

Entire Cordiality Between Gov. Geary and Col. Titus—The Governor Again in Lawrence—His Unpopularity with the Free-State Men Increasing.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, Sunday, Sept. 28, 1856.

When I last wrote to you the people of the Territory were desponding and gloomy. They were fearfully apprehensive of the action of Gov. Geary. The one hundred Free-State men who were arrested by his command for fighting a manly battle with our invaders at Hartsville were at Leecompton under guard of a company of the Kansas Militia, commanded by Col. Titus—than whom a more notorious and objectionable character could hardly be found. Col. Titus was received most cordially by the Governor, and commissioned by him to act in his present military capacity. If it is the Governor's object to secure harmony and peace in the Territory, he will fail to accomplish it so long as he selects such men as Col. Titus to fill prominent places in his Government. The Governor defends the arrest of these Free-State men, for the reason that they were found under arms after he issued his proclamation, and, as he angrily said at Lawrence, in defiance of it. The twenty-eight hundred Missourians who were at Lawrence two weeks ago and who were dispersed by him—who burned the mill and houses at Franklin, and drove off the cattle belonging to the Free-State men, came in defiance of the proclamation. Col. Titus was with them; it was men connected with his company who murdered BERRY and stole the horses belonging to Free-State men on the road between Franklin and Leecompton. They were equally liable with Free-State men—they had violated the proclamation. The Free-State men are arrested, and Col. Titus, guilty of the same offence against the proclamation, and a greater against justice, for he brought invaders upon our soil,—is honored with a military commission and stands guard over them. The Free-State men have been examined before Judge Caro, and committed to await their trial on the charge of murder in the first degree. The Free-State men offered no defence. The testimony for the prosecution clearly showed that the party against whom they fought, was a party collected for the purpose of fighting Free-State men, and that they at the time the attack was made upon them held men of that party as prisoners. The Pro-Slavery Party, although within a short distance of the Free-State men when they were arrested, were not arrested. The Marshal who accompanied the troops was informed of the proximity of the Pro-Slavery men, yet he did not arrest them. The Free-State men were and are willing to acknowledge their participation in the fight. Many of them have been residents of the Territory since it was first opened to settlement. They are brave men, and considered they were doing a noble duty when they brought their rifles to bear upon the invaders of their rights and soil. Whatever may be the opinion of the Governor in regard to their action, the squatters of Kansas hold their conduct in high estimation, and if necessity demands it, will, in imitation of their example, shoulder their rifles to defend their families and homes against the arms of invaders.

On last Monday the Governor visited Lawrence again. The people received him coldly, and he felt their treatment sensitively. They explained to him frankly and courteously the causes of their complaints against him. The Governor became enraged during the consultation with the delegation of our citizens, and treated the venerable and gray-haired Judge SMITH, who was stating our grievances to him, in an unbecoming manner. The Governor, in his passion, declared that those Free-State men whom he had in custody at Leecompton went out upon their errand of protection to their fellow squatters, "in defiance of his proclamation, and with the intention of insulting him." Nothing can be more false than this. The Governor's Aid, Mr. ADAMS, was an adviser in the matter, and said that they ought to go; and dare the Governor say that his own Aid gave this advice to insult him?

The Governor finally cooled his heated passions. He stated his wish to have a company of Free-State men enrolled at Lawrence, to serve as United States soldiers for three months, whose duty it should be to preserve the peace and protect the property in that locality. He said the company could select their own officers, and he would commission them. Arrangements are now being made to enroll such a company.

The Governor complains most bitterly of our people, because they will not enter complaints against Pro-Slavery men in the United States Courts. He is so dull that he cannot see that the people have too much self-respect to enter complaints before Courts disgraced by such officers as LECOMPTON and Marshal DONALSON. The people have no idea of applying for redress to those who have tyrannized over and robbed them of their dearest rights. They are unwilling to subject themselves, voluntarily, to further insult and abuse from that quarter. They know they cannot get justice at their hands, and that it would be unmanly to solicit it from those in whom they have no confidence, and who have disgraced the judicial orb and the power of the Federal Government, by deeds as foul and damning as any recorded in history.

When the Courts are purged of such monsters, then can Gov. GEARY expect the people to claim their protection—not till then. Our people choose to suffer, rather than complain to such a source. From the Courts of Kansas, dripping with injustice and crime—from the Executive of Kansas, heretofore bloated with imbecility and inebriety, now, as ever, a machine for enforcing the bloody code of the Shawnee Mission—they have appealed to the justice of the country and the world, confident that their appeal will be answered and that justice will be done them.

Gov. GEARY is extremely anxious that our people shall vote at the election for representatives to the Territorial Legislature. This election is to take place in about two weeks. He uses all his powers of persuasion, and so do those connected with him, to effect this object. This our people will not do. By no act of theirs will the Territorial laws be recognized. Our people are made of "sterner stuff" than Gov. GEARY. They have more of moral courage and perception. He in Washington denounced the laws as infamous, and then solemnly accepted a position where it was made his duty to enforce the infamy. We know that he regarded the office of Governor of Kansas Territory as a post of the greatest responsibility. We hear that he said there was more of responsibility attached to it than to the ministry at the Court of St. James, or the Presidency. It was this idea that ruined him. Ambitious to fill a place freighted with awful responsibilities, believing that he possessed the power and capacity to brush away the discordant elements in Kansas, and secure peace and quiet to our unhappy Territory, he accepted the position of Governor, and, unfortunately for him, plunged into a stormy sea, whose waves he had neither the strength nor capacity to buffet or encounter. Had he had much of wisdom and judgment as he has of vanity and ambition, he might succeed. We predict that he will leave the Territory with more unpopularity than SHANNON. We repeat what we said in our last letter, that this man (GEARY) is the best machine to crush out Free-State men that the Administration have yet had in Kansas.

Gen. Reld on the Affairs of Kansas—He is ready to Fight the Free-State Men—Letter from Gov. Geary.

From the Independence (Mo.) Messenger.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., (Monday, Sept. 29, 1856.

MR. EDITOR: As some misapprehensions exist concerning the result of the late expedition against a band of marauders who infested the neighboring Territory, I ask of you the publication of the annexed letter, as perhaps a sufficient explanation of the reasons governing me in my agency therein.

I have not asked of Gov. GEARY his consent to this publication, but feel sure he will have no objection that all the world shall know the honorable motives actuating both himself and us in this whole affair. It is well known that when our expedition started its object was to redress the wrongs of our own recent fellow-citizens and brethren, then in daily perpetration against them upon the soil of a common Territory, where, to say the least, they had as good claim to settle as any other people. That this mode of redress was only resorted to after it became apparent that all the ordinary and usual means of relief against wrong had utterly failed, and that to the strong arms of their friends alone they could look for any efficient aid—when the courts and laws had been set at defiance, and the civil authorities, overawed by a bold, organized, and desperate banditti, acting upon the pretext of a political sentiment, but whose purposes, concurring with their deeds, were rapine, plunder and murder.

It was only under these circumstances, that we were daily and hourly reminded of their atrocious outrages upon our brethren, by a constant tide of returning families, stripped of everything and driven from their homes by these remorseless robbers to find protection within our borders, and when the protection of the Government itself was paralyzed by the factious course of the promoters of these evil deeds, who, for the time, disgraced a majority of the seats of one house of Congress, that with one voice our people, who were witnesses of these things, determined to take into their own hands their redress,

never questioning for a moment, though grieved about the necessity that if the law of might was to be the law of Kansas, Missouri had as good a right to measure her strength upon that theatre as any adversary who had impudently invaded it, panicked for war, from any other quarter.

And this was the state of things when, in the late expedition, Missouri entered the lists to expel in their turn from its borders, or exterminate the murderous band who were desolating Kansas. It never was, so far as I know or believe, a war waged on our part against any citizen or any part of the citizens of Kansas for their opinions or on account of their origin. It never was, as I believe, the intention of any respectable man connected with the expedition to place it upon the footing of LANE'S or BROWN'S marauders by any indiscriminate pillage or persecution of private citizens, whatever shades of opinion they may have held, or by retaliating upon harmless people the bad deeds of others. It was against the organized murderers and their ringleaders wherever found, that we waged war, and it was because there seemed to be no other remedy that we felt justified and impelled in our purpose.

The arrival of Governor GEARY, with full power and ample instructions from the Government to do all that we had thought it needful to do, not only superceded the necessity for our action, but the prompt measures taken by him to suppress the wrongs complained of, and to bring the wrong-doers to justice, took from us the justification we before had for taking redress into our own hands. To have persisted, in this changed state of the case, in our first intentions, would have placed us in the very attitude of those we condemned, and made us as liable as LANE and his party to the penalties of violating law and defying the civil authority—law then for the first time in Kansas asserting its supremacy in the person of an executive who, it is apparent, has the will and determination to maintain its majesty.

There were some honorable men, I know, who, at the time, controlled by their feelings of indignation for wrongs committed on their friends, would have been better satisfied with the destruction of Lawrence, and who were chagrined that this was not accomplished when we had the power to do it. It may be that some of these men, in their heat, have attributed results to wrong motives; but all such, I am satisfied, upon reflection, will think more justly.

We had the power, it is true, not only to have taken Lawrence and razed it to the ground, but to have exterminated every free-soiler from the Territory in three days. We were conscious of this! But what credit, or glory, or profit in deeds like these to ourselves or our State? It was not against defenceless people, even in Lawrence, that we went to Kansas! If Lane and his marauders had been in the town, or defending themselves there by the help of their houses and fortifications, and we could have taken them, and in doing so had destroyed the town, this would have been excusable, because the incident of legitimate war with men prepared to fight.

I have no regret that Gov. GEARY arrived when he did, and interposed between us and our purpose, and relieved us from the necessity of doing extra-judicially that which can be done so much more effectually and satisfactorily in the name and by the authority of the law—redressing the wrongs of our fellow-citizens, and restoring them to their rights in Kansas.

I have no doubt with the men we had of the result for I have no doubt we should have driven LANE and his band and all confederate bands from the soil of Kansas, but I am not prepared to say I would have preferred it so. I think it better for the peace of the country and for the good of all that it should be as it is, and hence I then thought, and now think, the arrival of the new Governor most opportune for us, for Kansas, and for the whole country, in suspending a strife which had been forced upon us in such a manner as, regarding our honor and our rights, we could not decline it, and which threatened to involve the whole country in a civil and sectional war—a catastrophe which every good man who has seen the relentless and savage spirit which such a war will engender, will desire to see postponed to a future generation.

For my part, although as ultra in my sectional attachments as I think I ought to be, and belonging to a party even more punctilious for the honor and rights of my State than many think proper or needful, though confessing to some antipathy for some of the ways of some of my Northern countrymen, and to my share of sectional prejudice; although outraged and indignant at the conduct of the Northern emissaries in Kansas towards my Southern friends, at the conduct of the Northern press in habitually slandering and reviling our people, and of their pulpits, which preaches a perpetual crusade against our institutions; yet I am constrained to remember we still have there many friends and brothers who have not forgotten or torn asunder the ties of kindness and country, and who at this moment, are standing in the breach and defending our cause; and it will be with a heavy heart, though I hope a firm one, that I will acknowledge the necessity, when it comes, to settle our quarrels by a bloody arbitrament—at least I am willing to do nothing that could be as well left undone to hasten such a calamity. If, indeed, it shall be inevitable, that to preserve our rights, our honor, or our equality—all dearer than existence itself—we must meet our brethren of the North in the stern array of battle, I hope I shall be prepared to act my part in such a drama; yet even then, if consistent of right, we maintain our cause, and the fortune of war should give the victory to our side, I should still feel more inclined to shed bitter tears of regret at the hard fate that made foemen of brethren of a common heritage, than to dance an exultant war dance over fratricidal graves.

Very respectfully, yours, JOHN W. REID.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, LECOMPTON, K. T., Thursday, Sept. 25, 1856.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 20th ult. was received by last night's mail, and although pressed by official business, I hasten to give an immediate response to your very friendly letter.

In order to make my reply entirely lucid and satisfactory, I will first answer your interrogatories in their order.

In reply to your first, I have to state that "on the day before the arrival of your forces I had visited Lawrence in person," accompanied by about 300 United States dragoons, and that I caused my printed proclamation to be circulated there, commanding "all bodies of men," combined, armed, and equipped with munitions of war, without authority of the Government, instantly to disband or quit the Territory, as they will answer the contrary at their peril. At Lawrence I neither saw LANE nor any body of armed forces, nor have I seen LANE since.

In reply to your second interrogatory, I answer that "I was at Lawrence at the time of your approach," and that so far as its inhabitants were concerned, "the place was almost in a defenceless condition, and that the sacking and taking of it under the circumstances would have reflected no honor upon the attacking party."

In reply to your third interrogatory, I say that I was "compelled by official duty to prevent your entry into Lawrence by the interposition of United States troops," and that I would have done so.

In reply to your last interrogatory, I say that the town of Lawrence could not have been taken by the forces under your command on Sunday, the 14th inst., except in violation of my authority, in opposition to my power, and in defiance of the United States troops, being present and under my command."

In reply to other portions of your letter I have the honor to submit to you an extract from a letter which I addressed to the Governor of Missouri on the 20th instant, as follows: "Your estimate of the patriotism and honorable bearing of the good citizens of Missouri is by no means too exalted, as was fully demonstrated by their conduct when recently assembled in great force before the town of Lawrence.

"They came there with a fixed determination to destroy that town in retaliation, as they said, for wrongs which their fellow-citizens of Missouri had experienced at the hands of the citizens of Lawrence. My presence there was, indeed, most opportune, and your Excellency cannot imagine my emotions of gratitude when, in response to my appeal, the army of Missourians most gracefully resolved to disband, return to their respective homes, and trust to my efforts for the protection of their friends here. I trust that your Excellency will in some way do me the favor to communicate to those of your citizens who upon that occasion so honorably responded to my appeal my heartfelt thanks and my sincere obligations.

If the Missourians had executed their purpose of burning Lawrence and driving out its inhabitants, it would have been a stain upon the escutcheon of your noble, conservative State, which time could scarcely have effaced. Having burned Lawrence and destroyed its inhabitants, excited by the contest and rendered more fierce by their work of blood, they would have marched upon Topeka, and it would have met the fate of Lawrence, and the Free-State men would have been literally exterminated.

Such a catastrophe would have excited so great a horror, and stirred up so fierce an indignation throughout the entire North, that all my efforts to preserve the peace of the Territory would have been utterly in-potent and futile. We would have been literally overrun by a northern army, and the flames of civil war would have been kindled throughout the country.

It is, therefore, a source of hearty gratulation that the good citizens of Missouri have had the good sense to place themselves in a correct position, and thus render essential service to the cause of good order, and I trust that, in future, the same courtesies will be extended towards me by your citizens, and that the most cordial relations may exist between the two Governments.

In conclusion, I have to unite with you in the earnest expression of regret, "that some bad men connected with your expedition, did, upon their retirement, commit outrages which all good men should deplore."

I cannot, however, close this hasty letter without expressing my warm thanks to you, individually, for your manly and generous conduct on the occasion referred to, and for your prompt compliance with my wishes.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, JOHN W. GEARY, Governor of Kansas Territory.

To Gen. JOHN W. REID.

List of Prisoners Confined at Leecompton to Answer the Charge of Murder.

The following is a list of the prisoners now in confinement, at Leecompton, to answer the charge of murder in the first degree:

- MAINE—C. H. Galkins, Bangor; Thos. Bickerton, Portland; F. B. Swift, Brunswick. NEW-HAMPSHIRE—Wm. Butler, Cook County. VERMONT—J. F. Tabor, Howland; J. F. King, Brattleboro; O. M. Marsh, Woodstock. MASSACHUSETTS—W. N. Bent, Dorchester; D. H.

Montague, Springfield; A. W. Dole, Fitchburg; Howland, W. Brookfield; C. L. Preston, Worcester; Soley, Worcester; A. H. Parker, Clinton; Geo. Leonard, Franklin; Eli D. Lyman, South Hadley; D. Coleman, Southampton; Henry Heard, Lowell; Stafford J. Pratt, Boston.

RHODE ISLAND—Ed. Whipple, Providence; William Wren, Central Falls. CONNECTICUT—Alonzo Crawford, Union. NEW-YORK.—C. C. Hyde, Hornellville; Jared Carter, Saratoga; Chester Hay, Madison Co.; Theo. J. Dickinson, Newburg; Jas. R. White, New-York City; A. Cutter, Central Falls; Henry N. Dunlap, Buffalo; Geo. H. Powers, Oneida Co.; Chas. J. Archimbold, Buffalo; John J. Howell, Utica.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Jas. B. Haynes, Philadelphia; Thos. B. Bower, Chester Co.; T. P. Brown, Allegheny Co.

OHIO.—Thos. Porterfield, (aged 67.) Probable Co.; Henry H. Easter, Highland Co.; E. R. Farley, Morgan Co.; Wm. Ware, Preble Co.; Edward Collingham, Preble Co.; S. Vogelsong, Columbiana Co.; Josiah G. Miller, Oberlin; Alfred J. Payne, Cuyahoga Co.; Thos. Bowers, Ross Co.; J. T. Yunker, Coshooton Co.; Albert F. Baker, Lake Co.; Chas. Sexton, Oberlin.

MICHIGAN.—J. N. Thompson, St. Joseph Co.; Orlando Thompson, St. Joseph Co.; Roswell Hutchins, Oakland Co.; John W. Stone, Detroit; Samuel Stuart, Detroit.

INDIANA.—Samuel Dolman, Grant Co.; A. G. Patrick, Greencastle; John Ritchie, Franklin; Henry Nowles, Henry Hoover, Nath. Griffith, Huntington Co.; Jas. Sline, Wayne Co.; Ephraim Balcraft, Henry Co.; John Laurio, White Co.; Wm. Egotraft, Fulton Co.; Thos. Kemp, Tippecanoe Co.; W. G. Porter, White Co.

ILLINOIS.—Jesse Pyle, Schuyler Co.; A. D. Roy, Lyndon; Geo. Smith, Ogle Co.; Geo. Nobb, Justice Kitchum, Bloomington; Geo. Pinney, Joliet; Thos. Mason, Rock Island; Gilbert Tower, Lake Co.; Joseph Jordan, Ogle Co.; Thos. Allen, Carlisle; Adam Boyer, Schuyler Co.; J. M. Cole, St. Clair Co.; Aaron Humphrey, Kendall Co.; Wm. Gline, Peoria; Isaac Gray, Chicago; A. S. Gatos, Hamilton; Phineas Stevens, Bloomington; Jas. Connelly, Lake Co.; W. Fisher, Madison Co.; John White, LaSalle Co.; Thos. Hankins, Dover; W. H. Gill, Elizabeth; Louis Lemiste, Tazewell Co.

WISCONSIN.—R. D. Nicholls, Jefferson Co.; Robert Nowin, Racine Co.; C. S. Gleason, Albany; W. Lorentine, Jefferson Co.; Ed. Jenkins, Spring Prairie, Iowa.—G. O. Eberhart, Muscatine; Oliver C. Lewis, Iowa; Ed. Jacobs, Mahaska Co.; M. Kinca,avenport; Oliver Langworthy, Poweshick; Jacob Fisher, Jefferson Co.; E. R. Morfat, Bristolville; J. Cagi, Bristolville; Wm. Kerr, WASHINGTON; Wm. Lyman, Cooper Co.

MISSOURI.—Wm. Bowles, St. Charles Co.; David Patrick, Lafayette Co.; Joseph Hicks, Platte Co.; Thomas Varner, Buchanan Co.; J. H. York, Buchanan Co.

How the Free-State Prisoners Fare.

We copy the following from a diary kept by one of the prisoners:

Friday, 2 o'clock—Called on the sergeant of the guard provisions; was informed that he had spoken to the Marshal, and that we were entitled to two meals per day; 4 1/2 o'clock the Marshal came; brought pounds of bacon, fore-quarter of beef—about 110 pounds; 12 1/2 pounds of flour, one bushel of green peas in the pod, one quart of vinegar, six pounds of rice, no salt, no sugar; we got about one quart of fat from a neighbor. 7 o'clock—Fresh arrival of nine prisoners. Marshal brought three candles for the whole amount of us, 111 men. Furnished 15 mattresses to sleep upon.

Sunday—About 100 pounds of beef—much damaged, 20 pounds of flour, 6 pounds of coffee, one-half pound of salcratus, 1 peck of beans, three candles, four pounds of sugar.

We give the above as the amount of provisions received by the prisoners since coming to Leecompton, and are willing to make oath to the same.

E. R. FALLEY, ARTEMUS H. PARKER, Commissaries for the prisoners, to distribute the provisions furnished for the same.