

**Progress of the Land Sales—Condition of the Free-State Prisoners, &c.**

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Friday, Nov. 21, 1856.

Day before yesterday I left Leavenworth for this city, with a few friends. Some of them had attended the sale of the Delaware Trust Lands, and report that most of the land disposed of that day was sold to a firm called HANBOM, HAINES & Co., supposed to be the Agents of Col. BURTON and Southern companies. The land sold for prices ranging from \$2 50 to \$3 15 per acre.

**NORTHERN CAPITAL TIMID.**

The demonstration made by the Slave-State men for the last few days of the sale, of a determination to secure possession of all the land, without regard to the prices, and having it knocked off to them, has caused some of our northern capitalists to despair and give up the contest; believing Kansas will be a Slave State anyhow, they have fears and will not invest. My opinion is that many of those bids of Southern men are bogus, and they do not intend to take it at the prices they make pretensions of giving. If any bidder fails to hand over the gold on the same day he bids off the claim, he loses his chance of getting it, and the land is put up again. And the fact of BURTON not bidding on the third day of the sale, as he did on the second, is an indication of such a trick being played upon the people. The Southern men hope by such a course to "fire out the Yankees," and eventually get possession of the soil of Kansas. Northern men do not understand the manner by which the South play the bluff game, and often times play it successfully in their competition with timid capitalists or speculators. Some gentlemen, who intend going to the sales from this city, are determined to ascertain the facts of the case by going to the Commissioner's Office and examining the record, and report the same to the public.

The ladies of this city gave a public entertainment here yesterday for the benefit of the Leecompton prisoners. At 4 o'clock P. M., about 200 ladies and gentlemen met in the hall in Cox's building, and after prayer they sat down to a sumptuous dinner provided for the occasion in the lower rooms. After partaking of many good things, the company adjourned to the upper hall. Lieut.-Gov. ROBERTS was made Chairman, and Mr. TAPPAN Secretary of the meeting. A committee on toasts and sentiments was appointed, and reported suitable toasts for the evening, which were responded to by Governor ROBINSON, Messrs. S. C. SMITH, C. H. BRANSCOMB, T. HYATT and others. The entertainment closed with a dance. There were nineteen young marriageable ladies present, many of them very pretty. Early this morning the dancing was postponed until Monday evening next. Many tickets were sold, and the proceeds are to be presented to the prisoners at Leecompton. SIGMA.

**The Free-State Prisoners.**

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Wednesday, Nov. 19, 1856.

I can give you but a hasty word to-night, and await leisure for the rest. That portion of the Free-State prisoners that are convicted are having made for them the usual convicts' garments, with stripes and badges of their disgrace. Sheriff JONES has ordered 100 balls and chains for them; and just think of one hundred of nature's noblemen wearing such a mark of dishonor, and being compelled to work for that same Government that rivets the fetters. Oh, such infernal baseness!

But a day or two since Capt. MITCHELL, who is among the prisoners, and a man who is liable to say what he thinks, under all circumstances, was gagged, with a cob in his mouth, nearly all day, taking it out just long enough to allow him to eat his dinner, for the monster crime of saying something in presence of Col. TITTS, which offended him. It is too damnable to endure. Manhood would sooner be gibbeted, —hewed to pieces by inches, *honorably*, than to thus be "crushed out" by a thief and murderer, under cover of law. *Manhood!* There is no real use for the term longer in Kansas if the miscreants are to rule us forever. But there is a future, thank God, we will not be crushed. There is patriotism and fortitude yet alive in Kansas. I have not a doubt as to the final result; but the labor is not slight to secure the grand result. We are not disheartened, although it is a cruel tax upon our poor natures to endure and forbear longer. In your last editorial received, you say it is your opinion that we shall find it necessary to *surrender*. Never, while God is just.

News arrived in town to-night that the lands at the sales in Leavenworth are being all bought up by the Pro-Slavery men. The promised capital from the East is not there, and our friends are disappointed. Major BURTON bought over 1,000 acres yesterday. MAJOR'S and RUSSELL'S about the same amount. A sale of fifty-five acres, near Leavenworth, was made yesterday for \$11,000. This shows what land is worth in Kansas. Lieut.-Gov. ROBERTS arrived to-night. To-morrow is Thanksgiving, and Gov. GEARY is expected to be present here at a public dinner. Have not ascertained yet what to be thankful for.

RANDOLPH.

**The Delaware Lands—Speech of Gov. Geary.***Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.*

LEAVENWORTH CITY, Wednesday, Nov. 19, 1856.

On Monday morning the hackmen raised the cry—"The Governor's going to make a speech at the Fort." This soon filled their conveyances, and everybody went up to the Fort to hear the Governor's speech. But his Excellency did not speak. Yesterday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, the pickpockets started the cry, "The Governor's going to make a speech down town," and a large crowd collected in the street, just above the Leavenworth Hotel. Here the pickpockets operated as long as the crowd would stand it, and then, when they began to disperse, a messenger was sent post haste to the Fort to announce to the Governor that the public were waiting for a speech from him. Nobody supposed he would come, but about 5 o'clock he came. He was introduced to Mr. MURPHY, the Mayor, who welcomed him to the city.

The Governor commenced by thanking the Mayor for his kind welcome, and the people of Leavenworth for their kind reception, and then said:

I have just completed an extensive tour of observation through the southern and western portions of this Territory, and am happy to inform you that the benign influence of peace, which I have every reason to believe will be permanent, now reigns throughout all its borders. Solicitude for the continuance of this auspicious state of affairs is the only reason I have to offer for my presence among you upon this important occasion. I am truly gratified to learn that most amicable and peaceful feeling animates the hearts of the large concourse of people this day assembled from all parts of the Union to witness these land sales. They are my sentiments, and I desire you to receive them in the most conciliatory spirit. The sale of land this day is by virtue of a treaty with the Delaware Indians, the United States making the sale as the trustee for the Indians. Justice to the actual *bona fide* settler and the Indian is the purpose of the Government. Upon the opening of this Territory for settlement, many of our citizens came here, settled and improved these lands. These men left their homes in the States and brought with them their energy, industry, skill and capital. Through many privations and in spite of almost insurmountable difficulties, they have extended our frontier, erected homes for their families, planted fields and fenced them, and by their persevering labor have given value and consequence to these broad acres. These lands, now appraised at from \$1 25 to \$10 per acre, were, previous to the advent of these noble and hardy pioneers, worth but \$1 25 per acre. I also understand that the United States Government, the trustee for the Indians, tacitly permitted this settlement and expenditure of labor and capital, by never having given the settlers notice to quit. These premises being granted, it is, in my opinion, the duty of the Government to protect the *bona fide* settler in the enjoyment of his equitable rights, and to see that he is not deprived of the fruits of his honest labor. I am, therefore, in favor of assuring to the actual settler his title to the land, upon his paying its appraised value, as fixed by the Government. I then say, unequivocally, that I earnestly sympathize with the honest, *bona fide* settler, and I invoke all citizens, as they value justice and the peace of this Territory, to permit the actual settler quietly to take his land upon payment of the value fixed upon it by the Government. While I recognize the claim of the occupant to the fullest extent, under all the principles of justice and equity, to the land whose value is chiefly owing to his possession and labor, I must remind him that it is not a right, according to the technicalities of law, and he should not endeavor to enforce this equitable right by force and violence. This would put him in the wrong before the bar of public opinion, which now universally gives him support, and present him as a wrong doer, instead of an honest, law-abiding citizen. Let me then pray you to rest on the good sense and justice of the people, both citizens and strangers, and be assured that all the influence of those in authority, as far as I can answer for them, is thrown into the scale of your claim. This position can do no injustice to the Delaware Indians. Their magnificent reserve, forty miles long by ten wide, with a population of but one thousand, is more than ample for all useful agricultural purposes, and the purchase money of these trust lands will enable them to cultivate and improve what is left. Indeed, the value of the reserve will be more than quadrupled by the settlement and improvement of these trust lands. The enterprising and industrious squatter has already given value and afforded a market and purchasers for land which otherwise would have been comparatively valueless. Thus the Indian gets an increased price for his land, which is useful to him, while the actual settler and laborious cultivator of the soil equitably receives the fruits of his hard-earned toil. Nothing will assist me so much in rendering permanent and enduring the peace which now gladdens this beautiful country, as the sale of the public lands, and their ownership by an honest, enter-

prising, industrious, Union-loving population. I am earnestly solicitous to see every citizen who desires to make his home among us, the proprietor of 160 acres of land. This policy will insure peace, bring prosperity and wealth, develop the moral sentiments of the citizens, and make us a model people, and in the most distant future, a model commonwealth. A portion of this Territory, including an area of about 200 miles square from the Missouri River westward, possesses all the elements of agricultural and mineral wealth. For richness of soil and salubrity of climate, for its finely timbered fringed streams and excellent building stone, it is unsurpassed by any portion of this continent. Owing to the extreme productiveness of the soil, it is capable of supporting, with but little labor, an immense population; and as fast as the Indian title is extinguished to the Reserves within its limits, will be populated by a thriving and industrious people. There will be plenty of room for all good people who desire to cast their lot among us, and if I mistake not the people of Kansas, they mean to make no room for the bad. I will cooperate with the citizens of this Territory so long as I am clothed with the executive authority, in rendering Kansas too hot for bandits and robbers, and affording full protection for life, liberty and property to every good citizen. To accomplish these beneficial results I must rely upon the virtue, intelligence and patriotism of the people. Fellow citizens, will you aid me this day, and during the progress of these land sales, to preserve the peace and insure the prosperity of this Territory? I know you will.