

ations, and all our property for the sake of the love of him who shed his blood on the tree of the cross for our salvation. And it will be the means of encouraging and stirring up others to come, if they see you come hither and put forth great zeal in preaching and compelling spreading abroad the knowledge of the truth.

And my hope is, that I shall see you ere long, and as we are together, to hold a gathering; he will be in the territory above, with all who have done this of God's will. And we shall be blessing and praying to all eternity.  
Your friend,  
ELIAS WESCOTT.

Mr. Ford translated the above letter from the Arabic, and it is quite literal. I doubt not you will enjoy it as a specimen of Arabic literature, and the expression of one who is struggling amid difficulties which the conqueror after truth in America can know nothing of.

God grant that Elias may soon find Christ in truth, as he has found him intellectually.

About the middle of April, I and I shall move to Tripoli, our future home.

Yours in Christ,  
HERSEY HARRIS JESSUP.

### Important Political Movement.

The Radical Democracy of New York have become disgusted with the slavery-propagating spirit of the National Administration. An address has recently made its appearance through the public press, signed by over one hundred of the most prominent and influential men in the Democratic ranks, protesting against the proslavery policy of the party to the purpose of driving it to its knees, and particularly against the action of the National Convention held in January last, in congratulating the country upon the success of the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. The address takes strong ground against the extension of slavery into the Territories, and maintains in its language that a large number of its signers are members of the Democratic party, and among them a large number who have held positions of honor and influence in the State and National Legislatures.

### THE NEW JUDICIAL DISTRICT.—The Sullivan County Democrat

in announcing the separation of that County from the district of Judge Wilcox, takes occasion to pay Judge W. a very high compliment. The Democrat says: "Our readers will remember that we stated some time since, that the Legislature had framed a new Judicial District, composed of the counties of Sullivan, Columbia and Wyoming, which we understand will be organized about the first of July. This being the official service of our present excellent President Judge—Hon. DAVID WILCOX—after the next session of our Court, Judge Wilcox's official services will then be confined to Bradford and Susquehanna counties.

We deeply regret that Judge Wilcox is to leave us. As a man he has many varied and fervent talents; as a lawyer, he is a Judge, the impartial manner in which he has administered the laws, has won for him the confidence and esteem of all. We hope his successor may prove worthy of his position."

THE SAVAGES IN FAVOR OF THE FREE SOIL.—At the Anniversary of the American Congregational Union, the Rev. Mr. Knigh of Kansas said that the Missourians, universally cheating the Shawnees in trade, had inspired these Indians with disgust for the Christian Religion. But since New Englanders and opponents of Slavery had settled in Kansas, confidence in the fairness and justice of white men has been restored. The Shawnees will go fifteen miles to buy of a Free Soil merchant, instead of trading with the South-erners in their own settlements. For the first time, they find one price put on goods for red men and white men. The Delaware also was so impressed by the kind and just treatment of the Free State people, that they offered last winter to send in their warriors to Lawrence, and to fight with the Ruffians. What a testimony is this in behalf of Freedom and against Slavery!

### AN AMERICAN PRINCIPLE RECOGNIZED.

One of the Conventions held by the Peace Conference in Europe, has as one of its objects the principle that neutral flags cover an enemy's goods, that neutral goods are not liable to capture under an enemy's flag, and that blockades to be binding must be maintained by a force sufficient to prevent access to the coast of an enemy. These principles were first asserted by the United States, as necessary to the freedom of commerce and the right of navigation. After many years of opposition they are at last adopted as an international principle by the leading powers of Europe. The United States, without being engaged in the war, has therefore won a victory for commerce, which will redound as much to the advantage of the world, as it does to the American character for never asserting any principle as an international rule, which is not recommended by justice and the sound policy of nations.

### If the Border Ruffians keep on they will develop in Mr. Reeder all the prerequisites the Republicans want in a candidate for the Presidency.

In point of ability Mr. Reeder is certainly superior to every man who has held the Presidency, and now that he is put to the trial he shows that he is well provided with "backbone."

### That he would carry Pennsylvania does not admit of reasonable doubt.

In this congressional district, of which he is a resident, and which almost invariably gives a large Democratic majority, than any other district in the Commonwealth, we think a decided preponderance of the votes would be cast for him.

### Let the Border Ruffians hurry on their persecution of him, and they may make him the available man.—Homeside Democrat.

Gov. Keener is a German by birth, and from his long residence in this country is throughout acquainted with the working of our Governmental system, and with the principles upon which rest our Republican institutions. The Governor was a thorough Democrat of the German-European school. The name of "Keener" when he came to this country, deceived him, as it has thousands of others as to the real tendencies and principles of the two great political parties in this country. But, being an educated and studious man, he has lived long enough to penetrate the purposes of the sham "Democracy" with us; and now in his native language, raises his voice to warn his countrymen of the danger that hangs over them of the impending Oligarchy, worse than the Monarchical despotism they fled from.

### THE WHOLE DUTY OF DEMOCRATIC POSTMASTERS.

The Madison Argus writes "democratic" Postmasters that they have no business to be acting as agents in getting subscribers for such journals as the "Argus" in the New York Tribune, and send up their duty thus: "Democratic postmasters should use their influence to extend the circulation of their home and State Democratic newspapers, and none other."

We wonder that the Argus does not join in upon "democratic postmasters" that they allow none but "home and State Democratic newspapers" to be circulated through the mails.—Mil Sentinel.



## The Independent Republican.

C. P. READ & H. H. FRAZIER, EDITORS.

MONTROSE PA.

Thursday, May 20th, 1856.

### "We will Subdue You."

In another place we give the particulars of the knocking down of Senator Sumner in his seat in the Senate Chamber, by one Brooks, a Ruffian member of the House from South Carolina. This is the most shocking and the most outrageous that the slavery propagandists have yet committed in Washington. It has excited a general outburst of indignation throughout the North. In Washington, where slavery overshadowed the Capitol, public opinion is said to be divided, some of the admirers of Southern chivalry commending the deed as a deserved punishment for the utterance of Free Soil sentiments. But in the North, the mass of the people who do not yet understand the full force of Douglas's threat to Sumner, "we will subdue you, sir," are shocked and astonished. The Free Soil papers generally, and such plain Democratic papers as are not wholly deluged to the position of neutrals to the slave power, speak out in severe condemnation of the atrocious act. But here, judging from the past, it will not. It will be talked of for a few days, and then forgotten, and Brooks will go unpunished. He is, like Ruffian Horace Greely, and Herbert, shooting Keating, the Irish waiter.

All these acts of violence in Washington and in Kansas, are but parts of a concerted scheme on the part of the slavery extensionists, the purpose of which was expressed by Douglas in a single sentence, "We will subdue you." Holding one race in subjection, and esteeming the tolling millions of the North no better than black slaves, they find our numbers and our attachment to the principles of freedom an obstacle in the way of their schemes of ambition, and therefore they have determined to subjugate us. This they could never do alone, but having obtained complete control of the machinery of the great and once glorious Democratic party, they now think they have us in their power, and tauntingly threaten us with subjugation. Nor is it merely an empty threat. They are even now engaged in putting it in execution. Governor Reeder told us months ago, that Kansas was subjugated by armed men from Missouri; and when, at length, the oppressor people of that Territory armed themselves and offered resistance to the robbing and murdering hordes of Missouri, the latter only retired to augment their forces and complete their organization, and now, having also obtained the aid of the United States through the wicked complicity of that arch-traitor, Franklin Pierce, they have again invaded the Territory, in great force, and again threaten its citizens with destruction, for the crime of loving liberty.

The spirit that actuates that combination of the lords of the plantations, constituting the slave power, is the spirit of tyranny; their purpose is to rule the people of these United States, according to their own will and pleasure; and to effect their purpose, they resort to the means generally used by tyrants. To enforce at the bayonet's point the obedience of the people to odious and unjust laws imposed upon them by usurpers—is not that the worst of tyranny? Yet that is what the slave power, through its minion, Frank Pierce, is now doing in Kansas. To deprive the people of the rights of freedom of speech and of the press, is commonly one of the first steps towards their enslavement, and that is now attempted in Kansas. But to enable the conspirators against freedom to carry their schemes into effect, they have employed to utter falsehoods to the people, and tell them that there are no troubles in Kansas; that all the accounts they read, of outrages there, are manufactured by the abolitionists. Bribes of money, office, and honors, are freely used to induce Northern presses to bear false witness against the suffering Free-State men in Kansas. Presses are loud in professions of attachment to Freedom principles, now refuse to let their readers know of the new crimes being committed there, either excusing and palliating them, or maintaining a cowardly silence on the subject.

But not only is all the power of the slavery oligarchy brought to bear, through their Executive, their Judiciary, and their Legislators at Washington, and their organs and presses, there and throughout the country, but they are endeavoring also everywhere, to silence the opposition. It has long been a rule at the South that any utterance of Free-Soil sentiments there must be suppressed. Let a press dare speak against slavery, and it must be thrown into the river and its editor tarred and feathered, if not hung. Let a stranger acknowledge himself in favor of the abolition of slavery, and his life is not safe—he will probably be "rode on a rail" out of town, and forbidden to return, under penalty of death. The attempt is now making to enforce the same regulations, not only in Slave States, but wherever the flag of the Union flutters. Freedom of speech is no longer tolerated in the Territories. In Kansas, the Rev. Pardee Butler declares himself in favor of making that Territory a Free State, and for so saying, he is seized, treated, threatened with death, and finally sent adrift alone on a raft down the Missouri. Returning after several months, he is again seized, bound, beaten, his life threatened, and finally stripped and covered with tar and cotton, and so put into his buggy and sent off, with a threat that he would certainly be hanged if he ever made his appearance in Atchison again. Several Free-State men

have been murdered in the Territory for no other crime than esteeming Freedom better than Slavery. Reeder and Robinson, and Lane, and all the members of the Free State majority, have been indicted by a packed jury, under the charge for a venal judge, for hindering—their office being opposition to Slavery in the Territory. George W. Brown, editor of the Kansas Herald of Freedom, has also been indicted for publishing sentiments in favor of freedom, contrary to the statute made and provided for the Territory by the Border Ruffians of Missouri; and the presses of Park and Delahay are destroyed for the mildest utterance of Free-Soil opinions. Such are the regulations of the slave power to suppress freedom of speech and of the press in the Territories. In Washington city the same spirit prevails. Horace Greely comments in the Tribune on the acts of pro-slavery members, and a Congressional bully attacks him, strikes him over the head, and attempts to knock him down. Charles Sumner, a United States Senator, uses language in debate not half so severe or offensive as is used habitually by pro-slavery members, and he is assaulted suddenly and knocked down and beaten like a dog, with a club in the hands of a slavery-purged assassin. Hereto the object is the same as in Kansas. The friends of freedom must be silenced—subdued. The Representatives of the people cannot utter their own sentiments and those of their constituents, in the Capital of the Nation, without peril of their lives. No wonder the Northern members—unaccustomed, as they are, to appeal to brute force or deadly weapons for the settlement of disputes—went to their seats, on the morning after the outrage on Sumner, armed and prepared for any emergency. It will not, to venture, in among banditti without the means of self-defense. Though the Northern members are opposed to mob law, it is no more their duty that it is that of the people of Kansas, to permit themselves to be murdered with impunity by the ruffianly instruments of the slave power. We have thus seen the beginning of the attempt to destroy freedom of speech in the Capitol.

We might go on and show that the same spirit has begun to exhibit itself in what used to be called the Free States—that, for example, the tools of slavery in the Legislature of Pennsylvania had the same end in view, and were only acting in concert with the Border Ruffians of Kansas and Washington; that they attempted to prohibit, by law, the utterance of their opinions, by a portion of the citizens of this Commonwealth. But we have already said enough on this subject.—Indeed, we and all who call themselves Northern free-traders should keep silence forever, if, at a time like this, we refuse to act.

How much are we to suffer from Southern insolence and outrage, how far are we to yield to Southern aggression, before we dare do simple justice to ourselves and our country? Is the spirit that carried our fathers triumphantly through the Revolution, living or extinct? Have the men who would role us, judged us rightly, when they class us as a people of cowards that may be subdued, mere machines, to be led and controlled by a race of corrupt politicians that a few pultry offices will buy? If we tamely submit to this continual aggression of the slave power, it will ere long have "subjugated" us, and deprived us of all our rights. These are not words uttered at random, but solemn truths, made too apparent by the events daily transpiring around us. But we, the people of the North, have still the power to stop Slavery in its mad career, and it is our duty as well as interest to do so. The cry of "the Union," instead of deterring us from action, should incite us on. The slaveholders dare not go out of the Union, and if we assert our rights and check their ranting ambition, all will yet be well. But if we let them go on much longer unchecked, the Union is lost. The people of the North will not be subjugated. Though appearances are now against them, they are but slumbering in a false security. Let them once awaken to find the shackles placed upon themselves; let the efforts at subjugation which have brought Democrats, Whigs, Americans, Republicans, all men of Northern education, to act together in opposition to Slavery's tyrant, over themselves in Kansas, be repeated in the Free States, and ultimately there would be such an uprising of the mighty mass of Northern men as would sever their heads like brittle weeds, and slatter the Union to atoms. Let us hasten to avert these calamities, by making our glorious country what our fathers and Heaven intended it, a land of Freedom, and not what a few unjust, ambitious, and wicked spirits would make it, a land of Slavery, outrage, and oppression.

Is the *Milsonian*—the paper published at Milton, Governor Pollock's residence—the Governor's organ? This question is mooted by several of our contemporaries because that paper repudiates the nomination of Mr. Laporte, while supporting the balance of the Union ticket. The *Milsonian's* course caused considerable comment during the Campaign of 1854, and the question was then raised whether it should be deemed the organ of Judge Pollock, speaking his sentiments; whereupon the editor came out and distinctly stated that he spoke only for himself, and did not know the views of Judge Pollock. The *Harrisburg Telegraph*, which may be supposed to be the Governor's organ, if he has any, referring to the *Milsonian's* present course, says that Governor Pollock was one of the earliest advocates of the Union Convention, and is now an earnest supporter of all its nominees. We have not the words of the *Telegraph* now before us, but the above is the purport of an article that appeared in it several weeks since. We no longer exchange with the *Milsonian*, but we set it stated that that paper now "acknowledges itself to be the Governor's organ." There is evidently some mistake here.

Intense excitement has been created in Boston all throughout Massachusetts by the outrage upon Mr. Sumner. Unanimous action upon the subject was taken in the Legislature, and a public meeting was held in Boston.

When we received news of the brutal assault upon Senator Sumner, we hardly expected to be called upon to record another and more gigantic assault upon the same man. But events are thick and the tragedy of this our glorious Union seems hastening to a bloody conclusion. Lawrence's Freedom's struggle in Kansas, is falling. His people are frigid, his streets are desolate, his dwellings are laid in ashes, and the people of Lawrence were criminals, they should have been punished for their crimes, by the law of the land. If they were innocent, then a great crime has been committed against them, and its authors and their agents should not go unpunished. How comes it that in this boasted land of liberty and law, a band of armed men be leagued and attack a village of peaceful and law-abiding citizens, butcher or drive them from their homes, into the wilderness and sack and burn their dwellings? It was not the work of Indians, but of robbers and laid-jarred men more savage than the fiercest Redmen who stalked against our forefathers. The outrage of the earth, ruffians stepped in crime, have been for months gathering from their lurking places all over the Slave States, and have at length been let loose upon the unoffending people of Lawrence.

### The Destruction of Lawrence.

But the men who destroyed Lawrence were only instruments in the hands of others for the commission of that great crime. Who was it that devised and directed this daring outrage on the sacred rights of five-thousand American citizens? It was, in brief, the combination known as the Slave Power. Of their complicity in the crime, there can not be the shadow of a doubt. It may be asked, if these criminals will not be punished. There is nobody to punish them—nobody but the American people. The Government of the Union is in the hands of the same Slave Power that conceived and superintended the commission of the crime. The President is their servile tool. He might have prevented the outrage, and it was his solemn duty to do it. The United States troops in Kansas might have protected Lawrence. Their commander was anxious to do so, and application was made to the President for authority, but it was denied, and Colonel Sumner ordered not to interfere—except on the side of the Border Ruffians! And yet the United States troops were stationed in the Territory for the protection of its inhabitants! Such is the protection given them by the Executive head of the Nation, if he had interfered to save their lives and property, he would have lost the confidence of the South, and injured his chances for a re-nomination at the Cincinnati Convention!

But never, never again will the people honor on that cold-blooded misanthropist and traitor, Franklin Pierce, whose hands are red with the blood of innocence—who would barter human life and his country's liberties for office. His name will be hanged down to posterity, associated with the Border Ruffians in infamy, as he is associated with them in guilt.

Will Congress do nothing in this business? Does the Government of twenty-five millions of freemen lie paralyzed under the domination of a handful of slave-drivers? We have every confidence that the House will do what it can; but from the Senate, with its great Democratic majority, there is little to hope. We should as soon expect to hear of one rising from the dead, as to hear that Pennsylvania's Senators, for instance, Brodhead and Bigler, had lifted a finger or uttered a whisper in behalf of outraged law and justice in Kansas. No Reeder may be obliged to fly to escape assassination by officers under this Administration, others of Pennsylvania's sons may be massacred by the posse of Ruffians preferred to United States troops to aid a Border Ruffian United States Marshal on his errand of blood. But these noble Democrats, these lovers of justice and equality, will utter no word of protest. Shame on their manhood! Shame on the State that will consent to be so represented! If it is political consequences, the loss of Southern influence, that they fear, let us teach them that they have something to lose in Pennsylvania. If it is personal injury they fear, let them go home—leave the den of banditti, where a man's life is not safe—and no longer disgrace the State by a name acquiescence in wrong. Or, if they mean, let them take lessons from our fearless Representative, Mr. Grow, and a majority of the Pennsylvania delegation in the House, in a bold and manly maintenance of Northern sentiment.

After all, the responsibility rests with the people. The Republic has reached a turning point in its destiny. The next Presidential election will decide whether the general Government is to be rescued from the hands of the Oligarchy of Assassins, or whether they are to continue to butcher innocent American citizens with impunity, in carrying out their scheme of subjugating the people of the North.

"Has a Democrat the Right to Kill an Irishman?" seems to be a question fraught with some little interest as well as doubt at the present time. When the Honorable Mr. Herbert, a Member of Congress, formerly from Alabama, deliberately killed an Irish waiter at Willard's hotel, because he refused to render a willing and ready obedience to his commands, to get him a breakfast at an unreasonable hour, against the rules of the house, most persons thought the man-killer was guilty of the crime of murder; but it appears that Slaveholding and Dough-faced Democracy thought otherwise; and when the gentleman was arraigned before a slave-driving Judge, it was gravely decided that the killing of Pat was not murder, although a small misdemeanor; consequently the homicide was set at liberty, and permitted to walk the streets as a gentleman.

When an inquiry was instituted on the House, by a gentleman who did not exactly like the idea of sitting still in the House with a member whose hands were smeared with the blood of an innocent and defenceless man, the Black Democracy were at once aroused, and the order was at once passed, on the whole line, "Hands off; he has done nothing wrong; only killed an Irishman, and a waiter

at that." And by a union of the Slaveholders and dough-faces, the honorable gentleman was permitted to retain his seat, without inquiry, in the Councils of the nation. But, according to the laws of Southern chivalry, we do not know as the case has been properly decided. There the waiters are their slaves, and when their services are demanded, in season or out of season, no questions are asked. The man is his property, and why is a white laborer better than a black one? And then, again, we vote for our negroes, and the Irishmen vote for us, so the votes all count on the same side.

### The War in Kansas.

THE WAR IN KANSAS. CORRESPONDENCE OF THE N. Y. TRIBUNE. LAWRENCE, K. T., May 11, 1856. During the whole of yesterday and last night reports and dispatches from Free State men who live at different points in the Territory arrived in Lawrence, all giving warning that armed men and property of war were quietly proceeding from those points toward Lawrence. Some little allowance must be made for the false alarm of those who had such these movements, but there was enough of truth at bottom to give serious cause of alarm. That an armed Territorial militia, which has organized most of the men and soldiers, has been formed, and is not in a threatening attitude, will not admit of a doubt. They meditate the destruction of Lawrence there is too much reason to believe. It is stated that two French night is appointed for a secret and murderous attack on the place, and Lawrence is to be blotted out in blood and fire, and the perpetrators sink off the ghost in the night. As evidence on this point, three distinct notices have been given by the Free-State men at Lawrence, giving warning of these threats, and of preparations for them. A pro-slavery merchant of Kansas City, that a respectable man, has given warning that such an attack is meditated. A Free-State Missourian who lives in Lawrence, and who has just been to visit his friends on the Missouri border, was warned and begged by the Free State men, and a great many similar warnings, have reached his place from many quarters, and as there could be no collusion between these sources of testimony, it is clear that the secret Blue Lodge of Missouri is at work, and that deeds of daring and unscrupulous violence are contemplated. The arrival of the large bodies of armed Southern emigrants, and the results of the Committee of Investigation have done much to precipitate this. Like a gambler at his last throw, they stand prepared to desperato steps.

Mr. Oliver has been ordered the Commission, and deserted it in a hour of danger. He was up at Leavenworth on Friday, in conference with the pro-slavery men there. He left yesterday morning for his home in Missouri, making a detour to Lawrence, and promising to be at Leavenworth. Now, when his presence might have been interposed to prevent the outrages of desperate men, many of them from his district, who are assuming a threatening position, he forsakes the Commission. His leaving at such a time is ominous.

THE CURSUS IN HAND. LEAVENWORTH, K. T., May 10, 1856. If there is a man on the American continent who does not consider the slave power inimical to republicanism, he is certainly an ignorant man. He who values his rights, of our common country, he should stand on the soil of Kansas at the present moment. Political frauds winked at by the authorities who ought to have prevented them, because those authorities have been corrupted by the potentium of slaveocracy; the Free-State people of Kansas crushed by a despotism as little responsible to them, and as little regarded, them, as the Russian and the Austrian and the unhappy aspirants for liberty in Hungary; a people without law, with the emissaries of a corrupt judiciary, a corrupt Territorial Government, and a usurping and fraudulent Legislature, engaged in their ceaseless persecution—such are the fruits of the scheme to plant Slavery in Kansas, a scheme being in political reality, and ending in war and confusion. Let those who fill the ranks of every politician of the North with the cry: "Abolitionism," "Niggerism," and other sneers and stunts which can be conveniently heard to hide the truth, continue their servile trade, and mislead those who sell their conversation readers them but too easy victims. It is the free white people of America upon whom the bands are now to be cast for an aristocratic slaveocracy must trample on their privileges and sacred rights before they can succeed in their object. Much of this has already been done, and the remainder trembles on the eve of its accomplishment.

It is vain to say that the difference is trifling, and that it will be easy to reconcile it. The interests are antagonistic and irreconcilable; the treachery of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, by bringing them in conflict, and one of them must succumb. Wherever Slavery plants its footstep, they create an aristocracy which, altogether independent of its effect on the negro, is depending to free white labor, and dangerous to the rights of white men. Last night had been fixed for an attack on Lawrence, but I heard two days before that it would be delayed, or I would have been there. I start this morning, as the sunrise sends a little light through the driving clouds. All of yesterday it rained, rained, rained, and through the darkness of the night the pitiless rain came down, but as listened to it I remembered the old thirty-councils round Lawrence, and knew that the storm was an errand of necessity. I have just learned from Lawrence that there is some intention of preparing for resistance, not to be used until the Marshal's posse has proceeded to over acts of violence. This is perhaps the best policy that can be taken now. A new Committee of Safety has been appointed in Lawrence. All from that quarter is rumor and uncertainty.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE MARSHAL. CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ST. LOUIS DEMOCRAT. LEAVENWORTH, K. T., May 10, 1856. I went over to Platt City, Kansas, immediately after dinner, in order to ascertain whether any company of armed men were leaving the State to go in enforcing the draconian code of the Borders of Kansas. I could ascertain nothing at Weston. I therefore went to the vicinity of Platt City; took supper at the house of a Pro-Slavery man, and directed and listened to the conversation of a dozen loungers who were congregated at the door. One of them remarked that he had been at Platt City, on the afternoon, and had seen Mr. Miller, who said that he did not intend to go over to Kansas again till there

was fighting to be done, and then, by God, it would be found. I sleep in a house near the banks of the Missouri, and returned to this city about ten o'clock. I met Mr. John Hutchinson, who left Lawrence on Thursday morning and arrived here last night. He was met by the citizens of Lawrence with a note to Col. Sumner, commanding the militia at Fort Leavenworth, requesting him, if he could, to assist with the body of troops in the vicinity to prevent the mob, which threatens to march on to the city, which he could do something; but he had no power to move without orders.

Mr. Hutchinson says that a meeting of the citizens of Lawrence was held on the day morning, to see if any possible measures could be taken to prevent the mob which threatens them from coming into town. On Tuesday evening Mr. Cox, a Pro-Slavery citizen of Lawrence, at the request of Mr. William Hutchinson, went up to Leavenworth for the purpose of ascertaining from the Marshal, I. B. Donelson, if anything could be done, peacefully, to prevent the mob from coming in. Mr. Cox said with Donelson till night, and returned to Lawrence on Wednesday morning. He said that he asked Mr. Donelson if he would be able to control those men if they entered the town? Mr. Donelson replied, "I don't know that I can." He then asked the Marshal if anything could be done on the part of the people to prevent them from coming in with so large a force. Mr. Donelson replied that three demands must be complied with before he would consent to enter Lawrence with all his forces. These demands are:—First—That every man against whom a process is issued should be surrendered. Second—That all the conditions of war in Lawrence should be delivered up. Third—That the citizens of Lawrence should place themselves implicitly to obey the present enactments of Kansas, taxes, duties, and all.

Upon receiving this reply, the citizens held a public meeting, and drew up a letter to the Marshal, the substance of which is this given by Mr. Hutchinson, who was one of the committee appointed to draw it up. We have reliable information that large armed forces have collected, in pursuance of your proclamation, around Lawrence; we wish to know what your demands upon this people are. We say, most truthfully and most earnestly, that the Marshal, and every person acting under him, will be allowed to execute any legal process against any inhabitant of Lawrence, and, if called upon, we are ready to serve as a posse in making these arrests. We further promise that there will now, nor at any future time, be any resistance to law; and we will await the opportunity to testify our fidelity to the Union and the Constitution. We claim to be law-abiding and order-loving citizens, and we ask that this authority be protected by the constituted authorities of the country. Mr. Cox returned to Mr. Donelson with this letter, and came back at night. He said the Marshal would reply in the morning. This letter was sent on Wednesday forenoon to Mr. Donelson, and on Thursday morning Messrs. W. T. Roberts, C. W. Babcock and Josiah Miller went up to Leavenworth to obtain the views of the Marshal. Mr. Hutchinson left Lawrence with a note to Col. Sumner at the time the Committee left for Leavenworth.

Mr. Whitney, citizen of Lawrence, was despatched by the people there last night about midnight, and rode to Leavenworth in five hours, with a note to the Congressional investigating Committee, asking them to use their exertions to induce Col. Sumner to protect the city.

Mr. Josiah Miller was one of the committee appointed to write on Mr. Donelson for his reply to the note by the people of Lawrence. He went to Leavenworth with his colleagues and saw the Marshal. The purport of the Marshal's answer was that he did not believe the promises of the people of Lawrence; that he regarded them as rebels and traitors, and that they should know his demands when he came. When they were ready to return, the Marshal gave them a written pass.

When the committee were a short distance from Leavenworth, they were overtaken by an armed company of men who ordered them to halt.

Their leader stepped up to Mr. Miller and said, "I want you to go back with us." Messrs. Roberts and Babcock wished to return with him, but the company compelled them to proceed to Lawrence. When arrested, Mr. Miller showed them the Marshal's pass. The leader said he didn't care a damn about the Marshal, he must go with him. No writ of any kind was produced.

Mr. Jenkins, a merchant of Lawrence, was arrested by a mob at Westport or Kansas City, on Wednesday. Mr. Jenkins is a Free State man, but he never takes an active part in the movements of the Squatter party. No warrant of course, for he was arrested in Missouri.

Mr. Brown, editor of *The Herald of Freedom*, was at Westport under arrest, at the latest date. No warrant of course, for he was arrested in Missouri. A mob was in pursuit of Mr. G. L. Plover, Gov. Reeder's private secretary, but he escaped down the river in disguise.

### REPORT OF A GENTLEMEN FROM LAWRENCE.

From the N. Y. Tribune of May 30th. We have conversed with Mr. Charles H. Branscomb, who left Lawrence on the morning of the 16th inst. on a mission to the President at Washington, to implore him, and interfere and save the people of Lawrence from butchery and their property from total destruction by the infuriated Border-Ruffian mob—a mission on whose success the melancholy intelligence which we have received by telegraph and published in another column, affords a conclusive commentary. Mr. Branscomb sees no reason to hope that the news of the destruction of Lawrence is not correct. Indeed, he says that no one not an eye witness to the facts can well conceive the constant and varied outrages to which the Free State men of Kansas have for some time past been subjected. Thus for instance, on the 18th inst., a party of eleven Free State settlers were quietly at work in a field near Lawrence, when they were suddenly surrounded by twenty-five Missouri men, armed to the teeth, who took them prisoners, without any warrant or authority. The Missourians carried them into a neighboring cabin, and with many others, ordered them to leave the Territory on pain of death. "G—d—d— you, if you are ever caught here again you shall be strung up!" "You have no right to be in this territory!" "You have no right to be in this territory!" Such was the language of these ruffians, who concluded by saying that they were coming to Lawrence in a few days to wipe out the d—abolition city, and to kill or drive off every one of the inhabitants.

After this admonition they released all of the prisoners but one, a Mr. Sigmmons, who was from Worcester Co., Mass., and had pursued them with some spirit, and whom they carried away with them for further discipline. Another fact reported by Mr. Branscomb affords an illustration of the spirit of the women of the Free State settlers. Previous to his arresting the men in the field, a part of the same gang had visited the cabin of Mr. Sigmmons for the purpose of stealing his revolvers and Sharpe's rifle. His wife was alone, and refused to give them up. She leveled the revolver at the leader, but just as she was about to pull the trigger one of the ruffians seized her arm from behind and took the weapons from her, after which they left her with the same brutal menaces as were addressed to the man in the field. Mr. Branscomb has been received without restriction upon the Free-State people, cows and other animals have continually been killed and carried off to the camp of the ruffians at Leavenworth. One man was forced to drive his cow there, when she was taken from him and killed before his eyes. These instances are given as specimens from among many others, and are by no means the worst that might be reported, as those who have read our recent Kansas letters are well aware.

Such is the aspect of Kansas as described by this gentleman. The reign of terror there lacks nothing of being perfect. Assassinations, robberies, outrages and violence of every description are freely practiced, while the United States troops, fully authorized to aid and support the law, and the authorities, are forbidden by the orders they have received, from the President, to do anything to protect the Free State settlers from slaughter and their fields and houses from devastation. Such is the result of Popular Sovereignty as expounded by Senator Douglas, and enforced with all the power of the Government by President Pierce.

### A DAY LATER FROM LAWRENCE.

From *The Cleveland Daily Herald* May 22. We have had an interview with Mr. W. T. Taft of Brooklyn, who on yesterday (Wednesday) morning reached Lawrence, Kan., having left Lawrence, Kan., on Saturday morning last, (the 17th), being two days later than the letter in today's paper, and which Mr. Taft 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. Taft left Kansas City, in Missouri, on Monday. We have heard enough of Mr. Taft to know that the cause of the Free State party is desperate. Business is entirely suspended in the Territory, and men without means must leave or starve. Gov. 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 this nearly 2,000 of the slaves are ready camped along the river for the express purpose of thrusting the Territorial laws down the throats of citizens of Lawrence, or murdering, 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 bridling of the Tories.—Col. Sumner and his efficient men are stigmatized as "d—abolitionists."

Upon the attempted arrest of Reeder on the writ of attachment issued by Le Compton, Reeder was prevailed on to fly, and thus save his own life and that of the people of Lawrence—for the vengeance sworn against Lawrence is because Reeder there refused to be arrested, and because that is a strong Free State town. Up to last Saturday, Reeder had not been heard from.

A camp of South Carolinians and Missourians near Leavenworth numbers 800, and is daily receiving additions. Another camp of 125 are about a mile and a half from Lawrence. The camp on Friday last arrested eleven men, nine of whom, after being wanted to leave the Territory, were released, but two are still retained.

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 depredation committed.

When Mr. T. left on Saturday, an attack was hourly expected on Lawrence, but on Tuesday was the day, and it is probable the town is laid in ruins, and that they should know his demands when he came. When they were ready to return, the Marshal gave them a written pass.

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. Joseph, Va., (who had accompanied Mr. Taft all through Kansas), was able to keep it away from the ruffians, 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 seem to be fruitless, except by driving Free State men from the Territory, Shannon and Marshal Donelson have, on the strength of Reeder's refusal to waive his exemption from arrest, enrolled all the ruffians from the Slave States as so much militia, under pay, and are sending them to 150 acres of land, besides their soldier 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 of Government troops sufficient for every purpose of arrest and violence, is within call. The world affords no case which has its parallel in violence. No man has resisted, save to the waving of his hand, the acts of Col. Sumner's troops; and yet these troops are not called upon, but out-thrott robbers and murderers are armed by Shannon with United States guns, and their expenses paid with United States money!

This last scheme, concocted by the agents of this Administration for the purpose of retaining Slavery upon Kansas, will probably be successful.

[By Telegraph.]

### LAWRENCE DESTROYED.

St. Louis, Friday, May 23, 1856. *The St. Louis Republican* of this morning publishes a dispatch from Westport of the 20th giving an account of an encounter on the road between Leavenworth and Franklin. The correspondent of *The Republican* says: "Mr. Cogrove and Dr. Branson, while going from Leavenworth to Franklin, were halted by a party of Free-State men, who demanded their names and destinations. Being answered, the commander of the party turned to his men, asking them their names. They replied 'Shannon's Rifles,' and immediately fired at Mr. Cogrove and Branson. Branson was wounded, when Cogrove shot the leader of the party through the head, and the remainder fled." A Free-State man was shot at Blanta's Bridge on the 19th. Particulars are given, and it was reported that Kansas City that the inhabitants of Lawrence were preparing to leave the place, and had called upon Col. Sumner to protect their property.

So many men had responded to the proclamation of Marshal Donelson, and gone to aid him against the people of Lawrence, that the towns of Kickapoo, Leavenworth, and Atchison were almost deserted. A gentleman who arrived from Leavenworth

was fighting to be done, and then, by God, it would be found. I sleep in a house near the banks of the Missouri, and returned to this city about ten o'clock. I met Mr. John Hutchinson, who left Lawrence on Thursday morning and arrived here last