

THE LAND SALES—TITUS—GEARY—LE-
COMPTÉ—THE PRESIDENT—THE
PROSPECT—THE NEW CITY OF QUIN-
DARO—REOPENING OF KANSAS IN
THE HOUSE.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12, 1856.

W. M. McClure, esq., formerly of Pennsylvania, arrived here yesterday, from Kansas. He left Leavenworth City Dec. 1. At that time the land sales were progressing orderly and with entire satisfaction to the squatters, without reference to politics. The love of the almighty dollar had melted away the iron of bitterness, and Anti-Slavery and Pro-Slavery men were standing together as a unit for their rights as squatters. No man or set of men had dared to oppose them, but, on the contrary, manifested an inclination to yield to their demands, none of which were deemed unreasonable. Money in almost any quantity was represented at Leavenworth. Squatters that are not able to meet the demands against them find plenty of friends who are not at all inclined to take advantage of their pecuniary position. There are others who have gone to Kansas with the special purpose of loaning money. They charge and obtain from 30 to 40 per cent per annum, and find plenty of applicants. Several weeks yet will elapse before the lots at Leavenworth City will be sold. It is feared by some that a contest will take place there, as a great desire exists on the part of the Missourians to hold that place—it being the finest location and landing for a city on the river for three hundred miles either way. All the Free-State men ask is the right to purchase the lots they have located and improved. They will insist upon that right. The Commissioners authorized to make the sale by the President of the United States have intimated that they intend bidding in certain lots belonging to actual settlers who have been driven from the Territory by the odious and unconstitutional enactments of the bogus Legislature. If this is done there will straightway be a disturbance, which, under the established regulations of the sale, will transfer it to this city, which would make a bad matter worse.

The public sale of lots in Leavenworth City will not be reached for several weeks, but many are being disposed of at private sale, without a title (about which there will be hardly any dispute), for from \$10 to \$100 per foot, front, cash down. An idea can be formed of the value of property there, by the fact that a light, two-story frame building, with a stone basement, centrally located, known as "Keller's Hotel," was sold a few days ago for \$2,000.

Col. Titus, the Border-Ruffian fillibuster, who was commissioned as commander of a regiment of territorial militia, was, with his command, at their own request, mustered out of service on the 26th of November, and that same day they crossed the Kansas River at Lecompton and proceeded to Leavenworth, where they were awaiting to be paid off and would then proceed immediately down the rivers to New-Orleans and thence to Nicaragua.

Titus is an old fillibuster. His life has been one of romance and hairbreadth escapes. He was born in Trenton, N. J., and was the son of Theodore Titus, said to be the finest-looking man of his time. Twenty years ago, when he was eighteen years old, his father moved to Whitehaven, Pa., on the Lehigh River, where his mother was shortly after killed by an accident on the inclined plane railroad, and which nearly cost him his life also. Not long after his father failed, and moved to Wilkesbarre, in Pennsylvania, and some time subsequent to that he left home, though quite young, and went further South and settled in Florida. He engaged in the Lopez expedition to Cuba, from which he escaped while better men were garroted, and made a good thing of it by selling the arms and property of the expedition, through the agency of Mr. H. T. Moore, in New-York, and pocketed the proceeds, which amounted to about \$5,000. He acknowledged in Kansas that fillibustering has been his business for the last fifteen years. He says he went to Kansas because no better field offered; that there is altogether too much brains, money, enterprise and pluck to contend against, and he abandons it as lost to Slavery for the wider and more inviting field of Central America.

He is said to be a brave man, and yet when Col. Walker and his Free-State "Sharp-Shooters" attacked his house and took Titus and his men prisoners, he begged Walker to save his life, and the latter magnanimously spared the alleged house-burner and horse-thief from the fury of his men. Titus, it will be remembered, wrote a letter severely censuring Walker afterward, but subsequently apologized to the latter for having done so, saying that he did it only to save himself in the South, where for several years he has claimed his legal residence. He is a handsome man, supports a full black beard, is about thirty-five years of age, wears a black Spanish or Kosuth hat, decorated with a black ostrich feather, and prides himself on adventure, but prefers a different kind of human nature to deal with from that which he found in Kansas.

When Mr. McClure left, order reigned in Warsaw. The departure of Titus and his men removed the necessity of Col. Walker's men remaining longer in garrison, and they were about to apply, also, to be mustered out of service for the purpose of exchanging the tented field for the domestic quiet of a higher civilization.

Mr. McClure says the Democratic friends of Lecompte think Gov. Geary has overstepped the bounds of his duty in his relations with the Judge, and denounce him in strong terms, while the Free-State men, recognizing Geary's course in the case of the murderer, Hayes, to be in harmony with the dictates of justice, defend him, and agree to stand by him. There is no disputing the fact that the "order" which reigns in Kansas is to a large extent on the surface. There is an under-strata of intense hatred growing out of the old animosities, and heightened by recent events, since Geary ascended the throne and refused to recognize the long reigning Viceroy, Lecompte, which may break forth with still more terrible consequences than ever. That depends altogether upon the action of the President. If he continues Shannon's Viceroy upon the judicial bench of Kansas, Geary will resign, and devastation will stride forth again. If he is guided by wise counsels and follows the dictates of a lofty humanity, Lecompte will not only be removed, but be made an example of for his high-handed judicial offenses, and Geary will be sustained. The pressure at the White House in favor of retaining Lecompte is immense. He has acquired immense wealth as a corporator and landholder, as will be seen by reference to the bogus laws of Kansas, and is of himself a power. He is the most dangerous man in Kansas, and is more to be feared in his present judicial position, than any man in the Territory. Remove him, and his strength will depart from him, and he will be comparatively as nothing.

Gov. Robinson is engaged in establishing a new city, four miles west of the Kansas River, on the Missouri, upon a purchase made from the Wyandot Indians. It is a delightful location, has a good landing, and surrounded by an abundance of timber, most of which is the finest black walnut. The city is to be called "Quindaro," after the favorite daughter of one of the Wyandot chiefs, who has made many noble sacrifices for the cause of Freedom in Kansas. She is beautiful, has acquired a thorough English education, and shows her gratitude for the blessings she has received by endeavoring to bestow them on others.

The petitions received here by Gov. Reeder, signed by the actual settlers of Kansas, against the right of Whitfield to represent them in the House of Representatives, and expressing their preference for Gov. Reeder, is likely to reopen the whole subject in the House.

BOSTON.