

The War Renewed.

Two expresses arrived here last night from Leavenworth, bringing the intelligence that WAR had broken out in that vicinity. From what we can gather it seems that the Council of Leavenworth passed an ordinance prohibiting the opening of polls in the city for the election of State officers on the 15th inst., under the new Constitution. Mr. Stocum, the Free State mayor, either had or did resign, and a pro-slavery mayor was substituted by the Council. The new mayor issued a proclamation in accordance with the direction of the Council forbidding an election. The judges, as provided for in the Constitution, advised the election to the house of T. A. MIBARD, in Easton, some 12 miles north-west from Leavenworth, on the military road towards Fort Riley. These were opened on Thursday last, and the people of the district assembled to exercise their rights as citizens.

The night previous an attempt was made to get possession of the house, probably designing, if they could do so, to control the election as on former occasions; but they were prevented from doing this; they then attempted to take the principal Free State men in the vicinity, and blocked up the highway leading to the place of election. In all these movements they were frustrated by the indomitable energies of the friends of freedom. All day Thursday parties of pro-slavery men were seen flying through the country, and watching apparently the movements of Free State men.

The polls were closed just at dark, and the ballot-box was sent away under an escort several miles distant. In the edge of the evening a charge was made upon the house, by a party of probably thirty men, or upwards, who had resolved to take the ballot-boxes at whatever sacrifice; but they were repulsed, and retreated under the influence of superior numbers who were convened in the house for its protection.

Anticipating that the difficulties were over, our friends disbanded and started for home about one o'clock on Friday morning. STEPHEN SPARKS, formerly of Rush Co., Indiana, a candidate for the Legislature, while on his way home with his son and nephew, were pursued, and finally surrounded by a party of a dozen or more brigands, who demanded their unconditional surrender. This they resolutely refused to do, and the three backed up against the fence, and held the enemy at bay, who, with cocked revolvers, threatened them constantly with instant destruction.

Information having been conveyed to Easton, Mr. P. BROWER, of Leavenworth—a gentleman who signified himself for his courage in the late war at Lawrence, and who remained with us to his close, a member of Col. Blood's regiment of cavalry—came to the aid of our three friends and rescued them. Immediately after, firing commenced between the parties, the pro-slavery party in the meantime having been augmented to about thirty; and there were about fifteen with Mr. Brown. The fire was kept up for several minutes, each party finally taking their position behind buildings in the vicinity. One Free State man, with a Sharp's rifle, dropped behind a snow drift, and from this breast-work fired upon the enemy as they exposed themselves. One of the enemy was mortally wounded, and another severely injured.

Mr. Sparks' son received two balls, one severely cutting his scalp, and the other in his arm. He was stunned at first, and fell to the earth, but immediately regained his feet and continued the firing. The combatants finally parted, in consequence, the Free State men say, of no longer seeing any person to shoot at.

Mr. MIBARD, also a candidate for the Legislature, as was Mr. Brown, was taken by a patrolling party near his own house, and was held as a prisoner at last advices. Mr. Brown was going towards his home at Leavenworth, and was also taken and carried back to Easton, where the mob was assembled. They had resolved on hanging Messrs. Mibard and Brown last night, and our informant is confident it was done, unless they were prevented by superior numbers.

When our informant left the vicinity of the disturbances about 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon—expresses on each side were scouring the country, and men were seen in every direction with guns upon their shoulders marching to the scene of danger. What the end will be no person can divine.

Our principal citizens were aroused from their slumbers about midnight, a Council of Safety was held, and Gens. Robinson and Lane dispatched messengers to learn further particulars.

Col. Blood has got together his cavalry company, and will start in a few moments to see what can be done for the relief of our friends. In the meantime the several Companies of Sharp's Shoot-

ers are again mustering into service, and every pound of lead in the vicinity is being manufactured into cartridges. The weather is cold and blustering. Couriers have been dispatched thro' the Territory giving a statement of the facts, and requesting all to hold themselves in readiness to march to the scene of difficulties at a moment's notice.

LATER.

We had the above statement in type on Saturday noon. In putting our forms on the press one of them was pried, by which we were thrown back to Monday morning, and are enabled to give further particulars of the 2d war, and record a murder unparalleled in atrocity even among savages.

We have our statement from several prominent actors in the disturbances, residents of Easton and vicinity, and from our express who have visited the scene of the late outrages, and have returned, as also from Col. Blood's company of cavalry who returned on Sunday afternoon.

The statement that Mr. MIBARD was taken a prisoner proves incorrect. He is now in town, having made his escape at the time he was supposed to have been taken. The stumbling of one of the horses of his pursuers, and the falling of the rider was mistaken by those looking on as the arrest of Mr. M. He was pursued about two miles, and fired upon several times, but escaped uninjured.—Mr. SPARKS is also in town, and confirms the truthfulness of the above report, so far as it came under his observation.

We are also glad to learn that an election was held at Leavenworth on the 15th inst., and upwards of two hundred legal votes were given for the regular State ticket. At Easton, in consequence of threatened disturbances, the election was adjourned to Thursday, as detailed above. Contemplating difficulty they had sent to Leavenworth for assistance, and eight persons, headed by Mr. P. BROWN, went to their assistance.

Mr. Brown was taken by the mob as narrated above while on his way home with several others. He objected to being taken, and thought it better to sell his life as dearly as possible on the spot; but his associates urged him to surrender, claiming that they would all be slain. This he finally, but very reluctantly consented to do, in consideration of saving the lives of his companions who seemed so unwilling to defend themselves. He and seven others were taken back to Easton, and guarded through Friday. At night they took Mr. B. out after releasing the others—for the purpose of hanging him, having their ropes and implements ready for the work.—Some proposed a compromise—that they lynch him, and let him go. This was agreed to, when several persons sprung upon him with hatchets and bowie knives, and commenced stabbing, chopping, beating and kicking him until he was felled to the earth, after receiving three mortal wounds in his head with hatchets, and numerous other injuries, any of which would probably have caused his death. After laying upon the cold earth for a while, consciousness seemed to return, when he rose and attempted to escape, but he was again taken, beaten, kicked and dragged to a wagon, where he was thrown into like a dead brute, and in this condition was carried ten miles to Dunn's grocery, in Salt Creek valley, where the demons went through the face of attempting to dress his wounds. Finding that he must die, and human nature beginning to get the ascendancy, he was carried to his own home, three-fourths of a mile distant, and given in charge of his wife.

She interrogated him as to how he had received the injuries, and he responded faintly, though audibly, "I have been murdered by a gang of cowards, in cold blood, without any cause!" Immediately after he gasped, and poor BROWN, a MAN, one of Nature's noblest, expired.

Thus has fallen another victim to the damning sin of slavery! The blood almost congeals in the veins of every true American as he reads this truthful, unvarnished narrative of the termination, for the present, of another of the hellish deeds of the Border Ruffians. It is of the same character with numberless other outrages which they have practiced in Kansas, and which the pro-slavery journals are constantly inciting to.

It seems to be the determination of the Ruffians to slay one after another of our prominent citizens, hoping by so doing to intimidate us from exercising our rights as freemen. How long will Congress leave us thus exposed to barbarous inroads, without either vesting us with the power to defend ourselves, or sending us relief? Have they determined to wait until a civil war bursts upon the country in all its fury, and fire and sword commence their work of devastation and death? We cannot remain inactive much longer! The President refuses us aid! The Governor refuses us aid! The Missouri has joined with the mob from Missouri, and we are without protection!

Had a citizen been thus slain by a party of Raw Indians the tribe would have been exterminated. Millions of dollars would have been ready in a trice, and thousands of armed men, if need be, to redress the outrage; but one after another, guilty of no crime can be thus murdered; and the President and his officials silently winces at the circumstance, and calls it one of "those unhappy collisions, among borderers, growing out of conflicting interests." But we say to the President, to Congress, and the country, that a civil war is hastening upon us with railroad speed. The Border Ruffians are again arming themselves, and have resolved upon our extinction. We ask for the interposition of the General Government, and that without on hour's delay.

If Congress is not organized, as a Pennsylvanian, we beg the members from the Keystone State to delay the organization of the House not a moment longer, but quietly retire—let Mr. Banks or any other MAN be elected Speaker, and take up Kansas matters at once. Let them give the sanction of law to our State Constitution, and if they are not disposed to lend us assistance, we will then protect ourselves—but any thing short of this, any temporary interposition, any half way work will not answer the purpose, WILL BE ENTIRELY FUTILE.

The End not Yet.

The barbarous feeling entertained by many of the people of Missouri towards the Free State settlers in Kansas, is exemplified in the statement of a gentleman of unimpeachable veracity who came through Missouri while the excitement was at its height, and says every effort was made to get volunteers to come to Kansas to put down the "Yankee Abolitionist." He was present at a public meeting held in Lexington, and heard the rant of the speakers who were boiling over with fury. One man came forward and was desirous of enlisting, but would do so only on condition the party would solemnly pledge themselves, publicly, that they would not return until "every d-d abolitionist and thieving Yankee in the Territory, including women and children, were slain." He had no sympathy, no feeling in common with the people of the Territory—no more regard for them than for hyenas, and he would kill them as readily, with as little compunction of conscience.

Others were not willing to go as far, but would join in a pledge to slay every man in the Territory, and drive the women and children out at the point of their muskets. A compromise was agreed upon, a company was enlisted of drunken rowdies who infest the river during the season of navigation, and with the approval of the citizens they marched to Kansas with banners flying brahming the most bitter imprecations against the actual settlers, resolved that none should be left to tell the tale of their wrongs.

Contributions were taken up there, and all along the river towns, to defray the expenses of the war. In Independence a quantity of flour was collected beyond the wants of the marauders, and this was retained for future use.

This is the character of the "soldiers" Gov. Shannon enlisted into his army—the posse "Sheriff" Jones called to aid him in serving a process in "Douglas County," and these are the backers he relies upon on future occasions. We are positively assured that it has been determined upon to arrest every member of the State Government when it goes into operation on the 4th of March next; and that Jones is already making arrangements for his posse again in advance from Missouri. If another party from that State comes here on such an expedition, we hope to Heaven not a person will be allowed to return to tell the tale of their extinction. They should be shot down like wild beasts, and their bones allowed to bleach in the sun for centuries, a warning to future invaders. We hope further, that if the Governor of Missouri will allow a foray of ruffians from that State to make inroads upon a peaceful, unoffending neighbor, that the citizens of adjoining States will come to the rescue, and teach them that both parties can play at the game of war.

St. Louis holds the key of Missouri in her hands. It is her duty to stop this interference, or imprison every citizen who violates the Constitution of the country, and disregards all the amenities of social life. We have been harassed, and put to the expense of thousands on thousands of dollars to protect our people from outrage, and still they are shot down in cold blood, without any offense, save differing in opinion on a political question. Unless Congress interferes immediately, and puts a stop to the gathering storm, so true as a God of infinite justice rules the world, so true a war such as never was dreamed of upon the American continent will open upon us with all its horrors. The people of sixteen States, and embracing three-fourths of the free population of the Union are never to remain quiet lookers on and see their sons and brothers slain in cold blood on the plains of Kansas. The blow once struck the shock will recoil upon Missouri, and the end, who can tell?

We, in Kansas, feel perfectly cool and collected upon the question. We have no gloomy apprehensions as to the result. We may die, but the principles

we contend for never. Every man slain in defence of freedom will be like the fabled teeth which sprung up armed soldiers. Our cause will triumph, but the Union planted by the toil and care of the worthies of the Revolution, and watered by their blood, will lie a heap of smouldering ruins. The temple of Liberty will be shut, and the last feeble ray of national freedom will be extinguished in blood.

Republicanism in Kansas.

The great Republican party of the North, whose battle cry is "No more Slave States," with whose political success the material welfare of Kansas and all our hopes for an immediate admission are inseparably united, was organized in this city on Saturday evening last, at a large and enthusiastic mass meeting, which was composed of members of every existing political party.

A platform of principles was reported by Col. Lane which recognises the right of Congress to interfere with slavery in the Territories, and pledges us to demand that it shall hereafter be confined to the States where it already exists.—Col. Lane, Mr. Lowrey, Mr. Conway, Mr. Legate and Mr. Mallory—all National Democrats—endorsed the platform as reported, and thus repudiated Squatter Sovereignty the cardinal doctrine of the "National" Democracy!—Kansas evidently is a healthy climate for the mind as well as for the body! The sophisms of the South cannot live here. Lawrence is a political pod of Bethesda, into which if the life-long invalid step, he is straightway made whole. Col. Lane, for example, who came here with the squatterophobia, of which he had been long and dangerously sick—having been bitten in Congress by Nebraska B. L. Iself—and whose unfortunate constitution withstood every effort of Eastern political physicians to cure him,—is now beginning to give evidences of a speedy recovery by admitting—that he hitherto denied—that he was deceived in imagining that squatterophobia is a symptom of good health. We have no doubt, if our people take good care of him, that in less than a year he may be pronounced politically convalescent.

If Col. Lane adopts the Republican creed, he will be a valuable accession to the party. As yet, he has not done so; but he must do so ere long, if he wishes to preserve a character for consistency. He admits the right of Congress to interfere with slavery. This right the South has always denied—except when it suited the purpose of the slave power to admit it. Let us show how far this doctrine can be made available in riding our country of the curse and disgrace of slavery.

If Congress has the right to legislate on the subject of slavery, it derived that power from the Constitution. If the Constitution gives Congress the power to prohibit slavery in the Territories now, it gave the same power to previous Congresses. Every act of Congress can be repealed by Congress.

At the time of the adoption of the Federal Constitution, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi and Missouri were not States—some of them were foreign territories. Congress admitted them as slave States, thereby, in point of fact, establishing slavery. It has the right to repeal those clauses establishing slavery—just as much right, at least, as it had to repeal the anti-slavery clause of the Missouri Compromise.

Dr. Robinson made a masterly speech on the Nebraska Iniquity. Unfurl the new banner, squatters of Kansas, and inscribe thereon—

NO MORE SLAVE STATES.

City Matters.

Our citizens are making preparations for the reception of the Legislators and emigrants who will be here in the spring. It is more than probable that the General Assembly will adjourn from Topeka to Lawrence, as there are few accommodations there, and in case of an invasion, no fortifications to arrest the progress of the Ruffians. The Free State Hotel will be finished and furnished on the 15th of February. A splendid livery stable is in course of erection. Houses are being built as fast as lumber can be procured. In the spring there will be employment for persons in the various mechanical trades; day-laborers, too, will be in good demand. The Free State Hotel is the largest in Kansas, and unrivaled west of St. Louis. Lawrence is bound to be the Queen city of our Empire Territory.

The best place in the world for men of small capital is Lawrence and its vicinity. Lots and claims may be bought at a low price every day, which in two or three years will sell at ten times their cost. Men who have from \$500 to \$5,000 should come to Lawrence immediately, if they wish to "hurry up" an independent fortune in five years. Men who have not \$500 had better come along too; for they can earn it sooner here than in any other healthy country.

Athenaeum.

Rev. S. Y. LOM will lecture before the Athenaeum next Monday evening, the 21st inst., at 7 1/2 o'clock, at the Union Hall. E. D. LADD, Secy.

A Recreant Free State Man.

A few weeks ago a party of persons broke into the Tailor shop of Mr. ADDIS and carried away a quantity of finished and unfinished work, amounting in the aggregate to a couple hundred of dollars or more, alleging that they were taking the goods as a reprisal, for some real or pretended claim one of the party had against Mr. ADDIS. Whatever the cause of offending on the part of Mr. A., there can be no justification for such high-handed procedure for obtaining redress. Had Mr. A. been in his shop at the time he would have been legally justifiable in shooting down every person connected with the affair. The act was burglarious, and as such, in a country under the influence of law, would have been punished with severe penalties.

We understand that Mr. Addis attempted to interest citizens in the matter, but failing, applied to the Territorial Courts, and through these sought redress. We chronicle the fact with pain that any professed free State citizen should have occasion, in the first place; and, secondly, that he should apply for redress in those Courts. It is an outrage upon the Free State settlers of the Territory, which should not be submitted to. We had a thousand times rather see the bowie-knife and revolver called into requisition for the adjustment of differences than to see Courts, imposed upon us by armed men from a foreign State, appealed to for redress. No person, however great his provocation, who has joined with us as heathily as Mr. A. has in denouncing the baronial Legislature, has any business to appeal to a body of men deriving its authority from such a source, for a redress of either public or private wrongs. If the public cannot be sufficiently enlisted in aiding to bring offenders to justice, then, before a man should allow a precedent to be established which would invalidate the whole law of *meum and teum*, he should call to his assistance the artificial aid which Colz and other meritorious gentlemen have devised, and settle the question as to right shall belong.

We are without law, and something must be devised for the protection of society. We concede that in the absence of proper legal legislation the strong will give law to the weak, unless the weak avail themselves of the protection which art has generously placed within their reach.

To the eastern reader, surrounded with refinement, and who is shielded on every side with the guardianship of law, such advice as is given above seems harsh, and unavailing, and as indicating a bad spirit in one who so suggests, but let him remove to Kansas, where for two years there has been no law, save that which a beneficent Father has implanted in the breasts of all men, and which, if properly observed, would dispense with every form of human legislation, and he will take a different view of things from what he now does.

While we remain in our present condition, every man should be a law unto himself, adopting as his guiding star the "golden rule," as promulgated by the Redeemer. Every man will then square his conduct by that rule, and require his neighbor to observe the same as far as practicable.

As a punishment for those Free State men who appeal to the legislation of a mob from Missouri for protection, we propose that every man withdraw his patronage and influence from him, and that he be left for the future to the mercy of the pro-slavery men for his support. Those pro-slavery men who wish to be governed by a mob from another State occupy an entirely different position, and should receive the same toleration and kindness as other men; but let those who desert us in this crisis feel the weight of public opinion in such a manner that it will be life-lasting.

New Name for the Presidency. The name of Col. JOHN C. FREMONT has been proposed by several respectable journals in the East as a candidate for the Presidency. Mr. Fremont has been long and favorably before the American people, and has always commanded respect in every circle of society. His connection with the topographical survey of that vast and previously unexplored region lying between the Missouri and the Pacific, and his faithful narrative of his adventures and his explorations, which has been read by every American will draw a host of true men by his side, and may elevate him to the important post with which his name has been associated as suggested above. We believe there are other men equally devoted to the cause of freedom on whom the people could unite. We would greatly prefer to see such persons occupy that post, and yet we should be willing to give our support to Mr. Fremont if he was properly before the people.

Judge Schuyler was in Chicago the other evening, and spoke to a crowd of about two hours to the most prominent business men of the city. \$1,953 was raised on the spot to aid the cause of Freedom in Kansas.

Freedom for all!

President's Message.—Synopsis.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 31. The President's Message was read, to-day, in the Senate. He states that he has delayed until this time his annual communication to the two Houses in consequence of the non-organization of the House, but his convictions of duty will not permit him to delay it any longer going to Congress, for information of the state of the Union and for recommending such measures as he judges necessary or expedient.

He commences by going into the history of Central American affairs, in particular. The President refers to the recent troubles in Kansas, and says that her people must be protected in the exercise of their rights without interference on the part of the people of any other State, commending the subject to the early attention of Congress. He eulogizes the popular sovereignty and gives a history of the formation of the Union, expatiating on State rights with particular reference to slavery and the fugitive slave law. He regards the agitation of the subject of slavery as dangerous to the durability of the Union; regrets to see States disregard their constitutional obligations and refuse to obey the laws of Congress. He denies that the South has obtained advantages over the North in the Federal Government, and proceeds to refer to the ordinance of 1787 and the acquisition of Louisiana to illustrate. The balance of power between freedom and slavery comes down to the annexation of Texas, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, etc., and argues that the South has got no more than belongs to her; gives an elaborate defence of the principles of the Nebraska bill, and indignantly denies that it was a breach of faith.

Several grave questions are pending with regard to some of the foreign powers, the most important of which is that with Great Britain arising out of the Nicaragua question. It was the understanding of the United States in making the treaty that all the present States of the former Central American Republic would thenceforth enjoy complete independence, and that both the contracting powers engaged equally and to the same extent for the present and future, that if either of them had any claim of right in Central America, such claim was unreservedly relinquished by the stipulations of the convention, and that no dominion should exist in any part of Central America by Great Britain or the United States. This government consented to restrictions in regard to a region of country wherein we had specific and peculiar interests only upon the conviction that like restrictions were in the same sense obligatory on Great Britain. But for this understanding it would never have been concluded by us. Great Britain so construes the convention as to maintain unchanged all her previous pretensions over the Mosquito coast, etc. These pretensions are founded on assumptions of political relations between Great Britain and the remnant of Indians on that coast, entered into at a time when the whole country was in the colonial possession of Spain. It cannot be successfully controverted that by public law of Europe and America, no possible act of such Indians or their predecessors confer on Great Britain any political rights. It, however, became apparent that Great Britain still continued in the exercise of large authority in all that part of Central America, commonly called the Mosquito coast, and covering the entire length of Nicaragua and part of Costa Rica.—This act of Great Britain being contrary to the rights of the States of Central America as understood by this government, has been made the subject of negotiation through the American minister in London. Great Britain has by repeated and successive treaties renounced all pretensions of her own and recognized the full and sovereign rights of Spain in the most unequivocal terms.—Great Britain now re-asserts her right to this extent of the gulf coast. In the eastern coast of Nicaragua the interference of Great Britain, although once exerted in the form of the military occupation of the port of San Juan del Norte, she now presents claims of the right of a protectorate over the Mosquito Indians. The President adds that this government steadily denies that at the date of the treaty, Great Britain had any possession on that coast, other than the limited establishment at Balize.

The President states that the British government sees no reason for the interruption of peaceful intercourse on account of this difference of opinion, and hopes for an amicable solution of this controversy. He adds that there is, however, reason to apprehend that with Great Britain in actual occupation of the disputed territories, this international difficulty cannot long remain undetermined without involving in serious danger the friendly relations which it is the interest as well as the duty of both countries to cherish and preserve. It will afford me sincere gratification, says the President, if future efforts shall result in the success anticipated heretofore with more confidence than the aspect of the case permitted me now to entertain.

In regard to recruiting by Great Britain, he says: The traditional policy of the United States has been not to interfere with belligerents. No solicitude was felt until Parliament passed an act to provide for a foreign legion. It became a matter of surprise to find persons engaged in the United States in this business. Ordinary steps were immediately taken to arrest and punish the parties concerned, but the matter acquired additional importance by the disclosure of the fact that the enlistment was prosecuted upon a plan devised by official authority. After stating that recruiting rendezvous had been established in the United States by the complicity of British civil and military officers, he says these considerations and the fact that the cause of complaint was not a mere casual occurrence, but a deliberate design, conducted by responsible public functionaries, impelled me to present the case to the British government. The subject is still under discussion, the result of which will be communicated in due time.

Our very best friends have a distrust of jealousy even in their friendship; and when they hear us praised by another, will ascribe it to sinister and interested motives if they can.

Disolution of the Union. Of all weak and frivolous pretences, and bug-bear stories ever got up, to frighten children, and timid men, the hue and cry about the danger of the dissolution of the Union, is the most absurd and contemptible. The South know that its dissolution would produce immediate ruin to the whole slaveholding interest, and hence they allow themselves to proceed no farther in their threats to effect it than to produce their desired object, to cow down the dough-faces of the North into submission to their demands. The moment one true, firm, stiff-backed man from the North like Giddings, Sumner, or Wilson, stands up in Congress, independent, and bids defiance to all the threats of the slave-drivers, we find them suddenly cooling down to temperate heat. It is just such talk as these men give them, that brings them to their senses.

In the spicy debate which came off in the house on Tuesday, Dec. 18th, a good deal was said, as usual, about the dissolution of the Union, by the slaveholders and dough-faces, with the intent of frightening the North into obedience to the behests of Southern despots. The gauntlet was taken up, in right good earnest, by that veteran champion of freedom, Joshua R. Giddings, in the following characteristic style:—"In reference to this talk about the dissolution of the Union, about which we have heard considerable this morning, let me say, my friends, don't lie awake on nights for fear of the safety of the Union. Why, do not gentlemen know that of late, the leading Democrats in the Southern portion of the Union, the Richmond Equivocal, for some months past has never ceased to proclaim the coming dissolution of the Union. Day after day it has called upon the South to prepare for the dissolution of the Union. But all this comes from the South. We never hear the dissolution of the Union advocated at the North. No Northern man, with any reputation as a politician ever avoca it."

A voice—Did not Sumner? Mr. Giddings—"No, never. We at the North will stand by the Union—we will stand by the Constitution. And let me say to timid gentlemen from the North, be not anxious about the Union. We do not intend to dissolve the Union, and we do not intend to let you do it.—(Laughter.) Understand that. We mean what we say: we will not only maintain the Union, but we will tell Southern traitors who threaten it that they shall not dissolve it. Threaten its dissolution—reiterate and threaten as often as you please, and we meet you with a stern front and unwavering resolution that such a traitorous object shall not be reached. I speak in all kindness. We have already got this house; next year, with God's blessing, we shall have the President, and in two more years we shall have the Senate. Then the Executive and Legislative branches of the Government will be in our power. Then those who threaten dissolution had better look out."

A Voice—"You do not mean to hang us?" Mr. Giddings—"I do not think you are fit for hanging. (Laughter.) I would not hang one of you—not one of those who threaten a dissolution of the Union. I will tell you what we will do. If the threat be reiterated we will dig up the bones of Old Hickory, and republish his proclamation of 1832, in which he swore 'by the Eternal!' that he would hang every man who attempted a dissolution of the Union." That will be quite sufficient. (Laughter.) That will do it again. Now, my friends, let me tell you out of the sincerity of my heart, that this story of the dissolution of the Union has grown stale. It is no longer current; we hold it in ineffable contempt. For one word in favor of a dissolution of the Union, uttered by Southern politicians. Witness the debate of last Monday, in which a South Carolina member boldly and openly declared himself in favor of "letting the Union slide." And yet great horror was affected by the slave-drivers because Mr. Banks stated in a speech in Maine, last Autumn, that rather than have all the functions of a Government so far perverted as to be used for the extension of slavery over all the national territory, and for the eternal perpetuity of the rule of the slave power in the Republic, he would be willing the Union should slide. Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, the worthy successor of Wilmot, well said: "The Congressional records show that members who are now voting for Mr. Richardson, and those with whom they are associated at the South, have been declaring for years, over and over again, that, under certain circumstances, the Union ought to be dissolved, and they are ready to do it.—Declarations to that effect were made a day or two since, by gentlemen from Virginia and South Carolina, and have been repudiated by others.

And what are the "contingencies" on which these Southern members declare their readiness and wish to have the Union dissolved? They are, merely, on the condition that the functions of the government are administered strictly according to the spirit and letter of the Constitution, as interpreted by its framers, and in full consonance with the teachings of the Fathers of the Republic! But the moment a Northern member has a word to say, in Congress or away down in the State of Maine, against having all the powers of government exercised, in violation of the Constitution, to build up the sectional interest of slavery the whole pack of Southern hounds is let loose upon him. If all the Representatives of a free constituency were made of such stuff as Giddings, we should not hear of any more such demonstrations from the Southern quarter, as Mr. Grow alludes to.—Mrs. Sfy.

Disolution of the Union.

Of all weak and frivolous pretences, and bug-bear stories ever got up, to frighten children, and timid men, the hue and cry about the danger of the dissolution of the Union, is the most absurd and contemptible. The South know that its dissolution would produce immediate ruin to the whole slaveholding interest, and hence they allow themselves to proceed no farther in their threats to effect it than to produce their desired object, to cow down the dough-faces of the North into submission to their demands. The moment one true, firm, stiff-backed man from the North like Giddings, Sumner, or Wilson, stands up in Congress, independent, and bids defiance to all the threats of the slave-drivers, we find them suddenly cooling down to temperate heat. It is just such talk as these men give them, that brings them to their senses.

In the spicy debate which came off in the house on Tuesday, Dec. 18th, a good deal was said, as usual, about the dissolution of the Union, by the slaveholders and dough-faces, with the intent of frightening the North into obedience to the behests of Southern despots. The gauntlet was taken up, in right good earnest, by that veteran champion of freedom, Joshua R. Giddings, in the following characteristic style:—"In reference to this talk about the dissolution of the Union, about which we have heard considerable this morning, let me say, my friends, don't lie awake on nights for fear of the safety of the Union. Why, do not gentlemen know that of late, the leading Democrats in the Southern portion of the Union, the Richmond Equivocal, for some months past has never ceased to proclaim the coming dissolution of the Union. Day after day it has called upon the South to prepare for the dissolution of the Union. But all this comes from the South. We never hear the dissolution of the Union advocated at the North. No Northern man, with any reputation as a politician ever avoca it."

A voice—Did not Sumner? Mr. Giddings—"No, never. We at the North will stand by the Union—we will stand by the Constitution. And let me say to timid gentlemen from the North, be not anxious about the Union. We do not intend to dissolve the Union, and we do not intend to let you do it.—(Laughter.) Understand that. We mean what we say: we will not only maintain the Union, but we will tell Southern traitors who threaten it that they shall not dissolve it. Threaten its dissolution—reiterate and threaten as often as you please, and we meet you with a stern front and unwavering resolution that such a traitorous object shall not be reached. I speak in all kindness. We have already got this house; next year, with God's blessing, we shall have the President, and in two more years we shall have the Senate. Then the Executive and Legislative branches of the Government will be in our power. Then those who threaten dissolution had better look out."

A Voice—"You do not mean to hang us?" Mr. Giddings—"I do not think you are fit for hanging. (Laughter.) I would not hang one of you—not one of those who threaten a dissolution of the Union. I will tell you what we will do. If the threat be reiterated we will dig up the bones of Old Hickory, and republish his proclamation of 1832, in which he swore 'by the Eternal!' that he would hang every man who attempted a dissolution of the Union." That will be quite sufficient. (Laughter.) That will do it again. Now, my friends, let me tell you out of the sincerity of my heart, that this story of the dissolution of the Union has grown stale. It is no longer current; we hold it in ineffable contempt. For one word in favor of a dissolution of the Union, uttered by Southern politicians. Witness the debate of last Monday, in which a South Carolina member boldly and openly declared himself in favor of "letting the Union slide." And yet great horror was affected by the slave-drivers because Mr. Banks stated in a speech in Maine, last Autumn, that rather than have all the functions of a Government so far perverted as to be used for the extension of slavery over all the national territory, and for the eternal perpetuity of the rule of the slave power in the Republic, he would be willing the Union should slide. Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, the worthy successor of Wilmot, well said: "The Congressional records show that members who are now voting for Mr. Richardson, and those with whom they are associated at the South, have been declaring for years, over and over again, that, under certain circumstances, the Union ought to be dissolved, and they are ready to do it.—Declarations to that effect were made a day or two since, by gentlemen from Virginia and South Carolina, and have been repudiated by others.

And what are the "contingencies" on which these Southern members declare their readiness and wish to have the Union dissolved? They are, merely, on the condition that the functions of the government are administered strictly according to the spirit and letter of the Constitution, as interpreted by its framers, and in full consonance with the teachings of the Fathers of the Republic! But the moment a Northern member has a word to say, in Congress or away down in the State of Maine, against having all the powers of government exercised, in violation of the Constitution, to build up the sectional interest of slavery the whole pack of Southern hounds is let loose upon him. If all the Representatives of a free constituency were made of such stuff as Giddings, we should not hear of any more such demonstrations from the Southern quarter, as Mr. Grow alludes to.—Mrs. Sfy.

Our very best friends have a distrust of jealousy even in their friendship; and when they hear us praised by another, will ascribe it to sinister and interested motives if they can.

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