

Holmes County Republican.

J. Caskey, Editor and Proprietor.

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NO. 6.

Poetry.

ADIE TO OSER.
I have written upon the wings of a departing bird
For one of a sunny sunny day.
Adieu to the Ohio, a long, long and
Adieu to the broad valleys and gentle sloping hills;
Adieu to the towns and cities, and deep river blue;
Adieu to the groves, the song-birds and rills—
To all I most fondly cherish and hold dear;
And vouch for my own obedient love;
But for the wings that sweep the involuntary sigh,
And to my eyes that shed the tear-drops will come.

I go from the precincts to my own native State,
To the one that all others most adore;
Where the blue-bird and swallow, comes not so late,
And where the landscapes are brighter, the waters more clear;
Where pure Friendship's first holy ties,
Were closely woven around my fond heart,
And love warmly bound from never fading eyes,
With a spell that will never, no never depart.

I go where my flowers are first in their bloom,
And where the songs of the warblers are first heard in the grove;
Where I can peacefully, happily roam,
And list to sweet music from lips that I love—
And I dream of the days when my heart was true,
And I dream of the days when my heart was true,
Where dark tresses, the goddess flow,
And the diamond, a later one still shines.

But not the charms of a more tropical clime,
Where warm hearts beat responsive all to my own—
And scenes more grand and sublime,
All my joys are not there alone;
No, I have a home, a home, a home,
And associations more sacred by years,
Not here, but in the land of my birth,
That time only to my heart more closely adhere.

And oh! 'tis thus that with regret I shall leave—
Leave with the wings of a departing bird,
And I shall say, I will ever already give,
That with those who were so kind I ever should part,
Yet since fate has decreed that it should ever be so,
I'll bid adieu to you, but a fond farewell,
And remembering the days we have spent,
To the place where my heart is, and the loved ones dwell.
—J. J. Edmondson.
Holmes County, Ohio, August 17th, 1858.

Miscellaneous.

THE OHIO STATE FAIR.

TOURNAMENT OF THE FAIRY BRIGADE.

The spirited tournament of the Fairy Brigade was an exciting and beautiful finale of the Ninth Annual Fair of Ohio. It was organized by Col. Cultivator Sullivan D. Harris—who is suspected of a general weakness for the sex. The Colonel didn't like the prevalent tone of the descriptions of the press, of the brigade at Newark several years ago, but until this year was unable to overcome the firmly fixed prejudices of the Board. But he has finally conquered a peace—and a piece hereafter for this attractive feature. The people had been eager all day for the tournament, and with few exceptions they retained their places around the arena several hours after the Premium Display.

At two o'clock, fifteen dashing ladies, gaily attired in appropriate finery, entered into the arena, attended by their squires. Mrs. E. P. Kirby, of North Ridgeville, Lorain county, managed a large brown, fat, rough trotting horse. She was habited in dark maroon livery, black silk basque, and wore a black silk fur hat and feather, with a veil. She is a tall, comely lady, perhaps twenty-four years old.

Miss Lucy E. Wightman, of Cleveland, a sweet-faced girl of sweet sixteen, mounted a large bay gelding of fine spirit. Her habit consisted of black serge with gilt buttons, snowy collar and bosom, and black hat, trimmed with crimson ribbons and dancing feathers. She held the reins with a pair of exquisitely moulded hands, glovesless.

Mrs. E. M. Bennett, of Woodstock, Champaign county, a lady of perhaps twenty-five years, with prepossessing features and good figure, wore a black lustrous habit, black silk velvet basque, white collar, and black hat with a gray feather. She held the reins upon an iron gray pacing nag. A lady, by the way, ought not to back a pacer. The motion is irregular and ungainly—too much like the shaking of a train of cars on a rough track.

Miss Helen M. Sprague, of Erie county, a well formed, spirited young woman, darning as the Vernon, rode a handsome bay, admirably trained. She was habited in black velvet, with black silk bodices, pea green straw hat, gaily trimmed, and decorated with a dark feather. Her spirited and graceful movement of her steed, by which she required him to display his many showy gaits, the firmness with which she held the reins and sat upon her saddle, won the frequent plaudits of the spectators.

Miss Lizzie C. Andrews, a pleasant lass of fifteen years, from Bettaville, Seneca county, managed a great bay stallion with admirable tact and coolness, displaying perfect womanly grace, and the judgment of a skillful equestrian, exciting the admiration of the spectators to a pitch of enthusiasm. Her habit was of black cloth, black fur hat and feather, with crimson ribbon trimmings—the contrast with her fair complexion being attractive.

The petite Miss Mary Dewey, a little piece of female fun, twenty years old, was habited in dark green trimmed with small black velvet stripes, black hat and feather, and crimson ribbons. She is a bright little creature, and rode her spirited Indian pony—not "bigger than a minute"—with consummate skill and coolness—fiery little animal was ambitious and spirited as his mistress, and sped round the ring with exciting velocity, the crowd rending the air with vehement applause. Miss Dewey rode in tandem.

Mrs. Lewis Mannham, of Olens, Haron county, held a firm seat on a large bay stallion—never before backed by woman—but she managed him with skill and grace. Her habit was a dark ash bombazine, light brown fur hat and feather, and her long dark curly hair, floating at random in the breeze, imparted a gay wildness to her appearance, exceedingly becoming to a housewife.

Miss Sarah McKisson, of Bloomingville, Erie county, rode a trained bay (Eclipse) filly, trim and full of ginger, and anxious to "go." She sat as if glued to her saddle,

and displayed her rare accomplishment, with fine effect. She wore a pea green habit, relieved with broad perpendicular stripes of black velvet, with a light brown hat and black feather.

Miss Mary Seaman, of Fremont, a tall, trimly formed, graceful lady, with a comely, though serious countenance, wore a drab habit trimmed with purple velvet stripes, with a light brown hat and purple feather. Her steed was a fiery bay filly. Her equestrianism was markedly good.

Miss Ann Rodgers, of Cleveland, rode a bay mare, and wore a black bombazine habit, black cloth basque, snowy crape bosom and lace collar, black hat with feathers, and veil.

Miss Sarah Sprague, of Haron, rode a bay pacer. She was attired in an ash gray skirt and purple cloth basque, pea brown straw hat with purple trimmings.

Miss A. Terrell, of Ridgeville, Lorain county, a damsel with a sweet youthful face and voluptuous figure, rode a brown pony. Her habit was olive, with black basque, the bosom of which made charming revelations bewitchingly mystified by a cloud of snow-white gauze. Her pretty features and flashing eyes were half concealed by a black hat and feather enveloped in a thin crape veil. She rode charmingly—an animated picture agreeable to contemplate.

Miss Margaret Ainslie, of Castalia, Erie county, aged about fourteen years, plump as a partridge, and serious as a stately matron, looked a grey pony as if it was an every-day matter. Her shirt was of plain material, dark ash-lad, purple bodices, with a brown straw hat and ribbons. She managed her pony well.

Mrs. S. S. Oldridge, of Cleveland, rode a bay horse. Her habit was black cloth, with a black silk basque and brown straw hat. She rode a brown horse, but took the track too late to compete for premiums.

Mrs. R. Dumma, of Upper Sodusky, a tall woman of good proportions, wore a heavy black silk velvet skirt, trimmed with broad glittering stripes of gold, with black hat and long gay feather, and trimmed with white ribbons nicely twisted into rosetts and fanciful bows. She rode a black horse, and subsequently exchanged for a sorrel.

The fair equestrianism and their stately equerries amused about the arena in gay tournament, executing graceful evolutions and dashing into classic groupings; Marshals, mounted on fiery steeds, plunged with commanding speed among the encircling people, and by sharp persuasions forced them into line. The amphitheater was now a superb spectacle. Dense masses of stalwart men encircled the great arena. Thousands of fair featured women, attired in brilliant robes more beautiful and in grayer diversity than the rich tints of Autumn, rested in expectant repose upon tiers of seats rising in the background of matchless attractiveness. Groups of gentlemen were scattered in observing array upon the verdant sward of the arena; the stars and stripes floated proudly from lofty standards; fleets of variegated clouds, sun tinted, floated through ethereal space, like great aerial squadrons with sunwhite sails in faithless seas, and "music with its voluptuous swell," chimed in stirring harmony, with the chorus swelling enthusiastically from excited human throats.

Shortly the ladies, queens of the tourney transformed for the moment to contending Knights—plunged into the peaceful fray, and essayed gay tilts with harmless adversaries, each and all winning golden opinions from all sorts of men. Each fair rider displayed admirable skill and grace. Mrs. Kirby, however, seemed to command most from the spectators. She rode a fast trotting horse—which she had never backed before—rising in the saddles as Englishmen do, and doing it with a grace and skill exciting to the observer. Miss Wightman was subsequently transferred to a trotter as upon a cantering gallop. After an hour's diversion, Mrs. Kirby, Miss Wightman, Mrs. Bennett, and Miss Ellen Sprague, were transferred to the widest and most unmanageable steeds, in order to test their relative merits; and the choice of the judges was finally reduced to first three, who were again "trotted out." After a long deliberation the judges—Gen. J. W. Fitch, of Cleveland, Isaac Jennings, of White Sulphur, A. C. Jennings, of Nutwood Farm, Urbana, Wm. S. Pierson, T. H. Goodman, F. W. Coggswell, and W. H. Martin, of Sandusky, decided unanimously as follows:

First premium, a handsome double-horned ornamental saddle, valued at \$75, to Mrs. E. B. Kirby of North Ridgeville, Lorain county.

Second premium, a pretty gold watch, chain and Atlantic telegraph cable charm, to the captivating Miss Lucy C. Wightman of Cleveland.

Third premium, to Mrs. E. M. Bennett, of Woodstock Champaign county a silver goblet.

The judges were looked for some time upon the relative merits of the first two, and regretted they had not premiums for all the ladies.

Meantime, a daguerian artist appeared on the ground, and took the people upon glass—getting we understand, a very fine picture, first of the ladies upon the amphitheater, and subsequently the fair equestrians—but much to the distress of their grand commander, Col. Harris, leaving out his hirsute physiognomy. All in all, this was a beautiful pageant, and it was a splendid finale of the Ninth Annual Ohio State Fair. In a half hour afterwards the Fair Grounds resembled a banquet hall deserted.

FREE LOVERS.
A variety of free love women and men, the former in Bloomer costumes, attracted much attention at the Fair. The Cleveland Review says, "A more shiftless and sheepish-looking set of men, or ser-vany-looking women can be seldom found." It's the other way. The woman are shiftless and the men buckish.

The Meeting Last Night—Democracy as it Was, and as it is.
A meeting was held last night at the City Hall, to hear Mr. Milton M. Powers on "Democracy—What it once was, and what it now is." On motion, A. M. Gagner was called to the chair. He introduced Mr. Powers to the meeting.

Mr. Powers said that probably the greater portion of those who were present were aware of the fact that he had acted with the Democratic party from the year 1838 until 1854; that the principles advocated by the party during that time had commended themselves to his judgment, and received his hearty approval and that the policy of Thomas Jefferson towards the Territories was then advocated by the party. The party then claimed that slavery was an evil, contrary to the spirit and unfavorable to the full development of free institutions, and that entertaining such belief the Democracy would at all times feel it to be their duty to use all power clearly given by the terms of the Constitution to prevent its increase, to mitigate, and finally to eradicate the evil.

Throughout the whole of the free States the Democracy entertained similar views, and by the resolutions of their Legislature the resolutions of their State platforms, by the speeches of their orators, and through the public press of the party, these views were promulgated; and, in order to establish the fact, he read the resolution of the Legislature of the State of New Hampshire, as representing the sentiments of the Democracy of the Northeast, the resolution of the Democratic Senate of Iowa in the West, and the resolutions of the Legislature of the State of Ohio in the winter of 1847-8.

He also read the resolutions of the State Democratic Conventions of Maine, Pennsylvania and Ohio, which advocated similar sentiments and referred to the position of all the Democratic newspapers, and the former position of Judge Taney and President Buchanan, and the message of Governor Reuben Wood in 1852 and the letter of Judge Thomas W. Barry in 1847 to Mr. Brinkerhoff.

He also showed that the power of Congress over the subject of Slavery in the territories had been recognized and acted upon in one form or another by every administration from the commencement of the Government, until the close of James K. Polk's Administration, and referred to the act of Congress for the Government of the territories of Indiana, Michigan, Louisiana, Orleans, Illinois, Missouri, Florida, Wisconsin, Iowa, Oregon, and also to the act of March 6th 1820, prohibiting Slavery in the territory acquired from France, being Northwest of Missouri and north of 36 degrees 30 min. north latitude, these being acts of legislation between the years 1800 and 1848, which recognized and asserted the power of Congress over the subject of Slavery in the territories.

He also referred to decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, the court of appeals of Kentucky, the court of appeals of South Carolina, and the common law maxim of England, *J. Blackstone*, page 127, that slavery could legally exist only by the force of some local law.

Having thus shown the portion which the Democracy party occupied a few years since, when they claimed the power of Congress over the subject of slavery in the territories and having shown that the constitutionality of this power had been settled by judicial construction, and by contemporaneous and repeated acts of Legislation, he then proceeded to show that in the adoption of the Kansas Nebraska act, the democracy had taken one step from their old and established principles. They then felt the position which they formerly occupied, which that Congress could and should exercise power over the territories, and they assumed the position that it would be better policy to delegate to the people of the territories the power to prohibit slavery in their own midst, and there by localize the agitation on the subject of slavery. Experience had shown that this was a mistake, and that agitation has been increased; but the great objection to the Kansas-Nebraska Bill was that it repealed the Missouri prohibition against slavery in the compromise act of 1820, by which slavery might be permitted to go into territory then free, equal in extent to twelve States like Ohio.

It was a violation of a sacred compromise which had been observed for thirty four years, and it was a violation of the express conditions on which Missouri had been admitted into the Union. It was a direct and palpable repudiation of the democratic sentiment that the Democracy of Ohio would at all times feel it to be their duty to use all power, clearly given by the Constitution to prevent the increase of slavery, and to mitigate and finally to eradicate the evil.

He was opposed to the Nebraska Bill, and had approved of the sentiments of the Ohio Statesman of May 24th, 1854, when it said:—"The Nebraska Bill in form which frankness, consistency and love of country compel us to say is repugnant to our sense of right, has passed the House of Representatives, and will doubtless soon become a law."

He showed that all honest democracy supposed that the true intent and meaning of that Bill was not to legislate slavery into any territory of State, or to execute it therefrom, but to leave the people perfectly free to regulate their own affairs to suit themselves. He referred to the speech of John W. Forney at Tarrytown, to show that Mr. Buchanan had, by every means in his power, endeavored to satisfy the people of the United States that he would strictly adhere to the doctrine, which was nothing more nor less than the doctrine of the letter of Mr. Cass to A. O. P. Nicholson Dec. 24th, 1857.

He then showed that in 1857, the Democracy of Ohio, having expunged their platform, had denied State rights, and in-bored the Dred Scott decision, and in order to show what the Dred Scott decision was now claimed to be, he referred to an article in the Washington Union of September 5th, 1858, in which it is stated "that

the right of citizens of the slaveholding States to carry slave into the common territories was a constitution preparatory to admission into the Union, and not before, have the power to form their own way, neither Congress or any other authority having the power to forestall or control their action." In this article it is also declared that "this was the doctrine of the Democratic party before the Dred Scott decision was rendered and the decision was but a confirmation of the doctrine," showing by democratic authority, that the position which the Democrats assumed in 1854 was now repudiated, and another new doctrine was indorsed.

He then read the 5th resolution of the Democratic State platform, which says: "We have full and abiding confidence in the ability, patriotism and elevated character of James Buchanan, the present chief magistrate of the United States, and in his wisdom and experience to administer our national affairs," then turning to the letter of S. C. Cox to the Philadelphia anti-Leocompton convention, to Mr. Douglas's speeches in Chicago and Springfield, the speech of John Hickman at West Chester, and Mr. Forney's speech at Tarrytown, he produced their evidence of the ability, patriotism, elevated purity of character and the wisdom and experience of James Buchanan had endeavored, in the language of Mr. Cox, "to force a fraud upon a protesting people," and, in the language of Judge Douglas, "had attempted to violate one of the fundamental principles upon which our free institutions rest."

He also read extracts from speeches, and quotations from letters which had been read at the anti-Leocompton meetings in Columbus on February 20th and March 10th, showing by these democratic authorities, in the language of G. Walker: "for the first time in our history, an effort is now made to force a constitution and government upon an inchoate State against the well known will of a large majority of its people," and, in the language of Mr. Broderick, "that it affords me great satisfaction to perceive that the democratic masses are waking up to the importance of the issues involved in the Kansas question, and to the enormity of fraud which the administration is seeking to force upon the country in their name."

He then passed to the Conference act, and showed that the Democracy of Ohio, in their last State Convention, indorsed the English Bill. As read extracts from speeches of Douglas, Hickman and other Democrats, to show that the Bill was an insult to the free people of the North, that it was unjust and outrageous, and was intended to keep Kansas out of the Union for an indefinite number of years, "in order that the South might win the territory, and establish their institutions there, which were to remain there protected by the Dred Scott decision until the Territory was admitted as a State and then the people of that State could only get rid of Slavery by compensating the owners for their slaves."

Thus had the Democracy of Ohio left the position which they had occupied until 1854. They have since assumed another position, and continued that until 1857, when by an indorsement of the Dred Scott decision, they repudiated the doctrine of popular sovereignty, and, in 1857, they were asking the Democracy to adopt as their doctrine by their votes this fall, that all territories shall be refused admission from this time until 1860, unless they have a population of 93,420, and after that year they must have 120,000 or 130,000 before they can become a State and in the meantime Slavery may go into all the territories of the Union, protected by the Dred Scott decision, and they will deny to the people of the territories and to Congress the power to exclude it."

Mr. Powers brought forward a mass of evidence all going to show that the so-called Democracy have changed their principles with the dexterity of a barlequin, and in all their changes they expect the people to believe that they are the genuine Jeffersonian Democracy, when it must be evident to any one who examines their pretensions, they have become the mere instrument for the propagation of Slavery.

UNTRY.—The Statesman a short time since rebuked Col. Forney for favoring the admission of Kansas into the Union next winter as a Free State, and said that if that was his game, it might "as well set down Mr. Forney with the Black Republicans, first as last." To this our Democratic friend of the Log Cabin Sentinel, replies as follows:—"We will set down Mr. Forney in no such premium. He demands the fulfillment of our party's pledged faith. If Kansas was worthy of the favor of admission with the Leocompton Constitution she is surely more worthy of the same favor, having magnanimously approved that instrument, brought about by fraud, perjury and all manner of crime, upon asking it with a constitution of her own selection. Instead of placing Forney among the Black Republicans, we will have to place you Mr. Smith, among the Leocomptonites. You seem to have turned your back upon Mr. Douglas and his splendid struggle, in which he crushed Leocompton, vindicated the integrity of our party, and is honored by millions and tens of thousands of his own pledges and forfeited the confidence of the Democracy and mankind."

So the Statesman has gone over to the Leocomptonites.

The Great Arsenal Explosion.
The Persian brought intelligence, in advance of the Atlantic Cable, that Astrakhan, the great arsenal of Russia on the Caspian, which held the same threatening position in regard to Persia as Sevastopol toward Turkey, has by an accident been blown up. An immense quantity of gunpowder, it is said, 95,000 kilograms, exploded, destroying a portion of the shipping in the port, one half of the town and setting fire to the other half. The loss of life is not stated, but must have been large.

A miser caught a fly, put it into the sugar-basin and shut down the lid.
"What is that for?" asked a bystander.
"Hush!" whispered the miser. "I want to know if the servants steal my sugar."

Attempt to Bribe a German Republican Editor—Burns and His Clan Foeled.
The following two affidavits—one from Mr. Frederick Schneid, a Republican, the other from Mr. Conrad Mayer, a good Democrat, and both of them respectable, honest, reliable men—expose Gen. Burns' base attempt to buy a German press and German votes. Ought such a man to be, can be re-elected to Congress!

Germans, Burns' organ stigmatizes you as "Dirty Scamps," "Dirty Hessians," and offers to bribe you out of your votes! Will you pocket the insult and return him to Congress! No never! should be your response. But read the following affidavits:

THE STATE OF OHIO, COCHOCTON CO., ss:
Personally appeared before me, John C. Tidd, a justice of the peace in and for Cochocton county, Frederick Schneid, who being sworn, says that he is personally acquainted with Phillip Croissant, the editor of *The Leuchtthurm*, a German paper published in New Philadelphia, Ohio, that said editor cannot speak the English language; that on or about the evening of the 28th of July, A. D. 1858, he met with said editor at the house of Frederick Mayer, in the town of Cochocton, and while there, in the presence of John Mirise and others, I introduced him as the editor of a German paper, published in New Philadelphia, to John Mirise, and said Mirise inquired of me whether the paper was *Republican or Democratic?* I told him it was *Republican.* He (Mirise) then wanted to come here and publish a Democratic German paper, and requested me to act as interpreter and inquire of him whether he would take five hundred dollars and change and publish a Democratic paper? I then made the inquiry of him, to which he replied that he would not for two thousand dollars, or any other sum; that he was a Republican and could not be induced to desert his friends; and in that conversation he did not say that he was a Democrat and would rather publish a Democratic paper than a R-publican paper, or complain that Helnic or any other person had alien on his press, and that he was compelled to publish that paper; nor did he complain of being poor, or in any way solicit and otherwise than to procure subscribers for his paper, and did say that he would not on any account publish a Democratic paper.

FREDERICK SCHNEID.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 3d day of September, 1858.

J. C. TIDBALL, J. P.

Conrad Mayer, being sworn, says that he was present on the occasion referred to in the foregoing affidavit of Frederick Schneid and that he fully concurs in all that is there stated as being correct, and further says, that John Mirise in company with Gen. J. Burns, came back the next day, and desired him to act as interpreter and inquire of his press, and how much it would cost to buy and take to support the paper; which inquiry I made, and to which he replied that it would take \$500 to purchase the press, and that there must be at least 600 subscribers to keep it up; they (Gen. Burns and Mirise) replied to him that they could raise 1000 subscribers and thought they could raise the money, and that they would write to him in a few days. Mr. Croissant then said to me he was only trying them, they could not fool him and that he would not sell out, or publish a Democratic paper; they then left with the promise to write to him, and this is the substance of all the conversation they had between them in my hearing, or interpreted by me.

CONRAD MAYER.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 3d day of Sept. 1858.

J. C. TIDBALL, J. P.

When the German Republican editor exposed the scamp who attempted to bribe him, they swore worse than the Army in Flanders. Even Dimmock's good humor was disturbed, and in his wrath, he declared that our German editor was nothing but a "Dirty Hessian." Such epithets may tickle the fancy of the soft handed leaders of the Locofoco party—but will sound harshly upon the ears of our German citizens.

From the Philadelphia Press.
Forney on the Washington Union.
When I spoke to the electors at Tarrytown, N. Y. I did so upon the deliberate expectation, that from the impetuous cannon and convict of the New York Herald, down to the pensioners of the Washington Union, I would be abundantly traduced and misrepresented. An Administration which I assisted, not inconsiderably, to elevate to the power which it has lately abused, has not hesitated to make an honest difference of opinion the pretext for a proscription extending to my business, and to my most intimate relations; and I am not surprised at the spirit which my remarks at Tarrytown have created in that quarter. This is to state that I shall calmly await the accumulation of all the accusations of the Administration and its agents, when, in my own way, and in my own good time, I will prove all that I have written and spoken as to the gross betrayal of a great principle and a solemn pledge, and still further establish the justice and strength of the position of the Press, and of myself.

J. W. FORNEY.

POLITICS IN KANSAS.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Evening Post, writes Summer, Kansas that Gov. Denver has decided that the election of the next Territorial Legislature must be held under the old apportionment. That election takes place on the first Monday of October. There will be two parties—the "Free State" and the "National Democrats" and the House is likely to be mainly composed of new, but reliable members of the former party.

"Jane what letter in the alphabet do you like best?"
"Well, I don't like to say Mr. Snooks."
"Poh, nonsense! tell right out, Jane; which do you like best?"
"Well" (blushing and dropping her eyes), "I like U the best."

From the letter of Senator Clay of Alabama on the English Bill.
Better for the South than Leocompton.
I repeat, there is no objection to the Conference bill that does not obtain against the Senate bill. There are objections against the Conference bill. The Senate bill, the Green-Pugh amendment, declared the right of the people of Kansas at all times to alter, reform or abolish their form of government, in such manner as they may think proper, Congress hereby disclaiming any authority to interfere," etc., which truism seemed like an apology to Black Republicans, in and out of Kansas, for admitting her under the Leocompton constitution, and a suggestion to them to come in, and immediately thereafter to change their constitution—a policy which some of them advocated.

Again, the Senate bill made no provision about Kansas in case of her refusal to come into the Union under the Leocompton Constitution. The Conference bill is free from the Green-Pugh amendment, and declares, if Kansas refuse to be admitted into the Union till it is ascertained by a census, the population of said territory equals or exceeds the ratio of representation required for a member of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States—a declaration by law of sound general principle which may tend to suppress those frequent conventions that have destroyed all peace in Kansas and in Congress, and keep her a Territory for many years where, under the Kansas Nebraska act and the Dred Scott decision, Southerners have a right to carry and hold slaves.

Fugitive Slave Rescue in Wellington.
An Oberlin correspondent furnishes us with the particulars of a fugitive slave rescue which took place on Sunday afternoon in Wellington.

Two strangers had been staying in Oberlin some weeks, and their constant conversation with Deputy U. S. Marshall made the Oberlinites suspicious. A farmer, said to be in the plot, residing some distance from Oberlin, hired a colored boy to work for him. Whilst the negro was on his way to the farm, he was arrested by Deputy Marshall Low, of Columbus—known as one of the Green Co., squad of man-hunters—who, in company with two Southerners, bore the boy off to Wellington. Immediately on word being conveyed to Oberlin a strong party set out in pursuit, and on coming found the Wellington House blocked up and surrounded by a crowd, headed by a constable with a writ against the Marshall's party for kidnaping. The crowd rapidly increased, the house was entered and filled with men bent on the rescue of the negro. Ultimately the Southerners consented to let the boy go on condition they were not injured by the crowd. The promise was given and the boy soon speeding on his way to Canada.—Cleveland Herald.

Spiritualism—The Illinois Strange Story.
We published some weeks ago an account of the death of a little girl near Peoria, Illinois, of hydrophobia, caused by the bite of a cat. This strange part of the occurrence was the alleged appearance to her of her dead sister and the prescription by the spirit of the child of medicine which, when taken, at once arrested the terrible spasms. A letter from Mr. Henry S. Woodard, father of the girl, appears in the Boston Traveller, written in answer to inquiries made of him by incredulous friends in Berlin Mass., and relating still more marvelous matters. The letter is dated Mt. Hawley, Peoria co., Ill., August 22d. We quote the closing portion, and readers can judge of the credibility of the statements—we shall not endorse them. The father says:

I would not now write merely to gratify idle curiosity; but I consider the circumstances connected with the death of my child of such a marvelous nature that I do not hesitate to give the world its truth. In the first place, then, the child had three of the most horrid fits that were ever witnessed, and as she came out of the third one, she exclaimed—"Oh! mother, sister has come and will tell me what to take so that I shall have no more fits—let me get off the bed and fix the medicine." She then called for the nitric acid, blood root, sweet oil, winter green, rose water, camphor and slippery elm. She mixed the medicine herself, in accordance with her sister's direction, and took it, and, strange to say, she had no more fits. She commenced taking the medicine about 7 o'clock in the evening, and died about 3 in the morning. She continued to say that her sister was with her up to the moment she died. One circumstance which is connected, is more strange than all the rest. Soon after taking the first dose of the medicine, she said, "Pa, you must pull one of my teeth for sister says the tooth is poison." I asked her to wait until morning, but the little innocent child looked up with tears in her eyes and said, "Oh, Pa, sister says you are afraid I will bite you—but I won't bite nor scratch you, but if you will not pull it out sister says she will put something on it to eat it out." She was then standing upon the floor, with some five or six of the neighbors in the room;—she placed her hand by her side and stood motionless for two or three minutes, and then her teeth dropped upon the floor.—She exclaimed—"I told you sister would eat it out." She not more than five minutes before she died sat in my lap, put her arms around my neck and kissed me; wanted to lay on the bed with her mother; turned to her and laughed, and died without a struggle or a groan.

History of the child's life, it would fill a volume, but I have given you a brief outline of her latest hours.

Yours with respect,
HENRY S. WOODARD.

St. Louis Fair.—Eighteen thousand persons visited the St. Louis Fair Grounds on Thursday last—the receipts for which, amounted to \$4,500.

Wit and Humor.
A HIGH RAST.—A hole in the crown of your hat.
A woman has been arrested in Albany for stealing old iron; she had fourteen pounds of it secreted in her bosom. Her offense weighed so heavily upon her that she was dejected.
There are many women who abandon their opinion the moment their husbands adopt it. Even in church the woman singing an octave higher than the men, in order not to agree with them in anything.
A notice of a new novel says "the style is so brilliant that the printer, with the copy before him, can set up the type without any other light, in the darkest night."
One of the most amusing applications of a provincialism we have ever heard of, was that of a Southerner, who explained his sum in Addition, thus:
"Add up the first column, set down the units and tote the tens to the next column."
"Do you believe in second love, Mister McQuade?"
"Do I believe in second love! Humph! If a man buys a pound of sugar, isn't it swate? and when its gone, don't he want another pound, and isn't that swate too? Troth Humph, I believe in second love!"
Paddy is, often pockishly polite. On picking up and returning a lady's parasol, which had been blown out of her hand, a gallant Irishman said, "Faith, miss, an' if ye was as strong as yer handsome me jabbers, a hurricane couldn't have snatch it from ye."
REMARKABLE FEQUENTY.—A fiend from the famous Aroostook Valley in Northern Maine, tells us that as a man was walking along in a thoughtful mood, a cucumber vine gave chase to him, ran up his leg and into his pocket. The man in great terror, thrusting his hand into his pocket to eject the impudent intruder, drew forth a rope cucumber.
The editor of the Frederickburg News writes from the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs, that among the complaints he had there heard, the most reasonable was that of a young lady who uttered the following: "Two weeks here at two dollars a day, besides the bar bill, and no beau yet."
HORRIBLE IN THE EXTREME.—The wretched author of the two following moniments, survived their perpetration but a few minutes. If a knot should be formed in the surplus portion of the Atlantic cable why it is impossible to untie it—Because it would be *in-extra-cable!*
Why is a drove of hogs driven by two men down Fourth street, unlike a red hog, with yellow eyes, blue legs and crimson tail? Because one is a *herd* of swine and the other an *unheard* of swine!
Louis Quotzon said, one day, to the Count de Grammont:
"Well, Count, to-day you are eighty years old."
The Count replied:
"Your Majesty's bounty knows no bounds; you have added two years to my life!"
THE ANTI-CRIMINOLOGICAL CRUSADE.—The resolutions of the Miami Conference of the Church of the United Brethren, declaring the wearing of crinolines incompatible with a true Christian profession, seem to be rigidly enforced by the authorities of that denomination. At a camp-meeting of the U. B. Church, recently held near West Baltimore, Montgomery county, O., Bishop Russell forbade any one with hoops on to partake of the sacrament, affirming that they would not be welcome at the table of the Lord. The warning was heeded, and rings, breast-pins, artificials and hoops came off—some of the latter being used to kindle fires.
Rev. J. J. Brayton, pastor of a Universalist Church at Lawrence, Mass., is making trouble in his denomination by preaching a theology akin to Parkersim in its estimate of the Scriptures. He believes in present inspiration and does not allow that Matthew or Paul had any higher inspiration than is now possible, or are to be received as infallible guides in matters of faith. The Trumpet denies that a man holding these views can be recognized as a Universalist or be allowed to occupy a pulpit.
The First Congregational Church in Illinois was organized at Mardon, in 1833, consisting of 18 members; now there are 160 churches and 120 Congregational ministers. These are mainly north of the center of the State.
The Catholic Jubilee.—The jubilee granted by his Holiness, in thanksgiving to Almighty God for the manifestations of faith and piety which consoled his paternal heart in his visitation of the States of the Church, in the course of the past year, may be gained in this city during the month of November.
The conditions for gaining the Piensary Indulgence of the Jubilee are:
1st. Sincere repentance of sin with Confession and Dominion, including great love for God.
2d. An alms according to each one's ability for the Poor and for the Propagation of the Faith.
3d. To fast and abstain one day at each one's choice during the month.
4th. To pray on the intention of his Holiness—say "Our Fathers," and five "Hail Mary's," for the peace and prosperity of the Catholic Church, the conversion of the sinful and erring, and peace and good will among all Christian States and people.
5th. To visit three churches, or one church three times.
The churches to be visited in this city are, St. Mary's, St. Xavier's and the Cathedral.—Catholic Telegraph.
THE FORT TAY.—James W. Davidson, recently removed by Mr. Buchanan from the office of U. S. Marshall, has been nominated by the Douglas wing of the democracy, for Congress, in the Fourth District.