

Movements of Gov. Geary—Return of Col. Sumner—Thanksgiving in Kansas—Titus in Search of the Murderer of Buffum, Etc.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Times. LAWRENCE, Nov. 12, 1856.

His Excellency, the Governor, and Secretary Woodson, passed through this city on their way from Leavenworth to Lecompton this afternoon.

Col. E. V. Sumner has returned from the East, and is now at the Fort.

It is hinted by the knowing ones that the "old bull of the woods" has returned slightly tinged with Republicanism. The miserable attempt of the President to shrink from the responsibility of having dispersed the Kansas Free State Legislature, and to make the Col. the scapegoat, has doubtless had the influence of effecting a political change in the Col.'s mind. He takes command under Gen. Smith, and ranks Col. Cook, who has been in command during the absence of his superior.

Gov. Geary has issued a proclamation congratulating the people on the restoration of peace to this distracted Territory, and appointed the 21st inst., to be observed as a day of public thanksgiving and prayer.

The one hundred prisoners confined in that miserable old shanty at Lecompton, charged with various offences, the principal one being a love of freedom, will probably be thankful for the peace the country is now supposed to enjoy, and, "perhaps," thank the Governor for his superhuman efforts to arrest and imprison Free State men, and allowing the pro-slavery murderers of Buffum and others to escape unmolested.

Col. Titus, with five men, is now out in search of Hayes, the alleged murderer of David Buffum. When found, he will be rearrested and brought to Lecompton a prisoner, according to the orders of the Governor. The Col. and Hayes are both pro-slavery men, and very particular friends, and when the latter individual is taken prisoner by the former, it will be known by our people. The belief is, here, that Titus will not find Hayes. "None so blind as those that won't see."

Mrs. Mason, wife of one of Gov. Geary's prisoners, is dead. Mr. Mason was forced from her a prisoner, a few weeks since, taken to Lecompton and imprisoned in the old "rat trap."

Judge Lecompte refuses to admit him to bail, and thus give him an opportunity to follow the remains of his wife to the grave. He is a Free State man, consequently is not released on bail the same as members of the other party. No indictment has yet been found against Mr. Mason, but he is held in durance vile to await the action of the one-sided court. He is one of the four men captured by his Excellency during his recent expedition to the Southern section of Kansas, engaged in the "restoration to this distracted Territory."

Lawrence is progressing. Laborers in demand. City lots sell at a good price.

And its citizens are awaiting in anxious expectation to hear the result of the recent Presidential election. SIGMA.

From the Missouri Democrat.

From Kansas.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Nov. 12, 1856.

At last the murderer of Buffum has been arrested. A Missourian by the name of Hayes, and I think a resident of Platte county, was brought last Saturday to Lecompton, charged with committing the fiendish act. After a preliminary examination before Judge Lecompte, he was admitted to bail, (\$1,000) and is now at large, ready to murder another "Abolitionist." Here is a point I would like to have answered by those who claim that the free State men receive justice at the hands of Lecompte and Cato. A free State man, no matter how trivial his charge may be, cannot be admitted to bail; but a pro-slavery murderer of the first degree can be released on straw bail, and go where he pleases. Will some of the Northern doughfaces explain this point of justice? This is the court before which one hundred free State men must appear, charged with murder and manslaughter, because they would not submit to leave Kansas.

In relation to the release of Hays on bail, I do not believe Gov. Geary would justify the outrage at any time, or in any place; but I do believe it contrary to his wishes. The following colloquy which took place in the executive department, between himself, "Sheriff" Jones, and S. F. Tappan, correspondent of the N. Y. Times, goes to show his feelings on that point, as well as to illustrate his ability as a statesman:

Gov. (with great dignity)—"Mr. Tappan, the Lawrence correspondents and letter-writers do me great injustice." Tappan—"In what have they done you injustice?" Gov.—"In saying I cause none but free State men to be arrested. Will you, sir, mention, that I have caused the arrest of the murderer of Buffum, after having expended about \$700." Tappan—"Yes, and that you have released him on bail." Gov.—"I've not released him on bail," turning to Jones, "he's not bailed out, is he?" Jones—"Yes, sir, I went his bail." The Governor, looking thunderstruck, is said to have gone off in the following paroxysm: "I'm Governor of this Territory! Call the marshal, and have him re-arrested! Murder most foul! What! shoot a poor cripple right before my eyes, because he said, 'Spare my horse!' The wretch shall be brought to justice if it takes the whole force at my command." The Governor evidently felt chagrined because he had made a mistake in arresting and disarming two hundred and fifty emigrants guilty of no other crime but emigrating to the Territory governed by John W. Geary, and this after sending them a letter of welcome. Hence he concluded to make a point upon Mr. Tappan, but during the conversation, he discovered that Hayes had gone. Poor, unfortunate man! He can't govern Lecompton, to say nothing of the "rest of the world." However good Geary's intentions may be to "have the guilty parties brought to justice," he does not accomplish it. The chicanery of the "powers that be," prove too much for him; he is out-generated at every point, and pointed out to every General that wishes to see the man that "carries the Presidential candidate on his shoulders." As soon as Geary learned that Hayes had gone, he had Judge Lecompte and Marshal Donaldson both suspended; sent Titus after Hayes, and called for a new venue where the court could hold forth without molestation. Tecumseh was agreed upon, and Judge Cato is to preside. Preparatory to this new order of Lecompton jurisprudence, one Capt. Donaldson, whom the Governor appointed over a company of Missourians, tried his hand at the judgeship. In order to assist his friend Hayes to make his escape, he took part of his command into the court room, and was judge, jury and crier, at the same time. The court that had been accustomed to decide after due reflection, made quick decisions, and decided in favor of the side that had the window up. In short, they scattered before the approaching soldiery, and Donaldson adjourned the court sine die. But the Lecompton officers, at the suggestion of Gov. Geary, finally arrested him and put him under guard, where he will probably remain for trial, unless some of his friends should think best to take him out.

The Lecomptonites are disposed to disregard Geary about as much as they did Shannon, notwithstanding he wishes it emphatically understood that he occupies a more responsible position than the President of the United States. Does not the last week's work prove to a mathematical demonstration that it's no use for free State men to complain before pro-slavery officers? Geary's cry has been—"Enter complaints and have them arrested." But as soon as one of their party is arrested who is known to have murdered without any pretext whatever, a border ruffian steps in and disperses the court; the culprit is released on bail, and will never be brought to justice, any more than the murderers of Dow, Barber, Philips, and others, who are well-known, and boast of the "honor" of killing an Abolitionist. The twenty prisoners sentenced to five years' imprisonment at hard labor have not been set at work yet.

News received here in regard to the election is against Fremont, but we have a lingering hope yet. UNION.