

# The True American.

STUBENVILLE.  
WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1857.

Z. RAGAN, Editor.

## THE TRUE AMERICAN.

The TRUE AMERICAN is published every Wednesday, in Steubenville, Jefferson county, Ohio, and edited by Z. RAGAN, on the following terms:

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TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

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Every subsequent insertion, .3125  
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One third column per year, .30  
One half column per year, .20  
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When there is no contract made and the number of insertions is not marked on the cards or advertisements at the time they are handed in for publication, they will be continued in until they are ordered out, and charged by the square.

## Principles of the American Council of Steubenville, Ohio.

We, whose names are hereto subscribed, do hereby adopt, and agree to be governed in our political action, by the following principles:

- 1st. None but Americans to rule America.
- 2d. The Union must be preserved.
- 3d. No Foreign interference in American affairs.
- 4th. No union of Church and State.
- 5th. Inviolability of National Territory.
- 6th. Personal morality indispensable to office.
- 7th. An open Bible, without note or comment, in all our Public Schools.
- 8th. Thorough reform of the Naturalization Law.
- 9th. A capitation tax that will exclude foreign paupers and convicts.
- 10th. No appointment of foreigners on diplomatic posts.
- 11th. Strict economy in the administration of the Government.
- 12th. No interference with the right of citizenship already acquired by foreigners, and the protection of law to all who immigrate from love of liberty, but uncompromising opposition to Political Catholicism, whether in the person of an American demagogue, or a foreign Ecclesiastical Despot.

## County Convention.

MONDAY the 10th day of August has been fixed by the American executive committee and the Republican central committee, for holding a County Convention at RICHMOND, to nominate candidates for the several County Offices, to be filled by election in October. Primary Meetings will be held on SATURDAY, the 8th of August, in the several Townships and Election Districts, for the appointment of delegates—three for each Township and election district to county Convention—and one for each Township and Election District, to meet in convention with like delegates from Columbiana county at a time and place hereafter to be fixed, to nominate a candidate for State Senator.

At these primary meetings all persons having the qualifications of electors who are opposed to the principles and practices of the present National Administration, are requested to meet. United in sentiment upon all essential principles involved in the Campaign, let Americans and Republicans cordially and zealously unite in action to defend these principles. We hope that the attendance at the primary meetings will be full, and that good and judicious men may be selected as delegates, so that we may inaugurate the campaign by the nomination of a Ticket worthy of the support of the people of the county, and by them to be elected triumphantly.

## To the Americans and Republicans of Jefferson County.

At a meeting composed of an equal number of Republicans and Americans, held in Steubenville, late in the month of May last, after a full and free exchange of views upon the different political issues of the day, it was resolved to constitute a corresponding committee, of two members from each party, which was accordingly done, and by said committee the following letter was printed and sent abroad, through the county.

STUBENVILLE, June 1st, 1857.

DEAR SIR:

We take the liberty of writing to you, respecting the political campaign just upon us. Americans and Republicans have conspired together, and have agreed to unite in opposing the filibustering, pro-slavery administration at Washington, and all its supporters. Upon this basis a large majority of the independent voters of Jefferson county can stand. We have the power, and nothing but divisions and dissensions amongst ourselves can place that power in the hands of the minority. United in sentiment upon all essential principles involved in the campaign, we ought to unite in action to defend these principles.

Will you, without delay, consult with Americans and Republicans in your Township, to establish that harmony and union, which we are happy to believe, now exists in our Township. After such conference, please write to us what the feeling is among the friends of the good cause. When harmony is properly established, a Convention will be called, and without separate organizations, but in common Council, we will place in nomination such a ticket as this harmony will enable us to elect.

We are informed that similar action will be taken throughout the State, and Ohio will, therefore, again record her vote in opposition to the principles and measures of the slave oligarchy, these Freebooters, and their plant tools and willing advocates amongst us—THE SLAVES OF PAPAL INFLUENCE.

In this good work we ask your prompt and hearty co-operation. Hoping to

hear from you favorably in due time, we remain Yours Truly,

W. R. LLOYD,  
Z. RAGAN,  
H. G. GARRETT,  
MARTIN ANDREWS.  
Committee of Correspondence.

To the Principles set forth in this circular, it is expected that every American and Republican will adhere—opposition to the "pro-slavery administration" and to the "Slaves of papal influence." It is not to be presumed that the members of the Union party can harmonize in their views upon all the minor points of national and state policy, but upon the issues now before the people they can unite. Let us then go forward in one unbroken column, as the true friends of freedom, and of American nationality, and thus achieve such a victory over Slavery and the Slaves of papal influence, as will lay the common enemy low in the dust.

## To the Americans of Ohio.

The undersigned, members of the State Central Committee, announce that a State Convention will be held in the city of Dayton, on Wednesday, August 5th, 1857, to nominate a State Ticket for the approaching October election. Our organization is no longer a secret, but open to the free and active co-operation of all who favor our principles, and feel an interest in placing before the people of Ohio, good and true men for the various offices to be filled.

We hold for example, as cardinal maxims of public justice and private duty, to the following rules of faith and action: The Federal Union must be maintained.

The reserved rights of the States must be respected.

The Union of Church and State must be prevented.

The rights of conscience must be guaranteed.

American interests must be promoted.

An American nationality must be cherished.

Sectional agitation must be terminated.

Foreign paupers and criminals must be excluded.

The naturalization laws must be amended.

"Squatter Sovereignty," and alien suffrage must be repudiated.

Americans must rule America.

There is nothing here not taught in the Constitution of the United States, and nothing here repugnant to the spirit and letter of that instrument of liberty and law.

Josh. Clark, Daniel Scott,  
Jas. F. Torrence, W. P. Young,  
Park Bennett, S. L. Collins,  
Jas. C. Thorne, T. J. Keller,  
Jas. C. Thorne, Jas. Harper,  
O. B. Kendrick, B. L. Swelland,  
W. B. McCarty, Robinson Frazier,  
Wm. B. Mason, J. F. Charlesworth,  
Seth Eley, Isaac Bares,  
Henry L. Morrison, Henry Cope,  
Thos. C. Ware.

## Republican State Convention.

At a meeting of the Republican State Central Committee, in conjunction with the Republican members of the Legislature, and other distinguished Republicans from various parts of the State at Columbus on the fourth of January, 1857, after mature consideration it was resolved that it was expedient to hold the State Convention of the Republican party of Ohio for the nomination of a State ticket at Columbus, on the 12th of August next.

In conformity to this request, the State Central Committee announce to the Republicans of Ohio that the delegates from the various counties of the State will assemble in the City of Columbus on

Wednesday, the 12th day of August next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of putting in nomination candidates for the following offices: for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer of State, one Supreme Court Judge, and one member of the Board of Public Works, and the transaction of such other business as may be proper for the occasion.

The Republicans of the several counties of Ohio, unless they shall otherwise agree, will meet at their county seats on Saturday, the 8th day of August, being the Saturday preceding the day of said State Convention, and elect delegates thereto in the proportion of one delegate for every five hundred votes given for the Republican candidate for President at the election in November, 1856, and one for each fraction of votes equal to, or over one half of said number. The total number of delegates by this basis will be 377, and from each County will number as follows:

[We omit the appointment except for this immediate session of the State, to wit: Carroll 4; Columbiana 7; Harrison 4; Jefferson 5; Tuscarawas 6; Belmont 4.]

WM. DENISON, JR., J. SULLIVANT,  
A. P. STONE, ROBERT NELL,  
L. G. VAN SLYKE, N. H. VAN VORHES,  
N. H. SWAYNE, CYRUS PRENTISS,  
F. C. SESSIONS, GEO. HOADLEY,  
J. H. COULTER, A. S. LATTY,  
GEO. M. PARSONS, JACOB HEATON,  
O. FOLLETT.

## Republican State Central Committee.

COLUMBUS, June 22, 1857.

[From the St. Clairsville Independent Rep.]

At a meeting of the Central Committee of the American party of Belmont County at St. Clairsville O. on Saturday July 11th 1857.

The following proposition for a county Convention was submitted and unanimously adopted.

## COUNTY CONVENTION.

Confident that a majority of the voters of Belmont County are not only opposed to the teachings and practice of the modern Democratic party and in favor of the cardinal principles of the American and Republican parties, but that they are also unwilling, with this unity of principles and feeling longer to fight against each other in county matters, for the benefit of our common enemy and the enemy of our common Country.

We therefore the Central Committee of the American party of Belmont County

do hereby appoint SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 12th, 1857, as the time, and ST. CLAIRSVILLE the place for holding a MASS CONVENTION to be composed of all persons opposed to the Democratic party, in favor of the leading principles of the American party and opposed to the extension of slavery into Territory "now free," for the purpose of making county nominations for the October election, and appointing delegates to a Senatorial Convention.

On motion Committee recommended Sept. 14th as a suitable time for holding said Senatorial convention and Flushing the proper place.

On motion the committee appointed the following delegates to the State Convention to be held at Dayton Aug. 5th.

O. J. Swamy, E. Shalleross,  
C. L. Poorman, Isaac Welsh,  
Noah Scott, John Davenport,

with power to appoint substitutes.

On motion it was resolved that the call for the convention be published in the Independent Republican and Belmont Chronicle adjourned sine die.

John H. Johnson,  
Noah Scott,  
J. P. Brewer,  
C. M. Poorman,  
Geo. Criswell.

## American Central Committee.

From the Portage County Democrat. Since the subject of Slavery has recently been brought before the public mind in this region, by the debates in the General Assembly at Cleveland, various recollections and thrilling anecdotes of Slavery and the Slave Trade, are revived in my mind. If the following narrative will add to the interest of your paper, please insert it.

I was one of the multitudinous throng who hung with rapture upon the lips of DANIEL WEBSTER, when he delivered the Centennial Discourse at Plymouth (Mass.) in 1820. The outburst of eloquence in that oration, which electrified the audience above everything else contained in it, was an allusion to the Slave Trade, as then carried on in Bristol, Rhode Island. The allusion to Bristol was so evident that all understood it. We all knew that ships were fitted out in that port, perhaps every year, for the coast of Africa, for slaves to be sold in Cuba and other places. I call to mind this moment the tones of his uplifted arm, pointing, as we understood it, to the very spot in the adjacent State, where the scene was laid. We seem, said he—I quote from recollection—to hear the clanking of the rivets in the murky dark dens of shame, where in midnight hours manacles for the poor sons of Africa, to be torn from their homes, to be immured in the hold of the Slave-ship, either to perish in the middle passage, or to end their days in hopeless toil on the plantations of Havana! It is time to speak out! This final sentence in the apostrophe to Bristol sent a thrill through the hearts of the assembled thousands, a few feet only from a part of the famous rock, near which our fathers of 1777 erected a Liberty Pole!

And were the citizens of Bristol and Newport entitled to such celebrity?—Was the State of Rhode Island the seat of the Slave-trade and Slave-trader, only in centuries long since passed away?

Your correspondent lived for years a near neighbor to a gentleman who was well known to be an owner of a plantation in Cuba, and was acquainted, also, with several persons who had been engaged in the Slave-trade on the coast of Africa. So that he knows what he says, and whereof he affirms and writes. Mr. P., a gentleman well known in Newport, one day related to your correspondent, in presence of several other persons, the following narrative: Mr. D., of Bristol, went on one occasion himself to the coast of Africa for a cargo of slaves, in one of his own ships. On the return voyage to Cuba, one of his slaves, a woman, broke out with the small pox. He well knew that if the disease spread, the mortality would be fearful. He separated the poor woman from the rest of his live stock. Humanity, indeed required this course, as well as regard to his personal interest. And we will suppose his heart was touched with sympathy for his unfortunate captive, lest the pestilence should seize his whole cargo and bring others to a watery grave. He put the poor woman, not indeed into his own cabin, where he or some of the ship's company could soothe her sorrows with a cup of cold water; or supply her wants from the medicine chest; but he put her up on the round top. Whether he directed that a shelter should there be formed to protect her from the cold dews of night or prevent her dropping in the ocean as the ship lurched in the gale, my informant could not affirm. At any rate, Mr. D. soon found the woman would die at the top of the mast. And what should be done with this poor colored daughter of Eve? Must her dark skin remove her to an heaven wide distance from all human communication? Is there no sympathy now in man's obdurate heart for this child of Africa? Mr. D. tampered with the sailors to throw her into the sea—but they could obey their Captain to navigate the ship—they were willing to man the rigging; to venture on the yard arm to furl the sails by midnight, or at noon-day, even though in the sail the careening ship should dip in the briny wave. They could expose life to save the ship—but they would not obey the supercargo in this deed of murder. His tempting offer of money they spurned. They would not pocket the offered price of blood! He then said, "if you will keep it secret at home, I will put the poor slave out of her misery, myself." Whether they pledged their word or not, is no part of the narrative. The presumption is, they answered not a word. They were horror struck at the thought of such a deed of darkness. But the poor woman was soon missing. Our Bristol Slave-trader, with his own hand, gently, we presume, let her fall from the side of the ship; and a few screams were then heard, and all was silent, save the commotion in the ship's wake. She slept beneath the ocean, there to rest till the last trumpet.

In due time our hero arrived safely at Havana; placed his slaves on his plantation, and came home to his native town. Doubtless his family and friends greeted him with a cordial welcome. The seamen were discharged; each sought his home, and kindred, and friends.

But did his associates in the ship keep the secret? Who has never heard the proverb repeated? *Murder will out!*—One day his brother said to him. Your secrets are betrayed. The sailors have told the whole story. There is but one course for you. Immediately take your passage for Havana; go before the Court and complain against yourself for committing that slave to the deep. By the laws of Cuba it is only a misdemeanor punishable by a fine. Take your trial; plead guilty; pay your fine, and then come home. If you are brought to trial here you will be rescued. You cannot be tried for the same offense more than once. It is a maxim of law, that no man shall be put in jeopardy of life or limb more than once for the same offense.—Tried and punished by the laws of Cuba, you will be safe from arrest and trial in America." He followed his brother's advice forthwith; was tried in Havana; paid his fine; came home, safe now except from condemnation in public opinion, and from the reproaches of a guilty conscience.

Mr. D. belonged to one of the most respectable families in the State of Rhode Island. Not many years since, a gentleman of the same name, and I presume of the same family, made quite a figure in Congress. Does any one ask how your correspondent knows this narrative to be true? I have the same reasons to believe it to be precisely as I have related the facts, as you would have to believe any striking occurrence of general notoriety in Hudson or elsewhere, if related to you by any respectable citizen of Ravenna.

In view of notorious facts like the above, and similar atrocities forever occurring in Slaveholding lands, we may well exclaim, like Daniel Webster: "I call upon the bench of civil justice to vindicate the majesty of the law, by bringing such offenders to condign punishment." "The pulpit is false to its trust, if it fails to expose the criminality of Slavery, and denounce upon its perpetrators the punishments of heaven and earth."

## CLERICUS

The Pacific Advocate of May 11th has an able editorial on "Temperance—Moral Suasion—Prohibition;" in which the influence of that paper is fully and distinctly committed for the principle of prohibition. He has no faith in moral suasion on this subject, and therefore looks to legal suasion as furnishing the only hope of the drunkard.

The same paper of 18th of May quotes an article from Harper's Weekly, in which a correspondent, speaking of the Legislature of the Territory, says:

A bill was passed submitting the question of State Government to the people in June. The people will undoubtedly vote for it, and you may expect Oregon, in less than a year, asking for admission to the American Union. The question of slavery will then be submitted to the people, and the result is very doubtful. Unquestionably the pro-slavery party are gaining ground and numbers. The large donation of land to early settlers (640 acres) with the sparse population, will greatly influence many to vote for it who otherwise would not.

The editor opens upon this in tones of earnest protest, and utterly dissents from the statement that "the pro-slavery party are gaining ground and numbers." He says that these statements have also been published in the New York Tribune and National Era, and that such reports are untrue and injurious to the cause of freedom. But we will quote a few sentences from this article:

We do not see what is to be gained by such statements. They are generally made by journals of a given type—by journals which affect a horror of slavery—yet those journals could not take a more certain method to bring about the very thing they profess to deplore.—We have even less to say in favor of those who write such letters from this coast and Territory, than the papers in the East which publish them. It argues for them a deficiency of sense—a great amount of mental dullness—or a willful moral obliquity, entirely reprehensible.—We use this strong language, without knowing, or caring to know, who have written such letters. We could not say less if a near relative, or a dear friend, had done what we here reprehend. We hope Oregonians at least, while there is not a single paper in that territory to advocate a slave State here, and while there are no leading men of any party in favor of it, will refrain from writing letters to the East, setting Oregon down as certain, or probable, to go for a Slave Constitution. It is not true. It will do harm. Nothing but fraud or violence can bring about the adoption of a Slave constitution for Oregon, unless it should be such indiscretions and perversions as those to which we have made reference. We do not believe fraud is designed in any quarter; nor have we any fear that a resort will be had to violence.

It would be well if papers, really opposed to the extension of slavery, and not merely fond of the excitement they are able to keep up, because it pays and circulates their papers—it would be well, we say, if they would make a note of the above; and remember that the croaking that is sport to them, may be death to the cause they are ostensibly identified with. Nothing can more weaken the hands of those who are on the ground and have the fighting to do—the real sacrifices to make—the real dangers to face, than to be endlessly shouting defeat in their ears; and nothing will more certainly carry a bad cause on to success than such aid and comfort. Let us have done with this.

A CURIOUS WILL.—The Worcester (Mass.) Transcript gives the substance of the will of the late Jesse W. Goodrich, of that city, well known as a strong advocate of the temperance cause. The document itself covers fifty folio pages, and there is a codicil containing sixty-three double columned pages of printed matter. Among the bequests are a copy of the Holy Bible to each of his brothers, sisters, executors, &c., sixteen in all.—Each successive owner of the volumes is to sign a "family testament" pledge that they will neither make, buy, sell, give away or use any kind of alcoholic or intoxicating liquors, either for drinking, culinary, or medical, surgical or sacramental purposes, or any tobacco, for the purpose either of chewing, smoking or snuffing; and that by precept and example, and in all other suitable ways, at all times and places, to discountenance all such uses.

Other provisions of this curious will are thus given: He then orders his executors to subscribe for one copy, for each of themselves and his relatives, of some good temperance paper, advocating the disuse of tobacco, and legal and moral suasion combined, for the suppression of liquor, thirty copies in all, for twenty-one years.

He then bequeaths \$200 to each of his living sisters, provided they, each of them, within one year, sign the "family and testamental pledge."

He then divides his property, subject to all other bequests, among his relatives, payable every fifth, tenth, fifteenth and twentieth year, provided that at the expiration of each period they shall make affidavit that they have kept the anti-liquor, anti-tobacco pledge in its full extent.

"Pleasing to Record." Rev. A. Crooks gives in the Wesleyan, under the above heading, a very interesting case of emancipation from slavery in North Carolina, which we have not seen noted in the secular papers. Dr. Crooks, by the way, is the only surviving one of the three Wesleyan ministers who were ejected from North Carolina several years ago. He is engaged in active service we believe residing in Delaware Co., O.—The statement of Dr. Crooks is in these words:

"While the government of the United States is exerting its powers, and taxing its ingenuity to break down all the safeguards of liberty, and to fasten slavery upon Kansas and the nation, and to return the panting fugitive to all the fiendish barbarities of American oppression, the most extensive slaveholder in Guilford Co., N. C., his excellent christian lady, and Abel Gardner Esq., a worthy inmate of the family, are making their quiet journey over the mountains of Virginia, bringing men and women—his property, according to North Carolina law—to freedom, and to pleasant homes in Ohio.

"The Gentleman to whom I have introduced you, is G. C. Mendenhall, who as principal counsel for Br. McBride and myself, made a plea of three and a half hours. I assure you, it afforded me unspeakable pleasure to entertain these royal gents, as I did have the pleasure, on last Thursday evening. Mr. M. is of Quaker parentage—became the proprietor of slaves by first marriage.

"His present wife, whose whole soul is in the good work, is an intelligent Quakeress. They are in process of freeing all their slaves, eighty in number, and worth in the North Carolina market about seventy thousand dollars. Fifty have already entered the promised land, and the remainder will enter ere long.—In the mean time, to make all safe, liberty is secured by will, in case of the death of the testator.

"In this praiseworthy tribute of seventy thousand dollars, to the precepts of virtue, we see the good fruits of right religious training on this subject.

"Years ago, Patric Henry said, he honored the Quakers for their noble efforts in the behalf of the freedom of the African race.

"And had other religious denominations imitated this worthy example, long since, would 'liberty have been proclaimed throughout the land to all the inhabitants thereof."

THE SONG OF THE HUNDRED FORTY AND FOUR THOUSAND.—We had a full choir one day; about forty in all. It was well balanced in its several parts, and well directed. In its size, appearance and power it was a country luxury. It was no hired quartette. They sang for the love of it. And doubtless the music was richer and sweeter to my ear, because some prominent voices there had just begun to make melody in their new hearts unto God. They were the first fruits of my labor here. The choir was in the midst of the psalm beginning:

"High in the heavens Eternal God,  
Thy goodness in full glory shines."

"They were singing it to 'Old Hundred.' The grand old music filled the house, and with it the thoughts and devotion of the psalm were lifting the hearts of the true worshippers to heaven it was good to be there. Beside me sat an aged and honored home missionary, 'Father H.' Almost three score and ten, and worn with deepest trials and heavy toils, he yet has his thirty preaching stations, and his ten churches, to whom he administers the ordinances of his master.—I saw that his soul was rising. Now he sang a note or two; and now he beat the time, and now his eyes wandered from the choir to the heavens. I knew where his thoughts were. They had outrun his weary feet in the life-pilgrimage. The singing had done its service for him. I said that his ear was opening to other music. And so I whispered to him, 'What singing that will be of the hundred and forty and four thousand!'

"I expect to hear them," was his thoughtful earnest reply. His eyes filled with tears, and I think the deep joy of the choir and hope never shed purer ones.

Good old man, and toil-worn servant of God, I think he will hear them. How often since have those words come to my mind, 'I expect to hear them!'

Is this your expectation? You love music and are perhaps a member of the choir, ring in social worship, partake of the common mania to hear renowned vocalists, are excited to raptures by a full orchestra. And it is well.

Do you expect to hear that choir of the 'hundred forty and four thousand,' and their 'new song!'"—N. Y. Observer.

PRINCIPLES ALWAYS.—The Brooklyn Times and Eagle are much disturbed that the Star still retains its old principles, turning neither to the right nor to the left, but holding its own steady, evenhanded course. And this, these journals think, will be the death-blow to "fusion" in the Fall campaign against Democracy.—We are sorry to cause so much pain to our amiable contemporaries—but, in charity, we say to them that Americans born on the soil, or supporting American principles, cannot bow the knee to Spolia, regardless of Principle. We shall be happy to further the defeat of what we deem a corrupt and foreign Democracy, that has controlled too often the political fortunes of America, but in defeating the so-called democracy, we want the banner of Americanism raised high above the smoke of the battle, a sign and an encouragement to the true American heart. We want "Americans to rule America." We must have this cardinal doctrine maintained, and he who supports that doctrine shall receive the support of the Star. As regards that other question, "the question of slavery," we know the American party to be opposed to "slavery extension;" we know they are willing to say, and act, always, in that spirit. Let, therefore, our friends not fear. The masses will preserve Americanism, and at the same time restrict the bounds of slavery. A union for principle, but not spoils—a union without sacrifice—can only be effected. Let the Republicans come up in the same spirit, and Democracy is beaten.—Brooklyn Star.

The following is from a late issue of one of the Cleveland papers:

Dr. Ross, one of the principal champions of the divine right to enslave Africans, preached on Sunday in one of the Presbyterian churches of this city, and accidentally blundered upon an unpleasant heresy in the opening hymn. The first four verses went off swimmingly, but, on coming to the fifth, the reader's face turned suddenly the color of a blood bet, and his voice sank almost to a whisper.—"What was the matter? The congregation referred to their hymnbooks, when a broad smile ran like a wave of mirth all over the house—old deacons bit their lips, and strove to look grave, and the younger class of the congregation almost laughed right out. The last verse pronounced a curse upon the oppressor, and breathed a prayer for the suffering bondman.—Shades of the supreme court and the fugitive law, what a position was that for a minister who openly contends that slavery is of God, and sanctioned and sanctified by Heaven! The reverend gentleman was for a moment nonplussed—the situation was uncommon tight—but he rallied, and proved himself equal to the occasion, by shouting to the singers, with a face like an Indian summer sunset after a storm, "You will omit the fifth verse."

THE RUNAWAY SLAVES.—Yesterday we announced the elopement of three slaves from Henry county, Kentucky, on Sunday—the arrest of one, in Indiana—escape of the second, and death of the third, by being shot by Wm. Mead, one of the pursuers. We have since learned that an inquest was held on the body of the murdered negro, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts stated, and that a requisition will be made on the Governor of Kentucky, for Mead, on the charge of Murder. We are also informed by Capt. Claxon, of Carrollton, Kentucky, that Mead, after pursuing one of Sanford's negroes three hundred yards, caught him; when an unknown elderly white man approached Mead, with a rifle threatening to kill him if he did not release the negro. Mead, having discharged the contents of his pistol previously, when he killed the other negro, deemed it best to obey the command, when the fugitive disappeared in the woods. The unknown intruder was supported in the back-ground by a young man, supposed to be his son. Who they were, or where they came from is still a mystery.—Cincinnati Commercial.

THE DEFALCATION QUESTION.—The great question of "what has become of the people's money?" is gradually being answered. It is not owing, however, to any exertion of the part of either Mr. Breslin or Mr. Gibson. A late article headed the Greensborough Bank," published in the Denton (Md.) Journal, exposes the transactions of Mr. Breslin as a Wild Cat Banker. It certainly presents a picture of very promising aspect, so far as the Democratic Treasurer is concerned. In the first place, \$25,000 are taken from the Ohio State Treasury to start a swindling concern in Maryland—\$15,000 more being needed, the notes of Memphis Bank, worth 40 cents on the dollar, are put in to make up the deficit, and rendered of par value by being redeemed from the cash investment before referred to.—This then by this curious mode of financing, became \$40,000—the amount that was needed for starting the "Bank of Greensborough." Without giving any further details, we hold this sufficient to prove the rascally propensity of one of the parties connected with the late defalcation. Mr. Morgan, late Auditor of State was well aware of the defalcation of Mr. Breslin, and often declared that he "was as corrupt as hell," or words to that effect. As for Mr. Gibson, we still adhere to our belief that he must be a party to the defalcation. His duty was plain as to his discovery of Breslin's deficiency, and unless he was strongly interested he would have exposed it.

The New York Times predicts a fall in the price of sugar. Just now, there is a concerted movement among the speculators to keep it up—but it will not avail.

"The prospects for a full crop are highly encouraging. The high prices which have ruled the past two years have stimulated production, while they have caused a diminution of consumption, and the natural consequences are, increasing stocks and a tendency to lower prices.—Besides, the crop of Louisiana promises to be nearly four times greater than it was last year, and the yield of Maple Sugar has been much larger than it ever was before known."

"Suppose you are lost in a fog," said Lord C. to his noble relative the marchioness: "what are you most likely to be?" "Mist, of course," replied her ladyship.

HOPEFUL SIGNS.—The Buffalo Express in the course of an article on its own course, and the issues of the day, says:

We are in favor of a Registry law, and the purity of elections, and when Irishmen, citizens or not attempt to commit frauds on election day, we do not purpose to pass their conduct by without proper remark. We proscribe no man on account of his religion, but when we see a sect which yet holds a foreign allegiance, deliberately planning and paving its way to political power in this Government, we shall not hold our peace while the mischief is being consummated. We should be derelict in duty as a public journalist, if we remained silent under such circumstances. We are Republicans so far as we regard Republican principles right, and best calculated to promote the peace, prosperity and happiness of the nation, and only so far.—When the party diverges from the true path, and fails to perform its mission under its pledged faith, we must part company with it.

The Syracuse Journal, another Republican press publishes the above, and thinks it is "the right kind of talk."

DISTRESSING CALAMITY FOUR YOUNG LADIES DROWNED.—About 5 o'clock Friday evening a party consisting of three young gentlemen and four young ladies, were taking a sail upon the large pond situated in the easterly part of Webster Mass., when one of the gentlemen lost his hat, the course of the boat was altered for the purpose of picking it up, but without changing the position of the sail, consequently the boat lay broadside to the wind. A gust came, immediately capsizing the boat, throwing the whole party into the water. The nearest land was Goat Island, being about fifteen rods distant. Two of the young men sprang from the boat and succeeded in getting ashore. The third came up under the boat, and it was some time before he could get out, but when he did so, brought with him one of the ladies. All efforts to resuscitate her, however, proved unavailing. The other three sank to rise no more. Their bodies were found this Saturday morning, about two o'clock.—The names of the girls were Julia and Ann Borang, sisters, Ellen Rattelle and Kate Ferrell. The young men who so cowardly deserted them in the hour of peril should be held up to public scorn—and the calamity should be a warning to those who go out in a sail boat without knowing how to manage it.—Worcester Bay State.

Paris, Tuesday, June 16, 1857.

\* \* Senator Sumner left here this morning for London. The voyage was of service to him but after his arrival he became much worse and for some weeks seemed likely to suffer a relapse: Under the advice of his physicians he started upon a tour through the South of France, and traveled a good deal on horse back among the Pyrenees, which he found exceedingly beneficial, and he returned to Paris a week ago in excellent health and spirits. He seems now almost entirely restored. He has devoted himself during his stay to studying the politics of France, in which he has had some marked advantages. He has seen closely and intimately all the leading men of all parties. Immediately upon his arrival he dined with the members of the Institute, and has since visited Lametairie, Guizot, DeTocqueville, Montalembert, and others, who, though not now active, are still men of influence and of historical celebrity.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON. Dissension Among the Utah Mormons.—The protection of the United States Laws as an Escape from Brigham Young's Tyranny.

Advices from Utah by way of California confirm the reports of dissension among the Mormons, and the supposition that a large number of them will gladly exchange Brigham Young's tyranny for the protection of life and property which the authorities and the laws of the United States will afford them. "Apostasy" from Mormonism will become very common, if not almost universal, after Brigham Young shall be deprived of the prestige and the authority which the federal government has too long afforded him, by suffering him to hold the office of Governor for seven years—and three years after the expiration of his term. The Mormons might well have been induced to believe that the power of Brigham Young would be as permanent as his audacity, and that the federal government would not presume to interfere with or control him.

The California accounts of Mormon abuses are more revolting than any before received from any quarter, showing, as they do, that numbers of Mormons who have been suspected of disaffection to wards Brigham Young's tyranny are daily assassinated by his corps of janissaries, whom he calls "destroying angels." If any part of these accounts be verified to the United States authorities, Governor Young ought to be, and it is presumed will be, apprehended and punished for felony and treason.