

pleasant route, to a place which has a history; is every way itself and not anything else,—where parade will not disturb you, or fashion play its fantastic tricks;—where Stasconset offers its home-like "accommodations" at the Atlantic House, and its billows dashing up against the perpendicular bluff; where the South Shore shows you the rolling in upon the sandy beach of the mile-long, blue or sunlit billows;—if you would go to a region of health and marine beauty, away from noise and confusion, be naturally joyous, throw aside care and conventionalisms and indulge in the joy of a pleasing solitude—of meditation fancy free—of quiet sport, and get a renewal of mental and bodily strength—then visit and explore Nantucket. If it appears a little dull at first sight, be not discouraged; for as you learn to know it, the rich resources I have hinted at will be opened to you; you will come into accord with the air and genius of the place, and discover it to be all and more than I have described. x.

P. S. In referring to the settlement of Nantucket, as going to prove that the first causes of its prosperity were moral, it might have been well to state, that Macy moved to the island, going to it from Salisbury on the Merrimac, to avoid persecution for the offence of allowing two Quakers to stop at his house during a shower.

Important from Kansas—Preparations for War—Appeal of the Pro-Slavery Men—The Murder of Mr. Hops.

The New York and Western papers are filled with various accounts of the present condition of affairs in this distracted Territory. We give extracts from both pro-slavery and Free State papers. The special correspondent of the Missouri Democrat, under date of Lawrence, August 27, says:—

"This city once more assumes a defensive position. The two or three imprudent acts by which the people have sought to bring the murderers of Hoyt and Williams, and others to justice, have been construed by the Southern party into an attempt at driving out the pro-slavery settlers, a design which was never once dreamed of by the Lawrence people.

An address, inflammatory in its character, appealing to the passions of the people, distorting the real facts of the case, counselling another invasion from a foreign State, has been signed by Achison, Stringfellow, Russell and Boon, and circulated in the western counties of Missouri. Lawrence seems to be the place selected as the victim of pro-slavery fanaticism, and the citizens of this unfortunate city are the sacrifices to be offered on its altar in pursuance of the fiat gone forth that "no quarter is to be given." It cannot, then, under these circumstances, surprise even the most conservative citizen in your States to know that the people here are preparing to defend their homes, and to this object are building fortifications, placing strong guards, and making themselves acquainted with military drill.—And I will venture the assertion that it must be a large force indeed that will force them to succumb.

Civil war exists—there is no denying this—and civil war would be the result anywhere in the United States, where the people of one State undertook to control the actions of the people of another State. Civil war has been existing in Kansas ever since the 30th of March, 1855, and will continue to exist till the State Government of Missouri or the General Government at Washington shall take measures to prevent filibustering expeditions—in short, till the actual settlers shall be allowed to cultivate peaceably their soil and their political opinions, and to decide peaceably the character of both at the ballot box.

(From the Leavenworth Herald.)

Our latest advices from Leecompton informs us that there are some 600 U. S. troops encamped there, subject to the order of our acting Governor, Hon. Daniel Woodson.

The most interesting item of news we have to record is the seizure of 4 of the enemy's wagons by Capt. Fred Emory and his gallant company. The wagons were loaded with provisions for the enemy, and were in transitu for Lawrence. The drivers and men along with the train, amounting to ten—just the number composing Capt. Emory's company—were taken prisoners, and the wagons and contents conveyed as booty to the nearest camp of our forces. All praise to Capt. Emory! Lane's forces are still concentrated, we learn, at Lawrence, and are prepared for an attack. They have raised fortifications around the town and ferry. They number some two thousand strong, and are all well armed and disciplined. Report says that they are short of provisions.

Our forces have started on their march to Leecompton, and have probably reached there ere this. Most of them are well armed and mounted, and will give Lane and his ragged regiments—Jessie. We will probably hear something of them to-day.

Col. Titus and men who were taken prisoners by the enemy, have been released, an exchange of prisoners having been effected by Gov. Shannon and others. Col. Titus was severely wounded at the time of the attack on his company, as our readers will recollect, but he is now we are happy to learn, in a fair way to recovery.

We learn that several Abolitionists have been taken prisoners by our forces, among whom is a Rev. Mr. Bird, a Bird who is well known here for his beautiful plumage.

A report was published last week in some of our Territorial papers stating that Major Sedgwick and his command had surrendered to a gang of Lane's marauders "without firing a single gun." We learn from the most unquestionable authority that the report does Major Sedgwick great injustice, and is wholly without foundation. Major Sedgwick never surrendered—in fact, he was not even attacked, as reported.

The Atchison party have issued another bulletin "To the Citizens of Missouri," which we find in the Kansas City Enterprise, of Friday. We copy: *To the Citizens of Missouri:*

A report has been circulated with great assiduity through the State, that the difficulties in Kansas are settled. This report has been circulated by two classes of men, those who wish some excuse for not assisting their friends in Kansas by their presence, and those who are too sordid to aid with their money. We state now, distinctly, that Kansas affairs are daily growing worse—that we do not intend to abandon our friends in Kansas until Lane's bandits are made to respect the laws and submit to them.

The Law and Order men, now under arms in the Territory, determined that the laws shall be obeyed, amount to 1000 men, and must have 500 more within one week, or all will be lost, and Kansas must be abandoned to the bandits.

D. R. Atchison, A. W. Doniphan, Oliver Anderson, James Chiles, John W. Reid, S. A. Maclean.

Kansas Territory, Aug. 20, 1856.

The pro-slavery men have issued a manifesto, which is published in the Kansas City Enterprise, setting forth their grievances against the abolitionists and free-soilers. They say:—

"Troops are enlisted from Boston to Cairo; the army is organized and equipped at Chicago, is marched through Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska into Kansas, and through the heart of our territory—its progress is noted and heralded—its leader stops by the way to proclaim the war of extermination he intends to wage against us—to gather, with the promise of spoils, recruits to his forces. The whole government is paralyzed. The federal, the State, the Territorial governments, all alike, dare not meet the invader. One branch of the government alone is awake—the House of Representatives is active in removing all obstacles from his paths.

Lane, with his army, enters our territory. His confederates in our midst, heretofore confining themselves to the assassination of individuals, the pillage, the burning of isolated dwellings, emboldened by his approach, begin to dwell; they strip the country of horses to mount the invading army, and chronicle its arrival by sweeping from before them every law-abiding citizen in the counties of Lykins, of Franklin, and Douglas. They drive out a whole settlement of unarmed citizens from the county of Lykins, burning their houses and destroying their property—they march thence to the town of Franklin, and attack the house of the postmaster, with whom a party of Southern men were boarding—set fire to the house, drive out the inmates, abusing helpless women who could not escape, rob the post office, and taking a cannon which had been left there by the sheriff, with this and other arms march to the attack of another colony of Southern settlers in Douglas county, compel them to fly and abandon their property—thence they go to attack the dwelling of Col. Titus, batter it with cannon till he and those who had gone to his defence are forced to surrender, when they are taken prisoners, his dwelling plundered and burned. They march then to the very limits of our capitol, and this, as they avow, was only saved by the storm of rain that rendered their firearms useless.

All this is done under the very eyes of the troops of the United States, and no attempt is made to arrest them.

When Governor Shannon, hoping that they would not harm him, who had twice saved them from merited punishment, who had, however unwittingly, so effectually protected them, ventures to Lawrence, which he had saved for them, and calls upon them to release the prisoners they had taken, his life is threatened—he is told that they do not recognize him as Governor—that they are a portion of the "army of the North"—are at war with the Government, and hold their prisoners as prisoners of war.

They demand and compel him to exchange the gallant Titus and his fellow prisoners for felons held in custody under arrest for arson and robbery. They have now become so bold, that they make no secret of their intentions. They claim to be a portion of an army called by them "the army of the North," and to be waging a war of extermination against every man who is not an abolitionist.

Governor Shannon dare not await the arrival of his successor, but abandons his post and leaves us without a Governor.

We have asked the appointment of a successor who was acquainted with our condition; who, a citizen of the Territory, identified with its interests, familiar with its history, would not be prejudiced or misled by the falsehoods which have been so systematically fabricated against us—one who, heretofore a resident, as he is a native of a non-slaveholding State, is yet not a slaveholder, but has the capacity to appreciate, and the boldness and integrity requisite faithfully to discharge his duty, regardless of the possible effect it might have upon the election of some petty politician in a distant State.

In his stead we have one appointed who is ignorant of our condition, a stranger to our people; who, we have too much cause to fear, will, if no worse, prove no more efficient to protect us than his predecessors.

With, then, a government which has proved impotent—has failed to enforce the laws for our protection—with an army of lawless banditti overrunning our country—what shall we do?

Though we have full confidence in the integrity and fidelity of Mr. Woodson, now acting as Governor, we know not at what moment his authority will be suspended. We cannot await the convenience in coming to our newly appointed Gov.

ernor. We cannot hazard a second edition of impotence or corruption.

We must act at once and effectively. These traitors, assassins, and robbers must be punished—must now be taught a lesson they will remember.

We wage no war upon men for their opinions; have never attempted to exclude any man from settling among us; we have demanded only that all should alike submit to the law. To all such we will afford protection; whatever will be their political opinions. But Lane's army and its allies must be expelled from the Territory. Thus alone can we make safe our persons or property—thus alone can we bring peace to our Territory.

To do this we will need assistance. Our citizens, unorganized, and many of them unarmed, for they came not as soldiers—though able, heretofore, to assemble a force sufficient to compel the obedience of the rebels, now that they have been strengthened by this invading army, thoroughly drilled, perfectly equipped, mounted and ready to march at a moment's notice to attack our defenceless settlements,—may be overpowered. Should we be able even to vanquish this additional force, we are threatened with a further invasion of like character through Iowa and Nebraska.

This is no mere local quarrel—no mere riot; but it is war—a war waged by an army,—a war professedly for our extermination. It is no mere resistance to the law; no simple rebellion of our citizens, but a war of invasion—the army a foreign army—properly named the "army of the North."

It is, then, not only the right, but the duty, of all good citizens of Missouri and every other State to come to our assistance, and enable us to expel these invaders.

Mr. Woolson since the resignation of Governor Shannon, in the absence of Governor Geary, has fearlessly met the responsibilities of the trust forced upon him, has proclaimed the existence of the rebellion, and called on the militia of the Territory to assemble for its suppression.

D. R. Atchison, Joseph C. Anderson, T. H. Rosser, W. G. Preston, A. A. Preston, B. F. Treadwell, R. G. Cook, Wm. H. Tobbs, S. J. Jones, J. H. Stringfellow, P. T. Abel.

AUGUST 26, 1856.

We, the citizens of Missouri urge our fellow citizens and the citizens of other States to respond to the above call of the citizens of Kansas.

A. W. Doniphan, Oliver Anderson, B. J. Brown, Henry L. Routt, A. G. Boone, Jesse Morin, Jno. W. Reed, B. F. Stringfellow.

The New York Tribune gives the following. We remember a brief allusion to it some time ago. We would fain hope that the account is exaggerated, but it is at any rate a sad evidence of a demoralized moral sentiment in the territory:

Dr. Root, who went out to Kansas with the New Haven company, has just returned, via Iowa, having reached this city on Sunday, in company with Mrs. Hops, widow of Mr. Hops, who was recently murdered and scalped near Leavenworth City. The facts in regard to that savage murder, as related by Dr. Root, are as follows:—Mr. Hops had been in the territory but a few days. He had hired a house in Leavenworth City, with the intention of making that place his home, and was on his return from Lawrence, whither he had taken his wife (who was out of health), to remain a few days with her brother, the Rev. Mr. Nute, the Unitarian clergyman.

When he had returned to within about two miles of Leavenworth City, and within sight of the residence of Mr. Wallace, a free State man, he was met by a ruffian on horseback who inquired where he was from; and being informed that he was last from Lawrence, the stranger drew a revolver and shot him through the head. Mr. Hops was in a buggy, and the horse starting along, the murdered man fell to the ground. The ruffian sprang from his horse, took out his knife and scalped his victim, when he remounted, and putting spurs to his horse rode rapidly off in the direction of Leavenworth City. This fiendish outrage was witnessed by Mrs. Wallace and her daughter. A teamster in the service of the United States drove up and saw the body before the pulse had ceased to beat.—The name of the savage who perpetrated this horrid deed is Fugert, and he is well known in Leavenworth, and belongs to the ruffian party encamped at that city under command of Atchison.

He had made a bet of \$5 against a pair of boots that he would go out and return with an abolitionist's scalp within two hours. On his return to camp he obtained his boots, and then placing the scalp of his victim on the end of a pole, paraded the streets with it, boasting of his prowess; and all this almost within hail of Fort Leavenworth, where the United States forces were stationed, under command of Gen. Persifer F. Smith. A German named Bimber, who expressed himself rather freely in regard to this horrible barbarity, was shot dead on the spot, and another man, who also reproached the act, saved his life only by precipitate flight, with pistol balls whistling freely about his head.

On hearing the fate of her husband, Mrs. Hops, in company with her brother, Mr. Nute, and about a dozen other citizens of Lawrence, started for Leavenworth to obtain the body of Mr. H. and give it Christian burial. When near Lawrence, the party were captured and held as prisoners by a band of ruffians under Capt. Emory, the man of whom Hops had hired the horse and buggy. The body of the murdered man had been buried, and the ruffians refused the widow the consolation of looking upon her husband's grave. Seventy dollars were found in the pockets of the murdered man, all which went as funeral expenses, leaving the disconsolate widow in the hands of the ruffians without a dollar. She desired to leave the scene of her terrible sorrows.

The ruffians at last refused to let her depart, knowing that she would be a swift witness against their savagery; but she finally succeeded in getting on board a boat bound down the Missouri, the captain of which, out of compassion, protected her, and gave her a free passage to St. Louis. On the boat she related her story, and was tauntingly told by the heartless and ruffianly passengers that she was uttering another 'abolition lie.'

Among the party who accompanied Mrs. Hops from Lawrence to Leavenworth, and who were taken prisoners, was Dr. Avery, an estimable Quaker gentleman from Richmond, Indiana, who went out to Kansas to obtain facts in regard to the actual state of things there, intending to return in a short time.

Governor Bashford, of Wisconsin, on the Kansas Troubles.

The following passage occurs in the message of Gov. Bashford to the Legislature of Wisconsin, which convened in extra session on the 3d inst.:

"Kansas is now in a state of civil war, growing out of the mal-administration of the government of that territory, and the determination to force slavery upon it—not by the people of the territory, but by the people of Missouri and other slaveholding States. For that purpose they have controlled the elections in that territory by mobs and at the point of the bayonet; its legislature has been elected by the people of Missouri; laws have thus been enacted that are disgraceful to the American character; the property of the actual settlers has been destroyed without authority or law, and the people themselves, in many cases, brutally murdered.

"At this very time, the free settlers of the territory are being driven from it by the people of Missouri and other slaveholding States; while the national administration is apparently accessory to this subversion of their rights, or unwilling to protect the people of that territory from these outrages. The course to be pursued by the State of Wisconsin in this emergency, I will leave to your judgment to determine. I am well satisfied that the only way to maintain harmony among the States, both North and South, is to restrict slavery to its present limits. This was evidently foreseen by the founders of this Republic, who, by the ordinance of 1787, dedicated to freedom all of the territory then belonging to the United States, and prohibited slavery or involuntary servitude therein; intending thereby to bound it beyond the power of Congress to extend the bounds of slavery, and forever to stop its agitation.

"Since your adjournment, it has come to my knowledge, from reliable sources, that many of our citizens of this state, who have not expatriated themselves, and who, consequently, still remain citizens of this state, while going to Kansas Territory for lawful purposes, and while upon the rivers of the United States, made public highways by the laws of the United States, have been seized, their property taken from them, and they imprisoned and their lives put in jeopardy, by the people of Missouri and other slaveholding states. These outrages have become so frequent that I have felt it to be my duty to call your attention to them, that you may devise some legal and constitutional way, if within your power, to protect our citizens and to redress their grievances—the general government being impotent for that purpose, or wilfully neglecting to do it.

DELEGATES TO THE FREMONT AND DAYTON STATE CONVENTION.—

At meetings of the friends of Fremont and Dayton, held in the several Wards in this city, last evening, the following delegates were chosen to attend the State Convention to be held at Worcester on the 16th inst:

Ward 1—Daniel Bartlett, Matthias Rich, William A. Badger, Albert Day, Charles Field, J. H. Shaw, Richard Bird, William Fairfield, Lorenzo Zurge, Richard O. T. Taylor.

Ward 2—Thomas T. Demond, John Howe, Jr., Nelson Curtis, G. T. Samson, J. H. Tomlinson, B. F. Butler, C. F. Gardner, J. P. Dudley, Newell Greeley, Thomas Tilton, Benjamin Pond.

Ward 3—Lucius A. Bigelow, Aaron P. Richardson, J. P. Haskins, Ebenezer Nelson, George W. Torrey, John Allison, Lucius C. Chase, Jorral S. Wheeler, Chas. L. Stephens, J. D. Baldwin, Roscoe C. Holmes.

Ward 4—Wm. T. Eustis, John Chandler, John H. Wilkins, Francis B. Crowningshield, Patrick T. Jackson, Charles H. Stedman, Philo S. Shelton, N. B. Shurtleff, Geo. W. Messinger, Abel G. Farwell.

Ward 5—A. E. Johnson, George A. Shaw, John Cowdin, John L. Andrews, N. C. A. Preble, Joseph Story, Levi Polles, Geo. W. Chipman, L. L. Tarbell, Robert Austin, Lyman B. Jewell.

Ward 6—John G. Webster, Wm Washburn, John A. Andrew, Chas. M. Ellis, Francis B. Winter, Henry B. Rogers, Otis Clapp, Robert B. Storer, John S. Rock, Ira Chase, Jr., L. S. Huggood.

Ward 7—Francis Bassett, Francis Brinley, Jonas Fitch, Prince Hawkes, H. G. Bowditch, Charles B. Hall, John D. W. Joy, Charles C. Chase, Abbott Lawrence, Frederick Sweetser, Le Baron Russell.

Ward 8—Charles Demond, Clement Willis, B. H. West, G. W. Williams, Eben Cutting, T. H. Russell, R. B. Lincoln, H. Willis, John Brewer, H. C. Allen, F. C. Manly.

Ward 9—S. A. Stetson, J. C. Park, H. A. Ranney, H. Stearns, George Nowell, Edwin Brown, L. N. Barker, J. W. Well, A. W. Stetson, S. A. Dix, A. A. Hyatt.

Ward 10—Robert Cowdin, David Bryant, S. B. Stebbins, A. M. McPhail, Jr., Abijah Ellis, John L. Emmons, Amos Cummings, Abraham Hewes, Samuel A. Blizard, Thomas Bancroft, L. A. Coolidge.

Ward 11—Benjamin Smith, George B. Rogers, Chas. H. Parker, Wm. Brigham, W. F. Richardson, Wm. V. Alden, Holmes Huckleby, C. W. Slack, G. W. Pettis, E. A. Raymond.

Ward 12—John Southard, Wm. Eaton, Wm. Gallagher, A. Fuller, C. H. Gill, E. W. Sloan, J. T. Campbell, J. D. Dunham, Jr., John F. Abbott, A. J. Wright, H. James.

W. Gillmore Simms, of South Carolina, has enrolled himself among the lecturers for next winter's campaign. His subject will be "Rural Life at the South," and the novelty of the theme treated by a Southerner, as well as curiosity to hear the author of "Guy Rivers," &c., will insure large audiences.