

THE TERRITORIAL ELECTION.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Aug. 1, 1857.

I have already given the readers of THE TRIBUNE an elaborate explanation of the appointment made for the October election. I recur to the subject again because this is an all-important matter, involving the future peace and security of the Territory, if not of the whole country. Let it be fully understood.

The determination of the Free-State men that they would seize the territorial legislative powers in October, has forewarned and forearmed the Ruffian party. The most active preparations are being made in Missouri to-day to carry that election. The subject of interfering with any territorial election at any time, or under any circumstances, is a very grave one, and has been most seriously wrangled by the Free-State men. Those leaders who have the largest share of the people's confidence wished to avoid public action on this matter. They desired a thorough and quiet organization so as to carry the election, but that no forewarning trumpet should be blown announcing such determination. It would have been easy to have carried the June election in that way, for the Border Ruffians, seeing that the Free-State men were not going to carry the election, and the trouble and expense of an invasion from Missouri—that is, all save a few nearest the line. But the publicity given to this determination has been a hard necessity, wrong reluctantly from the Free-State leaders. Some few sound Free-State men and some not so sound have sedulously labored to show that the band who have returned true to the Topka Constitution did not intend going into the October election in any case. This, of course, was false. There was an earnest determination to seize all power that could be useful. Walker has instigated many weak men, who are proud of being admitted to the confidence of Governor, to do what they could to ruin the election on this ground. The only men whom the Governor or the Pro-Slavery party fears are the Topka Constitution men. All their efforts and intrigues are directed against them, and what force and misrepresentation cannot do treachery has to accomplish. They are a small class, but they said the band who have returned true to the standard of Freedom. They have been accused of being fanatics, seeking war, denounced as the Do-Nothing, &c. It has been meanly thrown in their teeth that they cling to the State organization because they held it dear under it; when the fact was that thousands of the pro-slavery men looked to it had no office under the Topka Constitution. Some few of those who had office have been tampered with, and have abandoned no aid to their competitors in the struggle. But this a common argument, and potent with the suspicious, vulgar mind, which rarely stops to weigh its merits and demerits. Such papers as THE NATIONAL ERA and N. Y. TIMES turned their batteries on the devoted men who had to stand in the breach before the whole Federal power, with its corruption; the Border-Ruffians, with Missouri at their back; and the weak and pusillanimous men of their own party. Their motives and their judgment were impugned. The best policy they could adopt was able to misrepresentation. Leaving they were not to be sustained in a course which their judgment and experience told them was all important to the Territory. In these things some of our filtered and our slavish press have been the enemies of the people of Kansas. They were before two fires. Let no irresolute, fearful man, who will bend before a storm, aspire to be a leader in the Free-State party in Kansas. No situation is more precarious. A single error in judgment is fatal to the man who holds the position of a leader, and where they cannot afford to have false prophets. A single slip and the people sweep the man aside for another. The disunion which created in the Free-State ranks was not very great, so far as numbers were concerned; but then, what I lacked in numbers I made up in men. There were a small class of men, but then it was all strong. The disaffected were a few men who had nothing to do but to spread disaffection. They had either contracted antipathy to some prominent man before the people, or were aspirants never yet receiving the public confidence. I would not say the position is pleasant to their vanity, but their change, to the desire of the Free-State leaders, they thought they had not something out of which capital could be made, and they came out for what they assumed to be a better policy, and one of their own; viz: to go into the October election. Possessing neither the judgment nor the prudence for an enterprise so difficult and precarious, they made up for their lack of any plan by empty noise about the bare outline of policy. It was this that the opposition was proceeded before the last Convention. The cool and sagacious leaders who had their popular confidence had already determined, in fact, determined last March, that the October election should be carried if at all possible; that even serious obstacles must be overcome to do so. Their choice was to have left the action of the Convention silent on this subject, and to have left the matter to the thorough organization of each precinct, and which not a word would ever have been uttered publicly about the Free-State men going into the October election, or at least not a word about the mode, that careful preparation should be made. But the matter was thrust upon the Convention and could not be denied. The men of strong opinions were carrying out the business of men, not so good as themselves, determined to maintain stand on this point. They could have been defeated. Those who are truly the apostles of the people could have brought it to an issue, and defeated them and the measure by two to one; but as they calmly investigated all the details of the election, they might create a scheme, while rioting does such a preparation would have had effect on the ulterior policy. It was in this situation of affairs that they consented to give publicity to their policy and to commit themselves in party convention to a public declaration for such a course. This was a compromise, and a compromise had been effected—that the maintenance of the Topka Constitution to the last, and voting at the October election that the power of the Territorial Legislature might be obtained for its destruction were the two plans in the platform, was simply ridiculous. All these resolutions, thoughtless and irresponsible men outside of laws, gained in that they have turned their cards to the inspection of a gambler before commencing the game with him.

But the step has been taken, and the future looms up in fearful significance. The appointment just made here the Free-State men with cords around their necks has been the first step in a series of attacks which more skillfully planned than the appointment of the October election. These men profit by their own experience. Instead of foolishly disunion chasing one half of the Territory. They have given that half runner out of THIRTY-NINE representatives. This was a mistake. Had they had a better representation, they might have had a number equal to their population, and sent them up to fight for their seats—to obtain them, or protest; but they have of a share of representation. Again, no steps will be taken to have polls opened except where there is a lead of Free-State men. The greatest southern and central part of the Territory was a voting precinct in a hundred miles. The bogus Courts are the power which can define what shall be precincts, where voting shall be done, and who shall be judges of election. There are some fifteen counties full of pro-slavery men. There are no disunionists. The officials have said that there is no county that nothing shall be legal save what is done under their official noses. Gov. Walker has decided in advance that all these bogus regulations shall be enforced to the letter, and has admitted that the troops now here are here for that purpose. He says that the troops are to be used to go into the election "in an irregular way," and is determined to prevent anything of the kind. He has even intimated that he will arrest those who are laboring to complete precinct organizations for the protection of the polls. The facts are now laid before the Governor and the people of the Free-State men go into the election at all, they must go into it under circumstances overwhelmingly disadvantageous.

a "fair election" is a transparent ruse. It will require no ordinary share of sagacity in the Free-State men to meet the crisis before them. Let those who have labored to defog them, calmly look at these difficulties, and then, if they have a spark of regard for freedom and justice, let them forbear, or go away and bury their heads in the sand. No arrests have been made. The military movement is getting to be understood as an introduction of dragoon government to which it is desired we must submit for the future. It is certain that the troops are being sent to Missouri to carry the October election by invasion.

LYNCH LAW IN LEAVENWORTH.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T., Aug. 1, 1857. I have just returned from one of those sights which sicken a man of his fraternal life. The Mayor's office is in the second story of a little wooden building on Second street. It is reached by a flight of rough wooden steps running up the outside. The crowd is still pressing round the basement, through which I jammed my passage to the stairway. On the floor of the little office, stretched on a rough board, lay a half-naked human body, its hair dabbling in the pool of blood collected in the hollow of two planks, and the breast, sides and shoulder studded with wounds, and smeared with gore. The paleons were wringing wet with river water, and torn so that both the bruised and bloody knees protruded. The shirt, entirely reddened, lay, dripping, by the neck. The hands were folded smoothly over the breast.

Last night, between 8 and 9 o'clock, some boys swimming in the river, near a spring a hundred yards above the Platters' House, saw a man lying on the bank. When they reached him, he was able only to murmur some indistinct sentences, before he relapsed over and died. He had been struck with a broad, half-sawed log, from which he had just crawled when the boys found him. About the same time, a man appeared at the door of a drinking saloon on Cherokee street, and beckoned to one of the persons inside to come out. Then he told him that he had gone to walk along the river with a friend, half a mile or more, when suddenly both had been seized, and scuffled, from which he had escaped, leaving his companion in the hands of the robbers. He was asked if he had told this story to any one on his way half through the city to Cherokee street, and the reply that he had not caused him immediately to be taken into custody to drive a wagon to Osage street, where he was found on the bank, where it had been discovered by the boys.

During the evening two other arrests were made of persons who had been seen within the week in company with the murdered man. An excited attempt was made to break into the calaboose, and before midnight had made two attempts to break in and execute Lynch law, from which they were deterred by speeches of the Coroner. By mingled threats and persuasion a confession was extorted, early this morning, from one of the two last arrests, that he had killed a man in the river. He said that he and the other man, who was with him, were the knife could be found with which the stab had been inflicted, and intimated where the dead man's money was concealed. Later in the morning he confessed to still another murder, in which he also implicated his fellow-prisoners, stating that it took place some weeks ago, and that they had been confined in the calaboose for the murder and executed Lynch law, from which they were deterred by speeches of the Coroner. By mingled threats and persuasion a confession was extorted, early this morning, from one of the two last arrests, that he had killed a man in the river. He said that he and the other man, who was with him, were the knife could be found with which the stab had been inflicted, and intimated where the dead man's money was concealed. Later in the morning he confessed to still another murder, in which he also implicated his fellow-prisoners, stating that it took place some weeks ago, and that they had been confined in the calaboose for the murder and executed Lynch law, from which they were deterred by speeches of the Coroner. By mingled threats and persuasion a confession was extorted, early this morning, from one of the two last arrests, that he had killed a man in the river. He said that he and the other man, who was with him, were the knife could be found with which the stab had been inflicted, and intimated where the dead man's money was concealed. Later in the morning he confessed to still another murder, in which he also implicated his fellow-prisoners, stating that it took place some weeks ago, and that they had been confined in the calaboose for the murder and executed Lynch law, from which they were deterred by speeches of the Coroner.

During the forenoon still another arrest has been made of a grocer belonging in this city, who started this morning to drive a wagon to Osage street. On his person were found the \$100 which, according to the confession, was the inducement of the gang to commit the crime. Life is, indeed, the only commodity in this region which is cheap. As I look from the window by the table on which I am seated, I see a dry, dusty, dreary, and before me the Mayor's Office, and across the street the scene of the murder, and the man who was found on the bank, where it had been discovered by the boys. The name of the murdered man was STEVEN. He resided in Kansas City, and emigrated to the Territory from Kentucky. His murderers are said to have belonged to that regiment of villains who were marched to Kansas by Capt. Buford, under the pretense of being sent to the Territory for the war. They are also counterfeiter, and on the person and premises of the grocer were found a large quantity of false coin and bills with which they had supplied him.

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In the mean while, another rope had been provided, and a noose led around the neck of the second criminal, who stood high up on the bank, surrounded in part by citizens who were opposed to the proceedings, and who entreated the crowd to listen to his confession. They were clamorous to hang him in a moment, but were at last persuaded to hear what he had to confess. Slipping his hand under the noose so as to give himself breath, he said briefly, that although in the face of death, he was innocent of the murder, that he was indeed present when the fatal blow was given, but was frightened and ran away. At this instant the rope was cut a foot or two from his neck, and the persons by whom he was encircled began to hurry him back to the calaboose.

The crowd raised a shout, and followed instantly, but those who were prominent as lynchers, were not able to seize him before the iron door was again closed upon him and surrounded by citizens, led by the Mayor, Mr. Henry J. Adams. His wife stood herself outside the door, with clasped hands, and cries, and tears. At last she was allowed to enter and join him. The crowd was then addressed again by Judge Lecompere, and by the U. S. Marshal, who placed his honor for the safe keeping of the prisoners at the fort, in case he should be spared, and also by other citizens. During the speaking, a rush was made at the door with the intent, but the attempt was frustrated, and the Mayor and his assistants mounted on the beam. This state of affairs lasted for nearly two hours. The crowd, alternately leaning forward to reach, and then being engaged at the prisoner's life. At last, about seven o'clock, a concerted rush dispersed the posse at the door and on the beam. The calaboose was entered, and the prisoner hurried a second time toward the bank, where he met the fate from which he escaped so narrowly before. He was hung twice, the crowd not being satisfied that life was extinct when he was first let down. His wife stood above, on the bank, and witnessed the proceeding. As the body was being borne away, a great river steamer plowed up the stream, within fifty yards of the tree. His passengers were crowded on the gunwale, and gazed with astonishment as the boat steamed by. The general feeling throughout the city is that of satisfaction, and the remark is frequent that if any one is to blame for the application of Lynch law, it is the United States officials themselves; that if they cannot punish murderers, the people must inflict such punishment in self-defense. This feeling is not only general, but also sincere, and I do not anticipate any revision.

The name of the criminal hanged first was John C. Quarles. It is understood that the one who made the first confession has been taken to the fort. The body of the second person confessed to have been murdered, is being retained at the calaboose. The famous and infamous Col. Titus, of Nicaragua fame, has returned to bless the Territory with his presence, and to sustain "law and order."

GOV. WALKER AND HIS COUP D'ETAT—RAILROAD PROJECTS.

OSAGE COUNTY, K. T., July 27, 1857. Matters may be said to be in a state of general confusion, but a feeling of anxiety prevails among our people as to what the "Pacifier" may do next. Profound astonishment and disgust at his rapid uprisings have been evoked by prominent members of the republican city. A riot rumor reached here yesterday that all this parade and proclaiming was to be taken as a big clap of thunder preceding the lightning removal of the ordinary process which has been left for the inventive genius of the Hon. Robert J. Walker. What sort of lightning may be in store for our people, but look to the great man himself. Capt. Cook and W. W. Wood are a station have braved in no measured terms the folly of his proceedings. On the other hand, it is stated with considerable plausibility, that Gov. W. would give all the boots in company to get out of the scrape, and that he is, for the present, drawing reflexions on R. G. Whiskey. I have no objection to the Governor's conversation with a premium at Free-State men, beyond his station him some means of backing out gracefully. He got no satisfaction. From this infer that there is not a man in the Territory who is not a member of the conspiracy. Robert J. Walker is a contractor with a reputation, if not exactly unblemished and splendid, and that at least respectable. He acts the machinery of the Government, and the operation of the law is the whole's territory on a subject which has occupied them exclusively for the space of three years; thus, stood at the head of his active followers, he introduces a highly illegal increase of a tax which will be a permanent of boycotts against the point where the rebellion against his policies seems most determined, and finally declares that he has put both of his feet on it, like a dividing hinderer between himself and

RAILROAD CONNECTIONS WITH THE TERRITORY.

The views of the past two weeks have already had their effect on the minds of our people, and the Territory in arresting migration and manufacturing capital. I think this is needless. We are not going to have another war. Gov. Walker will not attempt to collect the liquor taxes, and our neighbors across the border are too busy with their private concerns to molest us. Platte and Clinton Counties are working strenuously for a railroad connection with the East, which they expect to assist them in completing. Kansas City, a private property of the Hon. Rufus H. Johnson, has lately sent an agent to enjoin Eastern capitalists in behalf of the Kansas City and Knoch Railroad and other commercial enterprises, which cannot even be started by house capital. Before your business men and friends at the East take all the stock in these movements for Missouri arrangements, let me bring to their notice a prospect of enterprise for connecting the valley of the Kansas River with Chicago direct. I refer to the Parkville, Grand River and Burlington Railroad, of which Col. George S. Park, of THE PARKVILLE LAWYERY, is President, and Gov. Walker is President. This road has already been surveyed from a point opposite Uniontown, to its connection with the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. This is by far the least expensive of the projected routes which will cut across the long the trade and travel of our future State through the streets of your city. The route beyond the connection with the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad is collected the liquor taxes, and our neighbors across the northern boundary of Missouri at any point the corporations may choose. It was first proposed to strike the Mississippi at Burlington, Iowa, but inducements have been brought to bear upon the Company which may direct to Dayton or some other point even farther north. Will the business men of your city assist this enterprise with their means and influence? Once completed, it brings not only the trade of Kansas to their doors, but the large and increasing business of New Mexico will flow directly and surely to Lake Michigan. Our connection with the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad can be completed long before the Pacific Railroad of Missouri can reach the Territory, and even when that work is in progress, St. Louis will have no essential advantage in point of distance.

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