$ 10,000 yards of Calico just received and opening
9,000 SCOTT & CROUSE.

23,000 yards Brown Muslin at
24,000 SCOTT & CROUSE.

10,000 yards Bleached Muslin at
10,000 SCOTT & CROUSE.

13,000 yards of Cloths, Cassimers, Linseys, Pant-
11,000 ings, etc., just opening at S. & C's.

19,000 dollars worth of coats, Shoes, Leather,
19,000 Findings, etc. " S. & C's.

apr 25

H. C. RUSSELL,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
will continue the practice of medicine. Office at Gross Block.
Tiffin June 1855

W. H. STANLEY, M. D.,
Tenders his professional services to the citizens of Tiffin and vicinity.
☞ Office opposite the MOLT HOUSE, Tiffin, Ohio.
May 11, 1855.

GEORGE E. SENEY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Tiffin, Ohio.
WILL give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care, in Seneca and adjoining Counties.
☞ OFFICE, two doors north of Geo. Taylor's store, up stairs.
Nov. 14, 1854.—tf.

J. C. LEE,
Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery
ROOMS OVER GEO. TAYLOR'S STORE,
TIFFIN CITY OHIO.
November 15th '53. 1y

T. C. TUNNISON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE Shawhan's Block, UP STAIRS.
Tiffin, May, 8th '55. 1y

J. M. PATTERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE opposite Commercial Row.
November 9th '55.

J. W. WILSON,
Attorney at Law, will attend to all matters in the line of his profession, office opposite Shawhan block, corner of Washington and Market streets.
March 30th, 1854. 1y.

W. P. & H. NOBLE,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS at Law over Keaun's store.
n. sept. 17, 1851.

SAMPER STEM. WILLIAM M. JOHNSON
STEM & JOHNSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, TIFFIN, OHIO.
OFFICE in Commercial Row, over Baldwin & Co's. Store, nearly opposite the Court House. Professional business and the collection of all kinds of claims promptly attended to.
Tiffin, January 27th 1854.—1y.

WATSON & GRIFFITH
ATTORNEYS, Tiffin City Ohio, office in Commercial Row.
November 21, 1853.

G. J. KEEN, NOTARY PUBLIC.
Attends to taking depositions, writing deeds Mortgages, Agreements, and Instruments of writing generally.
☞ Office, in the room formaly occupied by Doctor Franklin, in the West end of Shawhan's Block on Market Street, Tiffin, Ohio.

LEWIS H. PIKE.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Tiffin, Ohio.
WILL give prompt attention to all matters entrusted to his care in the line of his profession.
OFFICE.—Shawhans Block, Market Street
☞ Germans and French will be consulted in their own respective languages.
October, 27th, 1854.—6m.

W. H. PARK, M. D.
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON, has located himself permanently in the city of Tiffin and will attend with diligence and care to the duties of his profession. Office for the present with J. M. Patterson, Esq.
Nov. 10th, 1853.—1y.

Stove & Hollow-ware Establishment
BY C. M. YERK, on Washington-street nearly opposite the Shawhan block.
Tiffin, O., Sept. 17, 1851.

WILLIAM GALLUP,
CLOCK & WATCH MAKER, and silversmith opposite the College building.
Tiffin, O., sept 17, 1851.

JOHN MYERS,
CABINET & CHAIR MANUFACTORY, next door the M. E. Church on Market Steet.
Tiffin, O., Sept. 17, 1851.

PETER VANNEST.
BUGGY AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER, east of the Court House, on Jefferson street, between Market and Perry streets.
Tiffin, Sept. 29th, 1854.

WHITE FISH, Pickerel, Trout, Shad, Baltimore Herring, Mackerel and Cod Fish, for sale at BUSKIRK'S Grocery.

W. BUNTING.
DENTAL SURGEON
OPERATIVE and MECHANICAL DENTIST, corner of Washington and Market Streets, Tiffin, will attend to all business in his line with promptness and dispatch. Persons who favor him with a call may rely upon having work done in a superior manner, having been engaged in the business for the last seven years, and during that time have had much experience in difficult cases. He is confident of success and flatters himself capable of giving perfect satisfaction to all who may seek his professional services. Charges will at all times be moderate.
☞ Office corner of Washington & Market St.

SHRIVER & SNEATH,
DEALERS IN DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Produce &c
In the old stand of Rummel & Snyder.
April, 8, 1853.

JOHN G. GROSS,
HARDWARE AT WHOLESALE,
In WEBSTER HALL BLOCK, opposite the Shawhan House,
Tiffin, Sept. 17, 1851.

W. HORNS.
OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE TIFFIN OHIO.
DEALER in every description of Goods for MEN'S wear, Wholesale or Retail, by the piece or yard, or Ready-Made, and general manufacturer of Clothing, India Rubber and all Cloth and Trowsers, Travelling Bags, Gent's furnishing goods of all kinds.
May 11, 1855

For the Millions.
W. D. SCOTT, is now opening some very rich and fashionable Dress goods, among which are SATIN STRIPED CASH MERES, Irish Poplins, Merinos, plaids, with a great variety of silk Brocade, Mosaic Antique and plain silks, English Bareges, Brocade and Ribbons, Cloaks and Talmas, Ladies Cloths and Trimmings.
Remember the Millinery 25 per cent in price, and 50 per cent in style.

A WORD TO THE GENTLEMEN.
EVERSON & Co. are now receiving their second supply of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings. The latest styles and richest goods in market. Come in gentlemen, as charge for shewing our goods.

GO IT BOOTS.
SCOTT & BRO. are urging themselves to see their friends and willing for to do their uttermost good about Shoes Boots. The same to tell please take notice.
November 19th, 1855.—tf.

SALT! SALT!!
Constantly on hand barrels and sack salt, Liverpool ground fine and coarse. H. A. Buskirk & Co.
Oct. 9th, '55.

A very large stock of Gloves, Mitts, Hosery etc., by WALKER & OURAND.

RYE and Molasses of the finest flavor at
an. 12, '54 BUSKIRKS

THE TIFFIN TRIBUNE.

HOSTILE ALIKE TO THE DESPOT AND DEMAGOGUE. FEARLESS FOR TRUTH, FOR GOD, AND HUMANITY.

VOL. VIII, TIFFIN, OHIO, JULY 11, 1856. NO. XL

HURRAH! HURRAH!!
H. A. BUSKIRK & Co., are receiving the largest and best assortment of Family Groceries ever came to this market without any exceptions.

THE EXCELSIOR!

CORN AND COB MILL
Invented by Charles Leavitt, and Patented on the 27th of Feb. 1855.
For Sale by J. M. NAYLOR,
TIFFIN, OHIO.
The above Mill has the most valuable improvements in portable Corn Cob Mills, and is adapted to the various Grinding and Crushing purposes for feeding all kinds of Stock. Which system of feeding is now required and found preferable by experience.
THE ADVANTAGES THIS MILL HAS OVER OTHERS.
1st That the grinders are inserted on movable rings, which are cast of hard metal, and when worn out can be replaced by new rings, in five minutes, for the small sum of three dollars.—Also, this mill can grind faster than any other Corn and Cob Mill offered for sale. This Mill was awarded
THE FIRST PREMIUM AT THE OHIO STATE FAIR, of the present year (1855) in a fair trial with the Little Giant, Star, and all other Mills brought in competition. The Excelsior Mill will grind from ten to fifteen bushels hourly, according to the degree of fineness, and can be worked by one or two horses.
Nov. 30th 55. J. M. NAYLOR

LUXURIES
Quite more we take pleasure in announcing to our friends and patrons that we are in receipt of a larger stock of Groceries than was ever brought to this market. Consisting in part of a very large assortment of sugars, syrups, Molasses, Teas, coffee, tobacco, spices, &c., &c., every thing in the grocery line. Give us a call, we are bound to sell in large or small quantities to suit all.
B. A. BUSKIRK & Co.
October 5th '55. No. 3 Shawhan's Block.

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.
Two large and fine brick houses situated on West Market Street, one with an open front suitable for stores, the other a large dwelling well furnished with convenient outbuildings &c. This property will be sold on reasonable terms.—Apply to the subscriber living on the premises.
JNO. A. MYERS.
N. B. To Cabinet Makers: a fine Hearse for sale cheap
Tiffin, October 12th, 1855.

1855. 1856
THE TRIBUNE
JOB PRINTING
Establishment!
TIFFIN, OHIO.
FINE PRINTING OF EVERY VARIETY EXECUTED WITH DISPATCH AND AT THE MOST REASONABLE RATES, SUCH AS
GOLD, SILVER, & COLORED
WORK BEAUTIFULLY EXECUTED.
ALSO
BANKERS CHECKS, BANKERS DRAFTS, BANKERS COMPOSITE, LETTER-HEADS, BALL TICKETS, INVITATION CARDS, FUNERAL NOTICES, BUSINESS CARDS, BILL HEADS, BLANKS, RULED WORK, and
BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS
CIRCULARS, BLANK LETTERS, PARGRAPHS, BLANK DECKS, and every variety of official blanks.
In the execution of fine work the Tribune office has EVERY INSTANCE EXCELLED THE WORK OF ALL COMPETITORS,
☞ This Office received from the Seneca County Art and Agricultural Fair
IN 1854 PREMIUM FOR BEST JOB WORK
IN 1855 A PREMIUM FOR " " "
☞ All work to be correct, or NO CHARGES. Terms as LOW AS AT ANY CITY IN OHIO.
W. C. GRAY, Proprietor.

GALLUP'S

PIANO
WARE ROOMS,
Are supplied with a variety of the best instruments, from the most popular Eastern manufactories, among which are the Æolian Attachment, together with a number of
MELODEONS,
of the finest tone and finish. These instruments are all recommended by their sweetness of tone, delicacy of touch, and durability. They will be sold at the lowest rates. The musical public are respectfully requested to call and examine these instruments for themselves.
Rooms in the Commercial-block.
apr 25 WM GALLUP.

Now Estalishment.
SPLENDID STOCK OF HATS.—The finest stock of goods ever brought to this part of the country may be found at
Bowne & Co.'s Hat and Cap Store,
In Madden's old stand, Lacunia Block, next door to Naylor's Iron Store, consisting of Hats and Caps of every variety, such as Beebe, Genin Leary, Silk Hats, Spring Styles, Panama, Leghorn, Canton Straw, Silver Straw, Campeachy Congress,
YOUNG AMERICA,
Maricabo, and all other kinds, too tedious to mention. Also some new styles, Caps, Drab, Otter and beaver.
W. Bowne being a practical hatter, he will dress and trim and make of hats look as good as new.
These goods will be sold 25 per cent. cheaper than they can be bought in this Western country for ready pay.
They also have a large stock of Umbrellas
The highest price paid in cash for all kinds of SHIPPING FURS, such as Mink, Coon, Musk Rat, etc. WILLET BOWNE & CO.
April 11, 1856.

SUGAR! SUGAR!!
20 HHDS. different grades cofee. Refined and crushed sugar for sale by
H. A. BUSKIRK & Co.

WASHINGTON UNION
INSURACE COMPANY.
This Company has appointed the undersigned their agent and I am now prepared to take insurance against loss by fire, on all property not extra hazardous, within the limits of Tiffin or of this County, at satisfactory rates to the insured, either in the Mechanic's or Farmer's Department, or on the
CASH AND MUTUAL PLAN.
Those wishing to be insured will do well to give me a call before insuring elsewhere. N. RE. D. Agent.
my 2 '56 tf. Per Tiffin, Ohio

Poetry.

FREMONT
From the National Era

All hail to Fremont! Swell the lofty acclaim
Like the winds from the mountains, like patriots aflame!
Once more the Pathfinder is forth on his hunt,
Clear the way for Free Soil, for Free Men and Fremont.

We'll storm every fortress, we'll break every rod,
And Kansas shall bloom as the garden of God,
When we plant the wild banner of Freedom upon't,
And cry, "To the rescue, Free Men and Fremont!"

Oh! the hour that we love shall be sacred from slaves,
From tyrants relentless and plunder of knaves
We'll baptize the Union in Liberty's foun
And the children of our fathers shall live with Fremont!

Go, leave mountain climbers, hold on by the path
Where the people shall sweep in the flame of their wrath
Who shall hinder this triumph, O God so anointed!
Who stay the bold march of Free Men and Fremont.

Then, East, West and North, swell the lofty acclaim
Like winds from the mountains, like patriots aflame!
Clear the way, the pathfinder moves in front,
And our hearts shall keep time to the march of Fremont!

Select Miscellan.

The Mormons. Their Children. A sad picture.

The case of the runaway wife, with several children, who arrived in New York a day or two ago, with a party of Mormons, was still further investigated on Tuesday by Judge Peabody. The evidence given was with reference to the alledged treatment of children by the so-called Saints. Mr. Murray, one of the employees at Castle Garden, testified that he had seen a number of little creatures dying, and no attention paid to them, either before or after death. On one occasion, he saw a fine child, about four or five years old, in the agonies of death for a whole day, and no person took any notice of it whatever, and after it was dead, one of the Mormons mounted a box or chair, and addressed his brethren and sisters in these words:

"All we can say about it is, we will have one less pig to feed."

Sergeant Gammon, of the U. S. army, certified that he had been eight months with the Mormons in Salt Lake City. He gave some fruitful details of the practices there, stated that one of the leaders had forty-nine wives, and had avowed the most infamous doctrines. Dr. Cameron, a physician of the Garden, stated that when the Mormons arrived there, their children were in a condition of exhaustion and debility, for want of food and cleanliness. In one case, he saw a child about to die, enquired for its mother, and could not find her. These are facts at once shocking and revolting, and they are calculated to prove that Mormonism is not only an infatuation, but that it is a crime and a curse. The infamous men who officiate as leaders, and who abuse the name of the Almighty in enforcing such wicked practices, will one day, sooner or later, meet with a dreadful retribution. The poor dupes who constitute their followers, are, perhaps, to be pitied, but the designing knaves who tempt and delude them on, merit the severest punishment.

New Constitution for Mexico.

President Comonfort, of Mexico, has published a new constitution for that constantly changing Republic. It designates the inhabitants of the Republic, defines who are Mexicans and who are citizens; proclaims the guarantee of the nation for the liberty, security, property and inequality of the inhabitants, prescribes the elements in which these four rights shall consist, and the extent to which they may be enjoyed, and establishes an absolute dictatorship in the hands of the President General; makes all the powers of the Governors of the several States dependent upon and subordinate to him, and gives him the power of naming those who are to discharge all the functions of government, whether ministerial or judicial.

O. F. Moore.

The Portsmouth Tribune says that this gentleman has written a letter to his constituents declining to be a candidate for re-election to Congress, and announcing his intention to support Fillmore. We are not at all surprised at this; since he first took his seat in Congress he has been false to his constituents, false to the principles upon which he was elected, and we could have no reason for believing that he would now change his course, and advocate the principles he so recently deserted—principles which placed him in the position he now occupies, and which will be triumphantly re-affirmed by the people of this District at the same time that they repudiate the treachery of Oscar F. Moore.—*Scioto Gazette.*

☞ A gentleman was going out in a carriage to make some calls with his wife, discovering that he had left his visiting cards, he ordered his footman, recently come into his service, to go to the mantlepiece in his sitting room, and bring the cards he should see there. The servant did as he was ordered, retained the articles to be used as he was directed, and off started the gentleman sending in the foot-man with cards wherever the "not-at-home" occurred. As those were very numerous, he turned to the servant with the question—"How many cards have you left? "Well sir," says the foot-man, very innocently, "there is the king of spades, the six of hearts, and the ace of clubs." "The deuce," exclaimed his master. "That's gone," said John.

Ben. F. Butler, in his argument for the defendant in the People vs. the Democracy, at Faneuil Hall on Tuesday night, wanted to know why the Republicans did not send old bachelors to Salt Lake. They will improve on Butler's hint, and send one old bachelor to Salt River next November.—*Boston Atlas.*

For the Tiffin Tribune.

FORT DESMOINES, Iowa, June 14, '56.

Mr. Gray,—I last wrote you at Quincy about ninety miles Southwest of this city. The country from Quincy northeasterly to Winterset, the seat of justice for Madison county, is mostly prairie and of a good quality. There are some islands of Timber for the first few miles after leaving Quincy, and also again before reaching Winterset. In the intermediate space timber is scarce, but it is claimed that there is coal in the vicinity. The water is adequate to the wants of the country and of an excellent quality. Between Winterset and Ft. Des Moines there is a sufficiency of timber and it is well distributed for public use and convenience. Winterset contains about 500 inhabitants and is rapidly improving. It is in the neighborhood of excellent lime stone and other building materials. The roads are unsurpassed excepting occasionally at the crossing of the sloughs which, in the spring and fall seasons and after freshets, are exceedingly miry and sometimes almost impassible. At the present time the roads are fine, and indeed better than we ever find them in Ohio. Ft. Des Moines is the present capital of Iowa and contains about 2000 inhabitants. It is rapidly improving and property there is enormously high. A temporary State House is now being constructed which is estimated to cost $25,000. This is a gratuity for present purposes and will revert to the builders whenever the State makes its permanent public buildings. As soon as the offices are finished, the public documents will be removed from Iowa City to the new Capital, which is on the northeast side of the river. This situation is high and presents a commanding and picturesque appearance. The former town is on much lower ground upon the opposite side of the river, and never did look attractive. If the Rail Road depot should also be placed, as it quite surely will be, upon the northeast side of the river, the consequences must be disastrous to the former town. The recent grant of land to Iowa for R. R. purposes is liberal, and will insure the construction of the several roads indicated in the law. It is to be regretted, however, that congress was so very tardy on the subject, because the most desireable lands have been entered along each route, and indeed throughout the State, excepting in a few counties (for special reasons, not very desireable) in the northeast corner of the State. It is questionable whether there is a sufficiency of land unsold for the purposes contemplated by the law on the southern and central routes, but if such should not prove the case, the western pioneers will, by a ceaseless importunity peculiar to themselves, induce the government to supply the deficiency from some other of the public domain. They have secured the entrance wedge, and the roads are now sure to be built and indeed ought to be built. The people need them, or will need them by the time they can be constructed—for it must be remembered that this open country is much more rapidly converted into good farms than one heavily timbered. When these great thoroughfares are completed, Iowa with the Mississippi on the east and Missouri on the west, will be a charming and desireable State. Indeed none can exceed it for salubrity of climate—rolling surface—fertility of soil—abundance of excellent water—facility of improvement, and every substantial advantage for convenient and profitable, agricultural purposes. There is but one opinion on this subject.

It is now in the middle of June. All nature is decorated in the richest robes of green, while the outshooting flowers bespeak the summer beauty of hill and dale. It is always attractive to see even limited spots of the green grass and hidden fountains of pure water; and flowers and fruit and wanly shrubbery circumscribed by paled yards and gardens. But it is the attraction of a modest simplicity, whispering *art* and *imitation*. Not so with the grand and inspiriting scenery of nature. The ocean prairie—the lofty, craggy bluff—the deep ravine—the rippling waterfall, and island groves all unite in overwhelming the thoughtful visitant with wonder and delight. Indeed more. The velveted lawns—the limped founts—the tinsel shubbery—the various flowers of every conceivable shade and hue—the profusion of native fruits—the strawberry—embryo blackberry, plum and grape, all basking in the noonday sun, seem to vie with each other, by their peculiar fascinations, to captivate the gazing admirer. Here is no restriction of art—no tame insipidity of calculation no contraction of space; but *nature*, boundless yet circumspect—gaudy yet tasteful—magnificent yet frugal. Here is always a gentle, invigorating breeze agitating the vegetable kingdom and giving a charming zest to its ever changing form and color. I envy not the man or woman who would begrudge a journey of a thousand miles to sit down, in blooming June, upon the green grass, under some lone tree, and there contemplate this landscape scenery of Omnipotence.

Anarchy still prevails in Kansas. It will not be forgotten that the subject of slavery had very seriously and extensively agitated the public mind just prior to the accession of the present Executive into power; but the compromises then recently adopted by the leading patriots of all parties, although unpalatable to a very large and respectable portion of the American public, had been generally acquiesced in as a "finality." The North and the South regarded this vexed question as being definitely adjusted, and such was the argument used in the late presidential campaign by both Whigs and Democrats. But the harmony and good will, which it had required the efforts of the most illustrious statesmen of the republic by mutual concession to establish, was suddenly and wickedly interrupted by certain political aspirants who have since labored, under the name of a hybred democracy, to excel each other in subserviency to the slave power—and this too for the purpose of securing the united support of the South for the presidency. Upon the consummation of this flagrant act, we were told by the flippant politicians of the democratic party that the Missouri compromise was repealed, not for the purpose of establishing slavery in Kansas, but to extend the arena of freedom. They declared that slavery could not exist in Kansas; that the climate as well as the soil was not adapted to it; and that slavery was interdicted there by the insuperable barriers of nature. And again they expatiated largely upon the virtues of "squatter sovereignty" and the primitive simplicity and beauty of allowing the people to make their own laws without interference from external influences. By these means the unwary of their own party were misled and deceived until their projects were matured and the chains of servitude were forged for Kansas. But how did they carry out this admirable system of popular sovereignty? Were the people of Kansas permitted to enact their own laws and enjoy them in peace? No, by no means. Michigan, when a territory, applied to Congress for an act to enable her to hold a convention to form a Constitution preparatory to her admission into the Union. This application was refused. The people of the territory then held a convention by their own authority; made and adopted a Constitution; presented it to Congress for their admission, and it was received. They also elected a Legislature and State officers, and thereupon became a sovereign State. Altho' it was objected that this movement was revolutionary and treasonable, yet BUCHANAN and other prominent leaders of the democratic party approved of it. The people of Kansas pursued a less exceptionable course in holding their convention, forming a constitution, electing officers, and presenting themselves before Congress for admission; and yet their application is insultingly rejected and the officers elected under their constitution are arrested on a charge of *treason* against the government of the United States. Michigan acted in the very face of the refusal of Congress. Kansas, besides having this and other precedents to guide her, acted in strict obedience to the alluring dogma of "Squatter Sovereignty," then recently adopted by the democratic party. But this did not subserve the demands of slavery propagandists. What had been solemnly decided by Congress to be *patriotic* in Michigan and some other States is *treason* in Kansas. "Squatter Sovereignty" is accordingly repudiated. Nullification became rampant and armed bands of Missourians were sent into Kansas who, with brutal violence, drove the actual settlers from the polls, elected a Territorial Legislature, many of the members of which were not nor ever had been residents of the Territory. This mock Legislature, with hot haste, adopted for Kansas the most stringent code of laws establishing slavery in that territory against the will of a decided majority of its actual settlers. This code, among other things, provides that it shall be deemed a FELONY punishable with fine and imprisonment, for any free person, by speaking or writing, to deny the right of holding slaves in the Territory—and that men shall be excluded from sitting upon juries who are conscientiously opposed to slavery, thereby inhibiting a majority of the *bona fide* residents from a participation in the administration of justice. And this code, as a climax to the whole, provides that it shall be TREASON punishable with death to resist by overt act the execution of its infamous mandates. These laws, which would have been a reproach even in a semibarbarous age, were enacted at the behest of a democracy originated by JOHN C. CALHOUN for the purpose of changing slavery from a *sectional* into a *national* institution. He expected to unite the entire South in its favor by the hope it engendered of creating a powerful Southern aristocracy with a permanent slave market; and to inveigle the North into its support by the venality of governmental patronage. This scheme has succeeded in so much as to supplant the democracy of Jefferson and the fathers of the republic who held slavery to be *sectional* and not *national*, and who were evidently desirous to restrain its extension. The great struggle, on the part of the free citizens of Kansas, has been and is to relieve themselves from subjection to those obtrusive and oppressive laws, which the border ruffians of Missouri are moving "Heaven and Earth" to enforce. And yet these ruffians, with their hands reeking in the blood of the hardy pioneers of Kansas, are the coadjutors and receive the special promptings of those who profess attachment to the principles of self-government;—who advocate the liberty of speech and universal equality;—who recently charmed the popular ear with the music of "Squatter Sovereignty;"—who have become hoarse in vociferating non-interference with the will of the people—who in the presence of high Heaven declared, not two years ago, that they had no desire to extend slavery into Kansas and indeed that it was absurd to suppose that it even could be introduced there:—who profess to meet out equal and exact justice to all;—who pretend that the citizens of one State or Territory have no right to interfere with the concerns or business of another;—who claim to be the only national party, and finally, who now insult the people by asking them to endorse these unholy laws. To add to these enormities the President of the United States, forgetting all self-respect and the dignity of his position, declares that these laws shall be enforced at all hazards; and with his officials in Kansas, backed by the United States troops is openly using, or indeed more properly speaking *abusing* all the power of the general government at his command, to break down the free spirit of the citizens of that territory; and it is useless to describe the infamous means adopted for that purpose. The Marshall of the United States places himself at the head of a posse, knowing that the citizens of Kansas had resolved not to resist the authorities of the United States; and after a sufficient force of Missourians had congregated at and about Lawrence to enforce the border ruffian laws, he yields his command to the local officer acting under them and on hand for the purpose, and thereby subjects them to their control. Behold the results! The noble hotel at Lawrence and the dwelling of Gov. ROBINSON and some other buildings are, with Vandal wantonness, razed to their very foundations. The ridiculous farce is enacted of indicting certain bridges under a charge of the "learned" judiciary of that territory. These connecting links of civilization and convenience are, by virtue of these indictments, ruthlessly destroyed. Is this wanton waste and destruction of property to correct the disorders in Kansas? Will the commission of a gross wrong restore order to an outraged and exasperated community? Indeed will it silence the outpourings of public execration at the attempted subjugation of free born Americans? Will it pave the way for slavery to recline and repose upon a bed of roses? But this is not all. Freemen are placed under arrest—mobbed and cowardly murdered. Guerillas, armed with pistols, rifles, and bowie-knives, perambulate the fair soil of Kansas, searching and annoying, tantalizing and bullying peaceable and inoffensive citizens. The murder of Dow, Brown, Barber, and other actual residents—the waste of property—the destruction of the Printing Press, the mouth-piece of liberty—the imprisonment of unoffending citizens and rude indecencies even to the fair sex, not only go unpunished, but are among the border chivalry of Missouri, the braggart theme of a brutish ridicule and exultation. The President justifies these enormities by stimulating his functionaries in Kansas to aid the Missourians in this revolting warfare against civilization and humanity. Every man there who breathes the air of freedom is doomed and proscribed and hunted down as a *felon* or wild beast. A Supreme Judge, appointed by the President of the United States, plays the petty tyrant, and issues warrants to arrest actual citizens who have committed no crime save that of adoring God and loving freedom—for it cannot be a crime to refuse obedience to unjust laws enacted by citizens of a neighboring State by fraud, violence, and force. A craven hearted Governor, without one redeeming sentiment of loyalty to human equality or manly virtues, arms and sets on these instruments of an insociate mob to execute shameless deeds of savage cruelty. Freedom of speech is denied;—conscience is smothered, and our fellow citizens are gagged and "tarred and feathered" for daring to imbibe the ennobling sentiment of Jefferson: "eternal hostility to tyranny in every form over the mind and body of man." The fair prairies of Kansas are made a charnelhouse for freedom and her sons. Dow and Barber are murdered and Brown butchered with impunity. The tears of mothers and lisping lamentations of infants are unheeded. *And all for what?* The heart sickens at the response—*for the extension of Slavery.* Can this wanton destruction of property—this insane brutality—this worse than savage barbarity long endure? Is there no spirit to rebuke it? Is the blood of the revolution no longer coursing in the veins of American citizens? Are the sons of the patriots who gave us this fair land and free institutions, craven-hearted and dead to all the ennobling promptings of abused humanity? Has the President no heart—no sympathy—no sense of justice—no respect for his high and solemn obligations? Will he not pause and contemplate this bloody work and inexcusable anarchy in Kansas—the offspring of his own ignoble mind? Has he no love for freedom—no lurking admonitions of conscience—indeed no fear of God and an unerring retribution? *Mark the prediction:* His own posterity will curse his memory with all the bitterness of wronged and outraged innocence.

A. H.

The Safe of the Steamer Atlantic Raised.

A sub-marine diver from Buffalo has at last succeeded in raising the safe of the American Express company, which was lost when the steamer Atlantic was sunk off Long Point in 1852. It will be recollected that this steamer was instantly sunk by colliding with a propeller, and that a large number of passengers were lost. The diver was protected by a copper armor, and was under water forty minutes, during which time he had some strange adventures. The upper deck of the steamer lies one hundred and sixty feet under water, and far below where there is any current or motion.

Everything is therefore exactly as it first went down. When the diver alighted upon the deck, he was saluted by a beautiful lady, whose clothing was well-arranged, and her hair elegantly dressed. As he approached her, the motion of the water caused an oscillation of her head, as if gracefully bowing to him. She was standing erect, with one hand grasping the rigging. Around lay the bodies of several others, as if sleeping. Children holding their friends by the hand, and mothers with their babes in their arms, were there. In the cabin the furniture was still untouched by decay, and to all appearances had just been arranged by some careful and tasteful hand.

In the office he found the safe, and was enabled to move it with ease, and took it upon deck, where the grappling irons were fastened on, and the prize brought safely to the light. Upon opening the safe it displayed its contents in a perfect state of preservation. There was in the safe $5,000 in gold, $3,500 in bills of the Government Stock Bank, and a large amount of bills on other Banks, amounting in all to about $30,000. The papers were uninjured, except that they smelt very strongly of decayed human bodies, as if they had laid so many years in a coffin with their owner. Of course, all this money goes to the persons interested in this wonderful adventure.—*Detroit Adv. 12th.*

FOR KANSAS.—A party of eleven Free State men arrived in town on Tuesday evening last, from Janesville, Wisconsin, bound for Kansas. Another party have arrived from Lafayette, Indiana, besides many others continually coming from different portions of the East.

Young America—with freedom stamped upon its brow—is awake to the rescue of Kansas, and fast seeking her beautiful plains upon which to plant the stars and stripes of liberty, as a protection for its future home. Freedom, and the love of freedom, actuates it, to prevent the desecration of a young and tender branch of this Republic, which is forced to yield to the cruel demand of a tyrant master, from an unnatural destroyer's hand.

[Iowa City Republican.

☞ "HEADS UP."—A tall, rawboned recruit was put on drill by a little cock sparrow of an officer; as every order was given to him he would look down to see his commander, and was as often admonished to hold up his head.

Repeated admonitions of this kind at last had the effect to induce the recruit to raise his head, at least to level with the setting sun, and the officer ordered him to keep it there.

"What, always?" was the inquiry.

"Yes, always!" was the reply.

"Good-bye, lieutenant; I shall never see you again."

☞ The Bellefontaine Republican grows facetious over the nomination of the Pennsylvania "Buck." Hear it:

"The fight is now between the Pennsylvania 'Buck' and California's 'grissly,' and when the smoke of November's battle has cleared away, the pleasing fact will be revealed that there is nothing left of 'buck' but his horns."

And again:—

"The Cincinnati Convention being in a dilemma, concluded to take the 'Buck' horn of it; and thinks the people of the North will only 'swallow' 'ten-cent Jimmy' 'in a horn.'"

The Speaker who "took the floor" has been arrested for stealing hooks!