

The Recent Demonstration Against Lawrence.

MISSOURIANS RETURNING HOME.

ACTION OF GOV. GEARY.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1856.

LAWRENCE is not yet "crushed out," although 2,500 of Woodson's Territorial Militia have looked at us with their bloody eyes, from the distant bluffs. The telegraph has doubtless told you, ere this, that on Saturday last, the 13th inst., the long gathering storm culminated—the bubble burst, and we "still live," though deprived of the grace of DAVY ATCHISON. We have for weeks been told that on the 13th all Missouri would rally again, for her last great struggle. We have heard the story in a similar way so often that it did not seem possible to so delude rational means to get on steam enough in Missouri to drive a large army upon us. But the Extras, with big exclamation points after every falsehood, were sent upon the winds, and money was provided—and truly to our disappointment, nearly three thousand of our mortal kin, who believe Abolitionists are in league with the devil, came from Missouri and the South under Gen. REID, ATCHISON and STRINGFELLOW, to enforce the bogus laws upon the handful of men about Lawrence. We knew but little of their movement until they were within 10 miles of us, as they traveled wholly through the Shawnee Reserve. They came and camped on the Lawrence and at Franklin on Saturday night, and their scouts came in contact with ours, and while about a half a mile apart over one hundred shots were exchanged, and some of their number killed. Reports vary from two to five. Our men used Sharpe's rifles.

MISSOURIANS DISBANDED BY GOV. GEARY.

We sent notice at once to Gov. GEARY, and requested his protection. He promptly sent all the force at his command to our town, while he went, in company with other Territorial officers, to the enemy's camp at Franklin. He was very pointed and severe with them, telling them he should govern while he was Governor—that they must disband—that he should prevent any bloodshed if possible, and that all would be protected in their Constitutional rights. His course was by no means satisfactory to the Abolitionists, and hundreds threatened to shoot him, swearing they would burn Lawrence in spite of troops or the Governor. The officers were more considerate, and no violence was offered to the Governor while he remained there. They were no longer the militia. The Governor had been compelled to recognize them as such, called out from Missouri by Woodson's Proclamation, which, as can be proved, was circulated there some days before it was in the Territory. But, as he had no further use for such a company, they were told they must disband and desist. They promised they would; but before the Governor had left town they burnt one of the buildings, and the night they came in they burnt the steam saw and grist-mill and several other buildings. They also collected together all the cattle in the surrounding country, to the number of from one to two hundred, and drove them away with them, leaving us without cows enough to furnish milk for the invalids. The Governor has promised to restore them, but I fear he cannot do it. This swarm of law-teachers, after the interview on Sunday, began to break up by leaving in parties of from one to two hundred in different directions, taking horses, cattle, and everything they wanted, on the way.

MURDER.

The first party that moved West, (on their way home to Missouri,) when about four miles from this town, shot DAVID S. BUFFUM through the body, because he was unwilling to part with his last horse. He died of the wound this morning. This Mr. BUFFUM was wounded by an accidental shot last December, in Lawrence, which had made him a cripple, and he was living upon his claim with his brother when this high-handed murder was committed. Gov. GEARY was but a short distance from them when he was shot, and rode on as fast as he could to prevent further bloodshed, but I have not yet learned if he has brought the murderers to justice. It is reported that he will declare the Territory under martial law if the ruffians do not leave in a few days.

GOV. GEARY.

I am hardly prepared to give an opinion as to the probable result of his mission. I believe he has bargained for more than he can pay—that he is a resolute, untiring man, of the Jackson school, determined to do his utmost to preserve order—that the grand secret of his mission is to aid BUCHANAN, by quelling the storm, as far as possible, in observance of the organic act. It may be said truly that he saved our town from an attack—perhaps a defeat—but still had not GEARY been in the Territory—and had we not in advance relied upon him for protection somewhat, our town would have been protected by our full force. As it was, we had sent them away to relieve smaller neighborhoods until we could not muster over 400 fighting men on that day. They are unwhipped, and are ransacking the whole Territory, plundering all our movable property, and in one week we shall not have enough left to feed, shelter and clothe one-half of our population. We wait anxiously for gubernatorial guidance and advice. Our roads are not yet opened to the States, and no supplies—no money—no men have arrived of late. A large party is near—hope the Vermonters are with them. Even one ray from the East would cheer us. But I must leave the story half told to-night, longing for the end. RANDOLPH.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Wednesday, Sept. 7, 1856.

My last gave you the record to Friday evening. At that time one hundred Missourians had made a demonstration upon Franklin, and the agent of Gov. GEARY had just arrived in town with the Governor's Inaugural Address and proclamations. Mr. ADAMS, the Governor's Aid, on receiving the news concerning the presence of the barbarians at Franklin, immediately sent a dispatch to the Governor at Lecompton, informing him of the fact, and suggesting that the presence of the United States troops would be necessary to prevent trouble.

GOV. GEARY IN LAWRENCE.

Early in the morning Gov. GEARY made his appearance, in company with Col. COOK, who was at the head of three hundred of the Dragoons. Before they arrived, the Missourians had retired. The Governor remained in town for a few hours, and was introduced to many of the leading citizens. Just before returning to Lecompton, he made a brief address to the citizens, who had assembled in front of the Cincinnati House, and was graciously received by them.

On Saturday evening a messenger came into town from Hartville, a place some twenty miles northwest of us, stating that a large party of the barbarians were there committing depredations upon the citizens in that vicinity, and earnestly requested us to send a force to their assistance. Some were opposed to sending any force, in consequence of the Governor's proclamation, but the urgency of the demand, together with the advice of Mr. ADAMS, the Governor's aid, who thought they ought to go, overruled the counsels of the timid. At about 10 o'clock a force of over one hundred men, under command of Col. HARVEY, crossed the river for their relief.

FIGHT AT HARTVILLE.

They reached the place on Sunday, and in the afternoon commenced an attack upon the enemy, who were posted in three log-houses and in a cornfield near by. After a severe fight, in which fourteen of the enemy were wounded, they displayed a white flag, and the firing ceased. But one of the Free-State party was seriously wounded. On the return of the Free-State force towards Lawrence that night, they were taken in custody by two companies of Dragoons, under Capt. WOOD, and disarmed. Capt. WOOD was informed of the presence of the Pro-Slavery Party, not far distant, but he made no movement towards them. The Free-State men were taken to Lecompton, where they are now held in custody by the United States forces. No resistance whatever was offered by them to the troops. A guide who conducted the troops to the spot where the Free-State men were found, was shot dead by the Dragoons. After they arrived at the camping-ground of the Free-State Party, this guide kept on; the Dragoons commanded him to halt;—instead of this he turned and fired, severely wounding a soldier in the breast. Two Dragoon's returned the fire and shot him dead. He was a Pro-Slavery man. This is said to be the only shot fired by the Dragoons during the Kansas war at either party.

THE ATTACK ON LAWRENCE.

On Sunday noon, information was brought to town from Franklin, stating that a large body of Missourians were approaching Franklin. A messenger was sent to Gov. GEARY to inform him of the fact. Between 2 and 3 o'clock another messenger came in from Franklin, stating that one of the enemy had been killed—that the women and children were fleeing from the town, and that the enemy, to the number of

2,000, were close at hand. LAWRENCE was at this time in an almost defenceless state. After the address of the Governor to our citizens on Saturday morning, they nearly all, with the exception of the force which crossed the river, under Col. HARVEY, and the Waukarusa company, returned to their claims. What few there were left were immediately called together to defend the town.

PREPARATIONS FOR DEFENCE.

The citizens manned the different forts about the town, and filled every place that would give them an opportunity to annoy the enemy. The Cabot Guard, of Lawrence, were ordered to hold possession of the new and unfinished fort, which was in process of erection on Mt. Oread, and stood in a position to command the town. Those who were without arms were supplied with pitchforks and placed behind the breastworks. Captain JOHN BROWN, the veteran of the Ossawatimie Battle, cheered the men by his presence, and rendered invaluable aid in placing the men in positions where they could best repel an attack. Governor ROBINSON and G. W. DEITZLER armed themselves for the conflict, and stood prepared at the post of danger, to defend their homes and the homes of their fellow-citizens against the invaders, and thus again rendered themselves liable to an indictment for high treason. Scouting parties, under Col. WALKER and Lieutenant-Colonel LEARNARD, scoured the prairies between Lawrence and Franklin. Hardly had our men secured their positions ere the smoke from the saw-mill at Franklin, which the enemy had fired, warned us that they had taken possession of that town. When this was discovered another messenger was sent to Governor GEARY to inform him of the fact.

SKIRMISHING.

Hardly had this skirmishing started, before a mounted company of the enemy were seen upon the rising ground about two miles to the southeast of Lawrence. This company consisted of about one hundred men. Soon after them, there appeared another company of equal size. Our scouts, under Col. WALKER, deployed between them and the town, often exchanging shots with them, but with no effect. The enemy approached within a half-mile of the town, to the east. As they showed no disposition to approach nearer, the Waubinsa company, under Capt. MITCHELL and a detachment of the Lawrence "stubs," together with the cavalry, offered them battle. Instead of fighting, they retreated before them, and were driven back to Franklin. During their retreat one of their number was killed.

ARRIVAL OF U. S. TROOPS.

By this time Sec. WOODSON and Gen. STRICKLER of the Territorial militia arrived from Lecompton, and preceded immediately to the enemy, charged with instructions to them from the Governor. At 9 o'clock in the evening, nearly three hundred United States troops, under Col. JOHNSON, with four pieces of artillery, arrived from Lecompton, and took a position just outside of town, between us and the enemy.

GOV. GEARY AT FRANKLIN.

On Monday morning Gov. GEARY came down from Lecompton, arriving at Lawrence just as a mounted company of the enemy made their appearance upon the rising ground to the West of Franklin towards Lawrence. He proceeded immediately towards them, and went with them to Franklin. Prior to the appearance of the Governor, Col. JOHNSON ordered Capt. SACKETT with two companies of dragoons to proceed to the camp of the enemy, and inform them that if they attempted to make any attack upon Lawrence, he should resist them.

THE MISSOURIANS RETURNING HOME.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock P. M., the Governor returned to Lawrence. He stated that the enemy were on their return to Missouri. He also stated that they came enrolled as Kansas militia, and as such had been disbanded. He said they numbered twenty-eight hundred! They had four pieces of artillery with them. Gen. ATCHISON, Dr. STRINGFELLOW, Colonel TITUS and that "high-toned gentleman," Sheriff JONES, were with them. Their commander, General REID, is a member of the Missouri Legislature.

DEPREDATIONS.

That night a party of nearly two hundred of them came from Franklin and encamped on Mt. Oread, just beyond the camp of Capt. SACKETT. They came with the intention of crossing the Kaw at Lecompton. On Tuesday morning they proceeded on their way, stealing as they passed along, all the horses belonging to Free-State men. They shot Mr. BUFFUM, who endeavored to secure his horses. He has since died. BUFFUM was from Massachusetts. They stole a valuable pair of horses belonging to Mr. GAINS JENKINS, at Lecompton, which were in charge of the troops and had strayed away from their camp.

The Governor hearing of their depredations followed on immediately after them. Although they had been disbanded and in no sense were Kansas militia then, they were not arrested and disarmed as were the Free-State forces who had done nothing but to fight a manly battle with the invaders. The enemy crossed the Kaw at Lecompton, and have gone with their plunder. Those who returned by the way of Westport drove off between three and four hundred cattle belonging to the Free-State men. They also burned three or four houses in and near Franklin. The Governor was made acquainted with the fact of their driving off the cattle, and of their burning buildings, but he made no move to arrest them and take them prisoners. He contented himself by saying that he should write to their commander, General REID, who was "a very fine man," "a gentleman," and he would see them returned. Why did he not permit the Free-State men, who went to Hartville with the knowledge, advice and consent of his aid, ADAMS, when he knew they were taken prisoners, to go and content himself by writing to Colonel HARVEY, their commander, who is an "equally fine gentleman, without being a Border Ruffian." General REID and his 2,800 men came into the Territory in defiance of the Governor's proclamation, but the Governor said that he was compelled to respect them as Kansas militia.

FREE-STATE MILITIA.

The Governor desired that the Free-State men shall enroll themselves in the militia under General STRICKLER, and our people will not serve under STRICKLER, told him so. He then asked them to enroll themselves, and he would be their commander. If we are to judge from his remarks and actions, he intends to care very little for the Territorial Laws, notwithstanding the instructions of Secretary MARCY, and the peculiar regard held for them by F. PIERCE, Esq. He says that "some of the laws cause a Governor to become a nonentity, and I am not going to make myself a nonentity; I am going to be Governor." Had not Mr. PIERCE better instruct Judge LECOMPTON to order his Grand Jury to get out an indictment for high treason against him? If the Governor ignores the laws, why cannot the people?

The Border Ruffians don't like Gov. Geary.

From the Squatter Sovereign.

The inaugural and proclamation of Gov. JOHN W. GEARY are published in another column. The proclamations give LANE and his scoundrels all the benefits of the "law's delay," and defer, if they do not prevent, justice being meted out to as graceless a set of land pirates as ever infested a civilized land. The whole tenor of the documents, to us breathes a desire to avoid offence to either party, while it holds out an imbecile and tardy promise of punishment to the offenders. From Gov. GEARY's experience in California, we might reasonably conclude he had learned the efficacy and vital importance of prompt and decisive action, and that in this emergency he would have accepted any available force to punish the audacious rebellion against the Government. But not so. A rebelling and rebelling must take place ere his Excellency can proceed to the protection of the laws and the lives and the property of hundreds of inoffensive persons. So far as our information extends, ninety out of four thousand rebels have been arrested. What a prodigious labor for a governor and a general, with eight hundred or a thousand troops at their command, to preform in two weeks!