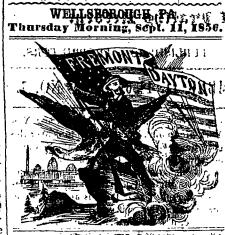
LATER FROM KANSAS. Later From the War-Kansa's Block aded-Murdering and Scalping.

Dr. Root, who went out to Kansas with the New-Haven company, has just returned via he addressed to the Editor to insure attention. Iowa, having reached this city on Sunday, in company with Mrs. Hops, widow of Mr. Hops, who was recently murdered and scalped near Leavenworth City. The facts in regird to that savage murder, as related by Dr. Bool, are as follows: Mr. Hops had been in the Tetritory but a few days. He had hired a house in Leavenworth City, with the intention of making that place his home, and was drihis return from Lawrence, whither he had faked his wife, (who was out of health,) to remain a few days with her brother, the Rev. Mr. Nute, the Unitarian clergyman. When he had returned to within about two miles of Leavenworth City, and within sight of the residence of Mr. Wallace, a Free State man he was met by a Ruffian on horseback who inquired where he was from ; and being in formed that he was last from Lawrence, the stranger drew a revolver and shot him through the head. Mr. Hops was in a baggy, and the horse starting along the murdered man fell to the ground. The Ruffian sprang from his horse, took out his knife and scalped his victim, when he remounted, and putting spurs to his horse rode rapidly off in the di-rection of Leavenworth City. This fiendish outrage was witnessed by Mrs. Wallace and her daughter. A teamster in the service of the United States drove up and saw the body before the pulse had ceased to beat. The name of the savage who perpetrated this horried deed is Rugert, and he is well known in Leavenworth, and belongs to the Rufflan party encamped at that city under command of Atchison. He had made a but of \$0 against m pair of boots that he would go out and return with an Abolitionist's scalp within two . hours On his return to camp, he obtained his boots, and, then placing the scalp of his victim on the end of a pole, paraded the streets with it, boasting of his prowess; and all this almost within hall of Fort Leavenworth, where the United States forces are stationed, under command of Gen. Persifer F. Smith A German named Bimber, Who expressed himself rather freely in regard to this horrible barbarity, was shot dead on the spot, and another man, who also reprobated the act, saved his life only by precipitate flight, with pistol-balls whistling freely about his head

On hearing the fate of her husband, Mrs. Hops, in company with her brother, Mr. Nute, and about a dozen other citizens of Lawrence, started for Leavenworth to obtain the body of Mr. H. and give it Christian When near Lawrence, the party burial. were captured and held as prisoners by a band of Ruffians under Capt, Emory, the man of whom Hops had hired the horse and Buggy The body of the murdered man had been buried, and the Ruthans refused the widow the consolution of looking upon her husband's grave. Seventy dollars were found in the pockets of the murdered man, all which went as funeral expenses, leaving the disconsolate widow in the hands of the Ruffians without a dollar. She desired to leave the scene of her terrible sorrows. Inc Ruffians at first refused to let her depart, knowing that she would be a swift witness against their savagery ; but she finally succeeded in getting on board a boat bound down the Missouri, the captain of which, put of compassion, protected her, and gave her a free passage to St. Louis. On the boat she

THE A * * All Business, and officer Communications mus



State Ticket.

Canal Commissioner, ... THOMAS E. COOHRAN, of York. Auditor General.

DARWIN PHELPS, of Armstrong. Surveyor' General,

113

BARTHOLOMEW LAPORTE, of Bradford. County Ticket.

For Assembly-L. P. WILLISTON, of Wellsboro For Associate Judges- A. HUMPHREY, Tioga. J C WHITTAKER, Elki'c For Dist. Attorney-B, B, Swithon, of Clymor. For Commissioner-D, G, Streven, Middlebury, For Auditor-A, N. Donaldson, Wellsborg, For Surveyor-HENNY S. ANCHER, of Morris. For Coroner-JUEL Rose, of Rutland.

FOR CONGRESS, GALUSHA A. GROW. of Susquehanna County.

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

Meck 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 sont to subscribers living in the County. Gov: Bastfrond has convened the Wisconsin Leg-

islature and in this Message soys that, since the Gen eral Government has refused to protect the citizens of Wisconsin in Kansas, it is time to 'set about devising means for their protection. That's the talk,

Vermont gave a majority of 20,000 for the Republican candidates last week. So she responds to Républican Towa, and Maine will undoubledly add another "shrick for Freedom" when the result of her Monday's election is made known. "Freedom is going forth conquering and to conquer. Huzza!

There will be a Fremont Ball at H. H. POTTER'S, in Middlebury, on Thursday evening, 18th inst.-Those who wish to "trip the light, fantastic toe," will do well to be on hand. An overflowing House s expected.

VERMILYEA gives a party on the 19th or the after.

Beardslee of the Wayne County Herald in his ast number says, that modes'y torbids him to say anything of the County nomines for Congress-he being very much related to the editor. We judge then, that the nominee is either himself, or Theophilus Fiske of the Pennsyleanian; as our friend's ed. related her story, and was tunningly told itorials, lately, read word for more time certain arti-by the hearilisss and ruffinnly passengers that cles in the latter paper. When you get elected, be she was uttering another "abolition he." good enough to send us a Patent Office Report will The "Little Folks" had a grand Sunday School Celebration in town on Thursday of last week. It was the finest display of the kind we have yet seen The Charleston delegation reminded us of the Osccola Meeting. After marching about town for a short time, a fine repast was served up under the elms on the Green, to which old and young sail might be had. On arriving at the Court House we down. The children seemed to enjoy the treat exceedingly, and we dare say the affair was as profit. able as it was creditable and pleasant. Acknowledgment,

THE TIOGA, COUNTY AGITATOR.

If you will appear before the Wallsboro' Fremont Club within one month following the date of this, and produce the proves of the appended allogations and phich I find in your pampilet, I will pay all your reasonable expenses from Clearfield hither, and as the "Cotton City" for several years. Its Criter Witten C. Wi present you with a new hat, to cost not less than

five dollars. No home states and the state of the second states and the second second

1. That John C. Fremont is the candidate of conjoined fanaticisms one of which ossealls all the religion, and the other of which assails the union of the States. 2. That all almonionists are advocating the eles tion of Gol. Framont. + (Arti Slavery Standard, of New-York, is a Fremont organ. 4. That Theodore Parker is a leader of the Re-5. That Wm. Lloyd Garrison is a leader of the

Republican party: 6 6, "That The Roston Liberator of June 26, 1856, contains an editorial endorsing "Fromont's nomina-7. That The Liberator supports John C. Freinont

That the Republican party denounces the Bi-

Hant 2019 I denounces Christianily. 19. That it denounces the Constitution as a gross violation of the law of God and the rights of

Yob will be required to substantiate each and evry one of the above allegations. When you signify your determination to accent this offer, I will deposit the money in the hands of

any responsible Buchanan mon in this place, to be paid over to you in the event of your folfilling the

idence admissible. / A word more : on page 6. you ask-

1. "What is Liberty without Union ?"

2. "What would Religion be without the Consti lution?'

Which I transpose and submit to you in the fol

lowing, form : 1. What is Union without Liberty? 2. What would the Constitution be without Re lighon 7.

Must not concord precede union ? and has then ever been, is there, or can there be concord between Slavery and Freedom ? If 'yes," produce the evi derice; if "no," what does your first question amount to ?

Was Religion before the Constitution, or is it an effect of the Constitution ? If the latter, preach it : if the former, then what does your second question

In conclusion: What is expected to be gained for your candidate from the circulation of such pu-rije lies ?—for that cach and every allegation nam-rije lies ?—for that cach and every allegation namfor your candidate from the circulation of such puerile lics ?- for that each and every allegation named above is false, you, ought to know, as does every man conversant with the sentiments of the men, and familiar with the journals accused. The political complexion of the papers referred to is not Republican; and were you familiar with either the Standard or Liberator you would know that neither ever takes part in party politics except as a censor. The Standard, however, prefers Mr. Buchanan, of the three candidates, as does Mr. Garrison, if his word may be given in evidence. Your position should afford you a better knowledge of the things about which you presume to speak, and of which you speak only to blunder. From pot-house politicians sach reckless disregard for truth is expected; but OLD-LINE WHIGGERY AND SHAM-DEMfrom a grave Senator, who should represent more than half a million of freemen, it is not-should not be expected. It is not the vocation your constituents intended you to pursue,

Hoping to hear from you at the earliest conven ent time

Yours, respectfully, M. H. Coss.

The first number of the Tioga Democrat, publish. d by Mr. J. MILO BLAPP; made its appearance last week.' It is neatly printed and draws the ink very mildly indeed in advocating its candidate. It is hardly probable that its publisher will grow and the publisher will grow and the politice we wish it will. If Mr. Slaps does not starre the fore the campaign is over, he will have estipod one of the accidenta to which country printers are peculiarly liable. The Democrat is afforded at \$1 in ad-

s the "Cotton City" for several years. Its Grier Constitution. They claim the right to think, say and murderers, but also pariake somewhat and all a direct cloudse in dealing with the topics of of the character of connibals ?

and Fancy-Goods, Philadelphin, as bold and manly in its tone as one could wish, We hold that it is for the interest of our Northern merchants to patronize such men in preference to all others. When the Blave power strikes at our business men who refuse to be enslaved, let us at the North gather around to sustain them. We had better drop our mon-

ey into the coffers of such men than into those of our mortal enemies. Read the Card : A the cont "We have been informed by a large number of our Southern customers that systematic and perti-

a portion of our trade, by appendix and perti-nacious efforts are constantly made to deprive us of a portion of our trade, by appends to the prejudices of buyers, on the score of absound Political senti-ments of some of the members of our firm,

"We therefore feel it a duty we awe to ourselves and the commercial community in which we reside, to publicly declare that we have no apologies to make for our opinions, and that we will continue as ever, to hold and express just such sentiments as our above requirement. The ovidence required to be consciences and convictions dictate, without refer-facts-always the best, and in this case the only ev. ence to the supposed views of customers, and in es-

pecial contempt of that class of dealers in our city who "sell their principles with their goods." "IA this connection it is but justice to 'a large ma-jority of our Southern friends, that they thoroughly appreciate and hearthly despise that cringing secu-ity which each each is by incinere professions of dety which seeks gain by insincere professions of de otion to Southern institutions, or in the less manly though more discreet form of innendoes as to a neighbor's sentiments,

"If, after this, there are any who desire to know our views before purchasing from us, we can best reply by embodying in this note an extract from a letter written by us some months since, which will explain itself : '

" The members of our firm, entertaining a wide difference of views on various topics, and as many pinions on the Slavery question as there are mem pers in it, are fully united on one point, namely, that where any one prosumes to demand as a prelimina-ty to purchasing from as, that he shall know our pinious upon Slavery or any other mooted quest-ion in Religion or Politics, he shall be informed, as

Philadelphia, 8th month, 22d, 1856.

There will be a Republican Mass Meeting at Tioga on the 2d of October. Judge Culver of Brook lyn will be present, as also' several other eminent speakers from abroad. Particulars next week.



OVER

OCRACY ! THREE TIMES THREE FOR FREE.

DOM A'ND YOUNG AMERICA!!!

GT THE DEMOCRACY ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE IN FAVOR OF THE EXTENSION OF DURINGLE THE N. Y. Duy BOOR, a leadng Buchannn organ, which the Hunker journals of this State quote from more freely than from any other paper out of the State, states : the position of the Democratic perio wenne Tullowing explicit language :

We hold negro diatavery" to be right. right per se, right in itself, in the nature and necessity of things ; that while there are defects or imperfections of detail, as in every-

FILE WORK BEARS. --Philadelphia has been known ing, held in that city of Friday evening, by as the "Cotton City" for several years. Its Grier Mr. Seiden C. Williams, formerly of Meri-

and Kane of extra Jeffrice like decisions, have won den. Ct. The Connecticut papers inderse Mr. Williams as a reputable and reliable man. It for her an unenviable reputation. But her mer. Williams as a reputable and reliable man. It chants are shelling off the tetting and describe by would be in according to Mr. William's acthemselves the privileges of citizens under a free count, that Buford's men are not only ruffians

the day and for this, they are to be preseried by -- Crizens or Hantrond -- Pwo years the Shawocrasy. We give below the card of M. I. ago I was here, and well known to the Hast-HktlowkLL & Co.; Importers and Dealers in Silks' ford people. Since then I have passed my life, part of the time in Alabama, and part of the time in Kansas. I shall deliver to you this evening, not a political harangue, but a plain statement of fants which, came under my own observation, and part of my own sad experience.

In January last Col. Buford of Alabama, where I then resided, offered for sale at auc, ion 50 negro slaves, the proceeds of which were to be given to pay the expenses of young men, unmarried, who would emigrate with him to Kansas. The inducements held out to the emigrants were 160 acres of Government land, which the Colonel should put each man in possession of. When the lands were brought into market they were to be sold, and one half the proceeds should be retained by the Colonel; the other hail, 80 acres of the land, should be the property of the emigrant. Upon these, conditions I enlisted, the third upon his list.

We left New-Orleans to stem the swift-rolling Father of Waters for Kansas, 305 men in all. Nothing happened on the way worthy of note until we arrived at Lexington, Mo., which we did upon the Sabhath day. As we come up to the wharf the church bells were ringing, and services had commenced. Upon our arrival ministers stopped in their services, churches were closed, and we were escorted by a large procession and a fine band of music to one of the churches, which had been reopened for us, where we listened

to-what shall I call them ? Speeches ? Orations ? I'll call them sermons a kind of Bor. der Ruffian sermons. They were to encourage us to do all in our power to make Kansas a Slave State; and after our sermons from these ministers of the Gospel of Christ, Buford declared for us, with tears in his eyes, that we would make Kansas a Slave State, by words if we could-if not it should be done by arms.

Returning to the boat, we went on till we came to Kansas City. Here we were marched to a small hotel, which could accommodate but about one third of us. There was a large Free-State hotel in the city, but we were forbid entering it. Thus we staved for three nights, taking our turn of sleeping in bed and is Heaven to me !" During our journey, it is in the open air. The weather was very wet; true, we appropriated to our uses such things it rained almost every half day. On the as were necessary for our subsistence, with morning of the fourth day we marched to out leave of the owners thereof. Those will Westport, four miles. Here there were no notel accommodations for us, and we were told that cloth would be furnished to those who might not use the canopy of heaven for a covering. Cheap cotton cloth was furnished us. After two or three days the tents were made.

In a few days Buford provided carts and oxen to transport our provision and baggage. He would allow no trunks to be taken, which inconvenienced but a very few of us, as we had but little clothing to marry. - 1 was used w driving calle in my native town of Meriden and the fact that I was a good teamster being known, I was appointed boss teamster. It was a high office ! and I filled it well.

I for subsistence, expecting to locate myself there for life, as you, in Hartford, are loca. ted here by your own firesides. I wanted to work, as I had not worked for a long time. The money we had all intrusted to Col. Buford, he had lost by gambling, and sent abroad the story which you at the East will still remember, that he had been robbed of it.

Marshal Donaldson summoned us all to Lawrence to fight the Free-State men. What could 1 do? I was "without money; "I was called upon by the authority of the United States. When I heard the summons, it fall like ice upon my heart. Could I go there and fight against the Freemen of 'Connecticut, Massachusetts, and the other Free States ? If I did, for what did I fight them ? For being honest industrious men; men who had infused new life upon the Kansas wilds; built hotels ; set up trade shops and mechanis ics" benches, and tilled the soil of Kansas by the labor of the Free? I couldn't do it, I asked two or three of the men who had come from Columbus, Alabama, if they could go and fight those innocent men? They said no ! Well then, said I, if you will follow my directions we will get away. But how ? I would see to that myself. They agreed to make the attempt under, my leadership. Ac-cordingly that night I went to a Pro-Slavery owner of the only boat in the vicinity, and mode pretense that I wished to set a trout-lise in the river, and I wished he would keep quiet about it as some of the men might know of it and take the fish I caught. To this he agreed, with the proviso that I should bring it back in an hour or two, as he wanted to ferry some one across the river every. little while. If he wanted it he would blow his horn, and I must immediately return with the craft. I promised him that he might blow his horn, and when I heard it, he might look for me directly. We smaggled provisions from the encampment on board our boal and started down the stream, pulling through the darkness for dear life.

The next moining at daybreak we were within sight of Lawrence, and hauled our boat into the bushes to secrete ourselves for the day. The morning sun arose and ushered in the day which is celebrated as the day of the sacking of Lawrence. From our place of concealment we could see upon the hill overlooking the fated city, the cannon planted, and the cavalry of the United States drawn up in battle order. We saw the hotel battered by the cannon balls, and saw the explosion when the two kegs of ignited gunpowder sent the building into the air.

The night coming, we proceeded on our way. When at last St. Louis burst upon our sight, Ross, a man whose father owned sixty slaves, and had five of his own, said : "There blame us who have never been driven to the desperation to which we had arrived. Nature has callings which will be heard above the pleadings of the strictest morality. We were fleeing for our lives, from those who would set our lives at a less value than a straw had they known that our hearts revolted at the atrocities we had been called upon to perform in the name of "law and order."

While under Donaldson's command we were ordered to take what we wanted and could find in possession of Free-State men. We were strictly forbidden taking the smallest article from a Pro-Slavery man without paying his price. Joseph Truce of Alabama at one time took a rifle away from a Missou-And thus, coming from the warm climate rian. Buford ordered him to be hung. The of the South into the cold winds of the North, rope was placed over his neck, but, by strong

the was uttering another " abolition lie." Among the party who accompanied Mrs. Hops from Lawrence to Leavenworth, and who were taken prisoners, was Dr. Averv, an estimable Quaker gentleman from Richmond, Indiana, who went out to Kansas to obtain facts in regard to the actual state of things there, intending to return in a short time.

MORE OF THE KANSAS OUTRAGES-BRUTAL MURDER. Correspondence of The N Y. Trib

LEAVENWORTH CITY, Aug. 28, 1856.

Yesterday morning a company of five wagons from Lawrence were stopped eight miles from Leavenworth, on their way here, by a band of twenty or thirty Pro-Slavery men. There were twenty persons belonging to the wagons, three of whom were women. They were mostly passengers. The whole twenty are held as prisoners. Several of them have been brought to town and are held in custody here. Among the latter are the Rev. Mr. Newett of Lawrence, a brother-inlaw of Mr. Hops, the man who was murdered and scalned near here a few days since. He came with the widow of the murdered man to recover his body and effects. These people are robbed of everything and kept as prisoners, having committed no offense whatever.

. A German named Pimpel, from Lecompton, who was among the prisoners, was shot in our streets vesterday, for having been seen in company with Free-State men, and for attempting to run away when taken to be put into confinement. Ile was killed instantly.

Several of our citizens are prisoners in the camps of the Pro-Slavery men, among whom are Messrs. Leavitt, Ide and Patrick. A boy who was taken with them has been released, and has arrived in town.

It is reported that Mr. Patrick was hung yesterday, to satisfy a personal affair between him and one Lisle, who lives here.

I cannot tell you of one half the horrors passing around me. Armed ruffians are riding about our streets, thronging every highway. Our only hope is that Lane will rescue us. We know not whether he will, or whether he is able to do it. No information can be conveyed to him.

The California correspondent of The Journal of Commerce adds another to those who believe Fremont's chances of carrying that State to be good. Coming from such a source the admission is important. The writer 68 ys :

" It is hardly possible to predict the result of the next Presidential campaign in this State. Had the Democrats put the Pacific Rollroad

Hon. WM. BIGLER-Dear Sir : I have to ue. knowledge the receipt of a package under your accept thanks.

The documents are entitled as follows : "Infidelity and Abolitionism. An open Letter to vero counted, while on the Buchanan side the high. the Friends of Religion, Morality and the American cut number scaled at any one time, by actual count.

Man of Business." "Short Answers to Reckless Pabrications against

the Democratic Candidute for President, James Buchanan. "Hon, Rufus Choole on the Presidential Ques-

"Letter of Ex. President Van Buren, June 28.

1856. In the first mentioned document it is alleged that

the leading infidels and abolitionists, and their organs, are advocating the election of Col. Fremoot. Presuming you to be an honorable man and not disposed to andorse the falschood of any man, or body of men, wittingly, common charity leads me to suppose that you believe the allegations in that document to be sustained by facts of which you are cognizant.

I hold that none, but a liar will wilfully promulgate a lie; that he who retails the lie of another makes it his own and becomes responsible for it : and therefore, in courtesy, I am constrained to consider you ignorant of the utter falsity of every essential allegation in the document referred to, or you would not have franked it and thus have given it your unqualified endorsement. For the pamphlets making up this package do not come under the head of general documents, viz: speeches of a second person, Reports, & c.; but they are written and circulaied for a special purpose. Those who frank them, or otherwise voluntarily and in circulating them, then, become responsible for whatever statements they may contain. Is this not true ?

You say, in the third paragraph of that document -"John C. Fremont is the candidate for the Presidency of conjoined fanaticisms, one of which assails all true religion, and the other of which assails the Union of the States." And you further assort that every organization boasting infidel doctrines, is now advocating the election of Fremont : and that "all those desirous of dissolving the Union "are openly cooperating with these organizations." You then go on to enumerate the leadors (as you deulare) of the Republican party. In doing this,

vance, 1 * 14° (± 14) * 17 Posters for a "Democratic Meeting" at the Court

House on Wednesday evening, were put up in town were greeted willi-"Fremont men, to the right !discovered that some wag had placarded the walls with "BUCHANAN." The joke was generally ap. preciated and the Fremont side was speedily and litorally crammed from the lowest to the highest sent, monters who preferred standing, rather than to sit under the Buchanicr colors. 210 live Fremonters

"Words of Counsel to Men of Business, by a monters. The latter to the monters. The latter, to the great amusement of the audience, made for the other side when they discovered the Buchanier flag over their heads.

Mr Julius Sherwood opened the meeting very good humoredly, alluding to the faithful feio as reminding him of the twelve apostles. This allusion brought down the Fremont side in a rousing cheer. He made way for

Mr. Henry Sherwood, who labored to convince the Fremonters that there was not one old-line whig in the county who was not going for Fremont. We wanted to ask him about those 50 old line whigs who went up to the Covington meeting with a Buck and Breck flag. He then told the whigs that they were cheating themselves-that Fremont was a democrat and a West Point Cadet ! . The first was true chough, but the last assortion rather tickled the nuclience. He said that his friend Mr. J. W. Ryon, in the following paragraph : would follow with a speech to be topped off with a flourish at Knownothingism, and sat down as Mr. Ryon atose and said that empty declamation was common and easy; men had but to open their mouths and it dropped out. Whereupon he opened his mouth and demonstrated his proposition to the satisfaction of all. Such reckless perversions and misstatententa, of historical facts, soldom fall iron the liss of honest men. He said that all the territory west of the Carolinas Virginia and Georgia, came into the Union with Slave Constitutions, This is not true. He said that the proposition to extend the time for, the importation of slaves came from New Eogland. This is not true. He is referred to in lynching Methodist preachers, whose only Jefferson's Reports of the debates in that Convention. He said that there was a higher law than Legislatares which determined the extension of on the subject of slavery, in any and all its Slavery, and then said that a majority could estab. aspects, and a desperate attempt is now malish it anywhere. However this may be, there is a king to extend the same tyranny over mind higher law in accordance with which demagogues and conscience in the Northern states. Are gravitate to the lowest deep of political infamy the people ready for this. If not, there Mr. Ryon is a good speaker, but indiscreet. He must be a mighty struggle to preserve our should not have traveled into the past for proof of LIBERTIES. the divine origin of Slavery. If his historical cita.

tions did not mean that, they meant nothing what-

thing else, and in all human institutions there are, perhaps no more evils connected with Southern society than that at the North that negroes are negroes, and not white men during that day, last week. As the attendance at and, therefore, the peculiar domestic institu Court was pretty general, it was supposed that an fioth of the South is no slavery at all; but expression of the political sentiment of the county on the contrary, the natural relation of the races, and the normal condition of society whenever or wherever whites and negroes Buchamers to the left !" and on looking around, we are in justaposition. And we further hold that slavery-extension, so called, or the free, on the right with "FREMONT," and on the left full and unembarrassed movement of South ern population, or its perfect freedom of exphysion, of emigration, of development south knowledge the receipt of a package under your and even the aisles were densely crowded with Fre-frank, containing five documents; for which please and even the aisles were densely crowded with Fre-menters who preferred standing rather than to sit to the peace, progress and safety of Ameri ward and tropic ward, is absolutely essential can civilization, and, indeed, to the very existence of the American Republic. And in our frequent articles on this particular phase of the mighty question now upon us, and before the people for their action, we have said that the Northern Democracy, when the question should be presented to them, would be in favor of the free expan-

sion of Southern population, or as the dupes of imposture would term it, the extension of " Slavery."

Freedom in the South.

A letter in the New Orleans Bulletin, commended by the editor, states that In the event of the election going to the House, if any southern member should vote for Fremont, he would be burnt at the stake by his constituents, on his arrival home! The Charleston Telegraph truly represents the feeling of the dominant power at the South

" Let us declare through the public jour nals that the question of slavery is not and shall not be open for discussion : that the system is ioo deep rooted among us and must remain for ever ; that the very moment any private individual attempts to lecture us upon its evils and immorality, and the necessity of putting means in operation to secure us from them, in the same moment his tongue shall be cut out and cast upon the dung hill."

We see this feeling manifested in the exile of Underwood, in the mobs at Wheeling, and crime is that they belong to the church North. Freedom of opinion is absolutely crushed out,

Had the Democrats put the Factor Ratine Research of the mean named, as well as the de-project into their platform, Buck and Brock' would have carried the State; but, as it is, there are many who look for a Fremont which I trust you will consider and accept. It is made and submitted in good faith: ANOTHER DEMOCRAT.-HOD., H. B. Ely, the democratic leaders, but it is very indiscreet to Legislature of 1853, is the Republican can-

te suffered much as we drove eight miles from Westport, where we were called to halt. Here our train was divided into several partics, and we were to proceed separately to our lands, some to Topeka, some to Lecompton, of Free-State men. They resisted our taking and some to other places. My company were bound to Lecompton. We shook hands with each other as parting brothers, sadly, for as brothers we were, and as united as the Fremont clubs are united now. [Cheers.]

I continued with my company, some of whom we buried by the way, they having Massachusetts men were hanging by the neck. died by the hardships they endured ; through rain and sleet, fording creeks and wading through prairie mud for ten tedious days, when we arrived at Lecompton, and lo ! here we found two of the other companies, who, having started for other points, had been conducted to Lecompton by their leaders. Before night another company arrived; and another; and another until we were all together again, at Lecompton !

When we were about a mile west of Law rence, one day, on our way to Lecompton, was a mile or two ahead of my company looking for a suitable place to pitch our tents. when I met three respectable looking gentlemen, and was asked by one of them where I came from. I told him, "None of his business." "Where was I going ?" I told him, "Where I had a mind to." It altered the matter with me, however, when he told me that he was a Deputy United States Marshal, and his name Donaldson. After receiving my apologies, he told me that he was on his way to Lawrence to arrest Messrs, Reeder and Robinson, and wanting help, had spoken to me in the manner he had. I told him there wasa company behind of fifty of Buford's men who would soon be along and he could use them. Upon their arrival, we were ordered to nitch our tents and lie upon our arms all night, after stationing sentinels around the camp, and await further orders. All through the night we watched, but heard nothing of Donaldson. At daybreak we resumed our march, and went on to Lecompton, where we arrived as before stated. I saw Donaldson there, and asked him where Robinson, was. Oh, he said, he went to Lawrence after Robinson, and told him that he had a warrant for his arrest, and was told by Robinson, "Take me if you dare !" And he did not dare, he left him until he could get men enough to take him away from the Free-State men, and keep him after he had got him. After waiting some time to see what disposition was to be made of us, Major Buford, one day, said to us that if we would stay where we were, he would feed us until Winter. This was hailed with an outburst of discontent from the party, and we took a vote half. In the transfer of this outline of his

intercession of the party, punishment commuted to chain and ball.

In one of the hellish forays upon which we were sent, we came upon a small party away their property, and Buford's men' left two of them dead upon the grass ! When we were in the Shawnee Country, we were invited to call at one of the Mission Churches by the chief of the tribe. As the doors opened before us, what a sight presented itself ! Three For daring to say they were for Free-Soil, two had been shot and one stabled to the heart, and they were hung up to strike terror to the people from the East. Four days after, one of Buford's men came into the camp, holding upon the point of a bowie-knife a human heart ! " Boys," said he, see here; " here is the heart of a damned Abolitionist : " he told me he was an Abolitionist, and I up with my rifle and drapped him : I cut " his heart out, and it ain't cold yet; now "I'll cut it open and see how it looks inside; ' then I shall fry it and see how the damned 'thing tastes."

After I had arrived at home, I saw in my father's house a paper which has there been a weekly visitor ever since I can remember-The Columbian Register of New' Haven. My blood boiled with indignation as I saw in that paper that " all was peaceable in Kansas ;" " all these stories of murder in Kansas are false," all the wrongs in Kansas are done by Free State men," " all for political effect," &c., and I threw it down, and said to my father, "Father, that paper LIES !"

In '52 I voted the Democratic ticket, for Franklin Pierce; and after all I have seen in Kansas I shall, living until November, again vote the Democratic ticket, and cast vote and influence for John C. Fremont [Cheers.] After all the wrong done to Free men in Kansas, this bogus Democracy would not believe, or would not profess to believe, the accounts of them, even if the whole countryhad almost said, heaven itself-should appear as witness to the fact. But let a man see what I have seen, hear what I have heard, and then, if he can satisfy his conscience or his God, let him vote for James Bachanan, whom the South looks on to continue these wrongs, unless the Free men of Kansas can protect their rights, which they cannot do unless they have foreign aid. No Northern man who knew how the wives and husbands, sisters, daughters and brothers in Kansas have suffered at the hands of the Pro-Slavery party there, could vote for James Buchanan. The Press says Mr. Williams riveted the attention of the meeting for an hour and a to see what portion of us would accept the confession, there is lost the irresistible Yanterms. The majority voted to stay. I dc- kee humor of the speaker. As he said, he murred. I had come to Kansas with honest is plain spoken; he was bred a farmer, and intentions, expecting to till the mother earth 1 can plow better than he can speak, so far as