

manner, refused, and presented his rifle to the old man's breast so as to frighten him from insisting. The young men swore and threatened they would have the young ladies (the Quaker's daughters) to attend them and to their druggery at the camp, and in doing so used a great deal of low and disgusting language in their presence, and when remonstrated with, they threatened to shoot and murder any one who would dare to interfere. They cried out for a charge of powder, and a young man, or gentlemanly feeling, whom they had, the tears and remonstrances of those innocent young ladies could not have failed to draw it forth. Brutally, sensually and cowardly alone characterized them. Such as the "gallant" men who were sent to fetch horses to the young Territory of Kansas.

But they caught a Tartar. Seeing an Irishman near the Quaker's house, with another horse, they proceeded towards him and demanded it. He started and said he was going to Lawrence to assist the free State men, and "he'd be damned if he'd go on foot." They drew their knives, and he lifted a large club and told them to get out, telling them to take the horse if they could. They, however, gave up the contest, and the Irishman kept the horse. They went to the stable and seized a riding saddle, which, however, the Irishman made them drop "like a hot potato," by a flourish of his shillelagh, which he brandished so expertly for a brace, a pair of spurs and a pair of boots they could not steal anything else, the rascals left for Westport. Nothing daunted, however, the Irishman started for the same place, and passed them on the way. He went to Westport, stepped boldly into the largest store there, and asked for a brace, a pair of spurs and a pair of boots, got them, turned round his horse and started off for Lawrence, where, our informants subsequently heard, he arrived in safety.

This gentleman, it appears, will not interfere to protect the free State settlers from the Missourians, unless he receives direct orders from Washington; and he says he will not interfere in any manner whatever. He has, however, made Leocompton his headquarters, and is in readiness for any expeditions that may arrive.

While our informants were on the road between Tecumseh and Lawrence they were stopped by a company of eleven Georgians, who demanded to see their trunks, and finding eleven thousand rifle caps, said they must have them. "They don't know any thing of the matter, and if you pay us the money for them they are yours," said the man who owned them. They fumbled about, tried to raise the money, and finally let them go to Lawrence, where the caps may be of some service. The same company of free State men, having heard of the depredations of these "eleven," went to Tecumseh and informed Judge Leocompton that he had better keep them from repeating any more of their "highway investigations," upon which the Judge is a very well-to-do and apologetic and made very fair promises. Next day, the Judge and his family were on their way across the border.

EXAGGERATED STORIES.

[From the Alton (Ill.) Courier, Aug. 26.] We were favored with a call yesterday from a very intelligent gentleman who reached this city from Kansas on Sunday night. We believe them to be entitled to full credit. They state that the pro-slavery accounts from Kansas are miserable perversions, though the state of things now existing is horrible and deplorable, and that another invasion of the Missourians was to have been on yesterday.

Up to the time of our informant's departure, Wednesday last week, three skirmishes had occurred, in all of which the free State men were successful. Lane's men had been engaged in either skirmish. They report the affair at Franklin as follows:—A company of about eighty Southerners, camped at Franklin, had robbed a pro-slavery man named Emery, who carried the mail between Westport and Lawrence, of two horses and two mules. Emery sent two boys to the Southerners to request the return of the animals, as he was a pro-slavery man. This they not only refused to do, but they killed one of the boys. Emery then appealed to the Lawrence men to recover his horses. They made common cause with him for the purpose of recovering their cannon and part of their arms which were taken to Franklin from the siege of Lawrence. The company from Lawrence numbered one hundred and fifty. On going to Franklin they sent a messenger to the Southerners, who were lodged in a large log house, to demand the animals and arms alluded to. An answer was given that neither would be returned, and the Southerners would neither give or take quarter. They fired upon the messenger, and also upon the free State men, killing two men. The Lawrence men then advanced upon the building, and backing a load of hay against the building set it on fire. The Southerners cried for quarter, and threw down their arms and fled. The flames were extinguished by the free State men. The arms, including the cannon, were secured, and the Lawrence men returned. No violence was offered the town, and the story about robbing the Post office is a border ruffian yarn, destitute of truth.

The affair at Washington Creek is stated as follows:—There is at this point a company of about three hundred Southerners gathered in a camp for marauding purposes. A man named Hoyt, a man much respected by all who knew him, a member of the Masonic fraternity, received a notice from these Southerners, as professed Masons, that they desired a conference with him. On that ground he approached them, and was murdered. On hearing of this, three hundred of the Lawrence men marched to the point and attacked the camp, and the Southerners at once fled, leaving their cannon and all their arms but side arms.

The affair at Leocompton is stated as follows:—A company of six free State men on their way from Topeka to Lawrence, stopped at Leocompton to inquire the way, and were arrested by Colonel Titus and his guerrillas. On hearing of this, about eighty Lawrence men went up to the residence of Colonel Titus, about a half mile outside of the town of Leocompton. Titus and his men fired upon the free State men, when the latter charged upon the house and captured Colonel Titus and his retainers, numbering some twenty in all. The house—a two story one—was fired and burned down, as the free State men say, to retaliate upon Colonel Titus, who, with his own hands, as they charge, fired Governor Robinson's house in Lawrence at the time of the siege.

In this way seven free state men were shot by free State men outside the house, who mistook them for the enemy. Titus and his company were taken to a place where, through the influence of Gov. Shannon and Major Sedgwick, they were exchanged for the Leocompton prisoners, a cannon and some other arms.

The prisoner, Robinson, Brown, Dettler and others are still under guard of the United States troops. Our informants state that Lane is in the Territory, that a large number of free State men have arrived, and considerable numbers are constantly arriving.

[From the St. Louis Intelligence, Aug. 27.] We have learned that it is folly to place much reliance in the reports which come to us from either party of the disturbances in Kansas. These reports are generally highly colored, and often wholly untrue. We published last week, in the Leavenworth Herald, a flaming account of a dreadful outrage perpetrated to have been committed by the free State party—several killed, Col. Titus and his company massacred, Leocompton taken, the U. S. forces whipped, &c., &c. Subsequent reports from the Territory fail to confirm the material statements of this report; and we are forced to look upon this, as well as all the other highly colored accounts that have come to hand, as simply a device of one or the other party of agitators and factitious in the Territory to get up an excitement among their respective sympathizers, and induce prejudiced, misguided men to go into the Territory with a view of keeping alive the disturbances. The design of each is mainly to affect the Presidential canvass. Both Fremont and Buchanan are running as sectional candidates, and their partisans think they can best aid their respective candidate and party by keeping up and embittering sectional excitement and hate. The design is to inveigle moderate men into a committal in reference to these disturbances—to make sectionalists and party tools of them. The object is to appear to deceive any man of ordinary sagacity. Men who love their country and respect the constitution and the laws are willing to leave the adjustment of the Kansas difficulties to the constituted authorities—the President and Congress.

The St. Joseph Cycle, of August 23, publishes on one page of its paper the Leavenworth Herald's raw head and bloody bones story (the same we gave a few days since), and on another page has an editorial contradicting the material points of the statements as extracted in our report. It seems to be untrue that Leocompton has been attacked, Colonel Titus has not been murdered, but is wounded and in the hands of the marauding party. The United States troops have not been attacked, "whipped and beaten."

The sum and substance of the news is that there is a good deal of skirmish fighting in the Territory; that many are falling victims, and that anarchy pervades the Territory. This is bad enough, but can best aid and call forth the sympathy of every friend of law and order for that unhappy Territory. We can hear nothing new as we are going to press.

In conclusion, we must enter our protest against the heaping of charges by our contemporaries, who wholly misrepresents in their material statements. It injures their cause.

BUFFORD'S SOUTHERN KANSAS EMIGRANTS. A few days ago, there appeared in the columns of a Southern paper an extract from a letter, to the effect that of the three hundred emigrants taken by me to Kansas all had returned except about fifty.

If, as we are bound to suppose, the writer was a friend to this common cause, and desirous of promoting it, he was certainly indiscreet in communicating facts so well calculated to dishearten our friends and excite our cause. And, in that event, his information possibly may be as much at fault as his judgment.

When we reached the Territory, in the latter part of last April, my company was disbanded and dispersed over the Territory, wherever they chose to go. Some two weeks afterwards, when the Lawrence troubles broke out, a part of my emigrants re-assembled in the Marquette position. After the difficulties were over I again disbanded and dispersed them as before.

With the exception of some half dozen, that I was told had returned, my information in respect to them is that they still remain in the Territory. It is true that some, a account of business, had returned to their homes, and the season being too far advanced to select and plant here, took temporary employment in the border counties of Missouri, and perhaps some in the Santa Fe trail, all, however, still regarding the Territory as their place of residence.

I do not believe that any one possesses any truer or more definite information of their whereabouts than I have at eye stated.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, AUGUST 18, 1856. COL. TITUS—UNITED STATES TROOPS—GENERAL RICHARDSON, ETC.

[Correspondence of the St. Louis Republician.] FAIRBANKS, K. T., Aug. 22, 1856. This is all I can hear from Leocompton and Lawrence as just come in, and reports that he saw Col. Titus at the latter place lying upon a bare floor, without the comfort of a mattress or pillow, and suffering extreme torture from several bullet wounds, which it appeared would terminate his life in a few hours; that nevertheless he was in the best of spirits, which should excite commiseration and sympathy in the stoutest hearts; he was rudely and harshly treated by ruthless and drunken desperadoes, who would, with hard blows and blows, strike him with their feet, and tear his clothes from him; and curse him and spit tobacco juice upon him. That he was sickened by the horrid sight, and left as soon as he found that any intervention would aggravate, if possible, the inhuman barbarity.

He reports that Leocompton is not taken; that the abolitionists threatened it, but did not execute their purpose. He further states that the State prisoners, Robinson, Brown, &c., are not released. We heard last night that General Smith had sent out

three companies to protect the government property at Leocompton, and to afford a stronger guard to the prisoners; but that he refuses to take any measures to put down the disturbances in the country, and says the militia may fight it out among themselves. This is rather a singular course to be pursued in such a crisis, and brings upon General Smith some anathemas from the state and law abiding, peace loving citizens, who will thus be driven into battle, when the slightest effort of properly directed authority could still the furious elements, and give quiet to a distracted and unhappy people.

This course has called Gen. Richardson to the field, who ordered a rendezvous at Douglas last night. The Tigers, the Blues, the Wabensha Guard, and several other companies were promptly on the ground, armed to the teeth with rifles, muskets, pistols and bowie knives, and having a few pieces of artillery well manned. They were to proceed to the interior last night or this morning early. They number about five hundred active, brave and hardy frontier men, who are fully equal to fifteen hundred of those who have never been beyond the influence of cities and the limits of populous communities. The thousand conflicting and uncertain rumors will now be resolved into clear and authentic reports, as daily despatches will reach us from head quarters.

Although so many are thus equipped, and on their way to repel a bloody invasion, we have still a greater number in reserve, who will march to the scene of conflict at the shortest notice.

Affairs in Kansas. ATTACK ON TITUS' HOUSE—EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—SHANNON'S SECOND TREATY—RECOVERY OF THE LAWRENCE HOWITZER—ATTACK ON A QUAKER COLONY.

[From the Chicago Press, Aug. 28.] We had a visit late in the afternoon from two gentlemen of reliability and prominence, who had just arrived from Kansas. They belong to Wauabansia, about forty miles from Lawrence, which latter place they left last Friday (24th). The following are a few interesting items of news which we gleaned from them:—

After the attack on Franklin, the free State men (having captured a six pounder at Franklin) resolved to march to the house of Col. Titus, near Leocompton, and try to recover horses and other property which he had stolen from free State settlers. This Col. Titus had been the terror of the whole neighborhood for months. He and those under him robbed, pillaged, and plundered every party that was unfortunate enough to fall in their path; and the free State men had good reason for paying him a visit. They therefore marched for his house, and took it, recovered several horses that had been stolen from free State men, also mules, tents and other property, which had been stolen from the Chicago company on the Missouri river. They also took nineteen prisoners, among whom was Col. Titus himself, who was wounded; Clarke, the Indian agent, who murdered a free State man in cold blood, and professed to be friendly towards Lawrence; and the recovered plunder, they marched to Lawrence, where the wounded were kindly cared for and the other prisoners secured.

The day after the attack on Franklin, Gov. Shannon proceeded to Franklin, and by warrant arrested five free State men on a charge of being concerned in the Franklin affair, and took them prisoners to Leocompton. A few days afterwards he appeared at Lawrence, and requested an interview with the Committee of Safety, which was granted. His mission to Lawrence was to exchange his five prisoners for the nineteen that were held at such a bargain with the Governor, on the grounds that they had nineteen, while he had only five prisoners. They, however, made the proposition that if he would return the howitzer that was taken from Lawrence, along with the five prisoners, they (the committee) would give up the nineteen prisoners. The Governor hesitated; but on seeing the committee perfectly firm, he consented; after which he got up and made a speech full of good intentions, and professing to be friendly towards Lawrence, in which he stated that as his term of office was about to close, he desired to be on such terms with every one in the Territory that when they should meet again it would be as friends and not as enemies. Col. Elridge, on the part of the committee, responded. This over the Governor left for Leocompton to get the howitzer and the prisoners; but he had considerably difficulty in getting the Leocompton folks to give up the cannon. However he succeeded; and the next day the exchange was made, according to the terms agreed on. The people of Lawrence have now, therefore, two pieces of cannon.

Captain Chambers, from Indiana, was wounded at the taking of Titus' house, and died in a few days afterwards. His last words were—"Tell my wife I die cheerfully, giving my life freely for freedom and Kansas." One of the most cowardly attacks that has been made on free State men occurred on the 23d inst. There was a Quaker colony, composed of Friends, from Maryland, Ohio, and Indiana, settled between Lawrence and Westport. These people were most inoffensive, and took no part in the affairs of the Territory, at least as little as possible. Hitherto they had not been molested, but on the morning of the 23d, eighteen of Buford's men went to the house of one of the Quakers, a highly respected man, pillaged it and stole four horses. Their treatment of the whole family was most shameful and brutal. The old man begged of them to leave one of the horses, that he might be enabled to go to Westport for a physician for his wife, but the leader of the company, in a most insulting