

On his way down, he saw a little girl lying dead; her brains had been dashed out! She was not yet cold. It seemed to him that the savages must have taken her by the heels and perpetrated the horrid deed, and then fled!

The case of a man being scalped near Leavenworth is a literal fact. He was a brother-in-law of Rev. Mr. NUTE, and just arrived; his name is Wm. C. HOPPS. He was alone—though there are witnesses of the deed. The murderer returned to Missouri and displayed the reeking scalp in brutal exultation to the Clerk of Platte County!

One of the most atrocious deeds occurred near Lawrence. A lady living a short distance from the town, had been there to nurse a wounded relative; and during her stay, had made some statements touching the murder of Major HOYT, which are supposed to have been reported to the ruffians. On her return home, she stepped out of doors in the evening in her night dress, and was immediately seized by four men with blackened faces, who gagged her by a handkerchief drawn through her mouth and tied round her head, and carried her some distance from the house, where they stripped her naked, bound her limbs, drew out her tongue, tied a string round it and round her neck, and left her! After some time she succeeded in getting back to the house, and by means of knocking her head against the window, attracted attention and gained admittance.

I cannot trust myself to comment on this infernal outrage.

The facts in connection with the breaking up of the Quaker Mission are characteristic. About a dozen of "law-and-order" men—mostly Burford's, from Westport—went to the Mission and demanded their horses. The good old Quaker, MENDENHALL demurred to the demand, but he was told it was of no use. He then asked if one of his boys might ride one of the horses to Westport, with the company, to get a physician for a sick member of the family; the request was refused.

An Irishman working for him resolved to save the best horse, and going to the field and catching him, he said that he was himself going to Lawrence to fight, and must have one horse. They refused, though supposing him a Pro-Slavery man. He then drew a weapon and gave them leave to attempt to take the horse, if they would come on, not over half at once! With commendable prudence they then yielded the point. A similar demonstration was made over the saddle. (They had cut the harness from the backs of the horses taken.) They finally, it would seem, received him into good fellowship, and he rode with them into Westport, and going to the store of Col. BOONE, said that if he was going to Lawrence to fight the Yankees he must have the necessary arms and equipment. These the Colonel gave him at once. After a while he rode away, and was last heard from, near Lawrence, on his way to join the Free-State men! He is said to be the man who was chosen last December to train the howitzer for the band besieged in Lawrence!

He overheard the ruffians planning to return to the Mission and take away the girls, to live with them in camp; and this, together with other symptoms, satisfied Friend MENDENHALL that the only safety for himself and family was in flight. So he has returned with them to his old home in Indiana. Passing through Westport, one of the firm of Majors & Russel expressed great regret at what had occurred; "but the fact is," said he, "we have some men whom we cannot restrain!" Still, he urged MENDENHALL to stay; "for," said he, "with the same incautious candor, or the breaking up of your Mission in this way will do us a great injury in public opinion." And MENDENHALL thinks that if he had delayed his departure a little longer, he would have been detained by force.

Gen. SMITH, it is said, is resolved not to interfere, unless by direction of the civil authority. This places his force under the command of SHANNON and Secretary WOODSON—that is to say the dragoons are at the service of the Pro-Slavery Party.

Capt. BROWN is still "around." One of his men wears the sword of the chivalrous Capt. PATE. Gen. LANE has had scarcely anything to do with the movements of the Free-State men, and should not be held responsible. So with most of the men who entered through Nebraska; and who, by the way, are an excellent class of bona fide emigrants. One of them, however, Capt. SCHOMBRES, of Indiana, was mortally wounded in the engagement with Titus. He died tranquilly, entirely satisfied to give his life for so good a cause.

The National Executive Committee are working here with great faithfulness, but labor under disadvantages for want of sufficient funds. As the organization is in working order, why don't the friends of Freedom send in the money? By-and-by it will be TOO LATE! LITERAL.

Interception of Newspaper Correspondence—Destruction of more Fortified Camps by the Free-State men—The expected Missouri Invasion—Help wanted.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Friday, Aug. 22, 1856. I have written ten letters since I have seen one in print, and I am satisfied that a large proportion of them are lost. Still I will keep trying to tell the East of our critical condition and extrema want. In the few skirmishes we have had during the last two weeks, we have only cleaned out five or six dens of thieves, robbers, and murderers, such as would be plainly declared so by any Court in the civilized world, and we have in all instances avoided any depredations upon peaceable citizens. We have molested no towns, but only destroyed fortified camps or forts, in which some of the Georgia miscreants have been quartered.

For doing this, all Missouri is upon us, and they say by next Monday there will be over two thousand men under arms, ready to march upon us and exterminate the last root of Abolitionism. A thousand are said to be in Westport now, and every town along the border is guarded, so that all our communication with the States is cut off; consequently, all our supplies. This will drive us in a day or two to green corn, new potatoes, a little corn meal and beef. On these we shall not starve, but we have no money to pay for even that, and shall be compelled to take what we find, with a mere pledge from the State Central Committee that it will all be paid sometime if we are not blotted out.

Last Monday a man named HOYT, recently from Massachusetts, with his wife, was murdered and scalped near Leavenworth City, while on his way there from this place. A Mr. JENNISON, who has a wife in Massachusetts, was similarly treated near Westport last Tuesday, and his team and load of freight taken by the notorious McGEHEE. None of our men are safe unless in large bodies. They attack single men without mercy.

Civil war exists. We have to-day, on learning of the great forces in the field to slaughter us, sent word to every part of the Territory, calling all our available forces together at this place as soon as possible. And we must provide for feeding them when they come.

These are times for the heroes and not the rebels—times that excite the Spartan blood, till its tingling has become a passport for citizenship. The people of Kansas are ready to fight for their all, but still they are stripped of their last dollar—last team almost—and they are denied any intercourse with the States, and all their supplies are cut off. This is literally true. We shall abide our fate, and hold the North responsible for our poverty. Besides, we are only about one-half armed, and no prospect of more in season to aid us in this crisis, for the next ten days will seal our doom; and if we are spared to tell the tale, its history will startle the Universe. This is for the richest chapter in the book.

But I have lost so many letters that I have no ambition to write, and will not try. When peace is permanently conquered, if I am spared to see the day, these scenes will be amply drawn.

RANDOLPH.

Est-Upsilon Society.

The annual Convention of this Fraternity holds at Brown University, Providence, R. I., next Thursday and Friday, the 4th and 5th of September: prox. Officer, Hon. SAMUEL G. ARNOLD, of Rhode Island. Post, F. M. FINCH, Esq., of Utica, N. Y.

While the Lating Observatory was burning on Saturday morning last, coals of a cubic inch in size, were borne by the wind, in great numbers, as far down town as St. Mark's Place, which is a distance of two miles or more.

A correspondent who signs himself "A Detroit-er, who has voted the Whig ticket in Michigan for nineteen years," writes to us as follows:

In your paper of the 27th inst., under the head of "Political Miscellany," I notice an article which would leave the impression on the mind of the reader that the Old Whig Party of Detroit in a body had gone over to the support of BUCHANAN & Co. Slavery, and the Border Ruffian interest generally. The facts are these:

There were sixty-nine names to the manifesto, upon which, I infer, your article is founded. A portion of these were once Whigs, but have never voted with the Republicans, and all opposed BINGHAM for Governor, and PENNINGTON and HOWARD for Congress, all three of whom were triumphantly elected. Another portion never were Whigs, and never voted either a Whig or Republican ticket, unless upon ground of personal feeling. Another portion signed the paper through representation that it was a call for a Fillmore meeting. These with a few more who never had the honor of voting for the President of any party, make up the list who signed the aforementioned address to the Whigs of Michigan. And in order to correct any wrong impression with regard to the position, in the coming election, of the proper "Old-line Whig Party" of the City of Detroit, please say to your readers, that in a few days an address to the Whigs of Michigan will be published, signed by from three to five hundred Whigs of Detroit, whose uniform votes, in the last fifteen years, show them to be justly entitled to the name and character of "Old-line Whigs," instead of a self-styled few who have undertaken to foist upon the Whigs of Michigan the standard-bearer of the infamous Pro Slavery, Border-Ruffian doctrines of the Cincinnati platform, and notwithstanding the address of this political incongruity of sixty-nine, and all the other tricks to which the Locofooco Party are resorting to carry their ends. Michigan will give JOHN C. FREMONT 10,000 majority for President, and elect an entire Republican Legislature, in November next, who will repudiate that old doughface, and traitor to the interests of the North, LEWIS CASS, and send a more worthy and honest exponent of the true feelings and interests of the State he represents. The enthusiasm here is truly portrayed in the meeting which has just come off at Kalamazoo, where there were at least thirty thousand people in council for the interest of Fremont and Freedom.

Political Prospects in Michigan.

Correspondence of the New York Daily Times.

Having just returned from a short business tour through the State of Michigan, I give you herewith, "a thinking my notes may interest many of your readers," the result of my observations on the political aspect of the counties which I visited; and, first of all, our friends in the Wolverine State are actively preparing for the contest, being well aware that the "Cassocracy" are much alarmed at their position and prospects, and who are determined not to surrender without a desperate fight. They have appointed mass meetings at Kalamazoo and Pontiac on the 5th and 6th of this month, at which BROOKING and DAYTON, should he go to Kentucky and address the people on the principles of Republicanism!" The pseudo Democracy are bringing out their strongest men for State and general offices, and claim that they can elect FELON; but our friends are confident of the State for FREMONT and BINGHAM by at least 10,000 majority. In the Detroit district they have, without doubt, nominated their strongest man for Congress—Geo. V. N. LATHROP—to be beaten by HOWARD, (if his health will allow him to run,) or some other good Republican. Our friends in Calhoun, Washtenaw, Lenawee, Hillsdale, Branch, Jackson and Wayne Counties are active and confident of their ability to give a good report of themselves in November, and to carry the State for FREMONT and Freedom.

HANCOCK.

All Right at Wappinger's Falls.

To the Editor of the New York Daily Times:

The Express sometime ago stated that Wappinger's Falls was "all for FILLMORE." Last Saturday night there was a rally founded for the friends of Free-Soil, the Union and FREMONT, to meet and form a Fremont and Dayton Club, which was answered by at least from eight hundred to a thousand freemen, being the largest political meeting ever known in this place, and about ten times as large as any of the Fillmore meetings, as is acknowledged by their own party. It is needless to add that Republican stock is always above par in this quarter, and is still rapidly rising. Yours, truly, FOR FREMONT.

WAPPINGER'S FALLS, Tuesday, Aug. 26, 1856.

THEY DON'T WANT TO MAKE KANSAS A SLAVE STATE—OH NO!

From the Richmond (Va.) Whig.

KANSAS CITY, Tuesday, Aug. 10, 1856. We hear of nothing but distress now from Kansas, and while I write companies are being formed to go to their relief. Col. McCARTY and all our folks will leave to night. We will go in this time with a force sufficient to clean out Kansas, you may rely on that; and this attack will make Kansas a Slave State, beyond all doubt. Let me assure you that Missourians will never go into Kansas again without driving out the last scoundrel. Before eight days have elapsed, Missouri will send in five thousand "Border-Ruffians," and they will never leave as long as there is an Abolitionist in that beautiful Territory. They have been there twice, and the third time will tell the tale. Nothing is surer now than that Kansas will be a Slave State. While I am writing this, Clay county is sending over 500 men, who are now crossing at this place, headed by Col. DONIPHAN. Platte County will send 500, and Jackson County 1,000. Yours, J. A. HUTCHESON.

WHAT WAS GOOD CONSERVATIVE DOCTRINE IN 1848. At the Whig State Convention, held at Syracuse in 1848, a Committee, of which JAMES BROOKS was a prominent member, reported a series of resolutions of which the following was one:

"Resolved, That the Whig Party of the State of New-York, faithfully adhering to every obligation of the Constitution, and disclaiming all desire to interfere with the internal regulations and domestic institutions of other States, reiterates its solemn and oft-repeated declaration of UNCHANGEABLE HOSTILITY to the establishment or recognition of Slavery in any Territory of the United States where it did not exist at the time of the acquisition, as an INFLEXIBLE RESOLUTION WHICH NO LAPE OF TIME OR EXIGENCY OF CIRCUMSTANCES CAN EVER IMPAIR OR DIMINISH."

THE FALSEHOODS ABOUT COL. FREMONT BEING A SLAVEHOLDER BROUGHT HOME.

The Buchanan and Fillmore press has been wild in its exultation in the fancied discovery that Col. FREMONT was a Slaveholder. The "facts" for this trumped-up slander were, it was said, given by Col. FREMONT's relative, Col. BRANT, in St. Louis. Being written to on the subject Col. BRANT sends the following answer: St. Louis, Monday, Aug. 11, 1856.

SAMUEL GAULT, Esq.—Dear Sir: In reply to your note and slip, I have to say, that Col. J. C. FREMONT, to my knowledge, never owned a slave nor has he had slaves in or about my house, neither has he slaves hired out in this City, County or State.

The writer for the newspaper has doubtless mistaken Capt. JACOB, of Kentucky, for FREMONT, who married a daughter of THOS. H. BENTON, and moved with his family and slaves to Boone County, Missouri, and some two years since returned to Kentucky with his negroes. He usually, as well as Col. FREMONT, stops at my house.

My wife is the daughter of SAMUEL BENTON, deceased, of Texas, and niece of THOS. H. BENTON, of Missouri.

So much for the truth of the writer of the slip you sent me, which is false in every part and portion, gotten up for bad purposes—hence I am induced to give it a flat contradiction, but hereafter I shall not reply to such trash, Col. FREMONT being fully able to defend himself against these newspaper slanders. Respectfully yours ob't, J. B. BRANT.

HENRY WARD BEECHER ON COL. FREMONT'S RELIGION.

In a letter dated Lennox, Aug. 5, HENRY WARD BEECHER writes:

The story of NOBLE is true; and the record of it you inclosed to me I wrote.

Nothing can be more silly than the attempt to fix upon Col. FREMONT the Catholic religion. I am personally acquainted with Col. FREMONT and his excellent wife; and have repeatedly talked with both upon this subject, minutely, and I must say that in all my life I never knew a lie, so utterly baseless, and persisted in, after contradiction, with such willful malice.

But it is plain that where personalities make up the substance of a campaign argument, there is little else upon which they care to make an issue. It is well the great moral principles, and the civil doctrines which lay at the foundation of our Government are on the Republican side.

Let the falsehoods, and the gross personal abuse be left to those who choose to employ them. Should Col. FREMONT become our next President, I believe that we shall have taken a long and firm step towards the purity of WASHINGTON'S Administration. Very truly yours, H. W. BEECHER.

The Republicans of Newport, R. I., held a great mass meeting on Tuesday evening, at which HON. ROBERT B. CRANSTON presided. A letter was received from Geo. W. CURTIS, Esq., similar to the one addressed by him to the young men of Maine, in

review of Rufus Cheate's letter, but beginning as follows:

"You must tell the young men of Newport why I am not with them, but you need not tell them that I want to be, for they are Rhode Islanders, and they know that, wherever in the great battle of Rhode Island boys' post may be, he hears no music so sweet as the shout for Freedom, that thunders along the Rhode Island line."

The Germans of Connecticut, without distinction of parties, will hold a Convention during the month of September, for the free discussion of political questions. Messrs. RAYMOND of Hartford, and LEVY of Middletown, are the Committee on the part of the Democrats; and Messrs. BARMANN and WOLF of Middletown, a Committee on the part of the FREMONT party.

The Massachusetts State Committee of the American Party met in Boston on Saturday last, and nominated for Governor, in place of AMOS LAWRENCE, declined, GEORGE W. GORDON, of that city. Some of the papers object to Mr. GORDON on the ground that he entertained at his residence in Boston, Archbishop BENDIN, while in this country.

The Anniversary of the Battle of Plattsburg (Sept. 11) will be made the occasion of a grand rally of the friends of Freedom and FREMONT at that place. Among the speakers announced to be present are Senator WILSON, Gen. NYE, Senator HALE, Ex-Senator STANTON, C. B. COCHRAN and PRIBSTON KING. A large and enthusiastic Fremont and Dayton meeting was held on Saturday in a grove near Grab all, about midway between Stillwater Village and Saratoga Springs. Addresses were made by Judge MCKEAN, Hon. Mr. PORTER, Mr. HURLBUT and others. The speakers were principally from Saratoga Springs.

Hon. E. C. CAREY, of Ipswich, has written a letter to the Boston Bee, defining his position in politics. Mr. CAREY goes for FILLMORE, but sustains the Massachusetts State ticket headed by Governor GARDNER.

Grundy County, Iowa, claims to be the banner county of the State. At the recent election it polled one hundred votes, nearly nine of which were for the Anti Nebraska candidates.

The Lehigh Patriot, an influential German paper published at Allentown, Pa., has taken down the names of Fillmore and Donelson, and hoisted the Fremont and Dayton flag.

It has been determined to have a grand New-England Mass Republican Convention in Boston, during the month of October.

A correspondent from Orient, Long Island, says: "The R-publican Watchman, published at Greenport, has conveyed the impression that this place was good for a Buchanan majority—an insult to the intelligence of our people. Shortly after the nominations were made at Philadelphia, a Republican Club was formed. Weekly meetings are held of the most enthusiastic kind. Men who never before took much interest in politics now come out to the meetings and speak, even if not used to public speaking. The oldest inhabitants cannot remember when there has been so much excitement before in a political campaign."

Out of the 120 votes that will be deposited in November next, over two-thirds will be given for FREMONT and Free Kansas.

There are but very few of the unterrified Democracy in the place.

The administration P. M. and a few others, becoming frightened at the state of affairs, last week formed a secret Buchanan Club. Not having sufficient material among them to conduct a public meeting, they invited Hon. JOHN A. SERRINO, L. I. R. R. Conductor to come down and enlighten the Old Liners of the "East End."

The Fremonters turned out and filled the room; they listened quietly until after the meeting adjourned, when, to show their appreciation, they gave three tremendous cheers for the Pathfinder. A curious argument used by the speaker was this: The Republican Party are in favor of a railroad to the Pacific; therefore, if FREMONT is elected, taxes will be raised.

Put down old Suffolk for a large Republican majority.

VINDEX.

THE KANSAS WAR. Causes of the Late Difficulties in Kansas—Sketch of Col. Titus—Visit of Gov. Shannon to Lawrence—The Interchange of Prisoners.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Aug. 27, 1856.

I have entirely reliable information from Kansas, giving a history of affairs there down to Friday, the 22d inst.

As every well-informed man must have supposed, the reports circulated by the Pro-Slavery Party have been of the shamelessly mendacious character.

As the party which captured the fort at Franklin returned to Lawrence, they received news of the attack of a body of Southerners, under TITUS, upon some quiet Topeka men, and instantly started to see what it meant. On the way to Leecompton they suddenly came upon Titus' party, in the act of stealing horses; and, following as he fled, chased him to his fortified dwelling. Here, deeming himself safe, he uttered threats of defiance, and fired upon the Free-State men—with his own shot, mortally wounding Capt. SHAMBERS, commander of the Indiana company. The Free-State men returned the fire, but, of course, it had no effect. But the cannon captured at Franklin here came in play, and two or three rounds brought out an unconditional white flag: i. e. the valiant fire-eating Florida filibuster surrendered at discretion. But the gallant Gen. CLARK, Indian agent and murderer of Dow, anticipating a short shift, if taken, "stole away under cover of some bushes, and escaped to retail his outrageous lies in Missouri, and stir up the ignorant and fanatical "border ruffians" to a fresh invasion.

This TITUS, one of the most wicked and reckless of the new recruits to the "law and order" party, is honored with the especial hatred of such down-right-thinking men as believe in judging men on their own merits. Since the day when he took so conspicuous a part in the sack of Lawrence, he has not failed to increase the reputation for brutality he there acquired; and finally has become one of the few "marked men," whom the Sharpshooters of Kansas have devoted to destruction if they ever get him within range of their rifles. And on this occasion, it was believed that his doom was sealed; for the commander of the Free State men was the Capt. WALKER whom he had so relentlessly persecuted, and for whose head he had made a standing offer of \$500. As he was forced to capitulate at discretion, many of the men were for inflicting upon him at once the reward earned by his many crimes. Some would have shot him on the spot; and could scarcely appreciate the high and chivalrous generosity of the gallant WALKER, when the latter stepped between the raised rifles and his deadly foe, and declared that he would protect the life of TITUS with his own.

This Capt. WALKER is one of the Free State "monsters" of the Missouri newspapers, "who spare neither age nor sex."

TITUS, during his flight, had been twice wounded. He was now taken, with the remaining eighteen captives, to Lawrence, where the wounds were dressed, the best accommodations of the town furnished (they had a hotel once!) and every attention given to their wants.

In the meantime some five Free-State men had been arrested by a civil process charged with participating in the attack on Franklin; and Gov. SHANNON, with his fine instinct of diplomacy, seized the opportunity to pay a last visit to the citizens of Lawrence, and assure them of the continuance of his "distinguished consideration," and the respect he entertained for their talents in conference. No one familiar with the "war of Leecompton" will question the Governor's peculiar fitness to judge of the opportunity as an occasion which offered for honorable negotiation. Nevertheless, the people of Lawrence were a little surprised to receive a visit from His Excellency, escorted by a company of Dragoons under Major SEDGWICK; and the Committee of Safety not less surprised to hear him seriously propose another "treaty," whose basis should be an exchange of the five Free-State prisoners in the hands of the civil authorities, for the nineteen prisoners-of-war held by the "rebels!"

However, the Governor was serious; and, finally, the Committee agreed to the exchange, provided that the brass howitzer, taken from Lawrence at the time of the sack, should also be restored.

To this the Governor assented; and on taking his leave, made the people a speech in the street, in which he assured them of his undiminished regard and prayers for their prosperity. He was briefly answered by Col. ELDRIDGE, and graciously took his leave.

The next day the prisoners were duly exchanged in the camp of the dragoons, near Leecompton, and the howitzer returned in triumph to Lawrence!

Will the Pro-Slavery Party North for a moment contrast this proceeding with the shameful murder of poor HOYT, and judge between the parties!

At present there is a fearful cursing on the Border, and ruffians are mustering by hundreds—perhaps thousands—to avenge these "outrages!" The Free-State men are courageous and tolerably well supplied with arms and ammunition, though a contest will soon reduce the latter; and even now, at their drills, many are obliged—even of the officers—to use sticks instead of guns!

Provisions are also very scarce, and there is no communication with Missouri. The settlers are obliged at present to subsist mostly on green corn. They are determined to hold out as long as they are sustained by the North; but that support must be immediate to be efficient. Where are the funds which are indispensable to the maintenance of the struggle?

Gen. LANE has not been in command of any of these expeditions.

Gov. ROBINSON and his fellow prisoners have not been rescued.

Leecompton has not been attacked.

The Free-State men have committed no outrages, and are acting on the defensive.

The Quaker Mission near Westport has been broken up, and Mr. MENDENHALL and his family obliged to return home to Indiana. LITERAL.

Critical Situation of the Free-State Men—Brutal Outrages by the Law-and-Order Party—Atrocious Treatment of a Lady—Particulars of the breaking up of the Quaker Mission—Personal Items.

Correspondence of the New York Daily Times.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Aug. 28, 1856.

Accounts from Kansas continue to show that the position of the Free-State men is critical in the extreme. The Ruffians have this advantage, that they have been long preparing for an invasion, and that the vigorous measures of the settlers only a little accelerated the movement. Hence they have the money and arms in readiness, and only need a short time to cover the prairies with their vindictive hordes.

Still, the Free-State men are undismayed, and will meet them with a firm front, trusting to their brethren at the North not to forsake them in their hour of peril. Will this noble confidence be misplaced?

Some of the incidents have already transpired possess a dreadful interest, as going to prove that the settlers are compelled to fight a foe of more than savage atrocity. A gentleman has just come down who had the temerity to pass through Westport. He was taken, and his captors hesitated whether to hang him or put him into a sack and throw him into the river. (The peculiarities of Turkish punishment: are to be revived in America.) But finally, a man whom he had attended while sick (he is a physician) succeeded in saving his life. He had taken some money to Kansas to invest, but finding no chance, was going back to his former home in the State of New-York; and dividing \$5,000 he took half himself, and gave the remainder to his wife, whom he sent by the way of Leavenworth. Her \$2,500 she secreted in the hem of her petticoat, and saved; his, the "law-and-order" men seized and kept, and ordered him