

msd
3

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

Correspondence of The Boston Telegraph.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Wednesday, Aug. 8, 1855.

On my arrival in this city, on the 2d of July last, I learned that there had been an organization called the "Know-Somethings" already established in Lawrence, and measures had been taken to organize lodges in other portions of the Territory, and a disposition was manifested to enter into such an organization. The only objection raised against it is the attempt to exclude all anti-Protestants from its lodges. We can say more about or in favor of the Catholics here than can be said in any other portion of the United States. For (if I am not very much mistaken) all of the Catholic priests at the St. Mary's Mission in this Territory are most decided Free-State men. Several Catholics are with us in favor of making Kansas a Free State. And a secret organization, the only test of membership being freedom for Kansas, will be organized, if all is well. This afternoon I returned to this city, after an absence of fifteen days, during which time I have been in company with Mr. M. F. Conway, who you remember was the only Free State man elected to the Council at the last election, or, more properly speaking, the only one of that stripe that received a certificate from the Governor. Mr. Conway resigned his seat, which was immediately filled by the Pro-Slavery Council by electing a Missourian named McDonaldson. Together we have traveled over the southern and western portion of Kansas, visiting the different settlements, for the purpose of giving notice of a great Mass Meeting of the Free State voters in this city on the 14th inst. The people in the different districts promised to come themselves or to send delegates, and the prospect is a large meeting on Tuesday next. Another object of our mission was to procure as many signatures as possible of the legal voters of Kansas to a proclamation calling upon the people to meet at their respective places of holding elections and appoint delegates to a convention, to be held at Pawnee, and there to form a State government and constitution for the State of Kansas, with a view to an application for admission into the Union as one of the States of this Confederacy during the next session of Congress. The people are determined never to recognize as legal and binding upon them the doings of the Missouri Legislature, and we are now without law or government. The attempt to establish a territorial government in Kansas so far has been a failure. We are now without a law-making power, and if the laws are not made the Judiciary and Executive can do nothing, and now the people must take the matter in hand and make laws for themselves. The Kansas question will be brought before the next Congress in a manner not expected by our enemies of Missouri, and in a manner calculated to create a great excitement all over the country, and the citizens of this Territory will then know whether the Government is with and for them, or whether it is for Missourians. The organic act of the Territory gives the appointment of the time and mode of conducting the next election to the first Legislature. But the people will pay no respect whatever to this Rump Parliament. And if they appoint a time our people will not vote, but leave them to do all the voting, and they will send a man to Washington. The people will appoint their own time and mode of conducting the election, and act accordingly. Both delegates will go on to Washington, to contest the seat as a delegate from Kansas. And then the subject must be decided by Congress, whether the people of Kansas shall rule themselves or be ruled by Missourians.

During our travels we have found but few Pro-Slavery men, compared to the number of Free-State men. Pro-Slavery men are not so numerous now as they are at the elections. All of the Free-State men are for repudiation; they trample the authority of the Missouri Legislature in the dust. The people are awakened to a determination to defend themselves in the future, and undertake at the point of the bayonet, if need be, their rights, which in times past have been trampled. Many are apprehensive of serious difficulty, bloodshed and war; but all are ready to meet it on that issue. They feel as if they must defend themselves or be the slaves of the drunken, ignorant, and base Missourians. And war is talked of. Next Fall elections may pass without any serious difficulty. But then it is rather doubtful. We must wait patiently and see. The Missouri Legislature have passed laws which cannot be obeyed anyhow. No speaking or writing on the subject of Slavery in Kansas. Preposterous.

Mr. Conway and myself have got the names of the Free State men in Kansas. And if some of the honorable Senators and Representatives at Washington will remember Kansas and send along the important documents, they shall be directed and sent to different parts of the territory. The Hon. W. H. Seward commenced sending last Winter, and they were directed and sent to different parts of this country by persons here. It is important that Free-Soil documents should be sent along.

To-morrow I leave for Leavenworth and other settlements in the north part of Kansas, to rally the people to come to the Mass Meeting on Tuesday next, which will be an important day for Kansas.

Truly,

S. F. T.

Our correspondent incloses a handbill, of which the following is a copy:

Grand Mass Meeting of the Free-State Voters of Kansas Territory, at Lawrence, on the 14th August, 1855.

The Free-State voters of Kansas are requested to assemble from all parts of the Territory at Lawrence, on the 14th of August, 1855, to consider matters of the highest importance to every citizen.

The Free State Territorial Executive Committee will also meet at Lawrence on the 13th of August. Every Committeeman should be at his post.