Wednesday, June 4, 1856.

Democratic State Nominations.

CANAL COMMISSIONER, GEORGE SCOTT, of Columbia county.

AUDITOR GENERAL,

JACOB FRY, Jr., of Montgomery county.

SÜRVEYOR GENERAL, TIMOTHY IVES, of Potter county.

#### THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION. Temporary Organization.

Cincinnati, June 2. At a quarter before 12 o'clock the signal gun announced that the Convention had commenced to assemble. It was called to order at 12 o'clock, by R. McLane, of Maryland.

Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, nominated Samuel Medary, of Ohio, temporary chairman, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Hall, of Massachusetts, called for the reading of the call of the Convention, and while the call was being read by Mr. English, of Indiana, a sudden uproar occurred at the door, followed by the crowd rushing in fighting, and the direct confusion ensued.

It was finally discovered that the Benton delegation from Missouri had resolved to enter by violence, and carried their intention into effect by knocking down the doorkeeper, and entering pellmell, headed by Ex-Governor Price.

For a few minutes, a scene of confusion impossible to describe ensued. The members jumping over chairs, and it seemed as though a serious riot was about to take place. After awhile quiet was restored, and the reading of the call was proceeded with.

Mr. MgLane, of Maryland stated that when the credentials of the Missouri delegates were presented, the Committee of Arrangements gave tickets of admission to the delegates which presented prima facie evidence of their election, and refused the others.

New York, it also appeared, was represented by two sets of delegates, but as the Committee could not decide which were entitled to seats, declined to give tickets to either, unless an arrangement could be effected of the Mississippi delegations. Both delegations from New York awaited admission.

Samuel Medary, in taking the Chair, returned thanks for the temporary honor. He had attended every Democratic Convention since the first that nominated Gen. Jackson, mented on the progress of the Democracy, and its extended influences. He believed lated to purify the atmosphere, and that it was destined to triumph, despite the tempofary quarrels introduced.

The Rev. M. Nicholson, of Cincinnati, then opened the proceedings with prayer.

The Pittsburg Union of yesterday says: Queen City on Saturday, and both of whom their support the Abolition Americans of the represent that the prospects of Mr. Buchanan North, and therefore the success of that ticket are extremely bright. The voice of the people outside of the Convention appears to be party and a triumph of Abolitionism. strongly in his favor. The question had been narrowed down to an issue between Buchanan and the opposition. His friends counted conflict with the fundamental doctrines of confidently on from one hundred and fifteen free government, and with that freedom of his bold and out spoken American patriotto one hundred and thirty votes on the first! ballot. On the third ballot, if not sooner, it was expected that he would receive one hundred and thirty-five votes, being more than a majority. Should these expectations be realized, it is difficult to see how he can be defeated. The opposition are not actuated by any peculiar personal hostility to the Pennsylva- spirit of republicanism, and unnecessary in nia candidate, and we confidently anticipate that they will yield to the wish of the majority of the Convention, so soon as those wishes shall be clearly expressed.

The Latest from the Cincinnati Convention---Progress of the Committees---The Organization---Buchanan's Pros-

CINCINNATI, June 2.—10½ P. M.—The Committee on Organization have agreed upon Gen. John E. Ward, of Georgia, for permanent President of the Convention .- The Committee on Resolutions is in session, having not yet finished their platform. The Committee on credentials are endeavoring to harmonize the New York contestants. The Softs are disposed to compromise, but the Hards contend that they are the only Representatives of the Democratic party, and refuse all overtures.

The excitement is increasing, and Mr. Buchanan's friends are becoming more confident. The outside pressure in his favor, is immense, his friends declaring that Pennsylvania, Virginia and Ohio cannot be carried tious evils by which it is menaced. As by any other candidate.

News!—We learn from the Journal of this morning that A. W. BENEDICT, Esq. has assumed the control of the egitorial department of the "Globe!" This is news to us, as we noxious acts and violated pledges." are quite sure that we have never published a single line from the pen of Mr. BENEDICT as | paragraph :editorial, and but one communication, and no longer exists; it has perished at the hands that appeared in our last issue over his name. of those in whom it most trusted; it has fall-But a lie appears to suit the purposes of the en by the treachery of pretended friends; but and commenced reading a paper. In the after us "a few days." Journal editors better than the truth. As recorded that in the great struggle between stairs, and at the landing below he met anoththey lie in this, it is fair to presume they lie the nation and the sectional and sectarian in everything else, in regard to that gentle- factions which menaced its integrity, the last man. They have accepted the "license" expiring efforts of its disbanded, but still patgranted them for the purpose, and lie by the wholesale!

BACKS OUT .- The Hagerstown Chronicle having asserted that James Buchanan had said, in a public speech, that "ten cents a day was sufficient wages for a laboring man, says the Valley Spirit, (Chambersburg,) we offered to bet \$200 against \$100, or our office against the Chronicle office, that the charge was false. The Chronicle declines to take the bet, but threatens to publish the speech in order to sustain its position. In case the Cincinnati Convention nominates Mr. Buchanan, the Chronicle shall be at no loss for a copy of the speech to which it alluded, for we shall then publish that speech to vindicate its author from the charges of the political scavengers who are assailing him. Meanwhile let for the exhibition. The funds necessary to it be understood that our offer is open to any Know Nothing who may not be troubled with the Chronicle's scruples about betting!

In another column will be found the latest been struck at last, and, (remarks the Enter-Kansas.

Of one thing the country should now be convinced. That the senseless groanings of Robinson, Reeder & Co., about oppression, bas returned. He says that Lawrence City cess, and not from a mob. Robinson has been

Brown, the editor of the "Herald of Freehouse of one of the "bloodiest Border Ruffians" in the country. He tried hard to get off, and promised "to take back everything he ever said against the people of Missouri if they would let him go." But it was not the man they sought to punish. It was the offender-the violator of law, and the abettor of treason, they had arrested. He and Robinson have been handed over to the authorities to be dealt with according to law.

Reasons why Old-Line Whigs cannot act with the Know-Nothings.

We have read with much pleasure a series of exceedingly well written articles in the Nashville (Tenn.) Union, in which an oldline Whig of that State discusses the course proper to be taken by the old-line Whigs in the pending Presidential contest. From the concluding number of the series we extract the following conclusive reasons against a cooperation with the Know Nothings:

"In the northern States, where Abolitionism finds its only adherents, it is confessedly true that its only antagonist is the National Democratic party. The American or Know-Nothing party is as thoroughly abolitionized that have fastened on the minds in the free States as the Black Republicans portion of the northern people." themselves. In proof of this fact I need among themselves, as was done in the case only adduce the unanimity with which, in the election for Speaker, they united upon Banks, in the undisguised spirit of aggression upon Southern rights which signalized the proceedings of their national convention at Philadelphia, and (beyond the limits of Philadelphia and New York) the universal demonstration and had the honor to be a member of that of abolition proclivities among the adherents nies of Great Britain at this moment. which nominated Gen. Pierce. He com- and supporters of that party. Old Whigs, very intemperate and foul-mouthed old felwho are guided by the great conservative and national principles which they have always honor of this abuse by the ability and fidelithe occasional storms in the party, was calcu- claimed to be the distinctive characteristic of their party; cannot support the candidates of the Know-Nothing or American party-

" 1st. Because by voting for Fillmore and Donelson they divide the strength of the national forces, which should be arrayed in solid column against the Black Republicans. "2d. Because the Know-Nothing candi-We have seen two gentlemen who left the dates can only be elected by attracting to

"3d. Because the measures and principles of the Know-Nothing party are directly in conscience in questions of religious faith, which is the dearest inheritance bequeathed to us by our republican ancestors.

"4th. Because secret political societies, the members of which are bound together by solemn oaths, are immoral in their tendency, dangerous to liberty, inconsistent with the a free country, where every citizen has a right to express his opinions upon political subjects without let or hindrance.

"5th. Because all their political principles and practices are at war with the principles and practises of the Whig party, which they

repudiate and condemn.
"6th. Because true Whigs cannot, in the exercise of a proper degree of self-respect, support the candidates of a party the members of which, under the solemnities of oaths, have virtually bound themselves to exclude all Whigs who have not taken upon themselves similar oaths from the honors and emoluments of office in the Republic.

"These insuperable objections to a union of Old-Line Whigs with the American or Know Nothing party conceded, we have only one of two alternatives left-either to remain inactive spectators of the conflict between the the National Democratic party of the Union orto assume a position in which our influence may save the country from the porten-Whigs, we owe no allegiance to any party, and least of all to that one which, by its defection, accomplished the destruction of our party, and whose leaders ingloriously beg to

"The old Whig party, as an organized body, let not its epitaph be written until it may be meantime, the editor quietly vamoosed down riotic adherents, were directed to the preservation of the Union without concessions;

and the Constitution without mutilation. "Then-

-while the tree Of freedom's withered trunk puts forth a leaf, Even for its tomb a garland it will be."

THE NEXT STATE FAIR .- The Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, after conference with Committees of citizens and of the Allegheny County Agri- Reilly's death, amounts to just no "confiscacultural Society, have decided upon Pitts- tion" at all. By the law which vests church burgh as the place for the next State Fair, property in the State in case of the death of commencing on the 30th of September next. State Treasurer to convey the property to the of Mr. Sumner's case. The grounds of the Allegheny County. Agri- society or congregation who have occupied it, cultural Society have been chosen as the place immediately upon-their becoming incorporasecure the grounds have been promptly contributed by the citizens of Pittsburgh.

### A Picture of an Abolition City.

The systematic falsehoods, prepared in news from the Territory. The blow has Kansas, and circulated in the free States through such mediums as the New York Tri- now existing in Nicaragua, and recognizes prise,) the law is once more triumphant in bune, are satisfactorily accounted for in the the government now existing in that repubsubjoined statement, which we find in a late lic. This course is only in accordance with

violence, etc., has been all gas. At the first presents an unfavorable appearance. There shadow of real danger they fled. But it is is no thrift, no prosperity, apparent; but now proved that they were fleeing from pro- whiskey-poor whiskey, too-is poured down on every hand. It is dealt out in almost every building. Drinking is the principal taken, yet no violence has been offered, al- business, and is backed up by idlers, the peothough he has been in the hands of the ter- ple generally waiting for 'aid' from the East. rible Border Ruffians for two weeks, yet he Sharpe's rifles were offered to him, he says, for ten dollars each. The price in Hartford has been treated as hospitably and kindly, as where they are made, is \$25 and \$28. though he had been in the rooms of the Aid Exaggerated stories are started in Lawrence City; and sent off to keep up the excitement at the East, and bring in more aid to support the idlers in doing nothing except to drink dom," a man who has heaped every abuse whiskey, circulate false reports, and talk polknown to his vocabulary upon the people of ities. Such is the state of things in Law-Missouri, is hospitably entertained at the rence, the result of unusual efforts to manufacture slavery agitation with reference to the coming presidential election."

The Question asit now Stands. The New York Day Book closes a long and ably-written article in regard to the present actual condition of the slavery question in

the following plain and pointed manner: "Here, then, is the condition of this question: the democracy has repealed the Missouri restrictio n-an act substantially similar, in respect to principles, to the repeal of the United States Bank charter; and as the former disconnected the federal government from the currency, so the repeal of the Missouri restriction divorces it from 'slavery.'-This act, so just, so neccessary, so essential to the safety and well-being of the Union, only needs to be explained to the people.-Will it be done? Will the Convention at Cinciunati meet this matter openly and manfully? Will they lay down the platform of State equality—that all the rights of a Virginian as all the rights of a New Yorker must be protected in all the federal Territories? If they do so-if they openly and manfully meet this question on its merits, on the basis of the true principles involvedthen they may not only elect their candidate, but with it explode the monstrous delusions that have fastened on the minds of a large

# A Very Intemperate and Foul-Mouthed

Old Fellow. Such is the manner in which the London Times speaks of the venerable and distinguished American patriot, Gen. Cass-a statesman possessing more experience and accomplishments than any that rule the destiindeed General Cass has earned the sued towards the United States.

For many years the distinguished Michifrom British sources, so that we do not suppose his equanimity will be materially disfer by the malevolent and unscrupulous de-

ism. There is something; however, contemptibly mean and vile in the low and vile language in which the Times vents its spleen, and it will be perused, we are confident by intelligent and respectable men in England with disgust and indignation. Much as the Times may dislike Gen. Cass, his age, services, and high character as an American statesman and diplomatist, should have insured him and it was late when the crowd dispersed. more respectful criticism in its columns. which are sullied by such ungenerous and infamous aspersions.

At the present time, however, the Times is laboring under a fit of hydrophobia in every thing that relates to Americanism, and the perusal of the strong and able speech of Gen. | thing was replied to by "a few days." You | considered as Indians, and with such territo-Cass upon Central American matters was present a small account, he would pay in "a rial rights only as that description of persons well calculated to throw it into spasms.

#### A Shrewd Editor. At a Welsh celebration in New York Dr.

Jones told the following amusing anecdote: er shrewd men, who had to live with their would send along the amount due us in "a eyes and ears open. He related a story of an few days." But it has been ascertained that editor who started a paper in a new village "a few days" won't work; therefore, "bobin" sectional Abolition party of the North and at the West. The town was infested by around' has been substituted, and is likely gamblers, whose presence was a source of to become quite popular. A man gathers up and jurisdiction of the independent States of annoyance to the citizens, who told the edi- his small accounts and goes "bobin" around" tor that if he did not come out against them after his debtors, who adroitly go "bobin' a- United States have no pretension thus to inthey would not patronize his paper; he repli- round" the corners; pretty girls sick of wait- tervene, except for the purpose of defining ed that he would give them a "smasher" next ing 'a few days' for a husband, now go "bobin' their own mutual obligations arising out of day. Sure enough his next issue contained the around" for a beau; every body whisties "bobpromised "smasher;" and on the following in around;" brass bands blow out "bobin" amorning, the redoutable editor, with scissors round;" high fellows sing "bobin' around;" ity to the country for what they term its ob- out news, when in walked a large man with sionally, and as those whom we hoped would the papers—he will return in a minute."— all ready to "bob down" the pewter, and thus governments themselves, the President would fired upon it until the walls began to fall, they Down sat the indignant man of cards, cross enable us to go "bobin' around" and settle not decline to refer to arbitration. He is then set it on fire, and left it in ruins. sed his legs, with his club between them with those who have been "bobin' around" er excited man with a cudgel in his hand who asked him if the editor was in. "Yes, sir." was the prompt response; "you will find him seated up stairs reading a newspaper." The latter, on entering the room, with a furious oath, commenced a violent assault upon the former, which was resisted with equal

> pounded each other to their hearts content. The reported "confiscation of Catholic Church property" in Connecticut, mentioned in the papers as a consequence of Bishop O'. ted. It appears, therefore, that the State merely fills the gap temporarily, and that the congregations who built the churches and paid for them will get the use of them.

ferocity. The fight was continued until they

had both rolled to the foot of the stairs, and

#### Nicaragua

The President has, transmitted a message to both houses of Congress on Central Amercan affairs in which he states the troubles number of the Hartford (Connecticut) Times: the past policy of our government, to recog-Mr, Pease, of this city, who recently went The new minister for the existence. The new minister from that republic, Padre. Vigil who recently arrived at Washington, in his letter to Mr. Marcy soliciting its recognition, states "that during the seven month's of President Rivas's administration there had been no attempt at revolution against him and that the whole people of Nicaragua form a united family prepared to maintain order at home, and to resist foreign aggression.'' The fact appears to be almost universally admitted that the present government is the most stable that has existed in that country for many years. The President has but performed a plain duty, but by some it is supposed it may complicate our relations with England. Material aid, both of men and munitions of war will now no doubt be speedily forwarded to Gen Walker in Nicaragua, and we may soon hear of stirring events from a region of country for which in the words of Gen. Cass "God has done so much, and man so little."

A mass meeting was held in New York on Friday week to approve of the action of the President, which was well attended, and addressed by Gov. Price of New Jersey, and others, and appropriate resolutions adopted. The proceedings wound up by a serenade to the Padre who had arrived in New York, the following account of which we clip from the

SERENADE TO THE PADRE. After the adjournment, the Committee and large portion of the meeting proceeded, accompanied by the band playing lively airs, to the Metropolitan Hotel. On arriving there, Capt. Rynders informed the crowd that they had come to congratulate Father Vigil, the Nicaraguan Minister, on his arrival in New York, "and," continued the Captain, "I am going to do it too." Cries of "Bravo, Cap-

tain;" "go it, Captain." &c. Having waited some time, the Captain directed the band to play again, when they struck up "The Star Spangled Banner," and 'Hail Columbia," while the crowd kept shouting "Bring him out," &c. Capt. R. and ex-Councilman Wild entered the Hotel, and in a few minutes the Padre appeared in the balcony, accompanied by Mr. Oak Smith and Messrs. Wild and Rynders. He was received with tremendons cheers, the band playing "Hail to the Chief." The Padre is a stout dark-complexioned man, about 5 feet 8. He wore the long Jesuit frock, with a black velvet cap, which he waved to the crowd every time he was cheered; indeed, to view him from the street one would have thought he was frightened at his position and the yells which arose about every three min-

THE PADRE SPEAKS BY PROXY. Order having been restored, Mr. A. Oak Smith said-Gentlemen, I have the pleasure to introduce to your notice Padre Vigil, the ty with which he has upon all occasions accredited Minister from the Nicaraguan Reupheld the honor of this country, and by the public to the United States. [Great cheerfreedom and boldness with which he has [ing] But as the Padre doesn't speak Engcanvassed and exposed the perfilious and lish, he has commissioned me in a few words hostile policy that Great Britian has ever pur- to say that he is grateful for his reception. and in the name of General Walker and the President of his Republic, he gives his assugan Senator has been exposed to assaults rance that Nicaragua will stand high among the nations of the earth, and permit no foreign interference. [Cheers.] He also bids turbed by this fresh outburst of venom upon me say that he is a true American at heart, too well known in both hemispheres to suf. does to-night. He knows the language, can read it and understand it well, but cannot famation of British writers; who hate him for speak it. He again thanks you through me, gentlemen, and indeed he had already retired to his chamber when I waited on him, but he | derstood as actuated by the slightest feeling could not forbear the pleasure of seeing you in person, and your demonstration to-night shows that it is no vain boast when I assure Walker and Nicaragua.

After the above harangue the Padre waved his velvet cap again and retired to his cham- by some analagous method. Of this class of ber, while the band continued to play outside;

FEW DAYS AND BOBIN' AROUND .- These though "a few days" is becoming rather unways expecting to give our readers some local items in "a few days;" and we ardently

## Condition of Mr. Sumner.

WASHINGTON, May 28. Mr. Sumner passed a sleepless and very restless night, and to-day is in a very critical state. His physician, Dr. Perry, of Boston, has peremptorily forbidden any one to see him, and ordered him to be kept strictly quiet. His head and the glands of the neck are swollen, and the cuts have ulcerated. He has a high fever, his pulse being about a hundred and ten this evening. He has great sensi-bility to all noise and a torturing pain in the

Intelligence was brought to the Senate, ust before the adjournment that his physician considered the chances to be against his recovery. There is an appearance of erysipelas, a form of inflamation greatly to be dread-Dr. Perry will remain during the crisis

Washington, May 31.-Mr. Sumner passed a comfortable night. A consultation of physicians was held this morning. No person whatever is admitted-absolute repose being

### Message of the President.

Washington, May 30.—A message from States regarding the construction and effect of the Convention of the 19th of April, 1850, and the Central American question generally, and stating to Mr. Dallas the views the President entertains on that question as it now stands, in order that he may communicate the same to the Earl of Clarendon. There has been no direct communication between. the two Governments on the main subject since the letter of Mr. Buchanan to the Earl of Clarendon in September last, his lordship's reply on the 28th of September, and the brief rejoinder of Mr. Buchanan on the 4th of the following October. The President, it appears, would have been

cate the means which, in his judgment, were

calculated to produce so favorable a consum-

mation. For want of this the President was

left to conjecture the precise idea of Her Majesty's Government. He could not be certain that his conjecture concerning it was well founded, but was induced by certain collateral accidents which have occurred, to infer, it was by the arbitration of a third Power, of the difference between the two governments relative to Central America. Mr. Marcy proposition of this nature, which Her Majesty's government intended a final one, was not resented at the commencement in such a shape as to have attracted to and fixed upon it the attention of this government. Lord Clarendon seems to assume the difference between the two countries was one merely of the interpretation of the Convention of 1850. but that is not so understood by this government, which does not understand that at the date of the treaty, Great Britain had any possessions or . occupied any territory in Central America, unless the British establishment at troops in the vicinity, to prevent the moo Belize, with its dependencies, as the same are defined by her treaties with Spain, are to be considered as British possessions or 'territory in Central America. That is only the possiole construction of the declarations exchanga military force and hold San Juan, Nicaragua or any other point in Central America, such pretension would be so totally irreconcilable with all idea of the independence or Constitution worse than nugatory to the United States. Instead of submitting to arbitration, the pretension of involving such consequences or in any other way consenting to restore the effect to this treaty with such possible construction, it would, in the judgment of the President, be his duty to propose its to test their fidelity to the Union and the annulment so as to release the United States from obligations not attended by any benefits, and which obligations thus unintentionally incurred, they having entered into the treaty upon the supposition that an absolute recip-Britain. The President says he cannot do regarded them as rebels and traitors, and the part of the "leading journal of Europe." and that he never in his life regretted so much anything which could be taken to admit this, His noble fame and purity of character are his ignorance of the English language as he either directly or implied, but there is a question in his mind relative to the true construction of that Convention, and he feels bound to take care that in entertaining the present proposition or arbitration he shall not be un-

But the President is not prepared to say him that your sympathies are with General that some of the questions of fact concerning which the two governments differ, may not be conveniently determined by arbitration, or objects of inquiry is the question, what are the rightful limits of the establishment of Belize, on the side of the State of Honduras the question whether the Bay Islands do or songs seem to be all the rage at present al- do not belong to that Republic, and the question as to what extent of country is embraced popular. It was first on the carpet and ap- in the term "Mosquito Court," or, is in the peared to suit the times admirably. Every- actual occupancy of the Mosquito Indians, few days;" pretty girls expected to marry in are entitled to claim according to the estab-"a few days;" negro boys whistled "a few lished public law of Great Britain, of the days;" brass bands blowed out "a few days;" United States, and of Spain, or of the indehigh fellows sung "a few days;" we were al- pendent States which have succeeded Spain in America, remembering that no power exists on the part of Great Britain and the Uni-The speaker said that editors were like oth- hoped that a great many of our subscribers | ted States to dispose of the sovereign rights of Nicaragua, or any other State of Central America. Mr. Marcy concludes as follows:

of distrust regarding the treaty rights of the

United States.

"All these questions of political geography regard in the first instance the sovereignty Central America. Great Britain and the engagements they may have contracted in order to assure, so far as they are concerned, the neutrality and independence of the Ameraware of many practical obstacles to the adjustment of any international difference of this nature by arbitration, of which difficulties Great Britain and the United States has experience in the attempt to settle by such means the previous controversy on the subject of the boundary between the United States and the British Provinces in North shot. America. The President does not doubt any one of the Powers of Europe which should consent to undertake the task of such arbiany Power to do this would be to ask an act which, if granted, would add to their own domestic duties and labors a burden of settling the complicated differences of other governments. He would greatly prefer that in a controversy like the present, turning on in that city a few days since:—A mother and points and political geography, the matter her daughter were both confined on the same should be referred to some one or more of those eminent men of science who do honor of the moment both were placed in a cradle, to the intellect of Europe and America, and who with the previous consent of their re- the youngsters were taken from the cradle, spective Governments, might well undertake they were unable to tell which was the moththe task of determining such a question to er's and which was the daughter's son—a the acceptance as well of her Majesty's Gov-matter which, of course, must ever remain a ernment as that of the United States. You mystery. The family is in great distress are instructed, therefore, to enter into a com- over the affair.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUES- munication with her majesty's principal Sceretary of Foreign Affairs in relation to Central America, in order to ascertain in the first place whether existing differences cannot be promptly terminated by a direct negotiation. the President in relation to Central American and if it cannot, then to discuss the conditions affairs, was sent to the Senate yesterday, but of arbitration of these points of difference, as not read. It merely encloses the letter of Mr. to which alone this method of settlement Marcy to Mr. Dallas, dated May 24th, on the seems requisite or applicable, it being assusubject of the difference of opinion between med that the other points of difference would the British Government and that of the United after that yield as of course to a conference between the Earl of Clarenden and yourself conducted in a spirit of cordiality and frankness, which belongs to your personal relations, and dictated by the true interests, both of the United States and Great Britain. "W. L. MARCY."

# Later from Kansas--the Crisis Approach-

.CHICAGO, May 21 .- Dates from Leaven worth, Kansas, have been received to Saturday last, state that Wednesday (to-day) is fixed for the attack on Lawrence. There is a complete reign of terror in the Territory .--Two cannon crossed the river at Cluson, desbetter satisfied if, in expressing the conviction that all obstacles to a satisfactory adjust- tined for Lawrence. The Buford Company of enrolled militia had been furnished by ment of the controversy might, with a con-Gov. Shannon with U. S. Arms. The Freeciliatory spirit on both sides be overcome, the State men are in want of arms and ammuni-Earl of Clarendon had been pleased to indi-

> Marshall Donaldson has proclaimed that his intention was to make a clean sweep this time. Mr. Robinson was still at Lexington.

. The correspondent of the Jefferson (Mo.) Inquirer states that a petition is circulating in the border counties, praying for the immediate removal of Col. Plumner.

Mr. Brown, the editor of the Herald of Freedom, writes that a mob entered the hotel at Kansas City, and dragged off a man they says it would be superfluous to dwell on the regret which the President entertains that a mistake, they returned and demanded him.— The proprietor of the hotel refused, and a company of Michigan emigrants entered the hotel to protect the occupants. The mob were still surrounding the hotel at the close of the letter.

Nothing authentic has been heard of Brown's fate since his capture. The St. Louis Démocrat's correspondence, dated the 16th states that from 800 to 1200

men were encamped near Lecompton. The people of Lawrence sent a note to Col. Sumner, asking him to station a body of from proceeding to sanguinary extremities. He declined, saying that he had no power to

move without orders. In answer to an inquiry, Marshal Donaldson said that his demands must be complied ed between Mr. Clayton and Mr. Bulwer, at | with. Every man against whom a process the time of exchanging the ratification of the of law had been issued, should be surrender-Convention. After reviewing Great Britain's ed, all the munitions of war in Lawrence pretensions, Mr. Marcy says-To take with must be delivered up, and that the citizens of Lawrence should pledge themselves implicitly to obey the present enactments in Kansas under oath. On the receipt of this, the citizens held a meeting, and drew up a letter to neutrality of the Isthmus as to render the the Marshal, stating that any person acting under him would be allowed to execute process against any inhabitant of Lawrence, and if called on they would serve as a posse in aiding the arrest. There would not now nor at any future time be any resistance to the laws, and they only awaited an opportunity Constitution. They claimed to be law-abiding, order-loving citizens, and asked to be protected from the outrages of the constituted authorities. The purport of the Marshal's answer was, that he did not believe rocity restriction was also incurred by Great | the promises of the people of Lawrence, but that they should know his demands when came.

> From the Kansas City Enterprise, May 22. Collision in the Territory!!

#### GREAT EXCITEMENT IN LAW-RENCE.

The Free State Hotel Destroyed-Two Printing Presses thrown in Kansas River-Two Men Killed!

From the Border Times extra of to-day we make the following extracts, with some additional particulars, which we obtained from Judge Fain, who was on the ground at the

time. It is perfectly reliable and correct: Early Wednesday morning, the U.S. Marshall's Posse took possession of the Mound in front of Lawrence, and between 10 and 11 o'clock the Marshall sent his Deputy, W. P. FAIN, Esq., into Lawrence with a posse of eight.

They made four arrests and returned and delivered their prisoners to the Marshall, who then dismissed his entire posse; when Sheriff Jones immediately summoned them all and took about 20 with him into Lawrence. Jones rode up in front of the Free State

Hotel, and calling for Gen. Pomeroy, deman-

ded all the Sharpe's Rifles and Artillery, giving him five minutes to decide whether he would surrender or not. Pomeroy said he would surrender all he could get, and fifteen minutes was allowed

them to stack the arms in the street. Col. Jones then requested Col. Eldridge to move his furniture from the Free State Hotel, giving him two hours to do so in. Eldridge declined, when the posse entered and remo-

ved most of the furniture into the street. It was the express orders of Sheriff Jones be released from their portion of responsibilin hand, was seated in his sanctum, cutting while we go "bobin' around" for items occalican Isthmus. Regarded only as collateral and particularly that Robinson's house should considerations, affecting the construction of not be touched, but the crowd had became so a club in his hand, and demanded to know if pay us our dues have not done so, they may the treaty between the United States and highly excited that nothing could be done to The article concludes with this eloquent the editor was in. "No, sir;" was the reply; expect to see us "bobin' around" after them Great Britain, they are questions which, if restrain them. They then carried the Artil-"he has stepped out; take a seat and read in "a few days," when we wish to find them not determinable by the agreement of the two lery in front of the Free State Hotel, and

> The printing materials of the Herald of Freedom and Kansas Free State offices, were thrown into the river.

After a portion of the posse had left, Robison's house was burned.

During the excitement, a man attempted to run, was hailed, he did not stop-he was

A pro-slavery man was accidentally killed by the falling of a brick from the Hotel walls. A receipt was given by Sheriff Jones to tration, as now proposed, would perform the Gen. Pomeroy for all the rifles and cannon duty in perfect impartiality, but to apply to surrendered by him to the anthorities of Douglass county.

> Don't Mix up the Babies.—The Albany Knickerbocker gives the following account of a curious affair which occurred in a family day, each having a little son. In the bustle and to the confusion of the mothers, when