

tomb to the demon of slavery of the bodies of those who sought my destruction if they should attempt any injury.

After busting around for a time they have retired, probably with the view of adding to their numbers, and returning after dark. The Michigan company are camped in the house, and will remain here until the troubles are over.— From the character of their shots with revolvers at woodyards up the river, and the large number of instruments of the character, which were in their possession, I have no doubt they will use them to good advantage in case of a collision. I know if a fight occurs there will be brisk business for undertakers; during the next few days, for we have forty-six shots in the room with us, and are so arranged that we can fire without greatly exposing ourselves.

My impression now is that they purpose getting out a warrant for me, for some imaginary offense take me before a justice of the peace, find no cause of action and then let me pass into the hands of a mob. Should such be my destiny it is probable no more men will be hacked to pieces, or forcibly abducted and hurried away with violence under the impression that it is your correspondent. It is now nine o'clock in the evening and we are momentarily expecting an attack.

The times are indeed gloomy, I fear we are on the eve of a civil commotion which will wreck the Union, and lay waste the finest government ever founded by man."

CHICAGO, Wednesday, May 11, 1856.

Dates from Leavenworth, Kansas, to Saturday last are received. Wednesday (to-day) had been fixed upon for an attack on Lawrence. There is a general reign of terror in the Territory. Two cannon had crossed the river at Chison, destined for Lawrence. Buford's regiment were enrolled in the militia, and furnished with United States arms by Gov. Shannon.— The Free State men want arms and ammunition. Donaldson (United States Marshal) has proclaimed his intention to make clean work of what he has to do this time. Gov. Robinson is still imprisoned at Lexington.

The correspondent of *The Jefferson* (Missouri) *Enquirer* states that a petition is being circulated in the border counties praying for the immediate removal of Col Sumner.

The Kansas correspondent of *The St. Louis Democrat* writes under date of the 16th inst. that eight to twelve hundred men were encamped near Leecompton.

The people of Lawrence had sent a letter to Col. Sumner, asking him to station a body of troops in the vicinity to prevent the mob from proceeding to sanguinary extremities. He declined, saying he had no power to move without order.

Mr. Cox of Lawrence waited on Marshal Donaldson to ascertain if anything could be done peaceably to prevent his monster posse entering the town. Mr Donaldson said their demands must be complied with—that every man against whom a process was issued should be surrendered—that all munitions of war in Lawrence should be delivered up, and that the citizens of Lawrence should pledge themselves under oath to implicitly obey the enactments under which the Territory is governed.

Upon receipt of this, the citizens held a meeting and drew up a letter to the Marshal, stating that any person acting under him would be allowed to execute legal process against any inhabitant of Lawrence, and that, if called upon, they would serve as a posse in aiding the arrest; that there would not now or at any future time be any resistance to the law, and that they only awaited an opportunity to testify their fidelity to the Union and the Constitution. They claimed to be law-abiding, order-loving citizens, and asked the protection of the constituted authorities.

The purport of the Marshal's answer was, that he did not believe the promises of the people of Lawrence—that he regarded them as rebels and traitors—and that they should know what his demands were when he came.

LATER FROM KANSAS.

Exciting Intelligence, Missourians on their way to attack Lawrence, Northern Aid Called for, Shall they have it?

We find in the *Chicago Tribune* of yesterday the following startling account of the progress of civil war in Kansas. It is a condition of things every true patriot must deplore, but if the North can we must meet it as becomes the descendants of the men who in 1634 threw up fortifications in Boston Harbor to oppose the tyranny of King CHARLES the First. And whose posterity in a later day fought the battles of the Revolution:

LEAVENWORTH CITY, KANSAS, }
May 7th, 1856. }

To the Editors of the *Chicago Tribune*:

There will, in all probability be a battle in a day or two, between the men of the North and the minions of the slave power in Kansas. The news from Lawrence indicates a renewal of hostilities. Companies of armed ruffians from Missouri are already on their way to Lawrence, surgeons accompanying them. Two northern editors have been arrested by mobs—Mr. Brown, of the *Herald of Freedom*, in Westport, Missouri, and Mr. Milton, one of the editors of the *Free State*, in returning from Leecompton to Lawrence.

A messenger has been sent to Col. Lane to request him to raise a regiment immediately, and march to the rescue of the northern squatters. Will the men of the North calmly see their brethren butchered by the merciless mercenaries of the slave power? Men of the North! to the rescue of Lawrence! March!

The South Carolina "Chivalry" are robbing merchants' wagons, and seizing and appropriating ammunition—in the name of Law and Order.

The mob around Lawrence swear they will raze the town unless every rifle and all the munitions of war in it, are surrendered at discretion.

The people of Lawrence have no leader worthy of the crisis.

In spite of all the fuss that has been made by abolition journalists about Sharpe's rifles and bibles, it is a melancholy fact that there are not arms in Lawrence to equip more than one hundred men. The others are scattered over the Territory, and many of them have been taken by "law and order men."

There are no arms in Leavenworth at all—I mean in the possession of Free State men.

Seventy-five rifles, sent out from the East—out private property—were seized by a mob at Franklin, a few miles from Lawrence, on Wednesday morning last.

Gov. Shannon has distributed hundreds of U. S. arms to Buford's men and the mob. The only hypocrisy of abolition preachers and editors, in relation to the presentation of Bibles to Buford's company, has been exposed by the friends of Free Kansas as it merits to be. Every member of Buford's company left Alabama "armed to the teeth"—not with bibles only, but rifles, bowies and revolvers. But there was no necessity for bringing them arms—for Gov. Shannon, most probably by President Jeff. Davis' orders, enrolled them in the Territorial militia, and presented them with United States arms before they had been a week in Kansas.

If the news from Lawrence to-day holds out the slightest hope for a small company to reach there, from Leavenworth, without meeting an overwhelming force of ruffians, a few of us will march for Lawrence to-night, and try to enter the town by day break.

The following letter from Geo. W. Brown, Editor of the *Kansas Herald of Freedom* relating the circumstances previous to his arrest, and his defence by our Michigan company appeared in the *Alton Courier*. It is written from Kansas city, under date 12 inst.

He says: "We arrived here at about 10 o'clock to-day. We found the country considerably excited. The Pro-slavery party have been scouring the country in search of Gov. Reeder, whom they threaten with death if they can find him. I trust he has escaped their vigilance. Their plan is to drive away prominent men in the Territory, hoping that if they can do so to subjugate the balance.

No sooner had I arrived in this city than I observed that I was the object of observation and remark from all directions. My friends came to me privately, and assured me that I was in great personal danger. The whole town seemed in commotion. I attended to my business through the town without any concealment, until after dinner, when I was urged to keep within doors at my hotel, or violence would be done me. The reports which reached my ears, were of that character I thought it prudent to be on the look out. The clerk registered my name for 21. I visited it, but feeling that I would prefer a different location, I soon after removed, leaving O. O. Brown, Esq. of Osawatimie, writing at the table. A short time after, I learned that Mr. Brown was waited upon by a couple of Border Ruffians, one of whom inquired if his name was Brown. Responding in the affirmative, he was grabbed by the arms and jerked down two flights of stairs into the street, and hurried to a hack guarded by a dozen mounted men in which he was placed. As they were about to close the door, a merchant of the city, who chanced to recognize the face assured them that they had the wrong Brown, that the person they had in custody without warrant, and charged with no crime was the proprietor of the piano forte which was opened on the levee a few weeks previous, supposed to be Sharpe's rifles. He was then discharged, and another descent was made upon the American hotel, with the hope of taking the genuine person this time.

The desperadoes surrounded the house, armed with revolvers, while others made an attempt to scaren the building. Col. Eldridge, one of the proprietors, stepped forward and assured them that they could not search his house without a warrant; if they should undertake it they could only succeed after walking over his dead body. He went through the streets and rallied his friends. The Michigan Kansas Settlement Company, who came up with me on the Keystone, and who were encamped near by, came to the rescue. Dr. Haskall, of Rockford, Illinois, and several other friends stand by me, and we resolved to build a heca-