon property; ir-religion; secret religion, mentally reserved, while professing another creed at the confessional; super-stition; fanaticism; the abolition of slave labor, that stition; fanaticism; the abolition of slave labor, that it may not compete with white labor; the Bloomers, Abby Kellys, Fanny Wrights, Antonetta Browns, free love societies—are all European French and not American ideas, and with this great odds against their progress in France, and in favor of their progress at the North, that here they can take the Federal Government under their control and use it as the mighty engine of their power, while in France the Emperor and the army govern.

Look now uppnythis picture, ye hopers in the Constitution, and answer, has it not already fallen to stitution, and answer, has it not already fallen to South shall prevail on the people of the North, the people of Europeanized America, to adopt their method of thought on the Constitution and the Union

and abandon their own; then the Constitution win arise from the dead, throw off the dust and ashes of the tomb, and reign and rule over the Government and the Union again, but not before. And when they have achieved this great conquest over the laws which govern the races and tribes of men throughout the world, they will have the 'grea-tige" of other victories in the same field; and turbalent, testless, warlike, revolutionary France, adopting the political faith, and mode and method of thought of the South, may unthrone her Emperor again, and accept the disentembed Constitution of the American Union to rule over her as her only legitimate sovereign. If, indeed, we of the South must reason and think according to the Union, let us reason and think from what it is, and not from what it is not. But let us turn away from this | i tire for a mo-

ment, in order to look at that which ispresented by the South. Here all is homogeneity. We have not been Europeanized. We still cling to the edinot been Europeanized. We still cling to the coi-fice, as we erroneously suppose, that was erected by our lathers The Constitution they formed is taker from us, but we hope (and may Providence avert that fatal tendencies of that hope) it may be restored to us. We derived our method of thought from the us. We derived our method of thought from the Union, while it was yet faithful, in a degree, at least, to the Constitution. But like a ship at sea, in the midst of the storm, it has dragged its anchor, and the roaring of the breakers up n which it is rapidly drifting, stunourears with their clampr, and yet we are unconscious of the peril which threatens us; and, as we thought according to it at first, so we continue to modify our thoughts to suit all its continue to modify our thoughts to suit 'all its changes, and thus we think according to it still. And as the Union has long since ignored the ideas evolved by the Revolution, so, in conforming our faith to the Union, we have abandoned them too. Fatal—O, fatal delusion! Like blind Sampson, we seem resolved to cling to the temple of the Philistines, until it shall fall and bury us under its ruins. I have said the Union and the Constitution are based upon the idea of homogeneity in the people, and that to assume they can be preserved, and the public liberty preserved with them, is to assume that a political impossibility will be accomplished in their

political impossibility will be accomplished in their tyor. The South is the only section of the Union lavor. The South is the only section of the Committee in which this homogeneity has been preserved, and hence the conservatism of the South. But how has the South preserved her homogeneity? We have preserved it for the reason, that our African slavery reserved it for the reason, that our African slavery repels European emigration from amongst us. And one of the elements which the freesoil idea has enlisted against us, is this—that inasmuch as African slavery is repulsive to European emigration, because it brings slave labor in competition with free labor, African slavery shall be abolished, and forbidden to enter the territorial districts of the United States, in order that the whole Union may be opened to the emigrants of the world; and there is a law of Congress on the statute book, granting lands to settlers in Oregon from any part of the whole earth, except, perhaps, Africans, and-slave owners and their slaves. In this way Southern homogeneity is sought to be destroved, and thus the last element of constitution— In this way Southern homogeneity is sought to be destroyed, and thus the last element of constitutional conservatism is resisted as a wrong to human so-

But I will produce still other testimony, to prove that the perpetuity of the Constitution involves a political impossibility. Look at the vast area included now in what is called the Union. It spreads out from ocean to ocean in the east and west, and from the St. John's to the mouth of the Rio Grande on one shore, and from Vancouver's Island to St. Diego on the other. Three hundred millions of the human race can find room and subsistence within the limits of that area. The emigrants from literally all the nations of the earth are flocking to this wide field of enterprise and progress. Now, is it not absurd beyond concep-tion to suppose that the millions who are destined to inhabit not only the countries included in the Union now, but those also which are to be brought Union now, but those also which are to be brought under its jurisdiction by new conquests, will so far concur in their modes and methods of thought as to unite their power to maintain the Constitution and the Union according to the ideas evolved by our revolutionary struggle, and upon which they were founded? That the motley tribes of the human races, from Europe, Asia, portions of Africa, Mexico, South America, the South Sea Islands, Oceanica, and the isless of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans—white, vellow and brown—Caucasian, Malay, and and the isles of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceansa, and the isles of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceansa-white, yellow and brown—Caucasian, Malay, and Mongolian—with the heterogeneous millions of hybrids and cosmopolites mixed up and agglomerated, representing all religions, all systems of thought and no thought at all; all ideas of politics, sociology; in other words, that, notwithstanding, America shall surely reproduce, but even upon a grander scale, the babel of tongues, races, tribes, and types which Europe and Asia present at this moment, yet they will all be Americanized—Christianized—brought as new converts into the great political church of the Anglo-Saxon, and join in one loud, exultant and prolonged anthem to the Constitution, Fed ral Government and the Unit.

And yet the people of the South, is slated in their

tution, Fed ral Government and the Union.

And yet the people of the South, is lated in their own mental and ethnological homogeneity, in a circumscribed area, like an island in mid ocean, with the turbulent waves roaring around them, and threatening to sweep away the crumbling, drifting sands upon which they stand, look calmly upon this mustering and aggregation of the hostile forces of the world, all having a direct tendency, by the operation of the laws which govern the human races, and which no buman laws can control, to blot out even the very source of their homogeneity, as well as their civilization, that the Goth and Vandal may come in and possess their fair fields, and while thus beholding the waves of events in the model?

and power as they quicken and expand, and approach nearer and nearer the spot on which they stand, they still deam of the Constitution and the Union, and put their trust in the "National Democratic party" and the "Cincinnatic Convention."

So it was in the days of Noah. But the flood came, in spite of unbelief. BRUTUS.

HO! FOR KANSAS.

OFFICE OF THE N. Y. STATE KANSAS COMMITTEE, ?

OFFICE OF THE N. Y. STATE KANSAS COMMITTEE, No. 442 Broadway, Albany, April 18, 1856. The New-York State Kansas Committee are happy to announce to the friends of "Freedom in Kansas," that the company organized under their, direction started, as proposed, on the 16th inst. for that Territorory. They take with them the hearty good wishes and earnest sympathies of multitudes now looking with interest to ree the issue of the struggle there going on between Freedom and Slavery.

and Slavery.

They are expecting to form a settlement in one of the most delightful portions of the Territory, around which may garbet the theusands who are preparing to follow them from this State.

this State.

Another company will leave Albany by way of the New-York Central Railroad on the morning of the 14th of May. A company will also be sent as much sooner as (in the discretion of the Committee) a sufficient number wishing it, signify their readiness to 80.

Committee) a similarit humber wishing it, signify their readities to go.

All persons desiring to make their future homes in Kansas, and wishing to enjoy the facilities afforded by this Committee, are requested to send their names to the Secretary immediately, stating their occupation, whether married or single, post-office address, and whether they have the means of support for a learth of time after reaching their destination.

The Committee will require satisfactory evidence of their tention to become boar fide residents of Kansas.

The Committee have resolved to furnish first class tickets to such persons, not evereding the mumber of fifty, at twenty dollars each, from Albany, Utlea, Synacuse and Rochester to Kansas City, including board from St. Louis. Children between the ages of four and twelve years at half price. This sum should be sent without delay to insure a ticket in the company. Persons desiring to join the company fined not he state to meet it at any of the points above mand, as the company while restrictly start from Albany by the 7 a. m. train on the 14th day of May.

restrively start from Albainy by the v.a. in, train on the 14th day of May.

It is the intention of the State K. A. Committee to make arrangements by which those going to Kaosas may choose between first-class and emigrant tickets, and pay accordingly.

The state of making and other machine ty in the new settlements, as rare opportunities new oner of making a meet profitable outlay.

An office is of ened in New-York for the purpose of organizars companies in that city by J. L. Wilde, esc. a member of the State Committee, of whom all desirable information can be obtained.

State Committee, of the Committee should be addressed to the All l-trees sent to the Committee should be addressed to the Secretary, and silventher riptions in aid of the enterprise should be rent to C. P. Williams, e.g., Treasurer, Albany.

Circulars will be sent grate in private deprivation on the subject of emission of the subject of emission of the Secretary of the Committee of the Committe

WILLIAM BARNES, Secretary

(From the Cairo Times and Delta, 23d-) Railroad Iron and Rufflens.

Last Saturday night the America arrived from New Orleans, bringing about eighteen hundred bars of iron for the Illinois Central Railroad. She was detained about twenty four hours discharging it. She also brought ap about two hundred of the most despicable ruffians and cut-throats we ever saw.—
They hailed from Alabama and the sand hills of Georgia, and said they were going to Kansas to vote, and return after the election. Each was armed with a bowie-knife and revolver, which he seemed to take great delight in exhibiting to everybody. On Sanday night about fifty of them went out on the Mississippi Levee, fell upon two or three men, shot at them several times, and best one of them in a most cruel manner .-The next morning as the boat was going up the Mississippi river, several young men were standing on the bank looking at her, when the brave sand hill cranes deliberately drew their pistols and commenced firing at them. Several shots came pretty close, but no one was hurt. If these Georgians do not exhibit more bravery in Kansas than they did here, ten determined men could whip a whole acre of them. We hope when they return they will stop a day or two in Cairo, that they may get their just deserts.

The valley whig.

KEOKUK:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 23, 1856.

WHEAT AND NEGROES IN GEORGIA. - A GEOTgia correspondent of the New Orleans Delta, under date of March 26th, writes from Gwinnett county:

The prospect for a good wheat crop in this and the adjoining counties, is indeed very

gloomy.

Most of our wheat was sown later last fall than usual, and the freezing weather setting in early in December, killed a great deal in the sprout, and before it had taken Notwithstanding there is a great agitation of the slavery question going on in and out of Congress, yet I have never known slaves sell at such high prices in this country, at public sale, as they now command. In fact, you never hear of a man being cheated in buying one now at any price. If he gives too much, his friends will tell you he is not too much, his friends will tell you he is not cheated, but his bargain is a little harder than some one else's. There is a company of young men in this county buying young ones to carry to Kansas to sell to those who are in want of such property. I understand they are going to carry about 200 the first brin.

DAILY TRIBUNE.

WRIGHT, MEDILL & CO., No. 53 CLARK STREET.

J. C. VAUGHAN, C. H. RAY, EDITORS.

CITY OF CHICAGO.

Wednesday Morning..... April 23, 1856.

The Citles of Kansas.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
TOPEKA, K. T., April 13, 1856.

I am on my way to Fort Riley. The stage starts in an hour. I will employ the interval in writing you a few notes of the principal "cities" (including villages and hamlets) of the State-(including Territory and inchoate State) of Squatter-Sovereigntycursed Kansas.

WVANDOTT.

Kansas is bounded on one side-of course you know which side-by the Missouri River. It is divided from the State by the Kansas River. On a high bluff at the mouth of the Kansas, stands or will stand, or at least is expected to stand, the city of Wyandotte. Wyandotte is on the Indian reserve. The site is laid out in streets and lots; and half a dozen cabins have been built on it. Its prosperity depends on the possibility of rendering the Kansas a navigable stream. If boats can be built to ply between Lawrence and the Missouri for three or four months every season, Wyandott will unques-tionably be "quite a place" in a year or two; but, as Carlyle remarks, "if not, not." I doubt the possibility. The Kansas is a shallow stream, full of snags, and shifting sand bars. Its banks resemble, on a small scale, the banks of the Missouri-a bluff on one side, a low level surface on the other. Wyandotte is the head-quasters of General Calhoun and the Land Agency Department. The General is worthy of the Administration who appointed him. He is so drunk, it is said, four days per week as to be utterly incapable of attending to business; and his staff of assistants exemplify the proverb of "like master like man." "Their main business," a squatter told me, "is improving the Indian race!" DELAWARE.

A few miles above Wyandotte, and six miles below Leavenworth, situated also, on a precipitous bluff, and on the Indian reservation, is the thriving little town of Delaware. Delaware is on the Missouri river. It contains, I was told, about three or four hundred inhabitants, is growing rapidly, and promises to be "considerable of a town." It was laid out by pro-slavery men, but they did not bring their Black Institution with them. It is nearly hidden among young oak trees. The population, like the favorite English beverage, is "'alf and 'alf," the Free State men, as usual, being "the better half." It is the County Seat of Leavenworth County. The history of its election to this distinction, forms an interesting episode in the political history of the Ter

The Legislature—the Border Ruffian Assembly after appointing Commissioners to select the County Seat in all Anti-Slavery Districts, provided for the election of their County Seat by the inhabitants of all reliable" districts! Leavenworth County was supposed to be one of the "sound" districts. day of election was appointed. Leavenworth, Dela-

ware and Kickapoo were the rival candidates. The population of Kickapoo was between one and two hundred; of Delaware, between three aud four hundvad; of Leavenworth between eight and nine hundred. The people of Leavenworth made no exexertions to secure a victory because they fancied that they were certain of success. But, as the race

was not always to the swift, nor the battle to the trong in Israel—so, in Kansas, at least, a political

population.

Some weeks before the election came off, advertisements and handbills were extensively circulated in Platte. Clay and Buchanan counties announcing that a grand free pic-nic party would be given-on the day of voting—at Kickapoo and Delaware; and that the ferry-boat between Missouri and the Territory had been chartered to carry every one who wished to come over "without money and without price.

victory is not always the reward of superiority of

The Missourians came over in troops. Excepting on the famous 30th of March, they had never before crossed the river in such numbers. But there was a difference in the manner of their coming. Then they came in regiments, with officers and rifles: now they came in companies, with ladies and parasols. The polls were opened. The Missourians, as usual, tendered their votes; and the judges of election, as usual, accepted them! Imagine the amazement and horror of the Border Ruffians of Leavenworth when the result of the election demonstrated that Leavenworth was defeated! Defeated by their own weapons—defeated by votes which they had previously courted! They frowned; they cursed and swore; they gnashed their teeth, but they could hardly complain aloud. They knew how their charges, if they made them, would be answered.

Leavenworth had cast over 500 votes : Kickapoo

about 700; Delaware more than 900!

But Leavenworth did not remain silent. The Herald complains of foreign interference in the local affars of the Territory, and proved that an overwhelming force of Missourians had voted at Kinkapoo and Delaware. It always italicised local; a quiet way of showing to its friends in Missouri that it had nothing to say against foreign interierence in the national affairs of Kansas.

This complaint created a feud in the Border Ruffian camp. "The Leavenworth Herald," says the Kickapoo Pioneer, an equally rabid pro-slavery sheet, "complains that Mi-sourians voted at the last election. Will the editor tell us who elected him?" The editor of the Herald was a member of the Border Ruffian Senate. This query silenced him. He merely said in reply :-- "We thought that the editor of the Pioneer was a Know Nothing; we know it it now." This reply was probably intended to be funny, but I confess I cannot see the point of it myself. Can you?

LEAVENWORTH CITY.
Leavenworth is a young San Francisco. It is the largest town in the Territory. Little less than a year ago, the frog, snake and whip-poor-will enjoyed an undisturbed existence where stores, churches, and hotels now stand. It has a population of eighteen hundred souls, and will probably have five thousand persons within its corporate limits in less than one year from the present date. It is a busy, bustling town. The population is chiefly from the North-Western and Middle States. It was the stronghold of Douglas Locofococracy before the recent invasion. That event changed its poiitics. It is a Republican city now. The destruction of Delahay's press was the death blow to its Nebraskaism. Squatter Sovereignty is below par; National Sovereignty is quoted high. It is only the Border Ruffians who believe in Douglas now.

Before the Register was submerged, it was rather strange, I thought, to see it-a Free State paperand the Pro-Slavery Herald both zealously and incessantly eulogizing the National Administration and your Little Giant. But, perhaps it only proved the admirable "Nationality" of Pierce—as Douglas' plantation and negroes, and his property in Illinois, demonstrates how exceedingly unsectional he

is!
Leavenworth is situated on the Indian Reservation and is to be sold to the highest bidder. A secret association, composed of men of both parties, exists it is stated-whose object is to prevent-peaceably if possible, forcibly if necessary-its sale to any company other than its present proprietors. I should hardly wish to occupy the position of any man who should presume to out-bid the Town Association, in order to make a profitable speculation by selling the City and the property of the Squatters. Certainly, if a Director of an Insurance Company, I would not accept the "risk" of his life.

Emigrants from the North should invariably land at Leavenworth. Kansas City, where hundreds of our Northern friends land, is a Pro-Slavery town in Missouri, whose Mayor aided the invaders who surrounded Lawrence. It also publishes and supports one of the most ultra Pro-Slavery papers in the service of the Border Ruffians. Pass by it!

There are no trimmers in this Territory. Every

one has earnest opinions on the grand issue of our time. Politics invades every circle. There are proslavery balls and free state balls ; pro-slavery h and free state hotels. Hearing a young man of my acquaintance, the other day, speak in glowing terms of a Kansas beauty, I asked him what she was:

"Free State !" said my friend-"Free State up to. the hub-hub and all."

More anon.

Leaving Kansas.

A fact, ominous of the decay of the Pro-Slavery faction, is that many of the prominent men who have been active and efficient agents in the many outrages which have made that party notorious, are abandoning Kansas and returning to Missouri, where is a better field for their operations, and greater security for their property. One man, who a year ago was the general of the Pro-slavery forces in this vicinity, has sold his claim which cost him altogether not less than \$1500, for \$350. Another man who has claimed a number of slaves, is preparing to leave this "Abolition State," but one of his negroes refuses to go with him. Tom came to Kansas to establish the "divine institution," and help to make this a slave State—and he is and neip to make this a slave State—and he is not to be frightened by the Abolitionists—and declares his attention to stay here, let his master go where he will. Good pluck, he has, and shows that he is true to his principles. This is spunk that will manifest itself in many of those who are sent here to maintain appearances. When wishing to return, as they soon will, they will find that they have no law by which they can force their slaves back into bondage. -Kansas Free State.

All Acknowledged.

ORR, of South Carolina, in a letter addressed to the Hon. W. C. Dudley, gives the Democratic party the following credit " for work and labor done and performed "-

"The northern Democrats aided us to bring into the Union, Texas, a magnificent slaveholding Territory—large enough to make four slave States, and strengthened us more in that peculiar interest than was ever before done by single act of the Federal Government. then, they have amended a very imperfect fugius now a law for the recovery of fugitive slaves, as stringent as the ingenuity of man could devise. Since, they have aided us by their votes vise. Since, they have aded us by their voice in establishing the doctrine of non-intervention with Slavery, by Congress, in the Territories. Since then, they have actually repealed the Missouri restriction, opened the Territories to settlement, and enabled us, if the South will be true to herself, and aid in peopling Kansas, to form another slave State. In 1843 a man would have been pronounced insane, had he predicted that slavery would be introduced there by the removal of Congressional restrictions."

DEMOCRATIC PRESS

CITY OF CHICAGO.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 23, 18.6.

Our Kansas Correspondence. Thoughts and Things in Kansas.

NO. II. Kansas City, April 15, 1-56.

I arrived at this place last evening, after an extremely pleasant trip from St. Louis in the steamer David Tatem. I had formed an unfavorable opinion of the boats on the Missouri River. I had been informed by those who were familiar with traveling on this river, that I shou'd encounter a multitude of infelicities. But I am not aware that I met them. If I did they were certainly in disguise. They must have been latent in the last degree. Pleasant company, novel and often picturesque scenery, a well-provided table, accommodations for sleeping by no means to be despised and an obliging disposition on the part of all the officers of the boatthese and such as these were my experiences on the passages up the Missouri River. There were grumblers on board, it is true, whole platoons of them; but these were men, no doubt, who make it a matter of principle to grumble at everything, and who seem to regard it as an unpardonable sin to be happy in any circumstances whatever.

Navigation on the Missouri, however, is a very different thing from navigation on the Ohio or the Hudson. It cannot be denied that the water is turbid, and unless it is filtered-which it is