Kansas Closed Against Free-State Imigrants.

Correspondence of The Alton (Illinois) Courier.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Thursday, July 10, 1856.

Missouri has shut the doors of Kansas against the citizens of Illinois, as, indeed, against all settlers from Free States. The pretence to search for arms is made to screen piracy and highway robbery, and the Free-State emigrants, under the beatific working of "Squatter Sovereignty," are shut out from the public heritage. The right to bear arms is a great *constitutional right*; in Kansas it is also a *great necessity*. These thieves and murderers who pour over in armed bands to molest us, say we must be disarmed and that Free-State settlers must not enter the Territory.

The following is the statement of one of the members of a party recently stopped while coming to Kansas:

STATEMENT OF JAMES B. BALDWIN.

The undersigned started in company with eight families from McLean County, Ill., for Kansas, on the 22d of last May. They proceeded on their journey unmolested, until within four miles of Plate City. While traveling on the State road there, on Tuesday, the 24th of June, this company was met by a large band of armed men, at least 150, who had guns and bayonets—United States arms. These men stopped the emigrants, and asked them where they were from and whither going. I said they were from Illinois and were going to Kansas. On this the captain of the company said: "I suppose you've hearn tell that we don't allow any movers to go through into the Territory?" to which witness answered that he had not. "Yes," replied several voices, "We stop all." They then said they would have to *search if there were any arms on board.*—One man from Iowa objected, when they told him he had better be quiet, and one man drew a revolver and told him he "had better shut up." They then searched the wagons, rummaging every box and every corner, amid threats and insults. After searching all the wagons once, they returned and searched them all a second time. Several articles disappeared in this process. One man says they took $150 in gold from him. The wife of Mr. Draper had put $1,500 in a churn and covered it with salt, and they did not find it. They professed to be searching for arms. They found a gun for most of the men who were with the emigrant train—these were mostly Western rifles and shot guns, being the guns they had when they lived in Illinois. All of these were taken. They then told the emigrants that they could not be permitted to go on, that they must not go into Kansas. Several men in the company who attacked them, and who appeared to be more decent, wished the emigrants to get back their guns, as they were to be sent home to Illinois. Several speeches were made on it, when a vote was taken, and the large majority voted that they should have the guns. The leaders of the company, and influential men, were opposed to this, and overruled it, and the others yielded, when they determined the matter. Receipts were given for the guns as follow:

"Received of ——, one long Western rifle, has been used, (here marks described) to be deposited with the County Clerk of Platte County, to be delivered at the end of the war."

These receipts were signed by two of the men whom the others said were good, responsible men. During all this time men continued to arrive, and nearly two-thirds of all that came were armed with United States muskets and bayonets; all were well armed. Nearly five hundred got to the point of stoppage before three hours. Emigrants were told that they would be guarded back till they got out of the State. Some of the emigrants asked these men if they could not be allowed to stay there with their teams until the difficulties were settled, so that they could go over into the Territory. They replied that they could not unless they would agree to settle permanently. If they would pledge themselves to stay in Platte County, and would buy farms, and conform to the *institutions* of the country, they could stay, in which case "they would be taken care of." Not valuing the privileges highly, they declined.—A guard of eight mounted and armed men escorted them back to Liberty, where they were delivered up to the leading men in the place, Judge Thompson being an active participant in this *hospitable* reception. They were here permitted to go out to the back of town where they could water their teams and find grass for them. That afternoon the good folks about Liberty came out to them and told them that they were at *liberty*: that they could go where they pleased, *provided* that they did not go into the Territory, but would go back to Illinois. The truth was, they did not like the trouble and expense of escorting them clear across the State. Hoping to be able to make their escape, they stayed where they were for two days, when some men came out of Liberty, and assuring them they were their friends, advised them to start back for Illinois immediately; for if any thing happened or devilment was done, they would be held responsible for it, and would be sure to get into trouble. The emigrants took up their line of march, and traveled some ten miles back into Missouri.—Here they rented houses, and are at present staying.

JOHN B. BALDWIN.

REMEMBER,—The pro-slavery party propose to "save the Union," but at the expense of Freedom, and will make it a slave oligarchy.

Listen to the noble words of Col. Fremont, and say—Will you have one or both?

"If I am elected to that high office for which your partiality has nominated me, I will endeavor to administer the Government according to the true spirit of the Constitution, as it was interpreted by the great men who framed and adopted it, and in such way as to preserve BOTH LIBERTY AND THE UNION."

AN ANTAGONIST FOR BROOKS.—An old lady, Mrs. Elizabeth Mapes of Concord, Mass., offers to meet Bully Brooks on the same terms as he met Mr. Sumner. He must be seated with a desk before him, so that he cannot rise, and she will approach him with a broom-handle. If Brooks accepts, he is to address Mrs. Mapes immediately. He dare not fight Burlingame; now let us see if he has courage enough to encounter Mrs. Mapes.

THE AGITATOR.

M. H. Cobb, ... Editor.

*** All Business, and other Communications must be addressed to the Editor to insure attention.

WELLSBOROUGH, PA.
Thursday Morning, August 7, '56.

Republican Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,

COL. JOHN C. FREMONT,
OF CALIFORNIA.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM L. DAYTON,
OF NEW-JERSEY.

State Ticket.

Canal Commissioner,
THOMAS E. COCHRAN, of York.

Auditor General,
DARWIN PHELPS, of Armstrong.

Surveyor General,
BARTHOLOMEW LAPORTE, of Bradford.

The Campaign Agitator.

For the accommodation of many non-subscribers, and for the better diffusion of important political information among the people, we offer the *Agitator* from this issue, (July 31,) to Nov. 15, or for 15 weeks, on the following terms:

10 copies at 2 cents per number, for $3 00
20 copies 5 00
30 copies 7 00

and for any number less than ten, copies, 2 cents a week for each copy, or 30 cents for the campaign.

These terms are 25 per cent. less than they ought to be in order to remunerate the publishers. But this is not a speculator's offer. *There is no postage on the paper sent to subscribers living in the County.*

Republican County Convention.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Republican Standing Committee, would recommend to the Republican electors of the several election districts of Tioga Co., that they meet in their respective districts, at the usual places for holding elections, on Saturday the 16th day of August next and elect two Delegates from each district to the County Convention to be held at Wellsboro' on the 23d of August, 1856, for the purpose of selecting candidates for the following offices, to wit:

Two persons for Associate Judges; one person for Representative; one person for District Attorney; one person for Commissioner; one person for Auditor; one person for Coroner; one person for Surveyor.

E. T. BENTLEY,
A. P. COWE,
W. W. McDOUGALL,
L. I. NICHOLS,
J. C. WHITTAKER } Rep. Co. Com.

In order that every election district shall be represented in the Convention, and for the general conduct of the campaign, the following persons have been appointed

COMMITTEES OF VIGILANCE.

Bliss—Francis Welch, J. H. Gulick, William Butler, John James, Joseph Yopkin.
Brookfield—G. W. Northrup, Reph Cure, L. D. Seeley, Isaac Plank, Wm. Simmons.
Charleston—Andrew Ritter, Peter Satterly, Henry Bailey, Sylvester Kelley, Chauncey Ferry.
Chatham—Dr. Leach, Benoni Short, Sylvester Treat, John Gibson, T. B. Starks.
Covington—S. A. Barber, M. Butler, James E. Frost, Richard Vilean Jr., Henry Kilbourn.
Covington Boro—O. P. Taylor, S. S. Packard, D. S. Arthur, Henry Smith, S. S. Cleaver.
Clymer—Harrison King, E. H. Stebbins, Roswell Ackley, J. G. Larison, A. King.
Delmar—Dabl. Osburn, L. D. Catlip, Wellman Butler, Jarvis Griffith, Elbonn Coolidge.
Deerfield—B. S. Seely, John Howland, Charles Toles, A. H. Beebe, Hamer Bowen.
Elkland—Geo. W. Phelps, H. B. Cilley, Isaac Locey, Lemuel Davenport, Norman Strait.
Elkland Boro—R. T. Wood, Geo. Darrance, Dr. Wm. T. Humphrey, Joel Parkhurst, J. C. Whittaker.
Ellis—Loren Hitmore, John Maynard, Homer Ruggles, P. S. McNiel, John B. Smith.
Farmington—Joseph Peters, J. B. Redfield, John A. Kemp, Charles Bottom, John W. Gleason.
Gaines—D. E. Marsh, H. C. Vermilyea, David Rexford, B. V. Ogden, Sylvester Davy.
Jackson—Dr. N. Beach, W. D. Roberts, Manchl Murdaugh, Clark Stilwell, Wm. Garrison.
Kniorville—E. B. Reynolds, John Goodspeed, J. E. White, C. O. Bowman, Victor Cage.
Lawrenceville—G. W. Stannton, A. M. Traugh, L. C. Beaman, J. W. Tubbs, J. Kinsey.
Lawrence—M. S. Baldwin, G. S. Ransom, Joseph M. Smith, Joseph Guile, Elias Snell.
Liberty—C. F. Vell, w. w. Webb, Jared Phelps, Geo. Wi Childs, D. S. Mackey.
Middlebury—A. C. Cole, J. B. Potter, Richard Keeney, Oliver Hymes, J. B. Cassoday.
Morris—Job Doane, H. S. Archer, E. W. Babb, James Duffy, Enoch Blackwell.
Richmond—John Kelly, L. K. Spencer, John Holden, William Adams, Amos Bixby.
Rutland—Pierce Sherman, Peter Vanpess, William Hutchinson, Nathan Newberry, John D. Longwell.
Sullivan—H. B. Card, James B. Dewey, James Coldworth, Bateman Monroe, R. K. Brundage.
Shippen—C. Harrington, Job Rexford, w. w. McDougall, Horace Broughton, E. Grinnell.
Tioga—A. Humphrey, Hoyd Wheeler, P. T. Beutley, John Duff, J. T. Averill.
Union—A. Barker, L. Griswold, Richard Vanliouten, William Dening, William Rathbone.
Ward—W. B. Lyon, Wm. McIntosh, Abram Kinnen, E. B. Field, D. Hagar.
Westfield—David Cloos, Geo. Goodspeed, Wm. Phillips, L. Crossler, Richard Krnson.
Wellsboro'—S. H. Landis, H. W. Dartt, Thomas Allen, S. A. Mack, L. Sears.

Jurors and Trial List will appear next week.

A number of communications are laid over for next week.

From newspaper accounts it appears that the Protestant Germans are generally rallying for Fremont & Dayton.

The Erie *True American*, heretofore a Gerritt Smith paper, has come out ably and strongly for Fremont & Dayton.

J. W. GEARY, of Pa., has been appointed Governor of Kansas, *vice* Shannon, resigned.... Whitfield has been ousted from his seat in Congress as Delegate from Kansas.... Brooks and Keitt have been re-elected.

Miss BRADLEY has opened a School for girls and boys in the old Academy building. Miss B. is an experienced teacher and we believe deserving of every encouragement. Such a school as she proposes to teach seems to be greatly needed in the village.

It is of the utmost importance that the State canvass should be vigorously prosecuted. The Republican State ticket is made up of men hostile to Border Ruffian outrages and to the further spread of Slavery. This ticket, with *proper exertions*, can be triumphantly elected. The friends should exert all their energies for its election. The Republican eye should be sleepless. "Eternal vigilance is the price of Liberty."

The suggestions of a correspondent who signs himself "LIBERTY," are important. Local affairs must not be forgotten. If the abuses he hints at exist, let them be hunted out to the light and exposed and dealt with. Fraud is fraud, by whomever perpetrated; therefore let these "private reports" be examined into.

As regards the Congressional question, the leaning of our correspondent is very evident. He will find, we apprehend, that his definition of that issue will be repudiated by a very respectable majority of the 4000 voters referred to. We wash our hands of all preliminary squabbles, while these columns are open to a temperate discussion of the matter.

"The Frog he would a-wooing go."

And most of our readers know very well how his amphibious highness sped in his wooing. So now and then, one of our great men becomes enamored of the suffrages of the people and employs all his talent to please to create a reciprocal feeling.

There is something ludicrous in the efforts put forth by the Wheatland bachelor to win the affections of Young America. Like a septuagenarian paying court to a Miss of 15, and that without the advantages of juvenile antecedents or prospective honors to accrue from the alliance. The enamored bachelor courts by proxy, do not the best mode of inspiring confidence. Courting by proxy is never agreeable to the fair one, and seldom results in anything better than defeat.

Mr. Buchanan's claims to the dower of Miss Young America, (for he is engaged of the dower and not of the damsel,) are prosecuted by such embassadors as Forney, Bigler, Douglas, Atchinson and Stringfellow—a questionable diplomatic corps—all volunteers, of course, and all looking for places from the kitchen cabinet upward. These gentlemen bid for the young maiden's favor in various ways; the latter three point to their exploits in Kansas, the first press the suit with sophistry, as shallow as it is base.

Mr. Forney commenced his labors in the Independence Square, on which occasion he advocated the *mesalliance* with an accustomed want of regard for truth and decency. His speech has been franked everywhere, and as it is now before the Tioga public its misrepresentations and ungenerous flings at the Republicans and their candidate are proper subjects of discussion. With its wholesale denunciation of the Whig party we have nothing to do. With its laudation of sham democracy and its misrepresentations of the events of the time, every man has to do.

Here is a beautiful fling at Col. Fremont, coming as it does from a man who has been elevated from the lower walks of life, first to the Chief Magistracy of this Commonwealth, and since to the Senate of the United States—a position which he disgraces. Listen to the daughface:

"I mean no unkindness to Col. Fremont. He is doubtless a very good man in his way, and quite eminent in his science, but mathematics is not the only qualification for the Presidency. The science of Government is a different and far more difficult study. It would be no more absurd to employ a blacksmith to make a gold watch, or a lawyer to expound the Gospel, than to select an engineer to act as chief Magistrate."

In all candor, and disclaiming any intention to reflect contempt upon self-made men, we propose to amend Mr. Bigler's catalogue of absurdities as follows:

"It would be no more absurd to employ a blacksmith to make a gold watch, or a lawyer to expound the gospel," than to select a drunken ruffianman to act as Governor of Pennsylvania, or as a Senator of the United States.

Mr. Bigler must acknowledge the propriety of this amendment, personal though it be. If his argument against Col. Fremont be manly and important, then our amendment is equally important. Were not like objections urged against him when he became a candidate for the Gubernatorial Chair of this State? and were not his friends greatly scandalized thereat? What does Mr. Bigler mean?—that a civil engineer is necessarily incapable of discharging the duties of an Executive officer? We point him to GEORGE WASHINGTON, who was an uneducated man and but a civil engineer. True, the world has but one Washington? It has but one FREMONT; and thank God, Pennsylvania has but one William Bigler!

He goes on to say, further:

"Should he be elected, he will be the President of a section and the benefactor of a faction. He cannot truly represent the whole nation. He will be under obligations to one section only. The slaveholding States can have no lot nor part in his administration. His advisers will be from one section. The honors and emoluments would be bestowed upon that section and the South be excluded."

Suppose we admit it all; what does it amount to? What is the state of affairs under the administration of a man who is endorsed by Bigler & Buchanan as a *national* man? *There is not ONE man in pay of the Administration, who represents the true sentiment of the 14,000,000 of free, white citizens of the Free States*, with the exception of, here and there a country postmaster, and these would be removed but for the fact the Administration has not one friend in those regions. *History proves that the South has from the beginning had nearly two-thirds of the honors and emoluments in the gift of Government.* This is an undeniable fact. No man posted in the political history of his country will deny this. Then why prate of sectionalism? Does Mr. Bigler rest the security of his fires in the alleged ignorance of the masses? That is a common practice with the democratic leaders. We have heard the pro-slavery leaders in this county declare that "the people are swayed and governed by a mere momentary whim, they will be supplicating the great democratic party to be restored to the fold, in two years." This proves conclusively that pro-slavery democracy bases its strength upon the supposed ignorance of the people. We shall see how their trust is put in shadows.

This demagogue goes on to criticise the action of the Republicans in Congress in regard to Kansas. In doing this he steers remarkably clear of the truth and common sense. After admitting in a milk-and-waterish manner, that the Legislature of Kansas was elected by fraud, he asserts that the laws enacted by that Legislature are *technically legal!* O, Hon. Wm. B. Pettifogger! What a profundity of legal wisdom is here displayed! If you knew better, you are a knave; if not, you are—the other thing. Can an illegal body make a legal rule? Where is your logic and common sense? Had a fillietil fate pettifogger made such an ass-ertion he would have been disqualified for practicing before a Berks county Justice. What really *great* men Pennsylvania does send to the National Senate!

If Mr. Bigler's doctrine be true—if he believes it to be true—why does he object to the admission of Kansas under the Topeka constitution? In the address before us he grounds his objection upon the alleged illegality or informality of the Convention which framed and adopted it. But Mr. Bigler had just before declared that although the Kansas Legislature was the offspring of fraud, its enactments were technically *legal!* Then, by his own rule of reasoning the Topeka Constitution was technically legal, and therefore entitled to some consideration.

We might follow the honorable senator farther in his sinuous special pleas for the Cincinnati platform, but it is unnecessary.

We would direct especial attention to the Sermon by Rev. DUDLEY A. TYNG, on the outside of this paper. Its vigorous reasoning, elegant diction, breadth of view and manly force, mark it as the most powerful conservative effort of the time. Every man and woman should read it. That sermon grapples with the giant sin of the day; and coming as it does from the desk of the most conservative of Churches, it will awaken hope in many a bosom. Hundreds have waited for the time when the church organizations should declare their independence of a time-serving, timid policy, which has driven more thousands of honest men and women away from their gates than have yet entered in. We refer to no organization in particular—have no harshness to mete out for ophnodal disagreements; but we cannot but recall an expression made by Ward Beecher two or three years since, and concur in its justice. Speaking of Reform, he said the Church has lumbered along in their rear like the baggage wagons of an army. He was speaking of what are denominated *secular* matters. There should be no secular matters. All duties are religious duties, and there will be no permanent progress until the false distinction between religion in the church and religion out of the church shall be broken down. It must be remembered that churches cannot create more obligations—no greater than human power established these obligations, binding alike upon high and low, rich and poor, bond and free—they simply recognized.

The place to deal with sin, private or national, is the pulpit and the forum. Wrong is the foe of human happiness everywhere, and therefore enemy of every man. We have no lack of men to denounce Sabbath breaking, yet how few down find denouncing Slavery, that heart-breaker of hearts and social ties; to denounce larceny of dollars and cents, but not man-stealing and labor-stealing.

The thief and the gambler have just as much claim to the consideration of the pulpit as the slaveholder or his apologist. When the clergy shall rise above this timid and mistaken policy, a change in the religious sentiment of community will be observed.

We clip the following "item" from the *Bradford Times*, the new Border Ruffian organ in Bradford county. We prefer to see our opponents confine themselves to the truth in speaking of the Republican movement. But if they will not, we are determined to characterize their paragraphs as they deserve to be characterized. It says the Republicans, *alias* nigger worshippers, boldly proclaim—

"That sixteen States alone compose the American Union."

You lie, sir; wilfully and deliberately.

"That slaveholders, like Washington, Madison, Jefferson and Munroe are totally unfit for political fellowship."

A willful and cowardly lie: we make no distinction between the deed and the doer.

"It turns out that nine-tenths of all the atrocities that have been committed in that territory, (Kansas) have been perpetrated by the Abolition emigrants from the free States. * * * They have been in open and armed rebellion against the United States Government."

The above is as brazen a lie as ever dripped from the pen of a politician.

As numerous inquiries are made in reference to the documents ordered by the Republican Committee, we deem it best to reply to them in a lump:

The documents were ordered more than a month since, and the bill forwarded to the Committee three weeks ago, by Mr. Grow, our member, together with an order on the P. M., at this place for the same when they should arrive. The documents have not yet arrived. As the post-office has been flooded with documents under Mr. Bigler's frank, it is conjectured that no room has been found in the mails for ours. We incline to believe that the documents were forwarded from Washington and that a certain Mail agent not a thousand miles from the State line knows their whereabouts. Of one thing we can assure our Republican friends everywhere—that no dependence can be placed in the Post Office Department for the transmission of your documents during this campaign. Do not look for fair play; for the Postmaster General, however capable he may be, is a disciple of Ignatius Loyola, who taught that dangerous sophism—"The end sanctifies the means." Think of those things, freemen.

Don't forget the Delegate elections on Saturday the 16th inst.

A Deed of Chivalry.

Rev. George D. Boardman, a son of the missionary whose name and memory are sacred with the Baptists of Maine, was recently expelled from his pastorage and from his home, in Baroville, S. C., not for having taken any part in political affairs, not for having preached against "the peculiar institution," but simply because he declined to unite in a public demonstration of sympathy for the ruffian Brooks.

A public meeting was recently called at that place, to express sympathy and approbation for Mr. Brooks in the shameful assault upon Mr. Sumner. Mr. Boardman, having no wish to participate in the meeting, was not present; whereupon a committee was dispatched to his residence to inquire the reason. Mr. D. quietly replied that he preferred to have no part in the proceedings. Upon this, he was required to give a categorical answer to the question whether he sympathized with Mr. Sumner and his assailant, which Mr. B. answered in substance, that he wished not to be thus catechized, but if he must answer, he could do no otherwise as an honest man than to say Yes. This was enough; and he was at once told that he could have *twenty-four hours to leave the place!* Resistance or refusal was useless, and making such arrangements as he could in that brief period, Mr. Boardman took his departure for the North.

These are only the natural workings of slavery. Who can doubt the truth of the remark so often made, that slavery, in its nature and tendencies, is utterly barbarous, and at war with every principle of civil and religious freedom. In South Carolina not only is liberty of speech as entirely denied as in France or Russia, but freedom of opinion and of silence, as well. A minister of the Gospel must be also a servant and a tool of slavery, or he cannot be suffered to dwell in South Carolina.—*Zion's Adv.*

A Democrat in Susquehanna, Penn., writes to a friend in Hartford:—

"I have turned over to the Fremonters—can't go Democratic any longer—am completely disgusted with their whole proceedings. Hurrah for John C. Fremont, the man of the people! Old Buck can't stand a sight—even Pennsylvania will go against him.—We have only three Buchanan men here, and they will dry up and blow away before November next. And in the next town to us, there is but one, and he is wavering. I guess about election time he will go Fremont."

"The Democratic party," says the Louisville *Journal*, is every where affected by the Fremont movement precisely as it is affected by it in Kentucky. It is shorn of its strength and rendered utterly powerless, particularly in the North where the foreign vote is the greatest. The defeat of Mr. Buchanan is a fixed fact. His party was already greatly in the minority in the North, and this recent defection from it has been so immense, so beyond all calculation, that there is now not the slightest possibility that the vote of a single Northern State will be given to its candidate."

MCLEAN FOR FREMONT.—To having been claimed that Judge McLean was for Fillmore, a Washington writer says:

"A letter was read to me to-day, from Judge McLean, in which he says that the united German residents of the western sections of Pennsylvania will vote almost unanimously for Fremont. He predicts the State for Fremont by over 30,000 majority. Few would doubt even the probabilities of such a result against Buchanan in his own State; but what would you think, when Virginians set down their State for Fillmore? The thing is actually done, and bets are offered freely that the Wise majority for Governor will be reduced one half."

Traveling Ohio Buchanan reports in Ohio, that he has not seen a Buchanan man since he left home, except when he looked in a glass.

[The subjoined letter, which we find in the *Honesdale Democrat*, we commend to the skeptical in regard to the outrages in Kansas. We have been intimately acquainted with the lady for several years, and consequently can pronounce the relation worthy of implicit confidence. The author is a sister of Mr. GAIUS JENKINS, now awaiting his trial at Lecompton, on a charge of high treason. *Ed. Agitator.*]

LAWRENCE, (Kansas,) July 7.

DEAR BROTHERS AND SISTERS—I received your letter this evening, the first I have had from home for several long weeks. I know you have written me often, but the mails are frequently searched, and many times letters are opened and destroyed. We cannot depend on them with any certainty. I little expect that you will ever see this letter.

I am still alone with the children. Ann has not been at home for more than a week. The prisoners have been more strictly guarded for several days past than usual. They have not been permitted to see or have correspondence even with their wives. The reason assigned was that the free state Legislature was to meet on the fourth at Topeka, and they wished to keep the prisoners from knowing what might transpire on that occasion till it was over. The Legislature did meet, but before an organization could be effected Colonel Sumner, at the head of some United States troops, marched into town and commanded them to disperse. No resistance was offered, nor was any intended at the outset. There were at the time near a thousand free state men assembled from different parts of the territory, and rumor said that Gen. Lane with his party was to meet them. In consequence of this report the prisoners, who had been kept in tents, strictly guarded, were on the night before the fourth removed to Lecompton for greater security, fears being entertained that Lane might attempt their rescue. He did not however, make his appearance. The flurry having blown over, the prisoners were yesterday returned to their tents.

I have not seen Gaius since he was arrested. You know I cannot leave the children while Ann is with him. I expect her home this evening. Through all the bitter trials we have thus far passed she has acted the part of a true hearted woman and faithful wife. She has never left her husband except to make us a flying visit to see her children, and then return again to his side to cheer him in his long confinement. God alone knows when our troubles are to have an end. We must have assistance soon, or be compelled to leave the country.

Many acts of lawless violence are committed. They are of daily occurrence. As most of these do not find their way into the papers, you can know little of the actual state of affairs. Many of these outrages are so atrocious in their nature that the sacking of Lawrence was mere children's play in comparison. Men have been found hanging from the limbs of trees, and from temporary beams, put up for the occasion—all of them free state men. A gentleman of our acquaintance, returning to town a short time since in his wagon, was waylaid by a party of armed ruffians, taken from his wagon, his arms pinioned behind him, gagged and firmly bound to a tree, robbed of his money and other valuables, together with his horse and vehicle. He was found by some friends, and immediately released. He was nearly exhausted, and his mouth so badly swollen that he could not speak. And this is only one case of torture among many that would disgrace the very savages. In no instance have the so-called authorities arrested or interfered with the perpetrators.

Are you in the east, doing any thing for us? or are you looking quietly on? Has not the story of robbery and murder yet touched you? Does it require yet further deeds of darkness, that shall eclipse all the rest, and make your blood run cold in your veins as it has in our's already, before you will arouse to a sense of our wrongs, and not our's alone, but your's, and all who wish for freedom in Kansas?

It amounts to nothing to send men in companies of forty or fifty. They are met at almost every landing on the Missouri by hordes of ruffians, and robbed of their arms, and often of their money, and turned back. This does no good, but is a positive injury.—If free state men would come to us, they should come by thousands; sufficient to overawe and repulse any and every attempt to keep them out of the country; for it is our common heritage, and we of the north have as much right here as those who are striving to drive us out, and we ought, by all we hold sacred, to maintain it to the last.

Dear friends, how did you spend the fourth? We of Lawrence are not a very independent people. However, we got up a Sunday school celebration, and the time passed off very pleasantly, considering there were few gentlemen present. The most of them were at Topeka. ROSE.

A Model Return.

A Circular Prospectus having been issued from the office of the *New York Express*, and directed to the Sheriff of Susquehanna County, requesting that he would get up a club of subscribers to that unprincipled sheet, or in case he should lack time or inclination to do so, that he would hand over the Prospectus to some active Fillmore and Donaldson man for that purpose, the Sheriff sent back the document with the following 'return' endorsed thereon:

To the Hon. J. and E. Brooks, editors of the New York Express, within named:

Be certify that by virtue of the within writ to me directed, I have made diligent inquiry and search, but have been unable to find a Fillmore man or Donaldson man in my bailiwick.

So answer,

E. P. HOLLISTER, Sheriff.

—*Montrose Republican.*

MORE SYMPTOMS. A vote was taken for President, yesterday, on the noon train bound east, on the New-York and Erie Railroad, which resulted as follows: Fremont, 19; Fillmore 8; Buchanan 1. A vote of the ladies was then taken, when every one of them voted for Fremont! The richest part of the whole affair, however, was the act of a well-appearing lady very deliberately pulling out a quarter, and saying that she would give that to see the man who voted for Buchanan! But he wasn't to be found.—*Elmira Advertiser.*

Communications.

EDITOR OF THE AGITATOR: There is seemed to be a constrained silence respecting all the interests of the ensuing election campaign, except the Presidency. Is it because the Presidency is the only important office to be filled? Is it partly because the aspirants to other offices think it best to proceed by quiet modest, or almost hidden methods?

Whatever be the cause, how long shall it continue a private business? till the delegates are elected to the nominating conventions, uninstructed by their constituents, and free to carry out any private arrangement, made or to be made for the benefit of active office seekers? I hope the people may soon begin to consider these matters and to talk with each other, and form clear and judicious opinions respecting the men who are to be presented for their suffrages. The Republican party is now a strong party in Tioga county, and its nominees will be elected without much difficulty if they be at all fit. It will not have to go a begging for candidates; but its favor will be courted by very many whose leading principle is to be on the big side, as a means of success.

If we would keep our strength, we must put up for office the fittest and most reliable men—men of good moral character—not heartless, worthless time-serving men—sheer office seekers; not intemperate men; but men who can govern their appetites. Honest men—sternly honest; for there are very dangerous temptations at Washington, and at Harrisburg; and even at home, in the management of county affairs, which not every office seeker can resist. Has any body, of late, taken the pains to examine into the financial matters of our county; and if so, was he too good natured to tell the public whether illegal fees had been paid to the prosecuting attorney or to any other officer? who has for several years past pocketed the bonus allowed for paying over the State tax in due time?

I do not wish to present these hints as charges against any man.—I do not *know* that they have any true foundation; but they are founded on what appears to be private report. There would be no harm in electing men who would stand above even private bad report.

Then there is to be a congressman elected. Upon what principle shall the man be selected. Shall the ambition of aspirants, and the partialities of their especial friends be the criterion? Shall "sectional claims" determine the matter? Or shall we be moved by enlarged and generous views of the general good and, above all, of duty and true policy in the present crisis?

There is a band of ONE HUNDRED AND THREE MEN, in the lower House of Congress, cemented together by the love of liberty, the tauest patriotism, a just sense of duty to God and to humanity. They have stood thus together through a long period of darkness and peril, in the midst of temptation and personal danger.—The bloodhounds of the tyrant howled around them night and day continually. They are wise in native wisdom—wise in experience; they see eye to eye, and one soul of unswerving devotion animates the whole. There has been no other such band of men since the days of Seventy Six. One of these men is our representative. He belonged once to the party in power. The bribe was ever ready.—Such bribe as despotic tyranny is wont to offer to save its tottering throne. But neither bribes, nor that charm which binds the politician to his party in good and evil times with incredible fascination, and has made, oh how many, traitors to liberty, could swerve him from the path of duty.

Would it be wise, just now, at the midnight hour of the nation's peril, to dissolve that band of true men and send them back to obscurity in requital of heroic service—to send in their stead raw men, without experience, without tactics, without antecedents, without eyes used to look tyranny in the face, needing to be drilled till the war is over, before they can be good soldiers??

Think of this, people of Tioga. On the other hand weigh, with due estimate, our sectional claim "to members of Congress"—which means the right of some one individual out of our four thousand voters,—and at the right time let us know what you think of it. The voice of the people is said to be the voice of God. LIBERTY.

PENNSYLVANIA FOR FREMONT.—*The Washington Organ*, "the authoritative exponent" of the principles of the Fillmore party, in its issue of Tuesday last, contains an editorial article, reviewing Mr. Fillmore's prospects, in which it comes to the following sensible conclusion in regard to the result in Pennsylvania and Massachusetts:

"In Massachusetts and in Pennsylvania things at present *look dark and gloomy*. It seems now *more than probable that Fremont will carry Pennsylvania, unless the Buchanan men meet will unite upon Fillmore*, and it is supposed that *State pride* will prevent them from doing this, even in view of the now obvious truth, that *there is no other mode of saving Pennsylvania from Fremont*. It will be for the Democrats of Pennsylvania to decide between Fillmore and Fremont. A few days will enable us to make more reliable calculations as to Massachusetts. Three or four days ago we believed Fillmore would carry Massachusetts; but the course of Gov. Gardner and his friends renders the condition of political affairs there more uncertain than they were, and we can only hope for the best in that State."

The Editor of *The Cleveland Leader* gives a glowing account of the Dayton mass meeting. He estimates the number present at 100,000, mostly young men. Hundreds of banners flash through the streets and hang from the windows. The procession was miles in length. Four stands were erected; three for English and one for German speakers. Among the former were Cassius M. Clay, A. Burlingame, Col. Lane, and Caleb B. Smith of Ohio; among the latter, Judge State of Ohio and Dr. Forsch of New-York. The Dayton meeting is to be followed by four others during the month of August, at Fremont, Zanesville, Chillicothe, and Massillon, respectively. Ohio means to be the Banner State. Mass meetings are also to be held in August, at St. Albans, Vt., and Kalamazoo, Mich., and in Connecticut.