AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

Official and Authentic History of Recent Events.

THE SACK OF LAWRENCE.

Statement of the Affair sent to President Pierce by Citizens of Kansas.

LATE CORRESPONDENCE FROM LAWRENCE. Continued Proceedings of the

Congressional Committee. The following document has been sent to Washington and placed in the hands of the President of the United States, to whom it is addressed. It is a

detailed statement of the recent proceedings of the Territorial Government of Kansas, aided by the mob of border ruffians whom Governor Shannon and the Federal Marshal had enlisted in its service. It is authenticated by the signatures of several of the most respectable and influential citizens of the Territory, and may safely be received as a perfectly accurate history of the whole affair. Although many of the official documents embraced in it have already been published in the TIMES, we repeat them in their present connection in order to make the narrative complete: MEMORIAL.

To His Excellency Frankin Pierce, President of the United States:

SIE: The undersigned, residents of Kansas Territory, are a Committee of the citizens of the town of Lawrence and vicinity, appointed to represent to your Excellency the insufferable wrongs which they are called upon to endure at the hands of Territorial officials, and to pecition for redress and prevention of the same. The statements made in this communication are of facts mostly within our personal knowledge, and all of them we are prepared at any time to substantiate by testimony conclusive and unimpeachable.

The first of the recent great outrages on the town of Lawrence, of which we complain is the following Proclamation of the United States Marshal of Kansas Territory:

PROCLAMATION.

Proclamation of the United States Maisher of Page 18 Territory:

PROCLAMATION.

To the People of Kansas Territory:

Whereas, Certain judicial writs of arrest have been directed to me by the First District Court of the United States, &c., to be executed within the Country of Douglas; and whereas an attempt to execute them by the United States Deputy Marshal, was violently resisted by a large number of the citizens of Lawrence, and as there is every reason to believe that any attempt to execute these writs will be resisted by a large body of armed men; now, therefore, the law-abiding citizens of the Territory are commanded to be, and appear at Lecompton, as soon as practicable, and in numbers sufficient for the proper execution of the law.

Given under my hand this 11th day of May, 1856.

I. B. DONELSON,

United States Marshal for Kansas Territory.

United States Marshal for Kansas Territory United States Marshal for Kansas Territory.

The allegations contained in this Proclamation are untique in fact, as well as grossly unjust in effect to the people of Lawrence. A demonstration had been made by the Deputy Marshal towards the arrest of Ex-Gov. Reeder, while here in attendance on the Congressional Committee; but as the latter demuired to the legality of the precess, and denied the jurisdiction, the attempt was not made. This was a circumstance involving no violence on the part of the citizens of Lawrence; and as no posse was called for by the official, it is clear that they can in no way be held accountable for any of its results. No actual effort to arrest any person in Lawrence had been made by the Marshal previous to this Proclamation. part was called can in no way wits. No actu had been sults. No rence had t this Procla antion

At this time there were in the Territory many hundreds of men wno had entered it in organized companies from Southern States, actu-ted by an avowed political purpose, and proclaiming a deadly hostility to the town of Lawrenca. These men were immediately enrolled in the Marshal's passe, and supplied by the Governor with arms belonging to the United States, and intended for the use of the Territorial militia. All the facts warrant the belief that it was the intention of the Marshal, by this Proclamation, to justify this misuse of these national arms, and to give so far as possible to the outrages being perpetrated by these companies the sacred sanction of the law. Without this sanction outrages being perpetrated by these companies the sacred sanction of the law. Without this sanction it was known that these outrages would be resisted by any and all means of defence, in the power of an indignant and not yet enslaved people.

This posse of the Marshal was further increased by accessions from the neighboring State of Missouri, and supplied from some source with several pieces of artillery. Camps were formed at different points along the bighways and on the Kansas River, and peaceful travelers subjected to detention, robbery and insult. Men were stopped in the streets and on the open prairie, and bidden to stand and deliver their purses, at peril of their lives. Cattle, provisions, arms, and all other property were taken wherever found, without consent of the owners. Men were choked from their horses, which were seized by the marauders; and houses were broken open and pillaged of their contents. Resistance to these outrages was followed by further violence, and in some cases by the most wanton and brutal sacrifice of life. The passage of the United States mail was frequently interrupted, and examinations made in defiance of law. In the porder counties of Missouri, citizens of Lawrence were seized without sacrifice of life. The passage of the United States mail was frequently interrupted, and examinations made in defiance of law. In the oorder counties of Missouri, citizens of Lawrence were seized without warrant, conveyed to the various camps, and there subjected to detention and unlawful trial, accompanied by threats of immediate deuth.

In the meantime, these alarming demonstrations had excited apprehensions in the community, and a letter was sent to the Governor, as follows:

Lawrence City, May 11, 1858

To His Excellency Wilson Shannon, Governor of Kansas Territory:

Dear Sie: The undersigned are charged with the duty of communicating to your excellency the following presamble and resolution, adopted as a public meeting of citizens of this place, at 7 o'clock last evening, viz.:

Whereas, We have the most reliable information from various parts of the Territory, and the adjoining State of Missouri, of the organization of guerrilla bands, who threaten the destruction of our town and its citizens, therefore,

Resolved, That Messra Topliff, Hutchinson and Robers, constitute a Committee to inform His Excellency Governor Shannon of these tacts, and to call upon him, in the name of the people of Lawrence, for protection against such bands, by the United States troops, at his disposal.

All of which is respectfully submitted. Very troly, &c.,

C. W. TOPLIFF,
W. Y. ROBERTS,
J. H. J. R. S. GERTLEMEN: Your note of the 11th inst. is received, and

This letter drew forth the following reply:

Executive Office Lecomiton, K. T., May 13, 1856.

Gentlemen: Your note of the 11th inst is received, and in reply I have to state that there is no force around or approaching Lawrence, except the legally constituted posse of the United States Marshal and Sheriff of Douglas County, each of whom, I am informed, have a number of writs in their hands for execution against persons now in Lawrence. I shall in no way interfere with either of these officers in the discharge of their official duties. If the citizens of Lawrence submit themselves to the Territorial laws, and aid and assist the Marshal and Sheriff in the execution of process in their hands, as all good citizens are bound to do when call don, they, or all such, will entitle themselves to the protection of the law. But so long as they keep up a military or armed organization to resist the Territorial laws and the officers charged with their execution, I shall not interpose to save them from the legitimate consequences of their illegal acts.

I have the honor to be yours with great respect.

WILSON SHANNON.

Messers. C. W. Topliff, John Hutchinson, W. Y. Rouerts.

In comment upon this letter, we have only to say

the legitimate consequences of their illegal acts.

I have the honor to be yours with great respect.

Messrs. C. W. Topliff, John Hutchison, W. Y. Roberts.

In comment upon this letter, we have only to say that the implied charge upon the citizens of Lawrence of keeping up "a military or armed organization to resist the Territorial laws and the officers charged with their execusion," is utterly untrue; and that Gov. Shannon must have been fully aware of its falsity, or ignorant to a degree of criminality.

The Proclamation of the Marshal was not made public by him in Lawrence; but a copy having by chance reached the town, another meeting of citizens was called on the 13th of May, and the following preamble and resolutions adopted:

Whereas, by a Preclamation to the people of Kansas Territory, by I. B. Donaldson, United States Marshal for said Territory, issued on the 18th day of May, 1856, it is alleged that certain "Judicial writs of arrest have been directed to him by the First District Court of the United States, &c., to be executed within the County of Douglas, and that an attempt to execute them by the United States Deputy Marshal was vidempt resisted by a large number of the citizens of Lawrence, and that there is every reason to believe that any strempt to execute these writs, will be resisted by a large body of armed men." Therefore.

Resolved, By this public meeting of the citizens of Lawrence, held this 18th day of May, 1856, that the allegations and charges against us contained in the aforesaid proclamation, are wholly untrue in fact, and the conclusion entirely false which is drawn therefrom. The aforesaid Deputy Marshal was resisted in no manner whatsoever, nor by any person whatever, in the execution of said writs, except by him whose arrest the said Deputy Marshal was seeking to make. And that we now, as we have done heretofore, declare our willingness and determination and invading mob.

J. A. Warkeff Ell.D. President.

John Hutchinson, Secretary.

The indications of an intended attack upon the

Marshal:

LAWRENCE, May 14, 1856.

I. B. DONALSON, U. S. Marshal for K. T.:

DEAR SID: We have seen a proclamation issued I yourself, dated 11th May, inst., and also have reliab information this morning that large bodies of armed me

ecution of any legal process by yourself, or any person acting for you. We also pledge ourselves to assist you, if called upon, in the execution of any legal process.

We declare ourselves to be order-loving and law abid-

ing citizens; and only await an opportunity to testify our fidelity to the laws of the country, the constitution, and

We are informed, also, that those men collecting about Lawrence, openly declare that their intention is to de-stroy the town and drive off the citizens. Of course we do not believe that you give any constraince to such threats—but in view of the exci ing state of the public mind, we ask protection of the constructed authorities of the Government, declaring ourselves in readiness to coperate with them, for the maintenance of the peace, order, and quiet of the community in which we live Very respectfully, HOB SET MORROW,

Very respectfully, LYMAN ALLEN, JNO. HUTCHINSON,

The following reply was received to this communi-

cation:

Office of the United States Marshal, Lecompton, K. T., May 16, 1806.

Messes G. W. Deitzler and J. H. Green, Lawrence, K. T., On yesterday I received a communication and ressed to me, signed by one of you as President, and the other as secretary—purporting to have been adopted by a meeting of the citizens of Lawrence, het is on yesterday morning. After speaking of a Proclamation issued by myself, you state, "they there may be no misunderstanding, we begleave to ask respectfully (that we may be releably informed) what are the demands against us; we destre most truthfully and earnestly to declare that no opposition whatever, will now or at any future time, be offered to the execution of any legal process by yourself, or any person acting for you. We also pleage conserves to assist you, if called upon in the execution of any legal process," &c.

From your professed ignorance of the demands against

From your professed ignorance of the demands against you, I mus conclude that you are strangers and not citizens of Lawrence, or of recent date, or been absent for some time; more particularly when an attempt was made by my Denaty to execute the process of the cirst District Court of the United States for Kansas Territory, against Ex. Governor REEDER, when he made a speech in the room and presence of the Congressional Committee, and de-nied the authority and power of said Court, and threat-ened the nife of said Dennty, if he attempted to execusaid process, which speech and definit threats were loudly appleaded by some one or two handred of the citizens of Lawrence, who had assembled at the room on learning the business of the Marshal, and made such hostile demonstrations that the Deputy though; he and his small posse would endanger their lives in executing said process. Your declaration that you "will truthfully and earnestly offer no opposition now nor at any inture time to the execution of any legal process, &c." is indeed difficult to understand. May I ask, geatlemen, what has produced this wonderful change in the minds of the people of Lawrence? Have their eyes been suddenly opened, so that they are new able to see that there are laws in force in Kansas Tenitory which should be obeyed? Or is it, that just now those for whom I have write have sought refuse just now those for whom I have write have sought refuge elsewhere? Or it may possibly be, that you, now as here-tofore, expect to screen yourselves behind the word "le-gal," so significantly used by you. How am I to rely on your pledges, when I am well agare that the whole population of Lawrence is at med and drilled, and the tow tified—when no I recollect the meetings and resolutions adopted in Lawrence and elsewher in the Territory, openly defying the laws and the officers thereof, and threat ening to resist the same to a wloody issue, and recently verified in the attempted assassinat on of Sheriff Jones while in the discharge of his official duties in Lawrence Are you strangers to all these things? Surely, you must be strangers at Lawrence! If no outrages have been of the land, they need not fear any posse of mine. But I must take the liberty of executing all processes in my hands, as the United States Marshal, in my own time and manner, and shall only use such nower as is authorized by law. You say you call upon the constituted authority of the Government for protection. This indeed sounds strange, coming from a large body of men armed with Sharpe's rifles and other implements of war, bound together by oaths and pledges to resist the laws of the Government they call on the representation. Government they call on for protection. All pers Karsas Territory, without regard to location, who honestly submit to the constituted authorities, will ever find meready to aid in protecting them; and all who seek to resist the laws of the land, and turn traitors to their country, will find me aiding in enforcing the laws—if not as an officer, as a citizen. Respectfully yours.

I. B. Donelson, U. S. Marshal of K. T.

We should consider this letter entirely unworthy of criticism, were it not official. Its chief misstatements, however, must be corrected, and of these we shall notice the following: 1. That Ex-Governor REEDER threatened the life of

the Deputy Marshal, and was applauded therefor by the people of Lawrence; the fact being that the words used by the former can only by a forced construction be made to imply a threat against the person of the officer. And that the Deputy Marshal had no personal fear of the creizens is proven by the fact that he frequently, during these difficulties, en-tered the town and remained during his pleasure, without molestation or insult. 2. His resteration of the falsehoods "that the

whole population of Lawrence is armed and drilled, and the town fortified;" while he possessed evidence through his Deputies that such was not the case. That the so-called fortifications, as then existing, were not considered formidable for defence, is proven by his subsequent neglect to demolish them, while the town was in the hands of his posse. 3. His wanton misapplication of certain resolu-

tions, passed at some other point in the Territory, and having no relation to the officers of the United His effort to fasten the attempt on the life of SAMUEL J. JONES On the citizens of Lawrence, when it is a known fact that said citizens denounced that attempt in the most emphatic manner, and made all practicable effort to detect its author.

5. The compound falsehood that the citizens of Lawrence are "a large body of men, armed with Sharp's rifles, bound together by oaths and pledges to resist the laws of the Government they call on for protection"—it being undoubtedly well-known to himself that no such ouths and pledges exist, and that the citizons of Lawrence have never combined to resist the laws of the United States.

From a reply thus disingenuous and partisan in character, the threatened town could derive no hope. Nevertheless, as the movements of the marauding forces grew daily more menacing in their character, the following letter was sent to the Mar-

shal on the 17th inst.:

1. B. Donaldson, United States Marshill of K. T.:

DEAR Sin: We desire to call your attention—as citizens of Kansa—to the fact that a large force of armed men have collected in the vicinity of Lawrence, and are engaged in committing depredations upon our citizens—stopping wagons, arresting, threatening and robbing unoffending travelers upon the highway—breaking open boxes of merchandise and appropriating their contents have slaughtered cattle and terrified many of the women

We have, also, learned from Governor Shannon, that there are no armed forces in the vicinity of this place, but the regularly constituted militia of the Territory. This is to ask you if you recognize them as your posse, and feel responsible for their acts. If you do not, we nope and trust you will revent a rejection of such acts, and give peace to the settlers.

On behalf of the citizens.

C. W. BABCOCK,
LYMAN ALLEN,
J. A. PERRY. and feel responsible for their acrs. If you do not, we

To this letter no reply was vouchsafed. The same dsy, a communication was sent to the Governor by Mesers. S. W. and T. B. Eldridge, proprietors of the Eldridge House, asking for its protection against the destruction threatened by the mob in the Marshal's posse. The building itself was the property of the Emigrant Aid Company, but it had been fur-nished by the Messrs. Elbridge at heavy expense and was not yet opened as a public house. A verbal reply was returned by the Governor to this appeal, expressing regret that the proprietors had taken possession, and giving some encouragement for its protection. On the 18th, he was visited by the Measrs. Eldbidge in person, and a full and truthful representation made of all the facts in the case. At this interview, the Governor, as well as the Mashal, seemed disposed to afford the protection needed. In addition to their own personal appeal, the Messrs. Eldridge presented a communication from the citizens of Lawrence, as follows:

tion from the citizens of Lawrence, as follows:

LAWRENCE, K. T., May 17, 1856.

His Excellency Wilson Shannon, Governor, and I. B.

Donoldson, U. S. Marshal for Kunsas Territory:

Gretlenen: Having learned that your reason for assembling so large a force in the visinity of our town, to act as a posse in the enforcement of the laws, rests on the supposition that we are armed against the laws and the officers in the exercise of their duty, we would say that we hold our arms only for our own individual defence against violence, and not against the laws or the officers in the execution of the same; therefore, having no further use for them when our modection is otherwise secured, we for them when our protection is otherwise secured, we propose to deliver our arms to Col. Sumner, so soon as he shall quarter in our town a body of United States troops sufficient for our protection, to be retained by him as long 28 such force shall remain among us. Very truly, &c...
MANY CITIZENS.

Both the Governor and the Marshal expressed satisfaction with this proposition, and agreed to its terms in case a demand should be enforced for the surrender of the arms. If no resistance was offered his force, the Marshal gave a positive promise of protection to the property of the citizens. But it was said that a portion of the posse was clamorous for the destruction of the hotel and the printingoffices, and the Messrs. Eldsider were invited to return again on the following day, after time had cen afforded for consultation with the captains of

the companies. It is worthy of remark that all messengers to the Executive and Marshal were under guard during the whole time of their being within the lines of the besieging camp and on the road to Lecompton, and that the following pass was given the Messrs. Eliberrar, on their departure this day:

LECOMPTON, May 18, 1956.

The bearers of this. S. W. and T. B. ELDRIDGE, desire to return to have ence this evening and return in the moraing. Now, therefore, all persons will permit these gentlemen to go and leturn without molestation or delay, WILSON SHANNON, Gov. of Kausas Territory. J. B. DONELSON, U. S. Marshal, K. T. On the 19th the Messas Eventlemen.

On the 19th the Messrs. Eldringe renewed their visit, according to agreement, but found a great change in the tone of the officials. It appeared that the companies composing the posse would be satisfied with nothing short of some destruction of private property; and this feeling was so strong as to defy the power of the Marshal. The Messrs. EL-DRIDGE, on behalf of the citizens of Lawrence, offered the Marshal their services; and proposed, if he would supply them with weapons, to make all necessary pledges to sustain him in the protection of property and the execution of the laws. This offer the Mar-shal did not see fit to accept; alleging only the excuse of a deficiency of arms. It was evident that a course of violence was resolved upon. One of the captains, a Col. Tirus of Florida—a member of the late expedition against Cuba—declared boldly that the printing presses must be destroyed, to satisfy

In pursuance of your proclamation, have assembled in the vicinity of Lawrence.

That there may be no misunderstanding we begleave to ask respectfully (that we may be reliably informed) what are the demands against us? We desire to state, most truthfully and earnestly, that no opposition whatever will now or at any future time be offered to the execution of any level process by correction to the execution of any level process by correction to the form of efficient protection, the Message and the execution of any level process by correction to the execution of any level process by correction to the execution of any level process by correction to the execution of any level process by correction to the execution of any level process. ty to the town of efficient protection, the Messrs. Er pringer made his last effort to secure aid from the Governor. He disclaimed all authority over the Governor. The discissings an authority over the terce of the Marshal, and stated that he should not interfere with that officer's operations. He was implored to summon to his aid the force of Colonel SUMNER, for the protection of the property of the citizens, but peremptorily refused. It was repreented to him that the Marshal's posse had resolved on perpetrating unlawful outrages in Lawrence, and he said the people of Lawrence must take such consequences as should ensue; that he could protect them with the United States Troops if he ctose, but that he should not do so. When apprebensions were expressed to bim that these outrages would finally madden the people to the point of resistance, and precipitate all the borrors of civil he turned angrily away, and left the with the expression, "War, then it is, by God!" These were the last words spoken to persons

representing the people of Lawrence by the highest officer of the Territory. During the following day, the Deputy Marshal, W. P. TRAIN, a resident of Calboun, Ga., visited the town, and in conversation with a citizen, expressed the belief that the printing presses would be destroyed, but that the Eldridge House would be

On the morning of the 21st inst., a cavalry force was seen stationed on a hill commanding the town. It was soon increased by a company of artitlery, and another of infantry. A white flag was first displayed

which soon gave place to a red one. This emblem would have incited the citizens to resistance, but for the known fact that the force was commanded by a U. S. officer, whose pledge of protection had been given, and armed with national weapons. Beside the red flag, whose motto was "Southern Rights," soon floated that of the Union. The Deputy Marshal entered the town with less than ten men, and proceeding to the Eldridge House,

summoned both the proprietors to act on his postogether with Dr. GARVEY, JOHN A. PERBY, C. W. TOPLIFF and WM. JONES, all citizens of the town. This summons was promptly obeyed, and all required assistance cheerfully given. Only two arrests were made during the morning, and with these, af-ter dinner, the whole posse repaired to the camp; Col. Torliff charged with the delivering to the Mar-

shal of the following communication:

LAWRENCE, K. T. May 21, 1856.

I. B. Donaldson, United States Marshal, K. T.:

We, the Committee of Public Salety for the citizens of I awrence, make this statement and declaration to you as Maishal of Bansas Territory:

Maishal of Kansas Territory:

That we represent citizens of the United States and of Kansas, who acknowledge the constituted authorities of the Government, that we make no resistance of the execution of the laws, national or territorial, and that we ask protection of the Government, and claim it as lawabiding American citizens.

For the private property already taken by your possess ask intermedication and what requires to you and see the control of th

we ask indemnification, and what remains to us and our citizens we throw upon you for protection, trusting that ander the flag of our Union, and within the local Constitution, we may obtain safety.

SAM'L C POMROY, C. W. BABCOCK, W. Y. ROBERTS. S. B. PRENTISS, LYMAN ALLEN, A. H. MALLORY, JOHN A. PERRY, JOEL GROVER. under the flag or our Union, and within the folds of the

It was now noped that the crisis had passed. On summoning on his posse the proprietors of the Eldridge House, Deputy Marshal FAIN had renewed his promise to protect their property. The officials had been treated with every courtesy, and even a generous hospitality. But about 3 o'clock the streets were filled by a company of armed horsemen, headed by SAMUEL J. JONES, Sheriff of Douglas County, who drew up his force in front of the El-dridge House, and demanded of the citizens, in the name of the law, the surrender of their rifles and cannon. He gave five minutes for a reply. He was answered by Gen. Pomercy that the cannon and all rifles not individual property, if any such there were, would be given up on his giving an official receipt for the same. Gen. Pomerox and Gen. Roberts pro-

ceeded with him to assist in their delivery. cone, it was announced that the printing offices and the Eldridge House must be destroyed. Remonstrance was in vain. In the meantime the remainder of the force, comprising several hundred men, with United States muskets and fixed bayonets, were taking position in the town. Men endeavored by argument, and women by tears, to alter the determination of At 31/4 o'clock he announced to Messrs. Eldsider that he would give them till 5 to emove their families and furniture from the house. The work of pillage had already commenced. The contents of the printing-offices were scattered in the streets, and the red flag planted on the roof, first of the office of the Herald of Freedom, and afterwards of the Eldridge House. The family of Mr. G. W. Brown were driven from their home, and the immediate pillage of the Hotel prevented only by the resolute interference of a few citizens, aided by some ndividuals of the mob, who kept a strict guard at the doors, and insisted that the families of the proprietors should have the time promised by Jones in which to collect their most necessary effects and leave. At last the cannon were placed and ready, and it was announced to Col. S. W. ELDRIDGE that the bombardment would commence in five minutes. His wife and children, and such personal offects as they had been enabled to collect, were placed in carringes and driven off between files of United states bayonets, and amidst the yells of the imratient mob. As they left the town, the first boom

and stores, to a pile of ruins.

The work of pillage spread through the whole town, and continued until after dark. Every house and store which could be entered was ransacked; trunks broken open and money and property taken at will. Where women had not fled, they were in some cases insulted, and even robbed of their clothing. From one house over \$2,000 in money was carried away. The house of Charles Robinson was pillaged and burned to the ground. The same evening the forces were drawn off to their camp, and the sack of Lawrence was concluded.

of a cannon tola that the work of destruction had

heguv. Soon, as the impression made by the cau-

non was not great, the building was fired, and with

the aid of gunpowder reduced, with its furniture

Some incidents of this authorized outrage here demand mention. While Mesers, Topliff and Perry were aiding the Marshal in making the arrests, both their houses wers broken open and pillaged. Some of the flags which floated beside that of the Union, and for mottos: "Superiority of the White Race;"
"Komeas the Outpost;" "South Carolina;" while one ed the national stripes with a tiger in place of the Union; another had alternated stripes of black and white. While the cannon were being placed for the destruction of the Eldridge House, DAVID R. ATCHIson, late Vice-President of the United States, was conspictions amongst the mob. When the final doom of the hotel and printing offices was pronounced, it was said by the officials to be by order of the Government, as the Grand Jury of Douglas County had ordered them abated as nuisances. The only charge against the Eldridge House, was its ownership by the Emigrant Aid Company. To evadethe pledge given by the Marshal that he would not allow his posse to enter Lawrence, they were disbanded by him after the arrests were made, and enrolled as a Sheriff's posse by SAMUEL R. JONES; the Marshal thus keeping one pledge at the expense of another. On the next day they were again enoiled as the posse of the Marshal.

There are, also, some facts of another character which we wish to record. We believe that many of the Captains of the invading companies exerted themselves to the utmost for the protection of life and property. Some of them protested against these enormous ourrages, and suddenvored to dis-suace SAMUEL J. Jones from this perpetration. Many used personal efforts to remove such property as was possible from the Eldridge House before its destruction. Among these stood prominently Col. ZADOCK JACKSON, of Georgia, who did no scruple, either in Lawrence or his own camp, to denounce the outrages in terms such as they deserved. Col. Burore, of Alabama, also disclaimed having come to Kansas to destroy property, and condemned the course which had been taken. The Prosecuting-Attorney of Douglas County, the legal adviser of the Sheriff, used his influence in vain to prevent the

destruction of property. We have thus given an outline of events which have concluded an unparalleled chapter in the history of our country. That we have dealt mildly with the facts, and fallen short of the real atrocity of the case, will be proven by the testimony which, in time, public opinion will not fail to gather. So gigantic is that official villainy of which we are being made the victims, that the understanding almost refuses to believe the evidence, however strong. That any set of men, in a representative Government like ours, can be so reckless and so defiant of right, as to attempt the administration of law on principles of perjury and brigandage, is a combination of fatuity and corruption almost passing belief. Yot the facts spring out with startling boldness on the picture of events, and we see the spectacle of rulers utterly ignoring the oaths they have taken, and perverting the beneficent power of Governmen t to the base uses of a ruthless despotism-at will despoiling men of their property and lives—endeav-oring to bind fast the hands of the loyal citizens who look to them for protection, and to deliver them over as bondsmen to an invading force. We cannot but feel that you will be slow to believe facts such as we have stated here, and for the credit of humanity we cannot otherwise hope; yet we cherish the trust that you will heed the voice, however feeble, that pours its complaint into your ear, and exert the influence of your office to prevent the possible occurrence of abuses of power on the part of those offi-cials who are directly responsible to you for the faithful discharge of their duties, and to institute such a scrutiny into their past conduct as will reveal its true character, and inspire a salutary caution in the future. In making such a scrutiny, it seems to us inevitable that the communications of the Territorial officers of Kansas, as given in this memorial, coupled with the undisputed facts resulting from their action, will show at least a criminal disregard of good faith sufficient of itself to prove their unfitness for the responsibilities they have assumed. And in the meantime, we have been driven to the appointment of a Committee of Protection, whose luty it will be to organize and use all means for the defence of our liberties and property, during such time as we are unable to procure protection from

the Government under which they live. As regards the pecuniary damage sustained by this community at the hand of the Government, as administerd by these officers, we cannot doubt that you will see the justice of our claims and employ the

which it is within your own province to recommend. It is at present impossible to estimate this damage, as new depredations are continually being made. How long these will be permitted to continue, will depend to a great extent upon the pleasure of our rulers. But it is certain that the amount is, were at present, for a community like ours, very great. The loss to the proprietors of the Eldridge House alone is to nearly the full extent of their investment — time being denied them to remove any material portion of the costly furniture and abundant stores provided for its use. The destruction of the printing offices, like that of the hotel, involves not only the cost of the property, but the complete ruin of the business in which it was employed. And then there is scarcely a freeholder in Lawrence, or for many miles around, but who has had costly experience of that depredatory action which the Marshal in his proclemation has called "the proper execution of

Were the destruction of property, however, the gravest result of this mal-administration, it would be shorn of its chief importance. But it must not be forgotten, that among its consequences has been loss of life; and it is due to the community that justice be administered upon those who counsel it. our country is still being overrun, and that this very day has brought to our ears fresh complaints of property taken and women ravished in their homes it will not be considered either disrespectful or ilitimed in us to urge with all the earnestness of men who know the truth of the things whereof they titions preferred receive the earliest attention in

the power of your Excellency to Bestow.

J. M. WINCHELL,
I.YMAN ALLEN,
S. B. PRENTISS,
L. G. HINE
C. W. BABUOCK. JOSEPH CRUCKLIN, LAWBENGE, K. T., May 22, 1856.

LATER FROM KANSAS.

Interesting Details of Recent Events.

The Sack of Lawrence-Acts of the Marauders-Conflict at Potawotamie-Threats Against the Congressional Committee.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, (Kansas,) Wednesday, May 23, 1956. I must send you a line, but have no time to write a letter. Unavoidable duties upon Committees, in Council, &c., still drive me to the full extent of my strength-and no money could hire me to write you to-night. But knowing the vagueness of the first rumors that will reach you since "the Rubicon is passed," I will give a few items from that full volume of unparalleled events that have transpired about Lawrence within the last three days. The smoke has now disappeared—the booming of cannon has ceased-the sad trophies of a desolating mob, like the ruins of old Warwick, stand before us-our wives and children have returned again, and are striving to make cheerful, homes that have been mutilated, robbed, and made hideous by the savage yells of bloated demons, who call all they can find their own, "under the law." The great dragon, Slavery, has made her onslaught upon a town not two years old, hoping thereby to humiliate and dis. grace us, and the party we represent. Let it be read from the corners of every street in the Union, that the National Government has lowered itself down below the level of self-respect and employed a Southern hireling mob, who are uncontrollable by any agency save whisky, to persecute, harass, arrest, rob, insult, imprison and murder the loyal citizens of Kansas. The General Government must father the act, for their agents have sworn it there by their written evidence. And the more I reflect upon the course pursued by the citizens of Lawrence in making no resistance, the clearer I am that we have acted wisely and shall secure the approbation of all lovers of Freedom. Heretofore, we have been charged with being visionary, and with treating upon theories more than facts, -- they would claim that they had no intention of doing anything more than perform their official duty-that private and property rights would always be respected, &c.; and if we had met them at our cut-posts, and refused them admission, we should have been pronounced rebels, who were resisting the General Government, and indictments for treason would have been the consequence. Now, we took the precaution to get them to promise conditionally to protect us by the constituted authorities of the Territory. Those con. ditions we complied with. Then they turn around and stab us and burn our buildings. While a spark and repudiate such protection, and declare our readiness to remove the protectors from our midst as soon as practicable.

We are not disheartened, but, are laying deep and permanently the basis of our future action. We cannot act in a moment, while most of our citizens are compelled to attend to home duties, or lose the income of a whole year. Many of us feel poor under the late misfortunes. Not one half of the gentlemen in town have any clothing left except what they were upon their backs on the 21st. Everything else was taken. Scarcely a trunk is left in town that is not broken open and contents taken. Sixteen were opened in one boarding-house. The ladies' clothing in some instances they tore into shreds and threw into the streets. Libraries of books were chopped to pieces with axes, or carried around, upon the tops of bayonets, by whole companies. Every store in town was broken open, and every article that could be readily converted to use was freely used. Every gun, rifle or pistol was taken that could be found, even if claimed as private property, and it is impossible to state the amount of damage done our citizens while they were destroying the hotels. Nearly every person left town for safety, yet I lingered among the enemy during the day, and observed all that could be seen. King Atchison was among them, and stood before the hotel giving his orders when they were planting the cannon upon the opposite side of the street, within 150 feet of the walls. There was no discipline whatever exhibited by these men, and many expressed themselves as disgusted with the day's proceedings. The next morning Archison, guarded by about forty of the Platte County Riflemen, passed through our town on their way home. It was with greatest difficulty that we could prevent an attack upon Archison, and I should never have regretted the occurrence, had he been taken prisoner, and — no, that is all. The main force has moved to Lecompton, and will, probably, soon attack Topeka, then Manhattan, Waubonsa, Bloomington and Ossawatamie-then make a general war of extermination upon the Yankees, after "humbling them," by destroying their best towns. They are already threatening to attack Lawrence again, and they are very anxious to hurry up matters before aid can reach us from the East. But we shall act in reference to that and avoid losing our best men in battle if possible, until we have a force that will know no retreat. We have reliable agents already on the way who will tell our story to the people of the States. Pomeroy, Roberts, Branscomb, WHITMAN, PERRY and ELDRIDGE are among the number. The war must now be carried into Africa. What else can they mean. Just before they commenced firing upon the hotel, they raised upon the top of it a large red flag, with a lone star, and on one side was inscribed "South Carolina," upon the other, "Southern Rights." They also bore other flags, emblematical of disunion. Upon that issue I am with them to-day and forever. RANDOLPH.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Sunday, May 25, 1856. We have no press left in Lawrence, consequently etter writers will be of some account during the impending war in Kansas. War there must be, and none need have any scruples about the final result. Slavery and Freedom can no longer dwell together in Kansas, and one or the other must be the victim. Every hour almost we receive reports from the country of new depredations and insults, and some Free-State neighborhoods have been almost reduced to a state of beggary within a few days.

One man came here yesterday from the vicinity of the Santa Fé road, South of us, who says one thousand dollars' worth of cattle have been taken from himself and his neighbors. Night before last Dr. DAY was robbed of his horses, clothing, and house. hold goods of every kind that they could carry off. He lives about two miles west of town. Twentyeight mounted men were in the party of robbers. I have just heard that eight more horses were stolen near here last night. Not less than fifty have been taken in all in this vicinity, and we are left with hardly enough to carry our necessary dispatches. Large sums of money have been taken in some instances, and it is now evident that all the money, clothes, horses, &c., they use for their whole army, are stolen from our men. One of our citizens, who was a prisoner in their camp at Franklin four days, says that before the attack on Lawrence, Col. Bu-FOED and his men were "hard up"—they even went the boys from South Carolina. But promises of protection to the hotel were renewed; and the Marshal
pledged his word that if no resistance was made, he
pledged his word that if no resistance was made, he
without their ordinary spirit rations, for want of the
mitted no crime, and yet the nation winks at their
dimes, but the night they returned they were dividing purses of money between them, and spent the
splect oppression. Ex-Governor Reeder started
without their ordinary spirit rations, for want of the
mitted no crime, and yet the nation winks at their
would seem to be by an appropriation by Congress,
ing purses of money between them, and spent the without their ordinary spirit rations, for want of the

night in revelry, with plenty of whisky, sardines, oysters, &c., besides plenty of new clothes. One hundred thousand dollars will not pay the bills of losses in Lawrence alone on the memorable 21st, We are collecting all the claims together, and they will be sent to Congress immediately, asking for an appropriation for redress. How can they avoid granting it, when every act was perpetrated under the surveillance of Government officials?

Capt. Brown, of Ossawatamie, has 150 men encamped about twelve miles South of here, who have marched some fifty miles for a fight. Many of them have suffered much by the enemy, and they have aworn to never disband till they have satisfaction. They are driven to this extremity. They have been robbed of horses and money, until they are forced to either steal them back again, or go to the States for a support. There are many more in Kansas in the same condition. So it will not be surprising if you hear soon that they have yielded to their necessities, and retaken their teams to improve their farms. This Brown is a man of most desperate courage, and when the time comes he will gain for himself much distinction The attack upon Topeka may be delayed, for several reasons, until the assembling of the Legisla-

ture on the 4th of July. It is understood that our mon are preparing for a resistance there, and it is impossible to tell how soon the trial will come. We hope it may be delayed till July, and then we will have thousands of true men from the North to follow up the work, till the soil of Kansas is scourged from every vestige of Slave usurpation and Atchison, and our Government officials are driven to some more healthy country. There is a summary check given to the proceed-

ings of both the belligerents, perhaps, by the interference of Col. SUMNER. By request of SHANNON he has placed four companies of dragoons at this place and Lecompton, to preserve the peace generally. SHANNON was petitioned, and urged from time to time to place the Government troops here for our protection. But no. He employs the Georgia and Missouri mob, through the Marshal, to come here and destroy our printing offices and public hotelbecause Judge Lecometz had declared them nuisances. Then, after we have permitted them to go their length in official robbery and bombardingwhen the free citizens are about to strike for redress—he very sagely calls Col. Sumner to his aid, to protect his own head from the consequences of his folly. We don't thank him for such protection now, and no such force as he can command will save him or the illiterate rabble who flock around him from the South from justice. It is said by those who know much better than I do, that not one-half of the army of "fifceen hundred," as they claim, who sacked our town, could read or write.

Gov. Robinson was started from Westport under a strong guard last week, and came as far as Franklin, on their way to Lecompton, but they feared to pass Lawrence, so they turned around, and with an additional guard, proceeded back through Kansas City to Fort Leavenworth, where he will have comfortable quarters and protection from all outward influences. He is charged with high treason,—so are four others now at Lecompton,—and the Court is now considering the question of admitting them to bail. If he does not, it will be next to death to keep them all confined in a small room this hot weather, with the thermometer ranging from 90 to 100 in the shade. I don't believe they ever intend to give them a trial, but only wish to get away from us our best men, in these times when their counsel would be of so much value. Five Pro-Slavery men were shot at Potawotamie.

Saturday night, but the full particulars are not given. We only hear that a Free-State man was called out in the night by a mob wno pretended to arrest him for some pretended crime, and threatened to hang him; but alter the fact became known, the Free-State men rallied, and in the conflict five of their men were shot, but none of ours. Capt. Brown, on learning the facts, yesterday, marched immediately to that vicinity, expecting further difficulties.

There is much excitement at Leavenworth, and each party is afraid of the other, and both have out guards every night. Several buildings are threatened with demolition, and some of each party are threatened with violence. The Congressional Committee are yet in session there, and a very sharp affair occurred with them this morning. They found at an early hour, a notice posted on their door, which was, in substance, as follows: It charged them with conducting the examination in a very partial and ridiculous style, and stated that it was to admonish them that they had better be more cautious and manage differently in future, or they would meet the consequences. (Signed) · Capt. HEMP,

In behalf of many citizens. Messrs. Howard and Shekman will feel no palpitation over this, but proceed to complete the purpose of their mission. They will now take evidence concerning the sack and burning of Lawrence. The robbers are leaving Lecompton since the dragoons arrived, and are dividing into squads, who roam over the country to rob for a living. There was never let loose before, upon any community, such a miserable, depraved, dirty set of beings, as swarm upon us from the Southern hive.

Mr. St. Clair, the agent of a large party who have just arrived from Michigan, is my guest to-night. He leaves to morrow for the purpose of bringing us material aid as soon as possible. RANDOLPH.

Encouraging News-Free-State Organization-Lawrence going ahead-Trade re-

special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWBENCE, Kansas, Wednesday, May 28, 1856. One of the Government troops stationed at this place was drowned in the river yesterday, while attempting to ford on horseback. His body was not found until this afternoon, and he has since been buried. Gov. Shannon says it seems to him now, that the "people of the Territory are trying to play the very devil." They are committing some depredarions upon both sides, and, perfectly awful to reate, the Governor has lost a fine pair of horses. He has recently sent to Col. SUMNER for two more companies of Dragoons, and it is said he intends to send them to the vicinity of Pottawatomie, to disperse Capt. Brown's company. We have heard nothing important from that District since my last. The friends of Free Kansas are completing the most thorough organization throughout the State, and will be able to render a good report of the cause when our friends from the North reach us. Couriers come in almost daily from various precincts, and thus far they have invariably approved of our position on the 21st, after learning all the correlative incidents that moved as to make the decision not to fight, and they re-Col. Russell, of Cass County, Mo., is in town to-

turn satisfied—with full instruction as to the future. night. He his a man, open, honest and frank in his menners, has long been before the people as a lawyer and public officer in that State, was an intimate friend of HENRY CLAY, and one of his confidents in politics, was a personal friend of CHAS. ROBINSON in California, and his attorney while imprisoned under an arrest for high misdemeanor, if not treason; and now, when he heard of Robinson's arrest by a mob in Lexington, he comes to his relief, and Robinson has employed him as counsel in his caso. Col. R. has been to Lecompton to-day, for a copy of several papers needed in the case, and finds from the indictment, as we had supposed, that he is charged with high treason. Judge LECOMPTE is now at Leavenworth with Gov. Robinson, and he is yet considering

Business begins to revive in Lawrence again. Masons and carpenters find t eir tools badly scattered, but they are calling the roll once more, and I am gratified to find that the call "mort," is as natural as ever. The hotel will be rebuilt again as soon as the means can be sent on from the East, and probably two large churches will be built this season. Laborers will soon find employment at high prices, and Lawrence will be more advanced in one year, than it would have been had there been no "public nuisances" found in her midst. The best hotel West of St. Louis declared a nuisance by a United States Court, and authority given a mob to remove it! Anywhere else but in Kansas, a man would be hung for such a wild distraction of sense, with its criminal consequences. The papers will not be resumed here at present, but I am informed that the Herald of Freedom will be issued at Alton, Ill., immediately. Brown is not permitted to write anvthing except in presence of his guard, and under their eyes, consequently, all his strong fire must be reserved. Brown, with all the other prisoners at Lecompton, are denied any conversation or intercourse with their friends. These men have com-

the question whether this is a bailable offence.

down the Missouri River last Friday, to disguise, after having been secreted in the midst of his enemies over two weeks.

Encouraging from Kansas. Extract from the Correspondence of the New-York Kansan League to George Walter, Esq., General Superintendent, and Theodore Dwight, President K. L., No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

St. Louis, Saturday, May 31, 1856. I have reason to believe that your agents are constantly sending up the Missouri River good and true men, who say emphatically they intend to ses justice done to Kansus, which I hope a snort time will prove, for the whole country out this way is aroused, and Illinois and Ohio are in arms, but as yet we have received no expression from the East and North. I hope to be favored with the news that the ball which has been so gloriously kept in motion out here, may not stop till it has rolled through every State in the Union, and by that rolling acquire additional size and strength. "God speed the right!"

I would here mention that your public-spirited riend, Mr. ——, has gone to Kansas Territory, prepar atory to putting a boat on Kansas River, and starting a town at its mouth, now called Wyandotte Point. It is just the place for the Free-State men to pitch in and build up one of the largest towns on the Missouri River. The people of the Territory are enger for it, and those who have means are willing to invest in it, for of course all of them are opposed to patronizing Kansas City, a place that has done a may business with them, and yet has always helped to cower them, and been first in the van of the fiendish rabble that has from time to time gone into the Territory for the purpose of sacking Free-State owns and driving out Free-State men. City belongs to Slavery men, and they will not allow a Free State man to live peaceably among them.

I have just had a conversation with Mrs. Robin-30N, who leaves here this afternoon for the Territory to join her husband, who is now at Leavenworth. She has met with the most heartfelt sympathy throughout her journey East, not only in words but in material aid. The expressions she has received makes her feel more proud of the cause, and she declares her firm belief that it will be trumphant; to prove victorious there must be a move at once to show the world that if it comes to men and dellars the East and North are not yet depopulated or

Proceedings of the Congressional Committee Continued.

From Our Own Reporter.

In yesterday's Times we published the evidence taken before the Congressional Committee for the investigation of Kansas affairs on the 28th of May. Owing to irregularities in the mails, the evidence taken on some preceding days had not reached us. We now subjoin the proceedings of the 26th and 27th of May: EVIDENCE OF M. T. DAILEY.

M. T. Bailey, sworn-Live on Round Prairie, Atchison of that election; I consider myself well acquainted with the resident settlers in that District; know many who came over from Missouri before the election; the Free-State Party had two-thirds majority in that District; a arge proportion of the actual settlers did vote that day, I think; our ticket is the Pro-Slavery; some Free-state men voted our ticket that day; I knew nothing about any strangers calling at the polls, and the resident voters leaving in consequence; did not hear of such news until recently; I know nothing about men with wagons being camped the night before the election near the polls; I have never seen the man who took the census of that District—the Thirteenth—but I heard of such a man; it was in the Winter season, when many of the resident settlers had gone over to Mi souri to close their business, settlers nad gone over to Missouri to close their beasness, and others to gather their crops; they could not return until the ice had broken up; I don't think it was the right time to take the census, because many were absent; I know a few whose names are not down on the census book; I think there were 400 or 500 resident voters in the Thirreenth District on the 30th of March, 1855; the Thirreenth District was satiled mostly by Missouries, it was teenth District was settled mostly by Missourian settled earlier than any other settlement in the Territory. EVIDENCE OF JOHN SCOTT.

John Scott, sworn—I was present at the Burrough election, 30th March, 1:55; saw Missourians there; there was

a good deal of task about the settlement of Kausas and the intertence of the Eastern people. We saw by the newspapers, that societies were being formed at the East for the purpose of settling Kansas Territory, with the view of making it a Free State; Missouri being a Slave State, they thought that an effort of that kind would injure her, should it be successful; the people of Missouri were indispers. tabulant that an effort of that kind would injure her, should it be successful; the people of Missouri were indignant, and determined to use all means in their power to counteract the efforts of the Eastern people; they were excited on that subject from that time to the present; the people sall over the State were excited. all over the State were excited; it was no: confined to the border counties; the South have always been interfered with by the North, as regards its peculiar institution, and with by the North, as regards its peculiar institution, and this is the boldest step taken by the North to overthrow those institutions; the general expression throughout the State of Missouri was, that no difficulty would have happened in Kansas Territory, if the people from the North had come of their own free will and settled upon claims; had come of their own free will and settled upon claims; the people were dis atisfied with the lateness of the election; they knew Gov. Reader was a Free-State man, and they could only account for the lateness of the election to give it e Emigrant aid Society an opportunity to operate; the neople of the Territory, as well as Missouri, were inthe neople of the Territory, as well as Missouri, were indignant; it was rumored that hundreds and hundreds were waiting in St. Louis for the opening of navigation; the rumor was confirmed by Caputains of the boats; alt said to be Eastern emigration, without families, &c. and rumor was prevalent that as soon as they had voted, it was their intention of returning to the East; it was these rumors that started the Missourians; they regarded that the North and contiguous territory was working for the purpose of deteating the Kansas and Nebraska bill and to control the Southern institutions; they thought that if hastern people were permitted to vote the Missourians had as much right. [Oliver coincided.] I came over with many Missourians to vote; they carried no weapons, at least I did not see any; I did not even bring over a walking stick, but I cut one soon after getting over, and I had the pleasure of breaking it over a man's head a day or two after; our object in coming over was to vote, if the has ern emigrants did.

Cross-examined by Mr. Howard—Missourians were not excited, and would not have been had it not have been for the Eastern people; they had heard they Sharpele ri

cross-exameted by Mr. Haward—Missourians were not excited, and would not have been had it not have been for the Eastern people; they had heard that Sharpe's rifles and men were being raised at the East to send on here to control the elections; they derived their knowledge of these facts from the newspapers; accordingly they organized societies in Missouri to assist Pro-Slavery men in getting claims in the Terruory.

EVIDENCE OF DR. STRINGFELLOW.

EVIDENCE OF DR. STEINGFELLOW.

Dr. John II. Stringfellow was called and sworq—I reside in Atchison, Atchison County, Kansas Territory; I moved to Atchison in July, 1854, and I took my family there in the Fall of the same year and have resided there ever since; the District was changed at the 30th of March election from the District of the Fall before, according to which the census was taken; the census was taken in February, when the snow was, probably, fifteen inches deep; most of our citizens were emigrants from Missouri; having left triends and comfortable quarters in Missouri a large number of our citizens, about the time the census was taken, were absent from their open cabins, temporarily visiting their friends in Missouri; in consequence a large number of our citizens were omitted from the census; knowing this, we had the census taken by one of our citizens, which showed a gain of about one hundred and fifty; this was represented to Governer Reeder, and induced him to append to the census returns upwards of fifty voters; (witness here described the boundaries of his District;) was in the town of Doniphan on the day of election; about 30,000s polled; no disturbance of any kind at the polls; I was one of the candidates; no effort was made to prevent any person from voting on account of their political sentiments; on the contrary f ance of any kind at the polls; I was one of the candidates; no effort was made to prevent any person from voting on account of their political sentiments; on the contrary. I, myself, urged the Free State men to vote, and told them they should not be molested; Mr. Sanders, the Free State candidate, brought some of his friends to vote, and among them some from Buchanan County, Missouri; he brought a boy up to vote about seventeen years of age; the Judges would not permit him to vote; Sanders owned the ferry at Doniphan, and his voters who crossed the river were known to be Free-State men; from my personal knowledge of the Doniphan District I think four-fifths of the Feople are Pro-Slavery; after the election, in company cople are Pro-Slavery; after the election, in company with other members who had been elected to the Terri with other members who had been elected to the Territorial Legislature; I went to the Shawnee Mission to see Gov. Reeder to protest against the power claimed in his election Proclamation to decide contested elections; a Committee of Three were appointed to wait upon the Governor, and present him our protest; the Committee consisted of Gen. W.M. P. RICHARDSON, SAMUEL W. ILLIAMS, and myself; we denied in our interview with the Governor that he had any power to decide as to contested elections, and contended that that power was with the Legislative body, and that the presentations of the returns of election formally made were primaragic evides ce of the right of members to their sears and to of the returns of election formally made were primaracie evidea ce of the right of members to their sears and to these propositions the Governor assented; we further contended, in our interview with him, that he had no right to order a second election except in cases provided by the Organic act; to this last proposition the Governor read us a communication addressed to the Attorney. General of the United States, asking his advice as to all the matters in controversy between the Legislature elect and himself, asserting that if sustained in his opinions by the Attorney-General, he would order new elections in those districts where the returns were informally made, but if not sustained, then he would grant certificates to those persors who had received the largest number of votes, or who had been returned as elected; a large number of Missourians were present on the day of election, who were drawn there from the reports which had reached us that large numbers of persons would be thrown in upon us drawn there from the reports which had reached us that large numbers of persons would be thrown in upon us from the Free States for the purpose of controlling the election; the determination of the Missourians present was to resist by all means this eroption of the Free-State men upon us; I have been controlling a paper ever since February, 1855; in that I have never urged any but bona fide settlers to emigrate to this Territory either for the purpose of voting or for any other purpose; there were numbers of Missourians at the polls on the 30th of March, Pro-Slavery men, who did not vote and were not solicited to vote; I don't know that any citizen of Missouri voted, but some may have done it and I not know it; the result of the election would in no manner have been changed of the elec ion would in no manner have been changed had the Missourians voted or not voted.

The Threatened Attack on Topeka. REPLY OF GOVERNOR SHANNON TO THE CITI-ZENS' MEMORIAL.

The following is the reply of Governor Shan-

non to the memorial of the citizens of Topeka, asking his interference to protect that city from de-EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Lecompton, K. T., May 23, 1856

GENTLEMEN: Your memorial, which is not dated, has just been received. In reply, I would be gleave to say that I have no doubt that the outrages of which you speak have been greatly exaggerated and highly colored. It may be that there are men on both sides who are desirous to complicate the present difficulties in this Territory and who feel no periture interest in swiding the evils of who feel no particular interest in avoiding the evils of civil war. Under these circumstances it becomes the law-abiding citizens to act with caution, and not to lend a

sisted in the execution of writs in their hands by citizens of the town of Lawrence. The life of one of these mea has been attempted, and that of the other threatened, under circumstances to justify the most serious apprehensions as to personal safety if he should again attempt the service of writs in that place. Under these circumstances each of these officers, by virtue of the power which the law invests in them, assembled a posse large enough to insure the service of process.

They have got through serving the writs in their hands as far as is practicable at present, and each has dismissed his posse. Nearly all who have belonged to these posses have refired, and I think there is not the slightest danger of your being asseiled, or in any way molested, unless

ger of your being assailed, or in any way molested, unless ger of your being assailed, or in any way molested, unless private assassinations and personal outrages should rouse a public feeling which would again bring into the field a body of men determined to revenge real or supposed wrongs. It is useless to discuise the fact that there is, at this moment, imminent danger of this—a result which I know you and all good citizens would deeply declare. Mr. Cox and wife were fired upon last evening when riding out of Lawrence, the ball passing between them. It is outrages of this kind that are calculated to bring on a civil war which could not be controlled by the public authorities, ard which would end only by the entire destruction of orc or the other of the parties. Let ma struction of ore or the other of the parties. Let me appeal to one and all to unite in arresting these tureat ened evils. Let no one attempt to redress his own ened evils. Let no one attempt to redress his own wrong, but appeal to the law in all cases. It is the only safety for all parties, and I can see no reason why ample security, too both any ample security, for both person and properly, canno be as well accured in the Territory as in any of the States, if the citizens would in good faith unite in aiding the officers of the in the Territory as in any of the States, if the citizens would in good faith unive in adding the officers of the law in arresting and bringing to justice all persons who violate the law. It is to be regretted that there is a party in the Territory who refuse to recognize the vasidity of the territorial laws, and consequently take no part in bringing offenders to justice or in furnishing to the law officers the names of witnesses whose testing to the law officers the names of witnesses whose testing to the law officers the names of witnesses whose testing to the law of the peace and sold and assistance of the citizens of Topeka in establishing a sound and healthy administration of the law, as the best means to secure the peace and good order of society. With the view of securing all their rights, and preserving peace and sood order, and the just execution of the laws, I have made a requisition on Col. Sumner for three companies of United States troops, one to be stationed at Lawrence, one at this place, and one at Topeka. Should it be thought advisable to have troops stationed at other points, I will make an additional requisition on Col. Sumner. He will be in Lawrence this evening, with his command, and I will lose no time in ordering the troops to Topeka. I will assure you that I will exert all the powers vested in me to preserve law and order, and to secure the rights of persons and property throughout the Territory, but I wish the citizens to reflect that much depends on their own action, especially at this moment. Yours with great respect.

(Signed)

Messirs. C. R. Holliday, D. H. Hone and others.

Of the Mr. Cox referred to in the forceoner. (Signed) WILSON SHANN Messrs, C. R. HOLLIDAY, D. H. Hone and others.

Of the Mr. Cox referred to in the foregoing reply of Governor Shannon, the Topeka correspondent of the Missouri Democrat says that he is a Pro-Slavery man, and for over a year has resided in Lawrence. He headed the mob when they entered Lawrence, and pointed out to them the offices of the Herald of Freedom and Free State, the Free State Hotel and his own store, requesting them not to destroy his property. Although it was known in Lawrence that Mr. Cox was a Pro-Slavery man, and used by the Border Ruffians as a spy, his life and property has always been considered safe as far as Free-State men are concerned in Lawrence, a striking contrast to Pro-Slavery towns in Kansas, where Free-State men are frequently mobbed and their property destroyed. If Shannon wishes to create the impression abroad that the lives and property of Pro-Slavery men are not perfectly secure from outrage, in Lawrence, he will not be able to furnish facts to substantiate such an insinuation. The Free-State squatters of Kansas are not disposed in any way whatever to impose upon those differing in opinion from themselves. All that has been done was in self-defence, and the charge of being assassins is utterly false and unfounded; and, whoever makes such a charge, knowing the fac s of the case-as nearly every one in Kansas does—is a willful liar.
And the case of Jones furnishes a proof that the
Pro-Slavery party are resolved to have it appear
that our people are nurderers and assassins. Jones was represented in "a very low condition, never expected to recover from his wound," &c. But, no sooner is an attack upon Lawrence made, than this " very sick man-Jones," is on his horse, leading on the mob to acts of violence.

Atchison's Speech Before Lawrence. From the St. Louis Democrat. We have been furnished with the following re-

port of a speech made by Archison to the posse assembled by Donaldson and Jones in Lawrence just previous to the sacking of that place. Our inform ant states that it is nearly verbatim. He says that upwards of \$200,000 worth of property in and about Lawrence was destroyed or carried off by the forces under Marshal Donaldson and Sheriff Jones.

Boys, this day I am a Kickapoo Kanger by G-d. This day we have entered Lawrence with Southern Rights inscribed upon our banner, and not one d-d Abolitionist dared to kee g gin.

dared to fre a gun.

Now, boys, this is the happiest day of my life. We have entered that d—d town, and taught the d—d Abolitionists a Southern lesson that they will remember until the day they die. And now, boys, we will go in again with our highly hororable Jones, and test the strength of that d—d Free-State Hotel, and teach the Emigrant Aid Company that Kansas shall be ours. Boys, ladies should, and I hope will, be respected by every gentleman. But, whea a woman takes upon herself the garb of a coldier, by carrying a Sharpe's title, then she is no longer worthy of respect

spect. Trample her under your feet, as you would a subte.

Come on, boys; now to your duty to yourselves and your Southern friends. Your duty I know you will do. If one man or woman date stand before you, blow them to h-ll with a chunk

Latest from Kansas.

DEPREDATIONS OF COL. BUFORD'S MEN-AD. JOURNMENT OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMIT-TEE TO WESTPORT-PRO-SLAVERY ACCOUNTS OF THE ALLEGED OSSAWATOMIE MURDERS.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Sr. Louis, Wednesday, June 4. A letter from Topeka, May 28, to the Democrat, says forty-five dragoons are stationed at Topeka, and 130 at Lawrence. It is reported that a party of Col. Burozo's men, encamped near Ossawatomie, had committed many depredations upon the property of the squatters, who, becoming enraged, made an attack on the camp, killed five men and drove the re-

mainder away. The Missouri Pro-Slavery men in that vicinity, identified with the troubles in Kansas, have been waited upon by a Committee of Free-State men. and ordered to pack up and move to Missouri instanter. Many families have complied with the demand, and the greatest excitement prevails in that part of Kansas. Governor Shannon has sent a de-

tachment of troops there to preserve order. The Investigating Committee adjourned from Leavenworth to Westport on the 31st ult. They will leave for Washington on the 10th inst.

A letter to the Republican, dated Baptiste Paola, May 30, says that thirteen persons, implicated in the murder of the Pro-Slavery men at Ossawatomie, bave been arrested. Other reports say that the murderers are fortified in a cave on the Marias des Cygnes, and are securing reinforcements from Lawrence and elsewhere. The leader of the band is named Brown. Two of his sons are under arrest, one of whom feigns insanity. One hundred Kansas militia, and fifteen United States Dragoons, are assembled to catch the murderers.