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PRINCIPLES, NOT MEN

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RIGHTS THAT ARE OLDER THAN THE CONSTITUTION.

All the unnumbered axes that now afflict our unhappy country proceed from a violation of rights which are not only abundantly protected by the constitution, but are admitted to be older than the constitution itself.

Interference with slavery has brought all this death upon our land; not slavery, as is strangely affirmed by Mr. Bancroft and Mr. Everett, but interference with slavery is the cause of the civil strife.

Slavery is the cause of the war in no other sense than money is the cause of theft. It is true that men would not steal if there were no money, just as men would not destroy our country with an agitation about slavery, if there were no slavery.

But we do not propose to abolish money or property because bad men will steal it. Nor is it a rational demand that slavery should be abolished, because mischievous fanatics will abuse the laws by agitating against it.

The constitution of our country recognizes slaves as money or property. It taxes them as such, and in many ways throws the protection of the laws over the institution.

We committed as great an offense against the constitution and laws of the land, when we attempted to disturb our Southern fellow-citizens in the safe and peaceable possession of their property in slaves, as they would have committed had they attempted to disturb us in our peaceful rights of houses and lands. We may quarrel with our constitution, and fight our laws—we may say that the one is a "covenant with death," and the other "an agreement with hell"—but all this raving does not alter the constitutional right of States to establish or retain slavery, according to their own sovereign will.

It is by the sovereign State that slavery has been abolished in the North. It is by the same sovereign State power that it has been retained in the South. Our right to abolish, and there to retain, springs from a common fountain of rights, which cannot be violated without destroying the constitutional foundations of the Union. If we destroy these rights of property in slaves, the whole grand structure of constitutional laws that protect our right of property falls to the ground. We cannot beat down that half of the temple of laws which protects their heads, and leave standing that half which shelters our own. Were we to attempt such a thing, we should invite a sacred justice to Revolution—may, we should not be surprised to see a crime against liberty and right, possibly we may discipline slavery. But that is our own private affair. The government was not founded for the benefit of our likes or dislikes. Other States approve of it as much as we condemn it; and the constitution extends an equal protection over all. We have no more right to punish them for approving, than they have to punish us for disapproving it. The Federal Government has no more right to confiscate slave property in some States, than it has to confiscate church property in other States.

Our hatred of slavery does not invalidate one of its claims to all the protection guaranteed to it in the constitution and laws of the country. On this subject there can be no grounds for dispute among honorable and intelligent men.—The constitution does not leave us in doubt.

Article I, section 2d, of the constitution recognizes slaves as persons to be represented by their masters, and as property to be taxed.

Article I, section 8th, authorizes Congress to suppress insurrection, which clause was intended, says Chief Justice Story, as a protection to the slave States.

Article I, section 9th, prohibited Congress from suppressing the slave-trade prior to 1808, and gave Congress power to impose a tax or duty upon each slave imported before that time.

Article IV, section 2d, compels the States to give up, on claim, fugitive slaves to their owners.

Article IV, section 4th, again makes it the duty of the Federal Government to protect any State applying to it for aid "against domestic violence."

Here are no less than five sections of the constitution, which recognize, and give protection to slavery.

Notwithstanding this, a madman by the name of Pomeroy, of Kansas, recently declared in his place on the floor of Congress, that he "did not believe that any slaves were held by any right or any law." If this man (Pomeroy) were the only madman in this North of ours, we should not be so vexed at war with our sister States. It is because we have had million States of Pomeroy, who have been fighting the constitution and laws of the Republic, that we are now perishing by civil war.

Millions of our Northern people have been so misled on this subject of slavery, that they are entirely blind as to the rights of the slave-holding States. We everywhere hear them talking of what they are going to do about slavery; as though it were really in their power to do anything about it, without a violation of law, and of the sacred rights of our sister States.

Slavery is a matter over which the non-slaveholding States have no control, and with which they have, legally, nothing to do, except to obey the laws and respect the constitutional rights of the States.—Those rights exist, not merely under the constitution, but over it. They existed before the Union was formed, and, in the Articles of Confederation, no lots of those rights was sanctioned by them, rather than they by the constitution. Had not that instrument admitted the sovereignty of those rights, the Union would never have been formed.

The act of Union bowed in deference to rights, older in their date than any of which the constitution of the confederacy can boast.

These original and unalienable rights are out of the lawful reach of the Federal Government. Its office and sworn duty is to protect them—not to attempt to change them.

If the confederacy should crumble to pieces, if the constitution were to pass away, these rights would remain, unshaken—would exist while those States exist—whatever should become of the confederacy. Instead of losing any of their high sovereign power, on the subject referred to, that power was expressly reserved, both in the Articles of Confederation and in the Constitution of the United States; and the non-slaveholding States not only admitted and sanctioned it, but bound themselves to return fugitive slaves to the South.

On this question of slavery, those States are just what they were before they entered into the Union—sovereign and independent.

And the non-slaveholding States are, in reference to the same question, what they were before that compact—foreign communities.

South Carolina and Virginia had no more connection with us on the subject of slavery, than Russia or Great Britain; we had no more right to interfere with her domestic legislation on the subject of slavery, than we had with the internal affairs of those kingdoms. Nor is the South under any greater obligation than these nations would be to submit to such interference, without vindicating her rights, and punishing those who dare to disturb her tranquility.

If the Northern States violate these rights, or permit their citizens to do so, they not only break the compact, but make it the duty of the injured States to defend themselves as a free people should, from a violation of their sovereignty.

We of the North entered into the Union with our eyes open. We knew that the compact was subject to this reservation. We pledged ourselves to observe it.

Everything sacred to us as patriots, as Americans, and as men, stands pledged for our honorable adherence to the faith then plighted.

Not only by our solemn compact, but by the laws which govern the conduct of all civilized nations, are we bound, at once and forever, to cease all warfare upon the slave institutions of the Southern States. Vattel, in his *Laws of Nations*, says:

"The sovereign who refuses to cause a separation to be made of the damage caused by his subject, or to punish the guilty, or, in short, to deliver him up, renders himself in some measure accomplice in the injury, and becomes responsible for it."

We do not hesitate to say, that the South would be justified in resisting any and every advance of abolitionism upon the domain of her rights, if the General Government had ever failed to defend and protect those rights. The first moment that abolitionism had rendered life and property, in those States, insecure, and the General Government had failed in its duty to them, their right to seize the sword, and resist abolitionism and the whole world in defense of their laws, stands unquestioned and unquestionable.

But here is the weak-point of the South in its present armed attitude; for although there had for years existed in the North organized units against her rights, which urged an incessant guerrilla warfare upon her institutions and her peace, yet the Federal Government had never proved faithless to her. Though every Northern State, except New Jersey, had trampled the constitution and laws of the Union under their feet, in violation of the rights of those States, still the Federal Government had remained firm and faithful in the defense of those rights.

It is true that a sectional party—a party of one idea, and that of hostility to them—had obtained the control of the government. It is true that this party, after its triumph, declared that, to use Mr. Seward's words, "this is the beginning of the end of slavery."

But still it was a fangless serpent until the South withdrew from the national legislature, and left the patriotic friends of the constitution and the laws, in the North, for the time, powerless to resist the man whirlwind of fanaticism and sedition.

Had the South remained true to the Union, she would have seen with what determined will the friends of the constitution would have beaten back the advancing column of the abolitionists. Then, out of all the fiery rabble of abolitionists which Mr. Lincoln has elevated to honor and power, would have been confirmed in their seats by the Senate. Then Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet in Washington would have been no better off than prisoners who are allowed "the liberty of the yard."

And, even now, let those deluded, wandering States return to their old seats in the Union, and help the friends of the constitution in the North to restore liberty and law to an afflicted country, and they will find that their rights and property will still be safe under the ample protection of the glorious old constitution which we received from our patriotic forefathers.

The enemies of the constitutional rights of the South, have proved that they are also the enemies of freedom in the North and everywhere. The true friends of the Union begin to realize that they have on their hands the business of putting down not only rebellion, but usurpation as well. They have to see to it, not only that the laws are restored in the South, but in the North also. If the South has a Davis and a Yancey, the North has a Seward and a Sumner. All these men and their fiery partisans are the common foes of the constitution and the Union. It is the laws have been raised by the power of the sword in

the South, so have they been suspended by the same kind of power in the North.—If the people of the South have been impoverished, imprisoned, and slaughtered, so have we of the North also. The curse that has fallen upon our country has descended upon all and every part of it. If the neighbors go about the streets in every Southern city, so do they in every Northern city. If poverty, and want, and anguish, and death are there, so are they here. For every Southern heart we break, a Northern heart is broken too.—If we have made their hills red with their blood, their valleys are also red with our own. The business we are carrying on is, "an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth." So it stands. O that some angel of wisdom would descend upon the deluded hearts of the South, and put it into their hearts to lay down their arms, and return to their places in the Union! By so doing, they will not only save themselves, but us. We cannot go on to crush them, without crushing ourselves also.—Commerce, trade, and every artery of prosperity have made us one body; and whatever crushes the life out of them, crushes it out of us as well. The shallow demagogues at Washington do not comprehend this, for they are mad; but the people are beginning to feel it in a hundred oppressive ways. Though the demagogues succeed for a time, in completely abolishing their reason, yet they could not abolish their five hungry senses, and these are now already beginning to preach and argue, and demand in a fashion that must be heard by all.

Another thing the people are beginning to understand is that the peace and prosperity can never be restored to this Union until abolitionism is essentially silenced. That is the first foe to conquer. Get that field under harness, and we shall be rid of that other rebellion in no time. Kill the mother, and the suckling will die. If there had been no abolitionism there would have been no rebellion; this is what the people are beginning to understand, which also leads them on to comprehend the fact that abolitionism, and not slavery, is the cause of the war. Slavery was here before our constitution. The constitution was formed as much for its protection, as for the protection of any other kind of property.—The abolitionists understood this well enough, and, therefore, they boldly denounced the constitution as a "covenant with death." They knew that slavery existed under the solemn sanction of the laws. But abolitionism, so far from enjoying such high sanction, is an organized warfare against the constitution and laws. It was a sedition and a rebellion from the beginning. It is the cause of all our woes; it is the first devil that must be caught and chained, preparatory to a return of peace and prosperity to this suffering and blood-stained land.

To the God who judges all men we appeal, when we declare that there is one prayer burning in our heart day and night, and that the rebellion may be forever ended, and our beloved Union restored to its old foundations; and to that end we direct our best and holiest powers to the destruction of the lawless and bloody fiend abolitionism, which is the fountain-head of all the rebellious crime in our land.

TROOPS AT ELECTIONS.—By the 95th section of the Act of Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania of 2d July, 1839, it is enacted that—

"No body of troops in the army of the United States, or of this Commonwealth, shall be present, either armed or unarmed, at any place of election within this Commonwealth, during the time of such election."

In order that no excuse for want of time may be alleged, we now thus early in advance call on Governor Curtin, that he sees to the execution of this law in letter and spirit, at the October elections. We demand, in the name of a Democracy and a State already outraged and insulted by a denial of our State authority and a suppression of its dignity, the rigid execution of this law. All troops must be absent from places of election in this State on the 13th of October next, or the Democracy will see, if our Governor dare not, that the laws of our Commonwealth are not trampled down at Federal behest. It had better be understood thus early in the day that the farce of the Kentucky election cannot be repeated in Pennsylvania—that we are determined to have a free, fair and honest election, according to the laws of our own State—and if the Federal satrap who now rules this Province of the National Government fails to do his duty in the matter, an outraged people will supply the remedy.—*Phil. Age.*

"If the power of the Government" can only be illustrated by prescribing how the people shall think, and what their speech or their silence shall be interpreted to mean, and then coercing them into swallowing the prescription—some artist should be on hand to catch the illustration and immortalize it, in wax!

We adopt the language of a contemporary, and reiterate that the Democracy of this State will not be provoked into a conflict, unless they are attacked by force, or forcibly resisted in the exercise of lawful privileges.—In that case they will, as they should, MAINTAIN THEIR RIGHTS.

HON. GEORGE W. WOODWARD.

Testimony of a Distinguished Opponent.

The following sketch of the Democratic candidate for Governor is from the pen of David Paul Brown, Esq., the great Philadelphia lawyer. We copy from a work of his entitled "The Forum," published in 1855. Mr. Brown is an Abolitionist of the strictest sort, and therefore his testimony in behalf of the ability and great moral worth of Judge Woodward will not be doubted by the opposition to the Democracy.

"We shall for the present draw no comparisons; but requesting our anticipations by our experience, there would be little hazard in saying, that in all qualifications of the judicial character, extensive legal learning, sound morality, and most urban and agreeable manners, there have been few judges in the State, perhaps in the country, who at his age, have given promise of greater excellence or innocence than the Hon. George W. Woodward. Let it not be said our praise is too general in regard to the members of this court to be acceptable or valuable. This is nothing to us. If there be general merit, there should be general approval. We borrow no man's opinions, and ask no men to adopt ours. Truth is more desirable and more valuable and more lasting than popularity. We do not mean to say that after any of the judges are without faults; but we leave it to others to find them out, and trust we shall never manifest that very questionable virtue of seeking for vice and blemishes where they do not betray themselves.

"Judges have a pretty hard life and need not be envied. They cannot please everybody, and they never satisfy the party of or against whom they decide. How unenviable, then, is he when they encounter so many prejudices, to withhold from them the just reward of approbation. There is no safety in a judge that is assayed by any other consideration than a sense of duty. A very distinguished judge, upon an occasion not many years since, consulted the plaintiff, to the great displeasure of the counsel, of course, which the judge perceiving said to him, calling him aside, 'You seem to be hurt.'—'No, because I am,' he replied to the counsel, 'I think I have reason to feel hurt.'—'I think you are mistaken,' said the judge, 'Remember we have both our duties to perform; yours have been faithfully performed, and I trust to have mine. You have no more right to make yourself the judge, than I have to make myself the counsel.' This was understood, and there can be no dissatisfaction.

"Judge Woodward's birth was on the 26th of March, 1808, in the village of Bethany, Wayne county, Pennsylvania.—His parents were as good as any in the State, of which in other vouchers may be required than the moral and religious training of their son.

"The academic education of young Woodward was principally received at Geneva, New York, and at Wilkesbarre, in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. Upon its completion, he entered, at the latter place, into the office of the Hon. Garrick Malloy, and was admitted to practice at August term, 1830.

"In the spring of 1831, a few months after the admission of Judge Woodward, Mr. Malloy was appointed to the bench of Northampton, Lehigh and Bucks counties, and upon assuming his seat transferred his entire professional business, which then extended all through the counties of Northeastern Pennsylvania, to his favorite pupil.

"Mr. Woodward, who, though at that time not twenty-three years old, had already given an earnest of that industry, ability and ability, which could not fail to secure future success and eminence at the bar. Judge Woodward, from the time of his admission, remained in Judge Malloy's office, which he retains still down to the present moment.

"Here he continued in the enjoyment of full practice at the bar until the beginning of the year 1841. Certainly no man of his age, at least in the interior of the State, was ever more rapidly in his advancement, more implicitly relied upon by the community, or more deserving of that advancement and reliance.

"In 1841, through his professional labors and exposure upon the circuits, his health beginning to fail, he accepted a commission as President Judge of the Fourth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Huntington, Mifflin, Centre, Clearfield and Clinton—territorially the largest district in the State. The two counties first named were taken from the district the next year, and in the other three Judge Woodward presided until the expiration of his term of office, in the spring of 1851.

"Feeling an election in the Fourth district, (for at this time the office held by constitutional provision became elective,) and also desiring a nomination on the State ticket for the Supreme Bench, he returned to his practice at Wilkesbarre, with the full intention of continuing at the bar for several years; and such was his popularity with all who knew him, that he would have no difficulty in retrieving his former extensive and lucrative business; but upon the death of Judge Coulter, in the year 1852, the appointment to the Supreme Court, in the place of the deceased judge, being tendered to him by the Executive, [Bigler] he accepted it, and thus unexpectedly, but not undeservedly, reached the highest judicial honors of the State.

"At the fall election (for the Governor's appointment was temporary and provisional,) he was chosen by the people for the full constitutional period of fifteen years.

"Judge Woodward is now about forty-seven years of age, of an agreeable face, and graceful person. He is upwards of

six feet high, well proportioned, always appropriately apparelled, and very kind, attentive and dignified in his deportment. Calm, patient and meditative, he closely marks the progress of a cause and the course of the argument; exhibits no fretfulness, rarely interrupts counsel, never jumps at conclusions, but always bides his time. In his charges at nisi Prius, and in his opinions at banc, no man can fail to perceive the lofty legal and moral tone of his mind. In his person as we have elsewhere said, he strongly resembles Chief Justice Gibson at his age; but there is very little resemblance in the structure of their minds. Judge Gibson's attainments were more comprehensive and diversified, but not so concentrated and available; his mental grasp was stronger, but it was not so steady. Judge Gibson struck a heavier blow, but did not plant it or follow it up so judiciously. Judge Gibson some times rose above expectation; Judge Woodward never falls below it. Judge Gibson's industry uniformly equalled his talents.—Judge Woodward's talents are, if possible, surpassed by his industry. Judge Gibson was, perhaps, the greater man; Judge Woodward the safer judge.

"When it is remembered that this comparison is made not between men of an equal age—for Chief Justice Gibson was more than twenty years the senior of Judge Woodward—we must in our computation, upon the other side, throw into the scale the experience 20 years will produce; while, on the other, we must make allowance for the infirmity and defects, which are almost invariably attendant upon a life perplexed with accumulated cares, and protracted beyond the Gospel allowance of three-score and ten. It is, indeed, much to be doubted whether a man ever improves intellectually after he is sixty. He may still continue to acquire knowledge, but he also gradually loses much that he had previously gained. The impressions made upon the mind of the aged, as compared with the impressions upon youth, are like the writing in sand, compared with the inscription upon the retentive rock.

"In January, 1857, he became a member of the Convention for the amendment of the Constitution of 1790. This Convention was in session from time to time from January, 1857, until the 22d of February, 1858. It consisted, as is well known, of some of the ablest and most distinguished men of the State. And when it is remembered that Mr. Woodward was then under twenty-eight years of age, and had been admitted to practice but about seven years, the prominent and elevated position which he held in such a body was remarkable, though not surprising to those who had been familiar with his talents and his virtues. His speech upon judicial tenure, a subject which called forth all the energies and eloquence of the Convention, was far beyond what could justly have been expected from one of his years, and indeed, placed him in the ranks of the best debaters in that body."

A Beautiful Extract.

It was night—Jerusalem slept as quietly and her hills as a child upon the breast of its mother. The no less serene stood like a statue at his post, and the philosopher's lamp burned dimly in the recesses of his chamber.

But a moral darkness involved the nation in its unlighted shadows. Reason shed a faint glimmer over the minds of men, like the cold insufficient light of a distant star. The immortality of man's spiritual nature was unknown, his relations unto heaven undiscovered, and his future destiny obscured in a cloud of mystery.

It was at this period that two forms of eternal mould hovered about the land of God's chosen people. They seemed like sister angels sent to earth on some embassy of love. The one, of majestic stature and well-formed limbs, which her stony drapery hardly concealed, in her erect bearing and steady eye, exhibited the highest degree of strength and confidence. Her right arm was extended in an expressive gesture upward, where night appeared to have placed her darkest pavilion; while on the left reclined her delicate companion, in form and countenance the contrast of the other, for she was drooping like a flower when moistered with rosy dew, and her bright but troubled eyes scanned the air with varying glances. Suddenly a light, like the sun, flowed from the heavens, and Faith and Hope united with exultant songs the ascending star of Bethlehem.

Years rolled away and the stranger was seen in Jerusalem. He was a meek, unassuming man, whose happiness seemed to exist in acts of benevolence by the human race. There were deep traces of sorrow on his countenance, though no one knew why he grieved, for he lived in the practice of every virtue, and was loved by all the good and wise. By and by it was rumored that the stranger worked miracles; that the blind saw, and the dumb spoke, and the ocean moderated its swelling time and the very thunder articulated. "He is the Son of God." Envy assailed him to death. Slowly and thickly piled, he ascended the Hill of Calvary, a cross bent him to the earth. But Faith leaned on his arm, and Hope dipped her pinions in his blood, and mounted to the skies.

ANOTHER RENEGADE LAID OUT!—Hon. P. C. Shadron, of Pittsburgh, has been for some time extremely anxious for the Republican nomination for Supreme Judge, but the Convention never mentioned his name at all. This is the unkindest act of all.

"A dandy, smoking a cigar, having entered a menagerie, the proprietor requested him to take the wood from his mouth, lest he should teach the other monkeys bad habits."

THE WAR IN KANSAS.

Burning of the City of Lawrence.

The reader, after reading the following account of a late rebel raid into the city of Lawrence, Kansas, can form some idea of the real character of the present war along the frontiers. It is not intimated that this monstrous outrage has been the pretext of retaliation. No does retaliation. It is but two weeks ago that we published the account of the wholesale murder of a family in the neighborhood of Memphis,—including the innocent children—by a band of negro soldiers. These scenes, of greater or less magnitude as compared with the following, are of almost weekly occurrence. They are enough to make humanity shudder. They ought to make us blush for our boasted Christian civilization, and yet, to express opposition to such a war, is to be branded with disloyalty, and sympathy with treason!

Leavenworth, August 2d.—From citizens of Lawrence who have arrived here for supplies, I have gathered the following particulars regarding the burning of that city by the guerrillas under Quantrell. The list of killed and wounded numbers some hundred and eighty, the majority of whom were killed instantly. The names cannot be all given at the present time, however. The houses that remain standing were filled with killed and wounded, of all classes. From the rooms of the burned houses thousands of other victims were being found. But one house is left standing, Quantrell having spared it in consequence of his having made his home there some years since without disturbance, but the proprietor was shot.

Among the most prominent citizens the following are known to be killed—G. W. Colburn, Mayor of the city, and his son, J. G. Low, Isaac Train, S. P. Thorpe, Mr. Griswold, James Egan, James Perrine, Colonel Stone, two brothers—G. H. A. W. Griswold, Frederick Knapp, Thomas Murphy, John Sprick, Jesse Brothers, Addison Waugh, Duncan Allison, George Burt, Judge Carpenter, Rev. Mr. Snyder, Augustus Ellis, Lemuel Pillsbury, Dwight Coleman, Lewis Swan, R. Leomin, John Crane, Livi Yates, two brothers—Kunge, John Evans, G. W. Bell, Messrs. Keith, Brown, Deba, Taylor, Haffner, Sergeant, Delinski, Albick, Powers and Brant. These were killed instantly, most of them in their houses with their wives and children clinging around them, while the murderers placed pistols to their heads and shot them!

The following are mortally wounded: John Eldridge, M. Baker, firm of Robertson & Baker, Mr. Williamson, Gen. Holt, J. F. Hanson, W. S. R. Lykens.

In one case these guerrillas drove twelve men into a house, shot them, and burned the building, and the birds stood on the banks of the river and fled into them, killing and wounding several.

Twenty-five negro recruits were shot by the guerrillas, who took all the money that could be found in the pockets of the citizens or in houses, and stole all the ladies' jewelry, even to the rings on their fingers.

Jim Lane escaped on horseback, rallied about two hundred men with arms, followed and overtook Quantrell twelve miles south of Lawrence, when a fight occurred, the result of which is unknown.

Quantrell is now retreating toward Missouri, burning everything on his route.—It is not expected that he will be intercepted by our forces, and will probably get away without loss.

No resistance was made at Lawrence, the people being shot down as they ran through the streets in their night clothes, and their bodies thrown down the wells and cisterns.

The citizens had been expecting such a raid from thirteenth Quantrell had made, and had organized military companies for defense, but most of them had been under arms constantly. But from a assurance that Quantrell would not invade Kansas, their organizations were abandoned, and the guerrillas found the town entirely defenceless.

A large train left here to-day with supplies of clothing, provisions, &c., for the sufferers, and the citizens of Leavenworth have opened their doors to all who have means. Many have availed themselves of these hospitalities, and will be well cared for.

The feeling among the citizens, here as very bitter against the commander of this department for being so wholly unprepared to meet such an emergency.

The Department General was absent from headquarters, and did not know of the invasion until the destruction of Lawrence was complete. Everything else done, however, in regard to the movement of troops to intercept and capture Quantrell, but it was too late.

Our State authorities are now taking matters in their own hands. Colonel Johnson has been reinstated in command of the new Kansas regiment, and is about starting down the border with sufficient troops to overcome any force that may come bringing against him, and if not later intercepted by commanding officers, will also take Kansas and end with the present one.

The men comprising Quantrell's forces are principally those bands of guerrillas who have been robbing and murdering along the border for the past six months, but but little opposition, and have ample time to prepare every thing that would ensure success. They are, probably, now safe in Missouri with their plunder, and quietly at their homes as good Union citizens.

The loss at Lawrence is not less than \$2,000,000 and will fall heavily on New York and Leavenworth merchants. Two banks were robbed of every dollar, and the third escaped only because the heat was so great the robbers could not get the vaults open.