## KANSAS.

Press Our Special Correct

LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T., Dec. 25, 1856. Leavenworth City has not grown so rapidly this Pall 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 esting sore on its prosperity. Leavenworth will estgrow this if she can outgrow ruffishism. But it is not the ruffixnism of Leavenworth, but of its neighbors. Most of the outrages committed there came by the hands of men from Mussouri, or bullies from Kickspoo and Salt Creek. Her share in the crime lay in permitting it. The Pro-Slavery men in town either aided or connived at these outrages, and the Free-State party, though numerically greater than the others in this place, well knew that any resistance on their part would bring a fresh swarm of ruffians from Platte County, and so they submitted quietly to all that villamy was dispessed to inflict, and thus the town was ruffian-ridden.

It is quiet enough now. Ruffianism, like every other form of insanity, is periodic in its paroxsyms, 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 in considered essential to vitality. In Lawrence there are no greggeries. If siquor is drank, it is obtained n some smuggling or circuitous way—so circuitous as to be rare. Whisky-drinking Indians are not so often seen in "Yankee Town," and noses glowing with the ruby and carbuncle are rare and solitary beacons amid the "waste of waters." Here, in Leavenworth, you can scarcely get out of smell of a groggery. At every corner you turn you are confronted with an oblong frame building of the controlled with an obiong frame building of the balloon kind, with inviting doors and pavilion front, on which is inscribed the word "Saloon," or something equally mysterious and suggestive. Why can they not use plain English, and say "Whisky-retsiling Shop," or "Groggery," or "Gambling Room?"

Whatever the Fro Slavery men may be elsewhere, they are not despondent of their cause here. They regard the question of Slavery in Kansas so hearly fixed, that Free Soilism, even in the abstract is nothing short of rebuilion. They the abstract, is nothing short of rebellion. The have just elected Delegates to attend the Pro-Savery Convention at Lecompton on the second Monday of next month. I think they do not relish the dismissal of Lecompte and the other changes made about this time. True, the admission of Whitfield is more than enough to counterbalance these Nobody liked Lecompte, viewed as a Judge or otherwise; but then he was too useful an aux-iliary to lere. A less warlike policy is advocated here by the more sensible of the Pro-Slavery men, Nobody liked Lecompte, viewed as a Judge on the ground that everything has been done, and such puncy would be the safest. That such a course will be followed is by no means sure.

will be followed is by no means sure.

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 Sate, but that there is danger of its being shortly after turned into a Free one. They well know that they are largely in the minority in the Perritory. Hitherto they have not cared for this, since, according to their peculiar mode of procedure, this was a matter of no consequence; but such a mode of managing won't do forever. There is a strong desire to their peculiar mode; but such a mode of the of no consequence; but such a mode of the office of the consequence; there is a strong desire the forever. There is a strong desire cool a ing won't do forever. There is a strong desire to fraternize and assimilate with the more cool and conservative of the Free-State men; for conservaconservative of the Free-State men; for conserva-tive men are generally timid, and if Kansas was made a Slave State, could, by mild discipline, be kept in bonds. The old bugbear of "Abolition-ism," which keeps the poor white people in ter-rorim in the old Slave states, would hardly do here. The people are used to it; besides, it has grown respectable. The unity and position of the Free-State party are what is sought to be destroyed. So long as these remain there is a power too formidable long as these remain there is a power too formidable and autogonistic for Slavery to flourish on the soil of and antagonistic for Slavery to flourish on the soil of Kansas. By breaking down the dividing line, and destroying the unity, they may gain many of the selfish and weak in faith, and intimidale others. But a Free-State party as a party, why, it is dangerous; it is fanatical; it is wild; "it keeps the Territory from being thoroughly quieted," according to the language of official bulletins; and so it does, for so long as there is a Free-State organization, there is something that will and can be fortion, there is something that will and can be for-midable to the usurpations and crimes that have defrauded the settlers of Kausas.

There is no Free-State was. 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 Berder-Ruffian and ferocious until

recently, but has been starved into a milder humor. It is trying the experiment of Pro-Slavery conservation and flunkeyism to Geary. The other Pro-Blavery paper, The Herald, has been consistently Border-Kuffian. It has never been as bloodthirsty as some of its cotemporaries, but is notorious for its want of veracity. Since the Free-State press was want of veracity. Since the Free-State press was mobbed here there have been several efforts made to secure another Free-State organ at this point. As yet there is none. It is hinted that if *The Journal* does not succeed in making a commercial speculation of its principles, it may sell the office and material.

There is still a great deal of fluttering about the stopping 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 make the matter better, the Delaware Indians a c threatening to sue the Government for violation of the treaty to their great loss, which has certainly Those who have built and rented houses without being well secure as to the character of

being well secure as to the character of the tenant, are rather awawardly situated. They can neither eject nor collect reat, and to cap the climax of their miseries, the renter may buy the property, should the sales be reopened without a change of orders, ever the head of the owner. One man who had a valuable property rented it for a year to a man who had, in turn, sub-let to another. When some three or four hundred dollars rent was due, the owner, filled with anxiety, made a bargsin with the person to whom he had reuted, by which he remitted the rent. That party, of course, gave it up. The sub-lessee, a regular Border Kuffian, refued either to pay rent or give of course, gave it up. The sub-lessee, a regular Border Kuffian, refused either to psy rent or give ap, and demanded five bundred dollars for doing so. The owner was an old man, but I saw him buckle a revolver to his waist and set off to kick out the

arrierer to his waist and set on to kies out the sub-lessee. This he was prevented from doing by a harricade of the premises. Such are a few of the neidents to which the holders of real estate under ear present system of inchoate titles are hable. THE HEROES OF THE SOUTH IN KANSAS.

COL. H. T. TITUS. Correspondence of The N. Y. Triban-Boston, Dec. 24, 1856.

One of your regular Washington correspondents, in speaking of the departure of Col. Time for Nic-

aregue, remarked that although he was a raffix;

and a himbuster, he had a just reputation for physical courage. I cannot quote his words, but think that I have stated the substance of his paragraph. When "Fort Ttus" was carried by the Free State boys, a number of documents were picked up and excefully preserved. Some of them are in my

amesion. If you have no objection to publish, I will transcribe a few of them, and show the originals to any one who doubts their antheuticity.

Wi hout further preface, let me prove to my Congressional friend from Missouri, Major Mordecai Oliver, who quoted in his Report from Gov. Reeder's private letters, that epistolary evidence,

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-

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

"I have hitherto and the standard to the property of the standard 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

The same belief which required me, together with others, when t wifting in a Court of Justice, to answer that, from his reputation in this community. I could not believe him under outh, where he was interested, prevents a resort to that method in the present instance. The attack dare not be repeated.

Justice like (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!

Received from H. T. Titus, six bundred and fifty dollars being in full for the purchase of one Negro Save named Peter, about 35 years old. The right and title of said slave I warrant and detend against the claims of all persons whom soever, and likewise warrant him sound and neathly.

As witness my Hand and Seal.

B. Moroccal. [t. s.]

W. B. RYAN.

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

dies' Anti-Slavery Bazaar, in Winter street.

OLD TITUS TO COL. TITUS.

"MATTROWIN FIA, 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 your 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 asserting me, thus far you, and your transactions, have been a disadvantage to me. What have I got out of the Southern property except to e on 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 reat of your transactions. It your intention is only to be efft 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."

may go for what it is worth. You have a settlement the better. "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 taunted by my own children! In reference to your doing so much for yourself and all that pack of trach. I think common deceacy wou decompel you to tell the tuth in reference to your parent and yourself. If the spirit breathed in your letter, written by your wife, neets your approbation, the less I ever see of either of yos, perhaps, will be the better course for all of us, for I think your letter both insulting and abusive.

"Please do not lay the above letter to the influence of my wife, as she has not seen your abusive letters."

"I selved you in reference to a deed given to you.

"I saked 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."

other terms to you. Where is the deed? T. Tites."

FATHER AND SON AGAIN.

"MAY SON HYNRY: On Saturday evening I restived your letter of the 8th, deed 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) scare by in the received 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 ore [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 tewest words. Or, are you costrous of further exposure yourself to public scrutiny? I a all this business you have talsified every pledge you have made; nothing appears but the most extreme selfishness on your part.

The cld man then enters into a long, business-like statement of the accounts between numself and

like statement of the accounts between numself and his son-from which, although much of it is ob-scure, a very unfavorable impression of "my son Henry's" honesty is derived. I extract two pas-

seure, a very unfavorable impression of "my son Henry's" honesty is derived. I extract two passages: ]

"Holmes would not accept your dra't, nor did he. You secure him, or myself, of teding a he. Henry, [this is] too base language for a son [t] use] to afather. You use mysterious language in reference to my coming up massage. Also language in reference to my coming up massage. Also language in reference to your second Mother that fees men, however base, in any eay, connected with their parents.

"I submarish you to be aware of the future. Think not that became you have escaped from the justice your acts so fully merit from the laws of your constry, [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—the vengeance of an overruing God may overtake you; there [are] others beside myself know of your acts. I advise you to beware how you act in future. Your ungovernable temper leads you to acts I am sure you must be ashamed of on reflection, or else there are fee no base.

"Now what I want you to do is to make arrangements out of your paper, as you have it made to you deposit to my order, where I can get it, and not compel now to take steps to recover it, which I surely shall, if you witched my dues, and at the same time cancel our spreement; for I never will permit you to remote, 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. Heary, 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."

stame! 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 voc. "Your father, THEODORE TITUS." OLD TITUS AGAIN. The next letter in my possession is dated from the same town, April 22, 1834. 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 mediate the sale of Wilder's Improved Planing Machine, and informs him, if he "attempts in future to mediate the sale of th

and m'orms him, if he "attempts in future to mea-all, with it," "I shall be compelled to make public the revocation in public print.

the revocation in public print.

He charges his son with purloining a deed intrusted 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 yeu, and then inclination would compet me to desist respecting such letters as I have received from you."

from you."

This is the closing paragraph:

In fatere

This is the closing paragraph:
"One word more. In fatere let your actions be guided by honest and fair motives. You then will not cause your father to blash for a son that would carse atem, 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, prob

the anguish of his heart, let tear-drops for sad and bitter words. Poor old father! 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.

eding extracts.

EFFORTS TO RECLAIM COL. TITUS.

"MATTEWAR, June 18, 1856.

"My Sor Henry: In review of your transactions, I am persuaded you cannot but look back with regret; for I am sure your conduct cannot neet with your own approval. Now, I be seech 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 daty will outweigh every other consideration. It is not necessary for me to print out what is not correct in your transactions. Your own reases of justice and right must dictate to you what is right. After having built up a business by which I was in bogs to have benefited my children; and to be overreached by my sou 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 raproach. Your conduct has no other tendency than to embarross me. If I could not take the word and honor of my own soo, whose could I?

"In reference to the Chariesten affair, &c. "
iprivate business? You in this transaction, take upon yourself the entire control, forgetting you were acting in the capacity of an agent, and disregarded 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 sy doing as you are expable, guided by a sense of hoor, which you sometims a 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.

respected.
"If I can see that you have regrets for your former conduct, I am witing to everlock 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 forgiverees 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 presper. 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.

-Amen!

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 o'd stager, and receives all who call upon him with an ease and courtesy which will secure to him all desired pepularity.

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 unforescen 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 Gover nor 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 terms the insolence of the Pressultion 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 intexicating drinks. His suggestions, however, will point to regulation, not to prohibition.

No subject which will demand the attention of

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 the property of the control of the contro would be a deficiency of \$5,000,000; for hair that sum, in addition to what is already available, would be sufficient to practically complete all that is be-gun. But how is this \$2,500,000 to be raised? If the Constitution is not reopened, so as to authorit 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 expeditions. 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

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 solitics for the weaker competitors always to combine agains; the stronger. If members were to vote their treferences as they arrive, Mr. L. would, I think, have a clear majority. But every subordinate post will be craftily drawn into the ring to affect the result in the caucus for the princips honor. As near as I can gather, the politicians in this city are generally keeping aloof from princip ticians 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 friends. Combinations are already forming to carry cer-tain 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 maures, I shall keep you posted as events de-velor. Your telegraph reporter (Associated Press) in-

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 report, is notrue. 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 or-Fillmore men will consent to surrender their or-ganization 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, President of the meeting, confirming what I written. With all their strength in the Legislature there is

der good pilotage, the voyage of the session may be passed through safely. If it shall be, all afterward will be free sailing. 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 Wabsah, Commander
Engle, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore

Paulding, arrived at Havana from Aspinwall on the morning of the 29th; officers and erew all well. She would leave for New-York in a few days. The English brig-of-war Atalanta 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 cent discount. London, 41 to 5 premium for 60 days sight. Weather fine; health good.

THE TRANSATLANTIC TELEGRAPH. [Communicated for The National Intelligencer.]

[Communicated for The National Intelligencer.]

HOUSE OF REFERSENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Doc. 30, 1856.

Siz: The submarine communication which now electes so much attention, both in the Congress of the United States and the country, will. I perceive by the nap of the survey, terminate on this side to a Atlantic in the British possessions, i. e. in Newfoundland.

Will you do not the favor, at your earliest convenience, to arswer the following questions, to wit:

Is there a point, under our flag, which would answer for the western termins?

It not what are the obstructions?

What influence would it have in a military point of

Very respectfully, your ebedient servant, Lieut. Marky, U. S. Navy. C. C. CHAPFEE.

U. S. N. OBBERTATORY AND HYDROG. OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 31, 1856.

SIE: I have received your note of the 30th instant, making certain requiries in relation to the submirine telegraph of the Atlantic, and wishing to know what are it e abstructions which prevent the restern end of the wire from being brought straight across the see to our own shores.

The difficulties are manifold, and, in the present state of the telegraphic art, they may be considered insupersable.

neuperable.
The shortest telegraphic distance between the British

The shortest telegraphic distance between the British islands as d the United States, without touching English and by the way, is, in round numbers, three thou and miles, and the lightning has never yet been made to bear a message through a continuous wire of such length. Here, therefore, is an obstraction.

The distance from the Western Islands to the nearest port on our shires is about equal to the distance between Newfoundland and Ireland, and the distance between Newfoundland and Ireland, and the distance between the Brish coast and the Western Islands is about after hundred miles. Therefore, with a relaw 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

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 con-trol of the line; so that, in a military, commercial, or