

Old John Brown published a letter in his organ last week in which he states that he led a Company into Missouri a short time since, to "forcibly liberate five slaves, together with other slaves," and succeeded in taking some property and two white men. The other party, probably headed by Montgomery, he says, "freed one female slave, took some property, and as I am informed, killed one white man, (the master), who fought against the liberation." Here is the record, made up by Brown himself, over his own signature, and published with apparent approbation.

If the people of Missouri should raise an army and march over into Linn county, and wipe the perpetrators of those wrongs from existence, all of us would join in denouncing the outrage, and yet such transactions as those Brown rejoices over, inaugurating a state of things which can only be seen through a river of blood. The President of the United States offers a reward of \$250 each for the apprehension of Brown and Montgomery. It should have been one thousand dollars; and we shall be disappointed if the Governor of Missouri does not increase the reward to that amount. Brown should be arrested and set to work on the public improvements at Jefferson City, Mo., until he is restored to reason, and unless we mistake, such will be the case, unless he hangs for murder, as his own confession shows that he was guilty of it. Every death resulting by another while engaged in the commission of an unlawful act, though strictly defensive at the moment of the death, is murder, and as Brown headed the party, he and all persons connected with the expedition are alike accessories.

It is stated in Eastern journals as an excuse for the outrages of Montgomery and Brown, that nearly all the officers in Bourbon county are Pro-Slavery men; and that they were oppressive in their acts towards the Free State settlers. Mr. Daxron, on the floor of the House, the other day, speaking of those troubles, said he was personally acquainted all over that county, and he did not know of a Pro-Slavery office-holder there. "Indeed," said he, "from the best information in my possession, I do not believe that a single office in that county is a Pro-Slavery man." Appealing to T. R. ROBERTS, Esq., a Republican Representative in the Legislature from Fort Scott, and formerly the Sheriff of that county, he inquired if he knew of one, to which interrogator Mr. Roberts responded: "Not one!" Montgomery's pirates brand all men as Pro-Slavery who do not sympathize with their violence and crimes, hence those who read the statements from their supporters or sympathizers, very readily are led into the error to which the journals, to which we first alluded, refer.

Millions for Defense. The Junction City Sentinel is correct in its position, and it was only to prevent the slanders of our contemporary being repeated eternally that prompted us to depart from our usual custom, and give it a chastisement which we trust it will not soon forget. For a year and a half that journal favored us with whole columns of abuse and denunciation worthy of a demon, but disgraced to a professing Christian, or a man of even ordinary morals. We regretted consuming our valuable space in nothing so contemptible an object as a vile editor, and it was only at the urgent solicitation of many of our readers that we allowed ourselves to do so. When we ceased, it was at the solicitation of Thacker's friends, for they felt that if pursued a little longer, there would be nothing left of him. In his *Jubilee* of Tuesday last, he gave indication of a desire to revive the contest. If he shall do so we are ready to go in, and we shall say with Shakespeare, "Lav on Me Deaf, And dunn'd be he who first cries hold enough!"

Whatever information we gave last week in regard to the action of Kansas Lodge No. 10, of Good Templars, in the case of Lane, was furnished us by an outsider, not to us as a Templar, but as a journalist, and as such we spoke of it. We were never inside of Kansas Lodge No. 10, to learn their secrets, nor never shall be. In violation of the principles of the Order in admitting a certain gentleman to membership in that Lodge, are sufficient reasons why we have no affinity with it. The statement we made is represented as being "institute of any foundation in truth." We have not access to the records to prove the contrary, but if the statements of those who were present can be relied upon, we were strictly correct, unless in regard to the exact number of votes given. Lane's efforts to get his name before the public in every possible shape, with the view of making himself appear to be a temperance man, a moral man, a religious man, and a patriot without, is worthy a person occupying his position. Did we not know the man and his claquers it is possible we, too, might be deceived into his support.

It is reported that the Governor of Missouri has made a requisition upon the Governor of Kansas for Capt. Montgomery, charged with the murder of several Missourians. It is feared that a compliance with the requisition will create a civil war.—*Ec.*

Instead of creating civil war, the arrest and imprisonment of Brown and Montgomery would be the most popular move which the people of Missouri could engage in. Save the mercenaries engaged with him in robbing, and murder, there is now but one voice in Kansas in regard to these men. They are outlaws, and as such, they must be punished, and as Missouri has a good prison, we would prefer that Missouri give them employment the balance of their days.

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For the Herald of Freedom. WAW-ZAH-EE (near Cherry Creek), December 15, 1858. Mr. Editor:—Sir:—Presuming that reports from these regions have agitated the public mind, and caused a desire, upon the part of many, to immigrate hither in the coming spring—and having myself lived in these mountains during the past year, thus being rendered conversant with the history of Cherry Creek, from the time of the first gold excitement to the date at which I write, I trust that a few words upon the subject will not be altogether uninteresting to your readers, and hence I solicit a short space in your columns.

Anterior to the gold mania, which is now fiercely raging, Cherry Creek was famous only for its pure, cold water, excellent grazing grounds, abundance of game and superior timber facilities; these advantages rendering it a very desirable place for winter quarters—and thither the hunter and trapper was wont to bend his steps upon the approach of snow.

The existence of gold in this vicinity, however, has been known to the traders living in the country, for some years, and it has, at intervals, been procured in small quantities, and sold in Philadelphia at the rate of \$190 per ounce, but the traders, considering the Indian trade more lucrative and less laborious than mining, ceased their "panning" operations and hushed the matter up—knowing, full well, that if the facts were disclosed to the world, an immense influx of whites would be the result, and consequently the Indian trade would be much deteriorated. The secret, however, which has so long and so faithfully been kept, is eventually divulged; what the issue will be, time will show. At my first visit to Cherry Creek, (June, 1858,) I found but three persons there, one of whom was hunting, while the other two were "prospecting" with coffee cups. Now the population numbers some seven or eight hundred.

I have somewhere seen or heard it stated that this excitement was gotten up by traders, living in this country, for their own personal aggrandizement. That report is not only false but absurd, since an investigation of the case would clearly show, that the more completely a trader isolates himself from the whites, the more successfully he is enabled to trade. It is to the Red Man and not to the whites that he looks for gain.

Here is the burden of my communication: *There is gold here, and mining will pay well to those who are able and willing to work, and to such, I say, by all means, come.* But to lawyers, paper-city brokers, doctors, delicate clerks, politicians, and bar-room loafers, I speak the sentiments of the people when I say, we have no use for you.

Three cities were established here in one week, viz: San Francisco, Sacramento and Aurora; and it pains me to record the demise of the two former, they having "bust up" from a lack of that, without which no city can prosper—houses. Since the last fall of snow the "proprietors" are somewhat dubious of the whereabouts of their cities, but entertain strong hopes of finding them so soon as the snow melts.

Note to speculators: "Corner lots" are now at a discount. Pitch in! The city of Aurora is in a flourishing condition, numbering more than one hundred neat log-cabins. It is situated upon Cherry Creek at its confluence with the South Platte; from its situation it bids fair to become the city of the Territory.

The lands on the margins of the streams are admirably adapted to agricultural pursuits—particularly the cultivation of roots and vegetables; but the heavy hail storms, so common in this country, will prove very injurious to grain. The season is almost too short to mature corn, consequently early kinds should be selected for seed.

The country abounds in game, such as black-tailed deer, antelope, hare, rabbit, turkey, pheasant, partridge, prairie fowl, &c. Immense herds of buffalo range here during severe winters.

The timber consists of sweet and bitter cottonwood on the streams, pine in the ravines and canyons, and cedar upon the mountains. The houses are generally built upon the patriarchal order of architecture—"beams of pine and rafters of cedar" &c.

A few suggestions in reference to the roads, teams, &c., and I have done: Cattle are the best of draft for the prairie; they will draw more, travel faster, and live on less than mules. They should not be less than five years old, and well broken.

Your wagons should be light, but strong. Put in nothing but what you really need; if you are a farmer, your agricultural implements; if a mechanic, your tools; if a miner, your sluices, cradles, long-toms, &c. Bring a good supply of clothing, blankets, &c. You will need them.

traveling public and immortalizes his name. Well, suppose you take the "cut-off," you travel a short distance upon high firm ground, then the earth grows lower, soon a rich bottom of "Kansas mud" and finally you bring up dead stilled, in a bottomless slough, immediately in front of the domicile of the said John Snooks; the redoubtable John comes forward, sympathizes with your condition, proffers his assistance for the consideration of a V.; you, from necessity, accept; his team is brought out and you are hauled through; you hand him the "5," take a heavy pull up the hill to the "divide," and, on arriving at sign-board No. 2, have the indescribable pleasure of a prospective view of sign-board No. 1, at a distance of half a mile back, over a high and dry road. You cheer yourself with the contemplation of having traveled half a mile in the course of six hours, at the same time getting a view of Snooks' "valuable water privileges" at the trifling cost of five dollars; but you conclude that, upon the whole, Kansas "cut-offs" ain't what they are cracked up to be.

Don't trade with the Indians while traveling. Keep a night guard over your cattle, and picket your saddle animals near the trail. If you wish to arrive there early, do not start before the middle of April or May. If you act properly, you scarcely need apprehend danger from the Indians; treat them courteously, but do not be too familiar. Should one deliberately insult you, knock him down. Be chary in the use of fire-arms.

Take the old military route, striking the South Platte at Fort Kearney—thence the South side of that river to Aurora City. The only wild Indians you will meet with, are the Sioux, Cheyennes, and Arapahoes, none of whom are particularly hostile to the whites.

The distance from Lawrence to Aurora City is about 680 miles. JOHN CUSONS. P. S. In the event of any thing of interest transpiring here, I will not fail to advise you of it. J. C.

For the Herald of Freedom. Public Meeting at Franklin. At a meeting of the citizens of Franklin and vicinity, in this county, on the 12th day of January, 1859, on motion of E. B. PARDON, P. B. WILLIAMS was called to the chair, and J. B. GILLILAND appointed Secretary. Whereupon the chair announced to the meeting, that they had met to memorialize the present Legislature to pass an Act to make the Congressional township No. 13, in which we now reside, a Municipal township.

And thereupon, on motion of L. A. PRATHER, a committee of three was appointed by the chair to prepare said memorial, consisting of Messrs. L. A. PRATHER, E. B. PARDON and John PIERCE. The committee reported the following memorial which was adopted unanimously: "We, the undersigned, petitioners, citizens of Franklin and vicinity, laboring under many disadvantages by being attached to the same Municipal township with the City of Lawrence, do hereby respectfully ask that you pass an Act declaring the Congressional township No. 13, range 20 East, to be a Municipal township of itself."

Said memorial was presented for signatures, during which time the following resolutions were read and adopted unanimously: WHEREAS, The City of Lawrence, by her acts toward the citizens of the surrounding country, virtually says to us of Franklin and the adjacent Territory, "you have no talent for public office, but see are willing to legislate for you on all subjects whatsoever;"

And, WHEREAS, they even compel us to go to Lawrence to vote in the primaries of electing them to office; Therefore, Resolved, By the citizens of Franklin, that we respectfully decline all future aid from the people of Lawrence, both in levying taxes and electing officers to spend the same, and request that, while they of Lawrence monopolize the principal part of the public moneys, the Legislature give us a tit to ourselves.

And, WHEREAS, our taxes are very oppressive, and in order hereafter to lessen the same, be it Resolved, That we are in favor of remodeling the present County Court system, so as to have it consist of the Probate Judge and two associates, and they for their services, to receive pay for each day they are engaged in doing county business.

Resolved, That we are in favor of abolishing the salaries of the clerks in all the courts in this county, and letting them live by the fees of their office.

Resolved, That the proper officers of this county be required to make a correct exhibit of the county indebtedness, and collect enough of the present taxes levied to pay the same, and no more.

Resolved, further, That we are in favor of prolonging the time for collecting the taxes of this county until the first of May next, the people generally being unable to pay them at the present time.

For the Herald of Freedom. Meeting at Blue Mount. BLUE MOUNT, January 15, 1859. At a meeting held at Blue Mount, Douglas county, Kansas Territory, to take steps against the union of this part of the township with the city of Lawrence, and as a Municipal township; and also, to protest against the enormous taxes levied upon us, &c. J. W. STRICK was called to the chair, and Chas. J. F. HOWES was appointed secretary.

L. A. PRATHER, Esq., stated the object of the meeting. Moved, that a committee be appointed to draft resolutions, expressing the sense of the meeting. Messrs. HOWES, STONE and LANDON were appointed such committee.

The committee reported the following series of resolutions, which, after some debate, were unanimously adopted:— WHEREAS, A country always has interests, separate from the interests of a city; and, WHEREAS, While a city and a tract of country are united, municipally, the city, being the strongest, always attempts to accomplish its purposes, to the injury and neglect of the country; and, WHEREAS, The city of Lawrence is so united with a considerable portion of the surveyed township No. 13 South, range 20 East, therefore it is Resolved, By the citizens of township 13, range 20, South of the Wakarusa river, that we protest against this forcible union of town and city, which compels us to spend our means and energies for the benefit of those whose claims upon us are only secondary, feeling that our first duty we owe to ourselves.

Resolved, That we protest, also, against being compelled to go to Lawrence to vote, it (Lawrence) being in an extreme corner of the township, as now organized, and at a distance from us of from five to ten miles.

Resolved, That we feel it to be an act of injustice, to this part of the township, especially, as for a considerable portion of the time we are cut off, entirely, from all communication with the city of Lawrence, by our geographical position, being on the opposite side of the river, which, if itself, a sufficient cause of complaint, if not of other existed.

Resolved, That we sincerely believe this union is, to a considerable extent, the cause of our pecuniary distress, being taxed for objects in which we have no common interest, and from which we receive no benefit.

Resolved, That we claim the right to elect our own township officers, and regulate our own affairs, free from all interference by the people of Lawrence.

Resolved, That we respectfully petition the Legislature to pass an Act making the surveyed township, No. 13 South, of range 20 East, a Municipal township.

The following resolution, was offered, on the subject of taxes; viz: Resolved, That we have not the power, or means, to pay the enormous taxes, levied upon us; and that our duty to our families and ourselves demands that we do our utmost to raise the required amount of tax, and we peremptorily refuse to pay it. And we shall consider that person, who has the means to bid for property sold for taxes, thereby causing severe distress to a majority of the families of this county, a villain of the first water, and deserving of public execution.

This resolution was unanimously adopted. The following resolutions were also offered and adopted: Resolved, That we are utterly opposed to all those marauding parties who are engaged in making unlawful inroads across the border of the Territory and State of Missouri; that the plea of retaliation is no excuse for their conduct, as robbing A for acts committed by B, does no good, besides no dispute, but only more firmly fixes upon the Territory the title of "Bloody Kansas."

Resolved, That we request the authorities to stop such proceedings in future, and bring the offenders to justice.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, be published in the Herald of Freedom, and Baldwin Messenger. J. W. STILL, President. CHAS. J. F. HOWES, Secretary.

For the Herald of Freedom. TWIN MOUND, K. T., Jan. 16, 1859. MR. EDITOR:—Yesterday we had a large and enthusiastic meeting at Clinton, Douglas county, which was composed of citizens residing in Marion and Clinton townships, who met together for the purpose of obtaining what knowledge they could in reference to the cause of the extravagantly high tax recently levied upon the people. And further, to take such steps and adopt such measures as will enable us to act in harmony in reference to the payment of the same.

For once, the people of this neighborhood were united; and one feeling seemed to pervade the entire assembly, with the exception of our present Representative, Mr. A. Curtis, and one or two others, whose dissent was very mild and passive; but they however were known to be either officers, or under employ from the county, or had been, which might in some measure account for taking such a course. Mr. Curtis labored with all his ability and energy to convince the audience, first, that it was to their interest to pay said tax; and second, that he believed there was no power on earth that could legally reduce said tax, or repeal the law by which it was enacted, but that it was no law. The people were united, and determined to adopt some course by which they could evade the payment of said tax, and at the same time teach those in office a wholesome lesson, that is, "not to cut so deep, till they get their hand in." Why, just think of it, a tax of nearly two per cent on property, assessed at double its value, which amounts to near four per cent, and this, when there is such a notorious scarcity of money in the country that many, very many of us are frequently without money to buy the absolute necessities of life. If ever such a tax as this is collected, it will be, first, after money has become exceedingly plenty, and secondly, after the people have become thoroughly convinced that our county officers will make a more economical expenditure of the same than has hitherto been done.

If Mr. Curtis be right, that the Legislature, nor Board of Commissioners have any power to reduce said tax or repeal said law, and if they cannot, nor will not do it, then we shall fall back to that never failing source of relief, the PEOPLE, who, when united, have power not only to hurl such injudicious persons out of office, but to effectually and forever annul the law which imposes such taxes on the people, and that peaceably, too, for we do not propose to fight the General Government, nor Lawrence, nor even the county officers, but we do propose to set our eyes upon the officers, whose duty it is to enforce the collection of said tax, and gaze at them so intently sharp that they will feel and know that it is for their present and future interest to resign their office immediately; and further, we will create such a temperature in the political atmosphere, that not one in our community will consent for a moment to serve in such capacity; this we can do, and do peaceably. Ever since that memorable day, that the American Colonies refused to pay Great Britain the paltry three penny tax on tea, the people have reserved to themselves the right to alter, amend, or abolish the "laws," if not the "writers," whenever they became too oppressive longer to be borne by the people, and we be to the man who attempted to stay the hand of an indignant and outraged community when united.

The people are getting to be thoroughly aroused on this subject, and I venture the assertion that there is not one in a hundred, the county over, who will not join us with energy and zeal in our efforts to reduce said tax, except it be those who are either directly or indirectly the recipients of the County, or expect soon to be.

But in justice to myself and neighbors, I cheerfully say in conclusion, that we are unanimously willing to pay, or to try to pay a reasonable tax, say one-quarter, or even one-third per cent, while we are equally unanimous in protesting against this exorbitant tax, which is calculated not only to check emigration, but to operate seriously against the agricultural interests of the community. HENRY HIATT.

Journalism. In a liberal form of government the newspaper occupies the place of the higher law. It is not only the conservator of morals and the guide of taste, but the defender of the right and scourge of charlatanism. It urges its convictions without fear or favor. It has no pet words and honeyed phrases for upstart innovations or time honored abuses. It never plays the sycophant for the purpose of pocketing unholly pelf. It has a lofty and abhorrent scorn for all who would tamper with its probity.

The unbiased organ of all just interests of the community, it declines to become the exclusive mouth-piece of any class, unless it be held up one class to public contempt for the purpose of promoting, or striving to promote, the success of another. The hostility of rival crafts or pursuits finds no fitting expression in its important columns. Its integrity is not more unmoved by interested praise than it is by jaundiced censure. It moves steadily on its course in the wind's eye of disturbing influences. Like a noble argosy freighted with the wealth of nations, it never tacks or veers to the bezzes of popular or unpopular prejudices.

The independent newspaper is conservative in all things. It "grapples to its soul with hooks of steel," all that is pure and elevating and noble. It kindly lifts from the insignificance of obscurity the poor lost wanderers who are starving for fame and notoriety. It exalts the humble and applauds the wisdom of the learned. It proves all things, and holds fast to that which is good. It were far better to have a bad epiphany after death than to have the ill-will of a worthy paper through a lifetime. The great stand in awe of it, the good worship it, the wicked flee from it, more than perdition or the torments of tophet. It is the institution of institutions, the terror of tyrants, the maker of Presidents, and the King of Kings.—*Louisville Journal.*

Business is pretty brisk and our streets are only a little dusty. "You shall hear" from me occasionally. MUSTANG

No. 1, Vol. 4, of the College Journal, is on our table. It is an improvement, if possible, on the preceding volume. Now is a good time to subscribe. Terms \$1 a year. Each number contains 84 pages. Address C. H. Cleveland, M. D., 139 Seventh St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Grand Jury of Johnson county have found an indictment against Mc Letyre for the murder of Anderson, at Monticello, last summer. Mc Letyre is now in town under the charge of the sheriff of Johnson County. His friends are making an effort to have him brought before Judge Leconte on a writ of Habeas Corpus.—*Lawrence Journal.*

Special Message from the Governor of Missouri. Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives. Some time in May last, the Executive Department received information that an armed and lawless force, numbering several hundred men, was quartered in Kansas Territory, near the Missouri line, and threatening to invade the State; and had made incursions into the counties of Cass and Bates, committing acts of piracy, robbery and plundering, and robbing of citizens. The people of those counties became greatly alarmed, and many of them along the line abandoned their homes. Even some of the towns had been visited by bandits, and it was ascertained, had been threatened with destruction.

Under these circumstances, an appeal was made to the Executive for the means of protection. Adjutant General Parsons was accordingly dispatched to the border, and instructed to learn the actual state of facts, the nature of the difficulties, and the probability of their recurrence; also to ascertain what steps were necessary to provide our citizens with adequate protection, and if it became necessary, to once enroll a sufficient volunteer force to accomplish that purpose. He was also instructed, if he deemed it necessary, to organize military companies in the counties most convenient to the scene of difficulties, taking care to direct that none of the force thus called into service be allowed to cross the line into Kansas, or to do any other act of an aggressive character.

General Parsons having satisfied himself that numerous other acts had already been committed, and that there was cause to apprehend further incursions into the State, organized several companies in the counties mentioned; and they were furnished with arms by Quartermaster Gen. Hackney, who accompanied Adjutant Gen. Parsons for that purpose.

These measures served, for a time, to prevent the threatened invasion, but the people along the line who had been driven from their homes, were, by the presence of the same armed force in the vicinity, deterred from returning, and it was urged that they could not cultivate the farms and plantations, and therefore, were entitled to aid from other sources.

In consequence of these representations, I, on August 7th, wrote to General Denver, the Executive of Kansas, informing him that it might become necessary to station an armed force along the border in Missouri, for purposes of protection; at the same time soliciting his earnest cooperation with the authorities of this State, in their efforts to preserve the peace. And, further, that it was the duty of the Federal Government to suppress bands of outlaws or organized within the limits of Territories under its immediate control. I, on the 9th of the same month, addressed the President of the United States, (document marked "A"), and the Secretary of the General Government in the protection of our citizens, and in the preservation of the peace, so necessary to the prosperity of our people.

An answer from the War Department, (document marked "B"), informed me that no available troops were known to said Department which could then be so employed. Doubts were also manifested of the expediency of employing United States troops against "bands of civil marauders."

Gov. Denver, in response to my letter, expressed regrets that the course I had indicated should be thought necessary, and hoped that the necessity might be obviated, assuring me that he would do all in his power to suppress the evil complained of.

For a time the difficulties seemed to subside, and consequently no further efforts were made on the part of the authorities of this State. Recently, however, a small party, led, it is stated, by the same chief, has made an incursion into the State, committing murder and robbery, and, as stated in the preceding article, submitted, (documents marked "C" and "D") and a petition signed by sundry citizens of Vernon county, (document marked "E") driving off ten negroes belonging to the citizens of the county mentioned. And we are informed that several additional petitions have been received, in which it is stated (see document marked "F") that a regularly organized band of thieves, robbers and midnight assassins have congregated in Kansas, immediately upon the western border of the State, who are making incursions into the State, taking the lives of our citizens, committing to the flames their houses, and robbing them of their property.

Again the Executive of this State is appealed to for military aid, to protect the border from a repetition of the evils complained of, and which they seem to have cause to apprehend. But the Governor, as Commander-in-Chief, has power to call the militia into active service only in cases of "rebellion, invasion, or insurrection." If the bandits referred to are to be regarded as "civil marauders," the Sheriff of the respective counties have authority, under our present military code, to call upon the militia to aid the legally constituted civil authorities in preserving order and enforcing the laws.

Unwilling to do any act that shall involve the State of Kansas at large, in undue sectional or party strife, and anxious that the border counties should enjoy the protection of life and property which, in common with other portions of the State, they are entitled to, I submit these facts for your consideration, and pray for them your immediate attention; hoping that whatever it is possible for the General Assembly to do constitutionally, will be done at once.

R. M. STEWART.

The Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, says: The recent outrages in Kansas have occupied the attention of the Cabinet, and on Thursday last it was determined to submit the Marshal of the Territory to increase his "posse" to any amount necessary to secure the arrest of Montgomery and his band of outlaws; and also offer a reward of "two hundred and fifty dollars" each for the capture of Montgomery and Brown. "But it is ascertained that the Marshal's posse cannot maintain order and secure a faithful execution of the laws, the federal troops will again be ordered into the Territory; but the Government here are anxious that Kansas shall, if possible, enforce the execution of the laws with her own Territorial power, before calling in the aid of federal troops; and it is believed that the orders just distributed to the United States Marshal will secure the end desired and bring the outlaw chief to speedy justice.

Since our last issue, Barnesville, quite an important village on the Little River, has been sacked by the banditti, and the inhabitants fled to the States. Numerous families from different parts of the county have been ordered away, or left through fear.

Capt. Montgomery has assumed all the powers of a Military Governor, and is proceeding to settle every thing in his own way. He held a meeting at Dayton, last Saturday, and passed the usual resolutions, compromising all crimes up to date, and "resolutions" will, doubtless, in due time, be published in the Republican of the Territory, as settlement of the Bourbon county disturbances.—*Fort Scott Democrat, 6th inst.*

From the Reporter. Exports—In Present Condition and Prospects—In all that constitutes the healthy and vigorous growth of a place, our town will compare very favorably with any in the Territory. Unlike many towns in Kansas, it has never had a mercantile existence, or more than a passing trade—shoots up out of season, and declines to exist, succumbing upon the first approach of adverse circumstances. From the commencement of our town up to the present moment, its growth and prosperity have been gradual and uninterrupted. Not even the monetary depression which recently swept over the country, retarding for a season the prosperity of every department of business, though felt by us, was sufficient to arrest our progress.

Perhaps we may better convey a correct idea of the material progress of our place by presenting facts in detail. In the first place, our Blacksmiths, Wagonmakers, Carpenters, Plasterers, Masons, Tailors, Tinners, and, in a word, all our mechanics, find plenty of work at remunerating wages, and are not, as in many places, laborers of every description. We have four mercantile establishments, each doing a thriving business. Our Merchants are all acting upon a rule which never fails to secure success; they are prompt in business, attentive in place, and courteous to their patrons, and satisfied with reasonable profits. The result is, it is difficult to procure goods and wares fast enough to supply the demand. We have no data upon which to predicate an exact estimate of the business done, but do not doubt that it is said that it amounts to over one hundred thousand dollars in a year. Several houses are now being built, and we have just been informed that seventeen lots were taken last week, upon conditions of being built upon, by J. M. Brown, J. M. Moore, and J. M. Jones, who will put up during the coming season.

Notwithstanding our mail facilities have been very bad, yet we receive upwards of 300 letters per week, and send out as many, besides an equal amount of newspapers.

It is with the greatest satisfaction and pride that we point to the institutions designed to promote our moral and intellectual welfare. A well conducted school turns out every evening as healthy and happy looking set of boys and girls, as to be seen anywhere. Their boisterous and roguish glees—their happy laugh, ringing out in clear and silvery tones, reminds us of the days of our childhood—never fails to make us feel better. God bless the children!

The friends of Temperance will be glad to learn that there is not a place in our town where intoxicating liquors are sold as a beverage. There is a Lodge of Good Templars, and a Grand Jury, and thirty members, and exerting an influence which every good man must contemplate with feelings of grateful joy. Many of our citizens are members of the Masonic fraternity, which has regular meetings in the beautiful hall erected for that purpose. A Lodge of I. O. O. F., we understand, is about being instituted here.

Chief among the evidences of our moral progress are our religious institutions. The various Congregations, and the churches, have regular stated preaching, and the Christinas, or Campbellites, will erect a meeting house this summer. Nothing affords us so much satisfaction as to witness every Sabbath morning a concourse of people attending the services in a manner which evinces a heartfelt interest in the great cause of religion. The religious sentiment of our place is not the offspring of temporary excitement, and the countenances of a galvanised dead body, wild and violent for a moment, and then all still and cold again; but is steady and rational. The influence which it extends is visible in the every day walks of life, and a light and sober glow pervades the place, and neighborhood, will, we hope, continue to be mild, steady and diffusive.

With such influences operating, we look forward with hope and confidence, that the present year will be one of great prosperity to our town, and that we will be able to stand up to any and every evil which may befall us. God will bless every well directed effort to advance our best interest.

From the Fort Scott Democrat. Governor Denver's Letter. WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 19, 1859. J. E. JONES, Esq.—Sir: In reply to your letter I have to inform you that the meeting of the Executive of this State at the town of Fort Scott in June last, which at that time terminated the troubles that had convulsed the Southern part of the Territory, were correctly published in the Fort Scott Democrat. The original manuscript was left by me among the archives at LeCompton, where, no doubt, it can easily be found.

In that agreement it was never intended to compromise the laws of the Territory, by depriving any Grand Jury, from the proper discharge of their duty. The agreement was substantially this: THAT FOR PAST OFFENCES NO ARREST SHOULD BE MADE, EXCEPT UPON INDICTMENTS PROCURED BY THE GRAND JURIES. This was deemed necessary to protect persons who were only suspected of offences against the laws of the country, from vexatious annoyances and to allow time for heated passions to cool and an opportunity for calm reflection. It was believed that a Grand Jury, taken from the body of the people of the county, would not find indictments against their neighbors without good and sufficient evidence. Whenever such evidence was presented to a Grand Jury, it was their duty to find true bills against the person or persons charged with the offence, and neither the Governor or any other legal authority in the government, had any right to deprive them of the power to discharge their duty under the laws of the Territory, or to do so improperly. If the evidence adduced before the petit jury did not sustain the charge, then it became their duty to acquit the prisoner, but the law-making power alone, can determine the extent of the Grand Jury's power.

I greatly regret to see a disposition on the part of some persons to renew the difficulties so happily settled last June, but it remains with the people themselves to determine whether they will allow their rights to be robbed and stolen away, or whether they will rise in their might and put down the offenders with a strong hand. They can never have peace so long as they allow to reside in their midst persons who are permitted to plunder without being amenable to the laws. Unless the people are equally protected in their rights of person and property, there is no security for any one, and it therefore becomes a matter of the utmost importance to the community to have the laws of the Territory enforced, and offenders punished. The right of trial by jury affords ample security for a fair hearing in Court, and is one of the bulwarks of our liberties. Depriving the jury and the people have no security left; and must at all times be at the mercy of any single man who happens, for the time being, to hold the reins of power.

Trusting that the good sense of the people will be already frowned down all disturbers of the peace, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, J. W. DENVER.