

al, who have one sentiment of State pride must think have gone too far already. But the Senate has the impeding power. It seems quite possible they may soon be called upon to exercise it.

The Senate also possesses the great power of confirming or rejecting nominations made by the President to office.

Sitting in secret convales, has it not become a power greater to be dreaded?

It is not this convales, that the Slave interest calculates upon to purchase—to influence political aspirants in the free States and through them to shape the Legislation and Politics of the country, and thus to become, de facto, masters of the Federal Government and the Union!

Suppose two northern gentlemen candidates for a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court, learned and experienced, one, some what retiring, another to a contest in which his superior experience shows that the meaneast will most. It is whispered in the ear of some Southern Senator: "A, will be true to your peculiar interests; I so pledge myself—W, certainly at one time either took part at a meeting, where something unfavorable to the further extension of Slavery was talked of, or at my rate, he had a second cousin who was reported to be a Wilnot proviso man."

"You don't say so." That settles the matter, the chord that vibrates with the delicate sensibility of the spider's web reaches with a potent power every slave-representing Senator, and the thing is done. W. is an ostracized man forever.

Indeed, a name once whispered with admiration and esteem, in a high station, is stained (I hope unjustly) with the infamy of casting one more nomination made for office to be withdrawn on the imputation that they had expressed opinions favorable to Free-Soil.

One word more of great import remains to be added.

The game of Political parties now will be to have no Election for President by the people but to throw it into the House.

By this Samson is shorn of his locks,—by this process New York and Pennsylvania are emasculated,—by this, when the question is taken, not by numbers, but by states, those States above named, that give less votes in New York, would have eleven more than the voice and weight in declaring the President of the Republic, and be of course of political necessity a slave holder, or far worse, a northern man who had bartered his independence and honor to stain the station.

Would I exclude slave holders? Oh! no!—no, a full and fair share of the honors and emblems of independence, security, protection in their domestic concerns, and within their legitimate jurisdiction. We make no attack upon them—we stand on the defensive. But my single self, I wish there was not an African, or the descendant of an African, this side of the Atlantic, the wish accompanied by the desire, that their places here should be filled by a chosen of course by an intelligent, industrious, white population, and that the Negro, beneath the shade of his own native Palm tree, civilized, instructed, and Christianized, should rear in peace and prosperity their black eyed toddling woolly heads, to usefulness and honor, as I am confident with proper teaching and under happier auspices, they are capable of being reared.

Some think, or affect to think, they are half-unfeeling brutes, others suppose the mother years over her dying babe with as much tenderness as the most refined white parent. Poor creatures, they have had enough, some of them at least, to render them callous, to sear the eyes, and make the heart obstinate as marble.

It was told me, in a way I should not doubt its truth, that a master owned a woman who was married to a free Negro. She worked and bred, and bred and worked.—Her children were spared to her till she had 7 or 8, when the wolf came in the shape of a Negro trader and bought the eldest. The father had no business to cry, they were legally free of his, but the poor mother wept. Two years after the wolf came again. The master was not so much to blame, he wanted money—he was poor, it was the custom, he could not eat the child, that was not fashionable, but he could sell the little woolly headed girl or boy to the wolf, and buy a new one.

It was a sad system. Well, time ran on, and as each master, two years passed, away 8 or 9 or 10 had been sold, when the old woman, pretty much broken down by years and used-up, by having children for the home market, her usefulness having ceased (died). Would to God it had been so.

A thousand times worse than that, she and her infant were marbled off together and sold, the refuse and dregs of life, to the negro trader. I do not know whether she cried, or not, I guess she did. I am sure we white folks would have cried like Poor "Rachel" if we had been served so.

Let us in conclusion of this letter, Capt. Rynders, relieve the sombre picture by a story. It is a capital one, and shows that our Georgia friends, sharply as they taunt us, when they get on a bank of a dollar and sent a good job, are as far from sporting as the most ardent of our New York boys; and it tells us something else too.

On the application of several members of Congress some 25 or 30 years ago, the Secretary of War ordered two companies of Artillery to be stationed at Savannah; but a piece of land was required for barracks—30 acres was bought, and the city for 1800 dollars (pretty cheap for land adjoining a great city) fourteen thousand dollars were appropriated to begin, or build the barracks, Col. Tatum promised to see that the title was good, but he neglected it. It would seem that the Georgians thought they had Uncle Sam in a tight place, where he would bear squeezing.

The title to the land could not be got, which Gen. Jesup, a Virginian, wrote the following business-like, pithy, communicative letter:

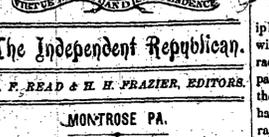
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington City, March 14th, 1827.

Sir: I have received your letters, dated the 18th ultimo, and the 2d inst. An appropriation of about fourteen thousand dollars has been made to complete the barracks at Savannah; but it is thought expedient not to expend anything more until the title of the land be placed beyond a doubt; indeed, had the difficulty on that subject been reported to me, not a cent should have been expended.—You will consult Colonel Fenwick, and the District Attorney; and, if a sale of the property can be obtained, which will secure the title, you are authorized to make the purchase; provided the amount shall not exceed that stipulated to be paid. As the troops were placed at Savannah for the protection of that city from a portion of its own population, and for no other purpose whatsoever, I consider the Corporation bound to secure us from any imposition in regard to the land on which they are to be stationed. More than the stipulated price, in any event, is authorized; and should the land not be obtained for that, and the public lose the work already done, I shall consider it my duty to recommend that the troops be withdrawn. Let me hear from you immediately on the subject.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant. THOMAS S. JESUP, Quartermaster General. Capt. C. A. WAITE, Adjut. Q. Master, Savannah.

It is instructive. "The troops were placed at Savannah for the protection of that city from a portion of its own population, and for no other purpose whatsoever."

And yet how offended would a Southern gentleman be if it had been said to him by a New Yorker.



The Independent Republican. C. F. READ & H. H. PRAZIER, EDITORS. MONROSE PA. Thursday, June 19th, 1856.

"The Harmonious Democracy." Judging from the proceedings of the Cincinnati Convention, the so-called Democratic party is a remarkably harmonious party.

Every thing seems to have been done unanimously. The Baltimore platform, on which Pierce was elected, and the new planks, commencing the party still more strongly to Slavery-extension, were adopted unanimously.

The Candidates were nominated by a unanimous vote. Of course, nobody believes that, of this whole party, extending through thirty-one States, with all their different local interests, the opinions of all the members are in such harmony as the proceedings at Cincinnati would seem to indicate.

How, then, was this harmony of action and apparent harmony of opinion brought about? It is evident that some had to sacrifice their opinions for the benefit of the party. By reference to the new resolutions, it is easy to discover who made the sacrifice of principles. The platform is the embodiment of Border Ruffianism and Filibusterism. But if the South had the making of the platform, it was no more than fair that the North should have the selection of the candidate.

The northern wing of the party, was willing, as usual, to sacrifice principle for the sake of office, and the South was perfectly willing to accept the sacrifice. The bargain was therefore soon completed. It ran something in this way: Says the North, "Those violations of all laws, human and divine, committed by Missourians in Kansas, ought not to be sanctioned—they are really very undemocratic." "But," responds the South, they are "absolutely necessary for the accomplishment of our determination to plant Slavery in that Territory; and therefore not the Missourians but the Free State settlers must be condemned by this Convention."

"Very well," says the North, "only give us the offices, and we will condemn the Free State men,"—and so the platform, adopted unanimously, contains a resolution accusing the Free State settlers of "treason and armed resistance to law."

Again, says the North, "A very large proportion of the Northern Democracy have most emphatically condemned the Nebraska bill, and repeatedly declared that they would never consent to sanction that act." "That will never do," says the South; "the Nebraska bill was a great triumph, a long step toward the universal spread and nationalization of Slavery, and the North must submit to it, and it must be endorsed by this Convention."

And the North makes haste to reply, "Only give us office, and we will endorse the Nebraska bill." So it is unanimously resolved that "the American Democracy recognize and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the Slavery question."

Again says the North, "We have yielded everything with regard to the spread of Slavery in the Territories now in our possession, but the people of the North, of all parties, are opposed to the acquisition of Cuba, or Central America, or more of Mexico, for the formation of additional Slave States." To this the South replies, "Have you forgot the Ostend Conference? Have you forgot what Walker is doing in Central America? The object of these movements is to give us more Slave States. We must have Cuba—we must have Central America; and as much more Slave Territory as we can get, before four years again roll around. Whatever the people of the North may wish, the party must be committed in favor of the acquisition of Cuba and Central America, and resolutions to that effect must be adopted by this Convention." "Oh yes," says the North, "only give us office, and we will go in for sneezing Cuba with all her slaves; Central America, and whatever else you like." And so resolutions are unanimously adopted which, though blindly expressed, evidently pledge the party to "secure" both Central America and Cuba.

Again says the North, "Franklin Pierce is very generally despised and repudiated even by a large majority of our own party at the North, and we don't want to endorse him." "We despise him as much as you can," says the South, "but he has been a faithful servant to us, and after having sacrificed every thing for us, we must not refuse him the empty compliment of an endorsement, and besides by endorsing his course we prepare the way for a similar career under the next administration; therefore he must be endorsed by the Convention." Again the North makes haste to yield, and a resolution is adopted endorsing President Pierce.

Thus the platform, with only a Southern side, is completed, and the North only asks leave to furnish a doughface to stand upon it. Pennsylvania presents Buchanan. "Is he sound on the goose question?" ask the Missouri Border Ruffians. The answer is in the affirmative. Pennsylvania will vouch for him, and Virginia will vouch for him. Virginia has long known his fidelity, and has presented his name to two previous Conventions. Pennsylvania can vouch for his endorsing the Southern platform, "without dotting an 'i' or crossing a 't,'" so anxious is he for the nomination. Therefore, a little coquetting

with Pierce and Douglas, by way of compliment for their "eminent services," the votes are concentrated on Buchanan, and he triumphantly nominated.

The nominee shows at once that his friends did not misrepresent him, for on being notified of his nomination, at once sitting the man in the politician, he declares that he is no longer simply James Buchanan, but the representative of the party, and therefore he takes the platform the South has provided, as expressing his opinions, and shall take no plank from it, nor add any to it. Could a man be more distinctly pledged to sustain the Southern policy?

Thus harmonized, by the sacrifice of principle for office on the part of the Northern wing, the leaders of the pro-Slavery Democracy are prepared to enter upon the campaign of 1856. But will the rank and file of the party at the North, a great part of whom have condemned the Nebraska bill, the outrages in Kansas, and the administration of President Pierce, and who have no offices at stake, follow the office-bought leaders in sanctioning all the recent aggressions of Slavery, and paving the way for more? That is yet to be seen.

Butler and Wilson. Senator Butler, of South Carolina, closed, on the 12th inst., one of his characteristic, "dignified" speeches in the Senate. In the course of his remarks he intimated that Sumner was a coward, and said that perhaps it was fortunate that he was not present when Sumner made his speech. One thing he had no doubt of, namely, that if he were a young man he would have left Sumner in a worse condition than he now is.

In answering the white-haired ruffian, Senator Wilson spoke boldly and decidedly. He reiterated the charge against South Carolina of imbecility in the Revolution; he said he could prove it by the correspondence of gentlemen of South Carolina, asking that she might be relieved from her position of the burden of the war because it was necessary for men to stay at home to keep the negroes in order; he characterized Butler's assertion that South Carolina poured out hogsheads of blood in the Revolution, where Massachusetts only shed gallons, as loose, absurd and ridiculous, and a full justification of Mr. Sumner's assertion that he (Butler) was loose in his assertions, and liable to error; he said that instead of Mr. Sumner's being the aggressor, Butler was himself the aggressor; in short, he said "enough to entitle him to a broken head, according to the code of those who justify Brooks' attack on Senator Sumner." Mr. Wilson closed by saying that the South did not hold over him the plantation whip; that he should speak his sentiments freely, and more freely because his colleague had been stricken down for words spoken in debate, and because there are those who claim the right to question Senators for words spoken in debate.

Mr. Butler replied, and in commenting on the Revolutionary services of South Carolina, asked Mr. Wilson how many battles Massachusetts had fought in the Revolution.

Mr. Wilson replied that they were but few, because the enemy considered it safer to go to South Carolina. Massachusetts had met them at Concord, Lexington, Bunker Hill, and on the Heights of Dorchester, and would have met them elsewhere, but the enemy took good care to keep out of the State.

Butler made no reply.

It is rumored that Col. Sumner is to be superseded in the command of the United States troops in Kansas, and General Harney is to be appointed in his place. Gen. Harney is a slaveholder, of woman-whipping notoriety, and is expected to prove himself more servicable in expelling the Free State men from the Territory than Col. Sumner, who, it is thought, would interfere to protect them from the attacks of the brigands who have invaded their homes, did his orders permit.

Harney has proved himself inhuman and cruel in the Indian wars in which he has just been engaged, murdering women and children in a true barbarian style. Several hundred U. S. soldiers have been sent on to Kansas from the East, and if they are all to be employed under the cruel Harney to drag on the Free State people of Kansas into obedience to the Border Ruffian laws, then a terrible time is drawing nigh, not only for that Territory but for the whole Union.

Mr. Crittenden has introduced into the U. S. Senate, a proposition to send Gen. Scott to Kansas to take command of the forces there and preserve peace. If he should be sent and should be invested with discretionary powers, there is no doubt that he might easily restore quiet; but to send him there with his hands tied, as Col. Sumner's has been, would be a mere mockery.

NORTH AMERICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.—This body concluded its fourth day's session in New York on Tuesday last. The Committee to whom had been referred a communication from the Executive Committee of the Republican party, recommending concerted action by all the elements of opposition to the present Administration, reported that they approved of the suggestions of that Committee, and in a set of resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, recommended that the Convention indicate by a series of ballottings its preference for candidates for President and Vice-President, and that when such preference should be ascertained, a committee be appointed to confer with the Republican Convention now in session in Philadelphia. On the tenth and final informal ballot, the vote stood, for President, Banks 53, Fremont 18, McLean 24. The vote for Vice-President resulted in indicating the Convention's preference for Es-Gouverneur Johnson of this State. A platform was adopted taking strong ground in favor of "freedom of the ballot-box from foreign influence, freedom of conscience, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, free territory, free Kansas, and no advantage to accrue to Slavery from the repeal of the Missouri Compromise." The Convention then adjourned to Thursday noon to await the final action of the Republican Convention, and to hear the report of the Committee of Conference.

Under this head we find in the *Lancet* an article credited to the *Newspaper Ledger*, the writer of which is trying to make out his case against the Northern Clergy who recommend emigrants to Kansas to provide themselves with arms, and whom he therefore denounces as "traitors to their country and their God," compares them to the Clergy of New England of the time of the war of 1812, who he says, "denounced the war and President Madison's administration." We cannot see the analogy between the two cases, unless the Free State settlers of Kansas are to be considered as an enemy against whom the United States have declared and are waging war.

But if the Clergy—who, the *Ledger* suggests, should be men of peace—deserve to be called traitors for opposing the war of 1812, what name shall we give to the statesman who opposed it? James Buchanan was opposed to that war. In a Fourth of July oration delivered at Lancaster in 1815, he pronounced the war "unnecessary in the extreme to the administration." Further, he says, in the same speech, "After the administration had entered upon the war, instead of coming forward with manly confidence and taxing the people for its support, they *bailed* shrink from their duty, in order to maintain their popularity, and adopted the odious system of carrying on the contest by borrowing money; and he adds, "Thanks to Heaven that we have obtained peace, *bad and disgraceful as it is*, otherwise the beautiful structure of the Federal government, *sustained by the same feeble hands*, might have sunk, like the Capitol, in ruins."

If the men of peace were traitors for opposing the war and the administration, as the *Ledger* says, what then was James Buchanan?

Buchanan Endorsed by "the Tribune." The *Montrose Democrat* goes into ecstasies over the fact that the *New York Tribune* pronounces the man selected by the Border Ruffians and their allies at Cincinnati as their candidate for President, personally respectable, and, in quoting some sentences from the *Tribune* article, says, "Listen to what even his political opponents say of him." Buchanan's private character being thus disposed of, the *Democrat* should copy from the *Tribune* of the 10th inst., to show its readers what both friend and foe say of his political character and position. But for fear the *Democrat* may neglect to do so, we extract the following from a long editorial in the number of the *Tribune* referred to, as a set-off to that paper's endorsement of old Buck's personal respectability:

Mr. Buchanan was the candidate of Virginia in the last Democratic National Convention, and his slave-lording politicians are hot often mistaken in their tools. There is not a man in the Union who, since he snuffed the Presidency air off, has been more subservient to the Slave Power than he.—His distinguished friend and champion, Hon. J. Slaneey Jones, in a late triumphant reply to his South American Colleague, the Hon. Henry M. Fuller, who had vainly attempted to pick some flaws in Mr. Buchanan's Pro-Slavery escutcheon, truly said—

"All such accusations as these against Mr. Buchanan are answered—By the fact that, twenty years ago, in the Senate of the United States, he was the first Northern man to renounce the inroad of Abolitionism. By his opposition to the circulation of insurrectionary documents through the mails of the United States, and the adoption of the principle of popular sovereignty, embodied in the Kansas-Nebraska bill. By his determined support of the bill admitting Arkansas into the American Union. By his early support of the Annexation of Texas. By his persevering support of the Fugitive Slave Law. By his energetic efforts to effect the repeal of the unconstitutional and oppressive Fugitive Slave Law. By the fact that, while a member of Mr. Polk's Cabinet, against the opposition of fanaticism, he proposed to extend the Missouri line to the Pacific, and the delight and gratitude of national men of all parts of the Union. By every vote he gave in the American Congress on the question of Slavery, and by the fact that of all Northern men he has been among the most prominent in asserting and defending a strict construction of the Federal Constitution. By the course which he pursued upon the compromise measures of 1850, in the letter addressed by him in November of the same year to the people of Philadelphia, in which he declared that the compromise measures had superseded the Missouri line, or, to use his own language, that the line had 'passed away,' which construction led inevitably to the adoption of the principle of popular sovereignty, embodied in the Kansas-Nebraska bill."

From the day that he took a prominent part in National Politics till the present, the Slave Power has never made a demand with which he did not hasten to comply, nor committed an aggression which he did not promptly justify and sustain. His name and his delegation were mainly instrumental in bringing Mr. Van Buren to the Baltimore Convention of 1844, at the dictation of the Slavery Propaganda, though that delegation was pledged to support Mr. V. B., and did once or twice pretend to vote for him. And now he expects to see half the Van Burens and Van Burrites of that day dragged into his support. It will be a bitter pill, but the hunger for office is insatiable with a class, and principle, pride, consistency, and even a sense of shame, must bow before it.

FRANKLIN'S CELEBRATION.—At a special meeting of the "Rough and Ready" Fire Company of this place, held at their Engine House last evening, they decided to celebrate the coming "Fourth" in an appropriate and patriotic manner, which means, of course, the usual parading, speech-making, toast-drinking, big eating, and explosions of "villainous saltpetre." It is expected that "Montrose Fire Company No. 2" will join in the celebration, but as a final vote has not yet been taken by them, we are unable to state positively their determination in the matter. One or more Companies from abroad are expected, and it is hoped that our citizens generally will participate in the exercises of the day.

LAYING THE CORNER STONE.—The ceremony of laying the corner stone of the new Episcopal Church in this borough, took place Tuesday afternoon last. The services, conducted by Bishop Potter, were impressive and interesting. The Church is to be a small but neat and unique edifice in the Gothic style, and will be an ornament to the place.

REGISTRATION IS LIKE POLISHED STEEL.—It may be tarnished by a breath.

The Philadelphia Convention. Up to the latest moment of going to press this (Wednesday) evening, our news from the Philadelphia Convention now in session in Philadelphia gives no precise clue as to what may be the result of its ballottings for candidates for President and Vice-President, although for the former office the greater degree of strength seems to concentrate around Fremont. The friends of McLean, at first somewhat defiant, seemed determined to keep the explorers off the track, but finally began to lose ground, and in proportion as their enthusiasm seemed to cool the mercury in the Fremont thermometer began to rise. "Straws," it is said, "tell which way the wind blows," but the straws must be large and the wind heavy to indicate beforehand the final action of such Conventions, and the candidate who seems most certain of success to-day, may be far in the rear of his competitor to-morrow. But, whether the Convention presents for the suffrages of the people, one or the other of the candidates named, the freemen of the North are prepared to rally to his support; and although "Free Kansas, Free Speech, and Freedom" would suit very well for a battle-cry, we could do without the latter part of the alliteration, and perhaps support an enthusiast like McLean or Chase, feeling assured that they are equally sound and true.

For the Republican. On Tuesday evening, May 27th, the citizens of Susquehanna Depot met to give expression to their indignation at the invasion of Kansas, and the outrage on Senator Sumner.

Stephen Frazier was unanimously called to the Chair. C. S. Bennett and Samuel F. Gallagher, were elected Vice-Presidents, and Geo. H. N. Curtis, Secretary.

A Committee of three, viz. L. P. Hinds, E. O. Wilson, and H. H. Skinner, were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the assembly, who after a short absence, returned, and reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were most emphatically approved and adopted:

Whereas, The Senate Chamber of the U. S. has been converted into the chamber of the Assassin, by the brutal outrage of the Slave Power upon Charles Sumner, Senator from Massachusetts; and the attempted abridgment of the freedom of speech in the councils of the Nation by the Black Obduracy; and whereas, Kansas is conquered and subdued, her citizens murdered, and her towns and cities destroyed by the ruthless tyrants of despotism;

And whereas, The protection the Federal Government now gives her bleeding Senator, and her murdered citizens, is the same protection that Austria gave to Hungary—Russia to Poland—Great Britain to her North American Colonies,—the same protection the wolf gives to the lamb, therefore

Resolved,—That we look upon the power that proposed, and the man that executed the cowardly and beastly attack upon the freedom of speech in the person of Senator Sumner, as subversive of our republican form of government, unworthy the age in which we live, and totally without a precedent in cowardice, meanness, and brutality.

Resolved, That the murdering of the citizens of Kansas, and the burning of the houses of the Free State men of the Territory by a Missouri mob, under color of the authority of Government, is a high assumption of power—an attempt to legalize Kidnapping, Arson, and Murder, which, if persisted in by the Executive, Franklin Pierce, and the party in power, will bring upon the country civil war with all its horrors.

Resolved, That we tender to Senator Sumner, and his friends the murdered citizens of Kansas, our warmest sympathies, pledging unto them, our country men, and our God, to do whatsoever in us lies, to uphold the sacred preservation of Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness, wherever floats the flag of our country.

Resolved, That we will use all honorable means, in the coming canvass, to hurl from power the tyrant Slavery, and bring back the government to the ancient policy of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and the Fathers of the Republic.

It was then resolved to perfect the organization of a Republican Association by the election of permanent officers, which resulted as follows:—President, C. S. Bennett; Vice-President, A. Bushnell; Recording Secretary, Geo. H. N. Curtis; Corresponding Secretary, L. P. Hinds; Treasurer, E. O. Wilson; and W. Skinner, S. Bryant, and L. O. Blandin, Directors.

On motion, it was resolved, that Hon. David Wilton be requested to address the citizens of this vicinity at his earliest convenience.

On motion, resolved, that the Editors of the *Susquehanna Gazette*, and *Independent Republican*, be requested to publish these proceedings. Adjourned.

A large and enthusiastic Republican meeting was held at Carbondale on Thursday last. Mayor Frothingham presided. The meeting was addressed by Hon. G. A. Gow and others, and strong resolutions concerning the Kansas outrages and the assault on Senator Sumner, were adopted.

SWICIDE.—Mrs. Mary Ann Lewis, wife of George W. Lewis, of New Milford, committed suicide by cutting her throat with a razor, on the 11th inst. The jury under Coroner Dix rendered a verdict of insanity.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.—Keeler and Stoddard advertise their boot and shoe store. Their assortment is extensive, their prices reasonable, and those who call on them will find them gentlemanly and attentive. Give them a call.

ANNEXATION OF NICARAGUA.—A writer in the *Mobile Daily Register* argues at much length in favor of the annexation of Nicaragua to the United States. This movement seems to be a favorite one at the south, and in New Orleans especially of late, the greatest interest is manifested in the fate of Walker and his men. The filibuster chief was formerly a resident of New Orleans and is a native of Nashville, Tennessee. One Southern writer anticipates that, when the Mexican and Central American States are annexed to the United States, New Orleans will become the great commercial emporium of the Western world, and overshadow entirely New York, Philadelphia, and other northern ports.

One hundred and fifty United States troops passed through Buffalo, June 5th, en route for Kansas.

RECENT BATTLES IN KANSAS. BATTLE OF PALMYRA. Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune. Lawrence, K. T., June 5, 1856.

Through the day we have learned further particulars of the battle of Palmyra. The Pro-Slavery party numbering 31, under the command of Capt. H. C. Pate, correspondent of the *Missouri Republican*, and another Southerner of Buford's party, were on their way from the Osawatimie neighborhood, where they had gone to fight, after the issue of the Westport "War" extra, to the camp on Bull Creek, where some 200 Missourians and Southerners are now assembled, making another attack on the Free-Soil party, and for further reinforcements, prior to making a mixed guerrilla one, numbering 25. They were aware of the presence of the Pro-Slavery men, and tried to slip on them unperceived, but the accidental discharge of one of their guns put the enemy on their guard. The Pro-Slavery men were in a hollow of ravine, where there was some timber, logs, the hill face and in the grass of the bottom. Pate and the other captain drew up their men in line, and placed the prisoners they had in the front rank—these were unarmed. This latter exploit proves that these Southern heroes really brought the Bibles with them, as they doubtless borrowed this clever idea from old King David tactics.

The Free-State men formed, advanced, poured in a volley, which was immediately returned. One of the Free-State prisoners in front of Pate's men was wounded, and when the firing began, the three broke and fled. The Free-State men who did not know who they were, fired on them, and the Pro-Slavery men fired on them—their situation being most critical. They escaped, one of them severely wounded; his wound was reported mortal last night, but is now supposed will not heal. The first few volleys did most of the mischief. After that the Pro-Slavery men hid behind logs and stumps and trees, and fired from thence. The Free-State men lay down in the grass and fired as they got a glimpse of their opponents. This firing continued for two or three hours, when Pate and his company hoisted the white flag and surrendered. They were just in time, as a reinforcement of fifty Free-State men arrived a few minutes after, and arrivals kept pouring in until after dark.

Two or three Free-State men were slightly wounded, but not disabled. Two of the Pro-Slavery prisoners were wounded—one shot in the mouth, the ball lodging in the back of his neck; the other was shot in the back part of the neck, the ball coming out at his back. Joe McGee (the Westport McGee) was so wounded and had gone to a house in the neighborhood. It was reported that he died this afternoon. Other five Pro-Slavery men were said to be wounded, but rode off as soon as they were hurt.

Capt. Pate declares that he is still in the posse of the United States Marshal, and that he has been advised by the Deputy Sheriff to go down to the Osawatimie and hunt up those who had killed the Pro-Slavery men there.

A paper was drawn up at noon to day, between Capt. Brown and those men, by which it was agreed that some twenty Free-State men who have been taken and are prisoners in a Pro-Slavery camp on the Nebraskan, should be exchanged, and that Capt. Brown's two sons, who are also prisoners, should be exchanged for Capt. Pate and the Southern captain.

While these negotiations were pending, a messenger was sent to them, telling them that the United States Dragoons were coming down. Capt. Brown moved off his company in small detachments, with the prisoners distributed among them. The rest of the Free-State men dispersed, which is the latest date we have from that quarter. It is doubtful if they will be able to retain their prisoners. Pate expressed himself highly satisfied with the treatment he had received.

Col. Sumner rode through town this morning—two other dragoon companies came after him—some 200, and the other 200. The Colonel gave some of the citizens to understand that he would protect them. It is supposed that he has orders to act independently of Gov. Shannon. The Free-State people are anxious to find out whether they only are to be disarmed and kept from defending themselves, or whether the roving bands and camps of Pro-Slavery men, Missourians and Southerners, are also to be disarmed, and their points south, Franklin has again been made a military station. Some of Buford's men and some Missourians have been there for nearly a week in martial array, and were evidently in full communication with the other parties that were coming into the Territory and forming in it. They had a brass six-pounder and a large quantity of ammunition and camp provisions. They had been taking prisoners, and had a Free-State man in their possession in the guard-house when the attack was made of Free-State Rangers.

Of course, no one knew anything about the design but those few who contemplated it. The affair was badly planned, but was not without effect. A company was to come up from the Wakarusa, numbering forty, and fit the Pro-Slavery men on their guard. There were 23 Pro-Slavery men, partly Missourians, partly Georgians and Alabamians, in the guard-room where they were peated. Sam Salters was with them. Besides these, there was a pretty fair sprinkling of Pro-Slavery residents of the town.

It was dark as Erebus, and a little before three in the morning of the 11th, when the Pro-Slavery party of about thirty, with the militia, which the town stands, entered the streets of Franklin. The other company had got a guide and were to be at the point at the same hour, but owing to the darkness, had lost the way and were stumbling in the ravines to the south of town, down toward the Wakarusa. The first-mentioned little party, as gallant fellows as ever stood before a battle, calmly walked up a street to the spot where they heard the cannon was, for the purpose of taking it and the ammunition without firing, if possible. In front of the guard-house they were halted, and the leader of the Free-

State Rangers demanded that they surrender. If they were halted—again the demand to surrender was made, when the guard fired on them. The Rangers poured in a volley—it was returned. At this stage of the game something occurred which, with better gunning, might have been serious; that it passed without killing several Free-State men is almost miraculous. These were just across the street from the guard-house, and but few shots had been fired, when the six-pointed howitzer, the muzzle of which was pointed out of the guard-house, was discharged. It was fired rather obliquely, and missed the party, being also a little too high. What it was loaded with, Heaven only knows; likely shingle-nails, horse-chains, or the debris of a blacksmith shop, for such an infernal noise has not been heard since the siege of Sevastopol, as the missile went whizzing by. This was the only discharge of the piece, as they dared not come again to load it. The firing from both sides continued with great rapidity, the bullets whizzing about like hail. The Pro-Slavery men in the other houses commenced firing on the Free-State men, who had assailed or wanted to assail nothing, but the guard-house. The fifteen, finding it pretty hot, lay down flat in the streets, and the fire continued for nearly an hour, they hoping their friends would come up, when they would make an attack on the guard-house.

Guided by the firing, the Wakarusa men found the way to Franklin; but although the fired bushes lit up the streets of Franklin, this latter company having had no understanding or concert of action, as the balls were whizzing in all directions and as they were as likely to be shot by their friends as their enemies, they scarce knew how to advance. One thing, however, they did know—the Buford men had most of their stores in a place near where they came up. From this they obtained a large quantity of powder, shot and caps, a lot of provisions and a few Sharp's rifles, and some of the old breach-loading alligator guns that had been taken at Franklin previous to the burning of Lawrence. A wagon was loaded with these, and as day was approaching and the United States Dragoons might possibly interfere, being within hearing, this company made off toward the Wakarusa on the road to Palmyra.

The firing in the streets of Franklin ceased. Day was beginning to twinkle in and reveal the shady outline of timber on the Kaw. The Pro-Slavery men did not surrender, but dared not to return the fire, and the others had ceased. They would have taken the brass howitzer with them, but they had no time to take it with; besides, the dragoons were camped close to the way they must return, and they wished merely to enter Lawrence as quietly as they had left it, and had no desire to take the gun there. Under these circumstances they evacuated the place.

One Pro-Slavery man died of his wounds at Franklin yesterday. Another was badly wounded, and one of the Buford men was wounded, but not badly. The Free-State prisoner made his escape from the guard-house in the morning; his clothes had been cut by the bullets of his friends. No Free-State man was wounded, which, from the force of the engagement, is almost incredible. Bull Creek is said to have come into the company of seventy from Westport to-day, but the correctness of this I doubt. The *Westport News* has issued another false extra, giving a ridiculously inflated account of the battle of Palmyra, exaggerating the number of the Free-State men, and plans to rally the people on the Mt. of Gov. Shannon is issued.

I have just issued another proclamation; it will be issued to-morrow. It is, like all his doings, very intelligible, but it is a sort of peace. He forbids all armed parties from coming into the Territory (wonder if he has it also) and that all the Free-State men, Territory men, and go to ties in peace. That will secure peace, is their belief. The Free-State men will acquiesce in it as soon as they have reason to believe that the disarming process is to be equal on both sides.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 14, 1856. A letter from Lawrence, Kansas, says that Governor Robinson and Mrs. Brown, Smith, Deiler and others, are confined at Leavenworth, guarded by United States soldiers. Several ladies at Lawrence have been permitted to visit them, but gentlemen are not allowed to see them. It is reported that two Pro-Slavery men were in the skirmish at Franklin and severely wounded; none of the Free-Soilers were killed or wounded. At Palmyra no Free-State men were killed, and but one was wounded. The loss of the Pro-Slavery party was five killed and several wounded. A number of men on the way to West Port, were stopped and robbed of their contents by persons not known. It is reported that the mails have not been forcedly searched at Franklin. J. M. B. and reported killed, is alive. About \$60,000 worth of property, consisting of arms, cartridges, horses and other articles, were taken from him by the Free-State men.

Among the speakers in the National Convention of North Americans that met at New York, June 12th, was Col. Perry, of Kansas, whose remarks are reported as follows:

Col. Perry of Kansas next took the floor and was received with loud applause. He said he stood here as the delegate of Free Kansas. He said he came here with a double purpose—to represent here a free State, and to take back five hundred good men to fight the battles of freedom in Kansas (Cheers). When he said that five sixths of the inhabitants of Kansas were Americans he did not exaggerate the truth [Appl