

KANSAS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T., Dec. 25, 1856.

Leavenworth City has not grown so rapidly this Fall and Summer as it had been growing previously, and as its many advantages as a town site would have led us to expect. They have erected a fine brick hotel, the largest now in the Territory, but the hand of enterprise received a paralyzing shock in the outrages of last Summer and of last September, and the blood of the martyrs has been an ointment sore on its prosperity.

It is quiet enough now. Ruffianism, like every other form of insanity, is periodic in its paroxysms, and has calmer moments. There is a great difference between this town and Lawrence. Here the mammon of commerce and money-making is supreme; not but what there are speculators and men who do, or would like to make money in both places; but in Lawrence abstract speculations take the precedence of pecuniary, and food for thought is considered essential to vitality.

Whatever the Free Slavery men may be elsewhere, they are not despondent of their cause here. They regard the question of Slavery in Kansas as so nearly fixed, that Free-Soilism, even in the abstract, is nothing short of rebellion.

I am inclined to the opinion, from what I see, that the thinking leaders of the Pro-Slavery party have come to the conclusion that their way is clear to get Kansas admitted as a Slave State, but that there is danger of its being snorily after turned into a Free one.

There is no Free-State paper published here. There are two of the "Law and Order" organs. The Journal was only established last Summer. It was violently Border-Ruffian and ferocious until recently, but has been starved into a milder humor.

There is still a great deal of fluttering about the stepping of the sales before the lots in Leavenworth were sold. A few days' reflection does not bring relief. The case is one of those diseases for which thinking is not an adequate remedy.

Those who have built and rented houses without being well secured as to the character of the tenant, are rather awkwardly situated. They can neither eject nor collect rent, and to cap the climax of their miseries, the renter may buy the property, should the sales be reopened without a change of orders, over the head of the owner.

THE HEROES OF THE SOUTH IN KANSAS. COL. H. T. TITUS. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. BOSTON, Dec. 24, 1856.

One of your regular Washington correspondents, in speaking of the departure of Col. Titus for Nicaragua, remarked that although he was a ruffian and a filibuster, he had a just reputation for physical courage. I cannot quote his words, but thank that I have stated the substance of his paragraph.

When "Fort Titus" was carried by the Free-State boys, a number of documents were picked up and carefully preserved. Some of them are in my possession. If you have no objection to publish, I will transcribe a few of them, and show the originals to any one who doubts their authenticity.

like guerrilla warfare, can be used quite as efficiently by our party as by his.

The first extract I will give is a copy of a hand-bill:

TITUS POSTED AS A COWARD.

"I have been wantonly assailed by H. T. Titus, while standing on the Steamboat wharf, on Sunday morning last, and the moment I resented his assault, although greatly my superior in physical strength, and knowing me to be wholly unarmed at the time, he, like a coward as he is, resorted to the weapons with which he was loaded.

"I have hitherto and do now recognize a method of settlement of difficulties known among honorable men, when the character of the parties justifies a resort to it.

"The same belief which required me, together with others, when sitting in a Court of Justice, to answer that, from his reputation in this community, I could not believe him under oath, where he was interested, prevents a resort to that method in the present instance. The attack dare not be repeated. JOSEPH FINEGAN. Jacksonville (Florida), Feb. 20, 1854."

TITUS BUYS NEGROES.

I brought East three certificates of sale of slaves to H. T. Titus. I subjoin one. "Peter" was in Chicago a few weeks ago. If he will call this way I will give him his free papers gratis!

CHARLESTON, Aug. 18, 1854. Received from H. T. Titus, six hundred and fifty dollars, being in full for the purchase of one Negro Slave named Peter, about 35 years old. The right and title of said slave I warrant and defend against the claims of all persons whomsoever, and likewise warrant him sound and healthy. As witness my Hand and Seal. B. MORDECAI. [L. S.] W. B. RYAN.

Boston folks can see this certificate at the Ladies' Anti-Slavery Bazaar, in Winter street.

OLD TITUS TO COL. TITUS.

"MATTHEW IN FLA., March 29, 1854. "MY SON HENRY: I this morning received your numerous letters written by your wife—the tenor of which I think most abusive. The language I know to be yours from the writing and the spirit they breathe. Be [it] as you like—the facts are as I have stated: instead of you in any way assenting me, thus far you, and your transactions, have been a disadvantage to me. What have I got out of the Southern property except a one thousand dollars at North Carolina? If anything has been realized you have it. The spirit you breathe about the rights of Marion is in piece with all the rest of your transactions. If your intention is only to benefit yourself, without risking anything, all I ask of you is for you to cancel all the papers, and come to a fair settlement, and for the future go your own road. And as for the impudence penned by your wife, that may go for what it is worth. Your father. "THEODORE TITUS." [Same Letter.]

"If you think that I am indebted to you, the sooner we have a settlement the better. * * * Never did I expect to be teased by my own children! In reference to your doing so much for yourself and all that pack of trash, I think common decency would compel you to tell the truth in reference to your parent and yourself. If the spirit breathed in your letter, written by your wife, needs your approbation, the less I ever see of either of you, perhaps, will be the better course for all of us, for I think your letter both insulting and abusive. "THEODORE TITUS." "Please do not lay the above letter to the influence of my wife, as she has not seen your abusive letters." "E. T." "I asked you in reference to a deed given to you, belonging to my wife—I shall not speak of Her in other terms to you. Where is the deed? T. TITUS."

FATHER AND SON AGAIN.

"MANEVAN, April 17, 1854. "MY SON HENRY: On Saturday evening I received your letter of the 8th, dated Charleston, mailed New-York. Its character and tenor, I should think, never could have emanated from a son of mine, nor the letters written by your wife been dictated by you. Your letter is a confirmation of the fact [that] scarcely in the record of human facts is there so great a want of respect to a parent from a child. Henceforth, you say, we are strangers. Be it so. Better a thousand times to be so than to be in constant abuse from a son, and one [who], above all others, has the least cause of complaint. You say you will settle your accounts with me by an attorney. I should think, if you have the least regard for yourself, you would close our accounts with the fewest words. Or, are you desirous of further exposing yourself to public scrutiny? In all this business you have exhibited every pledge you have made; nothing appears but the most extreme selfishness on your part. [The old man then enters into a long, business-like statement of the accounts between himself and his son—from which, although much of it is obscure, a very unfavorable impression of "my son Henry's" honesty is derived. I extract two passages:] "Hymes would not accept your draft, nor did he. You accuse him, or myself, of telling a lie. Henry, [this is] too base language for a son [to use] to a father. You use mysterious language in reference to my coming up mystery. Also language in reference to your second Mother that few men, however base, in any way, collected with their parents. "I blu b for you, to think you are so depraved. "I admonish you to be aware of the future. Think not that because you have escaped from the justice you are so fully merit from the laws of your country, [that you will always escape it!] "It is not necessary for me to enumerate them. Your own conscience must dictate to the allusion. Now think—be vengeance of an overruling God may overtake you; there [are] others beside myself kind of your acts. I advise you to beware how you act in future. Your ungrateful temper leads you to act. I am sure you must be ashamed of on reflection, or else there are few so base. "Now what I want you to do is to make arrangements out of your paper, as you have it made to you, to deposit in my order, where I can get it, and not compel me to take steps to recover it, which I surely shall, if you withhold my dues, and at the same time cancel our agreement; for I never will permit you to transact any business for me while you act in the manner you have. "In all my communications, I am not sensible of saying one word to you other than proper proof for your conduct, which appears to me to manifest a spirit of dictation—selfishness rarely to be met with among strangers, let alone from a son to a father. Hearty, for shame! I am sure you must be, on reflection; and in review of your past conduct, you cannot but see the force of every word I have written you. "Your father, THEODORE TITUS."

OLD TITUS AGAIN.

The next letter in my possession is dated from the same town, April 22, 1854. In this paternal communication, the father revokes his son's agency for the sale of Wilder's Improved Planing Machine, and informs him, if he "attempts in future to meddle with it," "I shall be compelled to make public the revocation in public print." He charges his son with purloining a deed entrusted to his care, and with making misstatements in relation to their business transactions.

Here is a paragraph of this letter: "You say you will receive no communication from me. I shall write you until I get my business arranged with you, and then inclination would compel me to desist respecting such letters as I have received from you." This is the closing paragraph: "One word more. In future let your actions be guided by honest and fair motives. You then will not urge your father to blush for a son that would curse him, and, in the rear of life, be made a beggar by the conduct of an ungrateful son. "Your father, THEODORE TITUS."

This paragraph is blotted. The old man, probably, in the anguish of his heart, let tear-drops fall on these sad and bitter words. Poor old father! The last letter shows him—the old man I mean—in a still more favorable light than any of the preceding extracts. EFFORTS TO RECLAIM COL. TITUS. "MATTHEW IN FLA., June 18, 1856. "MY SON HENRY: In review of your transactions, I am persuaded you cannot but look back with regret; for I am sure your conduct cannot meet with your own approval. Now, I beseech you to retrace your steps and put what is wrong, or has been done wrong, in its proper shape. I assure you an approving conscience in having done your duty will outweigh every other consideration. It is not necessary for me to point out what is not correct in your transactions. Your own sense of justice and right must dictate to you what is right. After having built up a business by which I was in hopes to have benefited my children; and to be overreached by my son in the very first transaction. If you did not make a cent, how much better off would you be to close everything in an honorable manner, and have a reputation free from suspicion or reproach. Your conduct has no other tendency than to embarrass me. If I could not take the word and honor of my own son, whose could I? "In reference to the Charleston affair, &c. * * * [private business] * * * You in this transaction, take upon yourself the entire control, forgetting you were acting in the capacity of an agent, and disregarding any arrangements that I might have. Henry, I cannot leave this great error without at least making an attempt to bring you back into a proper channel, and by doing as you are capable, guided by a sense of honor, which you sometimes talk about. Act it out in its true sense of its meaning, and you will live honored and respected. "If I can see that you have regrets for your former conduct, I am willing to overlook the past and trust

you again. I know your capability. But remember, for a son to wrong an aged parent in any way—can you expect forgiveness at the final Judgment Seat of God, where you and I must appear, when all things must be made clear?"

"It is not necessary for me to recapitulate any transactions. You are sensible of what has passed, and know what is right.

"This is the last appeal I shall ever make to you to do me justice in our transactions.

"If my children choose to abandon me, one thing I say, they must take their own course. I wish and trust they may prosper. If they can find an approving conscience they have my blessing, notwithstanding my own wrong, which I must put up with.

"My love to Mary, and may you and she live to be a blessing to others, if not to your father. "THEODORE TITUS." —Amen! J. R.

FROM ALBANY.

THE GOVERNOR—HIS MESSAGE.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. ALBANY, Jan. 2, 1857.

The new Governor bears himself gracefully. He falls into the harness with the readiness of an old stager, and receives all who call upon him with an ease and courtesy which will secure to him all desired popularity.

His message is already nearly finished, and it will be placed in the hands of the printer in time to secure advance proof-slips for the New-York and other city papers. This is the present purpose, and only some unforeseen circumstance will prevent it.

What will so very soon be made public it is scarcely worth while to speculate about. It is enough to say that it will be a statesmanlike document—worthy, in matter and manner, the Governor of the State of New-York. I hope it is true, as some surmise, that he will rebuke in fitting terms the insolence of the President of the United States in his libel upon the Republican party and the people of the North. I think he will do so; and, in addition, justify the attitude assumed by the North in its recent verdict against the extension of Slavery.

The Excise subject will be handled carefully. Gov. KING is no extremist, but he sympathizes with all good men in their desire to check, by some efficient means, the present unrestrained traffic in intoxicating drinks. His suggestions, however, will point to regulation, not to prohibition.

No subject which will demand the attention of the incoming Legislature will be more embarrassing than the Canals. The means set apart by the Constitution, and authorized to be loaned for their completion, are inadequate, but not to the extent that is generally supposed. The Argus intimated, a few days ago, that there would be a deficiency of \$5,000,000; but half that sum, in addition to what is already available, would be sufficient to practically complete all that is begun. But how is this \$2,500,000 to be raised? If the Constitution is not repealed, so as to authorize it to be loaned, then it must be raised by a tax upon the property of the State. Either process is available; the latter the most expeditious. One or the other will be adopted, for there is no one thing more certain than that the work begun upon the canals will be finished without again resorting to the ruinous stop-policy which placed the stamp of folly upon the history of a past administration.

The Speakership is still in doubt. I would deem Mr. LITTLEJOHN'S chances the best, were it not the rule in politics for the weaker competitors always to combine against the stronger. If members were to vote their preferences as they arrive, Mr. L. would, I think, have a clear majority. But every subordinate post will be carefully drawn into the ring to affect the result in the caucus for the principal honor. As near as I can gather, the politicians in this city are generally keeping aloof from this contest. No unworthy man is a candidate, and they find it hard to select between equal rivals.

Combinations are already forming to carry certain measures through the Legislature. There are scores here, and to be here, whose mouths are ever open for lobby drippings. Of them, and of their measures, I shall keep you posted as events develop.

Your telegraph reporter (Associated Press) informed you that the recent meeting of "North Americans" at Syracuse, resolved to unite with the Fillmore wing of the party. This, like very many of his reports, is untrue. The only foundation for the report was the appointment of a Committee at the solicitation of a Fillmore man from Oswego, to confer with the Fillmore branch for a union. This request could not well be refused; but it will amount to nothing, unless, indeed, the Fillmore men will consent to surrender their organization into the hands of the North Americans. There can be no fellowship between the two wings of that organization—never! In this matter, your reporter (who forgets his duty to the press in his zeal for his party) was willful. He knew that what he sent you was unfounded. P. S.—This evening's Journal, I find, contains a card from Mr. Stevens, the President of the meeting, confirming what I have written.

With all their strength in the Legislature there is danger of squalls among the Republicans; but, under good pilotage, the voyage of the session may be passed through safely. If it shall be, all afterward will be free sailing. A.

HAVANA.

The United States mail steamer Cahawba, Capt. J. D. Bullock, from New-Orleans via Havana, arrived at this port yesterday, having left the latter place on the 30th.

The holidays were passing very quietly at Havana. The United States steamer Wabash, Commander Engle, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Paulding, arrived at Havana from Aspinwall on the morning of the 29th; officers and crew all well. She would leave for New-York in a few days.

The English brig-of-war Atlanta also arrived on the 29th. There has been very little business transacted during the holidays.

Sugar quotations remain unaltered. Stock on hand, 40,000 old. Exchanges on New-York, 64 to 7 per cent discount. London, 44 to 5 premium for 60 days sight. Weather fine; health good.

THE TRANSATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

[Communicated for The National Intelligencer.] HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, Dec. 30, 1856. SIR: The submarine communication which now excites so much attention, both in the Congress of the United States and the country, will, I perceive by the map of the survey, terminate on this side the Atlantic in the British possessions, i. e. in Newfoundland. Will you do me the favor, at your earliest convenience, to answer the following questions, to wit: Is there a point, under our flag, which would answer for the western terminus? If not, what are the obstructions? What influence would it have in a military point of view. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, Lieut. MEXRY, U. S. Navy. C. C. CHAFFEE.

U. S. N. OBSERVATORY AND HYDROGRAPHY, WASHINGTON, Dec. 31, 1856. SIR: I have received your note of the 30th instant, making certain inquiries in relation to the submarine telegraph of the Atlantic, and wishing to know what are the obstructions which prevent the western end of the wire from being brought straight across the sea to our own shores. The difficulties are manifold, and, in the present state of the telegraphic art, they may be considered insuperable.

The shortest telegraphic distance between the British islands and the United States, without touching English soil by the way, is, in round numbers, three thousand miles, and the lightning has never yet been made to bear a message through a continuous wire of such length. Here, therefore, is an obstruction. The distance from the Western Islands to the nearest port on our shores is about equal to the distance between Newfoundland and Ireland, and the distance between the Irish coast and the Western Island is about fifteen hundred miles. Therefore, with a relay on the Western Islands, a line from Ireland, via these islands, to our own shores, is electrically practicable.

But a wire by that route would have to cross the Atlantic at its deepest part, and then the Portuguese Government, as well as the English, would have control of the line; so that, in a military, commercial, or