

Majesty of Kansas, who, instead of sending Redpath to jail, found himself obliged to apologize!

Here follow other letters of the hoaxed and frightened Governor on the subject of Lane's invasion: Reported Invasion in the North.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, } Lecompton, K. T., Sept. 27, 1856.

SIR: You will perceive by the accompanying letter from a respectable citizen of Chicago, of the 16th inst., and indorsed by the Postmaster at Westport on the 20th inst., and just received by me, that "one thousand armed men were about to start from Chicago to help Lane at Lawrence, and that they expect to enter Kansas through the State of Iowa and the Territory of Nebraska."

I deem it important to communicate this information in order that you may communicate with Colonel Johnston on the subject of the necessity of any extraordinary measures as, under the circumstances, may be deemed advisable to prevent the progress of any armed force, in violation of my proclamation, along the northern frontier. Your obedient servant, JOHN W. GEARY, Governor of Kansas Territory.

Col. P. ST. GEORGE COOK, Commanding U. S. forces near Leocompton.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, } Lecompton, K. T., Sept. 23, 1856.

SIR: Having received reliable information that James H. Lane, with a large armed force, with three pieces of cannon, is now about to invade my Territory, he having contracted with the ferryman at Nebraska City for the transit of six or seven hundred men across the Missouri River, commencing on the 26th inst., this is to authorize and request you, with such force as you may deem necessary, to capture and detain James H. Lane to be arrested, if he be found within the limits of this Territory, and to capture his cannon and any other munitions of war, together with any armed body of men entering this Territory in violation of my proclamation, on the 11th of September last, and to bring said James H. Lane, with his cannon and munitions of war, together with any other prisoners, before me at this place, to be dealt with according to law. Your obedient servant, JOHN W. GEARY, Governor of Kansas Territory.

Col. P. ST. GEORGE COOK, Commanding U. S. forces near Leocompton.

The Same subject. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, } Lecompton, K. T., Sept. 23, 1856.

DEAR SIR: I have just received despatches from Gen. Smith, inclosing evidence sufficient, in my judgment, to justify the within requisition. I am now of the opinion that Redpath's party is but the advance-guard of Lane's command. I think you will meet him upon the same route traveled by Redpath.

It now seems to me proper to employ every means to capture Lane. The acts he has been guilty of in Kansas point out his intentions now, and connected with his arming of cannon, show his intentions to be in continuation of his former illegal and revolutionary acts. I hope you will lose no time in carrying out this order, and, if possible, secure the principal object. If you think Col. Johnston's command sufficient, and he is on route for the north, please communicate the fact to me to-night, and send a messenger to communicate my wishes, &c. Very truly, yours, &c. JOHN W. GEARY, Governor of Kansas Territory.

Col. P. ST. GEORGE COOK, Commanding United States forces near Leocompton.

In contrast with this pursuit and arrest of Free-State immigrants we present the following extract:

The following letter was this day received from General John W. Reid, in command of the Kansas militia, called into the service of the Territory by Secretary Woodson, when acting Governor:

Letter from General Reid. INDEPENDENCE, Missouri, Sept. 20, 1856.

SIR: Which was dictated, by your order, at Franklin the other day, was put on foot at a time when it seemed the Government was, by the factious action of Congress, about to be deprived of power to enforce order in the Territory, and in the belief among our people that they were driven to the necessity of maintaining and protecting their rights in the Territory against violation by a band of freebooters. As soon, however, as I read your proclamation, and saw the instructions of the Government to you, and your power and determination to enforce them, determined, though against the consent of some who were more zealous than judicious, to do no act which would bring our forces into conflict with you, or which would, in any way, increase the embarrassments of your position. The result, you know, frustrated at Franklin, and was as gratifying to me as to yourself. But, like all other men who take positions when they are responsible for the acts of an organized mob of militia, I am maligned and assailed for the manner of terminating the affair.

I am sorry to say we had too many men who were actuated by no higher motive than pillage and plunder; and, also, others who went to engage real or supposed property, and who are greatly outnumbered. We were not permitted to enter Lawrence and plunder it, and hence are busy in attributing to me every motive but the true one for the result of affairs. The rest of this letter consists in a series of questions addressed by this Reid to Geary, the object of which is to draw out supplies such as might justify Reid to his Border-Ruffian army for having emitted to destroy Lawrence, the answers being intended to show that Geary was there with the dragoons to prevent it. We add only the conclusion of this letter, of which the meaning is clear, though the English is confused.

I have only one regret connected with the affair, and that is, that some bad men who were with us did commit some outrages, only too much resembling those of which I hope you will believe was beyond my control or power to prevent.

Very respectfully, Sir, your very humble and obedient servant, JOHN W. REID.

The author of this letter, who was, at the time that he assumed the command of the invading ruffians, a resident in Missouri, and a member elect of the Missouri Legislature, and who never even pretended to be a citizen of Kansas, is described, it will be seen in the passage above quoted, as "late Commander of the Kansas militia"—an awkward attempt being thus made to cast over him and the Missouri mob which he commanded the mantle of Acting-Governor Woodson's proclamation calling out the militia, not of Missouri, but of Kansas. Peaceful emigrants entering Kansas by way of Nebraska, because the passage through Missouri had been closed against them, are stigmatized as "armed men" entering the Territory in defiance of Geary's proclamation; while a Missouri mob bent, by the confession of their leader, on pillage and plunder, who had entered the Territory in defiance of that same proclamation, and where, by the confession of their leader, they did "commit some outrages," are described and treated as Kansas militia, embodied under the authority of the Acting Governor! And such is the tone of Geary's reply to this leader of a mob bent on pillage, plunder and destruction, which reply closes as follows:

I cannot, however, close this hasty letter without expressing my warm thanks to you, individually, for your many and generous conduct on the occasion referred to, and your prompt compliance with my wishes. Very truly, your obedient servant, JOHN W. GEARY, Governor of Kansas Territory.

General JOHN W. REID.

The "manly and generous conduct" alluded to, was simply the omission to attack Lawrence, because Geary was there with the dragoons to prevent it, and the retirement from the Territory as a matter of special friendship for Geary.

The following passage from Geary's above-quoted letter of Sept. 22 throws a good deal of light on the motives by which the Border Ruffians were actuated in driving the Free-State settlers from their lands: One of the greatest, if not the greatest obstacle to exercise in the production of peace and harmony in the Territory is the unsettled condition of the claims to the public lands. These lands are very considerably covered by settlers, many of whom have expended much labor and money in the improvement of their claims, to which, as yet, they have no legal title. These improved claims have excited the cupidities of lawless men; many of whom, under pretense of being actuated by either anti-slavery or pro-slavery proclivities, drive off the settlers and take possession of their property. The persons thus driven off having no legal title to their claims, have no redress at the hands of the law, and in many instances have patiently and quietly submitted to their wrongs and left the country; while others, and a still greater portion, have retreated to the towns, combined together, and proceeded to defend and maintain what they justly conceive to be their rights, by meeting violence with violence. There is no easy remedy for this great and growing evil, and this remedy consists in the immediate opening of the land-offices, that settlers may receive their claims (and have them legally confirmed) to the public lands on which they have settled and made improvements. This done, incursions will be far less frequent, and the original settlers may return with comparative safety to their homes. Hence, the opening of the land office at the earliest possible moment, is of incalculable importance to the well-being of the Territory.

Another passage the same letter gives a decidedly rich account of the condition of the Post-Office Department in Kansas, and of the sort of persons who had been selected to act as postmasters, all of whom seem to have been much of the "Sheriff" James Kinney: There is still another subject to which it is proper that I should call your attention. The postal arrange-

ments of the Territory are lamentably inefficient. Complaints on this subject are loud and universal; and my own experience has convinced me that there are not without sufficient cause. Every package addressed to me through the mail is broken and inspected before it reaches my hands. It is entirely unsafe to send information through the post-office, and more especially so to use that medium to forward anything of pecuniary value. Postmasters are either ignorant of their duty and obligations, or, being acquainted with these, act in violation of both. Indeed, I have been credibly informed that in some places, persons not connected with the office are permitted to enter and overhaul the mails previous to their distribution. This is a serious evil, upon which some prompt action is needed.

In the following extract Gov. Geary makes quite a boast of his powers of conciliation; but from the letters which Titus and Walker have since written at each other, and which appeared some time ago in our columns, it would appear that the parties themselves took quite a different view of the matter. If, indeed, the "friendship" established by the Governor between these two partisan leaders is to be taken as a specimen of the pacification of Kansas, it must, we fear, be set down as decidedly hollow:

September 24, 1856.—For the purpose of obtaining information which was considered of great value to the Territory, the Governor invited to Leocompton Capt. Walker of Lawrence, one of the most celebrated and daring leaders of the Anti-Slavery party, promising him a safe conduct to Leocompton and back again to Lawrence. During Walker's visit at the executive office, Col. Titus entered, whose house was, a short time since, destroyed by a large force under the command of Walker—an offense which was subsequently retaliated by the burning of the residence of the latter. These men were, perhaps, the most determined enemies in the Territory. Through the Governor's intervention, a pacific meeting occurred, a better understanding took place, mutual concessions were made, and pledges of friendship were passed; and, late in the afternoon, Walker left Leocompton in company with and under the safeguard of Col. Titus. Both these men have volunteered to enter the service of the United States as leaders of companies of Territorial militia.

To a despatch threatening to establish martial law, Marcy sent the following reply:

Mr. Marcy to Governor Geary. (By Telegraph.) DEPARTMENT OF STATE, } WASHINGTON, Sept. 27, 1856.

Your despatch, 16th instant, received. Your course is fully approved. To the troops in service, military law can properly be applied, but you have not power to proclaim martial law; you must get along without doing so. W. L. MARCY, } JOHN W. GEARY, esq., Governor of Kansas Territory, Leocompton, K. T.

These documents contain no allusion to the recent quarrel of Geary with Donelson and Leocompton. It is to be hoped that his next batch of published letters will contain some more distinct evidence of his sagacity, impartiality, and knowledge of the limits of his own authority.

ADDITIONAL KANSAS DOCUMENTS.

We published, yesterday, some extracts from the Kansas documents annexed to the President's Message. We add to-day some further extracts.

The following passage from a letter of Geary's to the State Department, dated Leocompton, Sept. 23, shows the absurd prejudices and misinformation derived from his exclusive intercourse with the Border-Ruffian party under which Geary acted during all the earlier part of his administration. He was no doubt greatly deceived by the numerous agents whom he represents himself as having in pay, and who it seems took care to give the Governor his money's worth of news:

The most determined enemy that now remains to the peace of Kansas is, beyond all question, the notorious Lane, who, while he studiously avoids all personal danger, is uniting in his endeavors to keep alive a spirit of disaffection, and to plot mischief; and it is a source of deep regret that he still continues to exercise an unhealthy influence over a large class of men, who, if left to themselves, would refrain from lawless acts, and become comparatively good and useful citizens. Having found Lawrence to be no longer a safe place of refuge, Lane some time since removed his headquarters to Topeka, which became not only the headquarters of his associates, but the depot for their ill-gotten plunder; whence they sail in small parties to commit depredations upon settlers in the surrounding country. The fact authentic reports give the assurance that Lane has proceeded beyond the northern frontier to escort fresh supplies of troops and munitions of war into the Territory. I have employed numerous agents to ascertain and watch his movements, and have reason to believe, that unless he desists from his lawless purposes, he will, ere long, fall into my hands, and receive the recompense that his persistence in disregarding the rights of our people and violating the laws of the Territory so justly merits.

Upon the strength of these reports about Lane, the "fresh supplies of troops and munitions" which he was recruiting from beyond the northern frontier, Gov. Geary made a fool of himself by sending bodies of troops to arrest two parties of bona fide settlers on their way into the Territory, whom he had no soberly arrested than he found himself obliged to set at liberty again. The following is the requisition for troops in one of these cases:

Requisition for Troops. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, } Lecompton (K. T.), Sept. 25, 1856.

SIR: Having received reliable information that about 200 armed men, in defiance of my recent proclamation, under command of a certain Redpath, have entered the Territory through Nemaha County, in the Territory of Nebraska, on their way to Topeka, which they expect to reach tomorrow night. I desire you to send a force of about 150 mounted troops, with instructions to disperse said armed body of men, and to assist the United States Marshal, or his Deputy, to execute any writs in his possession, and to make any arrests which circumstances may seem to require.

I have also to request that you send one company of infantry to the neighborhood of Lawrence, to be there stationed, for the purpose of maintaining the peace of the neighborhood, including the town of Franklin.

Your obedient servant, JOHN W. GEARY, Governor of Kansas Territory.

Col. P. ST. GEORGE COOK, Commanding United States Troops near Leocompton. These troops thus dispatched after this terrible Redpath passed the emigrant on the road, taking them to be, as they were, peaceful travelers, and without the slightest suspicion that they were "armed men" invading the Territory in defiance of Geary's proclamation. At last, finding that the "armen men" were no other than these same peaceful travelers, the troops returned to Topeka, and, with great military display, surrounded the hotel where Mr. Redpath was sleeping. He accompanied them to the presence of his Imperial