The Herald of Freedom: An Independent Family Newspaper, Devoted to Humanity and the Interests of Kansas.

Poetry for the Times.

Song of the Free.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

Pride of New England!
Soul of our fathers!
Shrink we all craven-like,
When the storm gathers?
What though the tempest be
Over us lowering.
Where's the New Englander
Shamefully cowering?
Graves green and holy
Around us are lying—
Free were the sleepers all,
Living and dying!

Back with the southerner's
Padlocks and scourges!
Go—let him fetter down
Ocean's free surges!
Go—let him silence
Winds, clouds, and waters;
Never New England's own
Free sons and daughters!
Free as our rivers are
Outward going,
Free as the breezes are
Over us blowing.

Up to our altars, then,
Haste we, and summon
Courage and loveliness,
Manhood and woman!
Do it let our pledges be;
Freedom for ever!
Truce with oppression,
Never, oh! never!
By our own birthright-gift,
Granted of Heaven—
Freedom for heart and lip,
Be the pledge given!

If we have whispered truth,
Whisper no longer;
Speak as the tempest does,
Sterner and stronger;
Still be the tones of truth
Louder and firmer,
Startling the South
With the deep murmur;
God and our charter's right,
Freedom forever!
Truce with oppression,
Never, oh! never!

The Southern Side.

Extracts from the Southern Press.

We gave last week a letter from "A Kansas Farmer," describing the late outrage at Atchison. This week we make room for the "Southern Side" of the same story. It agrees in all the esssential particulars with our own correspondent, and increases our hatred of slavery, if possible by its bold assumptions. We give the resolutions adopted at a *"great mass meeting,"* at which it is said some nine or ten persons were present. Probably it speaks the voice of the pro-slavery party, and as such it is worthy of consideration.

An Abolitionist Badly Whipped.

The most interesting ceremony ever witnessed in this town was the whipping of a "live abolitionist," with the euphonious name of J. W. B. Kelly, who hails all the way from Cincinnati, Ohio, by Mr. Grafton Thomason, late of Clay county, Missouri. Mr. Thomason, a short time ago, lost a valuable negro woman, who it was thought was induced to drown herself by the thieving scoundrel who is the subject of this article. Kelly who was heard to express himself in the matter, severely reproached Mr. Thomason for being a slaveholder. Mr. Thomason on hearing of the matter, called on the said Kelly, who gave him to understand that he did not speak to men who owned negroes. Mr. Thomason did not wait for a further expression from him, but seized the independent individual and nearly wore him out against the ground. A friend attempting to interfere, was, by one blow from the powerful fist of Mr. Thomason, landed backwards, "on the other side of Jordon."

A meeting of the citizens was called on the following morning, and a committee appointed to command Kelly to leave the place at an hour's notice. The absence in the town of the article "tar," prevented the citizens from donning him a coat of tar and feathers. He left our town between two days, and should he ever come back, he will be forced to go through with a tight rope performance.—*Squatter Sovereign.*

Great Mass Meeting at Atchison.

Owing to the excitement caused by the actions of one J. W. B. Kelly, an avowed abolitionist, and to some of his expressions which were made publicly on our streets, and which nearly resulted in his death, a meeting of the citizens of Atchison and vicinity was called to endorse the action of Mr. Grafton Thomason, who gave him one of the severest castigations ever inflicted on a human being.

Ten o'clock being the hour appointed for the meeting, and a vast concourse of people assembled.

On motion of Robert S. Kelly, Doctor Dudley McVay was called to the chair.

On motion of Ira Norris, Robert S. Kelley was elected Secretary.

N. J. Ireland, Esq., being called upon, in an appropriate and explicit speech, stated the objects of the meeting. The Speaker went over the actions of this abolition culprit, and referred to the many instances in which he had been heard to cast reproach upon the institution of slavery, and the utterring of sentiments which were dangerous to be allowed to be uttered in a slave State. He also referred to the castigation administered to him by Mr. Thomason, of whom, as a slaveholder, he had been making uncalled for and unjust remarks.

On motion, a committee of three, consisting of Robert S. Kelley, Albert G. Smith, and W. B. Brocket, were appointed by the chair to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

The committee, after retiring a few minutes, returned, and through the chairman, reported the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously.

Whereas, by recent occurrences it is now known there are among us agents of the underground railroad for the express purpose of abducting our slaves, and whereas, one J. W. B. Kelley, hailing from some infernal abolition den, has both by words and acts proved himself a worthy representative of such an association, and whereas, others in the vicinity, whose idle habits and apparent plenty of money induce us to believe that they are hirelings of some such infamous society, believing it due, not only to ourselves, but the adjoining portion of Missouri, to rid ourselves of so great an evil, and for the furtherence of this end do

Resolve, 1st, That one J. W. B. Kelley, hailing from Cincinnati, having upon sundry occasions denounced our institutions, and declared all pro-slavery men ruffians, we deem it an act of kindness to rid him of such company, and hereby command him to leave the town of Atchison one hour after being informed of the passage of this resolution, never more to show himself in this vicinity.

Resolved, 2d, That in case he fails to obey this reasonable command, we inflict upon him such punishment as the nature of the case and circumstances may require.

Resolved, 3d, That other emissaries of this "Aid Society," who are now in our midst tampering with our slaves are warned to leave, else they, too, will meet the reward which their nefarious designs so justly merit—*hemp.*

Resolved, 4th, That we approve and applaud our fellow-townsman, Grafton Thomason, for the castigation administered to said J. W. B. Kelley, whose presence among us is a libel upon our good standing and a disgrace to the community.

Resolved, 5th, That we have commenced the good work of purging our town of all the resident abolitionists, and after cleansing our town of such nuisances shall do the same for the settlers of Walnut and Independence creeks, whose propensitities for cattle-stealing are well known to many.

Resolved, 6th, That the chairman appoint a committee of three to wait upon said Kelly, and acquaint him with the action of this meeting.

Resolved, 7th, That the proceedings of this meeting be published, that the world may know our determination.

On motion of R. S. Kelley, Esq., the chair appointed a committee of three, with Grafton Thomason, Esq., as chairman, in compliance with the sixth resolution, to notify said J. W. B. Kelly, of Cincinnati, the desire of this meeting.

On motion of Mr. John Bennett, John H. Blassingame and G. T. Challis, were selected to complete this committee.

On motion of Mr. Henry Addoms, copies of the resolutions above, and the proceedings of this meeting were ordered to be made out, and a committee of three be requested to circulate them, with a view of obtaining signatures, thereby showing who were pro-slavery men, and who were abolitionists—all who refused to endorse the action of this meeting to be taken into consideration on Saturday evening next, August 11th, at which time the said committee are to make their report. The above resolution having been adopted without a dissenting voice, the chairman, in compliance with its provisions, appointed Ira Norris, John Bennett and L. L. Boles, said committee to obtain signatures.

The committee appointed to wait on Mr. Kelly reported that he was not to be found in the city or neighborhood, but acting under the belief that "discretion was the better part of valor," had left some time during the night.

Many matters were discussed in regard to the recent depredations of free-soilers settled in the neighborhood, which resulted in a determination on the part of those present not to rest until this neighborhood could say that the foot of no abolitionist pollutes our soil.—*Squatter Sovereign.*

Watch the Abolitionists.

Circumstances have transpired within a few weeks past in this neighborhood, which place beyond a doubt the existence of an organized band of abolitionists in our midst. We counsel our friends who have money in slave property, to keep a sharp look out, lest their valuable slaves may be induced to commit acts which might jeopardize their lives.

Mr. Grafton Thomason, of this place lost a valuable negro about a week ago, and we have not the least doubt but that she was pursuaded by one of this lawless band to destroy herself, rather than remain in slavery. In fact, one of this gang was heard to remark, "that she did perfectly right in drowning herself," and just as he would have done, or what every negro who is held in bondage should do. We ask, shall a man expressing such sentiments be permitted to reside in our very midst—be permitted to run at large among our slaves, sowing the seeds of discord and discontent, jeopardizing our lives and our property. We may justly be branded as "ruffians" and cowards did we permit it.

In another instance, we hear of a servant being tampered with, and induced to believe that she "was illegally held in bondage," and that she was "on an equality with her owners;" since which time she has been unruly, and shows evidences of discontent. Such is the effect produced by permitting the convicts and criminals of the eastern cities, shipped out here by the Aid Societies to reside in our midst.

The depredations of this fanatical set do not stop here. Their crimes are more numerous, and their acts more bold. It is well known that on Independence and Walnut creeks, within a few miles of this place, a great number of freesoilers or abolitionists are settled, whose thieving propensities have been well known for some time past. We honestly believe that an organized band of these outlaws exist, whose objects, for pecuniary gain and spite, are to rob us of our property, drive off our horses and oxen, incite our slaves to rebellion or insurrection, and when opportunity offers, afford them facilities for escaping.

Within a short time, about one hundred and fifty head of cattle have been stolen from this neighborhood, driven off and sold. Eight or nine horses and several mules have been taken out of the emigrants' camp, drove off to parts unknown, and the money for the same is now jingling in the pockets of the abolitionists. A valuable horse, and several yoke of oxen have been taken from this town, and circumstances all point to the settlements on Walnut and Independence creeks, as the head quarters of the perpetrators of these acts. Occurrences of this kind were never known before in this neighborhood, and prior to the shipment of the "filth and scum" of our eastern cities, our property was secure, our slaves were contented and happy.

The enormity of these offences, and the great loss of property, should open the eyes of our citizens to their true situation. We cannot feel safe while the air of Kansas is polluted by the breath of a single freesoiler. We are not safe, and self-preservation requires the total extermination of this set. Let us act immediately, and with that decision that will at once convince these desperadoes that it is our firm determination to keep their dishonored feet from staining the fair carpet of Kansas.

We propose a meeting of the friends of the South, which includes all the 'law and order' men in the Territory, where we may devise some way for protection against the depredations of these scoundrels, and appoint a committee to notify several of the gang, who are residents in out town, that their presence is no longer needed, and will not be tolerated.—*Squatter Sovereign.*

☞ These six—the peevish, the niggard, the dissatisfied, the passionate, the suspicious, and those who live upon others' means—are forever unhappy.

☞ Chicago is but 17 years old, and has a population of eighty thousand.

Miscellaneous.

Hot Weather--Beware of Excesses.

The delay of the hot weather renders caution all the more necessary now that it has come. Statistics show that the largest number of deaths from imprudence happen when a cold spell is suddenly succeeded by one of intense heat; and the reason is that people, feeling the change acutely, thoughtlessly risk their health in the effort to get cool. A laborer becomes over-heated, rushes to a hydrant, drinks cold water to excess, and perishes in a few hours. Another person seeks relief in juleps, cobblers, and other mis-called "cooling drinks," and the result is increased excitement of the brain, instead of diminished action there, often followed by sudden death. A third is tempted by fresh fruit, and either eats too much or eats that which is not ripe, and he too pays for indiscretion with his life. A fourth, fifth and sixth violate the laws of health in some other way, and are prostrated by illness, if not swept into the grave. And so it goes, to the end of the chapter.

The virtue of temperance, at this period of the season, cannot be inculcated too strongly. We do not mean temperance in the use of distilled or malt liquors only, but temperance in all things, but especially eating, drinking, and work. A surfeit, when the thermometer is at ninety, is almost certain death. Even a slight overloading of the stomach, or the indulgence in some indigestible article of food, often leads to violent cramps, if not to cholera in its worst form. But to eat too little, or to eschew either meats or fruits altogether, as some theorists do, is an error only less dangerous. The safest way is to continue the usual diet, whatever that has been, taking care, however, to indulge moderately, that is with temperance. So also with drinking. If it is madness to imbibe spirituous liquors in the hope of being cooled, it is folly to injure the digestive organs by excessive indulgence in soda-water or ice-cream. Nature invariably suffers when attempts are made suddenly to cool a person who is heated. Moderation in all things is indispensable. To jump into a river, to quaff copiously of ice-water, or to bring anything else that is cold into sudden contact with the body, when the latter is heated, is trifling with health and life.

Excesses in work are a fertile source of illness, and sometimes of death, in sultry weather. No man can perform as much labor on a hot day, or under a vertical summer sun, as he can in winter, or under cover.

It is not only day-laborers who are in jeopardy. Any unusual draft upon the nervous, or even muscular system, is sure to be felt at the seat of life. A wise man will always economise his strength in the summer. Whoever over-works himself in any way exhausts the nervous power, part of which should have gone to assist the digestion, and the consequence is, that when he comes home, fatigued and hungry, to eat a hearty meal, he is struck down by bilious cholic, dysentery or cholera. To throw off the garments, when heated, and sit in a current of air, is a common error, and the seeds of many a consumption have been planted in this way, in healthy men. Be temperate in your labors and in your pleasures, in sleeping and in walking, if you would escape the diseases incident to hot weather, and which are so often fatal.—*Phil. Ledger.*

Minnesota All Right.

The following resolutions were adopted unanimously at a Convention held at St. Paul, Minnesota, on the 4th of July, after listening to an oration pronounced by Doct. Jewett, late of Boston. The resolutions are not wanting in "backbone," and may be taken as the feeling of a sister Territory on the slavery question. We copy them from the Minnesota Republican:—

Resolved, That the question of Slavery in the United States is paramount to all other political questions of the day; the settlement of which must precede the restoration of peace to the country, and the possibility of any harmony or useful legislation on the part of the federal government.

Resolved, That we regard the Fugitive Slave Law as unsurpassed in moral turpitude by any other institution of ancient or modern times; that while its ostensible purposes are to carry out the principles of the federal constitution, the character of its authors, the circumstances of its enactment, and the manner of its execution, are sufficient assurances that its grand design is to nationalize the institution of slavery, to crush out the expanding spirit of liberty, in the North, and teach the necks of Northern freemen to bow in submission to the mandates of the slave power; and furthermore:

Resolved, That no love of union shall ever fascinate us, nor threats of disunion terrify us into acquiesence in its requirements; but that we will vindicate humanity by waging unceasing war upon it, nor lay down our weapons until Congress, returning to a sense of its duties and responsibilities, shall finally and unconditionally repeal it.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this meeting, the abrogation of the Missouri Compromise by the infamous Kansas-Nebraska bill, was a gross violation of national faith, and had for its object the plantation of slavery upon the soil before expressly consecrated to human freedom; but though wicked in its origination and calamitous in its results, its evils are mitigated in part by the fact that it relieves of all obligations to compromise with slaveholders, and henceforth we stand inflexibly opposed to the introduction of any more slave States, whether north or south, of whatever geographical line.

Resolved, That the present Chief Magistrate of the United States would have signalized his devotion to the Constitution of his country no less by defending the freedom of the press and the purity of the ballot box in Kansas, than by his officious alacrity to kidnap into slavery the unoffending fugitive Burns.

Resolved, That the "Union of the States" is not perpetuated by the crime of slaveholding, and we call on Congress while abstaining from interference with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists, to exert its utmost power on all possible occasions to cripple and suppress it.

☞ Mrs. Partington advises all young people afflicted with preparation of the heart, to apply the cataract of mustard, to draw out the information, and she says she has never known a failure when this advice was followed.

Overland Route to Kansas.

A gentleman writing from New York to the Boston Traveler, on the 20th ult., proposes the overland route from Burlington, Iowa, to Kansas, He says large parties are now preparing to enter Kansas by this route. We make the following extract:

"From Chicago, companies or single emigrants could proceed either to Burlington or Rock Island, and from the latter place by packet to Muscatine, and soon by either route to the interior of the State by continuous railroad. J. E. Henry, Esq., the gentlemanly superintendant of the Rock Island road, residing at Davenport, or Mr. Tracy, at Chicago, or C. G. Hammond, Esq., of the Burlington road, will grant every facility. By the well equipped line of stages under the agency of Mr. E. S. Alvord and O. C. Tollen, of Burlington, Iowa, with good carriages, sure footed horses and careful drivers, choice may be made of several routes. The passage may be made through to Council Bluffs, or it may be terminated in the interior, where cattle and supplies can be purchased at the most reasonable prices, and where the freeman is sure of being treated as a citizen, with respect and courtesy. One line terminates its route at Bloomfield, sixty miles from Burlington, another at Charlton, 114 miles, and a third goes through, from Davenport, Burlington, and Muscatine; thus the journey may continue by stage or be terminated at some nearer point. In October, one railroad will be open to Iowa City, crossing the Mississippi river by a bridge at Rock Island. If preferred, teams can be hired at any of the river cities to take baggage and supplies to the interior, or through at $3 per day. The men may go forward and supply themselves with teams of their own, and the women and children proceed at once to Council Bluffs, or accompany their husbands by the more southern routes to Glenwood or Sidney, and thence proceed by land into the Territory, entering it from the north. All the necessary supplies with which the emigrant should enter into a new country can be procured—oxen, horses, cows, grain for seed, or food, bacon, perk, butter, eggs, fowls,—oxen at from $75 to $100 the yoke; cows from $15 to $25; corn 35 cents; bacon 6; eggs 6; butter 10, and other articles in proportion.

"The distance by this route will be less though the time may be extended, but what is a few days spent on a journey compared with the many inconveniences experienced by the old route. The increased expense of overland travel by stage will be more than counterbalanced by the cheapness of supplies. And in regard to safety, accommodations, courteous treatment, the two routes can bear no comparison.

"The inhabitants of Iowa are friends of freedom, and deeply interested in securing the freedom of Kansas and Nebraska. They stand ready to lend a helping hand either in forwarding emigration or succoring the settlers in any time of emergency.

"To every true hearted man who goes to Kansas the friendship and favor of Iowa is desirable, and in his passage through her borders he may be sure of every kindness and attention.

"It can be demonstrated that slavery can never be established in Kansas but at the point of the bayonet, and in such a crisis the alliance of neighbors is the first thing to be sought; in the meantime those more distant can rally to the rescue. But America and the 19th century is neither the time or the place for such a measure to succeed. The attempt if persevered in, will overwhelm the institution of slavery in ruin, not only in Missouri but through the whole south. The free States will make common cause and with 3,000,000 of allies in the south, the result cannot long be doubtful. But may God grant deliverence from such an alternative, and may He check that reckless daring which would precipitate the catastrophe of a civil war."

The Gathering Storm.

The clouds now rising upon the western horizon are dark and portentious.—Almost every mail from Kansas brings intelligence of the approaching struggle between slavery and the Constitution—a struggle which may be decided in blood. It would be useless to shut our eyes to the signs which seem to indicate an appeal to arms at no distant day. The crisis may be arrested, but only by an exercise of a wisdom, moderation and firmness by the administration which cannot reasonably be expected. The high-handed, unconstitutional and aggressive acts already performed or proposed in the ruffian Legislature of Kansas conclusively show that despotism intends to wage uncompromising war upon the Constitution. Read the account in our paper to-day of the measures which have been introduced or are proposed. The intended enactments of the mob Legislature of Kansas we venture to say, can never be enforced. They are unwarranted by the Constitution of the United States, and therefore are not obligatory. Where does the Legislature of Kansas obtain the constitutional power to pass a law requiring a citizen emigrating from any State into that Territory to take an oath of allegiance to support the laws of the United States, and those which may be enacted by their own irresponsible body? Whence do they obtain the power to make the oath of allegiance a qualification for the right of suffrage? What clause of the constitution allows the authorities of Kansas to use the jails of Missouri for the punishment of offenders? O, the beauties of squatter sovereignty! Every day reveals more clearly the supreme ridiculousness of the miserable farce. There seems to be but one course to be pursued to prevent a civil war. The organization of the Territory should be begun at once, and the present miscalled Legislature blotted from existence as a legislative body. A Legislature to enact laws for Kansas must be chosen by the people of the Territory, not by an invading army from Missouri! This is the only course which will prevent collisions which may end in blood. The people of that Territory never will bow to the unconstitutional edicts of this mob-elected Legislature; they never will recognize it as a legislative body; and they will be acting right in the sight of God and of the country. Unless the General Government exercises authority in the matter to sustain the settlers in the assertion of their just rights, a few more weeks may see civil war raging in all its horrors upon the soil of Kansas.—*Boston Journal.*

☞ The grasshoppers are said to be doing immense damage to the crops throughout California. In some localities every green thing has disappeared.

Select Poetry.

Go Ahead.

Go ahead, and do not tarry,
Nought is gained by standing still;
What though you at times miscarry?
Let no fears your bosom fill.
Search the causes of your errors,
Gather wisdom from the past;
To the wind give idle terrors,
And you'll go ahead at last.

Go ahead—in useful daring,
Let your motto be "I'll try;"
He who is ever despairing,
Bankrupt hopes and heart are nigh.
What tho' you and wealth be strangers?
Onward, upward, be your aim,
And those real or fancied dangers,
Soon you'll put to flight or shame.

Go ahead—the world reforming,
In civil, moral freedom's name,
All those forts and out-posts storming,
Which your enemies may claim.
Yield no bulwarks, take no quarter,
Compromise no cherished right;
Freedom's treasure never barter,
But stand for them with your might.

Go ahead, then—don't defer it,
Life's short span soon flits away;
If you'd finish aught of merit,
You must ply your task to-day.
Set the ball in instant motion,
To keep it going strain each nerve;
Nor doubt that ultimate promotion
Will yield the laurels you deserve.

The Press vs. President.

From the Boston Argus.

Governor Reeder's Removal.

The announcement in last Monday morning's city papers of Gov. Reeder's removal from office, though by no means unexpected, has called forth in our midst, as elsewhere, the strongest expressions of indignation. The unceasing agitation kept up by the press all over the Union for the last three months on the subject of Kansas and Gov. Reeder's action connected with it—the bold predictions of his enemies, and the frequent, almost daily telegraphic announcements from Washington, that the President had resolved upon his removal, had not sufficiently prepared the public mind for its accomplishment, and we are bold to say that no act of this Administration has caused so general astonishment. We confess a sympathy with this feeling, quite inconsistent with the composure of mind necessary for the calm consideration of so grave a subject, concerning as it does our allegiance to an Administration we assisted in placing in power and have hitherto supported, and on the other hand the espousal of the cause of honor and justice, which it has most shamefully abused. And by no means repenting of the prudence and moderation which has marked our course in relation to our distinguished townsman; in connection with his official career, we do not hesitate to give expression to the indignation which all good Democrats must feel at this most wanton outrage upon the faithful Democracy of Pennsylvania.

We gladly meet the issue, and uniting with all good men in their hearty approbation of Gov. Reeder's conduct as eminently just, brave, and conservative, unhesitatingly brand this action of the Administration as dishonorable in the highest degree.

It is not for us at this time to review the history of the unhappy difficulties attending the organization of the Territory of Kansas, nor to remind our readers how it was that Gov. Reeder was unfortunately ever induced to connect himself with them. Surrounded by hosts of devoted friends, in the enjoyment of an extensive and lucrative practice, he never sought the high office he so lately filled, and only accepted it after much reflection and in deference to the wishes and solicitations of the President. It was justly thought at that time that in a rare and most desirable degree he possessed in himself the elements so necessary to preside over a Territory organized under the most exciting and alarming circumstances. In our own great State of Pennsylvania he was found among the first to advocate the Kansas-Nebraska bill, looked upon by many honest Democrats as an unnecessary and uncalled for measure;—irreproachable as a man, eminent as a lawyer, national in his views, the President with good reason felicitated himself upon having "found the right man for the right place." The compensation of the office was inconsiderable, while the semi-barbarous life on the western frontier presented nothing but aversion to one who only mingled in society to adorn it—with no taste and no desire for public office, we repeat it, only at the solicitation of the President, was Gov. Reeder induced to accept the appointment. He went proudly, independently, untrammelled, simply to do his duty. How well and too faithfully he performed it the whole enlightened world can testify. Because that invasion and outrage were rebuked—because that he proclaimed his intention to protect the citizens of Kansas in their right of franchise, and declared that while he was Governor "law and order should reign," the insensate fanatics of Missouri and their ultra southern sympathizers denounced him as an abolitionist and a tyrant, and pursued him with a ferocity as disgraceful as it was unjust. Immediately after the first election held in Kansas, one after another of the Missouri invaders called upon the President and filed their complaints against the Governor, charging him with neglect of his official duties, illegal speculations in lands, &c. We state upon authority that cannot be disputed that President Pierce at that time told a friend, *"I am satisfied that Governor Reeder possesses firmness, honesty and capacity, and a man who has these three qualities, don't often get wrong."* We happen to know too, that our chief magistrate gave Gov. Reeder repeated personal assurances that *"he approved of his course and would have acted precisely as he did in the same position."* If the President was sincere in his assurances of approval why did he not manfully sustain him? Why did he not "take the responsibility," and boldly stand by him in his efforts to preserve the purity of the ballot box and to maintain the principles of right? It is, to say the least, a discreditable position for the chief magistrate of this great nation to occupy. But the enemy were on his path and bent on his destruction, renewed the silly charges of illegal land speculations, which on investigation were proved to be as groundless as the others; and it was with reason to be expected that having been found without blemish, the President would have been only too glad to have sustained and supported him.

We are willing to believe that, uninfluenced by others this would have been the course taken by the President, but wanting in that noble independence which has forever crowned with luster the great Jackson, who under not unlike circumstances announced to his refractory cabinet, "I AM PRESIDENT AND WILL TAKE THE RESPONSIBILITY." Mr. Pierce yields—and honor, good faith and true nobility are sacrificed to ruffianism and anarchy. Our chief magistrate has thrown away as favorable an opportunity as ever was presented to any of his predecessors to render his administration illustrious. Had he taken both Massachusetts and Missouri in hand, engaged as they both have been in setting at defiance the laws of the national government, and called them both to account, our whole people would have sustained him and the entire country would have sustained him and the entire country would have applauded the act.

We trust the successor of Gov. Reeder will receive better treatment. If he can consent to sacrifice all manly independence, obey the behests of a Missouri mob and alow himself, in every act, to be governed by their dictates, his position will be pleasant enough and he can speculate in lands to his heart's content. But if he dares to remember that he is A MAN—with a head, mind conscience and a reputation at stake, the President will soon again be called upon to supply Kansas with a new and more pliant Governor, and we may have a repetition of the outrageous scene just enacted—a second attempt to ruin a most deserving man and another step toward rendering the present Administration as odious and unpopular as it is weak and imbecile.

The Tendency of Affairs in Kansas.

We do not believe that there is a democrat, whether the most abject of doughfaces, or the most inveterate of hunkers, to be found in all the free States, who, had he been told two years ago, that the administration could have either sanctioned or suffered one half of that series of outrages commencing with the elections, and continued to the present time in the mobs and mockery of legislation in Kansas, would not have pronounced the statement a base libel on the character of General Pierce, his administration, and the democratic party who were sustaining him. "What!" he would have indignantly exclaimed—"what!—would you have me believe that Frank Pierce, the embodiment of democracy, the champion of State rights, and the defender of the Constitution, would stand listlessly by and see the very foundation principle of democracy subverted by trampling the sacred right of suffrage in the dust—the cardinal principle of State rights set at naught more boldly and palpably than was ever done or attempted by old Federalism itself, by permitting the people of one State to control the election of another State, and even the Constitution and laws of the country grossly violated and set at defiance, and all without lifting a finger to prevent such outrages? Never! You might as well brand him as a traitor to democracy at once, and a violator of his oath to protect the Constitution from infringement, and carry out its provisions. Never! When Frank Pierce has done that he will be no longer a democrat, he and his administration will become a reproach and disgrace to his party, and they will speedily bury him, like the dead, from their sight!"

Now who doubts but that such a reply would have been made to such a supposition? Who can doubt it? Not one. And yet we have seen all the outrages on democracy which are involved in that supposition committed; we have seen, and still see the President and his administration (to put the most favorable construction on their conduct which it is possible) standing mute, refusing to act, and offering no rebuke to the perpetrators!

Now should the blood of a civil war be found, within two years, reddening the plains of Kansas, who will be held responsible for the fearful event? Not the miserable tools of Atchison & Co., but the criminally derelict President and his administration, who, by their acquiescence, have thus encouraged, or at least have suffered the seeds of civil war to be sown broadcast over our Western borders. And as things are now progressing, is there no probability of collision and bloodshed growing out of the transactions of the past year in Kansas? Will the free States suffer the independence of Kansas and Nebraska to be subverted by the force of arms, and take no part with the latter? They must see that they can not, if they would not have their own turn come next. And if they do take a part, who sees not, as the south, taking courage from the Government, have already declared for the side of the perpetrators—who sees not the inevitable result—civil war or the dissolution of the Union? And in that case we repeat, who will be responsible?

This seems to be a grave matter, and one which, independent of the slavery question, loudly demands the attention of all those who value the peace and integrity of the Union, and behooves them to open their eyes to the position in which the course the President and his administration, in the affairs of Kansas, must soon place the people of the United States.—*Green Mountain Freeman.*

The Die is Cast.

We have long waited for the act of political madness which was to destroy the Federal pro-slavery party, and elect a northern man President of the United States by a vote of the people. The news of it came yesterday. The Administration at Washington has removed Gov. Reeder. An office-holder not subservient enough for the needs and wishes of slavery—an office-holder carefully selected from among the friends of the President and his Cabinet—is turned out and sent adrift at the imperious command of the Missouri slave-drivers. The Government has openly and deliberately attached itself to the criminal movement afoot in Kansas, for violently and illegally forcing that Territory into the ranks of the slave labor States.

We are astonished at the folly of this act in President Pierce—quite as much astonished as we are grateful. From the bottom of our hearts we thank him for the dishonesty and the weakness with which he has thus crowned his mal-administration of his trust. No excuse can be trumped up to justify it. The creature Dawson who takes Reeder's place, is the chief dough-face of the State of Pennsylvania. He will do whatever Dave Atchison tells him to do, as he before did in the voting upon the Nebraska bill in Congress, whatever Douglas told him to do. The whole thing is an insult to the North, and a scandalous complicity with the designs of the slave power. It will make William H. Seward the next President of the United States. With him will come a good government.—*Buffalo Democracy.*

☞ People should understand that it is cheaper, and in every respect much better, to look up neglected children, and to educate them, than to hang them when older.

A Head Off.

President Pierce has at length summoned resolution to perform an act he has long contemplated as a peace offering to the slave power, and removed Gov. REEDER from office. It is not unexpected, for it has been among the indications for sometime past, but it was hoped that the country would be saved the deep humiliation of so base a subserviency to Atchison and his gang of banditti, who took possession of the polls at the Kansas election, in violation of law, and in defiance of popular sovereignty, and forced upon the Territory a legislature willing to admit slavery upon the soil, in opposition to the known desire of the *bona fide* settlers. Gov. Reeder has been removed, not for his offences against the government—not because the people of the Territory desired it, but simply for his offences against slavery—because he opposed himself to the designs of the armed hordes from Missouri, who sought to force slavery into Kansas.

That some excuse for the act will be manufactured for the occasion, is not improbable. So dastardly an act needs excuse, and no pains will be spared by a pensioned press, to defend the President and heap odium upon Gov. Reeder. But the people have an instinct which enables them to detect the base coin. What will be the effect of this act, it will be difficult to determine. Hitherto, the people of the Territory have looked to the general government for protection—but the protection has not been afforded. They have asked for an egg, and have received a stone. The settlers are abandoned to their fate, and thrown upon their own resources, and upon the sympathy and encouragement of men who love freedom.

If there was ever a time when the people of this country were called upon to look for a definite settlement of the slavery question—where it was the imminent and absorbing question, it is *now*—and men who think alike upon it must not be kept apart by any fancied barrier, but should be ready to follow their principles to the accomplishment of a common object—and that object, the return to the original policy of the government:—NO SLAVERY IN THE TERRITORIES OF THE UNION.—*St. Lawrence Free Press.*

Gov. Reeder Removed!

No act of faithless, toad-eating obsequiousness to the slave drivers on the part of Franklin Pierce can surprise any body, but such an act as the removal of Gov. Reeder of Kansas at the bidding of Douglas, Atchison & Co., simply because he stood in the way of their forcing slavery upon that territory, against the will of the inhabitants—such an act, so dastardly, so guilty, so insulting to every element of decent manhood, cannot fail to arouse every sentiment of indignation in the free States. Had they not borne enough? Had they not been cheated and insulted enough?

In Gov. Reeder, the administration had a thorough friend of the Nebraska bill and of squatter sovereignty, what more could it ask? That he was capable no man denies; and his sin was that he resolved to stick to squatter sovereignty as against the slave interest, armed as it was with Missouri bowie knives and pistols. For this he is turned out of office, and a supple tool of tyrants placed in his stead. The door is now wide open for slavery to rush into the territory

Other pretexts for this damnable proceeding will be set up, but the true cause lies in the slavery question, as Secretary Davis lately stated in a southern speech

Citizens of Maine! Is this the fare to which you were invited in 1852? Will you now by sustaining the administration party, sustain and endorse this last outrageous proceeding? Every vote given for a candidate of that party is a vote in favor of all this insane villany, for they all support it.

No! The very manhood of the state demands a thundering response that will make guilty ears tingle. Every free State will now rally against the insulting slave despotism that is plundering them, and Maine will take the lead. Let her speak by Ten Thousand majority, and she will hear the echo from the west.—*Portland, Me., Inquirer.*

How the Removal will effect Reeder.

Dave Atchison takes a double-headed drink of whiskey, and blasphemously compliments Pierce for turning Reeder out of office, and then consigns this disgraced official to an exceedingly hot place, pororatory burst of rage. He does not think that the President's act will make Reeder's fortune. But it will.

Reeder is a martyr, and human nature is lavish of care and sympathy for those whose blood is the seed of the church—Christian or political. He was a strict old Hunker, of an orthodox pro-slavery inclination. Not a bit of an Abolitionist ever was he. But will he not be one hereafter? Of course he will, if he is either cunning or spirited. The Free Soil feeling of Pennsylvania will naturally flow to him. It will serve him unless he repels it, and will be ready for his use if he has the passion or the policy to employ it. It will be a remarkable thing if ex-Governor Reeder does not get to the head; or very near the head, of a political movement in Pennsylvania, which will avenge him of his enemies and compensate him for the damage they have done to his interests and the wounds they have inflicted upon his feelings. The usual current in human affairs will flow awry if Reeder's fortunes are not completely made by the unprincipled and malevolent blow struck at him, by our Democratic Federal Administration.—*Buffalo Democracy.*

Gov. Reeder Removed.

It will be seen by the telegraphic dispathes that Governor Reeder has been sacrificed by Franklin Pierce, to appease the insolent slaveocracy of Missouri.—That base, dirty piece of subserviency to the mobocratic spirit of Missouri border ruffians is done, and President Pierce bears the disgrace of one of the meanest acts of treachery to Freedom ever perpetrated by a President of the United States. Heaven help the cause of Freedom in Kansas, when such are the acts of the highest in authority—when the President of the United States conspires with her invaders—the men who trampled on free suffrage, and drove the freemen of Kansas from their ballot-boxes!—*Pitts. Dispatch.*

☞ Sorrow and joy, like the cloud and the rainbow, are oft cotemporary; the one threatens, the other is full of promises.

☞ The three grand ingredients of friendship are candor, confidence and stability.

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