

## FROM KANSAS.

### THE LAND GOVERNED BY TYRANTS.

Lawrence, K. T., Nov. 6, 1856.

All of last week and the first portion of this was consumed by the Court at Leecompton in trying fifteen of the prisoners, who were arraigned together on a variegated indictment, beginning with manslaughter and ending with horse stealing or felony. After a persevering effort they only succeeded in getting a witness to identify one of the lot as having been at Hickory Point on the day of the engagement, and, after they had done so, he made an alibi, by proving that he was at Grasshopper Falls that day. There being no testimony whatever on which to base a conviction, after a determined effort the Court was obliged to discharge them last Tuesday: They were accordingly discharged, but immediately afterward, by one of those violently-irregular and despotic movements to which the prostituted Pro-Slavery Courts in the Territory have so often lent themselves, seven of them were immediately rearrested, on some trumped up charge or another, and remanded to their miserable prison and the tender mercies of Col. Titus and his mercenaries.

The other eight, the first that have thus got away, made the best of their way to Lawrence on Tuesday evening. The situation in which they were on account of their long and miserable imprisonment, is indescribable and shocking in the extreme. Such was their extreme state of filth that on Tuesday night they had to spend the night in a barn, much more comfortable quarters than they have had for many long weeks. Plenty of citizens there were who would have received and welcomed the sufferers; but it would have been a sort of pollution, and the prisoners themselves did not desire it. Yesterday the Committee engaged themselves in procuring other clothes for them. So much for these eight, but alas for the seven remanded back to their sufferings! Ay! and alas! for the eighty-three more who have thus suffered; and suffer still! There may be, yes, there are many in our common country who care little for Freedom, and as little for constitutional rights, but surely there is not one human being who is not totally destitute of feeling but must shudder at the cruel enormities perpetrated under the iron hand of our despotic Government, who remorsefully turn the Free-State settlers into the hands of their enemies.

It appears that the Grand Jury are finding bills of indictment—for murder in the first degree down to larceny—against every man who was engaged, or supposed to be engaged, in any of the skirmishes of August, and even those of June and July. This legal persecution appears to be interminable, and will probably last as long as there is a Free-State soldier left in KANSAS.

[Correspondent N. Y. Tribune.]

The difference in the treatment of pro-slavery and free state prisoners is shown in the following statement by the Kansas correspondent of the New York Times:—

“For several days the attorneys and friends of one of the free state prisoners at Leecompton have been laboring to have him released or admitted to bail. He is sick, has four little children who are without a mother, at his cabin on the prairie. But the petitions of friends have not availed him anything, for the pro-slavery officials refuse his admission to bail. On the other hand, the noted ruffian leader, Col. Emery, who murdered Phillips, imprisoned Rev. Mr. Nute, and drove the free state settlers from Leavenworth, after being arrested to gratify Gov. Geary, and keep up an appearance of impartiality, goes to Leecompton in fine style, drive up to the court house, gets down from the carriage, and without removing his gloves, enters and gives \$1000 bonds for his appearance at court. The judge is perfectly satisfied, said “Emery being a gentleman,” and, after shaking hands all around with his friends, he goes to a grocery, takes a drink, gets into his carriage and drives off.”