

MANHATTAN HOTEL, N. Y., 1857.

Yesterday I went in company with a fair daughter of New York, and visited the mammoth Leviathan, the great steamer *Adriatic*, the ship that is destined to make the shortest trip that has ever yet been made across the Atlantic. This steamer does not appear so very large on the outside, owing to the perfect beauty and symmetry of her model. She is nearly as sharp as the sharpest of our Lake boats, but draws much more water in proportion to size. After going on deck, taking a survey of the length, breadth and depth, one can get some idea of her size. She is truly a gigantic affair. Those colossal Engines, with their two enormous cylinders of 183 inches diameter, and 12 feet stroke, her boilers giving 27,000 square feet of heating surface—her patent Pirsson condenser, with 22 miles of 3-4 inch pipes for converting her exhausted steam back into water, enabling her to use the same water over again, and thus do away with using salt water—will give some idea of the probable power and speed of this wonderful specimen of naval architecture. The finish, and the furniture of her cabins and state rooms are all on a scale of equal magnificence. To give any idea of the beauty and solidity of the finish of the cabins, would be difficult for any pen. There is not a particle of gilding used whatever, the panels being most richly and elaborately carved, and set off with beautiful designs painted on glass, which add very much to the effect.

The *Adriatic* will sail for Europe on the 12th of September next. She would have sailed last Spring, but for the failure of her steam valve. This made it necessary to overhaul the machinery entirely, in order to remedy the difficulty.—This valve was a newly patented affair, having been tried with great success on a small engine, but owing to the friction increasing in an arithmetical ratio, when applied to large engines like those of the *Adriatic*, it was found impossible to make it work. After having surveyed the *Adriatic* to our heart's content, we took leave, taking away with us an abiding remembrance of her magnitude and beauty.

To-day I took a trip over to Jersey City, to get a look at the iron steamer *Persia*, the largest steamer afloat, excepting the *Niagara*, *Vanderbilt* and *Adriatic*. I soon reached the dock where she lay, and was proceeding along, expecting to have a good outside, if not an inside view, when a pig-headed, surly John Bullish sort of a fellow, addressed me with a sort of "brief authority" air, ordering me to keep off the dock, saying no one was allowed to go on. Thus I was unexpectedly baffled in my laudable attempt to examine this boasted specimen of British Naval Architecture. However, I had an end view, and could plainly see the difference between her model and that of the *Adriatic*. The *Persia* has that old-fashioned round curve in her bow, in spite of her great length, while the *Adriatic* is as sharp as a knife. When I left I said to John Bull, that his civility in refusing an outside survey of his steamer will be duly appreciated, and that it will be a great consolation to know that our *Adriatic* is destined to give his vaunted *Persia* as severe a drubbing in the race across the Atlantic, as was given the yachts of all England by the *America*. With this amiable announcement to my bullish friend, who stared at me with a stupid look of surprise, I kicked the dust off my feet, and left.

KANSAS NEWS.

Speech of Col. Wm. A. Philips at Osawkee—
The Apportionment Swindle Shown Up.

The Kansas correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, writing from Lawrence under date of August 2d, gives an account of a meeting held at Osawkee the day previous, which was addressed by Gen. LANE in the afternoon and by Col. Wm. A. PHILIPS in the evening. The writer says "there is a wide-spread feeling in favor of Col. PHILIPS as the successor in the Gubernatorial chair," and prophecies that Gov. ROBINSON and Gen. LANE will be elected to the United States Senate. The meeting originated in a challenge from Mr. PERRIN, which was accepted by Gen. LANE, to discuss the Kansas question. The *Tribune* correspondent reports the speech of Col. PHILIPS, which was able and plucky, and from which we extract the following expose of the apportionment clause:

The apportionment, (said the speaker,) purports to be under authority of law, and regular, but never did such a flagrant effort to subvert the foundation of all law assume its hypocritical and flimsy covering. What are the main features of that apportionment?

Lying south of the Kansas river there is a densely populated country. The counties of Douglas and Johnson are formed into one district, on the border of Missouri, and the counties of Lynn and Lykins, immediately south and on the border form the other two. The remainder southern and central Kansas is entirely disfranchised! There you will find a mass of counties, nineteen in number, and all settled—most of them densely. These nineteen counties are allowed only three representatives! All the rest of the Territory—the four counties I have named included—number fourteen, and these fourteen receive thirty-six representatives! Nineteen counties receive three representatives, and fourteen counties thirty-six!—You will know that those nineteen counties thus disfranchised, or worse than disfranchised, comprise two-thirds of the settled part of Kansas. You know that they are full of settlers—as full, taken as a whole, as western settlements generally are. Let me add to this knowledge a fact which may not be so generally known.—By the late census, taken under the authority of the State organization, it appears that these nineteen counties lack only eight hundred of having one-half of the whole population of Kansas. They might thus be said to be nearly one-half of the people; and yet this half receive only three out of thirty-nine representatives.

And why is this invidious distinction? You all know that the part of the Territory thus cut off is entirely free soil. You know that pro-slaveryism has never been able to plant its footsteps there. It is the stronghold of freedom, and therefore it is hallowed.

But there are other features of that apportionment which are equally scandalous.

Douglas and Johnson counties are formed into one district, which is thus on the border.—The stronghold of freedom in and about Lawrence is to be balanced by Leecompton on the one end, and by the Missouri border on the other. You know that in that district, if there be no invasion, the free state men are in great preponderance. But with the whole of the exposed border on Johnson county, what have we to expect? A horde of invaders will step across the frontier and vote at the different precincts of Johnson county. Against this there is no remedy that can be discovered.

But, even should this scheme—should the Free State majority, by any contingency, carry the election, as they should, there is another contingency.

Included in that same district there is a great tract of wild country, lying "west of civilization," and extending along the Arkansas river to the Rocky Mountains. Only think of this wild portion of this district, detached by an intervening space of one hundred and fifty miles of inhabited country, a district with an outlying colony. What is the meaning of this?

Let the past explain it. The design unquestionably is, to bring returns from this section of Rapahoe some two or three weeks after the election. No matter how the election goes in the district, the "colony,"—a myth—may thus be made to bring up the account.

The same trick has been resorted to in forming two Council Districts—one of these the Doniphan District. Every feature of that apportionment is equally cunning, dangerous, and unfair. It is one of the most subtle traps into which a people were ever lured in the anxious hope of recovering their liberties. Those who made it had an eye single to the perpetration of fraud and usurpation. It could not have been better adapted to their purpose. Had they left a great mass of the Free State counties without any representation, as was done when the apportionment was made, for the Constitutional Convention, it would not have been so bad. For the people of one half of a State to cut off the other half and assume the responsibility to act for them is a dangerous game. It works its own remedy. In allowing these nineteen counties 3 representatives a more cunning policy is selected. "We will give you a share—but that is your share." It is a baser and meaner trick—and a safer one.

Those who made this apportionment cannot shelter themselves behind the census. The law required them to be governed by that census, and that would have been bad enough, but they have violated that law as flagrantly as they have violated the people's rights. The apportionment is purely arbitrary. No rule has been followed, neither is there the slightest relation between the Representatives and Council apportionment. They have conceded that certain portions, where no census was taken, should have some representation; yes, but they have given

them such a miserable drop as only to exhibit them prostrated and sold.

And who made this apportionment? By an act most unprecedented and flagrant the Speaker of the last House and the President of the last Territorial Council did the work.—Who ever heard of a defunct Legislature defining the ratio of authority of a living one? But had there been a precedent, the facts ought to have forbidden it in the case. Those men were the recognized enemies of the people.—They owed their power to Missouri usurpation and have shown their fealty to the authority which made them by the most abject submission to its interests. It was the duty of Gov. Walker and Secretary Stanton to have made that apportionment. It was their duty once and all the time. Had one solitary wish for fairness and impartiality existed with them, it would have been evidenced by a fair apportionment from them.—The people have been tickled with the phrases in election—"all shall vote." "We whose people must determine these questions"—and this is their exhibition of fairness! Gov. Walker said in his speech at Topeka,

"In October next, not under the act of the Territorial Legislature, but under the laws of Congress, you, the whole people of Kansas, have a right to elect a Delegate to Congress, and to elect a Territorial Legislature."

What was the meaning of such language in Gov. Walker's mouth? And yet they were not isolated words but the burden of all he said to you.—Where is that promise? Gov. Walker has transferred his duty of making an apportionment to the enemies of the people, and now he stands on the ground that the usurped authority must be maintained in the management of this election by the Federal troops if necessary. It is the same old despotism keenly contesting for its power, and the words "fair election" are an insult to the people they would mislead.

In that October election there could be no precincts opened except where the bogus county judges shall determine, and for which they shall appoint judges. During the election for Delegates to a Constitutional Convention, polls will be opened in less than one-fourth of the places where there should have been opportunities to vote. It will be the same again. There will be precincts only where there is a nucleus of Pro-Slavery men.

Such are the features which, Gov. Walker tells us, invite peaceable solution of the question. I need not tell you that such a scheme of pacification is but a step to further difficulties. No such swindle will ever bring peace or success to any party. Such a fraud will rot in its own corruption. Of how much importance is it, then, to maintain the old position under the banner of the People's Constitution. Let every man in Kansas who is, or professes to be, a Free State man, be found at the polls on Monday to vote for the Topeka Constitution. Never again may an opportunity be afforded them to vote for a Constitution of Freedom. The political future is dark and uncertain, and amid its chances the dismembered ranks of freedom would be lost.

THE SIEGE OF LAWRENCE RAISED.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.
LAWRENCE, August 3, 1857.

The siege of Lawrence is raised, and Robert J. Walker's name is—*walker!* The troops have gone to Fort Riley. The correspondence subjoined will explain this movement:

WALKER TO COOKY.
CAMP OF THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
Before Lawrence, July 25th, 1857.

To Col. St. George Cooky,
At Fort Riley, Commanding,

MY DEAR COOKY:—I have made an unfortunate movement, and find myself in a perplexing situation. I send you the copy of a proclamation that I recently issued against the city of Lawrence. It was advised to this course by Secretary St. Louis, who, I understand, is in the interest of Stephen A. Douglas, my rival for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency.—This movement, unless I can find some excuse which will justify me before the country in removing the troops encamped here, will be used with great effect both by the presses in the interest of Douglas, and the Black Republicans, to ridicule and ruin me.

I can do nothing against Lawrence. The people have done nothing to justify me in bombarding the town, or arresting the leaders of the recent organization. Even if they usurped office, I am sorry to confess, I could not move against them until Courts had issued warrants and their officers resisted, which—so cunning are the abolitionists—would probably not occur.

I wish to remove the troops from here. I cannot send them to Utah, because, as you may have guessed, the party do not intend to fight the Mormons. By doing so we would throw that country into the arms of the Black Republicans, and we cannot, under present circumstances, afford to give the abolitionists any more power than they have.

Can you not send down a courier demanding a reinforcement for protection against the Indians? I merely suggest this plan, believing as I do, you will see its object.

I remain, my dear Cooky, your friend and obedient servant.
ROBERT J. WALKER.

COOKY TO WALKER.
FORT RILEY, July 27, 1857.

MY DEAR WALKER:—I have sent a courier to General Blarney demanding a reinforcement. It is understood, (between ourselves,) that the Indians have attacked this Fort, and that we are in imminent danger!!! Great is humbug.

Yours, truly,
ST. GEORGE COOKY.

COOKY TO GEN. BLARNEY.
FORT RILEY, July 27, 1857.

To Gen. Blarney at Fort Riley, commanding:

GENERAL: I have just received authentic intelligence of the approach of seven hundred millions of Cheyenne Indians, who are laying the prairie waste, killing the buffaloes in defiance of the organic act, and without regard to our blessed constitution, remorselessly shedding the blood of the wild deer and antelope.

These insurrectionary movements must be quelled, or the union must be dismembered. I appeal to you, therefore, general, by your hatred of the Indians, from whom and whose friends you have won the honored title of butcher; I appeal to you in the name of the stars and stripes, and our detached commissioner, to send me forthwith a detachment of cavalry.

In haste,
ST. GEORGE COOKY, commanding.

GOV. WALKER'S LIQUOR BILL.
The city council of Leavenworth have refused to pay the Governor's liquor bill. The facts of the case are stated in the report of the committee to whom the bill was submitted. I subjoin it:

LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T.,
July 20th, 1857.

"The committee to whom was referred the bill presented to the City Council, against the City of Leavenworth, for the entertainment of Governor Walker and suite, ask leave to make the following report:

"We find, on examination, that upon the arrival of his excellency, Robt. J. Walker, in our city on the 25th of May last, that the city council passed a resolution tendering the hospitality of the city to the new Governor, believing that the then acting council contemplated giving his Excellency an entertainment suitable to the occasion and creditable to our young city.

At 2 o'clock of the same day, the Governor was requested to address the citizens who had gathered in large numbers in front of the Planter's House; he refused to address them, but in lieu thereof had bottles of brandy and champagne to the value of two hundred and ten dollars (210) distributed among the crowd that were present and this bill is now presented by the two proprietors of said Planter's hotel for payment.

We are first opposed to the allowance of this bill because it was not contemplated by the city council that the hospitality of this city, so generously tendered his excellency, should be thus abused.

And in the second place, that it would establish a dangerous and pernicious precedent.

And in the third place, we will not give our influence nor open the city treasury for the encouragement of intemperance, the mother of crime.

We therefore recommend that the bill be laid on the table. All of which is respectfully submitted.

[Signed] S. N. LATTA,
H. MARY FOOT,
N. M. SATTING.

COL. TITUS,
Col. Titus, the coward of Nicaragua and Kansas notoriety has arrived in the territory. He was in Lawrence on Saturday. Col. Joe Anderson, Lexington, Missouri, (a member of the territorial legislature and the Constitutional Convention,) accompanied the returning filibuster. A Free State prisoner, whom he barbarously punished last autumn, followed him to New Orleans for the purpose of shooting him. Both have seen each other since Titus returned. If Titus should be suddenly sent to the spirit world, some day—and at an early day—you need not be surprised at the intelligence. He had better be careful of his health.

ELECTIONS.
The election for Free State officers and for the purpose of endorsing the Topeka Constitution was held to day. Lawrence cast 668 votes in favor of it. In haste,
JACOBUS.

The Author of Ethen's Maiden Speech.

While Mr. Whiteside achieved an oratorical triumph in the Oaths Bill debate, Mr. Cinglake, the author of Ethen, in his maiden speech, broke down utterly. It is unnecessary to say how much was expected from this gentleman; indeed, he is almost the only one of the new members who came into the "House with a reputation already made. It was, perhaps,