

would go forward till its foes 'shake as Belshazzar did at the vision."

Gov. Gardner then indorsed the Fillmore and Donelson platform!

These are incontrovertible facts, taken from Gov. Gardner's political record for a twelve-month. How far they entitle him to the countenance and support of the republican party, or render it possible for that party to adopt him, we leave our readers to judge.

From and about Kansas.

In letters to the New York Tribune and Times and St. Louis Democrat, we have details of Kansas news to September 3. There was nothing very important in the way of new developments. The Missouri invaders were evidently thoroughly frightened with exaggerated stories of the free state forces, and the dreadful deeds that Gen. Lane was going to do. Atchison had resigned the command, and Capt. Reid, who headed the party that destroyed Ossawatimie, was chosen to succeed him. The ruffian force seems to have entered the territory in two divisions, north and south of Lawrence, but the unsuccessful collisions of the southern wing with free state parties on South Middle Creek and at Prairie City broke it up and drove it back, partly to Missouri and partly to the general rendezvous at Lecompton. The battle at South Middle Creek is thus described by the correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat:

"It being reported that there was a camp of Georgians on Sugar Creek, Capt. Brown and Capt. Shore, with sixty men, started for that place. When they arrived at Middle Creek they were told that a camp was about a mile distant. Scouts were sent out and took the sentinels of the ruffian party prisoners. It was then ascertained that the ruffians numbered 128 men—more than two to one; but there was no alternative but an attack. About noon (Tuesday, August 26th,) the free state men, under Capt. Shore, charged into the camp and demanded of them to surrender. To this they replied by firing, and a general melee ensued. After a few minutes, the Missourians threw down their arms and ran. Thirteen were taken prisoners and two killed. No injury to the free state men whatever. They took three wagon loads of stores and about one hundred stand of arms, some ammunition and twenty-nine horses. The next day they went down to Sugar creek, the southern guerilla headquarters, and took seventy head of cattle, supposed to have belonged to men of all shades of politics, but pressed into the service of the chivalry on Sugar creek, for winter use probably."

The collision at Ossawatimie and its destruction by the Missouri party under Capt. Reid followed three days after. Different accounts are given of it; the free state men claim that the other side suffered the most in loss of killed and wounded, though the victory was evidently with the Missouri or attacking party. About the same time (last of August) a portion of the southern wing of the invaders destroyed the house of a free state Indian on Ottawa Creek, robbed him of his money, drove him off, and killed, as they thought, a sick man they found in the house, though he still lives, badly wounded. They then went to Prairie City and attacked a log house, in which were five men, three boys and a woman. The woman sought safety in another house, and was hailed by the ruffians, who asked her how many men were in the house, and she answered, "a hundred and fifty, sure; I don't know how many more," and then the fellows fled. The people of Lawrence hearing of this party of marauders, Gen. Lane went out to drive them off with a party of 125 free state men, and after riding all day came up with a camp of several hundred Missourians, who fled towards Missouri without showing fight. This is the only account we can find of Gen. Lane having gone out of Lawrence at all, or swerving from a most careful defensive position. The free state force in Lawrence only goes out to protect neighboring settlements, and cut off the approach of the invaders who had sought to surround them.

The main force of the Missouri invaders was at Lecompton, near the headquarters of the territorial government, secretary Woodson acting as governor. He had issued proclamations, substantially recognizing these Missouri invaders as territorial militia, and empowering them to go forward and prevent any more free state emigration through Iowa and Nebraska, and drive out all in the territory who resisted the territorial laws. He, as well as the United States troops, were acting as hindrances to the free state people in their efforts to protect themselves; while all outrages of the pro-slavery party were suffered to pass unnoticed or unrebuked. Rev. Mr. Nute and John H. Wilder, the latter a merchant of Lawrence, seem to have been alone retained of the party arrested at Leavenworth; it is reported that they were taken to the pro-slavery camp at Easton, and thence to the more general rendezvous at Lecompton. The people of Lawrence sent Samuel Sutherland, G. W. Hutchinson and another man to Gov. Woodson to seek the release of Nute and Wilder and of the provision wagons taken with them. He would give them no satisfaction unless they would agree, in behalf of the people of Lawrence, to submit to the territorial laws and their Missouri officers; and directly after they left him to return to Lawrence they were themselves arrested by the ruffian militia! Complaint being made of this double outrage to Col. Cook commanding the U. S. dragoons near Lecompton, he wrote a note to Woodson asking what it meant, though himself refusing to do anything else to give security or get redress to the free state people. Woodson replied in the following impudent manner, and that ends the matter for the present:—

"Sir: I have just received your letter in reference to Rev. G. W. Hutchinson, grand general of the secret military organization of outlaws in this territory. He applied to me for information in regard to redress for alleged wrongs. I received him with the greatest courtesy, and pointed out to him the legal remedy, assuring him at the same time that if the civil officers were resisted, I would call upon your command for necessary assistance. He was subsequently arrested as a spy, by order of brigadier general Marshall, who, in the present insurrectionary state of the territory, has the right to retain him as such. He is well provided for and is treated with the greatest kindness. I will simply add that with the wagons which he alleges to have lost were found papers of the most treasonable and insurrectionary character."

The treasonable and insurrectionary papers he speaks of were simply the private correspondence of one of the party (Dr. Avery of Richmond, Ind.) arrested with Rev. Mr. Nute, and were only relations of the outrages that had been perpetrated upon the free state people.

On the night of September 2, four or five houses of free state settlers, within sight of the U. S. troops at Lecompton, were burned by the ruffian party; their occupants had fled to Lawrence for safety. — The correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat says the proclamation of Secretary and Gov. Woodson, which declares the rebellion in a state of armed rebellion, and calls upon the militia to act in suppressing it, reminds him of a recent remark by poor old defunct Shannon to Col. Titus:

"Why don't you call out the territorial militia to enforce these tax laws?" asked Titus, one day.

"Ah, Mr. Titus," rejoined Shannon, I understand this calling out of the militia of Kansas. It means calling over the State of Missouri here, which I won't do." And he didn't—and—lost his official head.

Woodson's proclamation calls over the state of Missouri into Kansas to drive back the "invaders" who came into the territory through Nebraska, but makes no mention whatever of the outrages being daily committed upon actual settlers new here by invaders from the Carolinas, from Georgia and from Missouri. It is dated or antedated August 25, in order to cover the invasion from Missouri, but this game won't work, as it never was made public till August 30, and it is well known that Atchison & Co. were trying to make a raise at Lexington ten days previous to the issue of the proclamation. This proves that Woodson wants to throw around this border ruffian invasion the semblance of authority, some

thing like the Wakarusa invasion, and the authority upon which it was called.

The Lawrence correspondent of the New York Times writes, September 3:—

"We are not likely to starve, for there are hundreds of bushels of wheat in the country, and we are now living upon coarse wheat flour, green corn and beef. We hope to subsist upon this until we are relieved by some means for boring our way out to the garnered stores of the states."

One hundred free state refugees arrived at St. Louis on the 10th, entirely destitute. They state that a large number of families had taken refuge at Fort Leavenworth. It is reported that a large number of free state women and children were killed at Stranger's Creek on Wednesday, the 3d inst.

Gov. Reeder is at home, Easton, Pa., and addressed his fellow citizens in behalf of the suffering people in Kansas, last week.—The Texas legislature has appropriated \$50,000 from its state treasury to aid pro-slaveryism in Kansas.—The Concord (N. H.) Patriot, the home organ of Pierce, calls Rev. Mr. Nute, "a Rev. warhawk, an abettor of treason and bloodshed." It would probably be pleased to hear of his murder by its distinguished fellow-partizans in Kansas.—Concord, in this state, has increased its subscriptions for the relief of Kansas to full \$2,000. Were all Massachusetts to contribute in the same proportion, a million of dollars would be raised.—Savannah, Geo., has recently contributed \$1,100 in behalf of the other side.

Notes of the Campaign.

There was a Fremont pole raising at Wilbraham on Saturday afternoon. The people of the town turned out to the number of some 700, and speeches were made by Rev. Mr. Raymond, Dr. Chaffee, M. C., C. R. Ladd of Chicopee and J. R. Dewey of this city, when the rain broke in upon the exercises. The flag is an elegant one, inscribed Freedom and Fremont, with a black star on white ground, surrounded with red, just outside of the union of stars, to represent Kansas seeking admission through the blackness of slavery and the blood of war. The occasion was one of much interest, and a true enthusiasm marked the gathering.

The man who welcomed Thomas R. Whitney, a Hindoo member of Congress from New York, back to his constituents, thus drew the case to his astonished hearers:—

"We have had our Henry Clay [cheers from all the executors]; we have had our Daniel Webster [silence]; we have had our John C. Calhoun [symptoms of discontent]; but none of them can compare with our own beloved Thomas R. Whitney." [Deafening applause and waving of colors.]

E. P. Whipple says the opposition probably find evidence of Fremont's Romanism in the fact that he has roamed over a great part of the country.—And another republican wag is sure the Pope is going to rule this country, for ever since the Maine election all the Buchanan and Fillmore partizans are cross!—Two hundred sets of naturalization papers were sent from Boston to Maine before the late election to fit out Buchanan voters from unnaturalized foreigners; they have probably since been found of no use to any but the owners; and so returned.

There is to be public discussion at Hartford, this evening, by two Germans, upon the respective claims of Buchanan and Fremont for the votes of the Germans for president. The discussion is to be in the German language.

Henry Ward Beecher has enlisted for the war. He has several appointments to speak in Connecticut, and one at Kinderhook, N. Y., where there is to be a mass Fremont meeting on the 18th.

What was rumor is now fact, that Ephraim Marsh of New Jersey, the president of the national American convention that nominated Fillmore and Donelson in Philadelphia, last February, has pronounced for Fremont, upon the ground that the contest lies entirely between the latter and Mr. Buchanan, and that he is unwilling to become a party to the extension of slavery.

The Fillmore party, in publishing their leader's Albany speech for campaign circulation, leave out the foolish "won't submit" part, which has driven from him many men of sense, and justly injured him everywhere at the North, as a sympathizer with the disunion doctrines of the ultra South.

One correspondent in South Hadley urges, with like views to those already presented, the nomination of Charles Sumner for governor, and another suggests the name of Erastus Hopkins, remarking upon it: "The course which he pursued in regard to the claims of the Catholics for remuneration for the burning of the convent at Charlestown, and on the petition of the same ecclesiastical denomination for a charter for a college with exclusive privileges, will make him peculiarly acceptable to a large class of voters; and as an unflinching advocate of free territory, he would command the support of every opponent of slavery extension."

Senator Clayton of Delaware has written a letter, defining his political position as that of entire neutrality. He won't support either Buchanan or Fillmore, and has not the pluck to come out for Fremont.

The Buchanan leaders in the South are playing out their "last card." Mr. Slidell of Louisiana, who engineered Buchanan's nomination through the Cincinnati convention, and Henry A. Wise, his Virginia lieutenant in the business, have written letters threatening a disruption of the Union if Fremont is elected. The Texas legislature has authorized its governor to call an extra session in the same event; and the Washington correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer writes that he is informed upon the highest democratic authority that several of the democratic governors of southern states are engaged in an active and grave correspondence with one another, and with leading southern politicians, the object of which is to agree upon a call for a general convention of all the southern states, dependent upon the event of Col. Fremont's election.

A assembly at Baltimore, affecting to represent the whig party, a whig writes to the National Intelligencer that real whigs can have nothing to do with such a gathering, as it is to be composed chiefly of know nothings which denounced and abandoned the whig party.

A recently returned Kansas settler thus reports a conversation he overheard, carried on by David R. Atchison:—

Missourian—"Well, Mr. Atchison, how do you like the nomination?" (of president, then just heard of.)
Atchison—"The nomination is not exactly what I had desired. I should have preferred either Pierce or Douglas, because he and Douglas both are so thoroughly identified with our cause, that a victory won with them would be a victory with fighting for—BUT BUCHANAN WILL ANSWER JUST AS WELL, BECAUSE THE PARTY IS THOROUGHLY IDENTIFIED WITH OUR CAUSE."

The full official vote for governor and lieutenant governor of Missouri at the late election is: Governor—Truett Polk, anti-Benton democrat, 46,889; Robert C. Ewing, American, 40,578; Thomas H. Benton, democrat, 27,527. Lieutenant Governor—Hancock Jackson, anti-Benton democrat, 41,017; William Newland, American, 41,205; Col. Kelly, Benton democrat, 23,964. The American candidate for lieutenant governor, it will be seen, is elected by 188 plurality. The other state officers elected are anti-Benton democrats.

The bronze statue of Franklin, to be inaugurated on Wednesday, has been brought from Chicopee by Mr. Ames the contractor, and is now in Boston in readiness for the ceremonies. It is eight feet in height, weighs about a ton, cost \$10,000, and is reported to be a magnificent work of art. The color is a golden bronze, similar to Crawford's Beethoven in the Music Hall. The total height of the pedestal, die stone and statue, will be about 27 feet. The four bas-reliefs for the sides of the die stone will not be completed for some months. The lettering on the granite pedestal will be improved by gilding.