

service one hundred of the barbarians, under the command of that vile ruffian and horse-thief, Col. Titus, and drawn an order on Col. Cook, of the dragoons, to supply them with rations. In Leavenworth county, the reign of terror continues. The sheriff of that county, with a mob called his posse, is arresting the Free State men. Last Friday night, the barbarians burned six houses belonging to Free State men on Stranger Creek. Capt. Wright, of that neighborhood, proceeded to Leocompton, to inform the Governor, and ask his protection; but before he could reach the Governor, the officials arrested him.

A Mr. Pierce, of Illinois, father-in-law to Mr. Shoemaker, the Land Receiver, arrived at Leavenworth, on a visit to his son, on Saturday. He was waited upon by the sheriff, and ordered to leave town immediately. Pierce is a Buchanan Democrat, and believes Richardson will triumph over Bissell. He says that he had no idea that the Free State men had to suffer so in Kansas, and thought the accounts published in the papers were all Abolition lies. Poor man! his present experience seems to have shaken his confidence in Buchanan Democracy.

The Free State men have never seemed so disheartened as now. Never has their prospect appeared so gloomy. John W. Geary thus far has proven himself to be the best machine to crush out Free State men the Administration have yet had in the Territory. He has done more to establish Slavery in Kansas than Wilson Shannon ever did. Shannon was indolent—Geary is active and energetic. Shannon was timid—Geary is courageous and fond of show. Shannon, in moments of intoxication, would forget the tyrannical part it was his sphere to play—but Geary, unfortunately for us, has not that weakness.

I hope another week may show a redeeming feature in Geary's history.

A specimen of the Government officials in Kansas, appointed and retained in positions of authority by President Pierce, is the U. S. Indian Agent, George W. Clark. This man was one of the prominent leaders of the recent Missouri army of invasion, which threatened to destroy Lawrence. The Van Buren (Ark.) *Intelligencer* publishes the following letter, addressed by him to the U. S. Indian Agent for the Cherokees:

IN CAMP, NEAR WESTPORT, Mo., August 23, 1856.

DEAR SIR: I am here in command of a force collecting to operate against our enemy in southern Kansas, and have leisure to drop a few lines to you and our friends in the Cherokee Nation and Arkansas, as I have been requested by Gen. Atchison. We have 500 men on the north side of Kaw river, under Gen. Clarkson; 1,500 men in Kaw valley, on the south side, under General Reid; and 350 men, which will swell to 400 or 600 in southern Kansas, under myself. It is this body of forces you are requested and expected to join and cooperate with, if you succeed in raising the men you have been urged upon to raise. We would be glad, indeed, to get 500 from your region, but 100 would be very acceptable. Our enemies are pouring in upon us from Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, and other Abolition regions, and our institutions are in danger. The Pro-Slavery citizens, as well as the law-abiding Free State men, are driven out of southern Kansas, and the border counties of Missouri are filled with fugitives. Please address me at Westport, Missouri, care of Col. A. G. Boone. In great haste, I am your friend, G. W. CLARK.

Col. George Butler, *Talpehah, C. N.*
Here is a deliberate request to a Government officer, of commanding influence among the Cherokees, to raise a force of five hundred Indians, to make war on the white settlers of Kansas.

St. Louis, Oct. 2.—A letter to the *Republican*, dated Leocompton, 26th ultimo, states that all the armed bands have dispersed, and the citizens are returning to their claims. Business is reviving, and peace reigns throughout the Territory. Warrants have been issued for Jones, Stringfellow, and other prominent Pro-Slavery agitators. Governor Geary has authorized Colonel Titus to form a volunteer battalion to preserve peace in the neighborhood of Leocompton, and Captain Walker will perform the same duty in the vicinity of Lawrence.

St. Louis, Oct. 3.—Governor Geary has issued a proclamation for the Sheriff of the different counties in Kansas to open the polls on Monday, October 6, for the election of a Delegate to Congress and members of the Legislature.

St. Louis, Oct. 4.—A letter to the *Republican*, from Governor Geary, dated the 26th ultimo, says that United States troops will be stationed at points where troubles are anticipated during the coming election, and that any interference with the legitimate exercise of suffrage will be punished with the utmost severity. Mr. Whitfield is the Pro-Slavery candidate for Congress.

A letter to the *Democrat*, dated the 24th, says that the Free State prisoners had been examined before Judge Cato, and committed for trial at the April term of the Court.

The *Missouri Democrat* says that, notwithstanding Governor Geary's proclamation, that that he would keep intruders out of Kansas, armed Southern companies are still going in. On Thursday, the steamer *Die Vernon*, from New Orleans, landed at the wharf a company of "Mississippi boys," as they style themselves, commanded by Captain Beckett. They proceeded immediately to Kansas.

More Murders.

Mr. E. B. Whitman has just returned from Kansas. He left Lawrence on the 20th inst., in company with four others. Two of the five, confiding in Governor Geary's promise that he would introduce quiet and restore peace and safety, took the United States stage at Lawrence to Kansas City. The other three, not believing in his fine words, travelled on foot through the woods and at night, and reached the river above Kansas City, at a wood yard; got on a steamer, and came down in safety. The two men who travelled in the United States stage were forcibly taken from it between Kansas City and Westport, by a band of "Law and Order" ruffians, robbed of all they possessed, then escorted into the bushes by the road side, and deliberately shot! Their only crime was that they were Free State men. Neither had been lawless in the Territory. They had taken no part in the disturbance, but pursued their business quietly and peacefully. Their object was to purchase some claims, for the purpose of returning to the Territory, and becoming farmers in it.

The names of the murdered men were Hyatt and Harris. We have not learned the name of the place where they formerly resided.

The Free State people were complaining bitterly of the conduct of Governor Geary. He was causing the arrest of large numbers of the Free State men, but none of the Pro-Slavery men. He had arrested over 200 Free State men who had been most active in defending themselves and neighbors against the Border Ruffian invaders, while, instead of arresting and punishing the latter, he was engaged in enrolling them in the Territorial militia, and drawing rations from the General Government for the support of the scoundrel invaders. This is the way Geary is fulfilling his promises and high-sounding proclamations.—*Chicago Journal*.

The Northern Route.

A second company of Free State emigrants was, at the last accounts, passing through Nebraska Territory, on the way to Kansas, on the new route opened by General Lane. They are from Massachusetts, Maine, Vermont, Ohio, Illinois, and Iowa, the leader being the Rev. J. A. Parsons. Some go with their own wagons and families. To assist these emigrants in reaching safely their destination, Gen. Lane had gone to Nebraska with a force of fifty men. Governor Geary, with a body of U. S. troops, has gone after him, to arrest "the invaders."

Iowa and Missouri.

The *St. Louis Democrat* complains very justly that the misconduct of the Atchison party in Missouri has diverted from that State almost entirely the vast tide of emigration. The *Democrat* says, that while Missouri offers the most practicable and natural route between the East and West, and has a soil as fertile as that of Iowa or Illinois, with every advantage of climate, mineral wealth, position, &c., emigration leaves it untouched, and is diverted to neighboring regions, and is, in fact, flowing around Missouri, and everywhere avoiding it. It institutes a comparison between the progress of Iowa and that of Missouri, and thinks that the next national census will give to the former as many members of Congress as the latter. At present, Missouri has seven, and

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Correspondence of the New York Times, October 6.
Report of the Old Game—Oppression of the Free State Men by Gov. Geary—More Arrests of Free State Men, but Pro-Slavery Men allowed to Go Free.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, Sept. 21, 1856.

When I wrote you last, one hundred Free State men who had been arrested by the dragoon were in custody at Leocompton; the Kansas militia, which the Governor had caused to be disbanded at Franklin, were on their march to Missouri, via Westport and Leavenworth, taking with them cattle, horses, and other articles of value, plundered from the Free State men.

The Free State men, cajoled by the fair promises, pretty face, and pleasing address of the Governor—believing in the sincerity of his declarations to give them peace and protection, to disregard the Territorial laws, and cause the obnoxious Territorial officers, who held their appointment from the Federal Government, to be removed—had laid aside their arms and returned peacefully to their homes. Encouragement seemed to manifest itself in every movement of the Free State settlers. They believed that at least a Governor had been found who would sever to and protect them in their constitutional rights. This was all they demanded—it was what Governor Geary promised them—and believing in that promise, they returned to their homes content.

The last five days have sadly disappointed and discouraged them. The Governor, whose advent to them appeared so auspicious, is now the object of scorn and contempt. Instead of acting in a manner to secure the impartial administration of justice—to give the settlers their constitutional rights, and to secure to them harmony and peace—he is acting exactly to the opposite. The Kansas militia, whom he disbanded at Franklin, took away with them from 200 to 300 cattle, belonging to Free State men. The Governor was informed of this fact by the Free State men—he made no attempt to put a stop to it—he did not seem to sympathize with them. He told them that he should write to General Reid, who commanded them, and endeavor to have him return them—He also told them that they did wrong; that they knew the Missourians were coming, and that they should have driven their cattle away. But, said one of them, "I could not drive my own milk cows, and they burned them."

I told you in my last of the murder of Buffum, who was shot by a person belonging to the disbanded Territorial militia—how this same body of men, to whom this murderer was attached, took away the horses belonging to the Free State men on the road between Franklin and Leocompton. Governor Geary knew all this—he passed by the spot where Buffum was shot, not thirty minutes after the deed was done—it is said that he saw Buffum, then alive, with his life-blood oozing from him—and he saw the men on the road whose property had been stolen. He had three hundred dragoons at Lawrence, a part of whom were then on the road to Leocompton, and he had full two hundred more at Leocompton.

Why did he not use these troops to arrest and disarm and hold in custody these murderers and plunderers, as he had used them to arrest and hold in custody the one hundred Free State men who were then at Leocompton, under guard. It is said that he endeavored to secure the arrest of the murderer, and to prevent the taking away of the stolen horses. But the murderer escaped, and the horses are gone. Every one of these men could have been secured at Leocompton before crossing the ferry, had the Governor so directed the troops. On Tuesday, the Governor went to Topeka. He addressed the citizens there—making the same glowing promises as he had before made to the citizens at Lawrence. The people received his remarks with favor, and loudly cheered him when he concluded.

The same day, Marshal Cramer arrested twelve citizens of Topeka, on writs charging them with being connected with the sacking and plundering of the Pro-Slavery towns of Osawatomie and Tecumseh. These prisoners were taken to Leocompton, and confined with the other Free State prisoners, in the custody of the troops. These prisoners have been kept in confinement without sufficient food, and many of them have been exposed to the chilly night air without even a blanket to cover them. They are charged with committing robbery, arson, and murder, and on these charges are to be examined to-morrow. Whatever they may have done was done while the Territory was in a state of civil war. They were compelled to rise and defend themselves against the foul and bloody acts of the Kansas militia. Deprived of the opportunity of getting food and clothing by the blockade of the roads to Leavenworth and to Westport—their houses sacked and burned—their property on the levees at Leavenworth and Kansas city stolen—their fellow citizens brutally murdered and scalped—there was no hope for them to save themselves from extermination except to appeal to arms. This they did. They killed no man except in manly battle—they did not plunder, nor did they burn, until after the barbarians commenced their hellish operations.

Governor Geary came, promising an impartial administration and protection to all. Our people, too confident—anxious, if possible, to preserve the peace—accept the promises of the Governor, and return to their homes—a party of one hundred men, who, at the urgent request of the citizens of Hartsville, and with the knowledge and advice of the Governor's aid, Mr. Adams, went to defend the citizens of that town from the attack of an enemy. They proceeded to that town, performed the object of their mission, and were on their return, when they were arrested by the United States troops. The camp of the enemy, with whom they had made tréaig was a short distance off; the commander of the troops knew it; but instead of arresting them, he returned to Leocompton with his Free State prisoners.

The Free State men had some sixty horses with them. After their arrival at Leocompton, Deputy Marshal Cramer and Donaldson gave up these horses to any individual who would make affidavit that they owned them, not permitting the prisoners to offer any rebutting testimony in reply. In this way, the Free State men have been robbed of several valuable horses.

The Marshal and Deputy Marshals have continued their attempts to arrest. Accompanied with United States troops, they have twice visited Lawrence to arrest Colonel Walker, and other leading men in the Free State army. Appearances now indicate that every Free State man who has, in the late struggle, borne arms against the awful usurpation upon their rights as American citizens, by the barbarians from Missouri and the South, will be arrested.

Up to this time, no Pro-Slavery man has been arrested. The Governor has mustered into