

other Pro-Slavery man should be put on trial for "slavery in the war." I do not believe that indictments will be found against any such so long as the present authorities control Kansas affairs. Stringfellow, who was also admitted to bail, was not charged with murder, as I stated, and had understood. The charge is merely for horse-stealing. What renders this more comical is the effort made by Stringfellow in the Convention to urge the Bogus Legislature to affix the death penalty to horse-stealing in the Territory.

It was the growing of the Pro-Slavery men at these arrests, and the constant complaints because Capt. Walker and Mr. Harvey had been commissioned instead of arrested, that led the Governor, no doubt, to promise the arrest of these two men. I fear that Gov. Geary will find this system of having men arrested to please somebody, a rather dangerous and difficult mode of acquiring popularity. Besides, as he has already promised to have those who are convicted for similar offenses pardoned, what does he want with more? Are his promises false? Does he pardon men who are guilty, on whom?—or does he want to arrest such men as Walker and Harvey, believing them innocent, merely to please Pro-Slavery men, and when he has to interfere with the Judiciary to do so? Is this his policy? does he deceive? or is he insane?

I learn to-day that a reward has been offered by the Governor for the arrest of Partridge. The Governor is determined to retake him.

I saw Capt. Walker this morning. I learn that Geary has not paid the Free-State militia, disbanded last December, yet. While in Leecompton I learned that most, if not all, of Col. Tuttle's three companies of Pro-Slavery militia, were paid when disbanded. Perhaps the Governor, with a nice sense of propriety, defers the payment of the Free-State men until the "fanatical" lower House of Congress shall make appropriations for Kansas.

I have just seen a gentleman who left Leavenworth City this morning. As he left the city a fire broke out in the lower part of it. He did not wait to see how extensive it might be, as he was on express. There was nothing new there. Much dissatisfaction existed at the rumored decision of the Land-Office about the sale of property in Leavenworth.

There is to be an investigation of Surveyor-General Calhoun's affairs in Leecompton next Thursday. Mr. Yeoman, of the Land-Office, Sioux City, has been delegated as special agent to investigate. He is here in Lawrence. He has employed Mr. Parrot to aid him. I apprehend that the investigation will not be much to the Surveyor-General's credit. Perhaps he thinks that "Law-and-Order" men should be as much exempt from all such impertinent investigations as they should be free from prosecution for such trifles as murder on the Free-State men.

had truly indicted itself, for the Pro-Slavery party, was the "Law and Order" party, and the "Law and Order" party was of course the constitutional, conservative "National" party. It was necessary that the party should be called the "National Democratic" party. That party had always stood by them, and, above all, that party was now in power, and they would require its aid. What was in a name? They all knew that he was furthest of any from being a Know-Nothing, for his father was a foreigner; but he would be willing that their party should be called the Know-Nothing party, if necessary. Nay, he would even have been willing to take the name of the hated, despised, base Black Republicans, if it had been policy to do so. He spoke of the election of Buchanan as a triumph of their party, and of the Organic Act as the basis of all their successes. They were the "Law and Order" party, and in maintenance of the law's great strength lay. He poured a torrent of vile abuse on the Free-State men. He declared that he would not live in the Territory if the Government fell into such hands. He alluded to the emigration of this Summer, and relieved himself by a torrent, of which "the dogs of Chicago, bloodthirsty scoundrels of Boston, and 'vagrants of the East' were the mildest terms. He spoke of the "Squatter Sovereignty" feature, but was not equally lucid. They all knew he was a Pro-Slavery man. When the time came he should record a vote; but as a Government official he did not deem it proper for him to decide in advance that Kansas should be a slave State. He alluded to the attempt to arrest members of the Pro-Slavery party for their connection with the difficulties in the Territory, and deprecated it. It must not be done. These men were the "Law and Order" men, and they were vindicating the laws of the Territory. Their desire was to enforce the "law" and secure good "order," and they ought to be free from prosecution or trial. Even if they had committed outrages, they were driven to it by the conduct of the Free-State men. Having delivered himself of this, and much more to the same effect, the speaker took his seat. Ex-Gov. Ransom of Michigan spoke in this Pro-Slavery Convention. A suspicious delegate from Atchison refused to have anything to do with the resolutions, but was smothered. A delegate from Leavenworth made a bungling effort on Simon-pure "Squatter Sovereignty" as "enunciated," &c.; and another from the same section favored the audience with a blood-and-thunder effort against "Abolitionists," who were to be "wiped out" until the "river ran with blood," &c.

Another resolution glorifying Douglas was adopted. This may be considered his apotheosis as a political saint and martyr.

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS OF THE PRO-SLAVERY, LAW AND ORDER, NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION, Held in Leecompton, K. T., beginning January 12, and ending January 15, 1857.

Whereas, The people of Kansas, by their vote at the last election in accordance with previous notice, did resolve to have a convention called to prepare a constitution preparatory to admission to the Union as a State, it then became necessary to define our position; and *Whereas*, the National Democratic party as that on which we should rely for assistance to us that justice which the great principle enunciated by the Kansas bill and ratified by the Cincinnati Convention promises to the pioneer in the Territory, as when he proposes to emerge from the Territorial condition, that principle which insures to the people of every Territory the right to mould their organic law as to them may seem best, unrestricted by Congressional interference; therefore be it

Resolved, That henceforth we determine to be known as the National Democracy of Kansas, and to subscribe to and maintain the great national principles of that party as set forth by their National Convention.

Resolved, That we urge upon all good men from North, South, East and West, who are honestly in favor of those great principles referred to above, to unite with us in carrying them out in good faith in all our future actions.

Resolved, That it is our duty, claiming as we do to be the "Law and Order" party, to represent the conservative sentiment of the people of Kansas, to subscribe to and to base our action on high and good ground, on the great Democratic principle of working for what is clearly right, and submitting to nothing that is wrong.

Resolved, That we cordially and earnestly invite the citizens of Kansas, without the distinctions of party, and without reference to divisions and differences which have heretofore existed between us, to throw aside partisan animosity, rally to the defense of "Law and Order," remembering that if evils exist we have a freeman's remedy, the courts of our country and the ballot box.

Resolved, That, as we have hitherto looked to and received the ardent support of Northern and Western Democrats in sustaining our political rights, it should be our earnest desire and laborous effort to commit no political errors which will in any way lessen or forfeit the confidence and support of that great constitutional party.

Resolved further, That the National Democrats and Whigs of the North are entitled to our gratitude for their unflinching attachment to their country in the hour of peril, and for their fidelity to great constitutional principles.

Resolved, That we rejoice with pairs everywhere, to whatever party they may belong, on the triumph of great principles over the corrupt combinations of fanaticism, ignorance and sectional jealousy, and in the elevation of a true and tried savior, in the person of James Buchanan, to the Presidency in his hands we feel an abiding faith in the integrity of the Union—the great shield and safeguard of all our liberties.

Resolved, That we hold firmly to the doctrine entertained by the framers of our Constitution, that the Executive and Judicial are separate and distinct branches of our General Government, in respect to its duties and powers, and that any attempt on the part of either branch to encroach upon the rights and powers of the other, is but a subversion of the forms of our Government, and that we most heartily denounce them.

Resolved, That we hold to our present Federal Judiciary to be honest and impartial administrators of justice, and that we would hold in contempt any political officer who would swerve from the strict line of duty by partisan considerations.

Resolved, Whereas it is the sense of this Convention that lands, known as Indian reservations, are decidedly important and valuable portions of the Territory; that their fertility and localities invite a later and useful reclamation, which, to a great extent, is lost to the Territory. Therefore,

Resolved, That it is one of the cardinal principles of this Convention that the General Government should, at its earliest convenience, by purchase, exchange or treaty of some kind, and open them to the free option of settlers.

Resolved, That order being the first principle of all harmonious and well-organized bodies, we deem it expedient to form a Central Committee for the Territory at Large, and would ask our friends to form the same in each County, and will pledge ourselves to exert every lawful effort to facilitate the ends and objects of our organization, the guarantee of equal privileges to all and every citizen of the United States.

Resolved, That we have the integrity and talent in the Territory to perform all the duties of the various offices in our midst, with us faithful to our Government and with honors to ourselves, and we claim that these offices in right future to the benefit of our citizens.

Resolved, That a Committee of Twenty-one be appointed to prepare an Address to the People of the United States, setting forth the ends and objects of our party, and requesting their aid to forward our views.

Such are the resolutions as they passed through the Pro-Slavery Convention that has just adjourned. Some other resolutions came under their consideration relating to the action of the bogus Legislature, but were warded out as inconsistent with the very equivocal position taken above. For the same reason it had been determined to leave out the 7th and 8th resolutions relating to the Judiciary. These are mild and vague and were left in through indifference or mistake.

Imagine the theatre start of many of the uninitiated Pro-Slavery men when the above "Democratic" resolutions were read. A Convention that had been so ultra Pro-Slavery as to adopt the Stringfellow resolution as a basis, and even attempted to expel Pro-Slavery men on the ground of their lack of devotion. Let me once more send the resolution on which the Convention organized, as part of this picture:

"Whereas, This is a Pro-Slavery Convention, and whereas, there is a motion to appoint a Committee on Credentials, before the House; therefore,

Resolved, That none but sound Pro-Slavery men shall be admitted as Delegates to this Convention or take part in its deliberations.

The peculiar fitness of the above passed, almost unanimously, as the basis of modern "National Democracy" must be apparent. It may be necessary in the Northern and Eastern States to permit voters to sanction its policy, who have not been subjected to so severe a test; but here where the product of the united "National Democratic" labors is to mature and fructify, it is actually necessary that a more stringent regulation for membership be imposed.

The preamble and first resolution were read by Stringfellow. Imagine the great Border Ruffian, with a sneer, like a boy who is repeating the catchwords he is afraid he will forget, uttering an exact picture of the notorious Speaker of the first Bogus Legislature, while performing this service for "National Democracy." This induction, by Stringfellow, of orthodox Pro-Slavery men, was a trick. It placed the uninitiated ultras *hors de combat*.

Col. Coffey was called on to explain the "Democracy" of the resolution. Being a renegade Whig, this was, also, appropriate. He said little, throwing no light on so mysterious a subject, but in a playful allusion to the time when he and other Whigs in Missouri took part in Territorial affairs, signified his conversion to the "Democratic" faith.

The speaker who vindicated the resolutions, and who had been reserved for that purpose, was Surveyor-General Calhoun. Mr. Calhoun, as is well known, is one of the most violent of all the Pro-Slavery officials in the Territory. He began by complimenting the baser resolution of Stringfellow. In voting for that, as it had done, the Convention

KANSAS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Jan. 19, 1857.

The weather has been intensely cold within the past few days. Yesterday morning it was said to be 20 degrees below zero. This is much the coldest weather we have had. I think the report to arise from defective observation, and that it was not quite so cold. I started down from Leecompton on Saturday night, through a storm from the north that was fearful. I met Pardee and his dragons going bootless back from their hunt after Partridge. They looked as if they were half frozen. Deputy Marshall Pardee, I learn, took no great trouble to catch Mr. Partridge. I think there are worse Deputy Marshals than this same Pardee. His instructions were merely to go after the fugitive to Lawrence, in which seditions and rebellious Free-Soil city he was pre-warned to be. And true as "the fugitive" "death to the city of refuge," here he had been. He is not here now. He left just before the dragons and the Marshal came. He will have to flee from Kansas, another persecuted refugee of Freedom, seeking the Northern States.

Deputy Marshal Pardee, I believe, had several other writs with him. One of these was for Mr. Kagi, and was on the same charge on which that gentleman was taken and held to bail in Leecompton last Wednesday. He has already been taken, proved an abili, and given bail twice, but as he is a reporter, and happens to be indicted, the Law-and-Order "Democrats" are determined to have him. It means that he must not go to Leecompton. In fact Leecompton was not a very wholesome atmosphere for Free-State reporters toward the close of the week. The "peace and security" may be inferred when I state that a band of would-be assassins prowled around the office of Capt. Hampton one night, in hopes of getting hold of him—and only because he was suspected of being an unsound Pro-Slavery man. I start back this evening, and shall remain, if possible, through the session, but I am not without misgivings.

The Governor has declared that Captain Walker and Lieut. or "Col." Harvey are to be arrested. This, I believe, arose out of the sham arrests of Dr. Stringfellow and Major Clarke, of which I spoke in my letter of Thursday morning. I fear if Walker and Harvey are taken they will hardly fare so well. Clarke, who was arrested for the murder of Barber, and admitted to bail, was so treated by Dr. Wood, Commissioner under Leecompton, not by Leecompton himself. He was taken before Leecompton, but as the Supreme Court was in session, and as Leecompton doubtless found it more convenient, the case was turned over to Wood, where it was quietly disposed of. The Pro-Slavery men have since been loud in their declarations that neither he nor any