rations of JOHN BROWN, Sen., who is absent from the Territory. On the 30th day of August last, the second attack upon Ossawatomic occurred. From two hun-dred and fifty to three hundred men, with one piece of artillery, under command of General REED, attacked the town (as it is alleged) for the wrongs the Free-State men had done the Pro-Slavery men. This was subsequent to the murder of the five Pro-Slavery men on the Pottawatomic. When General REED's force had reached Mr. ADAIR's, a clorgyman residing about two miles from Ossawatomic, FREDERICK BROWN, a son of JOHN BROWN, Sen., was shot dead. GARDISON was found in the woods and killed, CUTLEE was wounded. The force then entered the town, when a Free-State man fired, and a man was seen to fall from his horse. About one hundred guns were fired at a Free-State man, named HOLMES, who escaped un-scathed.

scathed. The Free-State men, numbering about thirty, re-The Free-State men, numbering about thirty, re-tired to the woods, when the other party discharged their cannon at them three or four times. No person killed by this firing. The Free-State men were sur-rounded, and forced to take to the creek, Marais des Cygnes. PARTRIDGE was the only man killed in the creek; COLLINS and UPDEGBAFF wounded. Powees, having secreted himself on the bank of the creek, was found and shot dead. A portion of the party then re-turned to Ossawatomic, and burned the town--de-stroying fourteen dwelling houses, with their con-tents; one grocery, one store, and four out-buildings --spolled the place of horses, cattle, and wagons. WILLIAMS, a Pro-Slavery man, residing at Ossawat-onic, was killed by mistake by the attacking party. Out of twenty-five families in Ossawatomic, but five or six were Pro-Slavery. The property of both parties shared the same fate. Four Free-Slate, and one Pro-Slavery man, as above

Four Free-State, and one Pro-Slavery man, as above described, were killed. The Post-Office was rifled of about three hundred letters. This account of the affair at Ossawatomie is taken from the testimony of several witnesses on the battle-ground.

RESULTS OF THE TOUR-LETTER TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, LECOMPTON, NOV. 7, 1856.

SIR: I have just returned to this place after an ex-tended tour of observation through a large portion of

tended tour of observation through a large portion of this Territory. I left Lecompton on the 17th ult, *più* Lawrence, Franklin, Wakarusa Creek, Hickory Point, Ottawa Creek, Ossawatomic, Marais de Cygnes, Bull Greek, Paoli, Pottawatomie, North and South Middle Creek, Big and Little Sugar Creeks and Sugar Mound, pass-ing westward along the California and Santa Fé road to Fort Riley; thence down the Kansas River *viù* Pawnee, Riley City, Manhattan, Waubensee, Baptist Mission, Topeka, Tecumsch and other places. I also visited, at their houses, as many citizens as I conven-iently could, and addressed various bodies of people, as I have reason to believe, with beneficial results. During this tour I have acquired much valuable in-formation relative to affaits in Kansas, made myself familiar with the wants and grievances of the people, which will enable me to make such representations to the next Legislature and the Government at Wash-ington as will be most conducive to the public in-

ington as will be most conducive to the public interest.

terest. The general peace of the Territory remains unim-paired, confidence is being gradually and surely re-stored, business is reauning its ordinary channels, citizens are prepared for Winter, and there is a readi-ness among the good people of all parties to sustain my administration. In a few days I will write you at length respecting various matters connected with my recent tour, and other things relative to the Terri-tory. Very respectfully, your obedient servart.

tory. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, JOHN W. GEARY, Gov. of Kansas Territory. Hon. WILLIAM I. MARCY, Secretary of State.

THE HAVES AFFAIR—CONFLICT, OF JURISDICTION RE-TWEEN GOV. GEABY AND JUDGE LECOMPTE.

Nov. 10.—Several persons of the Free-State Party were in the executive office complaining to the Gov-ernor that none but Free-State men had thus far been arrested, and that when a Pro-Slavery man chanced arrested, and that when a Pro-Slavery man chanced to be arrested, no matter for what crime, he was im-mediately discharged upon bail, while the Free-State men were permitted to languish in prison, and all at-tempts to bail them was coldly repulsed by Judge LE-COMPTE and other Pro-Slavery magistrates. The Governor was indicating his policy and the im-partial and independent action of the Grand Jury as evinced by their recent action at Lecompton. They had found bills against a number of prominent Pro-Slavery mon, among whom was Charles Have, for

had found bills against a number of prominent Pro-Slavery men, among whom was CHARLES HAYS, for the cruel and horrid murder of DAVID C. BUFFUM. The men indicted, remarked the Governor. are Pro-Slavery men and have position and influence in the community, and yet their position has not been so ex-alted as to screen them from the searching scrutiny of an independent Grand Jury. The Governor was peculiarly emphatic in his com-mendation of the arrest of the nurderor of BUFFUM, said that he was killed almost in his immediate pres-ence by some person or persons connected with the

ence by some person or persons connected with the disbanded army, when retiring from Lawrence to

their homes. That BUFFUM was a quiet inoffensive man; that he That BUFFUM was a quiet inoffensive man; that he was in his field laboring with his horses, and because he would not immediately give up his horse some fiend in human shape deliberately shot him, stole his horse and fied; that coming along the road almost immediately afterwards, in company with Judge CAro, his attention was called to the dying man; he found him in a dying condition, suffering the greatest agony and weltering in his gore. He said, "I am about to die and enter the presence of God; this is a cold-blooded murder; he shot me because I asked him not to take away my horse." The Governor said he directed Judge CAro to receive his dying doclarahim not to take away my horse." The Governor said he directed Judge Caro to receive his dying doclara-tions, which he kindly did; that the dying man, writhing in mortal agony, turned his eyes to him and most imploringly cutreated his kindness; the Governor then remarked that the dying man's look and entreaty made a deep impression upon him, so much so that he solemnly vowed that the horrid crime should be explated in the punishment of the murder. He said it was a cause of great gratulation to him that the Grand Jury had so promptly don? nurder. He said it was a cause of groat gratuation to him that the Grand Jury had so promptly dong their duty in this matter, and that the officers had been so vigilant in making the arrest, that he had spent \$200 out of his own purse to ferret out this mur-dererer, and that he had, in addition, offered a re-ward of \$500 for the arrest and conviction of the number of the tower or addressing him. murderer. Now, said the Governor, addressing him-self to the Free-State men, you perceive that your charge of partiality is groundless; here you see that Free-State and Pro-Slavery men are weighed in the even scales of justice. At this nonentsome persons came in and remarked that Judge LECOMPTE had discharged CHARLES HAYS, the murderer of BUFFUM, upon bail. The Free State men then remarked : Now, Gov-ernor, you see how it is; are not all our statements confirmed? Did not Judge LECOMPTE absolutely re-fuse to entertain a motion to hear evidence in the cases of the Free-State men charged with the Hickory Point murder, to ascertain whether the offence was bailable, as it afterwards turned out to be by the ver-dict of the jury, finding only manslaughter? In the cases of the Free-State men, continued the objectors, the motion to admit to bail was made before bill found, when the right was unquestionable; but in the case of Browned and the Grand Lure had metaurate when the right was unquestionable; but in the case of BUFFUM, after the Grand Jury had maturely con-sidered the matter, and found a *true bill* against CHARLES HAYS for the murder of BUFFUM, which the whole country esteems a murder in the first degree, this murderer is immediately bailed, and, without authority or precedent for so glaring an act, is set at large. The Free-State men, continued these gontle-men, can scarcely expect even-handed justice, and their only hope must be in physical force. The Governor said that he was sworn to discharge his duty faithfully; that he was conscientious upon the subject, and would at all hazards discharge his duty as he understood it; that he fearlessly pro-nounced the act of the Chief Justice, LECOMPTE, in discharging the murderer of BUFUM, after the Grand Jury had found a bill of indictment against him for murder in the first degree, as a judicial outrage, withmurder in the first degree, as a judicial outrage, with-out precedent, as highly discourteous to himself, as he had been the means of arresting HAY', and he should have been consulted; that the act was greatly calculated to endanger the public peace, and to dostroy the entire influence of the policy he was laboring day and Inight to inaugurate here, and to bring the Court and Judiciary into entire contempt; that he would treat the decision of Judge LECONTX as a nullity, and prothe decision of Judge LECONPTE as a nullity, and pro-ceed, upon the indictment for murder, to rearrest HAYS as if he had merely escaped, and would submit the matter to the President, being well assured that he would permit no judicial officer here to forget his duty, and trifle with the public peace, by making de-cisions abhorrent to public justice, and grossly steep-ed in partiality. Whereupon the Governor issued the following warrant: following warrant :

the acts of a court of justice, oven if I disapprove the acts of such a court, and more especially as I am not advised of any law conferring such power upon me. 9. Because I am clearly of the opinion that such an act on my part would be in violation of the haw I had sworn to support and execute. 3. In making such arrest without a legal warrant, or other circumstances as would justify it, it must be clear to my mind that I would hay myself liable to a suit of damages, which might involve and ruin my securities. securities.

The foregoing reasons, and my convictions of duty as a law-officer, have inevitably impelled me to this decision.

I nust be permitted to say to your Excellency, that I regret exceedingly that my convictions of duty have constrained me to decline the execution of your warrant.

rant, I had hoped that my diligence in making the arrest of C. HAYS and others, would have shielded me from the imputation which your remarks this ovening seemed to imply. As proof of this, I beg leave to state, that the warrant issued for his arrest on the 29th of October was put in my hands the next day, and although four hundred miles had to be traveled, in four deep of the ways in prison

and although four hundred miles had to be traveled, in four days afterwards he was in prison. Your determination, as expressed this evening, (if I refused to execute your order,) to suspend me, or pro-cure my removal by the President, induces me to say, that I had some days since dotermined to discontinee my present official relation with this Territory; and I now desire the favor of you to assure the President of my gratitude for his confidence and kindness, and ask him to relieve me from my present position as soon as may be convenient.

as may be convenient. Very resdectfully, your obedient servant, J. B. DONALDSON, U. S. Marshał of Kansas. Hils Excellency, JOHN W. GEARY, Governor of Kan-688.

BETURN OF H. T. TITUS TO WAIT FOR THE RH-ARREST OF CHARLES HAYS.

LECOMPTON, Nov. 12, 1856. Sin: In pursuance of your warrant of the 10th inst., I proceeded to the residence of CHARLES HAYS and arsted him, brought him to this place, and now hold him subject to your further order. Your obedient servant,

His Excellency, JOHN W. GEARY, GOVERNOR OF KANsas.

COMMUNICATION FROM COL. TITUS.

LECOMPTON, Nov. 21, 1556. SIN: I have the honor to state, that during your recent absence from this place, a writ of habeas conputs, issued by Chief Justice LECOMPTE, was served upon me, by which I was commanded to produce the body of CHARLES HAYS before him with the cause of his detainer.

body of CharLES HAYS before him with the cause of his detainer. That in obedience to the writ, I caused the body of HAYS to be produced before Judge LECOMPTE, and returned as the cause of his detention the finding by the Grand Jury of a true bill of indictment against him for nurder, in the first degree, committed upon one DAVID D. BUFFUN, together with your warrant commanding the rearrest of the said HAYS and his de-tention until discharged by a jury of his country ac-cording to law. cording to law.

cording to law. I have further to state that Judge LCCOMPTE dis-charged the said IIAvs from my custody, notwith-standing my return, and that he is now at large. I have the honor to remain your obedient servant, II. T. TITUS. His Excellency JNO. W. GEARY, Governor of Kansas.

LETTER FROM SHERIFF JONES.

LETTER FROM SHERIFF JONES. LECOMPTON, Nov. 17, 1856. SIE: It is indispensably necessary that bulls and chains should be furnished for the safety of the con-viets under my charge; and understanding that tha same can be procured by your application to General SMITH, I will request that you will procure and have them sent over at the earliest day possible. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, SAMUEL J. JONES, Sheriff D. C. His Excellency Gov. GBARY, Fort Leavenworth.

LETTER FROM JUDGE CATO.

TECUMBER, K. T., Oct. 29, 1856. Sin: Your letter of the 23d ult. was duly received, and would have been answered some time since, but an accident with which I unfortunately met has pre-

an accident with which I unfortunately met has pre-vented an earlier reply. My commission as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Kansas bears date Sept. 13, 1855, and as soon as I could conveniently do, after receiving it, I pro-ceeded at once to the Territory; arrived here the latter part of October last. By reference to the Kan-sas statutes, it will be seen that the Courts in my district commenced their session on the first Monday of December, 1855. The office had been vacant for some short time before my appointment—hence there were no writs of venire for Grand or Petit Jurors, and there was not sufficient time after my arrival here to have was not sufficient time after my arrival here to have them issued and served.

I held court in oach one of the counties, however, composing the district, but they were necessarily pre-liminary only. All that could be done was to make the necessary preparation for the ensuing courts. This was done, and venires were issued for grand and patit jurors for the next term, and regularly served for each

county in the district. The second judicial district is composed of the fol-lowing eight counties, to wit: Franklin, Anderson, Allen, Linn, Sykens, Johnson, Shawnee and Bourbon. Besides the preliminary terms above spoken of, I held court in each of said counties, except Linn, last Spring court in each of said countries, except that has opting and Summer, beginning at Franklin on the third Mon-day of April, and ending at Shawnee on the second Monday of June last. These were the regular sessions fixed by stutute; and, independently of these. I held an adjourned session of one week in the county of Bourbon, and one also, of one week in the county of Shawnee, to dispose of as much unfinished business of

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

Gov. Geary's Report of his Tour of Observation through the Territory.

BALLS AND CHAINS FOR THE CONVICTS.

The following are the documents in relation to Kansas affairs, laid before Congress a few days ago Gov. GRARY'S letter to Secretary MABOY, bearing date Nov. 22, was published in yesterday's TIMES: EXTRACTS FROM THE EXECUTIVE MINUTES.

EXTRACTS FROM THE EXECUTIVE MINUTES. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, LECOMPTON, K. T., Oct. 17, 156. Sin: In consequence of the multiplicity of business that has been constantly pressing upon me since the receipt of your circular of the 8th ultimo, it has been absolutely impossible for me to give it proper atten-tion until the present moment. In reply to your inquiries relative to estimates for the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1858, I have the honor to report:

Extraordinary expenses of Executive Office..... 6,000

of extra labor, demanding the services of no less than two clerks of superior qualifications, who cannot be obtained at salaries less than \$1,500 each per annum. It is also incumbent upon the Executive to visit in person every portion of the Territory, and to use every available means to procure reliable information, often from a distance, in time for the most *prompt* and *eff*cient action.

These important and indispensable requisites, when taken into consideration with the vast extent of the taken into confidential with the vast extent of the Territory, with every portion of which constant com-munication must be had, the difficulty and great cost of travel, and the extravagant prices of living, neces-sarily involve a large expenditure of money, which the sum of \$3,000 will scarcely, if at all, cover, thus ex-hausting the amount above named of \$3,000, for ex-traordingry contingent expenses traordinary contingent expenses.

If the foregoing does not embrace a sufficient reply to your inquiries, please communicate with me on the subject, and I will forward at once such further infor-Subject, and T with of ward at once block further inter-mation as may be required. JOHN W. GEARY, Governor of Kansas Territory. F. BIGGER, Esq., Register of the Treasury. EXECUTIVE TOUR OF OBSERVATION.

The Governor and suite left Lecompton, designing

The Governor and suite left Lecompton, designing to make a tour of observation through the southern and western portions of the Territory. His escort consisted of a squadron of United States dragoons, under command of Brøvet Major H. H. SIBLEY. After visiting several persons on the way, and tran-sacting much official business, he reached Lawrence in the afternoon, when he encamped for the night near the town. He inspected and reviewed the company of newly-raised territorial troops stationed there; he was very cordially received and agreeably entertained by the citizens. Ocr. 18, 1856.—The escort proceeded through the

by the citizens. Ocr. 18, 1850.—The escort proceeded through the Wukarusa Valley, viá Blanton's Bridge, a place made celebrated by its rifle pits and natural fortifica-tions, to Hickory Point. The Governor, accompanied by his Secretary and Orderly, went round by Frank-lin, the place so noted in the origin of Kansas trou-bles, and the point where he had, a few weeks before, disbanded the militia, under Gen. REEP and others. Have the people were assembled and addressed by the Here the people were assembled and addressed by the Governor with happy offect. He joined the squadron at Hickory Point, after visiting on the way all the points of interest. He found the people there highly intelligent and people and determined to minimize

points of interest. He found the people there highly intelligent and peaceable, and determined to support his policy. In this neighborhood he encamped for the night, and was visited by a large number of citizens. Ocr. 19.—While in encampment he was informed that recent depredations had been committed in this vicinity, and upon complaint being duly made, the Governor dispatched the Doputy Marshal, escorted by uovernor dispatched the Doputy Marshill, escorted by a few dragoons, and promptly arrosted the depreda-tors, and sent them to Lecompton. After spending some time in the neighborhood of Prairie City, reached the residence of JOHN J. JONKS, commonly called "Ottown JONKS," the interpreter of the tribe, a half-breed civilized Indian, residing on the Ottown Creek. The Governor and suite dined with Mr. JONES and lady, an intelligent white woman from the State of Maine, who came out a missionary a number of years since. Mr. JONES formerly kept a hotel of con-siderable dimensions and excellent accommodations, siderable dimensions and excellent accommodations, which, on the 28th of August last, was burned at night by a company of about forty men, because of Mr. Jones' alleged Free-State proclimites. He has 300 acres of land under excellent fence, raises 4,000 bushels of grain, has 100 head of cattle, and 14 horses, preaches over Sunday at the Bantist Mission, and was educatgrain, has 100 head of cattle, and 14 horses, preaches every Sunday at the Baptist Mission, and was educat-ed at Hamilton College, New-York. The Ottowa re-serve is on a crock of same name; is ten by twelve miles square, and the tribe consists of 325 souls. Four miles from Mr. JONES' passed the Baptist Mis-sion, which consists of several houses and a church-about 60 children are educated here: crossed the Ma-raig de Cyenes. (Mary de Zene.) soundtmes called Or

about 60 children are educated here: crossed the Ma-rais de Cygnes, (Mary de Zene,) sometimes called Os-nge River; seven miles further, encamped for the night, in the valley of North Middle Creek. Oct. 20.—After traveling through a beautiful country, arrived at Ossawatomic. The people here were in ap-prehension of some undefined danger, and they wel-comed the Governor's arrival as the guarantee of future security. At Ossawatomic the Governor met all the citizens without distinction of party, heard their individual complaints, gave them salutary ad-vice, told them as far as possible to bury the past and cultivate kind relations for the future. The people promised compliance with the Governor's wishes. Os-sawatomic is situated about one mile above the consawatomie is situated about one mile above the coufluence of the Pottawatomie and Marais des Cygnos Rivers, upon an extensive plain of unsurpassed fer-tility. It formerly contained about two hundred souls, many having left during the recent troubles. The following facts were ascortained in relation to several attacks on this place. On the 6th of June last, a number of men, estimated to be one hundred and fifty, under the command of General REED, of Mis-souri, approached Ossawatomie. A man named Lower led the party into town, they took sixteen horses, disarmed the entire population, and stripped the place of much valuable property. The neighborhood of this place was the seat of ope

WARRANT FOR THE ARREST OF HAYS.

WAREANT FOR THE ARREST OF HAYS. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, LECOMPTON, Nov. 10, 1856. SIB: An indictment for murder, in the first degree, having been duly found by the Grand Jury of the Ter-ritory, against CHARLES HAYS, for the murder of a certain DAVID C. BUFFUM, in the County of Douglas, in this Territory, and the said CHARLES HAYS having been discharged upon buil, as I consider, in violation of law, and greatly to the endangering of the peace of the Territory: This is, therefore, to authorize and command you

This is, therefore, to authorize and command you to rearrest the said CHARLES HAYS, if he be found within the limits of the Territory, and safely to keep him until he is duly discharged by a Jury of his

him until he is duly discharger country, according to law. Given under my hand and seal, at the city of Le-compton, the day and year first above written. JOHN W. GEARY, Grant 1 JOHN W. GEARY,

Governor of Kansas. B. DONALDSON, Marshal of Kansas Territory. The above warrant was handed to Marshal DONALD son, who was in the executive office, which he declined to execute, but said he would take time to consider the matter and would give the Governor his answer in

writing. The Marshal retired and the Governor immediately The Marsual retired and the Governor immediately made out a duplicate warrant and placed it in the hands of his special aid-de-camp, Col. H. T. Trus, with directions to take a file of men and execute the warrant without delay, as tohile the Marshal was con-sidering the matter HAYS would escape. Colonel Trus promptly obsyed the order and de

Colonel TITUS promptly obeyed the order and departed on his mission.

MARSHAL DONALDSON'S ANSWER.

UNITED STATES MABSHAL'S OFFICE,]

these two counties as possible. In the county of Franklin, the grand jury found two bills of indictment ; in the county of Anderson five ; in the county of Allen nine; in the county of Sykens In the county of Alich mine; in the county of Sykens ten; in the county of Bourbon nineteen; in the coun-ty of Shawnee twenty. Johnson county has not, as yet, had sufficient white population to make either a grand or petit jury, and no business requiring a jury has been done in that county. No Court was held in Linn County this Spring, on account of the excessive rains and high water, which rendered it impossible for me to reach the county in time. I appointed a special term for that county; but, on examination, after the statute, became

but, on examination, after the statute, became ratisfied that I had no power to do so, and let the Court pass over to the regular term.

None of the above indictments originated in any of

None of the above indictments originated in any of the disturbances which have unfortunately prevailed in the Territory, but are altogether outside of them : these disturbances did not reach my district until after the last Courts. The adjourned term of the Court before spoken of, for Bourbon County, was held to dispose of cases on the criminal docket, and the week was occupied in the trial of one case for murder and two for assaults with intent to kill. The case for murder resulted in an ecoultable one of those with assault with intent. with intent to kin. The case for murder resulted in an acquittal; one of those with assault with intent, resulted in an acquittal, and the other in a mis-trial. These are the only trials of criminal cases held in my district district

The adjourned term of Court for Shawnee, was occupied in disposing of unfinished civil business; no criminal cases being ready for trial.

eriminal cases being ready for trial. The above, I believe, contains all the information sought by your note of the 23d ult.; and trusting that your Excellency may be perfectly successful in enforcing the laws and preserving the good order and peace of the Territory, and promising a faithful co-operation therein, to the utmost of my ability, I remain, most respectfully, your obedient servant, S. G. CATO.

S. G. CATO.

LETTER FROM GOVERNOR GEARY TO GENEBAL SMITH.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Nov. 11, 1856. Sin: Pence prevails throughout the Territory, and the season of the year is so far advanced into Autumn

the season of the year is so far advanced into Autumn as to make it extremely uncomfortable for the en-campment of troops and the picketing of horses. I, therefore, deem it advise ble to inform you that I can dispense with all the troops which you have placed at my disposal for maintaining the peace of this Territory, with the exception of a squadron of dragoons and one company of United States Infantry, to be left at Lecompton, subject to my orders. I cannot forbear on this occasion thanking you most cordially for the very efficient aid you have rendered me during the last disturbances, and for the truly magnanimous conduct of all the officers and soldiers

magnaninous conduct of all the officers and soldiers placed by you at my disposal, whose services, I trust, will never again be required under similar circum-

stances. With high respect, your friend and obedient servant, JOHN W. GEARY, Governor of Kansas.

Major General P. F. SMITH, Commanding Departmen of the West.

BALLS AND CHAINS FOR CONVICTS.

BALLS AND CHAINS FOR CONVERS. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, LECOMPTON, Kansas Territory, Nov. 21, 1856. SIR: In reply to yours of the 17th inst., roceived by me while at Fort Leavenworth, I have to remark, that me while at Fort Leavenworth, I have to remark, that the master of convicts, (a just and humane man,) with the aid of such guard as he may require, will take care of the convicts, who are or may be placed under his charge, in such manner as may be deemed most de-sirable for the public interest. General SMTH has no balls and chains for the pur-pose indicated in your request, nor is it desirable to procure any while the trial of the remainder of the Hickory Point Prisoners is unfinished. Most respectfully, your obedient servant, JOHN W. GEARY, Governor of Kansas. SAMUEL J. JONES, ESQ. Shoriff of D. C.

SAMUEL J. JONES, ESq., Sheriff of D. C.

Clothing Rocelved-Affairs in Lawrence-Whitfield's Sect.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Monday, Dec. 8, 1856.

About 200 boxes of clothing have already arrived from the East, and the distribution to the sufferers is going on with as much method as possible. Provisions enough for all who cannot provide their own are already secured, and we feel that we are not wholly unprepared to contend with a severe Winter.

It is gratifying to find that our country is sufficiently inviting to induce such men who are surrounded by every class of "worldly goods" at home, to come here as pioneers, and invest their all at once.

The citizens of Lawrence are taking measures for the organization of a City Government of an independent character, for their own security and proteciou. They take no coguirance of the bogus laws in this respect, but claim the right to make their own municipal regulations, without contravening statutes or federal authorities. Lawrence needs such a government, and it is hoped they will soon be favored with a healthy organization. If nothing else is done, the Vigilance Committee will be preserved intact.

Capt. WALKEN'S infantry are disbanded, and many of them are returning to their claims. Others are taking them for the first time. Col. TITUS, we understand, is also moving out of the way with his rabble, nd it is supposed they all go direct to Central America.

Our town is crowded with strangers, most of them buying the Delaware lands, or investing in the new town called Quindaro—a new paper city, recently laid out on the Missouri, about three miles above the mouth of the Kansas River, on the Wyandotte lands. It is said to have one of the best rock landings found on the Mississippi River, and is in every respect a favorable point for a commercial city. The importance of a free-state emporium somewhere on the Missouri River, in Kansas, must be apparent to all; but whether that point is to be Leavenworth, Quindaro or Wyandotte City, remains to be demonstrated. RANDOLPH.

The Delegate from Kansas.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Monday, Dec. 8, 1856. News that Gen. JOHN W. WHITFIELD'S claims to a seat in the House of Representatives as a Delegate from Kansas, had been rejected by that honorable body, and the claimant sent home after more Missouri votes, reached us this evening. It is understood and believed that as soon as Gov. GEARY has official notice of the fact, he will order a special election, establish his own election law and rules for conducting the same, and take the responsibility of repudlating with Congress the acts of the Territorial Legislature. The Governor is desirous of having a free expression of the will of the people in the election of a Delegate. And he will doubtless provide ways and means for the attainment of that end. Iť that is done the Free-State men have no fears of carrying the election. No Free-State man can vote under the election laws made and provided by the bogus Legislature. And the repudiation of the whole concern will alone secure a free expression of the will of the settlers. And the Governor will endeavor to Yours in haste. SIGMA. do it.