LIBERTY WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

BY ROBT. H. MILLER. LIBERTY, CLAY COUNTY, MISSOURI, SEPTEMBER 19, 1856. VOLUME XI—NUMBER 22

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

Publication Office, North side of the Public Square Upstairs.

TERMS.

For one copy one year, of 52 numbers, $2 if paid in advance; $2,50 if payment is delayed until the expiration of six months.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One square, 12 lines, or less, one insertion	$1,00
Each additional insertion, per square,	,50
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One half column " " "	30,00
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Administrators' notices	2,00
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Funeral tickets $2,50—if distributed by us	3,00
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All advertisements not marked with the number of insertions, will be published till forbid, and charged for accordingly.

Advertisements out of the direct line of business of the yearly advertisers, such as legal, auction, runaway slaves, houses, &c. to rent or sell, dissolution notices, strays, &c.; will be charged for separately at the usual rates.

No subscription discontinued until all arrearages are paid up; and the failure to give notice of a wish to discontinue at the expiration of the year, will be considered an engagement for the next.

L. M. LAWSON, Jr.,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Clay and the adjoining counties. ☞ Particular attention paid to the collection of claims.

OFFICE, West side of Public Square, over store Samuel & Allen. [July27tf]

CASH CONFECTIONARY AND BAKERY.

THE subscriber has, and keeps always on hand a first rate assortment of

Cakes, Candies, Cigars, Pittsburg Ale,
LEMONADE, LEMONS, &c.,

to which he invites the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Liberty and vicinity. His stock is of the best quality.

He returns his thanks to the public for past patronage, and solicits its continuance. ☞ Store at the old stand, South East corner public square.

☞ A Journeyman Baker wanted.

JOS. PFISTERER.

May 23, 1856.—5n6

Capital $30,000.
RITCHERDSON'S MISSOURI EXPRESS COMPANY.
Organized Under the Law of the State of Missouri.

WILL leave *Saint Louis* semi-weekly by the fast passenger boats *Polar Star, Edinburgh, J. H. Lucas and F. X. Aubrey.* Each Express will be in charge of an *experienced special messenger* provided with IRON SAFES, &c., for the security of *Money and Jewelry*, and other *valuable packages.* Bankers and Merchants business transacted with dispatch. Orders of every description filled and goods sent by next messenger. Notes and accounts collected and proceeds promptly returned. Boxes, Packages, Bundles, and Parcels of all kinds conveyed and delivered without delay.

☞ Principal Office 16 Main Street, St. Louis.

JOSEPH F. RITCHERDSON, Prop'r.

Refer to the Bankers and Merchants of St. Louis generally. This Express connects with the other Expresses to Vincennes, Louisville, Cincinnati, Wheeling, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, East; to Quincy, Keokuk, Galena, St. Louis, North; to Cairo, New Orleans and Mobile, South; and all points on the Illinois, Central, Chicago, Alton and St. Louis, Ohio and Miss, and Terre Haute and Alton Rail Roads. Also our own Express to Alton and Belleville direct. [June29]

St. Louis Type and Sterreotype Founder AND Printers' Furnishing Warehouse.
ESTABLISHED IN 1840.
LADEW & PEERS,
27 AND 29 LOCUST STREET, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

TYPE-FOUNDERS, and dealers in all kinds of PRESSES, PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL TYPE, NEWS, BOOK and COLORED PRINTING INKS, Bronzes; News, Book, Cap, Letter, Envelope, Colored and Manilla Papers.

We are prepared to furnish COMPLETE PRINTING OFFICES, at short notice and at Eastern prices. Besides type of our own manufacture, we can fill orders selected from the specimen book of L. Johnson & Co., Cincinnati Type Foundry; Conner & Sons, White & Co., Geo. Bruce—also WOOD TYPE, from Wells & Webb, New York.

We are also the authorized agents for R. Hoe & Co., Taylor & Co.; Cincinnati Type Foundry, J. D. Foster & Co., S. P. Ruggles' Power Press Manufacturing Co., and Northrop Printing Presses.

Any newspaper publishing this advertisement to the amount of five dollars, and sending two copies of paper to us, will be paid when they purchase, five times the amount in type.

Electrotyping executed at short notice in a superior manner. m16m1 LADEW & PEERS.

THOMPSON HOUSE,
LIBERTY, MO.
W. C. THOMAS, Proprietor.

THE subscriber has leased the above well known house, and will open it the first of April next. The house will be newly furnished and refitted, and no pains will be spared by the proprietor to render his guests comfortable. His table will at all times be furnished with the best in the market. Charges reasonable.

Particular attention paid to private boarders.

March 21, 1856.—48tf

LIBERTY LIVERY STABLE.

THE subscribers beg to tender their thanks to the community for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to them, and would announce that they have recently made important additions to their stock and vehicles, and are prepared to accommodate the travelling public and pleasure parties with

Carriages, Buggies & Saddle Horses,

at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

A good HEARSE and Carriages, always ready to attend Funerals in the place or vicinity.

Families can rely on comfortable carriages and careful drivers.

☞ Charges moderate for moderate driving, but where stock is over-driven or ever-rode, the privilege is reserved of making an extra charge. "Fast drivers" and "fast riders" must pay "fast prices."

Horses kept by the day or week on reasonable terms.

WYMORE & BAXTER.

August 24, 1855.—18y1

HENRY T. LORING & CO.,
WHOLESALE BOOK AND STATIONERY
[illegible] STREET,
[illegible], Missouri.

CONSTANTLY [illegible] assortment of all the School Books in use throughout the Western [illegible]

Printer's and Binder's [illegible]

STATIONERY OF EVERY [illegible]

Cap, Letter, Wrapping Paper [illegible]

BLANK WORK MADE TO [illegible]

Of any desired style and [illegible]

Bindi[illegible]

Of every description done to order with [illegible]

[illegible] price paid for Rags.

January 11, 1856.—2y.

[illegible] FLOURS! [illegible] will continue to [illegible] which we will [illegible] WYMORE & BAXTER.

[illegible] EQ.

To the Whigs of Missouri.

At a meeting of a few Old-Line Whigs of St. Louis, who prefer Mr. Fillmore for the Presidency over all his opponents, the undersigned were appointed a committee to prepare an address to the Whigs of Missouri, touching the course which, in patriotism, in prudence, and in self-respect, they ought to take in the approaching Presidential election.

In the discharge of the duty assigned us, we do not deem it necessary to go into a minute history of the present parties, or of those untoward events which brought the government and country into their present humiliating condition. Yet the mortifying facts are before the world. Those entrusted with the powers of government have failed to discharge their duty: Congress has failed to pass wholesome laws for the good government of the people: the President has failed to see, as the constitution commands him, that the laws which are passed are faithfully executed, and the consequence of this neglect of duty are painfully visible all around us. Instead of peace, order, and mutual respect, (the natural result of good laws well executed,) we have local parties, sectional animosities, intestine violence, and actual bloodshed, (the natural result of bad laws badly executed.) Instead of governing the Territories with mild and paternal authority, as was wisely and justly done during all the time of Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, the present government confesses its impotence, abandons its duties, abdicates its powers, and declares its inability to govern and protect a dependent Territory on our border, and leaves it to be scrambled for, in bloody strife, by armed factions from the opposite ends of the country.

When President Fillmore resigned the chair of state to President Pierce, he left a country to govern, at peace with all foreign nations, and quiet and prosperous at home. By mild and judicious measures all old quarrels had been settled; all former factions had been quieted into repose, if not subdued into peace, and every thing seemed to promise a long continuance of law, order, and prosperity, (the natural result of a wise and conservative Whig policy.) But this bright prospect was dimmed, as it were, with industrious haste. A single term of Democratic President has changed the whole scene. Instead of moderate laws, passed in a spirit of concession and compromise, to soothe the wounded feelings of opposing parties, we see extravagant theories, reduced, with indecent haste, to the form of statutes, and passed in a spirit of conquest and defiance, as if for the very purpose of lighting up anew the extinguished firebrands, and reviving and exasperating the quarrels which had been settled, as we fondly hoped forever, by the wise and moderate measures of the last administration. Instead of a prudent and moderate home policy, wisely designed for the present and permanent good of our own country, by facilitating commercial and social intercourse, in the improvement of national highways; by removing or softening of the asperities of local prejudice; by stimulating the productive powers of agriculture and manufactures; and by insuring a permanent and profitable market abroad for the products of our labor and skill; in establishing relations of mutual respect and confidence with foreign powers. Instead of all these good things, we see this administration and its peculiar supporters neglecting the home government in all its great elements of peaceful progress, and ambitiously straining after foreign acquisitions, thus offending the pride and exciting the jealousy and fear of foreign nations, and thus habitually sacrificing the home interests of the country to the mad ambition of grasping foreign territory, which, when acquired, they have not the wisdom and courage to govern.

At home, instead of peace, order and reciprocal confidence, with the energies of all harmoniously directed to national ends, we behold peace and confidence destroyed, disorder triumphant, and mutual jealousy and hatred openly avowed in the halls of Congress and throughout the country.—And these elements have formed themselves into parties, and have not been ashamed, (such is the madness of the times,) to call themselves by the sectional titles of North and South.

We give it as our deliberate opinion, that the Democratic party, as now organized and administered, is justly responsible for all these evils. If it did not create them all by its own immediate acts, it had the ability, and lacked nothing but the will, to prevent the existence of them all. It came into power with a flowing tide of popularity. It filled every department of the government, and (all domestic troubles being settled by its immediate predecessor,) it had ample power to originate and carry into execution all good measures which the public interest might require. Never before had any administration more inviting opportunities or more ample means to accomplish the great end of republican government—to do the greatest amount of good to the greatest number of the people. But those opportunities have been neglected and those means have been wasted. The Administration has succeeded in denationalizing the government, by making all the great questions of constitutional principles and national policy subordinate to the local and transitory question of slavery in the Territories, and in so doing has lost the prestige with which it began its career, and has sunk into odium, even with its own party. And the Government, in self-made weakness, has lost the confidence of the people, and has no longer the power to enforce the laws of the land. It cannot even catch a runaway negro and restore him to his master, according to the terms of the act of Congress, nor quell a riot in a feeble Territory.

These are some of the miserable consequences of Democratic misrule, during the [illegible] of Mr. Pierce's presidency.—[illegible] Presidency with the quiet en[illegible] prosperity of a moderate, [illegible] Government—such as [illegible] and say, Whigs [illegible] it is to be con[illegible] of Mr. [illegible] and [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Whigs have answered the call, and are now found side by side with their old enemies, contending hotly against their old friends. Doubtless they believe that they do nothing worse than their duty in taking this new position, and flatter themselves with the hope that, when the battle is over, and they have succeeded in putting into power such a Democrat as Mr. Buchanan, with such a platform as he has to carry out, they can retire at pleasure to their old position, and co-act with their old Whig friends, in resisting the follies and vices of a Democratic Administration which they, themselves, have advanced to power. Perhaps that may be so. Yet there is room to fear that those who choose to be Buchanan Whigs in November, may not be allowed the option, if their candidate succeed, to be other than Buchanan Democrats in March.

The grounds upon which Whigs are urged to vote for Buchanan, are various, and some of them very strange, and are entitled to serious consideration:

1. Not venturing to affirm that Fillmore is *not*, and Buchanan *is* worthy of our support, they say that Fillmore has no chance of election, and therefore we ought to vote for Buchanan and against Fremont. How do they know that Fillmore has not as good a chance as Buchanan, to get the vote of New York and Delaware and Maryland, and even Virginia? This assumption of the weakness of an adversary is a common electioneering artifice, and those who allow themselves to be duped by it, deserve defeat.

2. Assuming that Fillmore has no chance, they assume also that every Whig of course prefers Buchanan and his platform, to Fremont and his platform. Without expressing any opinion of our own upon their relative merits, (for we are fully resolved to oppose them both,) we only say, that it is by no means a clear point, which of their elections would be most injurious to the public welfare. It is understood that Fremont aims at the prohibition of slavery in the territories, and will accomplish the end if he can; but it is clear that he cannot carry his point without a consenting Congress. It is understood that Buchanan aims at the acquisition of Cuba, part if not the whole of San Domingo, and other countries stretching thence towards the equator, and that he will try to get them peaceably if he can, forcibly if he must; and it is an undeniable fact, proved by our history, that he can begin the war of acquisition on his own authority, without the previous knowledge or consent of Congress. He may begin the war for Cuba as consistantly as Mr. Polk began his war for New Mexico and California, and leave Congress to assume the responsibility, and the nation to bear the burden.

3. They say that it is a matter of national necessity to support Buchanan, as against FREMONT, because if FREMONT be elected, the Union will be dissolved. If that be true, it is a singular case, and we admit that it would be better even to elect Mr. Buchanan than to dissolve the Union. But they do not tell us how the dissolution is to be brought about, nor who are the traitors to perpetrate the crime. It is not at all likely that Fremont, if lawfully chosen to rule over the whole nation, would choose to dismember it, in order to rule over one of its lacerated fragments. The Whigs, we know, will commit no such wickedness, for they are ready to die in defense of the constitution. The Americans, we think, are equally free from the imputation, for their devotion to the Union is the highest boast of their order. And so, there is nobody left strong enough to commit the crime, but the Buchanan Democrats, and we are persuaded that the imputation of such villiany to them is a cruel slander. The passions of men may be highly excited in the fierce contests of parties, and their judgements may be warped by local prejudices, but we have no thought that there is in any part of the United States, any considerable body of men so utterly corrupt as to rise in rebellion and treason to destroy the nation, because a man odious to them has been chosen to the Presidency, in strict accordance with the constitution and the laws. No—the whole suggestion of treason and rebellion for such a cause, is a dishonest trick, designed to frighten the timid into the support of Mr. Buchanan—a thing which they would not do on the promptings of their own judgment, nor be persuaded to do by any motive more respectable than fear.

Whigs of Misssouri, we are diminished and weakened, but not wholly powerless. Let us keep ourselves firmly united and true to our old principles, and then, whoever is elected President, we will have the conscious satisfaction of knowing that we have done our duty. When the election is over, and the excitement of the contest has subsided, thousands of worthy men will find that the violence of the times has thrown them out of their appropriate places, and they will need just such nucleus as ours around which all the scattered elements of conservatism may meet and combine.

If Fillmore should be elected, we will look with confidence for the speedy restoration of harmony and peace, for he has taken no active part in the miserable quarrel about negro slavery. But if either Fremont or Buchanan is chosen, we shall contemplate with sorrow, but not with dismay, the continuance of that needless and wicked controversy.

EDW. BATES,
WM. G. PETTUS,
E. S. FRAZIER.

"Julius, was you ever in business?" "In course I was." "What business?" "A sugar planter." "When was dat, my colored friend?" "De day I buried dat old sweetheart of mine."

"Charity covereth a multitude of sins." Humph! calico covers a multitude and a half.

Cool, very cool!—for a lady of twenty to ask her husband, who has passed the 'three score and ten,' if he would prefer a plain or ornamented tomb-stone.

There is a man in Connecticut so opposed to any thing bordering on monarchy that he will not wear a crown in his hat.

The husband of a beautiful wife, upon returning home, was met by one of his offspring, all smiles, and clapping his hands and exclaiming—'Pa, Mr. Jones has been here—he's such a nice man—he kissed us all and *mother too!*

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

Of JOHN W. GEARY, *Governor of Kansas Territory, Delivered at Lecompton, September 11th, 1856.*

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I appear among you a stranger to most of you, and for the first time have the honor to address you as Governor of the Territory of Kansas. The position was not sought by me; but was voluntarily tendered by the present chief magistrate of the nation. As an American citizen, deeply conscious of the blessings which ever flow from our beloved Union, I did not consider myself at liberty to shrink from any duties, however delicate and onerous, required of me by my country.

With a full knowledge of all the circumstances surrounding the executive office, I have deliberately accepted it, and as God may give me strength and ability, I will endeavor faithfully to discharge its varied requirements. When I received my commission I was solemnly sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, and to discharge my duties as Governor of Kansas with fidelity. By reference to the act for the organization of this territory passed by Congress on the 30th day of March, 1854, I find my duties more particularly defined. Among other things, I am "to take care that the laws be faithfully executed."

The Constitution of the United States and the Organic Law of this territory will be the lights by which I will be guided in my executive career.

A careful and dispassionate examination of our Organic Act will satisfy any reasonable person that its provisions are eminently just and beneficial. If this Act has been distorted to unworthy purposes, it is not the fault of its provisions. The great leading feature of that act is the right therein conferred upon the actual and *bona fide* inhabitants of this territory "in the exercise of self-government, to determine for themselves what shall be their own domestic institutions, subject, only to the Constitution and the laws duly enacted by Congress, under it." The people, accustomed to self-government in the states from whence they came, and having removed to this territory with the *bona fide* intention of making it their future residence, were supposed to be capable of creating their own municipal government, and to be the best judges of their own local necessities and institutions. This is what is termed "popular sovereignty." By this phrase we simply mean the right of the majority of the people of the several states and territories, being qualified electors, to regulate their own domestic concerns, and to make their own municipal laws. Thus understood, this doctrine underlies the whole system of Republicen government. It is the great right of self-government, for the establishment of which our ancestors, in the stormy days of the revolution, pledged "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor."

A doctrine so eminently just should receive the willing homage of every American citizen. When legitimately expressed, and duly ascertained, the will of the majority must be the imperative rule of civil action for every law-abiding citizen. This simple, just rule of action, has brought order out of chaos, and by a progress unparalleled in the history of the world, has made a few feeble infant colonies a giant confederated republic.

No man, conversant with the state of affairs now in Kansas, can close his eyes to the fact that much civil disturbance has for a long time past existed in this territory.—Various reasons have been assigned for this unfortunate condition of affairs, and numerous remedies have been proposed.

The House of Representatives of the United States have ignored the claims of both gentlemen claiming the legal right to represent the people of this territory in that body. The Topeka Constitution, recognized by the House, has been repudiated by the Senate. Various measures, each in the opinion of its respective advocates, suggestive of peace to Kansas, have been alternately proposed and rejected. Men *outside of the territory*, in various sections of the Union, influenced by reasons best known to themselves, have endeavored to stir up internal strife, and to array brother against brother.

In this conflict of opinion, and for the promotion of the most unworthy purposes Kansas is left to suffer, her people to mourn and her prosperity is endangered.

Is there no remedy for these evils? Cannot the wounds of Kansas be healed and peace be restored to all her borders?

Men of the North—men of the South—of the East and of the West, *in Kansas*—you and you alone, have the remedy in your own hands. Will you not suspend fratricidal strife? Will you not cease to regard each other as enemies, and look upon one another as the children of a common mother, and come and reason together?

Let us banish all *outside influence* from our deliberations, and assemble around our council board with the Constitution of our country and the Organic Law of the Territory as the great charts for our guidance and direction. The *bona fide* inhabitants of this territory alone are charged with the solemn duty of enacting her laws, upholding her government, maintaining peace, and laying the foundation for a futue commonwealth.

On this point let there be a perfect unity of sentiment. It is the first great step towards the attainment of peace. It will inspire confidence amongst ourselves and insure the respect of the whole country.—Let us show ourselves worthy and capable of self-government.

Do not the inhabitants of this territory better understand what domestic institutions are suited to their condition—what laws will be more conducive to their prosperity and happiness—than the citizens of distant, or even neighboring States? This great right of regulating our own affairs and attending to our own business, without any interference from others, has been guaranteed to us by the law which Congress has made for the organization of this territory. This right of self-government—this privilege guaranteed to us by the organic law of our territory, I will uphold with all might, and with the entire power committed to me.

In relation to any changes of the laws of the territory which I may deem desirable, I have no occasion now to speak; but these are subjects to which I shall direct public attention at the proper time.

The territory of the United States is the common property of the several States, and of the people thereof. This being so, no obstacle should be interposed to the free settlement of this common property, while in a territorial condition.

I cheerfully admit that the people of this territory, under the Organic Act, have the absolute right of making their municipal laws, and from citizens who deem themselves aggrieved by recent legislation, I would invoke the utmost forbearance, and point out to them a sure and peaceable remedy. You have the right to ask the next legislature to revise any and all laws; and in the meantime, as you value the peace of the territory and the maintenance of future laws, I would earnestly ask you to refrain from all violations of the present statutes.

I am sure that there is patriotism sufficient in the people of Kansas to lend a willing obedience to law. All the provisions of the Constitution of the United States must be sacredly observed—all the acts of Congress having reference to this territory, must be unhesitatingly obeyed, and the decisions of our courts respected. It will be my imperative duty to see that these suggestions are carried into effect. In my official action here, I will do justice at all hazards. Influenced by no other considerations than the welfare of the whole people of this territory, I desire to know no party, no section, no North, no South, no East, no West; nothing but Kansas and my country.

Fully conscious of my great responsibilities in the present condition of things in Kansas, I must invoke your aid, and solicit your generous forbearance. Your executive officer can do little without the aid of the people. With a firm reliance on Divine Providence, to the best of my ability, I shall promote the interests of the citizens of the territory, not merely collectively, but individually; and I shall expect from them in return that cordial aid and support without which the government of no State or territory can be administered with beneficent effect.

Let us all begin anew. Let the past be buried in oblivion. Let all strife and bitterness cease. Let us all honestly devote ourselves to the true interests of Kansas—develop her agricultural and mineral resources—build up manufacturing enterprises—make public roads and highways—prepare amply for the education of our children—devote ourselves to all the arts of peace—and make our territory the sanctuary of those cherished principles which protect the inalienable rights of the individual, and elevate States in their sovereign capacities.

Then shall peaceful industry soon be restored—population and wealth will flow upon us—"the desert will blossom as the rose"—and the State of Kansas will soon be admitted into the Union the peer and pride of her elder sisters.

JNO. W. GEARY.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS: A large number of Volunteer militia have been call into the service of the Territory of Kansas, by authority of the late Acting Governor, for the maintainance of order, many of whom have been taken from their occupations or business, and deprived of their ordinary means of support and of their domestic enjoyments: and

WHEREAS: The employment of militia is not authorized by my instructions from the General Government, except upon requisition of the commander of the military department in which Kansas is embraced: and

WHEREAS: An authorized regular force has been placed at my disposal sufficient to insure the execution of the laws that may be obstructed by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings: now

THEREFORE, I, JOHN W. GEARY, Governor of the Territory of Kansas, do issue this my Proclamation, declaring, that the services of such volunteer militia is no longer required; and hereby order that they be immediately discharged. The Secretary and the Adjutant General of the territory will muster out of service each command at its place of rendezvous.

And I command all bodies of men, combined, armed and equipped with munitions of war, without authority of the government instantly to disband or quit the territory, as they will answer the contrary at their peril.

I testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of the Territory of Kansas. Done at Lecompton, this eleventh day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty six.

JOHN W. GEARY.
Governor of Kansas.

{SEAL}

By the Governor.
DANIEL WOODSON, Secretary.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS: It is the true policy of every State or Territory, to be prepared for any emergency that may arise from internal dissension or foreign invasion:

Therefore, I, John W. Geary, Governor of the Territory of Kansas, do issue this my Proclamation, ordering all free male citizens qualified to bear arms, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years to enrol themselves, in accordance with the act to organize the militia of the territory, that they may be completely organized by companies, regiments, brigades, or divisions, and hold themselves in readiness, to be mustered, by my order, into the service of the United States, upon requisition of the commander of the military department in which Kansas is embraced, for the suppression of all combinations to resist the laws, and for the maintenance of public order and civil government.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the Territory of Kansas. Done at Lecompton, this eleventh day of September in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor.

{SEAL}

By the Governor.
DANIEL WOODSON, Secretary.

In accordance with the foregoing Proclamation, the commanding officers will take notice, and in compliance therewith report their enrollments and organizations to me at my office at Tecumseh, on or before the first of October next.

By the Governor:
H. J. STRICKLER,
Adjutant General.

Lecompton, Sept. 11, 1856.

Horrible Condition of Affairs in Africa.

The Honolulu *Religious Journal* states that Rev. Mr. Peachman, a member of the "London Wesleyan Mission," has recently returned from a visit to Africa, and in a sketch of the social condition of the negroes inhabiting the Gold coast and its vicinity, he furnishes a truly awful picture, thus:

Scarcely has one of their barbarous and bloody customs been abandoned from the earliest period of which anything is known of them. They will even pave their court yards, palaces, and even the streets or market places, of their villages or towns with the skulls of those butchered in the wars, at feasts, funerals or in sacrifices to Bossum.

Still their wives and slaves are buried alive with their deceased husbands or masters. When Adahauzen died, two hundred and eighty of his wives were abtchered before the arrival of his successor, which put a stop to it, only to increase the flow of blood and the number of deaths in other ways. The remaining living wives were buried alive, amid dancing, singing bewailing, the noise of muskets, horns, drums, yells, groans and screeches; the women marching by headless trunks, bedaubed themselves with mud and blood.—Their victims were marched along with long knives passed through their cheeks.—The executioners struggle for the bloody office, while the horrid sacrifice to show error, or to imagine that all was not as it should be. Their hands were chopped off, and then their legs sawed off, and then their heads sawed off to prolong the amusement. Even some who assisted to fill the graves were then hustled in alive, in order to add to the sport or solemnity of the scene. Upon the death of the King's brother, four thousand victims were then sacrificed. These ceremonies are often repeated, and hundreds slaughtered at every rehearsal. Upon the death of a King of Ashantee, a general massacre takes place, in which there can be no computation of the many victims.

At their Yam customs, Mr. Bowditch witnessed spectacles of the most appalling kind. Every caboce, or noble, sacrificed a slave as he entered the gate. Heads and skulls formed the ornaments in their possession. Hundred were slain; the streaming and teeming blood of the victims was mingled in one vast brass pan, with various vegetable and animal matter, fresh and putrid, to compose a powerful Fetchie. At these customs the same scenes of butchery and slaughter occur. The King's executioners traverse the city, killing all they meet. The next day desolation reigns over the land. The King, during the bloody saturnalia, looked on eagerly, and danced in his chair with delight.

The King of Dahomey paves the approaches to his residence, and ornaments battlements of his palace with the skulls of his victims; and the great Fetchie tree at Bodagra, has its wide spread limbs laden with human carcasses and limbs. The want of chastity is no disgrace, and the priests are employed as pimps.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

MOURN THE LIVING.

BY J. LUTHER.

Mourn the living, not the dead,
Sigh not for the early fled,
Would ye have those beings back
Who have crossed life's stormy track?
Would you have them on Time's shore,
'Mid its rocks and ocean roar?

Mourn the living—drop a tear
O'er the pallid cheek of fear,
O'er the broken hearted crowd,
That a thousand storms have bowed;
Living grief hath ears to hear,
It will bless thee for a tear.

Mourn the living, why should grief
Wet the yellow autumn leaf?
Never 'neath the richest dews,
Could it gain its early hues;
But thy tears and care might give
Strength to timid flowers that live.

Mourn the living, not the dead—
Plant gay flowers above their bed;
Sing, for songs are for the blest;
Smile, for peaceful is their rest;
For their songs once cheered our dreams,
And their smiles gave hope its beams.

Mourn the living, not the dead,
Sigh not for the early fled,
Rather weep for those whom death
Leaves to breathe life's poisoned breath.
Weep for sad hearts round thee here,
Heaven claims not a sigh or tear.

The Scientific Association.

In the Scientific Association, at Albany, last Tuesday, Prof. Rogers read a paper on the Gulf Stream, when,

Prof. Swallow of Missouri remarked that the paper just read had given him great pleasure, affording, as it did, another very striking illustration of the coincidence which often occurs between the developments of Geology and the teachings of Christian ethics and political economy. We are familiar with numerous facts in Geology which confirm the teachings of all Revelation, and how often geological developments limit and circumscribe the limits and power of nations. Heretofore the Gulf Stream has effectually protected the fair Queen of the Antilles from the filibustering propensities of Young America, but this paper, in showing the gradual extension of the Peninsula of Florida toward Cuba is a very striking coincidence between the developments of Geology and the doctrine of *Manifest Destiny*, and wonderfully confirms the doctrines promulgated by the Ostend Conference.

Prof. Rogers said the Gulf Stream would forever present an impassible barrier to this extension of the Peninsula, and Cuba would be safe.

Prof. Swallow replied that Prof. Rogers had forgotten the facts stated in the paper that the sediment brought into the Gulf Stream by the Mississippi comes entirely from the Missouri, that river of the *Border Ruffians*. He knew no way of preventing that sediment from building a bridge to Cuba, but by getting the Supreme Court to issue an injunction against the Missouri's bringing down the lands of Kansas and Nebraska.