REPORT OF THE KANSAS INVESIGATING COMMITTEE.

Much as has been published of the outrages perpetrated in Kansas, the report of the Congressional Investigating Committee reveals still greater atrocities. The tyranny of the American Government through its agents, the Border Ruffians, takes infamous rank among the most bloody and revolting tyrannies of the past. Indeed, it transcends in enormity almost every other past or present, except its own insurpassable wickedness in holding and treating, as chattels some millions of its subject inhabitants.

The people and newspapers of this country have spent a great amount of breath and ink in denouncing the usurpation and tyranny of Louis Napoleon. But President Pierce through his military and judicial agents, has as really subverted the government and overthrown the constitution of his country, as did the French usurper. For this government, whatever its constitutional purpose towards the colored people, *was designed for the protection of white men.* While Pierce has used all its powers for the robbery, disfranchisement, banishment and murder of all of the privileged complexion in the territory who are not willing to be owners of slaves and the supporters to its fullest extent, of the system of slaveholding. The French usurper disarmed the people—so has the American despot. The former suppressed free speech and placed his soldiers in the offices of the newspapers, the latter sends his myrmidons to destroy the types and presses and imprisons the editors. Within a few months five printing offices have been broken up without the least prospect of redress from the government. Napoleon made it treason punishable with the severest penalties to take any political action at variance with his own policy. Pierce has done the same. He tried it last year in Philadelphia, and now again in some scores of instances in Kansas; where citizens are now held in close confinement for attempting to organize a Republican government according to the provisions of the Federal Constitution, while numbers of others are held for the same offence for only showing a disposition to save their fellow-citizens from the outrages of a lawless mob. Treason by the Constitution can only exist by leavying war against the government. These men who are now imprisoned on the charge of treason, have ever, in word and deed, been most loyal to the government. Loyal, as we think, where that loyalty involved them in a wicked and disgraceful support of Slavery. And yet the Constitution is overthrown, by the President and his agents in order to punish them for not carrying their support of the system *beyond* the requisition of the Constitution. We think therefore that the President should not only not be reelected to the office he has dishonored and abused but that he should be punished with the utmost rigor the law will admit for his wholesale roberies, murders and usurpations in defiance of the Constitution and the laws. And we think further that this experience proves that we need a Constitution and a government not for the protection of *white* men but one for the protection of the *rights of all men.* It should teach the people the utter impossibility of securing their own liberties while they aid in or consent to the enslavement of others. It should lead them to dissolve their partnership with tyrants and to "alter or abolish" their present form of government, substituting for it one which shall equally protect the rights of all.

We cannot of course republish the voluminous report of the Investigating Committee but we give a sample. Measures will be taken to circulate it widely over the Northern and Western country. The people should aid in this work.

The following are the facts as they occurred at Bloomington on the occasion of one of the elections in that District.

II. DISTRICT—BLOOMINGTON.

On the morning of election, the Judges appointed by the Governor appeared and opened the polls. Their names were Harrison Burson, Nathaniel Ramsay and Mr. Ellison. The Missourians began to come in early on the morning, some 500 or 600 of them, in wagons and carriages, and on horseback, under the lead of Samuel J. Jones, then Postmaster of Westport, Missouri, Claiborne F. Jackson, and Mr. Steely of Independence, Missouri. They were armed with double-barreled guns, rifles, bowie-knives and pistols, and had flags hoisted. They held a sort of informal election, off at one side, at first for Governor of Kansas, and shortly after announced Johnson of Shawnee Mission elected Governor. The polls had been opened but a short time when Mr. Jones marched with the crowd up to the window and demanded that they should be allwed to vote without swearing as to their residence. And some noisy and threatening talk. Claiborne F. Johnson addressed the crowd, saying they had come there to vote, that they had a right to vote if they had been there but five minutes, and he was not willing to go home without voting; which was received with cheers. Jackson then called upon them to form into little bands of fifteen or twenty, which they did, and went to an ox-wagon filled with guns, which were distributed among them, and proceeded to load some of them on the ground. In pursuance of Jackson's request, they tied white tape or ribbons in their button-holes, so as to distinguish them from the "Abolitionists." They again demanded that the Judges should resign, and upon their refusing to do so, smashed in the window, sash and all, and presented their pistols and guns to them, threatening to shoot them. Some one on the outside cried out to them not to shoot as there were Pro-Slavery men in the room with the Judges. They then put a pry under the corner of the house, which was a log house, and lifted it up a few inches and let it fall again, but desisted upon being told there were Pro-Slavery men in the house. During this time the crowd repeatedly demanded to be allowed to vote without being sworn, and Mr. Ellison, one of the Judges, expressed himself willing, but the other two Judges refused; thereupon a body of men headed by "Sheriff Jones," rushed into the Judges' room with cocked pistols and drawn bowie-knives in their hands and approached Burson and Ramsay. Jones pulled out his watch and said he would give them five minutes to resign in or die. When the five minutes had expired and the Judges *did not* resign, Jones said he would give them another minute and no more. Ellison told his associates that if they did not resign, there would be one hundred shots fired in the room in less than fifteen minutes; and then snatching up the ballot-box ran out into the crowd, holding up the ballot-box hurraing for Missouri. About that time Burson and Ramsay were called out by their friends, and not suffered to return. As Mr. Burson went out he put the ballot poll-books in his pocket, and took them with him; and as he was going out Jones snatched some papers from him, and shortly afterwards came out himself holding them up, crying, "hurrah for Missouri." After he discovered they were not the poll-books, he took a party of men with him and started off to take the poll-books from Burson. Mr. Burson saw them coming, and gave the books to Mr. Umberger and told him to start off in another direction so as to mislead Jones and his party. Jones and his party caught Mr. Umberger took the poll books away from him, and Jones took him up behind him on a horse, and carried him back a prisoner. After Jones and his party had taken Umberger back, they went to the house of Mr. Ramsay and took Judge John A. Wakefield prisoner, and carried him to the place of election, and made him get up on a wagon and make them a speech; after which they put a white ribbon in his button-hole and let him go. They then chose two new Judges and proceeded with the election.

They also threatened to kill the Judges if they did not receive their votes without swearing them, or else resign. They said no man should vote who would submit to be sworn—that they would kill any one who would offer to do so—"shoot him," "cut his guts out," &c. They said no man should vote this day unless he voted an open ticket, and was "all right on the goose," and that if they could not vote by fair means, they would by foul means. They said they had as much right to vote, if they had been in the Territory two minutes, as if they had been there two years, and they would vote. Some of the citizens who were about the window, but had not voted when the crowd of Missourians marched up there, upon attempting to vote, were driven back by the mob, or driven off. One of them, Mr. J. M. Macey, was asked if he would take the oath, and upon his replying that he would if the Judges required it, he was dragged through the crowd away from the polls, amid cries of "Kill the d——d nigger thief," "Cut his throat," "Tear his heart out," &c. After they got him to the outside of the crowd, they stood around him with cocked revolvers and drawn bowie-knives, one man putting a knife to his heart, so that it touched him, another holding a cocked pistol to his ear, while another struck at him with a club. The Missourians said they had a right to vote if they had been in the Territory but five minutes, Some said they had been hired to come there and vote and get a dollar a day, and by G——d, they would vote or die there.

They said the 30th day of March was an important day, as Kansas would be made a Slave State on that day. They began to leave in the direction of Missouri in the afternoon, after they had voted, leaving some 30 or 40 around the house where the election was held, to guard the polls until the election was held, to guard the polls until after the election was over. The citizens of the Territory were not around, except those who took part in the mob, and a large portion of them did not vote: 341 votes were polled there that day, of which but some 30 were citizens.

Major Oliver one of the Committee it seems was one of the leaders of a company of Missourians who invaded Kansas. Several Missourians who voted under his lead testified to the fact, though the Committee report that he did not himself vote. The followihg is the testimony of one of the witnesses:

Joseph Parker, sworn—Live in Atchison County; came from Buchanan County, Mo., in 1854; was at the March election, 1855; saw non-residents of the district, whom he had known as residents of Buchanan County, and who have been residents of that County since, and still are residents of Missouri. Witness here gave the names of a number of those he then knew who were there with the company—among them *Major Oliver* of the commission. There were nearly 300 of these men there; Major Oliver made a speech to them—a first-rate speech. To a question of Oliver he said: "You made a fine speech, and a peace or compromising one; that you thought all parties there had a right to vote." Here Oliver interrupted and said: "Witness, I did not justify men coming to vote from Missouri *as an abstract proposition, but merely as a corrective to the Emigrant Aid Society!*" Witness: "I did not hear you explain it *just exactly in that way*, but you justified them in some way."

MORE AGITATION.

The Protestant Episcopal Church has managed to escape all agitation on the Slavery question, except what Judge Jay and a few faithful associates have been able to produce in the annual theological assemblies of that Church. But by the following from the *Philadelphia Bulletin*, we learn that Mr. Tyng of that city, has had the courage to speak out in his pulpit regarding the recent outrages that disgrace the land.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin, of June 30.

A SCENE AT THE CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION IN THE PULPIT.

Notwithstanding the extreme heat of the weather, a large congregation assembled last night, at the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Epiphany, at the corner of Chestnut and Fifteenth streets, attracted thither by an advertisement in the papers of Saturday, that the Rector, Rev. Dudley A Tyng, would discourse on the subject of "Our Country's Troubles." The announcement created more sensation than usual from the fact that the Episcopal denomination, as a body, have always discountenanced the introduction of such topics into the pulpit, as well as from the circumstance that the Rector, since his connexion with this parish, has generally preserved silence on questions having the most remote allusion to public affairs.—The minister having selected an appropriate text, briefly gave his reasons for introducing the subject into the pulpit, and then proceeded to denounce in an eloquent strain and straight forward manner, the outrages in Kansas and at Washington, the aggressions of the slave power, the miserable truckling of the North to the South, the horrors of slave-breeding, and concluded by urging his congregation to exercise their rights as freemen at the ballot-box, in staying the progress of the monster evil, and invoking aid for the suffering emigrants of Kansas. The sermon was listened to with breathless attention, and without interruption until the speaker spoke of slave-breeding, rearing immortal souls (who were made for heaven) for bondage, when Dr. Casper Morris, formerly a church-warden, rose from his pew, and, as one of the original church-wardens, entered his solemn protest against the desecration of the place and the day by such services. The preacher continued his discourse without noticing the interruption, and at the conclusion of his sermon respectfully suggested to the gentleman who had interposed his objections, to point out the wrong which he had committed in using the Sabbath as the time, and an Episcopal pulpit as the place, for the utterance of anti-slavery sentiments.

Mr. Tyng suggested, too, that it would have been as well to have waited until he had concluded his remarks before interposing any objection to them. If he (Mr. Tyng) was wrong, he was open to conviction, but he would, as a minister of Jesus Christ, express his views of the great exciting topic of the day. Mr. Tyng was perfectly calm throughout the unusual scene, and he appeared to be entirely unmoved during the decided sensation incident to the interruption of Dr. Morris. We should state, at the commencement of the remarks of Mr. Tyng several members of the congregation left the church.

After the sermon was finished, the members of the congregation gathered in knots to discuss the unusual event, while many of them congratulated the minister upon the decided stand he had taken. We understand that the matter will be referred to the Bishop of the Diocese.

In the *New York Tribune* we find some statements which exhibit the courage of the preacher in a still more commendable light:

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 1, 1856.

The Rev. Dudley Atkins Tyng is a son of the Rev. Dr. Tyng, Rector of St. George's Church in New York, and is, I am informed, a native of the District of Columbia. Mr. Tyng received his theological training at the Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Alexandria, Va., and has until quite recently been presumed to sympathize with the South. The Church of the Epiphany is the largest Episcopal Church in this diocese, and perhaps the wealthiest. Many of the congregation are connected by marriage with the slaveocracy, and not a few of them are slaveholders. Hence the opposition to the Rector for proclaiming Anti-Slavery sentiments. A number of the pew-holders have left the church, and the Vestry at a meeting held last night, requested Mr. Tyng to resign. It is not likely, however, that he will suffer himself to be driven from his post without demanding an investigation by the ecclesiastical authority. Mr. Tyng's predecessor, the Rev. James U. Fowler of Charleston, S. C., was distinguished for his strong Pro-Slavery views, but he never introduced his peculiar notions in the pulpit, although he gave free and frequent utterance to them out of doors. It is generally supposed that the Rector of the Epiphany was the first Episcopal clergyman in this city to preach a sermon on the Kansas and Washington outrages, but this is a mistake, as the Rev. Wm. Studdards, Rector of Grace Church, discoursed on these topics at least a month ago, and was permitted to speak forcibly and truthfully without interruption. In 1837 and 1838 the Vestry of the Epiphany opposed the use of the church for Temperance Lectures. The Vestry are of the old fogy school—the Rector is decidedly a man of more vital and active character.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AND SLAVERY.

There are many members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the West and North West, who still deny that their Church, fellowships slaveholders. Repeatedly we have heard the affirmation of members of the Church that the Church had divided on the question of Slavery and that there were no slave-holders in the Northern division, and consequently the Church had no responsibility or guilt in the matter. It would be well if the subscribers to the Bugle would take some pains to circulate the facts we publish to-day. If they wish other facts, they will find full particulars of the speeches and proceedings of the Late General Conference on the subject, in the late numbers of the Wesleyan, published at Syracuse N. Y. The Editor of that paper was present, and reported in full the proceedings. These proceedings prove the Church to be what the abolitionists have always charged upon it—that it is and has been—a slaveholding Church. Even its members who are called anti slavery, show a miserable lack of moral vision, and evidently, to them, the *Church* is more than Freedom and Righteousness.

Not even the outrages of Border Ruffians in Missouri, perpetrated, under the false impression that the Church is, as it should be, on the side of justice, could arouse the Methodist Conference to any self-respectful or proper action on this question, either in behalf of the slave, or its own persecuted ministers. The self-complacent calmness of the Pittsburgh Conference, which recently assembled in this place, was not at all to the credit of its members, as preachers of righteousness. About the same time that these ministers were thus silently ignoring the slave and that gospel which preaches "deliverance to the captives," The mobocrats of Missouri were also aiding the slaveholder in a more energetic and active manner, though we doubt if they did it more effectively. The Telegraph a few days since reported that the outrage chronicled below was perpetrated upon the presiding officer of a conference. It seems it was the minister of an individual Church.

From the Cin. Gazette, of June 26.

MORE BORDER RUFFIANISM.—*A Methodist Minister Tarred and Feathered.*—The Border Ruffian Democracy of Missouri, like the Inquirer, believe their interests required that the pulpit should be silenced, the only difference being that our neighbor does not propose to adopt any more harsh measures than denunciation, and a stoppage of material aid, while the brethren of Missouri adopt the more summary and severe mode of tarring and feathering. It appears there is in Rochester, Andrew county, Missouri, a Northern Methodist church, and the citizens, ignorant of the action of the General Conference, recently held at Indianapolis, got the idea that this church declares that its members cannot hold slaves, and thereupon declared the "Northern Methodist Church a nuisance," upon the same principle we suppose that Judge Lecompt's jury declared the Lawrence Hotel a nuisance.

It was then declared to be the will of the community that the preacher in charge of this Northern Methodist Church should be silenced. He was accordingly asked to desist from preaching, but he would not comply, and the St. Joseph Gazette informs us that, "as the penalty of his temerity he was tarred and feathered." In the difficulty which occurred, another man named Holland, an "Abolitionist," was killed. A series of resolutions were adopted, declaring that every Northern Methodist Anti-Slavery man in the county should be notified by the Vigilance Committee, to pack up and leave, "and in the event of their refusal, the committee to make report of the same to this meeting, at which time this meetieg will take such measures as may be most expedient for their immediate expulsion from our midst."

The first resolution in the series adopted by this Anti-Northern Methodist Church meeting read as follows:

Resolved, That we believe in the constitution of the United States, and the constitution of the State of Missouri, and every feature thereof, and that we hold in abhorrence any political party, or any persons, whatsoever, wherever found, that will act in violation of either.

The Constitution for which these people profess so much attatcnment, says:

"Congress shall make no laws respecting an establishment of religion or the freedom of speech, or of the press."

The consistency of the "relegulators" of Missouri is worthy of the Border Ruffian family.

A VOTE LOST.—We noticed last week that the bill in the House of Representatives for the admission of Kansas to the Union, was lost by one vote. Subsequently the question was reconsidered and the decision revised by a vote of 99 for admission to 97 against. One help to this change, was the fact, that Herbert, the murderer of Keating was at large and voted against Kansas on the first occasion, but before the latter vote was taken, he had been indicted by the Grand Jury for murder and as bail was refused, he was safely locked up in jail when the last vote was taken.

A CHANCE FOR AN ABOLITION STATE.—The Buchanan paper of Canfield, thinks that the only chance even to have "*one* whole abolition State, is for Cheesedom (the Reserve) to dissolve itself from the Union, and annex Salem." That is a plan we had not thought of before, but we go for it, provided the Border-Ruffian advocates will go South among their friends, as we have no doubt they would in such an event,

FIRST OF AUGUST.—The colored people of Salem are making preparation for a grand celebration of West India Emancipation on the approaching first of August. Rev. Mr. Graham, of Pittsburg, is advertised as the speaker. The meeting during the day is to be held in the Fair Grounds.—Citizens generally are invited to attend.

THE GERMAN PRESS.—The Cincinnati Volksblatt states that there are in the United States, ten daily and thirty-five weekly German papers which support Buchanan and fifteen dailies and thirty-four weeklies in favor of Fremont. Those in the Catholic interest are in favor of Buchanan.

There's many a slip
'Twixt the cup and the lip.

One of these unexpected slips has happened to our thirsty neighbors of the Farquhar House, in this place and those who congregate there. Last week, pressed by the public sentiment of the village and cowed by the prosecutions commenced against them, the keepers of the Farquhar House gave up the liquors in their possession to a Committee of the citizens. For a few days they got along very well, till perhaps their flasks were drained, when the thirsty souls commenced a series of efforts to regain possession of the liquor. After divers fruitless efforts they finally succeeded in getting hold of two barrels of whisky, through the agency of a Dr. Bloom, pretending they were going to take it to Bordamas. But instead of going North East they went with it *West* as far Damascus, where they left it on a porch stating that they would call for it between then and morning. Perhaps they did. But if so they were sadly disappointed. For during the evening, the citizens of Damascus, learning that there was liquor in town rolled it into the street, knocked in the heads of the barrels and made a bonfire of their contents. And so the Farquhar House men and their Blooming customers are as dry this morning as they were yesterday and a good deal more chopfallen.

A CONVENTION OF SPIRITUALISTS.

LIVONIA, Mich., July 2.

DEAR BUGLE:—I have been attending a Convention held by the Spiritualists of this State at the village of Farmington, and as the speeches made and the Resolutions adopted on that occasion seemed to cover the whole ground of Radical Reform, I deemed that a brief account of the affair might not be wholly uninteresting.

The Convention allowed perfect freedom of discussion, which was most thoroughly improved. Henry Wright was there with his usual amount of good humor and smile-provoking remarks. H. Cornell Principal of the Bedford Harmonial Institute, Mrs. Seymour of Waukegan, a powerful "medium" and a host of other good and true reformers. Slavery, Intemperance, War, Licentiousness, the use of Tea, Tobacco &c., were fully and freely discussed. The sentiment of the meeting, as expressed in the resolutions and remarks made, were utterly condemnatory of any and everything however time-honored and prejudice-guarded, which was an obstacle in the way of humanity, from the enthralliment of ignorance and misdirection; not sparing even those two great Idols of the American people—the Bible and the Union.—There were many speeches made on the occasion purporting to come from disembodied spirits. One from Martin Luther, through Mrs. Seymour, "medium" which seemed worthy of that fearless reformer and breathed in every sentence the spirit of the man who, nailing his articles to the Church door at Wittemberg exclaimed: Here I stand. So help me God, I cannot do otherwise.

One from Melancthon through the same medium eloquent and replete with the most uncompromising anti-slavery, and transcendently beautiful with the spirit of true religion. There was likewise manifested a strange phenomenon on the person of Mrs. Seymour, purporting to be spirit writing which was traced on the arm of the medium by her finger through two thicknesses of silk in the presence of the whole audience and was read by all who chose, being perfectly legible. The name written was Charles Wesley. In a few moments the letters which were raised on the surface disappeared, having carried confirmation to the minds of believers, and perplexity to sceptics. Concerning the origin of these and kindred manifestations, your correspondent has nothing to say. They seem at least eminently worthy of careful investigation. One thing is self-evident, the sentiments uttered on that occasion are God's truths whether they emanated from spirits in or out of the body, and all true reformers will give them a God-welcome. We are most happy to see Spiritualism coming down from that wishy washy transcendentalism which has so long characterished it to the plain practical every day truths of real life. Girding on the whole armor of truth and manfully fighting the battles of the right. We think the Convention has been eminently encouraging and in the firm hope of the ultimate triumph of the right.

I remain yours,
R. L. ALEXANDER.

News of the Week.

FROM KANSAS.

ST. LOUIS, July 9.

Advices from Topeka to the 4th are received.

Convention met there the 2nd, and passed resolutions in favor of the Republican party, denouncing democracy, and appealing to friends of free Kansas in Congress to stop supplies until Kansas was admitted under the present Constitution. Marshal Donaldson and Judge Elmore read to Convention the President's February proclamation, Shannon's proclamation, and a new one from Woodson, Secretary of the Territory, also a note from Sumner, stating he would prevent the meeting of the Legislature, but they were not heeded.

About eight hundred people were present, all armed.

Both branches of the Legislature met the 4th; quorum present; roll called.

About noon Sumner entered town with two hundred dragoons, and planted two pieces of artillery at the head of Kansas avenue.

The troops were drawn up before Constitutional Hall and Sumner told the citizens he would not disarm them or break up the Convention, but had orders to dissolve the Legislature, and he would do so.

Sumner then repaired to the Hall of Representatives, and in a gentlemanly manner informed the members he had orders to disperse them, and that he should enforce it. He said: I am called upon to perform the most painful duty in my life, under the authority of the President's proclamation. I am here to dissolve this Legislature, and, in accordance with my orders, I command you to disperse. God knows I have no party feeling in this matter, and will have none while I hold my present position in Kansas.

I have just returned from the Border, where I have been sending home companies of armed Missourians, and am now here with instructions to dissolve this Legislature, and I again command you to disperse.

Judge Schuyler asked if they were to understand that they were to be driven out at the point of the bayonet?

Sumner replied, I will use the whole force under my command to enforce my orders.

The House then dispersed.

A similar scene was enacted in the Senate, and it also dispersed.

The Convention was preparing resolutions endorsing the State Government and the Topeka Convention.

Fears of invasion had kept large numbers from attending the Convention. Lane had not arrived as yet.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 8.—Col. Brooks' assault and battery on Mr. Sumner came up before the Judge of the Criminal Court this morning.—The trial was largely attended; Senator Butler and other members of Congress were present. The District Attorney read a correspondence between him and Mr. Sumner, to show that he had used due diligence, though unsuccessfully, to obtain the presence of Mr. Sumner, who had expressed himself that he had no desire to take part in the proceedings, and left the city. The testimony of Wm. L. Leder, who had caused the arrest of Brooks after the assault, and that of J. W. Simonton, Keitt, Senators Foster, Pearce and Toombs, in mitigation, at the instance of Linton, the counsel of the accused, was taken. Extracts were also read from Mr. Sumner's speech, reflecting on South Carolina and on Mr. Butler. Drs. Boyle and Lindsley and Senator Benjamin testified, the last, expressing his opinion, from what he saw of Mr. Sumner's notes, that Mr. Sumner had his speech printed before delivery.

Col. Brooks made a short speech, regretting that Mr. Sumner was absent, as he had hoped for the benefit of an interrogation concerning his testimony before the House Committee. He also took the ground that there are some offences for which the law affords no adequate remedy, and said that while he had a heart to feel and a hand to strike he would redress the wrongs of his political mother, and from an effort to cover her with dishonor. His property might be squandered, his life endangered, but he would be true to her who bore him. He then said that he bowed to the majesty of the law, and would so receive his sentence.

Judge Crawford said that as the matter might perhaps at that time be the subject of investigation at another place, meaning the House of Representatives, he would forbear to comment on the testimony, and would pronounce the judgment of the Court that Mr. Brooks pay a fine of $300.

Mr. Brooks then retired with his friends.

The editor of the St. Louis *Democrat*, writing from Jefferson City, the capital of Missouri, on the 28th ult., says:—"There are no cannon in Jefferson City but two spiked, unmounted ones in the basement of the Capitol. Sterling Price, Governor of Missouri, a state nominally at peace with the United States, sent *twelve pieces of cannon and twenty-two boxes of muskets* to Atchison and Stringfellow for the conquest of Kansas, a Territory of the United States. This fact requires no comment but it calls for impeachment. Many a man for a lesser crime had to stretch his neck over the block."

FREMONT IN VIRGINIA.—The Editor of the Massilon News says:

We, last week, met an old friend from Virginia who informed us that in Marshall county in that state he thought there would be a majority for Fremont, if there was a regular Fremont ticket formed.

A WOMAN TO BE EXECUTED.—A female slave has been sentenced to be hanged in Powhattan County Virginia, for the murder of her baby.

NEW YORK, July 9.—The New York papers contain Fremont's letter accepting the Republican nomination.

"EDITORIAL JOTTINGS," is the heading of a column in each number of the Newport (Ky.) *Daily News.* As a sample of the spirit of this paper, the only daily in Kentucky out of Louisville, and which for seven years has stood boldly battling against slavery, we extract a few paragraphs.—Those who (like ex-President Fillmore as expressed in his Albany speech) assume that all the Southern people are either slaveholders or advocates of slavery, may read these extracts with some surprise, but possibly with profit:

If there is a God, we had better be conforming our actions to the standard of Right. If there is no God, Justice is the best thing we can set up in his place, for the safety and happiness of the race.

Of all governments on earth, Slave States are the weakest. The loss of a single battle before Syracuse destroyed the liberties of Athens.

The slaveholders asking to extend slavery, is as absurd as one begging his neighbor to allow him to give him the cholera.

The letter of Josiah Quincy comes like the voice of old Rome upon degenerate Italy.

The South claims that slavery is a "paternal" institution; we object not so much to the *paternity* as the *selling* of the children!

Slavery, like Saturn, eats up all her children—Kentucky ought to have now three millions of people! Two millions are eaten up already. By and by the balance will follow the same fate.

Would it not be a singular historic retribution, if a son of South Carolina—rising from a class which slavery has so much cursed—should inaugurate that new policy, which will free mankind from that enemy of the human race?

Ben Hardin; speaking of the efficiency of slaveholders, said "they marched bravely as far as Muldow's hill, when a rain coming on, they all went home after their umbrellas."

The slaveholders affect to despise the Mormons. Let the Mormons allow the fathers to sell the mothers and children, and they will be so low in the scale of morality, that the slaveholding Christians may fraternize with them.

DISUNION.

The Sentiment of disunion is rapidly spreading at the North. Many shrewd politicians, who formerly discarded that sentiment as the worst of all political heresies, now confess that disunion is the only effectual remedy for the evils under which the country is suffering. "J. S. P.," the well-known Washington correspondent of The Tribune, in one of his recent letters, avows himself personally in favour of a separation between the Free and the Slave States. We give the following extract to show the connection in which this avowal is made,

"The men who are unwilling to expose their precious bodies to personal danger have no business in Congress under existing circumstances. It is no place for those who are constitutionally timid—none at all for men who have an inherit repugnance for peril and personal collisions. All such are in duty bound to stay away and leave the field clear to men of different mettle. All such should be promptly set aside by the Convention if they themselves do not know enough to keep back. The same qualities are now needed for Congress that are needed for the army. It is fighting men who are wanted in both branches. Not scholars but warriors. The cause of Freedom is languishing for the want of them. The want will be still more felt in the future.

Personally, I have no doubt that the Free and Slave States ought to seperate, and thus avoid this necessity. But this idea is not now palatable; and, so far as I know, it is not generally shared by our people. And if they will insist upon preserving the national Union, and sending representatives hither, let them take measures to resist the present determination of the South to quell freedom of action on the part of these representatives by the only course of action adequate to the emergency.

"Let no one dismiss this suggestion as capricious or inconsiderate. It is founded on the most thoughtful and sober consideration of the subject. The naked and fierce collisions of the Northern and Southern systems of civilization, growing out of the destruction of all compromises between them, necessitate the condition that the impinging points should be of equal obduracy. To present simply the mental culture and elevated sentiment of the North against the pistol, the bowie-knife and the bludgeon of the South, is to covet disaster and humiliation and subjection, and invite aggression and insult and bloodshed. It is to pit sheep against wolves. It is to set unarmed men in battle. The absurdity of it is clear to every beholder. And while the voice of Humanity and Christianity cry out in horror against the necesity referred to, its recognition must, nevertheless, be accepted and acted upon."

Receipts for the Bugle for the week ending July 9.

John D. Copeland, Columbiana,	$1,00-593
S. B. Weary, Akron,	2,00-626
Enos Gould, Sullivan,	2,00-625
Jason Whinery, Marlboro,	75-586
Riley Hulbert, Rootstown,	1,50-568
Lewis Case, "	1,50-588
Chauncy Stanford, Randolph,	1,50-585
Joseph B. Heighton, Ellinburg,	1,50-600
Dr. A. Brooke, Marlboro,	2,00-595
Esther Walton, "	2,00-602
Joseph Carrol, Jonesville,	2,00-601
Wm. Ingersoll, Grafton,	5,00-567
James Smith, Lowellville,	1,50-583
Samuel Harris, Mt. Union,	3,00-522
John Demaing, Salem.	1,50-534
David Schofield, "	3,00-594
Hunt & Boone, "	1,50-529
D. H. Hise, "	5,25-664
Jesse Hise, "	2,25-561
Chesman & Wright, "	1,50-580
Jacob Heaton, "	3,00-586
Simeon Sharp, "	3,00-568
Ira Thayer, Columbus,	2,00-631
John Gardener, Hubbard,	1,00-591

J. & L. SCHILLING,

ARE NOW IN RECEIPT OF THEIR

THIRD LARGE STOCK OF GOODS;

for the season, embracing a large and varied assortment of

LADIES' THIN SUMMER DRESS GOODS,

Consisting in part of Summer Silks, Tissues, Berages, Challies, Balzarines, Lawns, Ginghams, Chambrays, Prints, Black Silk, White Crape, Stella, and Fancy SUMMER SHAWLS, an Elegant Stock of Silk, Braid, Straw, Gimp, Lace, and Neapolitan BONNETS, of the Late June Style; together with a splendid lot of Bonnet Ribbons, Trimmings, Embroiders, Mitts, Gloves, Hosiery, Linen Handkerchiefs, Mantilla Lace, and some 300 Embroidered Swiss and Cambric Collars, of very rare and unique styles, at unusually low prices.

We are also in receipt of some FOUR HUNDRED YDS. MORE OF THAT SAME BLACK SILK, which is so celebrated for its richness of Lustre, its wonderful pliability and its unrivalled cheapness.

We have also a full stock of Skirts and Skirting, Ladies' Fancy French Baskets, Parasols, Fans, Table Covers; a full stock of Men and Boys' Coating, Pantaloonery, Vestings, Summer Scarfs, Napoleon Ties; Green Gum, and Fancy Transparent Window Shades and Fixtures.

300 BOLTS WALL AND WINDOW PAPER,

A Full Stock of Glass and Queensware, Carpets, and Carpet Chain, &c., &c.

Owing to the lateness of the season in which the above purchase was made, we were enabled to obtain many kinds of Goods at greatly reduced prices and consequently offer to the trade some rare Bargains.

Please call and see for yourselves. Thankful for past favors we hope in the future, by strict attention to the wants of the community, to merit a still greater share of your patronage.

Yours Respectfully,
J. & L. SCHILLING.

SALEM, July 5, 1856.

ENOS L. WOODS & CO.

Steam Engine Builders,

ALLIANCE, STARK COUNTY, OHIO.

Engines of the best patterns built to order, on very reasonable terms.

June 21, 1856.-1y.

J. C. WHINERY D. D. S.,

SOUTH SIDE OF MAIN STREET, SALEM, O.

Continues to give close attention to all the changes and improvements in the practice of Dentistry and is still operating extensively and satisfactorily in all branches of his Profession.

His uniform success, even in the most difficult operations, has been such heretofore as to warrant the assurance that full satisfaction will be given to those who may avail themselves of his services.

He has procured the right of Dr. A. B. Slayton to use his preparation of colored *Gutta Percha* when desired as a base for artificial teeth.

☞All operations warranted.☜

SALEM, June 7, 1856.-6m.

SETH B. STITT, Philadelphia. JAMES M. BROWN, Massillon

STITT & BROWN,

Wool Commission Merchants,

No. 12 South Front Street, Philadelphia,

REFERENCES.

Messrs. John Farum & Co., Farnham, Kirkham & Co., Tredick, Stokes & Co., Slade, Pratt & Reed, Farnum, Larned and Co., James, Kent, Santee & Co., Barecroff, Beaver & Co., Deal, Milligan & Hoey, Raigle & Co., Ludwig, Kneedler & Co., Sparhawk, Dunton & Wurts; John H. Brown & Co.; John Ely & Co., Drexel & Co., Bankers, all of Philadelphia; Mygatt & Brown, Bankers, Cleveland, O.; H. B. Hurlbut, Esq., Cashier, Cleveland Ohio; Thos. M. Howe, Esq., Pittsburgh; Jas. B. Murray, Esq., Cashier, Pittsburgh; S. Hunt, Esq., Cashier, Massillon, Ohio; L. Hurxthall, Esq., Cashier, Massilon, Ohio; E. Quinby, Jr., Cashier, Wooster, Ohio; P. S. Campbell, Esq., Cashier, Salem, Ohio; R. W. Tayler, Esq., Cashier, Youngstown, Ohio; Geo. Tayler, Esq., Cashier, Warren, Ohio; Jos. G. Young, Esq., Cashier, Piqua, Ohio; R. D. Harrison, Esq., Cashier, Springfield, Ohio.

June 7, 1856.-6m.

CLEVELAND WOOL DEPOT.

THERE is no longer a question, or a doubt in the minds of those who are best acquainted with the advantages the Cleveland Wool Depot offers for the sale of Wools, of its importance and practicability.

Located, as it is, at the outlet of the great Wool-growing West, being of easy access to wool-growers, and merchants, and within twenty-four hour's ride of the most distant manufactories of New England, it possesses great advantages.

Manufacturers (excepting those who are engaged as speculators in wools,) speak in the highest terms of this system, and the many satisfactory letters we are receiving from our wool-growing friends, have stitulated us to increase our efforts to make this house what it should be—a safe and reliable channel for the sale of their wools. It has surmounted all the difficulties and oppositions that could well be brought against any enterprise by a class of speculators opposed to it, and it now has more and stronger recommendations than ever. We have spared no pains nor expense in making ample arrangements for all who may wish to avail themselves of the advantages arising from this manner of grading and selling wools. Merchants, and wool-growers, who wish to realize on their wools, on delivery at our Depot, can be accommodated with liberal advances. If desired, sacks will be sent as heretofore to those wishing to send us their wool, and WOOL TWINE for tying up fleeces, will be furnished at from 13 to 20 cents per pound.

When several in one neighborhood wish us to forward sacks or twine, we prefer sending to one address. Our customers in Illinois, and the Western States, will find that ordering sacks from us will save them much trouble, and insure the safe arrival of the wool here, as our sacks are all numbered, and stamped 'Cleveland Wool Depot,' and after being filled by consignors, will require no other marks.

We hope for a liberal patronage, our charges are low for handling and selling, and we promise our employers that our individed attention shall be devoted to their interest.

Very Respectfully, GOODALE & CO.

PICTURES ON GLASS.

Our friend JAMES BOONE is still taking *AMBROTYPES, &c.*, at his old stand, in Johnson & Horner's building.

He has succeeded in doing away with the dark and smutty appearance often given to them by other operators. "JEEMS" understands his business. Call and examine his pictures.

May 3, 1856.

J. DEMING & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Grocer and Tea Dealers,

Would inform their customers in town and vicinity, that they have returned from Philadelphia, and are receiving the best stock of

Groceries

Ever offered in the town of Salem. We would say to all that we can supply them with Tea, from 44 to 88 cts.; Coffee, 14 cts.; good Sugar, as cheap as the cheapest; Molasses, Honey Syrup, Rice, good Raisins (of different kinds); Figs, Oranges, Lemons, Nuts, Candies, ground and unground Spices,

TOBACCO AND CIGARS,

Fish, of different kinds, Candles, Soaps, Buckets, Tubs, Baskets, Washboards, Baking Soda, Cream Tartar, Olive Oil, Pepper Sauce, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

☞All the above will be sold at the lowest living profit. Please call and examine our stock.

☞All spices ground by the subscriber are warranted pure. J. DEMING & Co.

May 10, 1856.