

him, and also the prisoners, to go with him to Nicaragua. A portion of his men, at least one hundred out of three hundred, will go with him.

The celebrated "Red Shirts" of Capt. Donaldson, who so distinguished themselves at the sack of Lawrence, will nearly all go. We will thus get rid of part of the ruffians; but after all, it is from Missouri that Kansas has most to fear. These Southern braves have done an immense amount of mischief as guerrillas in the way of plundering and killing; but we have a whole State at our elbow, engaged in the work of subjugating us. After Titus takes with him all he can persuade to go, there will still be plenty left.

Among the prisoners confined at Lecompton there was a Mr. Wm. Butler, of Coos County, New-Hampshire. He was one of the fifteen who were tried and acquitted on the Hickory-Point charge, and was immediately rearrested and consigned to prison. Since then the Grand Jury have found an indictment against him for murder in the first degree, on account of his supposed connection with some other military exploits. It was while awaiting his trial under this last indictment that Col. Titus approached him on the subject of going to Nicaragua. Many of the prisoners, when thus invited by Titus, pretended to listen to his offers favorably in the hope of receiving more humane treatment. Mr. Butler saw in the proposal a prospect of release, and for the time being became an expectant filibuster. Col. Titus evidently regarded this man as pretty safe. It was, therefore, a point to get him away from the prison before the militia should be disbanded. Two days ago those of the prisoners who have been convicted were separated from the others, and lodged in a log building at the back of Dr. Wood's store. While engaged in separating them, Titus told Butler that he would get him out now, and told him to follow him when he went out. After the convicts had been removed Titus returned to the prison and spoke to Butler, and then walked out, Butler following him. At the door they were stopped by the guard. Titus told the guard to let the man pass, as a *nolle prosequi* had been entered in his case. They then went on and entered the Virginia Saloon, where, after drinking and making some arrangements by which Butler was to meet Col. Titus in St. Louis on the 10th of December, to start for Nicaragua, they parted. Before doing so, however, Mr. Butler asked Col. Titus if he could not return to the prison for his blanket, and some other things he had? Titus replied, "Yes," he "could go in and out as he pleased, and, as it was nearly dark, he might stay there all night if he chose." Just as they parted, Lieut. Cole, of the company on guard, came to Mr. Butler, and demanding "why he was out," made a threat of rearresting him. Col. Titus, who was within hearing, came to them and told Lieut. Cole that this man was free, and must go. "There is a *nolle prosequi* entered in his case; this is Mr. —," and the tall Floridan Colonel, who was probably half tipsy, gave Mr. Butler another name. "My name is Butler," said the prisoner to Cole. "Oh yes—that's it," resumed Titus, "this is Mr. Butler. It's all right; you will pass him in and out when he wants." Lieut. Cole went down to the prison with Butler, and told the Sergeant of the Guard to "look at this man, so he would know him," and to "pass him in and out, as it was all right."

Mr. Butler entered the prison, but on attempting to leave it, the sergeant stopped him, and would not let him pass. This officer, who, perhaps, had not the Nicaragua fever, and suspected that all was not right, proved rather stubborn. Lieut. Cole was sent for, but the messenger who went after him came back and reported that he could not find him. There was nothing for Mr. Butler to do but to go back to the prison that night. In the morning Lieut. Cole came down with a bottle of whiskey, and was still rather tipsy. Mr. Butler appealed to him.

"Oh, yes," said Cole, "this man is among the discharged; I have a list of the names somewhere," fumbling among his pockets. "This man's name is—"

"Butler," suggested the bogus Nicaragua volunteer.

"Oh, yes—yes, that's it—Butler—it's all right;" and thus Mr. Butler made his escape from the prison of Lecompton.

Shortly after his departure the militia of Col. Titus were relieved from their duty as guards; the dragoons took their place, and the Pro-Slavery militia crossed the Kaw River and started for Leavenworth, where they were to be disbanded. That night ten of the Free-State prisoners made their escape from prison, and passed the guards. (There were only two dragoons on guard.) They have reached Lawrence. Indignant at the escape, Col. Titus (who was still in Lecompton at last accounts) made complaint against the dragoons and officers, asserting that they knew of the escape and connived at it. The two dragoons and the officer of the guard have been arrested.

Among the prisoners who escaped this last time is Captain Mitchell, of Topeka. The readers of THE TRIBUNE will remember that Capt. Mitchell was lawlessly arrested by a mob, in Weston, Mo., some weeks ago. He was carried to the city of Leavenworth, where he was kept by the ruffians for two weeks, and was finally sent to the prison at Lecompton, where he was thrust amongst the other prisoners. Up to that time there was no writ, nor anything on record against him. If there is now, he has never seen or heard of it. I have just seen him. His hands are horribly bruised and cut by the cruel treatment he received while in prison. About a week ago, Col. Titus and his militia, for some reason or other, undertook to count the prisoners. For this purpose they were formed in line. While forming the line, Col. Titus turned to Mitchell and said:

"Captain, fall into line."

"I did not know," replied Mitchell, "that there were any captains among us prisoners."

On this, Titus rudely seized him by the collar and dragged him into line, the attendant guards, with muskets, bayonets and sabers, being there to sustain him. Capt. Mitchell was indignant, and Col. Titus knows his opinion of him. Enraged, Titus undertook to inflict personal chastisement on the prisoner, when Mitchell seized him by the beard, and the heroic Floridan was rapidly getting the worst of it when the guard interfered. Col. Titus immediately ordered the prisoner to be bound, when his hands were tied behind him with the cruel, cutting cords that have so bruised and mangled them. Thus secured, the gallant Titus approached him to strike him, when Mr. Hampton, who had charge of the convicts, and who appeared to have rather more manhood, interfered, and, stepping between them, told Titus that he must not strike that man. Thus prevented, Col. Titus vented his spleen against the bound prisoner in abuse, calling him all the opprobrious names his fancy could suggest, and threatening to gag, whip and shoot him.

"Col. Titus," said the calm and heroic Free-

State prisoner, "you may tie me and whip me, or kill me, for I am in your power; but you cannot make me beg as pitifully for mercy as you did in Lawrence."

Incensed at this, Titus ordered the prisoner to be gagged; and thus brutally and shamefully bound and gagged the Captain was kept for thirteen hours.

In order to illustrate the different treatment of different kinds of prisoners, I will mention an incident that occurred a few days ago. The stove-pipe in the prison having slipped down, the building took fire. Immediately the alarm was given, when all of the Pro-Slavery militia, who were in their quarters, at least two hundred and fifty at the time, rushed out with their arms, and surrounded the prison-yard, and threatened to shoot any prisoner who should leave it. Among the rest, Hays, the murderer of Buffum, who was, or ought to be, a prisoner, came, with a dragoon saber drawn and flourishing, and was vociferously threatening to cut any one down who should attempt to escape. Hays is the only Pro-Slavery man whom I have ever known to be retained prisoner in the Territory, and he is merely kept by the authority of Gov. Geary. His imprisonment is a mockery, as the above incident will show. He rooms with his guards, and drinks with them, and is only a prisoner in name.

The escapees recently have considerably lessened the number of prisoners. Beside the convicted, twenty-three in number, there are only six prisoners yet left in Lecompton to be tried. There are some nineteen more in Tecumseh. The bogus Sheriffs and Deputy-Marshals must be pretty active, or "Othello's occupation" will soon be "gone."

There was some trouble at Leavenworth the day before yesterday. It originated between the Pro-Slavery men. Those who have claims have been allowed to purchase them at the valuation. One Pro-Slavery man endeavored to take advantage of this by purchasing several tracts which he pretended to have claims to. This business was arrested by his endeavoring to buy, in the same way, a claim belonging to another Pro-Slavery man. A violent dispute and quarrel ensued, when the agent adjourned the sale until the matter could be corrected. The sales were to be resumed this morning.

No attempt on the part of Lecompton has been made to resume the Court at Lecompton. Nothing of importance had transpired at Tecumseh.

NICARAGUA BAIL—LAND SALES AT LEAVENWORTH.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Nov. 23, 1856.

Although the Pro-Slavery Courts in this Territory have decided in most of the cases, that a Free-State man is not a bailable subject, yet it seems there are means by which escape from the Lecompton prisons is possible. In my last, I mentioned the case of Farly, who, although under indictment, was liberated by Col. Titus of the militia guard. It has now come to light that offers of liberation have been made to the prisoners, provided they will go to Nicaragua. Nor does this matter implicate the notorious Titus alone. By the evidence it is clear that Judge Lecompton is at least cognizant of the fact.

Col. Titus has got the Nicaragua-fever. Why he should be willing to leave Kansas at the present stage of affairs can only be accounted for by the usual fickleness of such rowdy characters, or because some friend there has over-persuaded him to come, or, more likely, because a better promise of pay or plunder lures him in that quarter. Be that as it may, he has been employing himself sedulously for weeks past in inducing the men under