

JEFFREYS LECOMPTÉ AND THE MURDERER.

Correspondence of The Missouri Democrat.

LECOMPTON, Kansas, Sunday, Nov. 30, 1856.

"Jeffreys Lecompté" issued a writ of habeas corpus for the release of Hayes, the murderer of David Buffum, who was arrested by order of the Governor, and held by Col. Titus as a prisoner. The following is a copy of a letter in relation to the affair, from Col. Titus to the Governor:

"LECOMPTON, K. T., Nov. 21, 1856.

"*His Excellency, John W. Geary, Governor of Kansas.*"

"SIR: I have the honor to state, that during your recent absence from this place, a writ of habeas corpus, issued by Chief Justice Lecompté, was served

upon me, by which I was commanded to produce the body of Charles Hayes before him, with the cause of his detainer

"That in obedience to the writ, I caused the body of Hayes to be produced before Judge Lecompte, and returned as the cause of his detention the finding by the Grand Jury of a true bill of indictment against him for murder in the first degree, committed upon the person of David C. Buffum, together with your warrant commanding the rearrest of said Hayes, and his detention until discharged by a jury of his country, according to law.

"I have further to state that Judge Lecompte discharged said Hayes from my custody, notwithstanding my return, and that he is now at large.

"I have the honor to remain, your most obed't serv't,

"H. T. TITUS."

The Governor declared, not long since, that Hayes should have a trial before he could be released from custody; he has had no trial, and is at large, notwithstanding the many threats of his Excellency. The Governor was not able to sustain himself in his interference with the actions of the Judiciary; it was too great an assumption of power to be successful—the attempt to override and supersede the Chief Justice of the Territory.

But his promptness in denouncing the act of "Jeffreys Lecompte," in releasing a murderer, and the energy manifested in having Hayes rearrested shows that he is at heart disposed to have justice done to all parties, and only lacks the power to execute his wishes, to have the laws administered impartially.

Day before yesterday the trial of sixteen of the Free-State prisoners was concluded in Tecumseh before Judge Cato—Mr. Parrott, counsel for the defense, closing in a plea of marked ability. The Judge gave his charge to the Jury, they retired, and after an absence of several hours, returned with a verdict of "*Not Guilty*." Five of the Jury were Free State and seven Pro-Slavery men. The latter were at first determined on conviction of the defendants, the others were as resolute, and at last the Pro-Slavery men caved in, and all agreed on a verdict.

The young men convicted of manslaughter are now in this little "Virginia town," under the charge of Capt. Hampton, a generous and chivalric Kentuckian. They have good quarters, are well treated, and have the liberty of the town; they are allowed to go out and work for themselves. The Captain will not think of putting a ball and chain upon them; his generous nature will not permit suffering if he can prevent it. He is a conscientious Pro-Slavery man.