

[From the N. Y. Tribune.]

Kansas—The Siege of Lawrence.

LAWRENCE, K. T., July 23, 1857.

Reader, have you ever been a "sejor"? If not, it is altogether improbable that you can feel a tithe of the enthusiasm which animates the horde of gentlemen of various nationalities who, under Walker, Cook, the "star spangled banner," Buchanan and Co., have invested the City Charter of rebellious Lawrence. The thermometer ranges somewhere about a hundred in the shade. The weather and the soil are as dry as Sahara. Whisky is fortunately abundant. Where it comes from is almost as profound a mystery as "whether it goeth;" suffice to say that it seems to exist in a contemporaneous abundance with the United States army. All the elements of martial greatness are here. "I will subdue you," cocks its chin defiantly at the Charter. We have the "rat-tat-too" in the morning; drunken dragoons throughout the day, and the "sentinel on his lonely round" at night.

Gov. Walker is growing a confirmed spiritualist. I believe Governors are always sober. If this be true, Gov. Walker is, of course, sober. He is merely endeavoring to come at the best way to catch a myth of a city charter. The fragrance of "Old Bourbon" may quicken his nasal perceptions, so that when he enters Lawrence he may be able to exclaim—

"Fa, fu, fee, fum
I smell the blood of an alderman!"

An antiquarian society was about being instituted to try and discover some trace of "Squatter Sovereignty" and the "right the people have to govern themselves," but has been abandoned because no charter had been obtained from the bogus or State Legislature for such a purpose, and it is "treason against the United States Government" for the people to "originate" anything. The regular army has, up to this present writing, mercifully "averted the effusion of blood." No arrests have been made. The Charter hasn't been caught. Proclamations are becoming stale; Governors are at a discount. It is, indeed, seriously doubted if Governors are much better than mere common men. But it is generally conceded that "a statesman of national reputation" is the poorest of all. Doubts are even entertained as to the propriety of the "President and his Cabinet" "solicitously urging" anybody who does not "personally desire to come to Kansas," to do so, merely to "settle the question satisfactorily, and preserve the peace of the Union."

The people of Lawrence are divided in sentiment as to whether they are indebted for the present Federal attention to the old raccoon at Washington, or the young raccoon at Leecompton. Is it a blunder? or is it a policy? In Kansas matters, so much of the former has got mixed up with the latter that it is at all times difficult to determine between them.

Much doubt as to the future course of Gov. Walker prevails. Some think he will arrest somebody. Others suppose that he will go to collecting taxes. A few contend that nothing short of another proclamation can relieve the Governor of all that is on his mind. Dark hints are being circulated that he means to seize and strangle Lane's "militia for the defence of the ballot-box," ere it be fairly born. Another class of prophets predict that he will "drink himself to death"—or commit suicide in a less fashionable way, or, worse yet, pull up stakes and run away. Your correspondent vibrates between the three latter phases of opinion.

It is an "ill wind that blows nobody good," and I candidly think, if the troops remain here all Summer, and the stream of provisioning wagons between this and Fort Leavenworth has to be kept up, the ferryman will make his fortune. I have no doubt but what he thinks treason a pretty good thing. And this reminds me of a question I have meant to put to the Supreme Court, since it has got through with the Dred Scott decision. What is treason now-a-days?—that's the question. It is important, too, for as I expect to be hanged one of these days, I should like to have the satisfaction of knowing what it is for.

The water-sprinkler still perambulates the streets in defiance of Gov. Walker, "Law and Order" and the "Union." A dead cow has been reasonably dragged beyond the city limits. Two traitors, who might well be called "levelers," have made a "fanatical" estimate of the cost of grading the hill. Sincere prayers have gone up to the city fathers to have the drunken dragoons, that very irregular portion of the regular army, removed as a nuisance. It was impossible to deny that this complaint was well founded, but as the camp is immediately outside of the city limits, unfortunately, civic authority cannot reach them.

Gov. Shannon is growing respectable. Even Woodson is being regarded as not such a bad fellow. Gov. Shannon is reported to have said to Gen. Lane two days ago:

"Gen. Lane, your people accuse me of having done a great many bad things; now I ask you candidly if I ever did anything so ridiculous as this?"

"You never did," was Lane's response.

I got into conversation to-day with a Pro-Slavery man, who came to Lawrence out of curiosity to see about the war.

"What's Gov. Walker a-goin' to do?" he asked. "I'll tell ye what I think," he added. "I think he's jest like I was once when I was a boy 'way down in Alabama. Father had been shearing his sheep and he broke the shears. There was no chance to mend 'em or git another pair, so he sent me off, hot foot, to a neighbor's to borrow his'n. Well, I started mighty pert and determined, but when I got there I fell in with the boys, and got to playing, and forgot all about the sheep-shears. Well, the boy's father, he suspected I had been sent arter something, and he come to me and said:

"Well, Bib, didn't yer faher send ye arter 'em?"

Well, I got up and sot to thinkin', but never thought o' sheep-shears once; an' says I, 'I kem arter suthin', but I'll be shot ef I haint forgot what it was, an' faher 'ill lam me, too, when I go back.' Its just so with Gov. Walker, stranger. He's forgot what he come for.

[From the N. Y. Tribune.]

Dialogue between a Free-State man and Gov. Walker.

LAWRENCE, July 24, 1857.

I yesterday asked Gov. Walker, "Do you consider us, in voting for the Topeka Constitution at the August election, as assuming a position antagonistic to the United States Government?"

Gov. Walker—"That election is either a wicked and iniquitous farce or a reality. It is rebellious and insurrectionary, setting up a Government against the Territorial Government. As such, my duty and oath of office require me to put a stop to it. I must and will do it. I went to Topeka when that Legislature was in session, and requested them not to enact laws; they concluded not to, except to take the census and memorialize Congress. I have no objection to either of those proceedings. I admit the right of petition."

Free State Man—"But, Sir, I regard the action of the people in voting for and presenting to Congress that Constitution, as in substance making the petition that Kansas be admitted as a State."

Gov. W.—"Nothing of the kind, Sir; they are merely making agitation for political purposes, to forward their nefarious schemes and ruin the Democratic party. Most of the Northern papers have committed themselves in my favor. In the very intelligent city of N. York, but one paper (the N. Y. Tribune) remains in favor of the Topeka movement. There has been an immense falling off of your Republican party, Sir. This Lawrence movement is an usurpation of government, produced for the purpose of killing me, (politically) and electing a Black Republican President in 1860. It is done by a faction in Lawrence, who obey the orders of Abolitionists and Abolition Societies at the North—such men as those who manage 'The Tribune,' the great fountain head of the mischief. They can have no hope of being admitted with the Topeka Constitution; it is impossible."

F. S. M.—"But, Sir, many of us think we have a well-grounded hope of being admitted under it, as we expect to poll an overwhelming majority of the settlers in its favor. Our intentions are not treasonable. We merely express our sentiments through the ballot-box. We make no collision with the laws of the United States. We intend to vote in October under United States law, which we should not do if we previously aimed to supersede it."

Gov. W.—"You have no hope whatever, Sir, in that Constitution. This Congress is opposed to you. You should wait and vote on the Constitution now about being framed. Your people of Lawrence have tried three times to provoke me to bring the troops here. First, they refused to be assessed; second, they refused to hold a delegate election in June, took possession of the polls, and prevented the citizens from voting, (!!!) and now have refused to accept a charter from the Territorial Legislature, but have formed a city government themselves, an act of rebellion against the Government and laws which must be suppressed. Your people, under pretense of removing dead horses and cats from the streets, have taken the position of rebels against the Government of the United States, and actually compelled me to come here with the troops. The Sheriff has made the assessment without valuation as he had a legal right to do."

F. S. M.—"But, Sir, we hold that people ought not to be taxed without representation. We have not been represented in the Territorial Legislature. We regard the payment of this tax as contributing money to usurpers, to provide fetters for our limbs. We regard bringing the troops here as a Pro-Slavery measure, calculated to make unnecessary agitation both here and in the States, to make political capital for certain leaders, and retard Northern emigration. In June many of us were not registered and consequently disfranchised; I was not a voter, no census having been taken in my neighborhood."

Gov. W. (silent for a few moments).—"Your Topeka Constitution is an imposition upon the people, Sir; it contains a provision guaranteeing the property right in all slaves now in the Territory. But it is done covertly. Why not openly avow it?"

F. S. M.—"That clause proves that we are not robbers; that we are disposed to regard the property right to the few slaves now here, but which will doubtless be removed by their owners before this becomes a Free State. It cannot be done covertly, if, as you assert, the face of the instrument shows it."

Gov. W. now assumed the attitude of champion of the Constitutional Convention, declared it to be "the hope, object and aim of Abolitionists that they should frame a very ultra Pro-Slavery Constitution, in order that the National Democrats may be driven into opposition and thus elect a Black Republican President in 1860, but their expectation will probably be disappointed."

He made the charge, unheard of before, that the Free-State men, at previous elections, have voted by proxy, one man throwing twenty-five or twenty-six votes; and throughout a three hours' conversation showed himself the shrewd, wary politician rather than the statesman. He also reiterated his former promises that the ballot-box should be restored to the people in October. In this he appears to be sincere.

I drew his attention to the fact that a cow-

ardly and brutal attempt to assassinate me had recently been made by a Territorial officer, in the presence of a United States Commissioner, also Justice of the Peace, (?) who refused me a warrant for his arrest, and a bogus Sheriff present declined to take the ruffian into custody. I asked the Governor what means I now possess for legal redress. He frankly acknowledged that he did not know.

How Walker could suppose a provocation existed to bring the troops here on account of the refusal of the people to be assessed when, as he asserts, the Sheriff had legal right to make the assessment without valuation, I leave him to explain. But I boldly assert that the people here did not prevent the opening of the polls. The fact was, nobody wanted the election enough to act as its judges. Gov. W. makes a prominent point in his case of the assertion that the City Charter requires the city officers to take oath to support the Topeka Constitution. This charge is not well founded. The form of oath is similar to that in use in several of the States, and bind the officer to support the Constitution of the United States and "of this State." The expression "of this State" is perfectly harmless, as it cannot be expected and is not intended to contain any vital force until this becomes a State, and will then of course apply to any Constitution under which Kansas may be admitted. I dare him to his proof that any Free-State man ever voted in Kansas by proxy.

Whether Walker will fulfill his threat of "putting a stop" to the election, is a matter of much doubt.

LIME BARRELS FOR PRESERVING APPLES.—A correspondent of the New Jersey Farmer says: "I had occasion to overhaul some apples the other day. They were picked in the same orchard, and on the same day, and were put away the same day; and some in flour barrels and some in lime barrels. Those in the flour barrels were much decayed, while those in the lime barrels were sound, and but very few showed any signs of decay. The apples were of the same variety." Under certain circumstances, it is well known that lime acts as an antiseptic, though under other circumstances it accelerates decomposition. For instance, it will preserve dry straw, but decompose wet straw. In the above instance, the lime on the barrels probably excluded the air and absorbed the moisture given off by the apples, and thus counteracted two of the principal causes of decay.

CLOTHES WASHING.—In Berlin, the laundry or clothes washing establishments use a mixture of two ounces of turpentine and one-fourth of an ounce of spirits of sal-amoniack well mixed together. The mixture is put into a bucket of warm water, in which one-half a pound of soap has been dissolved. Into this mixture the dirty clothes are immersed during the night, and the next day washed. The most dirty cloth is perfectly freed from all dirt and, after two rinsings in fresh water, the cloth has not the least smell of turpentine. The clothes do not require so much rubbing, and fine linen is much longer preserved by it.

BATTLES IN 1855.—There were 73 battles fought during the year 1855, with an average loss of 1,000 men each; more than 300,000 soldiers are estimated to have perished by disease and battles. The battles average more than one a week. It is one of the bloodiest years in modern history.

Married:

In the city of Lehi, on Sunday evening, the 1st of Nov. by Bishop Dana Evans, Mr. DANIEL BROWN and Miss ANN BROWN, both of this city.

Died:

In this city, Oct. 5th, 1857, of influenza, JAMES S. KIMBALL, aged 71 years 10 months 18 days.

In this city, Nov. 1, ROBERT NEPHI, son of William and Mary Empey, aged one year and 21 days.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**NOTICE TO ALL.**

I am on hand to KILL your Beef Cattle on your premises at 10lbs of beef each; Hogs for 6lbs each. By this means you may save your soap grease and get leather for your hides. Address, ROBT. DUNN, 15th Ward, bottom of Emigration street.

N.B. A young brawn kept. 37-1

TO ALL THE SAINTS.

R. BRITTON, Goldsmith and Manufacturer, Jeweller, wishes to inform the inhabitants of Great Salt Lake City and the Territory generally that he is carrying on the Jewellery Business in all its branches at the shop of J. M. Barlow, one door east of the Deseret Store, Tithing office block, G. S. L. City. All persons having work in my possession please call and get it. 37-3

LOST, STRAYED, &c.**STRAYED OR STOLEN.**

ON Tuesday night the 27th of October, from my pasture in North Canyon Ward, TWO Work Horses, one brown horse blind in the near eye, some white on one hind foot, some saddle marks, little white hairs by the collar, 15 or 16 hands high, 9 or 10 years old, heavy built. The other a dark bay mare about the same age and size, collar marked, and a little white the size of a five cent piece on the left flank; both shod all round; the horse just back from the road and thin in flesh. Any body that will bring them to me or any information of them shall be liberally rewarded by me. 25-3 JAMES HENRIE.

NOTICE.

JOHN H. RICKNELL is always on hand at G. Taylor's slaughter house to kill beeves for \$1 per head, and will pay a good price for hides. N.B. Tripe and cow heels always on hand. 32-tr

THE PUBLIC

ARE hereby forbidden to pass and repass over the land known as Dr. Richards' pasture, and lying between the ten acre lots and Jordan river. Such as transgress this prohibition will be liable to prosecution for trespass. BRIGHTHAM YOUNG, FRANKLIN D. RICHARDS.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

JENNINGS & WINDER, are prepared to kill beeves for private families at their public slaughterhouse. Persons wishing can have them cut up ready for salting and taken home. Charge for killing, \$1, or will take the hide and pay \$1.50.

JENNINGS & WINDER'S

New Meat Market is on the corner North of J. Cain's. Meats of all kinds and of the first quality always on hand. Also Pork and Bologna Sausage, dried Beef, corned Beef, Lard, Tallow, pickled Tongues, &c., &c.

JENNINGS & WINDER'S

Tannery and Leather business continued at the old place. The best price paid for hides of all kinds.

N.B. The above firm would be glad if those persons indebted to them would call and settle forthwith, and any having claims present them and take your pay. 34tr

THE DESERET NEWS.**WEEKLY:**

PRINTED ON WEDNESDAY DELIVERED ON THURSDAY.

TERMS—\$6 PER ANNUM.**OFFICE—P. O. BUILDING.**

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Archibald Gardner	-	-	do do
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[Ten Lines, or less, constitute One Square.]

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