LETTERS FROM THE SLAVE STATES.

THE LATE NEGRO-BURNING AT MAYSVILLE.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

MAYSVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Jan. 22, 1856.

The publication of my letter in your paper giving an account of the horrible negro-burning in this city seems exceedingly to have ruffled the tempers of the Editors of *The Express* and of *The Eagle*, although they are both very careful in no wise to dispute the main facts as they were set forth. But they think it a horrible piece of cruelty toward the two young men, Dobyns and Bacon, to expose their atrocity to the world of readers of THE TRIBUNE! They also allege that the standing of the parties, or the official position of the father of one of them, had nothing to do in preventing a public examination. Then pray what did prevent it? Certainly none was had, although the laws of the State provide imperatively that in all cases of death from violence or accident an inquest must be held. Was not this a case of death by violence, reckless and cruel without parallel in this State? No one will gainsay it. Even *The Eagle*, in the very article finding fault with the detail of the case as it first appeared in *The Cincinnati Commercial*, admitted that the "affair was sufficiently blameworthy and shocked this whole community," but could n't see any necessity for a public examination as the facts were pretty well known! Yes, they are pretty well known, that is true, by this time, but no thanks to the papers here; for I repeat they never referred to the murder at all until the Press elsewhere had published it; and then they only referred to it to deprecate the agitation of so painful a subject on account of the feelings of the parties implicated! Yes, two young bloods torture a negro to death by burning him with camphene in the face, mouth and neck, and because the facts are given to the public through my agency I am denounced as a monster of cruelty, and a good deal of sympathy is attempted to be gotten up for the respectable culprits. Was there ever such a state of things before here or elsewhere? Why, I do not question at all but if the author of the letter to you was known he would be mobbed, as was recently Mr. Brady in a neighboring city for a similar offense; that is, for communicating some of the *peculiarities*, as they are sometimes styled, of Slavery to the public. Of the facts themselves in either case there is no dispute, and they are given, too, without the slightest exaggeration and in a really moderate tone. And yet you will see what was the effect produced in the case of Mr. Brady. The same would follow in mine, were I known, although I am no "Yankee schoolmaster," or any other kind of a "Yankee," but a "died-in-the-wool" Kentuckian; though hating Slavery and its enormous evils more intensely than any Yankee that ever lived, and for the reason that I have seen more of it, and understand its enormities better from having long lived among them.

You will not fail to note this Brady case. The facts are well set forth in *The Cincinnati Commercial*. This is but another item in the catalogue of evidence of the damning guilt of Slavery.

And it is given in the nature of *cumulative testimony*, and to accelerate the verdict of the American Jury now hearing the case.

How many more murders, burnings, and every conceivable outrage will have yet to be published before the whole Christian world will arouse and hiss this hideous, felon evil from the land?

Some of the Kentucky papers you will see don't seem exactly satisfied with the recent ferocious and cowardly affair at Lexington, and think it hardly the thing, and likely to do more harm than good, as affording more food for the opponents of the "divine institution." *That* they deprecate very much indeed; not the act so much as the effect it may have in kindling wider the flame of fanaticism and intensifying "the agitation now going "on against Slavery, which is so much to be de-"plored." Here are more sublime texts for your pious divines in the North who yet uphold the Christian sanctity of Slavery, and desecrate their profession and calling by giving "aid and comfort" to that sum of all iniquities. ABERDEEN.

SLAVEBREEDING ATTEMPTS ON KANSAS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 22, 1856.

The South is really waking up to the importance of colonizing Kansas with Pro-Slavery voters. Great efforts are now being made in their Legislatures to vote money, in some way, for this purpose.

One plan is to lay a tax of one dollar on every negro, buy a certain number with a part of the money, and let the rest be devoted to pay the expenses of white men—each of whom shall take a negro in charge, and go on there and settle. But there are too many difficulties connected with this plan for it to succeed. Another plan, about which they are busily at work in this city, is something like the following: A company advance the money, and enlist one hundred white men, who are so *poor* and *shiftless*, of such *bad habits*, that they never have been able to become the owners of the soil in this state—or of any property. These men are taken to Kansas, their expenses paid there, and supported for six months—each entering upon his portion of land, viz: 160 acres. The company pays for the land when the time comes, and gives to this poor white man—this agent in squatting—a good title to 40 acres. The other 120 of the 160 acres revert to the company. Or if the settler chooses to support himself for the first six months after his arrival, they will deed to him one half of it, viz: 80 acres. This is evidently a most magnificent scheme to enrich the company, if they can cary it out. No doubt they will soon be able to purchase for a mere trifle the land deeded to their poor, improvident, squatting agents, who would soon be afloat in the community, poorer, if possible, than ever. One of their newly-enlisted recruits said to me: "Do you "really think there will be any fighting there? "For if there is to be I do not care about going." I could but think that ten Yankee men, armed with Sharp's rifles, with such blood in their veins as was shed so freely at Lexington and Bunker Hill could chase one hundred of such scum and froth of society as some of these planters are trying to enlist for the support of Slavery.

The South are just beginning to see that they have been caught in a trap of their own setting, in the repeal of the Compromise; that there is great danger lest the war may be carried into Africa, and the Slave States all along the border be overspread with Free principles—be filled up with Free men—and then free themselves from that terrible incubus which has so long retarded their prosperity.

All persons hereabout seem to understand, as well as at the North and East, that Kansas is to be the battle-ground where the question of Freedom or Slavery for this nation is to be decided forevery. And there is, I perceive, a feeling of discouragement everywhere—a fear that the superior skill and energy and quickness of action on the part of the men of the Free States have already decided this question in favor of Freedom.

The efforts the South are now putting forth are only excited by the earnest appeals of Atchison and his colaborers for help, and are like the spasmodic shudder of a drowning man. The Free States have only to continue their labors with more energy and perseverance than ever, and Slavery will have received its death-blow and Freedom's victory be won.

It should be a great encouragement to those laboring in behalf of Freedom that there are so many, even among slaveholders, who wish the institution were dead. I find those everywhere who say: "I would emancipate my own if others "would do the same." Intelligent men see that the institution is a curse to them. They often tell me: "We are at least seventy-five or a hundred "years behind the Free States in the intelligence "and enterprise of the people, and in respect to "the arts and sciences;" and every one well acquainted in Free and Slave States must admit this.

Till I had traveled extensively in the Slave States I had no idea of their weakness, or how poorly prepared they are to colonize any country. The sons of the planters, who are too lazy to work, furnish a few fillibusters, who will go *if they can command*, and New-Orleans has at any time a few thousands of reckless spirits to enlist under them. But when we see how sparse is the population here compared with the Free States, how many must of necessity stay at home to keep the blacks in subjection, how unaccustomed they are to hardship, fatigue and self-denial, we understand at once that the Free States have a thousand to one the advantage.

It is laughable to see how the South for years has brought the free and giant North to kiss the very dust from the feet of the slaveholders by the magic effect of a whisper about the dissolution of the Union. The dissolution of the Union would be the *death of the South*. She has everything to fear from such an event, while the North, East and West, with all their elements of strength unaffected, would outride the storm. I am not of those who wish for that event, but the South is the party that should make great sacrifices to prevent it.

I have just finished a journey of nearly 400 miles up the Alabama River—from Mobile to this place, the capital of the State. This noble river, in the center of the State, and through a region of unsurpassed fertility, would, if it were a Free State, be lined with flourishing villages and cities, and its broad bosom covered with the fruits of their industry. As it is, in that whole distance we only passed three or four "one-horse towns," as they are called here. These villages are generally composed of two or three grocery stores, which are only so many groggeries, to scatter misery and desolation far and near. In this region there are tens of thousands who cannot read or write. Hundreds of miles may be traversed with only here and there a church-steeple to gladden the eye. The mighty resources of this great State are all undeveloped for the want of free men to attend to the work. And yet heaven and earth must be moved to bring the curse of Slavery and its demoralizing influences over the plains of Kansas.

May God so speed the right, and so aid the friends of Humanity that Justice shall triumph everywhere, and Slavery only be known as one of the darkest pages in our country's history!

FROM A MISSOURIAN.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

PLATTE CO., Mo., Friday, Jan. 11, 1856.

As I live in Missouri in the midst of the Kansas-Nebraska excitement, and have the means of being very well posted up in relation to the views of the people of this county, I think I can safely say that a respectable majority of the sober, pious, thinking people of the entire north-west of this State are decidedly in favor of making Kansas free, and forever debarring the perpetuation or extension of Slavery. Indeed, a large and respectable portion of the citizens of all parts of Missouri are very anxious that Kansas should be made a Free State, and hundreds have gone from this State to Kansas, who are laboring for Freedom. If the North should now prove recreant to her professions, and let Kansas be subjected to the reign of the slave-driver, she ought to acknowledge her inability to govern herself, and ask Congress to send her Southern guardians, for they at least are ever watchful and jealous in behalf of their property-rights in man. If the entire North knew how many hundreds of thousands of the people of the Slave States would rejoice in God to see Slavery forever restricted to its constitutional limits, they would lay aside all local differences and fix their eye on the broad plains and beautiful valleys of Kansas and Nebraska, and at once march in unbroken phalanx to their redemption from the blighting mildew of Slavery.

I live within six or seven miles of Gen. Stringfellow, and know him to be unpopular in Missouri, and think he has very nearly run his political race. The people here have been excited by Gen. S.'s fiery speeches and war letters, but they now begin to think he is like Satan when he told our Savior that he would give him all the kingdoms of this world if he would fall down and worship him, at the same time that the old liar did not own a foot of it. So is it with Gen. Stringfellow's interest in Slavery. A FREEMAN.

KANSAS.

THE ELECTIONS—ORGANIZATION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

LAWRENCE PLATFORM—ADHESION OF COLONEL JAMES H. LANE! AND OTHER NATIONAL DEMOCRATS!—A DEPUTATION SENT TO THE SOUTH—THE BORDERERS DRILLING!

From Our Own Correspondent.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Monday, Jan. 14, 1856.

The election for State officers will be held tomorrow. Three tickets are in the field—the Convention's, the "Anti-Abolition," and Young America's. The ticket of the Convention contains the names of nine Republicans and four National Democrats. "Young America" has adopted the regular nominations, with one exception—Wm. Y. Roberts, an Old Line Pennsylvania Democrat, whom the Bolters have run as Governor in opposition to Dr. Robinson, the leader of the Republican wing of the Free State party and the candidate of the nominating Convention. The name of M. J. Parrott of Leavenworth, recently from Ohio, a popular and able young lawyer, is substituted for that of Mr. Roberts, the Convention's nominee for Lieut. Governor. This change is made in Mr. Parrott's absence, without his consent, and against his wishes. Young America, however, in his dislike of Old Hunkerism, is apt to do as he pleases in elections, as well as in social life. The Bolters' ticket is composed, with one or two exceptions, of Hunker Whigs and National Democrats—men who glory in what they call Conservatism and Young America old Fogyism. The Bolters have made great exertions to insure the success of their ticket. It is probable, if the weather is favorable, that a large vote will be cast to-morrow at all the inland precincts. At Leavenworth, Doniphan, and all along the Missouri border, it is not likely that any election will be held, or that more than one fifth of the Free-State vote will be cast, even if the polls are opened. Life and property—I mean the lives and property of Free-State men—are not secure there, nor will they be until we receive another and larger supply of Sharp's rifles and cannon. Leavenworth is unarmed. The Free-State men cannot raise one weapon of any description per head, and they are within pistol shot of the most rabid county in Missouri, and only a few miles from Platte City, the headquarters of Atchison and his secret armed league. The Missouri is frozen over. This circumstance renders an election improbable.

A gentleman who has just visited the Osage Country around Fort Scott, says that the Pro-Slavery men there, indignant at the recent invasion, and convinced that a very large majority of the actual residents of Kansas are in favor of Free Soil, have determined to use their influence to control the approaching election, or at least to influence it. They will vote and be candidates. I have heard of several Pro Slavery aspirants for a seat in the Legislature. There is one candidate even in this district—the most Republican in the Territory.

An immense mass meeting of the citizens of Lawrence and adjoining districts, without reference to party distinctions, was held here on Saturday evening last to consider the present state of National politics in their bearings on the interests of Kansas.

The Rev. S. W. Hutchinson (K. N.) was called to the Chair; Mr. Sampson (Dem.) chosen Secretary, and Mr. Josiah Millar (Free-Soil) Assistant-Secretary.

A Committee of five was appointed to draft resolutions. Col. J. H. Lane (Nebraska National Democrat) was Chairman of the Committee.

During the absence of the Committee, Mr. G. F. Warren spoke in favor of union in the Free-State ranks at the approaching election, and predicted the success of the regular nomitations.

Dr. Robinson (Republican) was loudly called for, and most enthusiastically applauded when he appeared. He made an admirable speech on the Nebraska bill, in which he exposed with rare ability the "miserable delusion" yclept Squatter Sovereignty. He was describing the effects of the infamous repeal of the Missouri Compromise, when the Committee reëntered the hall. He desired that their report might be read and discussed before he concluded his remarks.

Col. James H. Lane read the report.

"LAWRENCE PLATFORM.

"*Whereas*, The unoffending settlers of Kansas have endeavored by every means within their power to cultivate relations of friendship and amity with their Pro Slavery brethren in Missouri; *and whereas*, These advances, instead of being met in a spirit of conciliation, have been met by outrages the most brutal and degrading, thereby forcing us to the conclusion that the institution of Slavery possesses within itself elements of injustice, intolerance and aggression, not only to the enslaved, but to all those who prefer Free Territory to Slave Territory—elements which, if enforced, as the recent acts of our neighbors show it their intention to do, can result in endangering not only our lives and liberties, but the perpetuity of our glorious Republic; therefore

"*Resolved*, That in view of the determination on the part of the Slave Power to destroy and take away the rights which as American citizens belong to us, it is our duty to unfurl our banner to the breeze, and adopt as our motto: A Free-State government in Kansas without delay, emanating from the People and responsible to them; non-interference with the institution of Slavery in the States where it now exists and opposition to its further extension.

"J. H. LANE, (Nebraska Dem.)
"JOHN SPEER, (Whig.)
"EDWARD CLARK, (Free-Soil Dem.)
"GEO. W. DEITZLER, (K. N.)
"J. W. ROBINSON, (K. N.)"

The platform was received with loud applause.

Col. James H. Lane made a speech in support of the resolutions, in which he repudiated Squatter Sovereignty, and mounted "fairly and squarely" the Republican platform. So aggressive was the Slave Power, he said, that he believed they would try to thrust it into Heaven itself, even if the Archangel Michael stood at the gate—*unless he had a Sharp's rifle in his hand!*

Mr. Conway stated that all who knew him were well aware he was opposed to Slavery. African Slavery, morally and economically, he regarded as widely and deeply pernicious in its effects upon society. As a political institution in this country—forming the basis of an important share of Governmental power, and supporting the political fortunes of a vast multitude of ambitious men—he regarded it as dangerous to the Republic, having a direct tendency to disrupt or consolidate the Union. But he was not opposed to it simply on grounds of expediency or from motives of interest. The love of Liberty was to him a matter of feeling—a thing of sentiment—a lasting and all-pervading inspiration. It was a part of his being, implanted in his heart, and soul, and brain, by the hand of Omniscience. Slavery he felt and *knew* to be the opposite of all that was just, and kindly, and noble, and true, in the intercourse of human life. For these reasons, briefly set forth, he was opposed to it. He was opposed to it standing still or going forward. He wished it to be neither tolerated nor extended. He regarded it with the same feelings in Kentucky as in Kansas. It was a thing to be gotten rid of in the course of human progress—not to be extended and made stronger. He should ever use his influence, wherever he could do so in a legitimate way, to prevent its growth and advancement, and accomplish its eventual abolishment. He had worked to prevent its establishment in Kansas, and believed he had done something toward the attainment of that end. But wherever Slavery was a matter belonging to a foreign jurisdiction—either by constitutional stipulations or otherwise—although he might abhor it, it was a subject over which he could, of course, assume to exercise no control whatever. He might express his views without hesitation or reserve, in a spirit of kindness and of brotherhood, to those among whom the institution of Slavery existed; but to attempt any actual interference in the premises would be to ruthlessly trample under foot the most important and sacred obligations.

Mr. James Redpath (Free-Soil Dem.) thought the platform of the Committee ought to be a good one, for it was uncommonly small for a great party to stand on. He did not like to hear "the South" anathematized; 350,000 slaveholders were not the people of the South, nor the Slavery propaganda the slaveholders. He had lived in the Southern States before coming to Kansas, and *there* he did not believe that "the South" would indorse the conduct of the Missourians. On the 30th of January a Southern Commercial Convention would meet at Richmond, Virginia. There would be delegates from every Slave State in the Union there. He recommended that a delegation be sent from Kansas to lay our grievances before the people of the South, and to ask the Convention whether or no it indorsed the Border Ruffians in their flagrant violations of the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty—its favorite political principle. If it condemned them, the Border Ruffians would be placed in the position of bandits; but if, on the contrary, the South indorsed them, then the North would be a unit for us—Kansas would gain by either decision. If the South did indorse Atchison and his armed rabble, she should be regarded as an enemy with whom we ought to "fight for a funeral;" we should carry out the principle embodied in the platform—the right of Congress to interfere with Slavery—the doctrine of *National* sovereignty, as far as it will go. If the Slave power indorses Atchison's determination to annihilate us, we should revenge ourselves by insisting that it should be annihilated. We should teach them that we are strong for attack as well as defense. We should insist on the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law and the immediate and unconditional abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia. The Constitution gives Congress power to regulate Commerce. Let us, if the South indorses the conduct of the bandits who threatened to exterminate us—but who did not, could not and dare not—instruct our Representatives and Senators so to vote as to "regulate" the Inter-State Slave trade out of existence.

On motion of Mr. Speer, Col. Lane and Mr. Redpath were appointed Delegates to the Southern Commercial Convention.

Mr. G. F. Lowry (National Democrat) said:

Citizens of Lawrence, men of this yet unstained Sevastopol—I greet with unfeigned pleasure another opportunity of interchanging mutual public congratulations with my fellow-soldiers in this glorious war. Months ago we solemnly dedicated ourselves to the pursuit of a great, a sublime purpose; and to-night, thank God, we stand upon the eve of its accomplishment. A few turns more of the wheel by the steady hand of a cool and faithful pilot, and the unhappy craft that has been for near two years buffeted by adverse gales from intriguing politicians upon the rough waves of adverse circumstances, will ride safely, majestically, triumphantly, within a calm and placid haven. And it will ride no longer a half-manned, worse-rigged lugger, but another new ship-of-State from keel to masthead, a model for future builders. When, then, we are carried by skill and watchfulness across and beyond the dangerous shoals that lie at the entrance of the desired harbor, let all honor be paid to Charles Robinson, the man who will then hold the helm. The country will not be wanting in praise of the gallant crew, who, remembering the words of Lawrence, would "never give up the ——". As we are standing now in sight of the goal toward which our course has constantly tended, it will be interesting if not profitable to trace in memory back our dangerous and toilsome way. A little more than two years ago, amid political thunderstorms and earthquakes and waterspouts and what not, Kansas was born—a brat destined to make more noise as a child than any of its brothers or sisters, even of strong-lunged maturity. In expectation of the birth and its consequences, the North had a perceptible ague-shake; but when its first cry brought to it crowds of anxious, interested Northern nurses, the South was suddenly taken with a chill, and from the officious kindness of both parties, poor Kansas has run a narrow chance. Kansas is a strapping fellow now—a little awkward, to be sure, but considering the style of some of his tutors, as well-mannered and honest as boys average. If the Gods are propitious, and the cold weather holds on, Kansas expects to slide down to Washington this Winter on his first pair of skates. The call which brought us here to-night notified us that we should hear discussed the "present State of Kansas." That I hope may be soon a tangible subject, but as I am not just now aware of any present "*State*" of Kansas, I prefer to discuss the trials and tribulations of a Territory in distress, with too good land, too many attractions, and consequently too many friends. By the enunciation of what I believe to be a wise and just principle—the incontrovertible principle of popular sovereignty—it was supposed that here would take place, between the two great contending interests of the North and South, a fair and friendly contest—earnest and warm to be sure, but open and magnanimous as became the character of the parties; each party to abide fairly and squarely the result. I believe that every man in this hall came here with that understanding. Alas for the uncertainty of human calculations when Missouri has anything to do with the matter! It became apparent at the first election held in the Territory that the trial of strength was not to be with our legitimate opponents. Our Pro-Slavery neighbors, who, being honorable men, might be our friends everywhere but at the ballot-box; but with a drunken, violent mob, foreign to us in sentiment, in interest, in everything. The Pro Slavery party of the Territory, I hope and believe, were not generally concerned in this, and against them it would be ungenerous in us to complain—but upon the men who in the face of common honesty have triumphed a little season by superior force, I invoke the scorn and indignation of every right-minded man. The dishonesty, the falsehood, the open outrage which have been used against us present, I am glad to say for our national reputation, a hideous anomaly. Through them we are to-night slaves, though our disenthrallment is at hand—slaves in a viler bondage because we once were free, because it cannot be said for White Slavery that it is an institution whose roots by long growth have extended so deep down into the organization of society that to remove it would involve evils more to be lamented than any that might accrue from its continued existence. No, for in an age when the theory of Republicanism is for the time generally understood, and in a country especially dedicated to its highest form of practice, our chains are newly heated and forged by the watch-fires of Freedom. In Kansas imagination is useless and exaggeration impossible. The actual enormities which we have seen outstrip the happiest fancy. It is not the fault of President Pierce and David R. Atchison if the cause of Freedom has not received a fatal blow. The blow they struck they meant should kill; and lest some lingering spark of vitality should remain, they would have ground treemen in the dust. But in spite of Presidents and Senators,

> Truth crushed out will rise again—
> Th' eternal years of God are here;
> But Error wounded writhes in pain,
> And dies among her worshipers.

Through difficulty and danger the Free-State party have come, furnishing no unimportant part to the history of the age as it has passed, and I am proud that in that history the First District has, with steady hand and in unmistakable characters, written its chapter well. We have proved ourselves superior in the arts of policy and the arts of war, and in this town a fidelity to principle has been exhibited worthy the American name. I believe that such heroism will have its reward, and on the subject of that reward, I desire to read from some private letters. [The Speaker here read from letters from Gov. Reeder upon the probability of our admission.] From this may be gathered the opinion of one who has had superior opportunities to canvass our prospects as a State, and whose judgment is undoubted. The only danger now to be dreaded is from those whose avarice and lust of office is superior to their integrity. If our house, being divided against itself, should fall, let the blame rest where it alone belongs. I do not suggest; the public know the men, and if not, it will be easy to find out by inquiry at the intelligence office of Mr. E. C. K. Garvey, esq., & Co. From treachery as from other danger I trust to Providence and Sharp's rifles to deliver us; and when, this contest over, we shall have purged ourselves before the Union from such foul charges as Abolitionism, &c., and Kansas is in the Union with such institutions as her own people may select, we need not be at fault like the old man who tells the story of Blenheim, to explain why that will be a "famous victory."

Mr. Lowry was followed by Messrs. Mallory (K. N.), and Mr. Legate (National Democrat), who also advocated the policy of arresting the future growth of Slavery.

Dr. Charles Robinson was again called on. He stated that he had just returned from Leavenworth, which he had visited on electioneering business, in company with Col. Lane. They stayed over night at the house of a Free-State man, three miles from Leavenworth. On ascertaining who they were, their host told them it was dangerous for them to go there—they would be mobbed. Now, said the doctor, I never lived in a country yet where I couldn't go where I wished to go—and as long as I live I will keep going on where I like until I am stopped. They went to Leavenworth, and when they asked the people there what arrangements they had made for voting they were told that they didn't think they could hold an election at Leavenworth; the Missourians would burn down their town if they attempted to open the polls; and this on soil solemnly set apart to Freedom by the Missouri Compromise! The Doctor continued with warmth to review the infamous breach of faith of which Judge Douglas was the author, and said that if that compact was not fulfilled, both parties were put on the same footing as existed before the compact was made, and that the North should and would insist, if these outrages continued much longer, that not Kansas only but Missouri should be a Free State [loud applause]. It was useless to enter into any new compacts with men who invariably disregarded them as soon as the other party claimed its portion of the agreement. It was useless to seek their favor. Leavenworth, which had recognized the laws of the Missourians, acknowledged their officers and been incorporated by their Legislature, had been forced to submit to their insults, while Lawrence which had defied them, defied them still.

After some remarks by Mr. Mallory, Mr. Speer of Topeka moved:

"*Whereas*, A deputation of our fellow-citizens, in whose ability, patriotism and attachment to the true interests of Kansas we have full confidence, have been appointed by the Executive Committee to plead our cause before the people of the several States; therefore

"*Resolved*, That we indorse this movement and recommend the persons thus selected as reliable and firm defenders of Freedom in Kansas."

The resolution was adopted and the meeting dispersed.

The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. T. B. JR.

P. S.—A gentleman who has just arrived from one of the border counties says that the Ruffians are drilling daily, and cursing "the Yankees" as heartily as ever. He thinks that another invasion is contemplated.

The following is the Circular issued by the Executive Committee:

"OFFICE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
KANSAS TERRITORY, Jan. 4, 1856.

"SIR: A deputation, consisting of Messrs. Lane, Emery, Hunt, Goodin, Dickey, Holliday and Sampson, have been this day appointed to visit the United States, to plead before the people the cause of Kansas, and to convey and lay before Congress the Constitution of the State, recently adopted by our fellow-citizens. We respectfully bespeak from the friends of Freedom such attention for them as the importance of their mission demands.

"They are instructed to visit and address, early in February, the people at Burlington, Iowa City and Dubuque, Iowa; Springfield and Chicago, Illinois; La Fayette, Indianapolis and Richmond, Indiana; Dayton, Cincinnati, Columbus and Cleveland, Ohio; Detroit, Michigan; Milwaukie and Madison, Wisconsin; Buffalo, Rochester, New-York City and Albany, New-York; Worcester, Lowell, Springfield, Salem and Boston, Massachusetts; Hartford and New-Haven, Connecticut; Providence, Rhode Island; Portland, Augusta and Bangor, Maine; Concord, New-Hampshire; Burlington, Vermont; Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

"Done at the office of the Executive Committee, Kansas Territory, the day and year above written.

"J. K. GOODIN, Secretary. "J. H. LANE, Chairman."

HIGHLAND COUNTY.—Notice has been given in the Legislature of this State of a bill for the formation of a new county from parts of Ulster and Orange, to be called Highland, and to have the City of Newburgh for its capital. The proposition is to take from Orange County the towns of Newburgh, New-Windsor, Cornwall, Montgomery and Crawford, and from Ulster the towns of Gardiner, Marlborough, Plattekill and Shawangunk, which will give to the new county a population of 34,937, and leave to Orange County 35,163, and to Ulster 38,689. The Senate Committee on "the "Erection and Division of Towns and Counties" reported unanimously in favor of the project on the heel of the last session—too late for final legislative action. The newspapers and legislative journals also show that the same project was proposed a quarter of a century ago, when the population, wealth and business of the district comprising the proposed new county, were not one third what they now are. We understand that the movement has been regarded with favor by the mass of the people of the district ever since the question of a new county was first mooted.

The four towns from Ulster are said to be unanimously in favor of the project, and at least three fourths of the inhabitants of the towns proposed to be taken from Orange County—the only opposition coming from along the southern line of the new county where the distance and business are about equally divided between Goshen and Newburgh. Among the reasons urged for the formation of the new County of Highland are the following: That Newburgh is the natural business or commercial center of the territory to be embraced therein; the inhabitants do their freighting, banking, trading, etc., at Newburgh; the plankroads and turnpike roads on which the stages, market-wagons, etc., run all center in Newburgh. There is no way of reaching Goshen, the county seat of Orange, or Kingston, the county seat of Ulster, by public conveyance except through Newburgh. From Shawangunk and other towns in Ulster lying south of the Shawangunk mountains, the people reach Kingston by going to Newburgh, crossing the Hudson River, and traveling thence by railroad to Rhinebeck where they recross to Rondout, and thence by stage reach Kingston. Thus suitors, jurors, witnesses and others, are obliged to travel over 50 miles, cross the Hudson River twice and traverse two other counties in order to reach their capital, while in the new county such travel would not exceed 22 miles in any case. The inhabitants of the northern part of Orange take a similar roundabout way to reach Goshen. From this tax on time and money required in passing to and from their respective county seats to transact their county business, they claim that they should be relieved, especially as in making these unnecessary journeys they have to pass through Newburgh, which should be their capital. It is also urged that the present is the most fitting time for the erection of the county from the fact that a new apportionment for Members of the Legislature is to be made during the present session.

Judging from the facts before us, derived chiefly from the report of the Senate Committee already referred to, it would seem that there are good and sufficient reasons for the action proposed. The movement will no doubt be strongly opposed by Northern Ulster and Southern Orange—more particularly by parties interested in Kingston and Goshen—although the business which could be forced from unnatural sources to those towns by continuing the present state of things would be but trifling, and if it were otherwise we cannot see that the fact would be a sufficient justification for putting so many people to inconvenience and unnecessary expense.

With the division proposed Ulster would still rank among the most populous counties in the State, while Orange and Highland would respectively be more populous than Broome, Chemung, Cortland, Genesee, Greene, Montgomery, Orleans, Schoharie, or Wyoming, and would contain more than twice the population of Putnam, Richmond, Rockland or Warren. The real and personal property of Highland County, according to the census just taken, would be as follows:

Real Estate	$9,893,268	
Personal property	4,061,920—Total	$13,975,268
Orange County, real	12,657,875	
Orange County, personal	3,174,575—Total	$15,832,450
Ulster County, real	11,448,154	
Ulster County, personal	2,066,211—Total	$13,514,365

So in point of population and wealth Ulster and Orange can spare material for Highland and still occupy important positions among their sister counties.

THE TOWN OF HOWARD.—Howard is a town in Wisconsin, situated at the outlet of the Fox River into Green Bay, opposite the City of Green Bay. About six years ago, as we learn from a correspondent there, it was laid out into town lots—a few buildings were erected during the following season, and a limited business was commenced in merchandise and lumber. The "Howard Foundery" was erected and went into operation four years ago, and is at present doing quite an extensive business in casting and finishing principally mill irons and steam-engines, of which it turns out a very fair quality of work. The demand for its work is becoming so great that the proprietors intend to enlarge the works in a short time. The "Fox and Wisconsin Improvement Company" have fixed upon this side of the river for their depot for storing, forwarding and transhipment of goods from the lake for the Fox River trade. The Company have erected an extensive dock and warehouse at this place, and they are making preparations to build more extensively before long. There is also a ship-yard in which a number of ship-carpenters are employed in building boats for the Fox River trade, which is increasing so rapidly that a large number of boats will soon be required. The upper Fox River country is already sending a great deal of produce to find an Eastern market through this new and important channel of trade. A large quantity of wheat and flour is in store here this Winter, which, had the facilities of transportation been greater, would have been shipped last Fall. The amount of produce that has hitherto been shipped from this place bears no comparison to that of the present year, and it is not difficult to conjecture what are to be the future prospects of this place, for this avenue of trade commands one of the best wheat-growing districts in the Western country, and it is rapidly settling and being improved by an intelligent and industrious population. The country below the outlet of Fox River, on both sides of the bay, is covered by heavy pine forests. The land is nearly all purchased of the Government, and the lumber establishments are doing an extensive business. The demand for timber along the lake ports is constantly increasing, and a large amount of capital is already invested in the business. Some of these establishments give constant employment to several hundred laborers. There are occasionally interspersed among these pine forests tracts of hard-timbered land of the best quality for farming. They are beginning to be sought for now, and much of the land has been settled during the past season. This part of the State, hitherto almost unknown and unnoticed by persons seeking homes in the West, is now attracting much attention. A railroad is partly surveyed from Howard to St. Paul, in Minnesota, and the Company is abundantly able to push the work forward, as they intend doing next season. The Chicago, Milwaukee and Green Bay Railroad along the lake shore must eventually be completed to Green Bay, so that this portion of country will possess facilities of communication unsurpassed by any Western port. A club has been recently formed among the intelligent laboring men and mechanics of the place for the purpose of taking THE TRIBUNE. Twenty-five names have already been forwarded us, and more will probably soon be forthcoming.

A PROMISING SETTLEMENT.—The new town of Iowa Falls, which has quite recently been laid out in Hardin County, Iowa, lies about one hundred and thirty miles directly west from Dubuque, and is on the route of the North-western Railway from that city to the mouth of the Big Sioux, on the Missouri River, the eastern end of which route is already being graded. Moreover, its situation—just half way between the two great rivers—renders its prospects as an interior manufacturing town among the very best. Its natural advantages are described by a correspondent, resident there, as remarkable—scenery charming, salubrity complete. It has abundant water-power, capable of being at once applied most profitably. Timber in plenty and of good sorts is at hand. For the best building purposes it possesses quarries of cream-colored marble, capable of the highest polish, and equaling the variegated marbles of the East in durability and fineness of texture. Limestone also, and gypsum and iron ore are found along the river in extensive beds; but what is most to the purpose, there is said to be no lack of pure, bright water gushing from natural fountains. Its well-watered rolling prairie invites the agricultural emigrant, and to the mechanic the proprietors offer a lot 66 by 132, with building stone, and fuel for one year. So favorable are the accounts we have had of this place, that we doubt not that its lines in pleasant places fall.

OZIERS.—A correspondent wants to know:

I. What kind of land is best adapted to the cultivation of oziers?

II. Will their cultivation in uplands succeed at all?

III. What is the best mode of planting?

IV. Where can I obtain the slips or shoots, and at what cost?

To which we answer:

I. Any good, rich, moist bottom-land; drained swamp where the water is two or three feet below the surface, would be first-rate.

II. Yes, upon much of the praire-land of the West, where willow grows naturally.

III. That is no more difficult than planting cuttings of currant bushes, by sticking one end in the ground.

IV. Of any man who has them for sale and has wit enough to advertise.

It is high time that American farmers had come to look at the importance of the cultivation of such a valuable production. The importation of basket-willow amounts to about $5,000,000 annually. It sells at from two to seven cents a pound. It is put up in bundles in Europe of about thirty pounds each, in the proportion of about two thirds small to one third large. The market price now is $130 a tun, and the whole cost of cultivation, including gathering, peeling, and bundling for market, is not more than $30 per tun; and by the aid of a good peeling machine (Mr. Colby's) it can be done for less. One man in Massachusetts has a plantation of four acres, part of which, planted two years ago last Spring, produced last season three tuns per acre. The canes were six feet high. It is the most profitable crop on his farm.

Another correspondent asks how many sizes he must put in a bundle to make up an assortment. Only one size or length should be put in a bundle.

Also, "Will basket willows grow as well on dry land as wet?"

No; and that is the advantage of growing them. You can use land that is not worth much else!

"Is there more than one kind of basket willow?"

Yes; one grows large enough for hoop-poles, and another the right size for ladies' baskets.

"Is there always a market for willows?"

Yes; for all that you will ever grow in your day and generation.

"Are any of the native willows profitable to save for sale?"

Yes; there is a fine brown willow in market that is good for small work, called "Virginia willow." There is a wild growth of willows upon the Western prairies that makes good baskets, which could be profitably cut for market.

"Who are the principal dealers in willows and willow-work in New-York?"

Unless you can find that information in our advertising columns, we really cannot tell you.

Mr. Colby, the owner of the peeling machine, knows his own business, and whether he wishes to sell his invention; we do not.

The Alton (Ill.) *Daily Courier* comes to us filled with the sayings and doings at a complimentary festival supper given to GEORGE T. BROWN, esq., the editor and proprietor of *The Courier*, by the employees of that establishment, which appears to have passed off very much to the satisfaction of all present. Mr. Brown is one of the most energetic and enterprising men at the West, and publishes one of the best daily papers in Illinois. The City of Alton owes very much of its present prosperity to his enterprise, and if the public sentiment of the place has not been improved since Lovejoy was murdered in the defense of the freedom of the press, it is not the fault of *The Alton Courier*.

THE HEN SHOW.—As we expected, our notice of the next Hen Show has awakened about as much of a cackle as a hawk does when he pounces upon the old hen's young brood.

We have a letter from the "Office of the New-York "State Society for the Improvement of the Condition "of Domestic Poultry" which says: "I fear that the "outsiders will get the idea that the State Society "encourages the importation of nothing but the stilted "Shanghaes. For my own part, with all their "awkwardness, I think them yet the *ne plus ultra* in "poultrydom, and am prepared to prove the charges "as to their voracious appetite and indolence in the "egg enterprise without good foundation, at least so far "as pertaining to my own extensive stock. But the So-"ciety wishes to embrace every shade and blood, "everything that wears feathers and may be "domesticated to man's advantage. To those who "despise our friends from Shanghae, and cry beware "of foreign influence in the hen-coop, as lustily as "they do in the political barn-yard, we offer birds of "American parentage, and many good qualities. "Bring in all your specimens, the more the merrier; "we'll get the gold from the chaff only by persistent "winnowing. I am glad that we are to have another "Show, and believe that like many of its predeces-"sors it will be productive of much benefit. I am not "prepared to believe that the legitimate hen-fever is "likely to ultimate in evil. So, friends, don't cry "*wolf* quite yet."

No, we will not, nor *fox* either in your case; though we do think that there has been a little of Reynard's cunning in getting up Shows to improve sales more than the breed.

FROZEN TO DEATH.—We learn from John Brooks, esq., a Deputy Sheriff of this county, living in the Town of Broome, that on the 8th of January inst. Mr. Joseph Thompson of that town, having occasion to go to a mill about four miles distant, left home for that purpose. His wife informed him on leaving that she was going to a quilting at a Mr. Reed's, about three quarters of a mile from their residence. Her husband told her to remain there until his return and he would call for her. She went, taking with her three children—one a boy about seven years old, an infant about nine months old, and her sister's child, about twelve years old. About 12 o'clock p. m. Reed came to his house intoxicated, having a jug of liquor with him. He began to insult the women present, and laid his hand on Mrs. Thompson, when she slapped him in the face, at which he threw her on the