[Cor.espondence of the Evening Post.]

the Senate to day, while Mr. Sumner was sitting in his seat writing, Mr. Brooks, a repre-

sentative from South Carolina, approached him, and after exchanging a few words, struck him over the head with a heavy cane. The staggering under its force, rose to defend him-Brooks repeated the blows, a number of

times, while his associate, Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, arrested the efforts of bystanders to stop the assault. Mr. Sumner was then carried in a carriage to his residence, and Messrs. Brooks and Keitt walked away There was every appearance of premeditation in this at Mr. Summer was carried home in a state of partial stupor, with frightful gashes on the back and side of his head -- the blood streaming most profusely. His coat and shirt are completely saturated with blood.

The particulars of the case are these, as I learn them from an eye witness: Shortly before two o'clock in the afternoon, the Senate having adjourned, Mr. Sumper was sitting in his place writing very busily. Brooks approach ed him, saying, "Mr. Sumner, I have read your speech twice. It is a libel on South Carolina, and on Mr. Butler, who is a relative of mine." Mr. Sumner, who was still intently writing, knew nothing more. Brooks struck him with a heavy cane, upon which Sumner sprang from his seat to defend himself with such violence that the heavy desk before him was wrenched from the floor, to which it was screwed. He was, however, so much staggered as to be rendered powerless, and the blows were repeated till he was senseless. The two cuts upon his head are each about two inches in length, and very deep. Dr. Boyle, who was present, has sowed up and dressed the wound, and it is hoped they will not prove

There were at least a dozen persons standing near at the time of the assault, which was so unexpected, that, as they say, they did not think of interfering. Close by stood, as I am informed, the Senate's Sergeant-at-Arms, a large, strong man, and yet he did nothing .-Mr. Crittenden came forward from another the perpetrator, with the manly indignation characteristic of the chivalrous veteran of Kenreply was, I am told, "You'd better not interby with a cane, ready to save Brooks from injury; many persons having the impression that he was armed, though no fire arms were displayed, either by him or Brooks.

It is believed that Sumner would have certainly been killed but for the interference of Messrs. Murray and Morgan, representatives from New-York. The former seized Brooks around the waist while he was striking Sumner, and, with Morgan's help, pulled him away. Mr. Sumner's legs, at the time when he was attacked, were under the desk, so far that he could only rise by wrenching it from the floor. The stunning, sudden force of the blow knocked his head forward. His assailant then, seizing him by the shoulder, held him with the left hand, while with the other he kept laying the blows upon his head. When Mr. Murray, therefore, pulled away Brooks, Mr. Morgan took Summer, now unconscious, in his arms.

If you could see the distinguished senator, who is the victim of this attack, senseless, with the blood gushing from wounds bestowed while he was sitting down, unprepared to defend himself, you would be as little disposed to mere comment as are his friends in Congress. There is not one of them who does not feel that the same blow was inflicted upon himself, and if this occurrence, coupled with the recent outrages upon the people of Kansas, of whom Sumpre-emment champion, do not rouse the North to action, we may well despair.

Mr. Brooks is a large framed man, who generally appeared very pacific in his manner and temperament. He is the one, you may remember, who has been so prominent in encouraging South Carolina emigration to Kansas. He is almost the last man in the Southern delegation whom I supposed capable of such a deed, but he was probably much excited by reading Summer's satirical reply to his uncle Butler .-Keitt, who accompanied him, appears a good deal more excitable. A few more such scenes as that of to-day, Rust's assault on Greeley and Herbert's waiter-killing achievement, will render Washington a nuisance to all peaceable

CONDITION OF Mr. SUMMER .- Washington, cupy his seat seat in a few days. It appears pure principles and of true patriotism. that he did not call for help, as stated, being nearly unconscious after the first blow.

The Assault on Senator Sumner.

The assault on Senator Sumner reverberates through the land, causing throughout the Free States the intensest excitement and indignation. Other men have been as causelessly assailed, and as wantonly, if not savagely beaten ; but the knocking down and beating to bloody blindness and unconsciousness of an American Senator while writing at his desk in the Senate Chamber is a novel illustration of the ferocious Southern spirit. It carries home to myriads of understandings a more vivid, if not a wholly original perception, of the degradation in which the Free Stateshave consented for years to exist. The degradation was as real years ago, but never before so palpable as now. When a citizen of a Northern State so thoroughly subservient to the Slave Power as Edward Everett could be opposed in the Senate and well nigh rejected as Minister to England, because he had once. under the pressure of a strong local feeling. avowed, as a candidate for Congress, some abstract opposition to Slavery, it was high time for the North to unite in declaring that this sort of inquisition must be stopped-that, so long as devotion to Slavery was not made a barrier to Executive station, devotion to Freedom should not be. But the North has always lacked manly self-assertion, especially in the Senate, where a majority of her nominal representatives voted, only a few weeks since, to kick out the petition of Free Kansas for admission, on some paltry pretext of informal- the adjournment of the Senate on yesterday, ity, and surrender her citizens to the uncheck- administered to Senator Sumner, the notor ed brutalities and inflamed indignation of the lous and foul-mouthed Abolitionist from Mas Border Ruffians.

The beating of private citizens or the butchery of Irish waiters by the Southern Oligar- feel is that Mr. Brooks did not employ a horsechy, have made no impression on the public whip or a cowhide upon his slanderous back mind at all comparable in breadth or vivid-ness with that which has been and will be pro-kept in motion. Seward and others should duced by the assault of which Mr. Sumner catch it next .- Richmond Whig, 23d.

Widely known in both has been the victim hemispheres as among the first of American scholars and oraters, his career as a Senator Washington, May 22, 1856. has conferred renown even on the glorious A few moments after the adjournment of commonwealth of which he is the foremost representative. Elected as the champion of no interest, no clique, no party, but simply of the great idea of Impartial Freedom, he has been eminently faithful to his high calling. Nobody could infer from his votes or speed blow partially stunned Mr. Sumner, who, tho' that he was ever, in the party sense, a Whig or a Democrat, but no one can doubt that he is an earnest and fearless contemner of Slavery. But four years in public life, he has already done much to redeem the term Abolitionist from the unmerited edium which an age of baseness, self-seeki g and infidelity to Revolutionary tradition and Republican principle has contrived to cast upon it. He has elevated the range and widened the scope of enatorial debate, summoning Poetry and Licrature to the elucidation of the gravest and dryest political propositions, while by careful preparation and a fluished oratory he has attracted thousands to hear and to consider ele-

mental truths with the enunciation of which

the corrupt and servile atmosphere of the Fede-

ral metropolis has been agitated far too sel-

dom. There is no man now living who with-

in the last five years has rendered the Ameri-

can People greater service or won for himself a nobler fame than Charles Sumner. It is high time that this People should take stand not only against the immediate perpetrators of ruffian assaults but against their confederates and apologists in public life and in the Press. As long as words sincerely spoken can be pleaded as an apology for blows, we shall be regarded by impartial observers as barbarians and justly so regarded. So long as our truly civilized and refined communities succumb to the rule of the barbarian elements in our political system, we must be judged by the character and conduct of our accepted masters. The youth trained to knock down his human chattels for "insolence" that is, for any sort of resistance to his good pleasure—will thereafter knock down and beat other human beings who thwart his wishesno matter whether they be Irish waiters or New-England Senators. Once admit the idea of the predominance of brute force-of the right of individual appeal from words to blows and human society becomes a state of war, part of the Hall, and denounced the attack, to diversified by interludes of fitful and hollow ruce. And they who, as legislators, editors, public speakers, or in whatever capacity, sugtucky, as a "shameless transaction." But the gest apologies for ruffian assaults, or intimate that words can excuse them, make themselves fere, we will lick one at a time." Keitt stood partners in the crime and the infamy .- N. Y.

Immense Meeting in Boston.

Boston, May 25 .- The largest meeting ever held in Faneuit Hall, assembled last evening. to give expression to their indignation at th assault on Senator Sumner. Five thousand were inside the Hall, and thousands unable to cain entrance.

Governor Gardner presided, assisted by 40 Vice Presidents, including the most distinguished men of all parties. Among the officers were Lieut. Governor Benckley, Mayor Rice, Mr. Baker, President of the Senate, Mr. Phelps, Speaker of the House, Ex-Governor Boutwell, Hon. Samuel Walley, Ex-Mayor Smith, Hon. Nathan Hale, Editor of the Daily Advertiser, Amos A. Lawrence, Proffessor C. Fellon and Lyman Beecher.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Rollin H. Neal. Gov. Gardner, on taking the chair made a stirring speech, characterizing the assault on Senator Sumner as an exhibition of grossness and brutality, exceeding anything written on the pages of and calling upon Congress to expel the assailants from its Halls

Judge Russell followed with a series of resolutions.

The meeting was afterwards addressed by John C. Pack, George S. Hilliard, E. C. Baker, Chas, A. Phelps, Samuel R. Walley, Col. Brewster, Peter W. Chandler, and John A. Audrew, representing all the political parties. Many of the speeches were unusually warm and defiant, eliciting, in their prominent points most tumultuous responses.

The following are the resolutions: Resolved, That we have heard with grief ad indignation of the brutal assault committed upon our esteemed Senator, Charles Sumner, for words spoken in debate, and of the insult offered in his person to the honor of our Commonwealth

Resolved, That in this outrage we see new encroachments upon freedom, new violations of State rights and a strange disregard of chivalrous principles, while in the conduct of such men as Senator Crittenden we gladly re-Friday, May 23, 1856.—Mr. Sunner is better cognize proofs of the fact that in all sections this morning, and will probably be able to oc- of the country there men of high honor, of

> Resolved, That this attack is to be rebuked not only as a cowardly assault upon a defenceless man, but as a crime against the right of free speech and the dignity of a free State

Resolved, That, as American citizens, we deeply lament the odium which such acts east upon our country and upon the cause of Republicanism throughout the world.

Resolved, That although sixty-eight members of the national House of Representitives have voted that, they think no inquiry regarding the outrage is necessary, still we feel confident that Congress will free itself from the same crime, by expelling the offender from the seat which he has disgraced.

Resolved, That we regard every blow inflicted upon our Senator as a blow aimed at us that in our estimation his wounds are honora ble wounds; that as citizens of Massachusetts, without distinction of party, we pledge him here, in old Faneuil Hall, our sympathy and support in the fearless and independent discharge of his duty,

The resolutions were passed unanimously, and the meeting adjourned at 11 o'clock .-Many ladies occupied the galleries, and large delegations were in attendance from the neigh-

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. BROOKT .- Columbus, S. C., May 26 .- Contributions are being made here and in Charleston, to get up a testimonial to Hon. Preston S. Brooks. His course is very generally approved.

A Good Deed .- As will be seen by telegraph, Mr. Brooks of South Carolina, after sachusetts, an elegant and effectual caning .-We are rejoiced at this. The only regret we

Bradford Reporter. E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA: Saturdan Morning, Alay 31, 1856.

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THE ASSAULT ON SENATOR SUMNER.

The unprovoked, cowardly and brutal attack upon Senator STMNER, made in the Senate chamber, an account of which we publish and pilfering private property in Kansas. elsewhere, is everywhere arousing public indig-

gree extenuate this assault.

was much more acrimonious, and yet he resor- continent with the curse of human bondage. ted only to his Senatorial privilege to defend | The serious aspect the matter has assumed

in debate? Was his argumentation and logic reputation. too powerful for those of the successor of Cal- We shall never have war with England as

lent character. The rule is to be, for the fu- ing our weak points, will make the slave states Free-State men will make a stand at Topeka;

If the issue must come, we say let it come. tyranny the oppressions of their masters. If Southern insolence and bullyism is so ramder of Cilley. It is time its pride, its offensive endangering the liberties of the Republic? rampancy, its insolence, hoary from unrestrain- Southern politicians understand all this .ed exercise, should be subdued.

true sovereigns of the country, will not fail to embittered, and justly, too, has become Northmanifest itself and administer a most powerful ern feeling. They are powerless to defend rebuke to this high-handed and dastardly at themselves, and cannot now depend upon the tempt, made in so cowardly and ruffianly a man-friends and relatives of the martyrs they have ner, to overawe public discussion in our Na- inhamanly slain in Kansas. To avert danger tional Council Chambers.

THE TESTIMONY OF THE KANSAS COMMISSION. -The Kansas Commission sent by Governor Robinson, a large quantity of testimony taken be quiet under all her insolence, and to accede by them, enclosing it in a sealed package addressed to the Speaker of the House. On Robinson's detention at Lexington, Mo., his wife, at his request, continued her journey, and she handed the package to Hon. C. K. Watson, one of the Committee of Elections, who delivered it to the Speaker privately. The Con-William B. Foster, John Foulkrod, P. B. Godgressional Commissioners request it to remain dard, Wm. B. Johnson and Stephen Colweil. with the seal unbroken until their return. This is the testimony which it is said the Missourians threatened to destroy. . .

THE CRAMPTON DIFFICULTY

The Administration at Washington seems to be in a dilemma in disposing of the long-mooted question of the dismissal of the British Minister, Mr. Crampton. A demand for his recall, having been declined by the British Government, the Administration finds itself in an awkward fix. All its bluster and bravado has CRAMPTON, or give to the world another evidence of imbeeility and vascellation, for which it has already become distinguished.

The whole matter, thus far, has been at the instigation of the slavery-propagandists and their northern tools, to create just enough disturbance between the two countries, as to divert public attention from the scenes of rapine and oppression now going on in Kansas, in pursuance of the designs of the slavery extensionists. The virtuous indignation displayed at the attempt to enlist recruits for the Crimea on the soil of the United States has been a harmless by-play intended to attract the attention of the nation, while the "border raffians" were murdering innocent citizens

The British Government having declined to nation in the North. Even the miserable recall Mr. CRAMPTON, and placed its refusal up- no reply, but at 11 o'clock he sent a Deputydough-face tribe, so ready to excuse and palli- on such grounds as convey no disrespect to us, ate the misdeeds of the nigger-drivers, have the Administration is considerably embarrassnot the audacity to attempt to justify the out- ed. It cannot, with credit, back out, and a rage. It will do much to awaken the slum- complication of circumstances unfortunately has zler and G. W. Smith prisoners. The Depubering and apathetic masses of the North to a arisen, which will make the dismissal of Cramp- ty-Marshal, having thus tested the willingnees ense of the destiny toward which we are fast rox a serious matter. That act, though not in hastening, unless a stop is put to the arrogance itself casus belli, in the present condition of our and usurpations of the Slavery-propagandists. relations with England, might lead to difficul- dined, after which they removed the prisoners The ostensible reason for this gross attack, ties. Pierce and his Cabinet yielding to without molestation. Soon after this, sheriff s in the late speech of Senator Summer, allud- Southern pressure have entangled themselves Jones made his appearance with eighteen men, to the waving of his hand, the acts of Co ing to the State of South Carolina, and her in the Nicaraguan difficulty by recognizing the and demanded that all the public and private Summer's troops; and yet these troops are not Senator, Judge Butler. We have carefully Padre Vill as Minister. Should England examined the remarks of Senator Summer, and take sides with the other party, of which there can find nothing which can in the slightest de- is every probability, we are brought to the verge of war, for the purpose of aiding the The passage at arms with Judge Douglas plans of those who are seeking to cover this

himself. Senator Mason did the same. The has alarmed the slaveholders. They do not cut-and thrust of debate was his bloodiest wea- fancy any war which has not for its object the pon. His sense of honor and respect for his extension of slavery. They would be willing personal character, is, doubtless, just as high to bully our weak neighbor, Mexico, and abas that of Judge Butler or his belicose relasorb a large portion of her territory, but when the Free-State Hotel, and The Herald of Freeit comes to a war with such a formidable na-We had understood, heretofore, that there tion as England, where only free territory can was a provision of the Constitution designed to be acquired, their bellicose feelings are suddenprotect members of both Houses of Congress, ly cooled. Our readers may be certain of this: from any responsibility for words spoken in That as slavery rules the councils of this Redebate, except to the House of which they are public, there is no danger of war that does not members. But it seems this illustrious Mr. strengthen the institution of slavery, and add Brooks has made the grand discovery that new fields for its possession. We care not how Senators are to be amenable to him, if they re- much bluster and bravado may be indulged in. fer to Mr. Butler in any way whatever. Is The slaveholders will find some loop-hole to Judge Butler unable to cope with Mr. Summer crawl out of, even at the expense of National

long as the slave Oligarchy control the govern-But, aside from all this, stripped of the mere ment. They have a deep hatred of that coun- It is feared that Gen. Pomeroy has been hung tinselry of circumstances, affairs at Washington try, it is true, for its anti-slavery tendencies, by a mob. Gov. Robinson is at Lecompton, in seem to have reached that condition when it is but they are under double bonds to keep the the custody of the authorities. Ex-Gov.Reeder impossible for a Northern member of Congress peace. England is the best customer they to utter anything in either branch, which is un- have, for their staple product, cotton. Deprive daily expected in Chicago, by way of Nebraspalatable to Southern sensibilities, without sub- her of that market, and the South is bankrupt. ka and Iowa. Threats have been made to jecting themselves to assaults of the most vio- Again, in the event of a war, England, know- hang Robinson, Brown and Dietzler. The ture, if Northern men cannot be met and over- the theatre of the conflict, and precipitating and are now gathering at that point. come in argument, they must be subdued by fleets and armies upon our southern coasts, add bludgeons. If they will not comply peaceably, the dangers of servile insurrection to the horthey must be made to comply by force with rors of war. The South is aware that the elethe imperious requisitions of Southern hauteur ments of her destruction are contained within and caprice. These Southerners are trying to her own midst; that the tocsin of war, and the play the same high-handed game in Washing- approach of hostile fleets would arouse her colton upon our Northern Representatives, which ored population, burning with the accumulated they have been practicing upon a poor, weak wrongs of centuries of bondage, to repeat the territory struggling into existence in the West. horrors of St. Domingo, and repay with fearful

The time has been when at the sound of the lished by The Express states that after the pant as to invade the sacred precincts of our war trumpet, the free men of the North, would Marshal had arrested all the persons he had legislative halls, to find victims among Ameri- have left their homes and their occupations to can Senators to appease its fury, it is time that defend the firesides and the institutions of the they should learn that there is a North, that South. Would they do so now? Let the will be mights, powerful and united, if it is not the question be calmly and seriously considernow. For years the South has reigned in ed. Would they rally to defend the accursed the Hotel and the office of The Herald of Free-Washington with absolute sway. It has con- institution which has been the cause of the agtrolled society, public amusements, governmen- gressions to which they have thus far patiently tal patronage in all its departments, and in submitted? While the soil of Kansas is yet fluenced legislation. It is time that its sceptre wet with the blood of free white men, shed to was broken and its domination destroyed. This advance the designs of slavery, while the smoke single instance of utter disregard of all the pro- of burning habitations yet ascends to Heaven prieties of life, as well as of constitutional pri- to mark the brutality of slavery-propagandism, vilege, will do more to shake its tyrannical would the Freemen of the North, be in haste rule than any other occurrence since the mur- to avert danger from the plague-spot which is

They look to the North to defend their pecu-The outraged sentiment of the people, the liar institutions. They are fully aware how mark the sequel. We are not to have war with England; but on the contrary, we are to to all her demands.

> PRISON INSPECTORS .- The Judges of the Supreme Court, sitting at Harrisburg, have appointed the following gentlemen Prison In-

The funeral of DR. SAMUEL HUSTON took place, on Sunday last, with Masonic ceremonies. A large number of brethren was in POSTPONED.—The case of Passmore William attendance, to pay the last tribute of respect er was prevailed on to fly, and thus save his son against Judge Kane, has been postponed, to the deceased. The impressive ceremonies own life and that of the people of Lawrenceuntil the August term of the Courts of Dela- were delivered by S. HAYDEN, W.M. of Rural for the vengeance sworn against Lawrence is ware county. Eminent counsel have been en- Amity Lodge, No. 70. The sermon delivergaged on both sides, and the trial will be one ed Rev. Mr. Southerland, paster of the M. of much interest. E. Church, was very able and appropriate.

LATEST FROM KANSAS.

The War Commenced! 125 are about a mile and a half from Law-DESTRUCTION OF LAWRENCE!

REPORTED HANGING OF GENERAL POMERCY!

not availed. It must now either dismiss Mr. Free State Men Ballying at Topeka!

CHICAGO, Monday, May 26, 1856. The Chicago Tribune publishes an extra

based upon intelligence brought by three men directly from Lawrence. They state that a company of mounted men made their appearance near Lawrence on Wednesday, the 21st. where they halted until re-enforcements had increased their numbers to 400 men. They bore flags and banners with various mottoes and devices, but no United States flag. During the forenoon, the Committee of Public safety of Lawrence despatched a messenger with a note to Marshal Donaldson, who headed the force, assuring him that the citizens would make no resistance to any process he might wish to serve, and asking protection for their lives and property. The Marshal made Marshal with a posse of ten men into the town. The deputy summoned four of the citizens to assist in making arrests, and took G. W. Dietof the citizens to respect his authority, went with his posse to the Free-State Hotel and of Government troops, sufficient for every purarms in the town be given up, giving the people five minutes to accede to his demand, and threatening, in case of refusal, to storm the town. He did not attempt to make any arrests, but said he came for the purpose of obtaining the arms. One field piece was given up in answer to his demand, but the citizens refused to surrender their private arms. Jones then left, and in half an hour after returned with an overwhelming force and two pieces of artillery, with which he commenced cannonading dom printing office. The inhabitants commenced leaving the town, and the informants of The Chicago Tribune also left before the work of destruction was complete; but the hotel was burned, and the press and type of The Herald of Freedom destroyed before their departure, and they had proceeded but about fifteen miles when (at 8 o'clock in the evening) they saw a large volume of smoke and a great light in the direction of Lawrence, and they have no doubt of the destruction of the town.

Another messenger, who left Leavenworth just before the departure of the boat, says, that several men were killed by Jones' party. is supposed to be in a place of safety, and is

Ex-Senator Atchison is in the Territory. The United States troops are not allowed to stir from their quarters, many of the soldiers being anxious to protect the settlers.

Sr. Louis, Monday, May 26, 1856.

The Lexington (Mo.) Express publishes an Extra, which was received here to-day, confirming the report of the destruction of Lawrence on Wednesday last. The account pubwrits for, he turned the posse over to sheriff Jones, whose attempt to-make arrests was resisted by the people, who fired on his men .-Sheriff Jones then canonaded and set fire to dom, destroying both. When the messenger left, the artillery was still firing, and the fire spreading to other portions of the town, but up to the time of his departure but few lives had been lost. This is reported as the testimony of Hutchinson and Ratcliffe, Free-State men. The Express is a pro-slavery paper.

[From the Cleveland Daily Herald, May 22.] We have had an interview with Mr. W. P. Taft, of Brooklyn, who on yesterday (Wednesday) reached this city, having left Lawrence in Kansas, on Saturday morning last, (the 17th) being two days later than the letter in to-day's paper, and which Mr. T. also had the kindness to bring to us. The news by Mr. T., therefore, is the very latest, as he had a very quick run of less than two days from Kansas to St. Louis. Mr. T. left Kansas City, in Mis souri, on Sunday. We have heard enough from Mr. Taft to convince us that the cause of of a collision with England, they will crouch at the Free-State party is desperate. Business is the feet of the British lion. Let our readers entirely suspended in the Territory, and men without means must leave or starve. Governor Shannon has called out what he terms the militia, which is entirely composed of Missourians, Alabamians, South Carolinians and Georgians, who being enrolled are under pay, and thus nearly 2,000 of the vilest humanity are encamp ed along the river for the express purpose o thrusting the Territorial laws down the throats of citizens of Lawrence, or murder or drive them from the Territory.

The troops of the Federal Government are not relied upon by Shannon and his knaves, for, having some humanity about them, they will not do the bidding of the Ruffians. Col. Sumner and his officers and men are stigmatized as 'd-d Abolitionists."

Upon the attempted arrest of Reeder on the writ of attachment issued by Le Compte, Reed- plies arriving to certain Paris houses on because Reeder there refused to be arrested, and because that is a strong Free-State town.

A camp of South Carolinaians and Missou. rians near Lecompton numbers 800, and is rence. The camp on Friday last arrested eleven men, nine of whom, after being warned to leave the Territory, were released, but two are still

Every man passing up or down by land is arrested and searched. Even letters are broken open and read. Houses are pillaged, provisions are stolen and every kind of depreda

tion committed.
When Mr. T. left on Saturday, an attack was hourly expected on Lawrence, but on the boat Mr. T. was told by Missourians that Tuesday was the day, and it is probable the town is laid low before this.

The citizens of Lawrence were not in a pos ture for defense, although they had some arr and ammunition.

Another package of testimony was brought down upon the same boat by Mr. Bronson, who, by the aid of Mr. Taft, and Mr. John Hawes, of St. Johnsbury, Vt., (who had accompanied Mr. Taft all through Kansas,) was able to keep it away from Ruffian hands; so that, before this, it is safely at Washington.
The story of Kansas, in short, is just this Every means to make it a Slave State seeming to be fruitless, except by driving Free-State men from the Territory, Shannon and Marshal Donaldson have, on the strength of Reeder's refusal to waive his exemption from arrest, enrolled all the ruffians from the Slave States so much militia under pay. These assassin soldiery boast that, 14 days' service entitles them to 160 acres of land, besides their pay and rations. Thus an army of pro-slavery men is quartered upon Kansas to eat out its substance, destroy business, and free the Territory from free-state men. This, too, when a force pose of arrest and protection, is within call. The world affords no case which has its parallel in vileness. Not a man has resisted, even called upon, but cut-throat robbers and murderers are armed by Shannon with United States guns, and their expenses paid with Uni ted States money!

This last scheme, concocted by the agents of this Administration for the purpose of fastening slavery upon Kansas, will probably be suc-

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.—The following perons were appointed a committee of Judges on such early Fruit and Vegetables as cannot be kept from decaying until the Fair. The committee will meet at the Borough of Towanda as often as they may deem necessary. All articles of this class entered for premiums or exhibition must be left at the Office of Laporte. Mason & Co., in said Borough who will take charge of the came.

B. S. Russell, E. A. Parsons, Burton KINGSBERY, E. O. GOODRICH, WM. ELWELL.

List of Articles for Premiums.

EARLY FRUIT Largest and best variety of early apples, not less than six of each, second best do Best doz. early variety. Largest and best variety of early pears, each. second best do. Best doz. early variety, Largest and best early variety of Peache six of each second best do Best doz. early variety, Largest and best variety Cherries, second best do. Best single specimen, Best specimen of Strawberrie second best do. Largest and best variety of plums second best do. Best doz. do. Best 3 water melons, Best 3 musk melons.

FRANCIS P. BLAIR having been denounce ed as a slaveholder. The National Era takes occasion to explain that "there is not a slav on his farm who has not been purchased at his own solicitation, or at the request of benevolent persons, to save him from being sent to the Southern market, or to prevent 'a family from being broken up. The money 'is advanced-the man or woman has the privilege of working it out-and, to prevent all risk, the freedom of every one is secured by will, in any contingency, and not only free dom, but a provision for a homestead."

APPOINTMENT BY THE CANAL COMMISSIONERS. -Col. EDWARD T. GAY has been appointed State Engineer, to take effect from the 17th instant

CAMPTOWN, May 21, 1856.

E. O. GOODRICH-SIR: The citizens of Camp town were thrown into a most intense excite ment on Monday last, by the unusual baying of hounds on the mountain of that vicinity: the continual barking of the dogs at a certain point drew a number of men together at the scene of action, who concluded that some large monster, in order to escape from the dogs, had taken refuge in the rocks. A consultation inmediately ensued as the best method of extricating the animal from his hiding place. After mature deliberation, it was thought best to try to remove the rocks in order that the hounds might have access to the interior of the cavera. At it they went, with handspikes and crowbars, removing several tons of massiv granite, tugging and sweating, and also being drenched to the skin with the falling rain, they succeeded in capturing the huge monster, which proved to be no more nor less than a threelegged Woodchuck!

OUR BREADSTUFFS IN FRANCE.—The French markets for flour are less crowded, according to the advices by the last steamer. The suptracts made on this side last fall and wint (in which the French government was though to have an interest, are being sold at auction on arrival. The latest sale, 50,000 barrel was well attended, and although the loss was beard from irmer than at the previous sales