

Interesting from Kansas.

THE MURDERED BUFFUM—SLAVES HELD IN KANSAS—SKETCH OF LECOMPTON AND INHABITANTS—PLENTIFUL SUPPLY OF UNITED STATES MARSHALS.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times: LECOMPTON, K. T., Saturday, Nov. 8, 1856.

After a ride of ten miles I reached this place; on my way stopped at a house on the California Road, four and a half miles from Lawrence, near the spot where the lamented BARNOUR fell, murdered by an officer of the Government, nearly a year ago.

The house was once the property of DAVID BUFFUM, who, you may remember, was cowardly assassinated by a company of over five hundred Missourians, a few weeks since, in the presence of his Excellency Governor GEARY. Near the house fell mortally wounded a brave man as ever shouldered a rifle on the plains of Kansas; a young man, one of the earliest settlers in this Territory. I knew him well. After being shot, he crawled to the house of a neighbor, and there with friends the brave man died, another victim to the hellish spirit of American Slavery.

During our December war he was dangerously wounded by the accidental discharge of a rifle, rendering him a cripple for life.

Mr. BUFFUM saw the party coming towards his house, and, anticipating their object to steal his horses, he went out and caught one of them and attempted to lead him off: but a ruffian came up and commanded him to leave or he would kill him. The cripple protested and begged, but it was of no use; others of the party were coming towards him shouting like wolves. Mr. BUFFUM retreated into his corn-field, followed by one of the Missourians, who shot him. He fell, the murderer came up and caught him by the throat, and commanded him to tell where his rifle was or he would kill him. BUFFUM said he had no rifle, and that he had been killed already by him. The cowardly assassin clutched him harder at the throat, and holding a pistol at his head said, "if he did not tell where his rifle was he would blow his brains out."

The only answer was, that he had none. The ruffian left him with a curse, and saying, "that he thought he was shot enough, and would die anyhow." The dying man hobbled towards Captain THOM'S, a neighbor, and he was taken in, died the next morning, saying, "he was ready and willing to die; that he was not afraid to meet death." He lingered in agony for hours, and then his spirit took its flight to another world.

The Governor and Judge CATO were present and took the testimony of the dying man.

The five hundred assassins passed on, unheeding his cries for help, and escaped. The Governor allowed them to escape without trying to bring them to justice. They were members of the "Law-and-Order Party," and privileged from arrest. Some time afterwards, however, he offered a reward for the apprehension of the cowardly assassins, and that is the end of it as far GEARY is concerned.

Slavery exists in Kansas. In this city alone there are several slaves; all of the servants at the only hotel in town are, "marketable property."

The Gubernatorial mansion is presided over by one of the unfortunates, a colored woman, said to be the slave of Col. TITUS. She is hired by the Governor to superintend the woman's department, and is known "as the Governor's nigger."

In Leavenworth and other towns on the Missouri river there are several slaves. Some are held by settlers on claims, many by the Shawnees, and others by the officers in the United States army. The exact number is not known.

The busiest portion of the residents of this city are the rum sellers and the marshals of the Territory. Making people drunk and arresting Free-State men is the principal business.

Nearly, if not all, of the Pro-Slavery men, have their hands in Uncle Sam's deep pocket, drawing therefrom the gold to pay them for services rendered in subduing Kansas. The number of United States Marshals and Deputies in this little "Virginia" town is not known. I am acquainted with half-a-dozen who write U. S. Marshal after their name, and I understand there are several more. One sees but few females here, "heaps of men," with nothing particular to do except hang around the three or four groceries, playing cards, drinking whisky, smoking, and denouncing Free-State men.

This is Court week, however, and there are many in from the surrounding country. With the aid of Col. TITUS' company, who intend to leave as soon as their term of enlistment expires, the Pro-Slavery Party can poll about 450 votes.

At the last election WHITFIELD received every ballot for "Delegate to Congress."

One paper, Pro-Slavery of course, is published here, (the Lecompton Union,) by JONES & FARRIS.

The Court was adjourned until the next regular term. The balance of the prisoners are to be examined and tried before Judge CATO, of the Second Judicial District, held at Tecumseh, and commences on Monday next. SIGMA.

THE PRISONERS CONVICTED—GOV. GEARY'S ONE-SIDED ACCOUNT OF THE ARREST OF THE EMIGRANT TRAIN—THE EMIGRANT AID SOCIETIES VINDICATED.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times: LAWRENCE, K. T., Saturday, Nov. 9, 1856.

Eighteen of the prisoners at Lecompton were convicted of manslaughter yesterday, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment at hard labor. Two received a similar sentence for contempt of Court. The others have not yet been tried, but the Court is still in session, and no one can foretell the end of the inquisition. There will be a terrible reckoning some day for such a judge, and in the annals of burning execration, Judge LECOMPTON will hold the first rank. In that category, he will never need to repeat the supplication of DICKENS:

"Lord, keep my memory green."

I will try to visit Lecompton in a day or two, and give you a chapter from "first view."

In your issue of the 28th ult. there is an official telegraphic dispatch from Gov. GEARY, received at Washington, dated Lecompton, Oct. 15, in which the Governor gives "the other side" of the circumstances attending the arrest of the Free-State emigrant train, by the dragoon Government acting as his posse near Nebraska line. I am indeed surprised at such a side view from a man who claims so much uprightness and moral recititude as our new Governor, and I shall be recalcitrant to my trust as a journalist if such duplicity passes unrebuked. No man's acts in a public capacity are his own property, and every deed and word becomes the object of public criticism. Gov. GEARY cannot draw around himself the hypocritical shield of his position, and say to us, "Peace, be still." But misrepresentation from those in high position is as much like lying as from the vilest serf. I say, therefore, with the utmost loyalty and deference to his position, that he has willfully falsified almost the entire transaction as given in his dispatch.

First, he speaks of it as the "arrest of an organization," when they were not organized any more than every such party is necessarily to produce subordination in their own ranks. He then says "the party was regularly formed in military order, under General POMEROY," &c., when General POMEROY had no command whatever in the party, and they were not paraded in military order. Again, he says, "they had with them neither oxen, mechanics' tools, agricultural implements, nor any of the necessary appurtenances of peaceful settlers;" when he says, himself, they had twenty wagons. And why are not horses as congenial to Western husbandry as oxen? He also well knew that the ox teams in which were

most of the families, were a few days behind, an oxen move slower than horses. Mr. WEBER, in charge of that portion of the train, left Mt. Pleasant three days after Colonel ELDREDGE and his train left, and Mr. WEBER's detachment, of some fifty, was composed mostly of families, with "implements, appurtenances," &c., all of which the Governor well knows.

"They were permitted to pursue their journey," he says, "under an escort of a squadron of dragoons," &c., all of which is barely false. The Marshal and the Colonel in command were told most emphatically, by the party in question, that they would never submit to be escorted thus to Topeka. They were further told that they had already searched their wagons in a most ungentlemanly manner, that they had robbed them of their ammunition, arms, &c., and when night came they expected they would steal their blankets also; that they regarded them as a gang of robbers and thieves, and they would never submit to go under an escort of such men unless compelled to do as prisoners of war. The Marshal was told they had no further use for him, unless he wished to arrest them all as prisoners. The Marshal did then give orders to Col. COOK, and the entire party were arrested and guarded [not escorted] under a threat, that if one of them attempted to escape he would be shot instantly.

The Governor then says they apologized at Topeka for evident disregard of his proclamation, &c. That, too, is false, and the Governor himself apologized there to the party for the whole affair, and claimed that it had been done wholly contrary to his instructions. Nothing verbal passed between the parties of the character to which the Governor alludes, and if the party apologized, it is all contained in the following statement, which contains all that was communicated to the Governor for which the party are in any way responsible.

TOPEKA, Kansas, Tuesday, Oct. 14, 1856. His Excellency John W. Geary, Governor of Kansas Territory:

DEAR SIR: We, the undersigned, conductors of an emigrant train, who entered this Territory on the 10th inst., beg leave to make the following statement of facts, and will attest the same upon our oaths, if required.

1. Our party numbered from two hundred to three hundred persons, in two separate companies; the rear company, of some fifty, are composed mostly of families with children, and have not yet arrived. They left Mount Pleasant, Iowa, three days after the train which has arrived to-day.

2. All aragoetical, bona fide settlers, and intend, so far as we know, to be permanent inhabitants.

3. The blockading of the Missouri River to the Free-State emigrants, and the report that reached us that armed men were marauding the northern portion of Kansas, were the reasons why we came in a company and were armed.

4. We were stopped near the Northern line of the Territory by the United States troops, acting, as we understood, under the orders of one Col. PRESTON, Deputy Marshal. And after stating to the officers who we were and what we had, they commenced searching our wagons, and, in a few instances, breaking open trunks, throwing bedding and wearing apparel upon the ground in the rain, taking arms from the wagons, wresting some private arms from the hands of men, and a lot of sabres belonging to a gentleman in the Territory, and also one and a half kegs of powder, percussion caps and some cartridges. We were detained about two-thirds of a day, taken prisoners, and are now presented to you.

All we have to say is, that our mission here to this Territory is entirely peaceful. We have no organization save a police organization for our regulation and defence on the way, and coming in that spirit to this Territory, we claim the right of American citizens to bear arms and to be exempt from unlawful seizure or searches.

Trusting to your integrity and impartiality, we have confidence to believe that our property will be restored to us, and all that has been wrong will be made right.

We here subscribe ourselves, cordially and truly, your friends and fellow-citizens, S. W. ELDREDGE, S. C. POMEROY, A. J. PERRY, E. DANIELS.

Another, GEARY "insisted upon the immediate disbandment of the combination, which was agreed to with alacrity." They kept together just as far and no further than coincided with their previous arrangement, and instead of "dispersing in various directions" by his orders, more than nine-tenths of them, including all the wagons, came on to Lawrence, with their banners unfurled, all as one train, and there was no scattering until they reached Lawrence, nearly two days after the interview with GEARY.

Once more, in conclusion, he "expresses his regret that Societies exist in some States whose object it is to fit out such parties as the one just described, and send them to Kansas, to their own injury and the destruction of the general welfare of the country." Now, I treat that as an unmitigated slander, upon not only the emigrants referred to, but upon the States from which they come. There has never been 250 emigrants from any State or States in Kansas who have made better citizens, harder laborers or more loyal subjects than the party so vilely traduced by the Governor. Go over the Territory to-day, and they are found on their claims from Smoky Hill Fork to the Neosho on the South, and in every town they will be found as faithful mechanics, trying to secure by an honorable and constant application of their well-directed energies means for their own support. We have seen very forcibly the value of such an accession to our industrial ranks, and, with all their hardships, it seems "the unkindest cut of all" to see a Governor, who has sworn to secure to all their constitutional rights, seeking to vilify and dishonor them at an hour when friends, as well as fortunes, are so dearly bought. I would like to place this company by the side of the same number of his favorite sons of the chivalric South, who have come into Kansas the last Summer—if as many bona fide settlers have come—and contrast the intelligence, the morals, the active means of support—the industry, the philanthropy of the two classes, and then leave Governor GEARY to decide which party had done most towards "the destruction of the general welfare of the country." I regard his statement as a vile scandal upon those who belong to the party, and one that he will not dare to meet them on, face to face.

He says again that this Territory offers no inducement for the immigration of the poor tradesman or laborer. Then he says before that he arrests them because they were not laborers. Really, we think Kansas offers very flattering inducements to industrious laborers of all classes.

Then he refers to the deputation that visited him before they crossed the line and who carried his written as well as verbal instructions, and the party while in Nebraska, and says this party did enter the Territory afterwards with hostile or warlike appearance, to the terror of peaceable citizens, in defiance, not only of his proclamation, but his own verbal cautions. I say there is no good English for a reply to that only that Gov. GEARY lies, and every member of the party will so attest.

He says, too, in this dispatch, that he fully approves of the action taken by Col. COOK, Marshal, and all, while he told said party at Topeka just the opposite, and worked out a variety of apologies for the transaction. Further still, he solemnly pledged his honor at Topeka that the arms, &c., should all be given up in a very few days—just as soon as he was satisfied that they had disbanded, and were here for peaceful purposes. That was on the 14th of October, and they are still held as contraband by the dragoon government, and I have seen no evidence that they will not be twelve months longer.

The Governor has just returned to Lecompton, I am informed, and has chanced to find on reading the New-York papers that he is growing to be quite a lion in newspaperdom, and the consequence is, he waxes very pot-vallant, and curses the whole craft of reporters without stint. I would consequently suggest that they henceforward lay their altobrooses upon their ears, and respectfully hush.

The Circuit Court has adjourned to Tecumseh, one week from to-morrow, where the remaining prisoners are expecting a trial. The Supreme Court sits there, also soon after, and all who are

convicted will take an appeal to the higher Court, but it's tweedledum and tweedledee.

RANDOLPH.

MOVEMENTS OF GOVERNOR GEARY—RETURN OF COLONEL SUMNER—THANKSGIVING IN KANSAS—TITUS IN SEARCH OF THE MURDERER OF BUFFUM, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

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

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

Colonel 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 Colonel the scape-goat, has doubtless had the influence in effecting a political change in the Colonel's mind. He takes command under General SMITH, and ranks Colonel COOK, who has been in command during the absence of his superior.

Governor GEARY has published 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 praise."

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 doubtless feel thankful for the peace which the Territory now is 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 LECOMTE 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 of peace 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.

THE ARREST OF THE MURDERER OF BUFFUM AND HIS ADMISSION TO BAIL—NEWS OF THE DEFEAT OF FREMONT.

Lawrence (Nov. 12) Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

At last the murderer of BUFFUM has been arrested. A Missourian by the name of HAYS, and a resident I think of Platte County, was brought last Saturday to Lecompton, charged with committing the fiendish act. After a preliminary examination before Judge LECOMTE, 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 LECOMTE 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. H. TAPPAN, correspondent of the NEW-YORK TIMES, goes to show his feelings on that point, as well as to illustrate his ability as a statesman:

Governor—(with great dignity)—"Mr. TAPPAN, the Lawrence correspondents and letter-writers do me great injustice." TAPPAN—"In what have they done you injustice?" Governor—"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." Governor—"I've not released him on bail"—(turning to JONES)—"he is 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 rearrested! 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 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 HAYS 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 HAYS had gone, he had Judge LECOMTE and DONALDSON both suspended; sent TITUS after HAYS, and called a new *cauue* where the Court could hold forth without molestation. Tecumseh was agreed upon and Judge CATO was to preside. Preparatory to this order of Lecompton jurisprudence, one Captain DONALDSON, whom the Governor appointed over a company of Missourians, to protect Lecompton, tried his hand at the judgeship. In order to assist his friend HAYS to make his escape, he took part of his commandment into the Court room, and was crier, judge and jury 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 of 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, PHILLIPS 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.