

Big Springs, K. T., Oct. 11, 1856.

Quiet in Kansas—Proceedings of the New Governor—His Un-...-sided Impartiality—Arrest of Col. Harvey's...-pany—Manner in which the Governor Receives Trouble...-some Visitors—Excursion for the Bogus Legislature, &c.

We are having a breathing spell in Kansas, and men can travel in many parts of the Territory with comparative safety. It is only occasionally that a man is shot, a house burned, or a horse stolen.

The tone of our new Governor's inaugural pleased very many of the people, glad to catch at any new hope; and it was indeed a very specious document.

Why did not the Governor arrest those armed bands that came in at Westport, and had reached Frankfort?

Another step that Governor Geary has taken may seem to you a small matter, but to us, who are more deeply interested, it goes terribly against the grain.

The pro-slavery people, of course, speak in the highest terms of Governor Geary. He evidently suits them very well.

Last Monday was bogus election day, the ticket was for Whitfield, Delegate, and for members of the bogus Legislature.

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There was almost a continual procession through the office; eighty-seven persons were counted in passing through the draughtmen's room between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M. during one day in September last, and this was not an unusual number.

Habitual and excessive drinking has been daily practiced by the Surveyor General and associates in his employ; and every transaction that occurred in the office was common talk throughout the country; nothing transpired in the office during business hours that was not rattled in Kansas City on the same or succeeding day.

LETTER FROM COL. TITUS.

In a communication over the signature of "The Constitution," contained in your paper of the 2d inst., I am most fully misrepresented, and ask of you, as your value personal honor, to correct the slander.

It is true that a robber, incendiary and horse thief, who is called Captain Walker, was in command of his fellow thieves at the cowardly and disgraceful assault upon my house. It is true that he and his party robbed me of my money, household furniture, horses and other valuables.

I did meet Walker in the "Executive Chamber," and through courtesy to Governor Geary, when introduced, spoke to him. I am wounded and disabled, and could not have struck the dastard clown if I had been so inclined.

I am willing to submit to anything to keep peace and heal the wide breach which now exists between our friends and our abolition invaders.

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In conclusion Geary 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.

The enemy, that is the army of the league, having been for sometime advancing towards Masaya, and evidently seeking to occupy that town, Gen. Walker withdrew the small force stationed there, in order to encourage the enemy to occupy the place, knowing it to be a much more favorable point for him to attack than Leon.

She would take the passengers of the Tennessee for San Francisco.

The news from Nicaragua is of the most interesting and highly important character, indicating the complete success and firm establishment of Walker's government.

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KANSAS ELECTION.

[From the Weston, Mo., Argus, October 10.] We have been officially informed that the following gentlemen were elected Representatives from Leavenworth county:

Jehu W. Martin, Wm. G. Mathias, D. J. Johnson and Matthew Walker. As far as heard from, Gen. Whitfield had received 1,500 votes—the Southern party had carried the day.

ATLANTON COUNTY.—From Atchison county the returns have not been received in detail. Whitfield received, as far as heard from, 400 votes, for delegate to Congress.

HICKORY POINT.—Our informant from this place, left at 12 o'clock on Monday, at which time Whitfield had received about fifty votes, and Dr. Tebbis, for Representative, about the same; no free soil votes cast.

SO FAR AS HEARD, the election in Kansas last Monday passed off very quietly. We have not heard from every part of the Territory, but are satisfied that General Whitfield, the pro-slavery candidate, is elected by a large majority of the legal voters.

WHAT HAS BEEN THE RESULT of the conduct of the black republicans Congress, backed up by its hirelings in its denunciation of the pro-slavery party, through its Kansas Investigating Committee and rampant orators?

A NEUTRAL PARTY IN KANSAS. K. T., to meeting called by the citizens of Allen county, Oct. 4, to take into consideration the best mode for the protection of persons and property against the invasion of political fanaticism, irrespective of party.

RESOLVED, That we, the citizens of Allen county, K. T., utterly disapprove of the present disturbances which unhappily exist in our country.

RESOLVED, That we, as citizens, will give any information of importance to said committee, without delay, as soon as it may have come to our knowledge.

RESOLVED, That we have lived together in peace and harmony, that we intend to continue to do, and that any attempt to cause a different state of things amongst us shall merit our unlimited and heartfelt contempt.

RESOLVED, That any person failing to respond, armed and equipped, to the call of the committee, shall forfeit all claim to their protection, unless a lawful excuse be rendered.

TELEGRAPHIC. OFFICIAL DESPATCHES FROM GOV. GEARY—CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY, ETC.

Among the official despatches received to-day from Governor Geary, of Kansas, is one dated Leecompton, Oct. 15, in which he details the circumstances attending the arrest of an organized band, consisting of about two hundred and forty persons, among whom were very few women and children.

This party was regularly formed in military order, under command of General Pomroy, Colonels Eldridge and Perry, and others. They had with them twenty wagons in which were a supply of new arms, mostly musket, with bayonets and sabres, and a lot of saddles, &c., sufficient to equip a battalion, consisting of one-fourth of cavalry and the remainder of infantry.

Besides these arms, which Geary says were evidently intended for military purposes, and which were in the wagons, a search of which was strongly objected to, the emigrants were provided with shot guns, rifles, pistols, knives, &c., sufficient for the ordinary purposes of persons travelling in Kansas or any other of the Western Territories.

From the reports of the officers, it appears they had with them neither oxen, mechanics' tools, agricultural implements, nor any of the necessary appurtenances of peaceful settlers. They were permitted to pursue their journey under the escort of a squadron of dragoons, having been furnished with a day's ration, and subsequently Geary, according to promise, met them near Topeka.

They apologized for their evident and undeniable disregard of Geary's proclamation, which apology, though plausible, was far from being satisfactory. After welcoming them as peaceful emigrants, and assuring them he would positively enforce his proclamation, and suffer no party of men to enter or travel through the Territory with warlike or hostile appearance, to the terror of peaceful citizens, and the danger of renewing the disturbances had so recently passed, Geary insisted upon the immediate disbandment of the combination, which was agreed to with alacrity.

The majority of the men were evidently gratified to learn that they had been deceived in relation to Kansas affairs, and that peace and quiet, instead of strife and detention, were reigning there. His remarks were received with frequent demonstrations of approbation, and at their close the organization was broken up, and its members dispersed in various directions. After they had been dismissed from custody, and the fact announced by Major Sibley, their thankfulness for his kind treatment towards them during the time he held them under arrest was expressed by giving him three hearty cheers.

Battles of Masaya and Granada.

We have been favored by Capt. R. L. Williams, of Kentucky, who returned on the Tennessee from Nicaragua, with the following details of the operations and battles of Masaya and Granada, in the latter of which he was a participant.

Gen. Walker was well advised of the movements of the enemy, but with his usual caution, he kept his information and plans from the public. About the 1st of October the order was given for the out garrisons at San Carlos, Rivas, Tiptapa and Managua to concentrate on Granada.

Shortly afterward the advanced guard at Masaya was ordered to fall back also upon the capital. It at once became evident that Gen. Walker had determined to draw the enemy on, and choose his own ground for the battle.

On the evening of the 11th he left Granada, with 1,000 men, for Masaya. This is a town situated some fifteen miles from Granada, containing about 8,000 inhabitants. Nature has endowed it with many advantages. It has two plazas; in the centre of the principal one stands a large church, on either side a few shops. The houses are principally built of adobe. It was here that Gen. Walker had determined to meet the forces of the allies. The troops marched nearly all night, over a very muddy and slippery road, and before the morning of the 12th were before the town, which was in possession of the enemy, who were said to be about 4,000 strong.

Being advised of the approach of Gen. Walker, they had advanced on the road from the town with a strong body of troops. Either side of the road was lined with high bushes and cactus. At daybreak Gen. Walker formed his men in column, and ordered a charge at once. The rush was made, and the enemy broke and fled before the head of the column could reach them. The Americans kept on and followed the enemy into the town, where they were strongly posted in the plazas and streets. After a gallant fight, which had lasted all through the day and evening, Gen. Walker was in position at 11 P. M., with his bowlers before the main plaza, ready to open upon the enemy in the morning. The artillery had been brought up through the walls of the houses, which were out through for that purpose. The troops were ordered at this hour to sleep on their arms. They had fought hard, and they slept well.

About half past 12 A. M. an express from Granada arrived, advising General Walker that that city had been attacked at noon of the day before, by a force of nearly 1,400 men. These were from the hacienda of San Jacinto and had been joined by bodies of troops from San Salvador and Guatemala, with a few Chamoristas. They had advanced upon Granada by a different road from that leading to Masaya, and had surrounded the city, attacking it on all sides. There were very few troops, amounting to over 150 men. These took possession of the ordnance department, guard-house, hospital and principal church, all on the main plaza, and the ladies took refuge in the house of the American Minister and some of the foreign Consulates. This handful of men defended the plaza successfully for twenty-two hours.

The enemy ransacked every house in search of Americans and money. Mr. Lawless, the Rev. Mr. Wheeler, and Mr. Ferguson and son were dragged into the streets and murdered. Gen. Walker's residence was pillaged,