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POETRY.

THE SPEAKING DEAD.

BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW

When the hours of day are numbered,
And the voices of the night
Wake the better soul that slumbered,
To a holy, calm delight.

Ere the evening lamps are lighted, And, like phantons grim and tall, Shadows from the fitful fire light, Dance upon the parlor wall.

He the young and strong who cherished Noble longings for the strife, By the readside fell and perished, Weary with the march of life!

And with them, the being beauteous,
Who unto my youth mas given,
More than all things else that love me,
And is now a saint in heaven.

They, the hely enes and weakly,
Who the cross of suffering bore,
Folded their pale hands so weekly,
Spake with us on earth no more!

With a slow and noiseless footstep

Comes that messenger divine-Takes the vacant chair beside me,

Lays her gentle hand in mine.

And she sits and gazes at me,
With those deep and tender eyes,
Like the stars go still and saint-like,
Looking downward from the skies.

Uttered not, yet comprehended, Is the spirit's voiceless prayer; Soft rebukes, in blessings ended, Breathing from her lips of air.

O, though oft depressed and lonely, All my fears are laid aside,

All my fears are laid aside,
If I but remember only,
Such as these have lived and died!

MISCELLANY.

THE KANSAS WAR.

FULL AND RELIABLE DETAILS OF RECENT EVENTS

great Kansas struggle. Never was my heart

so exultant, my faith in victory so complete, as to-day. The God of Battle holds us in

His hands; with our own blood we'll conquer

the first TRUE independence upon this conti-

nent. With misfortunes, numberless and most

crushing, weighing down like a nightmare up-

on us-in the midst of a deadly civil war, in

pect of a "conquered peace," that is now un-mistakably discorned in the future.

EN ROUTE FOR LECOMPTON-A SKIRMISH

towards Lecompton, the advance guard, on horsebach, were attacked and fired upon by a

ne man was geen to fall from his horse, the

rest fled towards Lecompton. Our men were unable to find anybody about the place, and it

is not known whether there was any one killed or not. A hat has since been found near the

CRAMER written in the top. Such a man resides in Lecompton. Our men did not travel

the Deputy Marshals of Kansas Territory, who was very prominent at the sack of Lawrence,

in ordering stores broken open, &c., and who

ally since horse stealing has been his trade .--

ATTACK ON COL. TITUS' HOUSE.

captured in the Franklin battle.

that is his rank) was badly wounded in three places, but it is thought he will recover.—

One or two others were wounded less severely.

THE FREE STATE DEAD AND WOUNDED.

Our men were more unfortunate. Capt. H.

. SHOMBREE, from Richmond. Indiana, just in

the day previous, as agent for a party from that State, who were also in the battle, was shot

die before morning. He was a man of fine appearance, every way fitted for a leader in public life, and a braver man never fell in bat-

tle. He was brave even to a fault, and was

oremost to lead on the contest, at the head of his gallant followers. By it he loses his life.

He falls a willing martyr, not afraid to die for the Freedom of Kanses. He was much be-loved by the party to whom he belonged, and

ed so illustrious, is an irreparable loss to his friends—yes, to all lovers of Kansas. Nino

When our force was within about two miles

spot, with a ball-hole through it, with -

west of this place.

ing, and the like.

orse-thiores, about three miles south-

LAWRENCE, K. T., Sunday, Aug. 17, 1956. he last two days cover another crisis it the

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.

Then the forms of the departed Enter at the open door; The beloved, the true-hearted, Come to visit me once more.

BRATTLEBORO, F., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1856.

to who were here in May particularly imposing. They came in by the way of Mount Oread, then took a winding path into town, following precisely the trail of the posse who inon the 21st of last May, when Mar shal Titus rodo in the front column and se bloated with the pride of his position. Yes-torday how different: he came in a wounded prisoner, at the van of a party nearly as large when the sentiments of the people seemed to

THE PRISONERS.

The excitement was intense, still not the least insult was offered him, and he rode into town with his head resting in the lap of a friend. He could well tremble for his fate, for scores of accusors were around him who had outraged in every way short of taking

A Council was called immediately, and for a time his life seemed to hang by a brittle thread. At length compassion and magnamity provailed, and it was voted to retain him : prisoner for capital crimes. With the people outside this caused much dissatisfaction at first, but, after various explanations, the result seemed more satisfactory. The other cases all followed his. About half the other prisoners ere young Germans who had been "pressed" from their labor in town, and induced to remain with Titus in his camp of pirates, but were

Our men remain in town, to-day, and are cooling off under a most drenching rain. As it was not expected last night, most of them flamed by the rankest prejudices that ever existed in the human breast—we are to-day rising above them all, and rejoicing in the sure preswere out in tents, and one of them says when he awoke this morning he immediately sounded, and reported "four feet scant." We want will stand such hardships, and we have got them. To-day they have all found comfortable quarters in our dwellings. This afternoon Gov. Shannon, Major Sedgwick and Dr. Roderick came to Lawrence to demand In my last I spoke of our success at Washington Creek, and aluded to the storm that was gathering in the future. Yesterday morning, about 2 o'clock, while our force, numbering he unconditional release of our prisoners.

We appointed a Special Committee of five to confer with them, and after several hours' consultation they reported that when the citizens of Lecomoton have brought six prisoners they now hold, for participating in the Frank-lin battle, into Lawrence and deliver them safely; also, that when they have given up the brass howitzer taken at the sacking of Law-rence, into the hands of Major Sedgwick, subject to the order of Capt. WALKER; also, when the civil and military authorities shall have dispersed all encampments of armed men with far before daylight, when they discovered blood in their knowledge, in Kansas, then we are in the road—as they were following the same to deliver up our prisoners. The work is in road taken by the thieves—and they tracked the same to the house of H. T. Tirus, one of retain the prisoners; and by their own admissions to the house of the complete the comple sion we have the power to do as we please.— Such is the truce. We make no concession whatever-they make all. They now held in ordering storce broken open, &c., and who has for weeks past harbored at his house, and in a camp near by, a party of fillibustors, of it was the chief, and these were the identical men, as they now confess, fired upon by our party Friday night. Titus has ever the one obsortions to cur Free State men, especially since horse stealing has been his trade.—

ally since horse stealing has been his trade.—

who whatever—they make all. They now seed they now seed the seastlement, place both upon a common level, and make it sure against attack.

They now seed there and there for port-holes. A these six men from Franklin on a pretended the cabin, running with in 30 feet of it. Along this fence, at convenient distances, rifle pits were dug and the earth his offect of it. Along this fence, at convenient distances, rifle pits were dug and the earth his offect of it. Along this fence, at convenient distances, rifle pits were dug and the earth him were pieced here and there for port-holes. A there is a were pieced here and there for port-holes. A there is a were pieced here and there for port-holes. A there is a were pieced here and there for port-holes. A there is a were pieced here and there for port-holes. A there is a were pieced here and there for port-holes. A there is a were pieced here and there for port-holes. A there is a were pieced here and there for port-holes. A there is a were pieced here and there for port-holes. A there is a were pieced here and there for port-holes. A there is a were pieced here and there for port-holes. A there is a were pieced here and there of the trail fence surrounded the cabin, running within a fit of ence year and precaution seemed to have been the trail fence surrounded the cabin, running within all fonce or port-holes. A there is a were piece deep the read where piece defined and there and there on the fit of the pressed and the earth part of the were piece defined and the error port of the were piece defined and the properties and the were piece defined and the error port of th ing to acknowledge their efficiency themselves. Here is a victory we have never achieved be-He has always taken an active part when any of our citizens have been prisoners in their hands, and hus often talked of hanging, shootfore, and putting the whole together, we are satisfied with the treaty. It may only be tem-porary, but even then we lose nothing, for we are free at all times to come out in vindication of our rights. Some of our hot bloods are our cavalry, numbering about fifty, was sent on in advance to attack his house, or to prevent dissatisfied to allow the liberation of Titus, but the escape of any until the main body arrived. As they approached, soven or eight ran from the tent towards the log-house, and were taken prisoners on the way offer a new taken of the tent towards the log-house, and were taken of the way offer a new taken of the way ALEX. II. PIME.

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the tent towards the log-house, and wore taken prisoners on the way, after an exchange of several shots. The party in the house then opened a rapid fire upon our ranks, and the other prisoners are mostly young men who have never been engaged in such work log-houses are impregnable to even Sharpe's lifes. A length our cannon arrived—the one leafer the control of the leave the same was returned, with but little effect, as log-houses are impregnable to even Sharpe's lifes. A length our cannon arrived—the one leafer the control of the leave the same will. His wife has already and I believe he will. His wife has already and I believe he will. His wife has already and I believe he will. His wife has already and I believe he will. His wife has already and I believe he will. His wife has already and I believe he will. His wife has already and I believe he will. His wife has already and I believe he will. His wife has already and I believe he will. His wife has already and I believe he will. His wife has already and I believe he will. His wife has already and I believe he will. His wife has already and I believe he will. His wife has already and I believe he will. His wife has already and I believe he will. A Mr. Donaldson, another prisoners are mostly young men who have never been engaged in such work log-houses are impregnable to even Sharpe's and the other prisoners are mostly young men who have never been engaged in such work log-houses are impregnable to even Sharpe's and the other prisoners are mostly young men who have never been engaged in such work log-houses are impregnable to even Sharpe's have all the other prisoners are mostly young men who have never been engaged in such work log-houses are impregnable to even Sharpe's have all the other prisoners are mostly you our cannon arrived—the one Indiana Company, whose Captain is mortally wounded. It is for these reasons that I take With that we riddled the old logs at the first shot: This cannonade was effectual, and, after eight shots, Titus ran up the white flag. They were all, courage, and our increasing strength gladdens many a spirit that has been drooping in sorrow for months. We are stronger to-day than ever number, taken prisoners, and two were found in the house, that must before, and our border enemies are drum for recruits to counteract it, but their success have been killed before the fight, as they were is not flattering for their drooping cause. cold. It is supposed they were killed in the skirmish the night previous. Col Titus (as

THE WOUNDED IN LAWRENCE.

Brooks and Gunther, who were wounded in Franklin, it is believed will recover. It is now no small tax to attend to and provide for all the wounded in Lawrence. With this, and all the onerous burdens of the war upon us, we are still comparatively bankrupt, and our courage is our only support. How long will this difficulty exist, before some relief will be granted us? We expect a large emigration will be kept up till Winter, but it is still more necessary to sustain "the gallant and the brave" who are already here.

RANDOLPII.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Sunday, Aug. 17, '56. THE NEW GEORGIA COLONY.

When the fortification of the Pro-Slavery uffians at Ossawatomie was destroyed, a copy was a prominent actor in whatever could advance our cause at home. His sudden death ken. On the blank icaves of the book the folso early in life, when his future pathway seem- lowing drafts of agreement were found:

"We, the undersigned, do for the purposes

ed themselves in a line and halted, as if to for-tify the town. We had the strength to cut de themselves in a line and halted, as if to fortify the town. We had the strength to cut them to pieces and whip Lecompton besides, but we did not molest them. Our number by this time was not less than 400. The dragoons numbered about 100, and possibly another hundred could have been found in Lecompton.

RETURN TO LAWRENCE.

It was not our purpose to come in collision with the Government, therefore we marched to Lowrence with the prisoners and wounded upon the control of the prisoners and the control of the prisoners and the control of the prisoners and the stories of the prisoners and of the stories of the prisoners are control of the prisoners and the stories of the prisoners and the stories of the prisoners and the stories of the prisoners are control of the prisoners and the prisoners and the prisoners are control of the prisoners and the prisoners and the prisoners are prisoners and the prisoners and the prisoners are prisoners and prisoners and the prisoners are prisoners and the prisoners are prisoners.

When the prisoners and the prisoners are prisoners and the prisoners a

them to prepare for the election under that bill. The company encamped at Ossawatomin were there for that purpose; their "until after the election," mans the election under that bill. This "Colony" of men were from Georgia-Senator Tooks is from there, and not only represents old Scorgia but new Georgia. Can he tell us, is he undoubtedly is in correspondence with then, what building, well-digging, &c., means? The residents in the neighborhood of their deampment believe that &c. means murder, robery, horse-stealing and ther "subdue-you" oprations, and that their "influence and labor" is used more upon the &c. than upon the other objects. They dug one well at their fort, and before they fled, so-creted about 500 pound of bacon in it—but our boys "saved their baco."

THE MURDER OF HOYT.

HOYT was in Capt SJUNDERS' comp on Tues day. When he cameaway, a boy who was passing saw two men fillowing him, and saw them fire upon and short him. On Thursday reemen from the Free-State camp were sent for his body. They went to a hous near by where he was shot, and inquired where he was buried. The inmates said they now nothing of the matter. After hunting for some ime, they met a party of streeyers, who in to be a grave. They went fre spot designated and there found a grave. On opening it they found that it was the grave of Hovr. The grave was not dug of sufficient length. The body was jammed into the grave; one arm was bent up so that it rested upon his face and the oth er turned behind his back. His boots were slit down in front and found in the grave beside him. His pockets had been rifled and were found in

his body; one through his head, and a severe bruise upon his shoulder. The body looked When it was brought into camp and viewed by the ment it created an intense excitement and aroused gio most fearful pass After the examination he was temperarily buried near the camp.

CAPT. SAUNDERS'. FORT.

SAUNDERS' fortifed cabin was situated on high bluff, within 20 yords from its bank. The sides of the bluff ran north of the cabin, and is covered with timber and a dense undergrowth of shrubs. At the east and west was the open prairie-to the south and within 100 yards was large field of core, tall and thickly grown .a large field of corp, tait and more.

The cabin was built of very large logs, and was

THE ATTACK. Early on Friday morning it was proposed by the Free-State leaders to attack the Ruffian camp. The Free-State force arrived on the ground about 2 o'clock. The Lawrence Company, the Bloomington Company and a detachment Cavalry were ordered to take a position on the prairie to the east of the Fort. The on the prairie to the east of the Fort. cannon taken at Franklin was preseed into Freedom's service and placed where it could be efof the enemy were who have never been engaged in such work before, and are not natural-born. Border Ruffages. The disaffection is mostly among the leading Company whose Castain is mostly among the such as the cabin, while another small detachment under Cast Wittens ed on, way up to the cabin itself. The cabin was descried—the door was wide open—the cowardly murderers of Hovr and their associwas descried ates had fled, leaving their rifle-pits—their tents—their fortified walls to an undisputed posses-

It was supposed that they had taken refuge in the timber and in the ravine to the north the cabin. Accordingly the Lawrence and Bloomington Companies was ordered to charge through the timber and down into the ravine. They did so; but the "chivalrous" associate of Saunders, from South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, dared not even stay there, where or hundred men could have beaton back a thousand Nowhere were they to be seen. Fifty-stand of arms, a keg of powder, tents

and some flour and provisions were taken

ARREST OF EIGHT OF THE CHICAGO PARTY. Eight of the Chicago party on Thursday even ing started from Topeka for Lawrence. Tocumsed they missed the road, getting instead, upon the road to Lecempton. That night they Starting on, in the morning, they soon found themselves in the town of Lecomp ton. They went into a store for the purpose of buying refreshments, placing their arms, as they went in, against the wall of the building. on, persons began to gather in the store, standing botween them and their arms; after Lawrence. a sufficient crowd had gathered, a rush a sufficient crowd had gathered, a runn was made for their arms by some, and others, under or prisoners should be delivered up.

the lead of Cal. Three soized the Chicago men

4. That the Territorial authorities should slave law would be get up, and it would enforce the lead of Cal. Three soized the Chicago men the interests of the Colony of New Georgia, arm, and it has been amputated to-day.

INTERIPRENCE OF THE DRAGOONS TO PREVENT
THE CAPTURE OF LICENSTON.

After taking several arms and some amount-it to, they set fire to the house and burnt-it to buildings that we may erect, may be ours, when them; and Col Titus, seized the Chicago men and it would enforce use their power to break up these bands of old by cowardly governors and razeally municipal authorities should be got up, and it would enforce use their power to break up these bands of old by cowardly governors and razeally municipal and made them prisenants. They were thrust up these bands of plunderors and drive them from the Territory. In consideration of this, the Free-State Party were to break up these bands of plunderors and drive them from the Territory. In consideration of this, the Free-State Party were to break up these bands of plunderors and drive them from the Territory. In consideration of this, the Free-State Party to that we draw no fancy picture. Did not have drawn of fancy picture. They were thrust and made at them prisenants. They were thrust up these bands of plunderors and drive them from the Territory. In consideration of this, the Free-State Party to consult of the work of the power to break up these bands of plunderors and drive them from the Territory. In consideration of this, the Free-State Party to consult of the work of the power to break up these bands of old by cowardly governors and razeally municipal with great plunderors and drive them from the Territory. In consideration of this, the Free-State Party to consult of the plunderors and drive them from the Territory. In consideration of this, the Free-State Party to consult of the plunderors and drive them from the Territory. In consideration of this, the Free-State Party to consult of the plunderors and drive them from the Territory. In consideration of this, the Free-State Party to consult of the plunderors and drive them from the Territory. In consideration of this, the Free-Sta

the ground. This house was about a mile from Lecompton, but none of the citizens of the town interfered, but they came out upon a high bluff and viewed the scene. They were expecting an attack in town next, and many were hurrying over the river about that time to escape danger. The dragoons did not interfere, although they were encamped within one mile. During the siege, however, Major Sedgwick ordered his men to mount, and they rode in between our force and the town—placed themselves in a line and halted, as if to forbuilding where the prisoners from Franklin were. The Franklin prisoners had heavy chains upon their ankles. In a short time Col. Tirus came and asked one of the party to come out he did so, and was taken round the corner which Tirus placed about his neck, and by threats, now of hanging-then of shooting compelled him to give what information knew concerning what they termed Lane's

cabin. This person whom Tirus so cowardly and brutally treated was the youngest of the party, hardly twenty years of age, and small in statue. That "high-toned gontleman," as the Border Ruffian papers term him-Sheriff Jones, then saw the pr JONES, then saw the prisoners, and endeavored by threats, to extert from them a promise not to neddle in the contests in the Territory. Ho finally told them they might go, but they must go without their arms. All this was done

"high-toned gentleman," Sheriff Jones, who is also a U. S. Duputy Marshal, without cause and without warrant, arrest them, rob them, with drawn revolvers assault them, and use all heir incounity to intimidate and abuse them.

News arrived at the Free State camp of the arrest of these men, of their treatment, but not of their release. Immediately it was determined to attack Lecompton and release them and immediately the little army started on its way.

CAPTURE OF COL. TITUS.

When the advance guard of the Free State orces arrived at Judge WAKEFIELD's on the California Road, they were fired upon by a company of Pro-Slavery men under Col. Tirus. The fire was returned, and Tirus and his men returned, leaving one of their number dead be Col. Tirus' cabin was within two miles of

Lecompton, and like the other brigand leaders, he had fortified it against attack.

Early in the morning a party of the Free State cavalry made a charge upon some tents near the cabin, the inmates of which ran to the cabin, and were followed by the horsemen who went too near the cabin, when they were fired upon by those inside, wounding four, one Capt. Shumbary, (con Jakonski Brokerios coolis brokerios

upon it. Seven balls had been fired into it when Col. Tirus showed the white flag and surrendered. Seventeen prisoners, twenty stand of arms, and a quantity of provision were taken; the cabin was then burned. Dur ing the attack, the troops, who were encamped near by, took a position between the Free State forces and Lecompton, directly upon the road. Unwilling to attack the United States troops, as they feared they should be compelled troops, as they feared they should be compelled to intowed by such universal approval of it by all progress, used weights? Do they not retard to, instead of attacking Lecempton, they with the upholders of slavery, that we were all made progress and improvement, and are they not their prisoners, marched back to Lawrence.

Col. Tirus was wounded in the hand and shoulder; another of his men was wounded and two others killed. There were six wounded on the Free-State side. Col. Tirus had takeninked up with stone and mortar. The walls were pieced here and there for port-holes. A rail fence surrounded the cabin, running with 130 feet of it. Along this force of the condition of the c from the TYPE of those presses, dug from the sand on the bank of the river, and as they plow-ed their way through the walls of Titus' cabin they shrieked "surrender to Freedom" as they calmly announced that "he should give them a new edition of the Herald of Free Trrus, instead of coming to "kill Abolitionists," came whiningly begging of the "d-d Abolitionists" to save his miserable life. He was dom's service and placed where it consists" to save his miserable life. He was fectually used. A detachment of Cavalry was supplied with confortable quarters and a phythen ordered to seem the cornfield to the south sician to attend him. The other prisoners were confined in the Herald of Freedom build-Freedom of Speech, with the blood-red banner of South Carolina disonion waving over thom. How strange the contrast! yet such is the for-

ANOTHER TREATY WITH GOV. SHANNON. GOV. SHANNON, Dr. A. RODRIDGUE, P. M.,

and Major Senewick, have just arrived from Lecompton. It is supposed they have come to demand the prisoners. They are now closeted with the officers of the Free-State forces.-They are now closeted They cannot have the prisoners without giving co-Stato party an equivalent. A treaty has been made, and Gov. SHANNON,

after some opposition, has been permitted to leave the Territory with the people feeling better toward him, and in a quiet state to his suc-cessor. He glerified the Union, and thought we had a glorious country, and then concluded.

negotiations, any further than to say to Suah tional demand for the prisoners.

it, yet they agreed to deliver them up. What right Gov. Shannon and Dr. Aristices Rop-

of the Prisbyterian Church. He came into the Territory with the overland emigrants from Iwa. His dying hours were soothed by the presence of a friend, who was a physician, and officeholders can even kick the North into a union of parties, and there is nothing which who had been a companion with him from his beyhood. Yesterday he said to his friend:

"You know I am not afraid to die; tell me is the country. It will then be idle to think of resisting any encroachments which it that there was not. At night, when it became apparent that life was at its ebb, his friend asked him if he had anything to communicate to live the country. It will be palpable that we have not even the first cap him if he had anything to communicate to live the country. It will be palpable that we have not even the first cap him if he had anything to communicate to ed him if he had anything to communicate to his friends. The dying man looked up and "TELL THEM I FREELY OFFER MY LIFE IN BEHALF OF THE FREEDOM OF KANSAS." Tonorrow he will be buried.

THE PRISONERS EXCHANGED Captain Newby and his company of drag-cons have just arrived in town with the Frankwno noids a commission in the Land Department, and who protonds to be mighty in his influence over the citizens of Lecompton, and of Col. Woodson, Secretary of the Territory.

Col. Titus, of the Kansas militia, and the land the

The various military companies are unde arms. The prisoners express themselves thank-ful for the kindness shown them, and make loud promises of the same treatment to Free-century. Fo build up and ornament, to give State men, should the fortune of war ever place them in their hands.

The prisoners are now in wagons and under escort of the dragoons, guarded also by the Free-State forces, on the move for Lecompton. Captain WALKER, with a detachment of men as zone for the howitzer.

For months back the papers of the North

have been mourning over a Kansas subjugated to Slavery. To-day they may cheer for a Kansas conquered by Freedom. Next week we may want powder, ball and men. The towns on the border are alive with excitement. Alworth. They may have to go out.

SLAVERY AND BUCHANAN.

[From the Boston Chronic's.]
The occurrences of the prese, ' year see

showed the effect of slavery on the master making of them the slaves of their worst passions, and degrading them below the level of such men as we have been describing are worth anything to a computity. Go where you will ordinary assassins. It was not only Brooks whose conduct exhibited the effects of an oligarchical system. What he did might have been decay by any hot temporal coil might have you will find everything exists to the end of the end o been done by any hot-tempered, evil-minded man in a moment of rage, and the criminal alone would have been consurable. But that act was followed by any hot-tempered, evil-minded man in a moment of rage, and the criminal alone would have been consurable. But that act was followed by any hot-tempered with the same would have been consurable. But that act was specified to lead a helping hand to worthy followed by such universal approval of it by all sidered merely as that of an individual. It was not an exceptional case. It was the slaveholding spirit making itself palpable to all capaci-tics. We were taught by it what we must extics. pect to receive if we should resist our masters provements around them should cease altogeth-without success. They look upon us as slaves, er than part with the smallest portion of it. every d-d Abolitionist in it." Some of the every d—d Abolitionist in it." Some of the prisoners taken with him also participated in the "eack," and assisted in destroying the presses of the Herald of Freedom and of the Free State, and throwing the type into the rivby the devil,—show how far the slaveholders mete the growth, the prosperity and happiness are prepared to go in their endeavors to set aside the laws of the land, and how effectual is their ing forward any enterprise which reflects credit the laws of the land, and how effectual is their control of the central government. What has on it. Such men are blessings to a communist happened in Mobile shows the hostility of slavery to freedom of the press, and that slave-blodders have just as deep an abhorrence of lit. But a man whose great and only aim in life is crature as was felt by the Spanish Inquasition, sped on their way. Capt. Bickerton, when he pointed his cannon at the walls of the cabin, over the writings of all men. A respectable od to pay for the public good, commands no re-bookselling firm are charged with having on spect; but on the other hand is an object of sale, and with having sold to slaves, books calculated to excite the servile class to insurrection. The "best citizens" take the matter up,

prevent the worst citizens from proceeding to the extreme point of Lynch law, and compel ing, where, on the 21st of May, some of them thought they had struck a death-blow to the Freedom of Speech, with the kind of the cause of their worldly ruin. The names of the "incendiary works" are not observed. of the perpetrators of "nameless crimes" in the middle ages, who were dealt with by tribunals at midnight, and so mysteriously disappeared from the earth, their fate certain, but the manner of their death naknown. of the works given, they would probably be found to be harmless productions, and the hor-ror that the whole proceeding excites would be elieved by the creation of sensations of the lu-lierous. This, it is not unlikely, is the chief reason why they are not monitoned. Slavery cannot afford to be at once hated and laughed at. The conduct of the Mobile "respectabilities" lets us know what would follow from the dicrous.

state what it is and make a short speech. He said he should soon leave us, and he wanted to est, through the election of the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, if he should be sus-tained by a Congress of similar faith. The freedom of the press will be struck at, and fi nally struck down, in the non-slaveholding States. It has no existence in the South nov 1. That they shall give up to the charge of Major Sepowicz, and in good condition, subject to the order of Capt. Walker, the howit zor so valiantly surrendered to Sheriff Jones by the North, slavery will be in danger; and zer so valiantly surrendered to Sheriff Jones by Gen. Ponenov on the 21st of May.

2. That the prisoners then held in custody at Leconditun—those arrected by Squing Canne for being connected with the battle of Frankin already adopted the worst ideas of the early -should be released and brought safely to federalists, will only have to enact another sedition law, and the thing will be accomplished. awrence.

3. That all arms taken from these and other prisoners should be delivered up.

The same howl about supporting the law which has been often raised in behalf of the fogitive

No. 36.

same shubby creature, who once avowed his willingners to fight against men who should dare to strike for freedom, for which he was publicly rebuked by slaveholders from Virginia The Franklin prisoners, held in Lecompton, publicly rebuked by slaveholders from virginia were arrested under legal process, and they term and Tennessee,—is he not, we ask, now engaged in promoting the election of Mr. Buchanright Gov. Shannon and Dr. Aristides Rod-an, under the lying pretensions of supporting Ridux, P. M., had to do this, perhaps a Phila-delphia lawyer can tell, we cant.

| Have not Southern men

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POSTAGE:—The PHIGNIX is sent into WINDHAM COUNTY, free of Postage. The postage to any part of this State, out of Windham County, will be 18 cents a year.

JOB WORK executed in good style at fair prices.

Monday. Aug. 18.—Capt. Shumbray died last night. He was from Indiania. He is taid to have been a man of fine talents, and was a lawyer by profession, and was a member of the Prisbyterian Church. He came into the Territory with the excellent of the Sonato, and let it be seen that no amount the Territory with the excellent of the Company of the Prisbyterian Church. He came into Having allowed that golden opportunity to pass which comes not a second time either to individuals, or parties, or natious, we shall become the most abject of the serfs of those transcen-dent villains to whom the country owes its pres-

DEAD WEIGHTS.

ent miserable state. We must act now, or be

orever and most deservedly undone.

There is often to be found in towns and villages a class of men which, in too many senses quest from Major Senowick to Capt. WALKER, of the word, are dead weights upon progress asking him to come for the howitzer which has been placed, according to agreement in his improvement made, no actual want supplied that costs anything which meets with their approval. With stoical indifference their countenance and aid is withheld from everything which

character and worth and influence, to promote the prosperity of the town in which they live and expect to die, is as foreign from their minds as is the idea of civilization from the mind of the savage who reams the wilderness. They measure everything by dollars and cents.—
"How much shall I make!" "how many dol-"How much shall I make!" "how many dol-lars shall I put into my pocket!" are questions which invariably guide them. Every laudable enterprise, the success of which in a measure depends on their liberality and support is frowned upon as arrant nonsense, a piece of paeleas extravagance. Churches that bear the markready the Misourians are coming in at Leaven- of decay, and are fast tottering to ruins, are good enough for them! School houses which are absolutely unfit for the health and comfort of children, and which more resemble a dismal prison-house than a building designed for eduational purposes are plenty good enough,they had no better accommodations when they attended school, if perchance they eyer enjoyed that inestimable privilege! A town illbrary, popular town at the library that they have the school of the library that they have the have th ta with a storn dis

We question very much whether the lives of objects, dead weights? Do they not retard ,:sn !

Is it not, indeed, sometimes surprising to see with what a ferocious tenacity men cling to their money, and who had rather that all im-The world call these men misers. We call

We love to see men of large and generous hearts-reen who stand ready to give of their abundance to worthy objects, who labor to proeven begrudges the taxes which he is compell contempt; and although he may feel satisfied with his weelth and greediness, yet the community in which he moves justly brands him a

Ton Present and mun Brocks -- A hearty, lazy loafer, who preferred begging for a pecarious subsistence to working for a sure one, called at the house of a blunt Massachusotts farmer, and in the usual language of his ribe, asked for some cold vituals and old "You appear to be a stout, hearty looking

man," said the farmer; what do you do for a living!" "Why, not much," replied the fellow, "ex-

copt travelling from one place to another."
"Traveling about hoy!" rejoined the farmer;

can you travel pretty well!"
"Oh, yes, I'm pretty good at that."
"Well then," said the farmer, coolly openng the door, "let's see you travel."

rison to the dignity of the first pair of boots with heals on laid himself liable, through some misemeanor, to maternal chastisement After pleading to get clear to no effect, he

His First Boots .- A voungster who had just

Well, if I've got to stand it, I mean to take

off my boots."
"Why?" naked his mother. "Because I won't be whipped in them new bog!s. That's so !"

-Bill what are you doing there on the

'Why, sir, I have had a shock.' 'A shock!'
'Yes zir, a shock!'

'What kind of a shock!' 'Why, sir, one of your subscribers came in turing your absence and offered to pay.'

A friend of ours who is sfilicted with a temmary deafuess, consoles himself by the belief

Section of the sections