KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Nov. 1, 1956.

From Car Special Correspondent.

We have still a comparative quiet, although we live on the edge of a volcano, and any moment may precipitate us into a strife the result of which is, at least, uncertain. Gov. Geary is yet in the southern part of the Territory, and we have heard nothing from him for two days. The Court at Lecompton goes on with its work by the inch. There is a half dozen of the prisoners before them, arraigned on a variety of indictments, and for the last few days they have been at work with them. Witness after witness is examined with the most methodic slowness. Short terms (a few hours a day), laxity in the manner of urging Court business, an indifference about the hours for which Uncle Sam has to pay, and in which the hated prisoners suffer, all of these make the laggard footsteps of justice creep, and men might grow old ere justice had executed or even determined on her decrees. Nearly fifty of the prisoners, I understand, have been indicted for murder in the first degree. This wholesale recklessness merely indicates the failure that must result when such cases are carried into court; but when will all of these priseners be tried ! It will take them months to get through at this rate, and Border-Ruffian patience and Border-Ruffian revenge can rarely wait that long. There will be some change in the current; it would be difficult to say how or why. These fellows are too fitful to follow one particular course or one idea long. True, there is no present indication of relaxing. This is a Specal Term of the Court for the purpose of trying these prisoners; but the Grand Jury have been finding bills sgainst a multitude of others, who are still as free as those who breathe the air of conquered Kanses can be. No less than six hundred iedictments are reported to have been found against Whether this Grand Jury, like Free State men. its illustrious predecessor, has been finding bills against or presenting hotels or saw-mills or printing-presses or bridges, I know not.

As yet, Capt. Walker and Lieut. Harvey of the "Militia" have not been arrested, although they have been in hourly expectation of it. I have heard that it is not the intention of these gentlemen to allow themselves to be taken without express orders from the Governor. Deputy-Marshal Faim was in town yesterday, but did not have the Dragoods with him. He was evidently on a tour of investigation, and plotting mischief of some kind. It is not likely that many days will pass without some demonstration, and they are evidently measuring the magnitude and difficulty of the present enterprise.

On the 17th of this month the Delaware ceded lands will come into market. These lands are val-uable. They include the City of Leavenworth and several other towns, and have a frontage for miles on the Missouri River. The land is of various kinds-excellent prairie, timber land, &c. The portion to be sold is a ten-miles-wide strip of the Delaware Reserve. It was ceded in trust, to be sold at auction to the highest bidder for the benefit of the Indians. As I have said, settlements and towns have been freely made upon it. At first the Indians objected to these settlements as an infringement of the treaty, but from the improvements thus made the lands in question derive no inconsiderable portion of their value. At these land sales difficulty of some kind may be expected. Although the lands have mostly been appraised at \$2 or \$3 per acre, many of those who have squatted on them swear they will give \$1 25, and no more, and that they will shoot any man who dares to bid off their slaims. There is still a very considerable portion of these lands that are occupied by no one-excellent lands too. It is a pity but there was some moneyed company to invest their funds in the purchase of these lands, to prevent them from all falling into the hands of similar companies in the Slave interest. What would be much better would be for such companies or associations to furnish funds for actual settlers to make the purchase, taking mortgages on the premises for the payment, and a proper proportion for the use of money thus invested in what must prove a handsome speculation for all concerned. In a week or two the second edition of the bogus

legislature will be "issued" at Lecompton. What he Barons will do this time it would be beyond the ken of mortals to divine. That this session will out-do the first, I am rather inclined to think. I certainly can see more of that refenting, or "backing down," which those in the East, who look with horror on the bogus laws, somen to expect. The fact is, there is nothing unnatural or out of place in the aforesaid "bogus laws." They are not only the natural fruits of the power from which they emanated, but are a necessary part of the system they are intended to belster up. Let no one think that they were a wild freak of merely drunken, would-be law makers. The would-be law makers might be drupken, or semi-drunken, but they were sober enough to make such laws as Slavery needs and seeks. The approaching session will see them add to them, rather than lay them on the shelf. More stringent laws for the preservation of slave property in Konsos, will unquestionably be adopted. Laws that will still further be an insult and an outrage to all that freemen recognise as the standards of political liberty. The fact is, republicanism is merely a name in the Southern States where Slavery readly exists; and it must become only a name, or even less than a name, in Kansas, before the miasmatic tog of Savery can settle on the restless atmosphere, now blowing so freely from the Rocky Mountains. And yet, when I look around me and see the deep footprints of despotism, violence and fraud, on every hand. I feel that the work has progressed fearfully, and that the Missouri-elected law makers about to assemble at Lecompton will merely have to give point to the labors of their predecessors; to reduce villain theories to hard, stabbing, villain facts, and add to their fearful Draconian code by affixing the death penalty to all who dare love the freedom

won in 76, in Kansas, in this year of Grace 1856-57. By the Pro-Slavery vote thrown the 2nd of last month, it appears that a majority of the Pro-Slavery residents and Missourians who voted are in favor of having a Convention held to frame a Constitution for admission to the Union-as a Slave State of course. Here is a very pretty piece of work on hand, and it is not difficult to fancy the different stages of the Constitution which may thus be made to see the light, from the preliminary steps taken

by the bogus Legislature, to the time when Missouri shall come over to vote for it. All of yesterday the Committee were busy in Lawrence, listening to the petitions of emigrants who have suffered and lost much, and who are in want. Applicants there were from a distance of one hundred and fifty miles. Such articles as the Committee had at its disposal were distributed. While there is anguestionably a large number who need and merit direct assistance, it is also true

that much good could be done by cending capital to

invest, is what would prove renumerative business or building. The exorbitant rente paid in Lowrence, for instance, for houses of the poorcet description are most inviting to capital, when we reflect that the cettlement of the present difficalties will bring a prosperity which will increase rather than diminish these high rates. Again, there are saw-mills that might be erected profitably in many different places. Green lumber wells at the mill for \$3 per hundred feet, and the lowest rates I know are one half of that amount merely for sawing the legs when delvered. Then there will be a great demand for great-mills next year; there is, indeed, a demand for them now, and on this point I would remark that this is the best country for wind-mills in the United States. There are hundreds of different ways in which capital could be invested most profitably, producing more than it could, perhaps, in any other quarter, and we want it note—immediately—to furnish labor to those who may not be able to sustain themselves on a claim until it produces enough to live on. Kansas needs such capital to afford good labor, not only to the poor emigrants now here, but to the class of emigrants in narrow circumstances who may be

LAWRENCE, K. T., Thursday, Oct. 25, 1856,
To the Editor of the Misseuri Democrat.
Siz: In The Republican of the 16th inst. is a communication, over the signature of "H. T. Titus," in which my name is made to figure. If Col. Tens had not placed bimself as the undoubted author of this letter, I should hever have supposed it was written by

I have but little cause to respect Cel. Titus as a man of honor, or as one entertaining generous sentiments, but I had supposed that his desire to appear as a man

of bonor, or as one entertaining generous relationary, but I had supposed that his desire to appear as a man occupying a reputable position would have restrained him from putting his name to a communication like that. This, however, I will leave to him and his friends. It does me no harm. With those who know me, it will appear worse than folly, and with those who do not know me. I leave them with a few explanations, to the exercise of their judgments.

I have been raised an humble farmer, and have known no other life than that of industry. My habits were formed among the formers of Pennsylvania. I lived a farmer in Ohio, and came to Kansas Territory as one, and settled down with my family on a claim about four miles from Lecompton. I built me a house, in which my family lived, and had under cultivation about twenty acres of land. I had but little to commence on, and looked with hope to the future for a competency for myself and family, from a fortile soil and the ample rewards therefrom, to industry and fingality, peace and quiet to me were everything.

the ample rewards therefrom, to industry and fingulity, pence and quiet to me were everything.

When the question arose, as to whether this should be a Free State or Slave State, I, as a matter of course, teing a laboring man, preferred the former. I was epiosed to the manner in which the Legislature was chosen here and was opposed to the laws passed by it, but I am micenseious of ever having violated any of those laws, except those which indeedict the freedom of speect—a right guaranteed to me by the Constitution of the United States.

chesh here and was opposed to the laws passed by the but I am un conscious of ever having violated asy of those laws, except these which indeedict the freedom of speech—a right guaranteed to me by the Constitution of the United States.

During the excitement in this country, every person was forced to take sides. My choice was with the Free-State party and I do not intend to speeck here of the causes of this necessity. It is sufficient that it existed. No person knows better than Col. Titus, the grounds of the exasperation I was made to feel. We never acted but in self-defense, and that we banded together for this purpose, was in consequence of the erganized bands on the other cide. That we ever attacked, was with the sole view of warding off an attack—by trying to disperse those who had assembled to do us mischief. That Col. Titus was especially offensive to the Free-State party, was attributable to his brutal inhumanity toward them. He had an inebriate Governor to countenar ce him in it, and it was done with impunity.

When Col. Titus's house was attacked, it was with the full determination of taking his life—information having been first received that Mrs. Titus had gone to the States. His house, although it was the home of twenty or thirty of the most characterless men in the Territory, who were then there, was attacked successfully. After some firing, in which both parties suffered Col. Titus party surrendered. Col. Titus was found concealed in a closet; he was brought out, and seeing me, he appealed to me for protection. Although he had lees light to appeal to me for protection—as he had defered \$600 for my head grier to this—than any other man in the crowd, still he did so. I could not see any man, wounded and bloody as he was, appeal to me under such circunstances without aiding him, if I could. I took Col. Titus under my charge at an immirent risk to myself. The Free-State party seemed nurelenting in their determination. I succeeded it getting him from among them, and took him to the krobe, where I qui

but to do that I will never lead a hand do what is not right—right in the sense of the strictest morals. But in self-defines, for the protection of my home, I will bear me as stoutly as a right arm, nerved by labor, will permit. My home has been invaded, and indignities thrust upon me that would justify any man in persuing the course I have pursued. I am satisfied with what I have done, and I will do the same again when the same cause evices excite me to it.

course I have pursued. I am satisfied with what I have done, and I will do the same again when the same causes excite me to it.

I trust Col. Titus will not give himself too much uneasiness about the attempt of any person to put himself on an equality with me. If that attempt were likely to be successful. I would here enter a solemn protest myself. Col. Titus should be careful how he attacks private character. He is not above reproach himself, and the life of adventure that he has led ought to make him very forbearing. I have too much self-respect to bandy epithets with him. I understand he is on the eve of departure for Nicaragua. Should he however, remain, and the times should make it necessary, I would be happy to treat him again as I have treated him, not as he has treated me.

Col. Titus' free use of dirty epithets, he is welcome to. They were not thought to be genteel among those with whom he was raised.

I beg you will give this letter an insertion in The Missouri Democrat, together with the letter of Col. Titus. The Republican is so unreasonable and one-sided in its representations of matters in this Territory that I deubt if it would publish my letter, although it is simply in defense against a personal attack that It has given publicity to.

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL WALKER.

Fren The Missouri Republican, Oct. 16.

LECORPTON, K. T., Oct. 9, 1855.

Mr.-ss. Epitors—In a communication over the signature of "The Constitution," contained in your paper the 2d inst., I am most faully misrepresented, and is of you as you value personal honor to correct the larder.

nature of

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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 Captain 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 mency, household farniture, horse, and other valuables, to the amount of \$12,000, and burned my house, a very comfortable one, with four rooms, a portice, 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 your house. Men, bring on the hay," and when it was in flames, he took me, dripping with blood from my own wounds, litched 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 deserted in order to become an assaun, 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 Gov. Geary, when introduced, spoke to him. I am wounded and disabled, and could not have struck the destard down if I had been so inclined; but I sak if this is any expuse for a correspondent to place me upon an equality with such a man?

not have struck the dastard down if I had been so inclined; but I ask if this is any exuse 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 "minigling manly tears" with tears from the eyelids of thieves. Henorable men are not in the habit of "pledging eternal friendship" to robbers and murderer—to men who have been reared in the sinks of iniquity and in the moral cess-pools of Abolitionism.

I can willing to submit to anything to keep peace and heal the wide broach which now exists between our friends and our Abolition invaders, except upon being placed upon an equality with them; and I hnow the

no hore cable man will ever, even for the sake of posses, demr ad such a sacrifice from honorable men.

Sovernor Geary is doing his duty to all. He is a firm, resolute and commanding patriot, and shillful chief executive, and if any man could bring together these discorded elements, he might; but he knows the impossibility of such a thing, and will never make take it.

Your obedient servant,
H. T. TITUS.

Special correspondence of The Missouri Democrat.

LAWRENCE K. T., Oct. 29, 1856.

Matters here look decidedly dreary, and the returns from Pennsylvania and Lediana are not very well calculated to throw smahine into our darkness. Lay this with due deference to the opinions of your journal. But the Free-State people are blessed with a large amount of hopefulness, and they are still sustained with the hope that the man who has pied, ed himself to make Karsas a Free-State, may be elected. They regard the ery of "Buchanan, Breckenridge, and Pres Kansas," as a miserable and ridiculous hoar got so for electioneering purposes at the North, in order to excive those who are alily enough to be deceived by it.

The trials of the Free-State men for murder still go on. I was there the other day when four men were on arrial for "a-sault and battery with intent to kill," because they happened to be in a battle with Pro-Slavery men in the north part of the Territory. They were acquitted, but before they could leave Lecempton, three of them were restreated and charged with murder! I state these facts to show you how our judiciary is n anaged. If a man campot be convicted on our indictment, they try him on another. The Court goes on very slowly, and up to this time but one man has been convicted.

I had an interview with Col. Titus, and gleaned from

on very slowly, and up to this time but one mush been convicted.

I had an interview with Col. Titus, and gleaned from him some opinions about the Presidential question, as he doubtless speaks for the whole Border Ruff party, I will write some of them. He says, if Francis elected, he will "take up his bed and walk." Gas the said further, that if Buchanan was elected which he had not the least doabt he would are sufficient to be the said further. The representation of the said coabt he would are sufficient to be the said to be sufficient to sufficient to be sufficient to sufficient to be sufficient to

party, I will write some of them. He says, if Fremonical telected, he will "take up his bed and walk." Good: He said further, that if Buchanan was elected (of which he had not the least doabt) he would advise every Free-State man in the Territory to do the same thing. I referred to the cry at the North, of "Buchanan, Breckerridge and Free Kansas;" where upon he as sured me that Buchanan was pledged to the South to make Kansas a Slave State, and that would be the result. He admitted to me that he believed Kansas was rot adapted for Slave Labor, but that it must be made a Slave State to preserve the balance of power, and that the South would have it at any cost. Thus is decidedly a good-looking man, but even according to his own showing, his life has been one of reckless adventure; and his conversation shows to the least casual observer, that he believes that might makeright. Hence he is a dangerous man. He has good points in his character, of course. I noticed that he was polite and courteous to strangers, that he would listen to adverse sentiments and arguments with perfect compresure. He spoke of his losses during the war with the ecoluses of a martyr, but he seemed to look hopen the whole question here as a grand scheme in the lottery of life, and that the drawing on the 4th of November would decide who were the winners. My epinion is, that there are worse men among the Ruffans than Titas.

The prison in which the Free-State men are confined is troly a herrible place. It is a frame house, poorly incle sed, without windows, and surrounded on all sides with filth and the Titus militia. I went to see the prisoners but found I could not get in without a pass fing backward and forward between us the whole. Prosently a chap with a sword came and told us that we could not ta k over the lines.

About the last of July when coming from St. Louis to this place, I met or the steamboat a voung man from St. Charles Moo, by the name of William B wiles. Hy was going to the Territory in company with his brother, to this place

ong time.
This care is not an isolated one, but I mention it to

This case is not an isolated one, but I mention it to show you the actual suffering from want of some of the settlers. If the Kansas Aid Societies would expend ess money on arms, and more money in relieving the want of the Leedy, it would subserve the cause of Freedom much better. Littles are good in their place, but when it becomes a State's prison offense to carry them even in defense, then we think it is better to buy bread. One good man with a wife and family—one good Free-State bons fide settler—is worth more to Freedom than a dozen rifles.

The mass Convention held at Big Springs yesterday was well attended, and almost every district in the Territory was represented. The candidates were pleutier than one would naturally suppose they would be; however, the very best feeling prevailed throughout. Judge Schuyler was called to preside, and after appointing secretaries, the meeting proceeded to an informal ballet, for the purpose. I suppose, of testing the relative strength of the different candidates. Marcus J. Parrott, esq., of Leavenworth, led all the rest; but as some

strength of the different candidates. Marcus J. Parrott, esq., of Leavenworth, led all the reat; but as some of the candidates withdrew their names, Gov. Reeder was nominated on the first formal ballet, and his nomination was afterward made unsamous. To a action, in my opinion, was creditable to the Convention, as it is due to Gov. Reeder and to the cause of Free Kansas. In an emergency which present events formhadow, it will be found that Gov. Reeder is the very best man for us, and for our cause; and while we believe that Mr. Parrott would represent our highest interests, as a Territory, faithfully and well we also believe that the former, from his experience and ability as a statement, and because he knows the ground, would represent us better.

A Committee was appointed to draft resolutions ex A Committee was appointed to draft resolutions ex-receive of the sense of the Convention, who reported

receive of the sense of the Convention, who reported the following:

Resolved, That we contemplate with no small degree of pride the political career of our Delegate to Congress, Andrew H. Reeder, and the unavimous indorsoment of his course to day by his constituents must be to him, as it is tous, a subject of unmingled satisfaction.

Resolved, That Gov. Geary, in his exercise of executive functions in Kanas, by the use of the forces of the United States for the execution of the Dracoulan code of the Missouri astropers—by his arrest and incarceration in a loathsome prison of over one hundred of our best chickens, without warrant or judicial process, while the invaders, whom those brave men had just conquered and competied to agree to leave a soil which they had descented by their presence, remain at large—by his settive cologeration with the judic at tyrants of Kanasa, and his honeyed promises of driving out James H. Lane and his brave compatriots in the protection of the lives of our people, imped us to denounce him as a petty tyrant, ready to use his official power for mere purposes of party demagogism, rather than the theory of the confidence of the content of the demagogism of the protection of our oppressed and soffering people.

Resolved, That we are, as ever, determined to work on actively and readously to sustain Freedom in Kanasa, hunting defined and a content of the protection The first and third of these resolutions were adopted; the second was voted down as inexpedient.

The Convention appointed a Committee to propose a orm of election and a Committee to carry the plan inexecution.

The assertion made some time age by Gov. Geary, hat he knew of every movement by a system of capturing, hat he knew of every movement by a system of capturing, was generally treated as a joke. At this Convention a friend of mine pointed out to me two innocent-looking boys, one of whom was taking notes. I effered one of them a Reeder ticket, and urged him to vote. He declined, and said rather bashfully: "Bouse "re, Sir, I'm a Pro-Slavery man," and voted for Mr. Whitheld. I afterward learned that he and his comrade were Geary's spics. As I did not see Goary employ them, I cannot say that this is true. But then I should like to know what the Pro-Slavery man is going to do with the notes.

ith the notes.

There is nothing new here. The weather is quite

John Shith. KANSAS. - The Fitchburg Rereille publishes a letter

from one of the Free-State prisoners at Lecompton, is which the writer says that Col. Titus, who has charge of the prisoners, "has offered any one his liberty and 'a free passage to Din Gen. Walker in Nicaragua." He adde He adds:

"Last Monday was election day; the Missouri raf-fians came over and voted as usual; the milita who guard us voted twice each, and they own it, and own that they are Missourians, and do not intend to settle here, yet they are fed and clothed by the United States. They say they came to wipe out Lawrence. They are very ignorant and a poor-looking set. They are expecting Congress to grant 160 a res of land to them at the next session for their services."

MINNESOTA.

From The St. Paul's Pioneer, Nov. 3. THE PERSONA EXPEDITION.—Col. Smith's party are on their return, and will be at Fort Ripley in about ten days. The party went to Pembina by the Deril's