

The following is a large portion of a letter from Kansas in the Baltimore Sun, which that paper endorses as from one who occupies "a position which enables him to obtain reliable information respecting the movements of Gov. Geary and the results of the same?"

"On the 11th of September, the new Governor, John W. Geary, made kis appearance at Lecomp-ton. Gens. Reid, Heiskel and Atchison, with an army of 2,700 men, were approaching Lawrence with a fixed purpose to "wipe it out" of existence Lame, from his headquarters at Topeks, was devas-tating the country in that neighborhood, and each party was resolved to exterminate the other as the only head of many

only hope of peace. To exhort contending factions, so filled with bit-terness and hate, to forbearance and justice, seemed a hopeless and ungracions task. But this high daty Governor Geary at once energetically undertook to perform, and is spite of seemingly insurmounta-ble obstacles his success has been instant and com-

country is also well watered with rivers. Game is more abundant than 1 had expected. If Gov. Gea-ry succeeds, as he will, (as he does not recognise "such a word as 'fail,'") in his benificent purposes, To give you an insight into Kausas affairs, and To give you an insight into Kausas affairs, and omble you to appreciate the true state of things, it is necessary to say that there are two leading par-tics here, with a third hanging like camp followers upon the skirts of both. These parties I will term the Pro-Slavery party, the Free State party, and the Planderers. There is now a fourth party springing up here, composed of the honest, law-daying men of both parties, including the substan-tial squatters; men who have only the true interests of Kansas at heart, whom I will designate "the friends of Kansas and the Union."

THE TOICE OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS. The following article from the Savannalı Repubn is gratify has been the representative of the old Whig has been the representative of the old Whig party of Georgia for many years. It feels now that the foundation of national party is slipping from under the feet of all true men at the South. It feels that such parties can no longer save us, and that some-thing more effectual and more completely our own, must be devised to protect and to insure our safe-ty and honor. The Republican yields this point with reluctance and caution, but it is evident that it ins lost all its old confidence in the durability and value of the Union.—Charleston Mercury.

s again dawning upon this country. This great and glorious work is the direct result

of Governor Geary's energy, patriotism and cour-age, and he deserves the thanks of every patriot in

All the stories of the fable. beauty of this countr

All the stories of the fable, beauty of this country are literally true. The prair es here are not like li-linois—flat and unhealthy. They are rolling and highly picturesque. The soil is black and of the greatest richness and fertility. It is better wooded than I hal heard, and the timber is good. The

this will shortly be one of the most populous States

ample means of information.

in the Union. I shall take pleasure in addressing you an ocea sional line from this territory. My information shall be truthful and accurate, as I have the most following report : JEFFERRON. Hon. JOHN F. DARBY,

St. Louis:

committee met promptly, and deputed two of their number-Messra. M'Lure and Lay -to undertake this service. They have done so, and have placed in our hands the | house.

Barley, forty-six pounds. Buckwheat, fifty-two pounds.

Irish Potatoes, sixty pounds. Sweet Potatoes, fifty pounds.

Onions, fifty-seven pounds.

Bran, sixty pounds. Bran, twenty pounds. Clover Seed, sixty pounds. Timothy Seed, forty-five pounds. Flax Seed, forty-five pounds. Hemp Seed, forty-five pounds. Blue Grass Seed, fourteen pounds. Dried Peaches, thirty three pounds.

Beans, sixty pounds.

President of the Kansas Mass Meeting at Sin: The undersigned committee, appointed to visit Kansas Territory, beg leave o report, that in conformity to the requirements of the resolutions of said meeting, have visited the Territory of Kansas with a view to learn the true state of facts in relation to the present disturbed and distracted condition of that Territory. We do not, sir, pretend to give a full and detailed statement of every particular of law and order in that ill-fated Territory, for the time expended in our inquiries did not afford us the means of so doing; but we believe that we have succeeded in collecting all the necessary facts in relation to all the most prominent occurrences and acts of hostility and violence committed against the citizens and society of Kansas.

From the St. Louis Republican, Sept. 19. RETURN OF THE COMMITTEE. - The mass them that she was not there, but had been neeting of the citizens of St. Louis, held a sent away for safety the day before. They short time since, appointed a committee to accused the prisoners of lying, that they visit Kansas Territory, and inquire into the knew she was there, and swore they would actual condition of things there. That find her, and continued their search, and ripped up the floor of the house, and search-

in the plan, twelve in all. Captain Emory resisted the assailants for some time, killing was appointed to carry out the resolution several of their men, and compelled them He succeeded in disarming the first eleven to retreat, but they soon renewed the aswithout difficulty, but the twelfth one, a sault by firing a cannon several times man by the name of William Phillips, was through the house, killing one man and se-verely wounding Mr. Titus and M. M. Holprepared to fight, and his doors bolted, and several men in the house with him, all armsey. They then made preparations to set fire to the house, when Mr. Titus and the ed; and when Capt. Emory and his company came in front of the house Phillips fired others in the house surrendered. After Tiupon them from the window of the second tus' party were made prisoners, they comfloor, and killed one man; and then he, or menced searching the house and premises for Mrs. Titus, and after spending some time in hunting for her, they demanded of some other man with him, fired again, the prisoners where she was. They informd ed under it for her. They then robbed the regular reporter, in relation to Kansas diffihouse and all the prisoners, and burned the culties, for the New York Tribune, the Chi-

wounding another man. Capt. Emory then fired on Phillips and killed him, and wounded his brother. The others in the house were then taken prisoners and sent away without injury. This Phillips was a law-yor and kind of land agent. He was tarred and feathered and rode on a rail about he whole country was under the most inthe whole country was under the most in- many other enormities of a more private latter was the advocate of any measure, tense excitement and alarm. Lane had es character, or in which cases few persons however violent, to eradicate the alleged far as government protection and executablished his headquarters at Lawrence, were the sufferers, many worthy families and daily sending out scouting and marau have been turned out of their homes to seek ding parties to plander and rob, and in a shelter, food, and protection as they best the mildest and most humane system of short time they had all the horses and might; and many of the citizens of the river the kind that had ever existed, and gave towns in Kansas have contributed to the the South credit for many of its amelioratfull extent of their means in rendering the needed assistance to them, and much more land for having introduced and toierated, is necessary to be done, and beyond what the people of Karsas is able to do. We do. therefore, recommend to the citizens of St. Louis, to collect means and forward them to William H. Russell, of Leavenworth City, or to A. G. Boone, of Westport, or to such other persons as they may think pro-It may be said by some that a reptition of these outrages and consequent suffering proceeding from the same, will not again happen, as the new Governor has taken measures to put an end to this kind of warfare. But we very much doubt so favorable a result, as we believe, from all the facts we have been able to collect, that Lane and his party came to Kansas under pay, and for the double purpose of making Kansas a free State, and also to keep up the excitement on the subject of slavery till after not but regret that so fine a mind was obthe Presidential election; and if even Lane's party be routed or disbanded by the United fanaticism. States troops, yet they will form into companies of marauding parties, for the purose of harassing the pro-slavery citizens of indicate a mental subjection to the influence Kansas, until their object be accomplished. of feeling, not of reason; of sentiment, not Respectfully, C. C. M'LURE. JOHN LAY.

and for that reason, as they insisted upon you in the Capitol of the State over which I am constituted Governor, that the most the legal technicality that excludes a witness from testifying on his own account, they declined to admit them, disclaiming patriotic thing you can do to preserve this Union, with all its blessings—and they are immeasurable and innumerable—is, to con-vince, in some stern, strong form of expresany intention to question his veracity. What was strange, however, while these men reject the statements thus made by familiar and unimpeachable witnesses, they receive, with the most flattering unction, sion-soberly, serionsly, calmly, with the purpose of men who know their rights and dare maintain them-convince these North-ern demons and the traitors in your midst the false and exaggerated stories of fugitive slaves, who are embraced in their arms while still laden with the gore of their plunthat you will not submit to be subdued; dered masters. Fanaticism has wrapped its that you will not submit to be subdued; that you will not submit to be degraded by being provincialized. (Enthusiastic ap-plause.) Convince them of this and your false mantle around them, and they are

blind to the dictates of reason. "Quem deus prius vult perdere dementat." I was surprised to find that Garrison and Mr. Parker differed widely upon many points. Mr. Garrison advocates the abolition of slavery by mild and patient means-by argument

property is safe. (Cheers.) How will your convince them? I am waiting for your orders. (Loud cheers.) I want you to ask yourselves first what you will do. If Buchanan is elected President of the United States there will be accessed tive action are concerned-will be left un marred. At all erents, we shall have a

of Kansas at heart, whom I will designate "the friends of Kansas and the Union." Without desiring to discuss the causes which have led to so disastrous a result, I confidently state that the hate and bitterness between the pro-slave-ry and the free state parties had grown so intense, that a deadly determination was formed to extermi-nate each other. Each side had consequently or-ganized bands of armed followers in their employ, stimulated by mutual hate and fear to the fearful unreas of mutual extermination.

purpose of mutual extermination. The pro-slavery men attacked Ossawattomie, burned and sacked the town, and murdered many of its inhabitants. Scenes were committed here of which the pro-slavery leaders were ashamed, and which they unhesitatingly denounce, but which were the natural result of the state of public feel-Ing. The free state men from Lawrence subsequently

attacked Hickory Point, and cannonaded it for six hours, killing a number of persons. This occurnours, killing a number of persons. This occur-rence happened subsequently to Gov. Genry's pro-clamation commanding the disbanding of all un-authorized bands of armed men-and but a day or two after his arrival at Lecomptou. The Governor's dragoons were down upa 'hess men, and 101 were handsomely captured and brought to Lecomp-ton. This was the first indication of energy on the part of the government and at one lade part of the government, and at once had a most The next incident of importance was the move

The next incident of importance was the move-ment of the army under Generals Reid, Heiskel and Atchison, with 2,700 Missourians, upon Law-rence. The moment the news reached the Gover-nor he at once went to Lawrence with the United State dragoons, and by a frank, manly statement of his policy and his determination to govern the country himself, reading his proclamation command-ing all armed bands of men to disband at their peril, annealing to the matricing of all transposed Americans, and promising future protection to like and property, the Governor succeeded in turning back the Missourians, and without spilling one drop of blood they agreed to disband and return to their homes. They have gone, and the black flag which of blood they agreed to disband and return to their homes. They have gone, and the black flag which they brought into this territory, indicating that no quarters were asked or would be given, has been lowered, and I trast it will never be raised in this American Union again. The Governor had it in his power to talk with

great effect to the pro-slavery men encamped be-fore Lawrence. He had just taken 101 Free State men prisoners in the act of attacking the pro-slavery settlers at Hickory Point; he now came to afford the peaceable Free State citizens of Lawrence the same mode of protection which he had just afforded to the pro-slavery settlers of Hickory Point.

He succeeded in conquering the Missourians by the force of a just, impartial policy and by a manly appeal to their generous, patriotic instincts. This was a great moral vistory, and has been followed was a great moral visiory, and has been innoved by the most benificent results. He saved Lawrence, the largest city in this territory, with its churches and school houses, from the flames, and its inhabi-tants from the sword, and at the same time satisfied its besiegers that their purpose was wrong, and that they had taken the most direct course to injure the

they had taken the most furphice was wrong, and that cause of law and order. Gov. Geary has just returned to this place from a visit to some of the river towns above this. He went as far as Topeka, passing through Brig Spring and Tecumseh. He was accompanied by four squa-drons of U. S. Dragoons, commanded by Cols. Cook and Johnston. During the first day's jour-ney it rained and stormed violently, and the party stopped all night at Tecumseh, a town beautifully situated on the Missouri river, upon a high, healthy bluff, pretty well wooded. The Governor here was the guest of Judge Elmore, who resides at this place and is a very intelligent, gentlemanly man. Camp fires were soon lighted, and by their otherful blaze and under their revivifying influence good humor and good cheer soon prevailed, and the eberwelkin rang with their merry songs and the cheer-fullaugh of the soldiers.

fullaugh of the soldiers. The next morning the Governor and escort pro-ceeded to Topeka, the headquarters of the notori-ous Jim Lane. He was among the missing, and are in circulation.

A WORD FOR THE NORTH.

We have a word, we trust in season, for ou brethren at the North. It may be too late, if in-deed it can be heard at all in the present fury that has turned and made mad the public brain in that quarter of the Union; yet we shall, at least, have scharged our duty. Our private letters, and the columns of the North

ern press, bear testimony to a state of affairs that is truly deplorable. The minds of, we have reason to believe, a large majority of the Northern people have been lashed into a phrensy, in which soberhave been lashed into a phrensy, in which sober-ness, thought, patrictic reflection are unknown. One fanatical idea seems to hold it in complete sub-jection, and there is no limit to the excesses to which that idea may lead. So blind have they become in its pursuit, that they have lost sight, not only of all the proprieties of life, but of the obvious and inevitable fruits of their own folly. It is boldly alleged that the Union is invulnerable, and let the North do as it may, the South will submit, and in-deed, that "she could not be kicked out of the

There is a degree of delusion and insensibility in They are entertained in utter ignorance of the na-ture, spirit, and feelings of the Southern people. We belong to that party at the South which, while the weakening of the bonds that unite us, or their total disruption. We belong to a class who, six years ago, were denounced as "traitors to the South," because we upheid the bord that was ce-mented by the blood of our fathers. We humbly conceive therefore that we have a base of which it. conceive, therefore, that we have a right to speak to our Northern friends at the present juncture, and

that there is some obligation on their part to hear and heed what we say. We, then, tell our Northern friends that the

most reasonable and moderate among them have wholly misconceived the true sentiments of the South at the present day. We tell them that the cord has been drawn to its utmost tension. We tell them that a feeling, deep and prevading, is abroad in the land, which the patriot must contemplate with sorrow and alarm. We tell them, and with the deepest regret, the mournful truth, that the bends the third bit (Lie and the source). bonds that bind this Union together were never so weak and treacherous in all the struggles that have marked our history as a people. We tell them that the South can be "kieked out of the Union," nay, that they can raise the flag of independence and abandon it from choice. This is the naked, solemn truth, let others blink it as they may. We

speak what we know, and we will be borne out in the testimony we have given by many of our purest and best men who have fought shoulder to shoulder for the Union in times that are past. May we not, then, appeal to the people of the North, to pause and reflect, to look around at the mighty in-terest at stake, and to retrace their steps before it is forever too late!

This slavery agitation must cease. The South has borne it as long as she will. No future discrimi-nations must be made against her on account of that institution. She had it when she fought by your side for the achievement of independence. She came with it, as an equal, into the great family of republican States. She will remain in it only as an

Counterfeit \$50 notes on the Bank of Tennessco

During the early part of the summer, eace and quiet prevailed generally through the Territory, pro-slavery men and free soil ers were living on neighborly terms with each other-differing with each other on the subject of slavery, as other political topics. This quiet was of short duration, however; all again became excitement, upon the news being spread through the Territory that Colonel James H. Lane was marching an army of about one thousand men from the Northeastern States into Kansas for the purpose of controlling the political destinies of the Territory; and some ime in the latter part of July, or in the early part of the month of August last, said Lane, under the disguised name of Col. Cook, with a regiment of armed men, (consisting of, as variously estimated, from six hundred to one thousand men.) entered he Territory on its northern boundary, af ter having marched in a body through the State of Iowa and Nebraska Territory, to the Kansas line, entered the latter in small detachments, and again united after having marched some distance into the Territory; about two hundred of this army are Canadians. Soon after this, and between the 1st and 12th of August, this army marched through the counties of Lykins, Franklin and Douglas, robbing the pro-slavery citi

zens of their horses, mules, provisions and arms, and commanding them to leave the Territory, many of whom did so, with their families in a most destitute condition; others sought protection by flying to other parts of the Territory and uniting with other pro slavery men, formed companies for the purpose of protecting themselves against the threatened assaults of Lane's party. In a very short time most of the Abolition citizens of the Territory armed themselves and united with Lane's party, swelling his

army to about fifteen hundred, (Lane says twenty-two hundred.) On the 12th of August, at about 11 o'clock at night, a company of Lane's men, numbering about two hundred and fifty, made an attack on the town of Franklin, where a small company of pro-slavery men (about 14 in number) had collected and armed themselves of the town, and Lane's party retreated.

for protection. Lane's party commenced the attack by

mules in the interior of the Territory in their possession, and the pro-slavery men driven away, and many of them murdered. Lane was no longer in disguise; he now openly declared that Kansas should be a

free State at all hazards, and that the proslavery men should all leave the Territory. The Governor of the Territory, in conseuence of these enormities, on the 25th ugust issued his proclamation declaring he Territory in a state of open insurrection per. and rebellion, and calling upon all the lawabiding citizens and officers, civil and military, of the Territory, to assist, by all means

in their power, to put down the insurree-

The whole country now became divided nto two great parties, the Freesoilers having before armed themselves and joined Lane's regiment, and the pro-slavery men embodied themselves together for the purpose of resisting Lane and his party. Lane's arty is a regular army, well fortified at awrence, and protected by six or eight neces of artillery, and his men all well urmed with Sharpe's rifles and side arms. The pro-slavery party are in detached parties, and stationed in and about the rivr towns, to protect them from Lane's attack. Lane having full control of nearly all

the interior portions of the Territory. On the 30th of August, a battle was fought between a company of two hundred and fifty pro-slavery men, commanded by Gen. Ried, and about two hundred Abelitionists, commanded by Brown, at Ossawattomic. Thirty of Brown's party were killed, and several wounded, and five of Reid's men were wounded. The town was burned by Ried's men, after the battle was over. Gen. Ried tried to prevent the burning of the town, but some of his men were so much exasperated he could not control them.

hundred mounted men from Lawrence to circulating journal, the ends and arms o the town of Tecumseh, (the citizins of this Northern Abolitionism, from one of its most town were not armed or expecting an at- prominent leaders; and taking shelter untack;) they completely sacked the town. They had five wagons which they filled I accompanied him to witness the discus front the provision and other stores of the sion. We found a party of six or seven amounted to about \$5,000. The company received and introduced by him. Among returned to Lawrence with their booty. On the 5th of September, Lane, with al gentlemen who are conspicuous for their five hundred men, marched to the town of prominence as Freesoilers and Abolitionists. Lecompton, the capital of the Territory, but only one of whom I will name, as his and in line, and planted five cannon and one mortar in range of the town, and then is almost co-equal with its inaugurationdemanded the surrender of the prisoners, Wm. Lloyd Garrison. Mr. Parker answer-Robinson, Brown, and others, who are un- ed Mr Yeadon, that the presence of third der indictment for treason; at which time a persons was entirely accidental, but that he company of U. S. troops (then stationed did no: regret it, as they were among those at Lecompton) marched out for protection whom he should have selected to meet him.

A company of about one hundred men engaged in earnest conversational argument, of Lane's party marched from Lawrence to which was sustained by the slavery dispufiring upon the house in which the pro-sla- the town of Easton, about twelve miles Lant with marked spirit and great cogency. very men were; the fire was returned, and from Fort Leavenworth, on the 8th day of He met and answered every proposition ad- an old one, especially with children.

[From the N. Y. Cor. of the Mercury.] Richard Yeadon, among Abolitionists.

At the request of Richard Yeadon, Esq. senior editor of the Charleston Courier, who had made an appointment to meet Mr. Parker in the evening, I proceeded with that gentleman, at the designated hour, to his residence at Exeter Place. In doing so, however, I must confess that I had to over come strong Southern idiosyncrasies. The interview had been sought by Mr. Yeadon for the purpose of ascertaining, in person On the 3d of September, Lane sent two as the editor and correspondent of a widely

der the mantle of his presence and wisdom own of great value. The stock of Mr. A. gentlemen, and as many ladies, assembled Vauglin, formerly of Liberty, Mo., in Mr. Parker's library, and were politely the guests we were surprised to meet sever

connection with the anti slavery movement

Mr. Yeadon and Mr. Garrion were soon

ed boy. "Mamina," exclaimed little Willie, "did I ever have the catechism?" He

sin and curse of slavery. He admitted that Southern slavery was

respite. (Enthusiastic applause.) But the fearful alternative is, what will you do if the Black Republican candidate is elected! If Buchanan is not to be elected, God grant ing features; but was severe upon New Engthat Fillmore, as he is a man of patriotism and then having transferred slavery to the and principle-for I take great pleasure in testifying to his being a good man, though Southern States. He stated that only 40,-000 Africans had been imported into the on the subject of slavery an abolitionist, as United States, and thought their rapid in-I know him to be from nearly eleven years' crease the means intended by Providence service with him in Congress-I say God grant that he may be elected if Buhanan is to work out their freedom and eventual not. But, sir, he is out of sight in this race. He will serve to distract and divide neighbor civilization, and thought a parallel case was exhibited in the history of the Israelites in from neighbor in the South, and to fuse Egypt.

foes in the North. His name will serve to shield some bad men who really do not The discussion was continued until a late hour, when we retired.

Mr. Parker treated us very politely, and said nothing to which we could take exception, and expressed himself happy always to meet Southerners, for the purpose of discussing the subject mildly and courteously. He is a very intellectual literary man, apparently fifty years old, fluent and logical in his mode of conversation; and I could they will ask, that one is elected instead of parently fifty years old, fluent and logical scured and eclipsed by the black cloud of a wrong. Fremont is nothing. (Cheers.) My impressions of Mr. Gatrison were not

so favorable. His appearance and manners

of sympathy. Mr. Yeadon, as I have already stated, had a foeman worthy of his steel in his antagonist, and evinced a remarkable intimacy with the arguments and bearings of the controversy, and recounted them with a dreds that will say-they begin already to boidness and fearlessness characteristic of say, "Oh, wait-wait for some overt acthimself. Indeed, it required an exertion of wait for him to do some wrong?" these qualities to beard the lion in his den, will any person entertain feelings of selfand to advocate his cause in such a pres- respect, having the spirit and courage of a offee.

sect, convinced of the necessity and the tion of war is made.

felt proud of the champion of our cause; and whit, wait, and that too in the sacred name it is to give expression to these feelings, not of the Union-that can only be saved by unmingled with those of admiration, that action now-they will say wait, wait, wait I have attempted, hurriedly and concisely, to not only in the sacred name of consergive an outline of their conversation, hop-ing and trusting that it would find a place will go further. My friend (Mr. Scott) gle for the rights of the South.

> ALABAMA. -----

WHAT ARE THINGS COMING TO!-One of our New England cotemporaries states, (says the Philadelphia Presbyterian,) that n a late Subbath evening, whilst the pastor of a certain church was preaching a hot political sermon, one of his hearers, not thinktrue-that the South cannot be kicked out ing it for edification, took up his hat to reof the Union. There will be no limit to tire, when the congregation immediately saluted him with a "storm of hisses," aggression. There will be an unlimited. degrading submission.

"Have you got the catechism, Jemmy?" How TO KNOW A FOOL -A fool, says said a female visiter to a little yellow hair the Arab proverb, may be known by six things-anger without cause, speech withthought it was a new complaint; but it is an old one, especially with children. and not knowing his friends from his foce.

mean an honest bona fide support of him. (Loud cheers.) It will serve to keep off some good men and divide them from the Democracy, though I am glad to see that the best of them are beginning to concede that Democracy is the only hope of safety. another!-Never will we say that that is He is less than nothing in my estimation. (Enthusiastic cheers.) He is but a mere personation of Black Republicanism, the bearer of the black flag. (Cheers.) The question will not be, shall the black flag be erected, shall the higher law be executed by the President of the United States over the reign of the Constitution and the laws? Shall property be invaded with impunity? Yes, you will find hun-Tell me

As an extreme Southern of the straitest cloud is in the horizon until after declara-

ntility of a separation from the North, I Well, sir, you will not only hear the ery, in your columns, which are now looked to asked this evening what Southern man as the champion in the approaching strug- would date to take office under Fremontf I tell him man after man-I can lay my finger upon them-that will say, "Oh! you will allow us to take office, because we will go in to protect our rights!" They will have us wait, that they may have the privilege of holding office. If you submit to the election of Fremont, you will prove what Seward and Burlingame have said, to be