

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 Col. 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 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. SPORCKLE, 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 DISSELL. 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 timid—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.

Latest by Telegraph.

THE COMING ELECTION—THE FREE-STATE PRISONERS COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

St. Louis, Saturday, Oct. 3.

Gov. GEARY has issued a proclamation for the Sheriffs of the different counties in Kansas to open the polls on Monday, Oct. 6, for the election of delegates to Congress and members of the Legislature.

St. Louis, Saturday, Oct. 4.

A letter to the *Republican* from Gov. GEARY, dated the 20th ult., says that the 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 CARO, and committed for trial at the April term of the Court.

Challenge from Gen. Lane to the Border Ruffians.

To Messrs. A. W. Doniphan and A. G. Poon:
GENTLEMEN:—My attention has been called to the last part of a circular published in the *Missouri Republican* of Sept. 2, 1856, to which your names are subscribed as indorsers. Atkinson & Co., your principals, have long since placed themselves beyond the pale of those who can be recognized as gentlemen, and therefore I address you.

If this half of the circular conveys any idea of the spirit or tenor of the whole article, I venture the assertion that in recklessness of veracity and bald falsification it would be difficult to find its parallel.

I have never enlisted an army, nor even a single soldier, to march into Kansas. I traveled through Iowa in company with a large body of peaceable citizens, each of whom avowed, with the greatest apparent sincerity, their determination to become *bona fide* settlers of Kansas, and, so far as my knowledge extends, have actually made good their professions, and are now making homes for themselves and their families. Fearing my presence might be seized upon as a pretext for attacking them by the United States troops, I left the company on the east side of the Missouri River, and traveled into Kansas alone, taking a different route from theirs, so as to be entirely disconnected with them.

On my arrival in Kansas I found the border papers teeming with inflammatory denunciations of our citizens, and boldly proclaiming against them a war of extermination; and in response to their incitements, hordes of depraved, misguided desperadoes entering the country, many of them having inscribed on their hats, "Death to Abolitionists, and no quarter!" a mother and daughter, in the absence of her husband and father, ravished by nearly one hundred fiendish men; the gifted Major HOYT, who had gallantly saved his country in the Mexican war, brutally murdered while totally unarmed, his body hacked to pieces, and a few soda thrown over him, leaving his arms and feet projecting from the earth, a prey for wolves; prisoners murdered in a manner exceeding, if possible, even the shocking barbarity of savage tribes, and afterward scalped—one man scalped while alive, and who yet lives to exhibit his skinless head to an outraged world; dwellings being burned over hopeless women and screaming children.

In the state of confusion and indignation resulting from these outrages, the people of Kansas sought my aid and counsel, and I took command of the forces rallied for their defence as an imperative duty which the promptings of humanity forbade me to refuse. Instead of following the examples of your associates, we determined to wage an honorable and *only* a defensive warfare. To this end, the first order issued guaranteed protection to the settler without reference to his politics, compelled humane and courteous treatment to prisoners, forbade the burning of dwellings or the destruction of property, and inflicted the penalty of death for its violation. This order was republished the morning after your associates had burned seven dwellings near Leocompton, in sight of the United States troops. No buildings were destroyed at Franklin, and the attack was made there under the impression that the cannon loaded and used to frighten Free-State men was the one taken from Lawrence. The houses destroyed at Saunders and Bull Creek—although in themselves military fortifications and occupied but a few minutes before their destruction by our invaders—were burned contrary to orders, and by persons having no connection with my command. The house of CLARK, the Indian Agent, charged as he was with the cold-blooded murder of the lamented BARKER, with its valuable contents, was spared by our army, which reached it but a few minutes after the invaders, who had just burned the seven houses alluded to, had deserted it and fled to Leocompton. At Leocompton express orders were given that not a shot should be fired at the house, occupied by widow BRACKS and her gallant sons and accomplished daughters, although the building was at the time occupied by the very men who had kindled the fires of the then smoking ruins of the houses of our friends. To Capt. SCOTT, Gen. RICHARDSON and other prisoners, I refer you for testimony of their proper treatment. The latter gentleman, at the peril of my own life, was conducted five miles outside of our picket guards. Although some of the citizens of Kansas may have been driven into measures of retaliation, and it would be strange if they had not, I defy you to point to a single act committed by the men under my command derogatory to their character as gallant soldiers or chivalric gentlemen.

As to the charge of treason and outlawry, I laugh it to scorn. The recent discharge upon bail of the prisoners charged with treason will, I trust, prevent any repetition of the stale charge by any man who makes any pretensions to respectability.

I presume there is no one, even in the Slave States, so stultified in intellect as to now imagine that the effort to inflict the curse of slavery on Kansas by force and arms is not entirely futile. You can, therefore, have no other object in the invasion of Kansas than the desire for bloodshed. When you get ready for another invasion to gratify this hellish disposition, in order to save a further imperiling of our beloved Union, I will entertain a proposition like this: You to select one hundred actual slaveholders, born and raised in Slave States, who have already been engaged in this conflict, ATKINSON & Co. among the number; and I to select one hundred actual non-slaveholding settlers of Kansas, myself included; we being the party invaded and having the right to select time, place, distance, and weapons, who shall fight in presence of twelve members of the Senate and twelve members of the House of Representatives of the United States, one half of whom shall be selected by each party, with the mutual agreement that the blood of the parties thus selected shall settle this vexed question, and save Kansas from further outrage.

As no letters are permitted to reach me in Kansas, through Missouri, you will direct your answer to Indianapolis, Indiana. Yours, J. H. LANE.

Another Scheme out for Driving the Free-State Men out of Kansas.

A correspondent of the *Boston Traveller*, writing from Lawrence on the 24th of September, says:

Since the attempted attack on Lawrence on the 14th inst., there has come to light a deep-laid plan for murdering and driving out every Free-State man in Kansas. A short time previous to that day, a Free-State man, residing near Ossawatimie, but formerly from Missouri, received information from a former

neighbor and Pro-Slavery friend, that if he wished to save his life he must leave his home and try to reach Missouri, avoiding the highways and hiding in the ravines and when he reached M. to keep hid, for his life was in danger. His informant stated that a large force was to attack Lawrence, while another party were posted along the border line, and were to march, on hearing of the destruction of Lawrence, driving before them all the Free-State inhabitants of Southern Kansas, whose retreat was to be cut off by the force gathered around Lawrence. So much for the country South of the Kne, while on the North a large body were to march from Leavenworth City, Atchison, Doniphan, Kickapoo, and other towns on the river, where the facilities for crossing are great, and the Reign of Terror complete. The Free-State man felt it his duty to communicate what he had learned to his neighbors, and measures were taken accordingly, but the action of the Governor in protecting Lawrence prevented the consummation of this deep-laid plan to destroy the Freemen of Kansas. I do not mention names, as it might be dangerous to the friendly Missouriian.

Will not the North help us? Nothing will save our Territory from the desolation of Slavery, and her citizens from the infamous bogus laws, but the arrival of men, money and material, both peaceable and warlike, as soon as the election is over. A calm is over this devoted land now, but it is deceitful, and but the precursor of a storm fiercer than any that have preceded it. We want men who will be *bona fide* settlers, willing to work, desirous of peace but determined to maintain their rights. Our motto still is and ever will remain, "Our lives for our Rights."

INTERESTING FROM KANSAS.

Repetition 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.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Sunday, Sept. 21, 1856.

When I wrote you last, 100 Free-State men who had been arrested by the Dragoons, 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 rejoiced by the fair promise, 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 secure to and protect them in their Constitutional Rights. This was all they demanded—it was what Gov. 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 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 Gen. RAIN, who commanded them, and endeavor to have him return them—he also told them that they did wrong, that they know the Missourians were coming, and they should have driven their cattle away. But said one of them—I could not drive my saw mill away and they burned that.

I told you in my last of the murder of BURRUM, 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. Gov. GEARY knew all this—he passed by the spot where BURRUM was shot not thirty minutes after the deed was done—it is said that he saw BURRUM, 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 Osawake and Topeka. 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. Gov. GEARY came, promising an impartial administration and protection to all. Our people, too confiding, anxious if possible to preserve the peace—accepting 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 U. S. troops. The camp of the enemy, with whom they had made treaty, 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.