

# LATER FROM KANSAS.

## REIGN OF TERROR IN THE TERRITORY.

### ATTACK FIXED FOR YESTERDAY.

#### BUFORD'S MEN ENLISTED.

#### CLEAN WORK TO BE MADE AT LAWRENCE.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, May 21, 1856.

Dates from Leavenworth, Kansas, to Saturday last are received. Wednesday (to-day) had been fixed upon for the 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) *Esquire* states that a petition is being circulated in the border counties praying for the immediate removal of Col. Sumner.

Mr. Brown, Editor of *The Herald of Freedom*, writes that a mob entered the hotel at Kansas City where he was staying, and dragged off a man whom they supposed to be himself. On discovering their mistake, they returned and demanded him of the proprietor, who refused to deliver him up to them. A company of Michigan emigrants then entered the hotel to protect the occupants. The mob were still surrounding the hotel and gathering reinforcements at the close of his letter. No authentic intelligence has been received concerning his (Brown's) fate since his capture.

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 note 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.

## THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

TORONTO, Wednesday, May 21, 1856.

After a sitting of 22 hours, the Legislative Assembly (at 11 o'clock last night) voted confidence in the Administration by 70 to 47. There was a majority of six Upper Canada members against the Government.

The Ministers are in council discussing the course they will take in reference to the vote of last night. The House has consequently adjourned till Friday.

Four members of the Government have resigned. They are as follows: Postmaster General Spruce, Attorney-General McDonald, and Solicitors-General Messrs. Smith and Morrison.

## MASSACHUSETTS PERSONAL LIBERTY BILL.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 21, 1856.

The Personal Liberty bill came up in the House to-day, and Mr. Hale of Boston moved to substitute for the majority report (in favor of retaining the law)—the minority report—for its repeal. This motion was carried by 130 Yeas; to 113 Nays, many members dodging the vote.

The majority was composed of Straight Whigs and Democrats and a portion of the Americans. At the adjournment to dinner a motion was pending, made by a Free-Soil Member, to indefinitely postpone the whole matter.

## FROM BOSTON.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 21, 1856.

Dr. Horace Stacy, a respectable physician, who was arrested some eighteen months ago and held to bail in the sum of \$10,000, charged with causing the death of a married woman by procuring abortion, was to-day discharged for want of evidence.

Orders have been received at the Navy Yard to raise the frigate *Cumberland*, and prepare her for service.

## CANAL NAVIGATION.

ALBANY, Tuesday, May 20, 1856.

The boat *Celt*, of the old Oswego Line, arrived here this afternoon, being the first loaded boat from Oswego for New-York this season. She leaves for New-York in tow of the steamer *Austria* this evening.

ALBANY, Wednesday, May 21, 1856.

Dispatches from the West state that the break in the canal at Adams Basin will be repaired to-day, and that the breaks and leaks west of Rochester will probably be closed to-morrow. Boats are passing westward from Palmyra, and are running from here to Oswego.

## RECRUITS FOR NICARAGUA.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, May 21, 1856.

Col. John Allen, of Cuban and Texas celebrity, left here this evening, in the steamer *Sultana*, with 150 Kentuckians, for Nicaragua.

## ARRIVAL OF THE CANADIAN AT QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, Wednesday, May 21, 1856.

The screw steamship *Canadian*, from Liverpool on the 7th inst., arrived here this morning. Her arrivals have been anticipated by the Canada at Halifax.

## DEPARTURE OF THE AMERICA.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 21, 1856.

The royal mail steamship *America* sailed from this port at noon to-day, with 124 passengers for Liverpool and 17 for Halifax. She takes out \$774,000 in specie.

## FIRE AT PORTLAND, MAINE.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, May 21, 1856.

Poor's Block, located on Island Pond, was destroyed by fire this morning, together with the Green Mountain House and a store and stable. The main building was 100 feet in length—owned by John A. Poor, of this city. The insurance was small. The other sufferers are Messrs. Hobart, Howard and Chamberlain, and Mr. A. J. Green.