

KANSAS.

FLIGHT OF LANE—DISBANDING OF REID'S ARMY—GOV. GEARY'S ACTIVITY—LAW AND ORDER PREVAILS.

Correspondence of The St. Louis Republican (Pro-Slavery).

WESTPORT, Sept. 17, 1856.

The army reached Franklin on Sunday night, 14th, and went into camp. The next day Gov. Geary came down, and a council was held with all the officers of the army. Gov. Geary at once requested that Gen. Reid should comply with his proclamation, which is herewith sent.

The council was held in the storeroom of Dr. Skillick, whom the Abolitionists robbed of all his goods and \$5,000 in money, and who is himself now lying at the point of death from sickness brought on by their outrageous treatment of him. Gov. Geary rose and spoke. He addressed the council in a mild and gentlemanly manner, and told them what he wished. He wanted them to disband and go home, and should he need their services and find the force at his command inadequate, he would call them out, and Gen. Smith would enroll them; that he was determined to enforce the laws, to put down the villain and crush out Lane's army of marauders, as he properly styled them. It was his desire, as his determination, to establish peace and secure every man in his rights and property. He urged those present, by all that was dear to them and sacred to patriots, to comply, remarking that, "though held in a board house, the present was the most important council since the days of the Revolution, as its issues involved a dissolution of the Union it produced."

Gen. Atchison made a characteristic speech. He reviewed the ravages of Lane's men, the outrageous conduct of the Abolitionists in driving away Pro-Slavery men from the Territory, and concluded by saying that it was a painful duty, but yet a duty he could not evade, to comply with the request of the Governor. He said he was not prepared, though he differed with the Governor, to resist his authority—"that to me had not come yet—he hoped it would not come," but he (Gov. Geary) would have to be successful beyond all expectation, if he did not find himself greatly deceived, and that a different policy would have to be pursued. He would retire to his home at Atchison, and await patiently a result which he feared the Governor would never witness—that of bringing Lane and company into subjection to the law, without whipping them.

General Reid said that he came to Kansas from Missouri—it was ushers, and he did not wish to deny that—to aid those who were bone of his bone, and flesh of his flesh, in conquering a peace that would secure liberty and prosperity to them. He came and found that there was an Executive in the Territory willing and able to afford his friends ample protection in both, and even if he could not afford them protection, it was not for him to resist the laws, and make himself a traitor; he would not do it. He wanted to see the Abolitionists put down, and believed, as he hoped, that Gov. Geary would do it. To resist him would be placing the Pro-Slavery party in the very position which they denounce the Abolitionists for occupying.

Col. Titus, Mr. Hughes, Col. Young, Gen. Clark, Capt. Shelby and others spoke. Col. Titus referred feelingly to his treatment at the hands of Lane. They wounded him, robbed him, burned his house down, even took and kept the oil-painted portrait of his wife's mother, who is dead. Col. T. is from Florida, and came out early last Spring, bringing his family. In her far-off home Mrs. T. valued as very precious the portrait of her dead mother. Was it not cruel to take from her the last emblem of maternal love? Gen. Clark said he thought the time had come for us to take the means of protection in our own hands and fight it out, but he had confidence in Gov. Geary, and would yield gracefully to his policy.

It was agreed that the Governor should retire and await the decision of the Council. A Committee was appointed to inform Gov. Geary of the decision, memorializing him in relation to some of our peculiar troubles, and set forth the facts of the case to the world. They will be published officially soon. Perhaps the Committee will send them to *The Republican*. In the afternoon, about 3 o'clock, the force retired to camp on the Wakarusa. After supper the forces were summoned in front of the General's quarters, where several speeches were made to the crowd. The speakers were Gen. Clark of Missouri, Col. Titus, Col. J. C. Anderson, Mr. Reynolds, formerly of *The Frankfort* (Ky.) *Yeoman*, Mr. Clayton of Alabama, and your correspondent. Gov. Geary had authorized Col. Titus to raise three companies of volunteers, to be mustered into service, consisting of eighty men each, two companies to be mounted. About one hundred enrolled. The battalion will be completed in a few days.

At 12 o'clock we were aroused, and took up the line of march at 1 on Tuesday morning, making Cedar Creek to breakfast, and this place by 2 o'clock. The army marched from near this place on account of the convenience of getting provisions here. The Leavenworth, Kickapoo, Atchison and Doniphan companies rendezvous also at the camp near Westport. Thus ends the last expedition. Lane had left Lawrence unprotected; he fled from his fortifications there and on the Wakarusa. Our forces could have destroyed Lawrence; they could have successfully, for the time, resisted the Governor, but they did not; and whatever may be said of the result, it cannot be denied that it vindicated our professions of law and order.

WESTPORT, Sept. 18, 1856.

I forgot to mention in my letter of yesterday, that Gov. Geary had captured, with a company of dragoons, 50 of the Lane party under arms, and holds them for trial. He is carrying the war into Africa. Gov. Reeder and Gerritt Smith had much better use their money for Fremont, as his case is now hopeless, and it will be throwing money away if it is sent to Lane. Gen. Lane is at this time plundering the people on his route back toward Nebraska. When last heard from, he was ravaging the Grasshopper Creek country. The Governor has sent the troops after him, and they will bring him back, it is to be hoped.

Of course there are hundreds of people who have been run off from their claims who cannot return to them yet. Peace must be firmly established before it will be safe for them to do so. The next thing is to prepare for the election, which takes place on the first Monday in October, two weeks from this time—short notice. Many of the counties have made no nominations yet. Some of them, perhaps, will not be represented at all. The Governor will issue his Proclamation in a few days, and the Pro-Slavery party will take active steps to organize thoroughly. The Abolitionists, if true to their professions, will not vote at all. They are sticking to the "State of Kansas" yet. The State of Kansas will give her electoral vote to Fremont. Will not that raise the waning stock of Black Republicanism?

WESTPORT, Sept. 19, 1856.

Gov. Geary has gone at the head of several companies of dragoons in search of Lane. He is determined to arrest him if he is in the Territory. That is doing the thing well. A fault of Gov. Shannon was indolence. He would not see an order or wish executed. Gov. Geary goes and sees the writ on Lane executed in person. This augurs of success. The Abolitionists, we have just learned, have sent off Mr. S. L. McKinney's wagons they took from his Santa Fe train, to Iowa, loaded with stolen goods. What is to be said of such a party? It robs the highways, and its members who commit the robberies run off to Iowa to escape.

But this is not the only case of robbery. One was committed a few days since, revolting in the extreme. Mr. George Greathouse and a friend were in advance of Gen. Reid's army, near Franklin; two men rode up to them, pretended to be Pro-Slavery, and invited them to go up in town. They started off together, and as they were about entering the place, Greathouse was shot through the head by one of the assassins, and both commenced firing on the other, but fortunately missed him. They then got down from their horses, and these representatives of the poor, persecuted Free-State party, deliberately robbed the body of \$2,010, the exact sum in possession of Greathouse. He had counted his money in the morning with a view of giving it to his captain for safe keeping. I have seen and conversed with those who saw the money counted, and also saw the ragamuffins take off the poor fellow's pantaloons, boots and socks. His shirt was saturated with blood, and they left that on the body. We wear shirts of flannel instead of coats on these campaigns. This act of barbarity was committed within the sight of the advance guards, a mile off, who saw it all but could not assist Greathouse, because they had peremptory orders to remain where they were till the main body came up. Greathouse was formerly from Kentucky, Danville, I believe, and was an intelligent and very popular young man. He was buried with the honors of war, in a coarse, unplanned box, which was all the coffin that could be got. He sleeps in the open prairie, near Franklin, which was lately attacked by Lane, its Pro-Slavery inhabitants driven off, and itself looking like a dilapidated castle, tenantless of everything but rattle and screech owls. The election is approaching.

N. C. F.