

wrongly judged by the public. If he be a decided and independent man he takes care that his true views be known and correctly known. I have never heard you express an opinion on the subject of politics, but I have had the question put to me frequently of late why I continued to employ as chief clerk, a man known to be an abolitionist? I hope you are not one.

By Lane's men it was stated they were greatly aided by information from the Surveyor General's office, and all my clerks are sound, well-known "law and order" men except the one who said "God damn the laws, and those who made them." It will not do for you to say your language was applied to the Wyandots, for the officer who called on you was an officer under the territorial laws and was seeking to execute the territorial laws at the time. Nor could such language be applicable to the Wyandots.

I cannot prove that you furnished Lane's men with maps and information from the office, to aid them in their operations, but it is believed you did. It is true, as reported to me by Mr. Barnet, the officer alluded to, that you used the language attributed to you. He reported it to me immediately after its occurrence.

Mr. Beam, finally, in a letter dated October 6, to Commissioner Henderson, at the Land Office, replies with a list of charges against the Surveyor General, which, if the half of them are true, should cause his removal. The following are among the items which Mr. Beam lays to the door of his superior officer, in regard to which no action appears to have been taken by the authorities at Washington:—

On the 16th of August last he persuaded Robert L. Ream, Jr., to resign his clerkship and enlist in the Kansas war, as a Wyandot Ranger, under a promise to pay him for his absent time as a regular clerk. The resignation was signed and accepted under the agreement above stated; but General Calhoun has since refused to comply, and only allowed said R. L. Ream, Jr., pay up to the 15th of Aug., although he directed me, as chief clerk, to set Robert at work, on the descriptive list, after that date, and since the war, at which work he was engaged for several weeks. There was no evidence of such resignation on file in the office up to September 30.

For one whole week in August the room in the Surveyor General's office, in which the drafting and computing is done, was made a rendezvous for enlisting recruits for the Kansas war. The recruits were generally "treated" before and after enlisting, at the grocery in the rear of the office. During the third week in August, there were only from three to five clerks at work in the office, and twelve were under pay.

A grocery has been kept for a year past within the feet of the Surveyor General's office, and the office has during the last summer been a public thoroughfare, with an Indian tavern in front and a grocery in the rear. There was almost a continual procession through the office; eighty-seven persons were counted in passing through the draughtmen's room, between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M., during one day in September last, and this was not an unusual number.

Habitual and excessive drinking has been daily practiced by the Surveyor General and associates in his employ; and every transaction that occurred in the office was common talk throughout the country; nothing transpired in the office during business hours that was not retailed in Kansas City on the same or succeeding day.

LETTER FROM COL. TITUS.

Lecompton, Oct. 9, 1856.

In a communication the signature of "The Constitution," contained in your paper of the 2d inst., I am most fully misrepresented, and ask of you, as you value personal honor, to correct the slander.

It is true that a robber, incendiary and horse thief, who is called Lawrence Walker, was in command of his fellow thieves at the cowardly and disgraceful assault upon my house. It is true that he and his party robbed me of my money, household furniture, horses and other valuables, to the amount of \$12,000, and burned my house, a very comfortable one, with four rooms, a parlor, and other conveniences, although I told him that they had shot me in three places, sacked my house, and asked him not to burn it, but let it stand. He replied, "God d—n you, and God d—n your house. Men, bring on the hay," and when it was in flames, took me, dripping with blood from my own wounds, pitched me into an uncovered wagon, and dragged me through the blazing sun to their great den of thieves—Lawrence. This fellow Walker, saw and participated in these acts, and insulted me when wounded and disabled. Perhaps his little shanty, which he had deeded in order to become an assassin, was afterwards burned down during his absence by some thoughtless person. Of this I know nothing.

I did meet Walker in the "Executive Chamber," and through courtesy to Governor Geary, when introduced, spoke to him. I am wounded and disabled, and could not have struck the dastard cove if I had been so inclined, but I ask if this is any excuse for a correspondent to place me upon an equality with such a man. Our party is composed of honorable men, and we are unwilling to be placed upon a level with thieves, assassins and robbers. We are not in the habit of "mingling manly tears" with tears from the eyelids of thieves. Honorable men are not in the habit of "plodding eternal friendship" to robbers and murderers—to men who have been reared in the sinks of iniquity, and in the moral cesspools of abolitionism.

I am willing to submit to anything to keep peace and heal the wide breach which now exists between our friends and our abolition invaders, except being placed upon an equality with them; and I know that no honorable man will ever, even for the sake of peace, demand such a sacrifice from honorable men.

Governor Geary is doing his duty to all. He is a firm, resolute and commanding patriot, and skilful Chief Executive, and if any man could bring together these discordant elements, he might; but he knows the impossibility of such a thing, and will never undertake it.

H. T. TITUS.

KANSAS ELECTION.

[From the Weston, Mo., Argus, October 10.]

We have been officially informed that the following gentlemen were elected Representatives from Leavenworth county:—

John W. Martin, Wm G. Mathias, D. J. Johnson and Matthew Walker. As far as heard from, Gen. Whitfield had received 1,500 votes—the Southern party had carried the day. There was a majority in favor of calling a convention to form a constitution. What's Governor Robinson, Senators Lane and Reeder? Echo answers what?

ATCHEISON COUNTY.—From Atchison county the returns have not been received in detail. Whitfield received, as far as heard from, 300 votes, for delegate to Congress. For Representatives to the Legislature, Carr, Kirk and Young were elected by about 300 majority over the Free State ticket.

CROSBY POINT.—Our informant from this place, left at 12 o'clock on Monday, at which time Whitfield had received about fifty votes, and Dr. Tebbis, for Representative, about the same; no free soil votes cast. But many of the Free State men voted with the pro slavery party.

So far as heard, the election in Kansas last Monday passed off very quietly. We have not heard from every part of the Territory, but are satisfied that General Whitfield, the pro slavery candidate, is elected by a large majority of the legal voters. In fact, the free soilers know they themselves to be in a hopeless minority, attempted a regular organization. In Atchison a free soil ticket was put forward and miserably defeated. We have no doubt the pro-slavery law and order party of Kansas Territory have elected a large majority of the Legislature. Thus, for the third time, has the pro-slavery party of Kansas overthrown its free soil enemies at the polls. Failing to carry the elections, the free soilers attempted to subvert the government of that Territory, but have met with a signal overthrow everywhere, their only achievements being the robbery of many of the pro-slavery party, which has so disgusted the moderate, law and order members of the free State party that they have joined the pro slavery party, and now act with it. The free soilers will now give up. They went into the business of making Kansas a free State, for the purpose of electing the black republican candidate President, and achieving power under his administration. They have had correspondents in the Territory to lie for their cause; but the infamy of their conduct is now beginning to react. Even in the North people begin to understand and appreciate the conduct of the abolition traitors, and the result will be a complete triumph for Buchanan, who will get about as large a majority for President as Pierce did at the last election.

What has been the result of the conduct of the black republican Congress, backed up by its hirelings in its denunciation of the pro slavery party, through its Kansas Investigating Committee and rampant orators? Whitfield, whom they rent home, has been triumphantly elected under such circumstances, and by such a vote—the legal vote of the Territory—that his title to a seat in Congress will not even admit of a doubt, and the black republican members of Congress who denounced him and his party, will have to set dumb and eat their own words, while he and the national men of that body will arraign them before the country for their treasonable and iniquitous conduct. General Whitfield will go back and beard them in their dens, and hurl back the foul slanders and reproaches, so which they gave utterance in their abuse of the people of Kansas and Missouri, in their teeth.

Probably the principal reason of the failure of the free-soilers to organize in Kansas at the recent election, is the fact that the Governor has got a number of the more prominent in limbo for murder and robbery, and that many others are now running away from there to keep from sharing the same fate. If this is the reason, we apprehend that it will be a long time before they organize.

A NEUTRAL PARTY IN KANSAS.

At a meeting called by the citizens of Allen county, K. T., to take into consideration the best mode for the protection of persons and property against the invasion of political fanaticism, irrespective of party, Judge A. J. Brown was called to the chair, and Dr. E. A. Stockton appointed secretary.

After the chairman had stated the objects of the meeting, the following named persons were appointed a committee on resolutions:—James S. Barbee, Dr. Thomas H. Burgess, Thomas H. Bashaw, Major James Parsons, Dr. E. A. Stockton.

The following preamble and resolutions were presented and unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, a state of things now actually exist in this Territory, at the present time, which imperatively calls upon all good and law-abiding citizens of the country, irrespective of party, to hold themselves in readiness to protect the person and property of each other; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Allen county, K. T., utterly disapprove of the present disturbances which unhappily exist in our country.

Resolved, That we most solemnly, and in the most binding manner, hold ourselves together to act in concert for the purpose of repelling all invasions, whether from North or South.

Resolved, That a Committee of Vigilance be appointed, to consist of five persons, who shall receive the reports of individuals in regard to the safety of persons and property of the country, and call the citizens together when they deem it necessary.

Resolved, That we, as citizens, will give any information of importance to said committee, without delay, as soon as it may have come to our knowledge.

Resolved, That we have lived together in peace and harmony, that we intend to continue so to do, and that any attempt to cause a different state of things amongst us shall merit our unlimited and heartfelt contempt.

Resolved, That any person failing to respond, armed and equipped, to the call of the committee, shall forfeit all claim to their protection, unless a lawful excuse be rendered.

Affairs in Kansas.

OUR BIG SPRING CORRESPONDENCE.

BIG SPRING, K. T., Oct. 11, 1856.

Quiet in Kansas—Proceedings of the New Governor—His One-sided Impartiality—Arrest of Col. Harvey's Company—Manner in which the Governor Receives Trouble—Some Victims—Election for the House Legislature, &c.

We are having a breathing spell in Kansas, and men can travel in many parts of the Territory with comparative safety. It is only occasionally that a man is shot, a horse burned, or a horse stolen. The highways, and especially the California road, for the last two weeks, have been alive with wagons, bringing in provisions from Leavenworth and Kansas City. This quiet is very grateful to us, and thankful, as we are, for even the smallest favors; and to safe do we feel right around here, that we dare even to go into Lecompton alone and unarmed. But we are mighty careful not to say anything disrespectful of the "divine institution" while there, lest we get our heads broken, or get shot, as one free State man did a few weeks since.

The tone of our new Governor's inaugural pleased very many of the people, glad to catch at any new hope; and it was indeed a very specious document. But I must confess, on a careful perusal, to being forcibly reminded of Gen Pierce's inaugural, which sounded "magnificent and great" to the thousands that heard it so impressively delivered from the east front of the Capitol. President Pierce made many fine promises, and said many very pretty things, which he never thought of six weeks afterwards. And so with Gov. Geary. Even now he begins to show us the difference between fine speech and fine actions. He evidently commenced too strictly, and with too little regard for the differences existing in the Territory. His pointing down all of a sudden upon Col. Harvey's company, taking them prisoners, and afterwards charging them with all sorts of offences, was quite too prompt to be civil; and this promptness being exhibited only against one side, the inference goes out that free State men alone are responsible for all the outrages that have been perpetrated in the Territory.

Why did not the Governor arrest those armed bands that came in at Westport, and had reached Franklin? Were they too powerful for his four companies of dragoons, with their flying artillery? He did not dare to do it. He knew that we could bear to be taken prisoners, and could not help ourselves at any rate; and he knew that to arrest pro-slavery bands of armed ruffians would raise a hornet's nest about his ears not so easily got rid of; and, furthermore, that Buchanan would be execrated for sending such a traitor here. He met the invaders at Franklin, made them a speech, and gave them an opportunity to enrol themselves as his militia. But why did he not give Colonel Harvey's company the same chance?

Another step that Governor Geary has taken may seem to you a small matter, but to us, who are more deeply interested, it goes terribly against the grain. Not content with arresting and detaining as prisoners men who have suffered untold miseries and outrages from Missourians in Missouri and in Kansas, charging them with murder and robbery, he must take them from the custody of the United States dragoons and turn them over to the tender mercies of Colonel Titus and his crew, who constituted a part of the old "territorial militia," and whose proceedings are notorious to the whole country.

This is a gross insult to the free State party, and entirely uncalled for, and cannot be forgotten in Governor Geary. There was no excuse, no necessity for this act. Pray, for what purpose do we have a regular force of United States troops in Kansas if not to relieve either party from the delicate duty of arrest and custody of prisoners? Governor Geary's firm appearance at Topeka at the head of a troop of dragoons to make arrests among the citizens was entirely uncalled for. Why could he not have sent the marshal alone, and not have seemed to consider the citizens all outlaws beforehand? Anybody can see that such a course is not at all calculated to soothe the irritation of an outraged people.

The pro-slavery people, of course, speak in the highest terms of Governor Geary. He evidently suits them very well. They say "he is going to carry out the laws at all hazards." But I doubt if he undertakes so extensive a job as that will prove to be until after the Presidential election, for it would not be very good policy to destroy our only remaining press, muzzle our mouths, and expurgate our bookstores just at present although it might and would be very lawful. The Governor has many trials and vexations in attempting to support the dignity of his high position. Three or four men at sundry times and occasions has he ordered out of his office for undue familiarity and impertinence. The truth is Gov. Shannon was rather too easy in his discipline as we say of some school-masters, he did not keep good order in his sanctum, the consequence is that Gov. Geary has to use rigid means to preserve his official consequence. Shannon allowed his pro-slavery friends to "drop in at any time," take a social glass and talk and joke in perfect freedom; and they find quite a different man in the present incumbent. Hence it is no unusual scene to see occasionally a gentleman pitched out into the street, or ordered from the executive presence to the guard house. This is all very well, perhaps, but rather shocking to people of tender sensibilities.

Last Monday was bogus election day, the ticket was for Whitfield, Delegate, and for members of the bogus Legislature. The free State party did not consider that they had anything to do with this election, and they brought out no opposing ticket. Hence Gen. Whitfield had all to himself, and was no doubt elected with perfect unanimity. At Lawrence there just seven votes cast, all told.

At Lecompton there were between four and five hundred votes cast, which will be deemed rather a large vote for so small a place. They had an accession of about forty emigrants from Mississippi; how many from Missouri and other States I am not able to state. The Governor hoped the free State men would vote at this election but they knew better than to do it. They are very willing to accommodate the Governor in most any other way. For instance, in compliance with his proclamation, the Lawrence boys organized a company of militia to be called by the Governor's request, the "Geary Guards," Captain Walker is the Captain and Colonel Harvey Lieutenant. They are enlisted for three months, and draw \$12 per month and their rations and clothing. It is understood that they are not to be ordered out under any bogus officer (except the Governor) Colonel Geary intending to lead them himself. Nor is it likely that they will be called out into service until after the great election. Colonel Harvey, it will be remembered, was not taken prisoner with his company. He escaped to Lawrence and is now lieutenant of the new company of militia.

While his men, acting under his own orders, are all prisoners and will be tried for their lives next Monday, on charges of murder. Can any body explain why it is that Colonel Harvey is not arrested also? He has taken no pains to evade an arrest. Ah! this arrest of Colonel Harvey's company was a very unfortunate mistake; the Governor now fully understands it to have been so, and he would be very glad if his cake were dough again.

Verily, it is a hard spot, this Kansas, in which to gain gubernatorial laurels. It is too much like cutting and sawing, and grafting a tree that is already girdled.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST SURVEYOR GENERAL CALBOUN.

The St. Louis Democrat, of Oct. 21, contains some rich revelations of the manner in which President Pierce's office holders in Kansas conduct themselves. It appears that Robert S. Ream, chief clerk of the Surveyor General's office, was some time since discharged for being a little too accommodating to the free State men. According to his recollection, he has published an exposure of the facts in the case, which tell rather badly on the official character of the Surveyor General Calhoun, who appears to have been nothing better than an instrument of Atchison and the border ruffians.

We subjoin a portion of the Surveyor's letter to Mr. Ream, giving the reasons for the latter's dismissal:—

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WYANDOTT, Sept. 29, 1856. }

REMYND D. REAM, Esq., Chief Clerk Surveyor General's Office:—It is further charged against you that in your politics you are an abolitionist, and a friend of Lane, Robinson and Reeder, and that, as such, you have furnished them and their friends with information and plots from this office, to aid them in making war upon the existing authorities in Kansas.

You are represented throughout Kansas as a friend to the parties who are resisting the laws of Kansas; and when recently called upon to aid an officer of the law in the execution of the law, you refused to do so, and replied in substance as follows: "God damn the laws, and the men that made them."

"It is further charged against you, that in your official deportment towards the clerks and deputies of this office, your conduct is unbecoming a gentleman and an officer; and such has produced in clerks and deputies (i. e., the border ruffians) an utter aversion to doing business with you.

In a subsequent letter of September 30, replying to Ream's denial that he was an abolitionist, Surveyor Calhoun says:

It is a rare thing that a man's political views are