

INTERESTING FROM KANSAS.

Results of the Bogus Elections.

Free-State Convention to Nominate Presidential Electors.

Subserviency of Gov. Geary to the Border-Ruffian Democracy.

The Kansas Elections—Present Aspect of Leocompton—Interview with Gov. Geary.

LAWRENCE, Friday, Oct. 8, 1856. I returned yesterday from Topeka, where I found the same evidences of ruin and demoralization which are visible at other places. Some little building is being done, in anticipation of winter, but the greater part of the population are destitute of employment, and nearly of the means of living. On the arrival of Gov. GEARY the Free-State forces at once disbanded and returned to their homes, and now await with a compulsory hope such further developments as may justify them in a reasonable expectation of permanent peace. In the meantime, however, many, including some of the oldest settlers, foreseeing the prospect of suffering during the winter, are leaving the Territory.

There will be at least two of these here this Fall—on next Monday, under the Bogus Laws, for Delegates and members of the sham House of Representatives, and one on the 4th of November, for State Electors of President and Vice-President. The first is exclusively a Border-Ruffian affair, and the Free-State settlers are excluded from the polls, as well by oaths and test taxes as by their abhorrence of the "unclean thing." Gov. GEARY has used every effort to induce the Free-State men to vote—a policy which does not increase their confidence in him. He has furnished them protection at all the polls—yet, at the same time, puts out his hands the means of giving it. The election takes place in three days from this time, yet at this moment all his available forces are sent up to the Nebraska line, under the pretence of watching JIM LANE! With the troops there, how is he going to protect the polls next Monday?

The other election will be a Free-State movement, in accordance with the policy of the State organization. It is also believed that the seat of the Representative in Congress elected last winter is vacant, and if so, a successor will be elected, who will present himself in Washington at the assembling Congress and ask for his seat in the House. A WHITFIELD vote of course be returned as elected by the Ruffian will, it is believed that he will not get a seat, and that a man sent by the real settlers as their Representative will be respected at such a Washington.

I went to Topeka in company with Messrs. HURTHURSON, MORROW and JENKINS, and on our way we called on the new Governor at Leocompton. Mr. MORROW and myself having run the Missouri River gambler for the purpose of informing him of the Northern migration movement, we lost no time in discharging the duty.

Leocompton, the Pro-Slavery capital of the Territory, is located on the Kansas River, thirteen miles above Lawrence. It is the private property of the Pro-Slavery leaders, and the location of the capital was secured by a liberal presentation of lots to the members of the "Legislature" which sat at Shawnee Mission. Sheriff JONES is one of the chief owners, Gov. GEARY is said lately to have come into possession of some valuable lots.

On approaching the town we passed the ruins of several houses burned by the "Law-and-Order" party in the very sight of the United States troops. Among them were those of Judge WALKER, Capt. WALKER, and a clergyman named LEWIS; also that of a very quiet, conservative man, whose intelligent wife had committed the crime of writing some letters to the New-York Tribune! We also saw the site of Fort Titus, which, to do the old Floridian justice, he had the taste to locate very pleasantly on the outskirts of the town. On entering, we passed near a large wooden building, in which are confined over a hundred Free-State prisoners, taken in the act of resisting an invading Missouri force, by advice of a confidential friend of Gov. GEARY, and who have been already indicted by Judge CATO's United States Court, of murder in the first degree. They are guarded by a volunteer Pro-Slavery military company under command of Col. TITUS. This officer himself passed us on horseback as we rode in, looking very much as he did the day I saw him at the destruction of the Eldridge House in Lawrence. It is said that Gov. GEARY knew him in Mexico, and that he is one of his confidential advisers.

GOV. GEARY. We found his Excellency in his office, very busily preparing dispatches to President PIERCE. He is a tall, military-looking, handsome man, of good gentlemanly manners and address, and with a pleasant eye and genial smile, which instantly win upon the sympathies of a stranger.

He received us with great courtesy, and notwithstanding his haste, gave us the audience requested. We informed him that an emigrant train of some three or four hundred persons, under the direction of Col. ELDRIDGE, was on its way through Iowa, and that Mr. MORROW and myself had come on in advance to inform him of the fact, and to consult his wishes as to their manner of entrance. We stated frankly that they were in possession of arms, which they designed to use only in self-defence in case of an attack. We alluded to the fact that the whole United States force in the Territory was understood to be concentrated on the Nebraska border, and expressed a hope that no such misapprehension of our object would occur as to invite their interference. He assured us, in reply, that the object of the troops in that quarter was not to interfere with emigrants, but to keep out LANE, who was understood to contemplate an entrance at the head of seven hundred armed men. He was down on LANE. He considered him a hard case, and was bound to keep him out. He desired to know whether this emigrant train had intended to place itself under LANE in entering. On our assuring him that this was not the case—that the train was solely in charge of Col. ELDRIDGE, who was assisted in its oversight by Gen. POMEROY, he expressed great satisfaction. After considerable hesitation, he consented to give Mr. MORROW a letter expressing those views, of which he would be the bearer, that the emigrants and the troops should all be made aware of the Executive's knowledge of the object of the former.

During the interview it became evident that the influences surrounding the Governor are of the most unfavorable character.

His advisers, officials and intimates are our worst enemies; our friends are received only as brief and occasional visitors. I have yet to learn of a single Free-State Kansas man having been invited to occupy a permanent position near the Governor. We seem to be only tolerated at best, while our foes are treated as confidants and officials. We had scarcely entered the Executive office before we were followed by one of the worst of the bad men who have ruined us—the notorious WOOD, a daughter of the most malignant type, who, formerly a citizen of Lawrence, and appointed County Judge by the bogus authorities, has earned for himself the reputation of being the least manly and most vindictive of all his contemporaries. On a pretext of an errand to one of our party, he seated himself, and silently imbibed the whole conversation, to make such future use of it as his instincts may direct.

During the interview, "Sheriff" JONES also came in, but after an exchange of the ordinary courtesies retired; that is, he said what I have always said of him, that in spite of his criminal attainments, the offspring of a fixed inhumanity, he has still the leading character of a gentleman.

At the close of the interview, we were honored with the presence of Col. TITUS, whose right hand, swathed in a handkerchief, still gives an evidence of the reality of the fight at his fort.

But there was no Free-State Kansas man there but ourselves! LITERAL.

Particulars of the Arrest of H. Miles Moore.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, Friday, Oct. 3, 1856.

On yesterday H. MILES MOORE, Attorney-General of Kansas, went in the stage from this place to Kansas City with his sister-in-law to put her on a steamer going down the river. They arrived at Kansas City in due time, where they met MARTIN, Captain of the Kickapoo Rangers, and several others of like stripe, with whom MOORE was personally acquainted. Their meeting was pleasant enough, and everything promised quiet till MOORE received private advice to leave, as a plot was on foot to take him prisoner, upon which advice he did not act. After tea, MOORE went out, as the lady supposed, to attend to business; after some time, he returned, and stated to her that he had been arrested, and that his captors were resolved to take him away at once, without giving him an opportunity to see her off; that she must take care of herself as she best could. While speaking to her, MARTIN and another entered, and roughly ordered him to come away. She noticed that his pistol was gone. He replied that he desired a moment's time to speak to his sister-in-law, but they refused it. She then inquired of him where he was to be taken, when MARTIN roughly told her he

was to be taken of her business. They then took him away.

During the night, the lady heard a great deal of violence outside her room, persons near the door saying the abolitionist woman—saying that she was as bad as any of them, and threatening to murder her.

In the morning she was permitted to take the stage and return to Lawrence. It was understood on that morning that MOORE had been taken to Wyandotte—out of the worst places in Kansas.

As I heard those reports from the lady herself, you may rely on their correctness.

The fate of MOORE is yet unknown. This is "law and order!" this respect the party have for private rights and womanhood; this the "peace" which Gov. GEARY gives Kansas. LITERAL.

Vigilance Committee in Kansas—More about Mr. Moore's Arrest—The Elections—Movements of Lane—What Governor Geary has Done.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, Saturday, Oct. 4, 1856.

I wrote you, yesterday, a hasty account of the forcible seizure of H. MILES MOORE, Esq., at Kansas City, while on his way East, by some of the men who have been active in the border troubles. Mr. MOORE's fate is as yet unknown. I now send you a notice emanating from that same town, which speaks for itself:

MR. LYMAN—Dear Sir: We give you until next Saturday to close up your business—then you must leave sure. VIGILANT COMMITTEE.

MONDAY, Sept. 22, 1856.

This was sent through the Post-Office to Mr. LYMAN, who was a partner of Colonel ELDRIDGE in the American Hotel, but one of the most quiet and inoffensive men in the world. He was remaining in Kansas City to arrange the business of the firm. He is now in Lawrence, but thinks he shall return to Kansas City after a little.

THE COMING ELECTION.

Day after to-morrow is the day of election under the Bogus Laws; and the voters are coming in, as usual, in anticipation of the event. But, judging by the present signs they mean to manage the matter more shrewdly than before; they have learned that rifles and cannon do not look well in the eyes of the nation, when used for such purposes; and this year, it seems, that they are coming in small squads and in the most unostentatious manner, in order to evade the most obvious evidence of the fraud. In fact they have no use, this time, for their arms, as they will know that the Free-State men will not attempt to vote. They cannot, without taking a disgraceful oath, paying the odious dollar-tax, and acknowledging the validity of the code as a whole.

The largest party of voters I have yet heard of, in a body, is one of a thousand men, on the border at Johnson's Mission, which is to be divided and detailed to the different precincts.

GENERAL LANE.

This famous warrior in Nebraska, whither he went on the arrival of the new Governor, to escape certain arrest. The latter is "down" on him to the last extreme. He declares him to be all sorts of a desperado, and swears he shall not enter the Territory. But I have not heard that he feels any indignation toward that chief sinner of all, DAVID R. ARTHURSON, or any of his minions; he is a gentleman, and was requested to lead his forces out of Kansas, that Governor GEARY might deal with JIM LANE alone! Yet Gov. GEARY came here in the interest of his friend BUCHANAN, to convince the North that the Democratic Party is disposed to do Kansas justice! Heaven save the mark!

WHAT GOV. GEARY HAS DONE.

If your readers desire to know the opinion which the people of Kansas have of their new Governor's policy, I can assure them it is not one which inspires confidence. When Gov. GEARY started from St. Louis, Kansas was in comparative peace. The Ruffians had been beaten at all points, and driven out. Half of REID's force had left him, and gone home and acknowledged defeat. "Old Brown" had even turned the affair at Ossawatimie into a victory, by the execution done on the enemy's ranks, and the terror inspired. We had a fair prospect of quiet without Gov. GEARY. But this would not answer the purpose of Democratic politicians. Gov. GEARY was sent here to inaugurate a reign of peace, and it would never answer to let the chance slip through his fingers. He must have a chance to make peace, even if he were forced first to make another war. So he began making speeches at the river towns in Missouri as he came along, assuring the people of Missouri that he intended to drive out LANE and enforce "the laws." (We need they know well what that means.) This course quite re-inspired the dejected borderers, who began to think that it might be safe to rally again and invade the Territory, and even make a show of "wiping Lawrence out," provided, always, that they did not go in till Gov. GEARY had had time to "drive out JIM LANE." On this hint of the Governor's they acted; and the people hereabouts think that the Governor intended that the hint should be taken precisely in that way. So a day was fixed—the 15th September—sufficiently remote to give Gov. GEARY a chance to dispose of LANE—and then he twenty-seven hundred men before Lawrence!

But even then they did not dare attack it. About sixty of our sharpshooters rode boldly out and met them, and after a little firing, the loss resting solely with the enemy, they fell back to Franklin. Perhaps they thought JIM LANE might still be there. No doubt they wondered why Governor GEARY had not already appeared, to save the town. And now indeed came the moment set down in the programme for the Governor's appearance, and he appeared. I like him for that—he carried out the programme. Four hundred dragoons camped in Lawrence, and his Excellency went into Council with the invaders, and after much sweet and savory communion, proceeded to the city to witness the grand assault! Happy issue of an unparalleled diplomacy! The certain success first rising revealed Gov. GEARY making encouraging speeches to the ruffians at the border towns, tell on the magnanimous retirement of REID's army, and the congratulatory assurance of the Governor to the people of Lawrence that he had saved them from swift destruction. His sons had killed two famous birds, to be sure; it did enable the ruffians to retrieve their reputation without personal peril, and himself to "put an end to the war." Today, no doubt, the whole North is ringing with the timely action of Gov. GEARY! And thus the "era of peace" is inaugurated—to last till after election.

This will read a little like a fancy sketch to those matter-of-fact people East who have no idea of the size or proportions of the elephant that may be seen in Kansas. But there is proof positive that it is true; and one item of evidence is the fact that one of Gov. GEARY's own confidants incautiously revealed to a Lawrence man his knowledge of the intended invasion! Yet no effort was made to prevent it till the whole force was on the very border of the town.

Such is the mode of Democratic statesmen for treating the affairs of Kansas.

One word as to Gov. GEARY's policy touching the Bogus laws. We, in Kansas, have been so well taught in the school of Democratic policy that we are enabled, from the evidence at hand, to give shrewd guesses as to the future. And it has become a matter of belief with us that Gov. GEARY will not attempt to execute the Shawnee Mission code—ill after election; but then, HE WILL DO IT. LITERAL.

The Free-State Prisoners at Leocompton bound over for Murder—Exciting Rencontre between Gov. Geary and a Stranger.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Monday, Oct. 6, 1856.

One hundred and eight Free-State prisoners are still held "in durance vile" at Leocompton, to satisfy the stern justice of our laws. Not a Pro-Slavery man (with one exception, that I will notice before I close) has been deprived of his liberty by the new Governor, and never since the Westport session of drunken law-teachers, has the first Pro-Slavery man been punished by the process of bogus laws. In my school-days I was taught that the laws were made for the disobedient; but in Kansas the rule is reversed, and the disobedient escape every shadow of justice, while hundreds who repudiate the atrocious enactments are made to feel the snarl of their barbarous edicts. The prisoners at Leocompton are attended every day by a delegation from this place, who prevent their suffering by supplying many of the neglected necessities of life. Several of them have left wives and children in their desolate homes, who had been daily dependent upon their labor for support, and who now become the piteable supplicants of our charity, thus adding to all the burdens we have before endured. History presents no parallel. When we were by oft-repeated insults and sacrifices driven to avenge our wrongs, by taking up arms to save our families from the blood-thirsty demons—when Gov. WOODSON had declared by Proclamation that the Territory was in a state of insurrection—and in accordance therewith we were on the alert to prevent house-burning and murder; when it is known to the world that the party at Hickory Point were a gang of plunderers and murderers, including a company of the desperate Kickapoo Rangers—that they had just burned a store of goods at Grass Hopper Falls, and fired upon every settler they could see in the place—that Col. HANPKY, on learning the facts, started to capture them at their fortified post—that after a hard fight, both parties capitulated and agreed to go home—that while thus peaceably marching homeward, KING GEARY interposed, and arrests over one hundred of our men with a company of United States troops, who refuse to go on still further and against the protests of the party all being requested to

do so—the "they" being men, many of them the very power of our town, including the immortal "BROWN." We are now bound over by Judge CATO for further trial, under the charge of murder in the first degree—when all this has been fully written and understood by the impartial public, it will be time to express an opinion as to how much capital the new Governor will be likely to make in Kansas for BUCHANAN.

He remains snugly ensconced at Leocompton, surrounded by such men as JONES, DONALDSON, WOOD, and TITUS, and when a Free-State man chances to call upon him on matters of business, he is received as a visitor, rather than a welcome guest, and some two or three of the above-named gentlemen constantly haunt his office, staring from some corner-seat, with mouth and ears open, to hear every word a Free-State man may desire to say to an Administration Governor. Our men have been disposed to prove him before accusing him; they have watched every movement from the first time he spoke from the steamer deck at Leavenworth to the present, fearing to traduce him unjustly. They have visited him whenever convenient, but it is admitted here without controversy, that many, perhaps one-fourth of all who visit him, feel insulted and go away in disgust, determined to have no more to do with him. His manner is at times affable and courteous, but he often seems insolent and haughty, displaying more bombast and egotism than good sense.

I will speak of an incident that occurred last Saturday, as related by an eye-witness. A number of gentlemen and two ladies were in his office on business. A dark, roughly-dressed Western man came to the door which was standing open, and as soon as the Governor recognized him, he invited him in. On observing that the stranger was somewhat embarrassed by his position before so high a dignitary, the Governor took especial pains to affirm, that anybody could approach him, even if he was a Governor, with perfect safety. He wished to have it definitely understood, that every person in Kansas had a right to speak with him. Well, the man came in, took his seat, and waited until the Governor was at leisure. He then stood up before him, and said he had come to make complaint about potatoes he had lately lost.

Gov.—Who do you suppose stole them? STRANGER—I think it was the U. S. troops. Gov.—How many have you lost by them? STRANGER—I reckon about fifteen bushels. Gov.—Well, how much were they worth? STRANGER—By digging the ground over after them, I found two bushels more, that I sold for \$1 50 a bushel.

Gov.—Well, then, \$1 50 a bushel would be twenty-two dollars and a half. Now I will write it out for you and tell you how to get your pay. Go to Col. COOK and show him this paper, and I think he will pay you the money for your potatoes.

STRANGER—I was about telling you that I went to Col. COOK yesterday with this same story, and he said he wished every d—d s—n of a b—n of them was shot.

Gov. (interrupting him).—Well, now I know that isn't so. STRANGER (drawing nearer) Now, Sir, I tell you what it is, I don't want to hurt any man, but by G—d I know it was, and I shan't be told I lie by a Governor, for by G—d it is so. [As he said this, his gesticulations carried his fist near the Governor's nose, at which he seemed alarmed, and threw up his hands to keep him off, telling all present that he was perfectly cool. He then turned to his doorkeeper and said: "Here, Sir, take this man away from me, take him to jail and lock him up." The doorkeeper obeyed, and the stranger was led off and put in jail, and is probably there yet. As soon as he was fairly out of doors, the Governor let off a volley of threats, such as he seemed unwilling to repeat while the man was near him.

It is said this was a Pro-Slavery man, and, if so, he is probably the first who has been victimized by the new Governor, and the first who has learned the penalty of resenting his insolence. RANDOLPH.

Free-State Convention for the Nomination of Presidential Electors.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Friday, Oct. 3, 1856.

The State Central Committee of Kansas have issued the following notice, calling for a Convention of the people, to nominate Presidential electors: FREE-STATE DELEGATE CONVENTION.—A State Convention will be held at Topeka on Thursday, Oct. 16, inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS for the State of Kansas, and to transact such other business as may come before the Convention. A District Convention will be held in each District on Monday, the 18th of October, unless otherwise ordered by the District Committees, for the purpose of selecting delegates to attend said Convention, and each district will be entitled to a number of delegates equal to one-half the number of Representatives in the State Legislature, and for every odd number. By order of the KANSAS STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

TOPEKA, Oct. 2, 1856.

Some of our friends doubt the expediency of taking this step, particularly just at this time, while others think that our actions as citizens of a State should be precisely the same as if we were actually a member of the American Confederacy, well knowing that if justice had been done, Kansas to-day would have been recognized as an independent State, and her people freed from the power which is endeavoring to make us slaves, or to drive us from the soil.

Gen. THOMAS W. HINGGINS, of Worcester, Mass., delivered an eloquent address on "Slavery and Kansas," in Union Hall, in this city, this evening. He was listened to with great interest and attention by a large audience. Gen. H. leaves for his New-England home to-morrow morning, via Leavenworth and the Missouri River.

H. MILES MOORE, Esq., of whose arrest I wrote in my last, is in the custody of the mob in Wyandotte, 70 miles distant from Lawrence. The Missourians threaten to hang Mr. MOORE on Monday next. SIGMA.

The Elections—No Opposition to the Free-State Party—Missourians Voting Freely.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Tuesday, Oct. 7, 1856.

Yesterday the Territorial election for a delegate to Congress and for Representatives to the second edition of the Shawnee Inquisition, came off in Kansas "big as life." If Lawrence had been all the world that day, J. W. WHITFIELD would have been elected such delegate; for it is a fact established beyond all cavil, that he has received seven votes in Lawrence. One of those was cast by Sheriff JONES, who opened the polls as required by the miscalled laws; two by the two Judges of Elections; another by one of the candidates for representative; and who the other three are, the world is not yet informed. The paper they carried was headed "Law-and-Order Ticket. For Congress, J. W. WHITFIELD." They might add, of Weston, Mo. Then for the first representative they have displayed JOHN C. ANDERSON, who is a resident of Lexington, Mo., but comes into Kansas whenever we have any buildings to be burnt, presses to be destroyed, and the like. This is all consistent with the general policy of Missouri, as I will prove by the following pebble I gather from the last number of a Westport paper:

"Our hotels are crowded with travelers, among whom are a great many Southerners, who are awaiting the election in Kansas, intending to vote and then return to the South."

And yet OLIVER and Co. will pretend to deny on the floor of Congress that Missouri ever interfered with the civil affairs of Kansas. A gentleman has arrived from Leavenworth who says a large number of Missourians were in the town yesterday morning, drinking, racing and rioting, just as the spirit moved. We have expected no collision, as no Free-State man intended to recognize the election in the least, and they will therefore avoid the polls and not mingle in the disgusting scene. We expect, however, to hear of outrages committed by these voting saints while in our country, especially in the southern districts.

We are now well supplied with provisions again, and the road to Leavenworth may be considered open. We run no teams to Kansas City, and never intend to again. Our wheat is good, and sells at \$1 50 per bushel. Late potatoes are fine, and sell for \$1 50 per bushel. Corn is abundant at 50 cents. Apples scarce, and vary from \$1 50 to \$2 per bushel. Beef plenty at 5 1/2 cents per pound. Groceries are unusually high. Molasses 75 cents to \$1 per gallon. Brown sugar 16 cents crushed do., 18 cents per pound. Freights on the Missouri from St. Louis are about \$1 50 per hundred. An immense stock of flour and groceries must be secured before winter sets in, or we are sure to suffer beyond conception. Money very scarce, and business prospects not very flattering. Still, we can cope with all these tribulations without a murmur, if the ruffians will keep aloof. RANDOLPH.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Monday, Oct. 6, 1856.

This morning Sheriff JONES and a friend of his, recently from Georgia, came into our city and opened a ballot-box, both of these worthies acting as Judges of Election. For once in its history Lawrence was unanimous for WHITFIELD, as Delegate to Congress, he getting every ballot, numbering 7—JONES and his friend of Leocompton, two Pro-Slavery men from Franklin, and three votes were given for Gen. WHITFIELD by citizens of Lawrence. The Free-State men refuse to vote to-day for Delegate to Congress, and Members of Assembly.

At Leocompton to-day the clerks of election took the liberty to write the name of the voter upon his ballot, in order to spot some men, whom they consider unsound on the Slave question, and if any Free-State ticket is found, when the votes are counted, they can easily ascertain who put it in the ballot-box. I was at the latter city to-day and was surprised to find the people thereabouts so quiet. All of the ruffians had been bound, by order of the Governor's General

WHITFIELD, Pro-Slavery, and a Delegate to Congress, was present and made a speech to a crowd of about one hundred men. The Pro-Slavery party will poll in that city about 400 votes to-day. There was no importation of voters in that city from Missouri. The cities on the river near our neighbor State will poll a large vote to-day. SIGMA.