

INTERESTING FROM KANSAS.

Departure of Gov. Robinson and Gen. Smith for the Eastern States—The Browns of Kansas—Public Meeting in Regard to the Elections—Report and Resolution Not to Vote.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, Tuesday, Sept. 30, 1856.

This morning Governor CHAS. ROBINSON and General S. C. SMITH left this city for Leavenworth, where they intend to take a steamer for St. Louis and from thence to some of the Eastern States. They are both good public speakers, are identified with the history of Kansas, and will faithfully represent our cause to the people.

Judge GEO. W. SMITH another of Lecompte's traitors, left a few days since for his old home in Pennsylvania, where he intends to take the stump for FREEMONT and DAYTON.

JOHN BROWN, JR., still another, intends leaving in a few days for the same purpose.

MR O. C. BROWN, of Ossawatimie, is represented in some of the Eastern journals as the hero of a battle in that city a few weeks since. It is a mistake, and as the above-named individual does not seem disposed to correct it himself, but has started East to create an impression in his behalf, I shall do it for him.

JOHN BROWN, Son., should have the credit of driving the assassins from Southern Kansas. He has had some of the most severe engagements with the Missouri invaders, and has, with a few true and devoted men, triumphed over them. In one of his fights with a company of the Southern Banditti, he lost a son.

MR. BROWN has done the cause of Freedom good service, and there is not a more tried and devoted friend of Kansas than he. His name is a terror to the invaders of our soil, and they hate him. For his devotion to the cause he is denounced by a few and applauded by many. And there are a few men of the name of BROWN who seem determined to pass themselves off as the hero; and another BROWN, who takes advantage of the reports of his death going the rounds of the Eastern papers, to create an impression upon the public mind in his own favor. His wife is paraded before the people as "the widow of the murdered Brown," and contributions in money are solicited to establish a paper here, and to fill the pockets of the editor.

A PUBLIC MEETING.

Since Gov. GEARY'S arrival here he has been endeavoring to get the Free-State men to vote on the day appointed by the bogus Legislature, for members of the next House of Representatives. Our people will not vote on that day. They protest against every act of the spurious body called the Legislature of Kansas, and repudiate the doings of that assembly, and accordingly they cannot vote, and to-day a large and enthusiastic meeting was held in this city. Mr. ANDERSON, Chairman, MR. LEONARD, Secretary. Eloquent and powerful speeches were made by Messrs. M. I. PARROT, M. MILES MOORE, and others, advocating the adoption of the following Preamble and Resolution:

REPORT.

The people of Kansas in their political capacity are called upon to meet a grave exigency in public affairs, originating in the notice and proclamation of the authorities to hold an election for members of the lower branch of the Legislature and a delegate to represent them in the second session of the Thirty-fifth Congress of the United States. The occasion is fraught with solemn responsibilities, and invokes to its consideration the light of reason and the aid of truth. The duty of a citizen to exercise the right of suffrage is voluntary, and in no wise imperative. It may, therefore, be well to consider whether it be expedient under all the circumstances surrounding us, whether in fact the public good will be promoted by expressing our undoubted privileges at the ballot-box. By a provision of the organic act,—the Council hold over the first year, they retain their functions unimpaired and unimpeachable by any popular manifestation at the coming election. What may be expected of them in the future, may be ascertained from what they have done in the past. For that let the Kansas statutes answer.

Their opponents gaining every representative District gain nothing, remaining powerless to pass or repeal a law.

Experience has abundantly taught us, no attempt can be made to attain this power legitimately, without fear of offence and dangerous collisions if not bloodshed, and butchery by a familiar foe, but on the prostitution of the ballot-box as a means of upholding the power they have heretofore usurped. In this view it seems culpable to the last degree to permit of a worthless thing to enter such a field of political warfare.

These are the views and considerations of expediency merely, and they sink into a natural insignificance in the solution of any question where great principles are at stake. The approaching election will be conducted under a law, conspicuous in the inhuman code of which it forms a part, for the number and enormity of its wicked provisions, constituting on the whole a cunningly-devised contrivance, well calculated to disfranchise a large and influential class of society for opinions fairly and legitimately entertained. This law purposely requires in effect no residence in the Territory; it takes the right of suffrage to every venal mendicant, who may be brought, it matters not from whence, to the polls; it imposes iniquitous test oaths to insult the pride or injure the feelings of conscientious men; its omissions are so great that no fraud or rascality is found too gigantic to pass through them. No one law, however, need be analyzed. The people after solemn deliberation have repudiated the whole code. Through more than twelve months of dreary despotism, in the face of alarming odds, through a war of unexampled ferocity, confessedly waged for our extermination, we have with the help of Providence made that stand good.

This step was predicated on what has now become a recorded historical truth—the invasion of our Territory and seizure of our political rights by a foreign foe. The people would deserve this degrading servitude, now and forever, did they do less than war on it with a hostility insuperable and unmitigated to the bitter end. No terms can be made with it, which leaves room for the spirit of a free and patriotic people to remain pure and steadfast to the high purposes to which they are called. Expediency and principle alike enjoin the people to ignore the coming election for members of Assembly. As regards a delegate to Congress, the House of Representatives, having, in the exercise of their undoubted prerogative, rejected the sitting delegate on the precise ground of the invalidity of the election law, it cannot be doubted that they will close their doors to any fresh application identical in fact and principle with the one just determined.

Resolved. That the people of Kansas Territory regarding the so-called election law in said Territory as invalid and of no effect, do refuse to participate in any election held by virtue of said enactment.

The above were adopted almost unanimously. Good feeling prevailed through the meeting, and it dispersed with three times three for FREEMONT and DAYTON.

The Kansas State Central Committee have taken measures to communicate the proceedings of to-day's meeting to every settler in the State, and on the day appointed for the election, none but the Pro-Slavery Party will go to the polls.

Col. WALKER, of this city, has nearly completed the organization of a military company of Free-State men to act under the orders of the Governor in maintaining order and preventing highway robbery.

The Governor in conversation with those who call upon him is guilty of making many foolish remarks. A friend called upon him yesterday and was informed (officially no doubt) that "he was not JOHN W. GEARY, but the Governor of Kansas Territory, and upon his shoulders sat the President of the United States."

"Great is Governor Geary of Kansas."

Our city is assuming a more business aspect, strangers are constantly arriving and there is just now a great demand for laborers. The weather is fine.

Yours truly, SIGMA.

The Border Ruffians Preparing to Carry the Election in Kansas.

From the Chicago Tribune.

The election in Kansas for members of the Territorial Legislature is held to-day. How the Pro-Slavery men hope to achieve a victory in case the Free-State Party consent to vote, we learn by a private letter from Lawrence, dated Sept. 24, from which we quote the following paragraphs:

It is not probable that the Free-State men will go to the polls on the day of election. To go and vote would be to acknowledge the validity of the Legislature by which the election was ordered; and as it is notorious to all the world that that bogus body was forced upon us by violence of Missouri invaders, we never intend to recognize it as a properly-constituted law-making body, if we die in our shoes for our contumacy. We learn that the Ruffians are mustering on the frontier, and we expect that the polls will be seized, as they have always been before, and that we shall have imposed upon us a set of out-throats who will give us other bloody additions to the infamous code they before enacted.

At Leavenworth where the Free-State men have always had a majority, all our best men are killed or driven out; and those who remain will not dare, if they were so disposed, to go to the polls. Those now there are endeavoring to dispose of their property and are getting away from that hell upon earth, in which they are permitted by the clemency of the ruffians to spend a few days. The same is the case at Atchison, and Leavenworth is almost as bad.

All the South Carolina and Georgia men are yet in the Territory, as well as the 250 Missourians left at the

dregs of the last invasion, and now in the service of Gov. GEARY. These will be on hand at the polls; and in those places where our people are weak; we to them if they should attempt to exercise their rights."

We see it stated that H. CLAY PATE, a resident of Missouri and one of the most notorious of the scoundrels by whom Kansas has been carried, has offered to raise a corps of men and assist Gov. GEARY in protecting the polls. The impudent cut-throat! Protect the polls against whom? The only violators of the elective franchise are the hounds of whom he is one of the chiefs. Gov. GEARY declines his offer, saying that he has force enough at his command for that purpose—an assertion which clearly convicts him, knowing as he must, the purposes of the Missourians, of complicity in what is going on.

We trust that no Free-State man will vote at all—will recognize, even by implication, the right of the Missourians to fix the day upon which their elections shall be held, or to name the officers to be elected. Let them trust to Congress for redress of their grievances. If FREEMONT is elected, their wrongs will be undone. If BUCHANAN triumphs, it is no matter who rules over them—Slavery is their fate in spite of all resistance.

Experience of a Free-State Settler in Kansas.

St. Louis, Monday, Sept. 20, 1856.

To the Editor of the Missouri Democrat:

DEAR SIR: One of the strangest controversies that ever convulsed a civilized community now exists, touching the question, who are the real authors of the outrages that, for the last twenty months, have been committed in Kansas. I have seen, heard and felt these wrongs. I carry on my person the evidence of wrongs having been committed; and I propose to proclaim to the world, through your paper, my experience during a six months' sojourn throughout that ill-fated Territory. I am a native of Joliet, Illinois. Both of my parents have been dead ten years. During this time, up to last March, my residence has been at Burlington, Wisconsin. In March I concluded to emigrate to Kansas, which I did for the purpose of making it my future home. Collecting some funds, I started with a very comfortable wardrobe and rifle. I came by the way of St. Louis, where I took passage on the *Cataract*, about the last of March, 1856. There was quite a number of Kansas emigrants from the North and South on the boat; there was no controversy or contention among them. I landed at Leavenworth City, where I remained two days. While there, I saw the City Marshal at the Leavenworth Hotel, with Mr. MURPHY, the Mayor, come into the baggage room, overhaul the travelers' trunks, and selected one they thought might contain arms. This trunk contained books and clothing that belonged to a Mr. BAKER, of Denmark, Lee County, Iowa. He was compelled to leave his bed and open the trunk for their inspection.

From Leavenworth I went to Lawrence. There I remained about a week, and then went in company with Dr. LANE, of Kentucky, on to the Big Blue, exploring the country. This trip consumed about four weeks. Nothing occurred on this excursion, of outrage or violence, excepting an attack made on a Mr. HAYS, formerly from Virginia, recently from Missouri, but then of Big Blue, by a party of Missourians. Mr. HAYS was on his return from Leavenworth City, whence he had been to purchase provisions. He was stopped and his wagon upset, but was not robbed. After my return from this trip I did nothing for some time. The difficulties had assumed a very serious aspect. BURNER'S men had arrived. Most of these men were enrolled in the Territorial militia, but their conduct was such that a few of the better part of them refused to take an active part in their outrages. The hostile demonstrations made by these militia against Lawrence were such that I deemed it unsafe to remain there, consequently I went to Topeka. The next day Lawrence was sacked. On my way to Topeka I was taken prisoner by these militia. A man whom I did not know propounded innumerable questions to me, touching my place of nativity, my business, where I had been, where I was going, what force there was at Lawrence, its condition and means of defence. I was then liberated without further insult or outrage, but they said they were about to "play hell with Lawrence." Soon after they had done so, I returned to that place. After the raid, and the "militia" had been disbanded, they formed themselves into small guerrilla parties, and infested the whole territory. These were mostly BURNER'S men. They did not work, they would not, and as they had no means of subsistence, they resorted to theft, robbing and murder. The injury done by these men to the actual settlers is incalculable.

When they stole horses, they called it "pressing" them; and when the owners retook them, as was occasionally done, then they announced to the world that they had been attacked by the "Abolitionists" who stole their horses. These marauders preyed chiefly on "Free-State men," but when their wants became too pressing, they would rob their own friends. These vagabonds have now left the Territory. Most of them went voluntarily to Missouri, but some of them were driven out by the United States troops. A few linger about Leavenworth, Leavenworth, &c. They all avow their intention to be in the Territory to vote at the October election, and then they will leave it forever. Among the banditti who have infested the Territory is H. C. PATE. When he and his party were captured, they had in their possession property they had stolen, for PATE'S party had plundered the store of Dr. WESTFALL, of Palmyra, and when attacked, he placed three Free-State men, whom he had captured, in a tent between the two parties, where Dr. GRAHAM, one of the prisoners, was wounded. PATE with his party surrendered to the company he went to take. This company was dispersed by Col. SUMNER, as was also that of Gen. WHITFIELD, who had come on to assist PATE. This company met again, and shot a man by the name of CAMPBELL. He was a Free-State man from Missouri. They bound and gagged him, hurried him past his own house, when his wife saw, but did not recognize him, and in a convenient place shot him. This is the band that sacked Ossawatimie.

I was in business at Lawrence several weeks before the 10th of July—on that day I went to Franklin. On my return in the evening, being on foot, I was beset by a party of three men, (and have since learned that two of them were Buford men, and the other a resident of Franklin,) who asked me where I was from. I replied "from Lawrence." As soon as I made this answer, one of them fired at me with a revolver, which I knocked aside, the ball grazing my arm. I was then knocked down by a blow on the head, and rendered insensible. When I revived, I succeeded in walking, or rather in wandering into Lawrence. On reaching the house of Mr. STORRS, I fainted and did not revive until morning. I was confined to my bed over four weeks. I am still feeble, and unable to endure any fatigue. When I was knocked down, and rendered insensible, I must have been greatly bruised or kicked, as it was their injuries that confined me so long, and from which I still suffer. These ruffians robbed me of all my money, \$48 in gold, a draft for \$75, and revolver. I have had no means to sustain myself, and I was obliged to borrow money to leave the Territory. I hope to recover my health, but it will, I fear, be at a distant day. I have endeavored to deal justly with all, and to live peaceably. I am waiting a few days in this city, when I propose to visit my friends and relatives in Illinois and Wisconsin.

As soon as my health is restored, if it ever is, I shall return to Kansas, which I intend to make my permanent home. It is a most desirable country if it can be protected from thieves, robbers, murderers, and those who go there to control the government. Such is my experience, in part, while in Kansas. The story is not half told, it is already too voluminous. I now draw to a close an already extended narrative, but had I time, and were I not already trespassing upon your columns, I could bring to light innumerable instances of robbery, murder, crime and outrage, committed by these hireling bands that roam over the prairies and through the forests of Kansas, way-laying peaceful travelers, burning houses and intimidating defenceless women and children, while their husbands and fathers are flying from glen to glen, and grove to grove, to protect their lives from these merciless invaders. So numerous, so great and so fearful have been the wrongs committed, that no earthly power can hide, pervert, distort or repress them. True, the tree presses have been destroyed and their leaders imprisoned. Cruelties such as would disgrace the character of the fiercest savage have been inflicted upon the peaceable men, women and children of Kansas. This is called "enforcing the law." All the avenges to the Territory that could be watched, have been; and those who would have gone to Kansas have been driven back.

The most villainous acts of atrocity have been preceded by threats, uttered by those who have committed these acts. And yet it is said that no violence has been committed, no wrong done, but what has been committed by people whose misfortune it was to have been born in a non-slaveholding State, or those that entertained views derogatory to the institution of Slavery. I solemnly believe that the outrages committed in Kansas have been committed by those who threatened to commit them. When history shall relate those wrongs it will make humanity blush for her blackhearted depravity. Impartial history will do the people of Kansas justice. When I speak of the people, I mean to be understood to mean three-fourths of the resident settlers of the Territory, who are bona fide inhabitants, and entertain Free-State proclivities. I have traveled through the greater part of Kansas, and as far as my observations have been, I must say unhesitatingly that the popular sentiment of the people is decidedly one way, and that in favor of a Free State. It is of no use to undertake to drive these settlers from Kansas; they will fight for their homes and their firesides with Spartan valor rather than relinquish the firm grasp that has so tightly bound them to their homes, anticipating at some future time an abundant reward for the toil and labor already expended to make home comfortable and already cheerful. Their all is at stake. Will they be driven from their claims? No, not as long as a drop of patriot blood flows through their veins.

E. G. PERKINS.

truly yours,