

The Republican.

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Springfield, Wednesday Morning, July 30.

Interesting Letter from Kansas.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, July 20.

How peaceful is the Sabbath's early morning in Lawrence. The scene which meets the eye from Capitol Hill—before you, an endless succession of undulating ridges and valleys, carpeted with the richest green and traversed by one dark line of wood, which marks the course of the Wakarusa,—on the left, the Kansas river, which, like the stream of human life, with many wanderings, here "sparkling and there darkling," yet flows on in its appointed current,—on the right, in the distance, that beautiful Indian mound of legendary interest, which rises from the bosom of that ocean of land, like a magic island,—almost immediately below you, the quiet little village of Lawrence, in which not a sound is heard and which rests on the prairie's lap in unwonted security—all this inspires

"So deep, so calm and so holy a feeling—
'Tis soft as the thrill which memory throws
Athwart the soul, in the hour of repose."

What a contrast! This spot now so quiet, a few weeks ago was ravaged by an infuriated mob. Here where now is heard no sound, then the roar of an enemy's cannon planted against the homes of free American citizens, sent terror to their hearts. Here, where the ground was consecrated by Nature and by man to freedom and to peace, "was set in motion," as Edward Everett says, "without the slightest provocation, the horrid train of pillage, fire and slaughter," at the command and for the benefit of human slavery. I have said, all is quiet here. Heaven only knows how long it will continue to be so. *I cannot learn that there is any guaranty in the future for the protection of the rights of American citizens in Kansas, if they belong to the free state party.* You may be surprised. Others may say, this is one of the lying speculations of an 'abolition letter-writer,' got up for political effect. But I have a Gradgrind respect for facts. I will give them to your readers. They can judge for themselves. Lately I called upon Gen Persifer F. Smith, who is supposed to have instituted a new regime of territorial affairs in Kansas. I was treated with politeness. I remarked that I had come to Kansas for a particular purpose, naming it. He admitted that the purpose was perfectly lawful. To the question whether he could afford me protection in the prosecution of that lawful purpose, he said that he could not,—that the proper course to pursue, in case I was interrupted in a lawful avocation, was to apply to Gov Shannon for protection. If then Gov Shannon found it necessary to apply to him and did so, he should act promptly. He admitted that in case Gov Shannon did not protect me with his civil force (which has shown itself heretofore to have been very *uncivil*) and did not call for him, I should be entirely without remedy. It did not seem to occur to the general, who is certainly tolerably acute, that in this territory of Kansas, which is supposed to be a part of "Hail! Columbia," a free state man, an 'abolitionist,' might be shot through the heart or 'strung up,' before he had finished all these legal forms, in which case, I think, it is obvious to all, that application even to Franklin Pierce, would be deemed a work of supererogation. Such is Gen Persifer F. Smith as the soldier, determined to do his duty, in the legal acceptance of the term, no more and no less. We cannot blame him. As a man I have reason to believe that he thoroughly detests the meanness of border ruffian tyranny.

Let us now see how this system of appliances works. You have already heard of the robbery of the party of sixteen Illinoisans at Leavenworth City. They were coming to Kansas for *bona fide* settlement. They were not a military company. Their arms were for self-defense. The right to bear them is guaranteed by the constitution of the United States. They had concealed their weapons for the sake of precaution. They were told that the sight of them would excite the hostility of Missourians. But they were betrayed probably by the clerk of the boat on which they came. The guns and other property of the party were seized by an armed band of ruffians acting under regularly appointed officers, which in every sense was a military company. You know that the position of the civil authorities now is, that the U. S. forces have been directed to disarm and disperse—at all events, to disperse *armed companies*, of whatever party, wherever found in the territory. Yet this outrage was committed by a military company within three miles of Fort Leavenworth. The plea that the Illinoisans were an armed band is absurd—for 1st, it is not true, that is, they were not a military company, and 2d, if they were, where is the authority of the irresponsible mob to execute the law? Not anywhere unless it is in the breeches pocket of the leader of the mob, signed by Frank Pierce. Really, such authority may be there—I shouldn't wonder if it were, to be produced only on extraordinary occasions, such as perhaps when the life of said leader may be in danger, and Frank Pierce's commission will save it. However, it was not produced on this occasion. These Illinoisans applied at Fort Leavenworth for redress. They were told there to apply to Gov Shannon. This redoubtable functionary told them to apply to the *mayor of the city of Leavenworth*. His name is Murphy. *He was engaged in the seizure and robbery of these very arms.* This Murphy hates free state men with bitter hatred. He has a brutal soul. The marks of his wanton cruelty are found on many innocent men. Such is the course of justice marked out by Gov Shannon, the offi-

cial of Franklin Pierce. Was ever such a farce enacted?

Here is another fact, Gradgrind in its nature. A man, by name Smith—that is not definite. I know, yet sufficiently so for the purpose,—of free state principles and inoffensive, lives near Leecompton on a claim adjoining that of Col Titus of bloody memory, one of Buford's party. Titus, with the assistance of a man of kindred villainy, both of them armed, a few days ago seized Smith, who was on his own claim, without weapons, beat him most cruelly, stamping him with their feet, and leaving him partly covered with blood. Titus then directed his accomplice to burn down Smith's house which accordingly was done. There was no charge against Smith, no pretense of a charge, except *abolitionism*. This doughty Titus declared that no d—d Yankee should live in that vicinity. It is said, and I have no doubt it is true, that Titus wishes to get possession of Smith's claim, which is valuable. The Boston Post and Franklin Pierce will therefore say such conduct, though "illegal and reprehensible," indeed, is not at all connected with the question of slavery in Kansas, but grows out of that "love of adventure which is always observable in border life." This will be said, while not a single hand will be lifted to punish the "illegal and reprehensible" act. Smith's friends applied to Shannon for redress. He promised much. In fact Shannon is famous for much promising, and for performing little. Like a hero of Shakespeare, "He'll promise more in a minute than he will stand to in a month." Nothing has been done yet. I do not believe anything will be done. The friends of Smith have given Shannon notice that unless justice shall be done to Titus by the authorities, **THEY WILL TAKE IT INTO THEIR OWN HANDS.** Can American citizens blame them for this? Is there no point beyond which forbearance ceases to be a virtue? Col Titus may yet meet with the punishment due to his crime, rather more summary perhaps than he would desire. This course will be condemned by conservatives; yet let this be remembered as a fact, which challenges contradiction, that the free state citizens of Kansas, constituting a majority of the people, can get no protection for their rights at the hands of either the territorial or the national government. Let the citizens of Massachusetts bring this fact home. Say, you prudent and conservative men, you old-line democrats, what would you do if your houses were burnt by foreign bands, if you were robbed of your goods, your wives and children driven from their homes by the lawless mob,—say, what would you do if your neighbors were stricken down by the hand of the assassin, and yourselves could not step out of doors without incurring the same danger? With all these wrongs heaped upon you, what would you do if you could find no redress from the constituted authorities? Would you be likely to protect yourselves? *Would you not drive from your state such an atrocious tyranny, and teach your children ever to hate it?*

PIONEER.

A HEROIC WOMAN.—A passenger on board the Northern Indiana gives an account of the narrow escape of Cleoro Fowler and wife of Tully. There was but one life-preserver for Mrs F. and her husband; he insisted imperatively that she should put it on; she peremptorily refused, saying she "was in poor health and his life was worth far more than hers!" The preserver having no strap, Mrs F. tore the hem from her dress and fastened it to her husband, whom she continued to encourage, saying she could hold on to him, and if the preserver could not sustain them both she would be the one to let go and leave him to save himself. The fire was getting hotter and hotter. The water was thick with human forms struggling for life; she tore her bonnet, already on fire, from her head, and hand in hand with one she loved better than herself, took the dangerous leap. As they arose from the water Mr Fowler assisted his wife in procuring a good hold of him on or about the shoulders. She wiped the water from his mouth and eyes, and encouraged him to retain his hope of being saved. He continued to struggle with the waves. Half an hour elapsed and there were no signs of assistance. His strength was rapidly falling; his wife observing it tried anew to cheer him. He said he could not stand it any longer; it seemed as though he must give up. At that moment she heard a steamer coming rapidly through the water. She says: "My dear husband, a few moments more and we are safe. Don't you hear a boat coming?" He said he did, and immediately revived, made all the effort in his power, and struggled for himself and his heroic wife until the Mississippi came up and took them, with scores of others, on her commodious decks.—*Syracuse Journal.*

Samuel W. Chambers of Boone county, Ky., is preparing to prosecute a curious claim to twenty acres of land in the center of Philadelphia, granted to his great-grandfather by William Penn, in 1399, and now worth some twenty millions of dollars. Penn's deed was so given, in accordance with a law of that day, that it is supposed not to be affected by the statute of limitations. Mr Chambers' difficulty has been to establish his ancestry by documentary evidence, but in this he has finally succeeded. He is now in possession of the marriage certificate of his great-great-grandfather, and also of those of every one of the descendants down to that of his father.

HOSIERY, HOSIERY.—We have received during this week nearly 1000 dozen Cotton Hosiery, which makes our assortment very complete. Among the stock are some very superb styles of Children's Fancy Hose. 200 dozen cheap Mixt, White and Slate Cotton Hose, to which we invite the attention of the trade. A. G. LORD & CO.,
Jun 6 daw Sign of the Big Stocking.

CLOCKS, CLOCKS.—E. A. WHIPPLE has this day received the largest assortment in this city—new styles and prices low.
Opposite Exchange Hotel. apr1 tfdaw49

BRASS FOUNDRY.
CHAPIN, TREADWELL & CO. have recently established a Brass Foundry in connection with their Manufactory, and are prepared to do general custom work in a superior manner, either heavy or ornamental Castings. Orders may be left at the Manufactory, Market st., or at our store, No. 1 Union House. July 7 8mdaw68

NEW PENSION LAW—IMPORTANT NOTICE.—The subscriber has made arrangements to procure Pensions for persons entitled to receive them, under the Pension Law, which will doubtless be enacted by Congress before the close of the present session.

The bill now before Congress provides that the officers of the Revolutionary Army, who were entitled to half pay for life, under several acts of Congress passed in the years 1780, 1781, and 1785, although they may have received "the five years' commutation money," shall be entitled, notwithstanding, to receive the full amount which would be due,—after deducting the said money already received,—up to the time of death, or to the 3d of March, 1826; and if such officers are not living, their widows, or children, or grand-children, may receive the same.

Also, the benefit of the act of August 24, 1780, granting half-pay for seven years to the widows and orphan children of Revolutionary Officers, who served to the end of the war, or who died in the service, is extended to the widows and children of officers in the Revolutionary Army, who died in the service at any period during the Revolutionary War. Also, SURGEONS' MATES are provided for, to receive the same as Hospital Surgeons.

Every one, therefore, who is interested, will do well to call upon the undersigned without delay, and receive such information as may lead to an early and successful presentation of claims.

A. W. THAYER,
No. 8 Pleasant street.
Northampton, July 24, 1856. July 25 tfd