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We must call the particular attention of our readers to a letter which we publish to-day, along with several other documents relating to Kansas affairs, dated at Leavenworth on board the steamboat Emma—the writer, by being a passenger on board that boat, having chanced to be a spectator of the outrages lately perpetrated by Pro-Slavery ruffians at Leavenworth.

We challenge even the editors of *The Journal of Commerce* to read that letter without some slight blushes of shame, and even some little flash of indignation at the ferocious lawlessness of their Kansas friends, who, under pretense of being supporters of "law and order," do not hesitate to murder, and to burn, driving away from the City of Leavenworth, at a moment's notice and without a cent in their pockets, a large part of the most substantial busi-

ness men of the city—compelled thus to leave all their property in the hands of these assassins and robbers.

From what has happened at Leavenworth, we may plainly see what long before now would have happened at Lawrence, Topeka, and every other Free-State settlement in the Territory, but for those Sharp's rifles and that military organization for self-defense against which *The Journal of Commerce*, in common with its friends of the Empire Club in New-York and the Blue Lodges in Missouri, keeps up such a perpetual snarl, barking like an ill-bred cur at the heels both of those who sent the rifles to Kansas, and of those who use them in self-defense, and to secure for themselves a protection against robbery and murder, which the Territorial authorities refuse, and which the United States troops are not permitted, to afford.

We fear we went too far, on Saturday, in holding out any, even the least, encouragement that the arrival of Geary in the Territory will bring any relief to the Free-State men; certainly it will not if he acts at all in the spirit of the instructions which the telegraph from Washington, on Friday night, reported to have been dispatched to Gov. Geary. As these instructions are short, we here reprint them, and call particular attention to them:

"If the militia, which previous orders, sent by Col. Emory, made subject to the requisition of Gen. Smith, are not sufficient for the exigency, Mr. Marcy wishes to be notified by telegraph, remarking that the insurrectionary invasion of Kansas by the way of Nebraska, and the subsequent hostile attacks on the Post-Office at Franklin, and on the dwellings of Col. Titus and Mr. Clark, seem to have stimulated to unlawful acts of the same character on the border of Missouri, and that the President expects Gov. Geary to maintain the public peace and bring to punishment all acts of violence or disorder, by whomsoever perpetrated, relying on his (Geary's) energy and discretion, and the approved capacity, decision and coolness of character of Gen. Smith, to prevent or suppress all attempts to kindle civil war in the Territory."

In these instructions it will be seen Mr. Marcy indorses and repeats to Geary as his basis of action the stale, miserable Border-Ruffian calumny of an "invasion" of Kansas, by way of Nebraska, by an army under Gen. Lane; while all the time he knows, or ought to know, that this pretended army of Lane's was nothing but a peaceful body of actual settlers, numbering, in the whole, only 324 men, and 60 women and children, near half of whom stopped on the way, long before reaching Kansas River, to found new settlements; and where, on the 13th of last month, while civil war was raging near Lawrence, they, in total unconscionableness of it, were employed, as appears by a private letter from one of them, of which we lately published a part, in "laying out a town, securing wood claims, building houses, plowing, securing hay, digging wells, making roads, &c." A large part of these emigrants, by the way, consisted of persons who, on previously attempting to enter Kansas through Missouri, had been disarmed, robbed of their property and turned back—an outrage prior in date to any of which Mr. Marcy complains. The alleged attack on the Post-Office is another Border-Ruffian calumny, of which Mr. Marcy has assumed the responsibility, thus repeating one of the numerous lies sent from Leavenworth by the lying correspondent of that infamously notorious Border-Ruffian organ, *The St. Louis Republican*, but the falsehood of which has since been abundantly established. The Colonel Titus about whom Marcy expresses such concern is an old Cuban filibuster turned robber and land pirate in Kansas, and the Mr. Clark is the Indian Agent who made himself notorious during the first siege of Lawrence by the cold-blooded murder of Thomas Barber, which, so far from damaging him at Washington, seems to have rendered him a peculiar object of Mr. Marcy's solicitude. While thus particularly specifying, as acts to be punished, the attacks which Titus and Clark had drawn upon themselves by placing themselves at the head of a band of robbers and freebooters, it will be seen in what gingerly and distant terms our diplomatic Secretary of State alludes to the recent burning and slaughter at Osawattamie, and the murders, arson, robberies and forced expatriations of which Leavenworth has been the scene—all of which occurrences took place in sight of the United States garrison at Leavenworth, and probably under the very eye of General Smith himself, without any movement on his part to prevent them.