

Escape of Thirty-one Free-State Prisoners.

AN EXPEDITION TO NICARAGUA.

Clothing for the Suffering—The Prisoners' Quarters—The Militia to be Disbanded—Miscellaneous News.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, Saturday, Nov. 8, 1856.  
CLOTHING—A SUGGESTION.

The little stock of clothing received by the Central Committee one week ago to-day, which was valued at about \$3,000, has been nearly all distributed among the poor in every portion of the Territory, and last evening twenty-seven boxes and five barrels more of the same arrived. It was mostly from Massachusetts, Vermont, New York, and Rhode Island. One box is directed to Rev. C. H. LOVBOY, and several to Rev. F. NUTT, for distribution. I will state, for the benefit of our friends at the East, that if boxes of clothing are intended for any others than the Central Committee here, it is far better to send them by some other channel than the National Committee, as the marks, numbers, &c., are liable to be changed before they get here, so that the Committee are unable to select that intended for others from their own. I am happy to learn, however, that the idea of sending large amounts to private individuals is being abandoned. The goods received last night embrace every variety needed here, and are well selected.

RANDOLPH.

LAWRENCE, Sunday, Nov. 23, 1856.  
THE PRISONERS' QUARTERS.

Last Monday forty-seven of the Leocompton prisoners were escorted by a company of United States infantry to Tecumseh, in "Shawnee County," and confined in the basement story of a new brick building, but recently erected by the Government for a court-house and prison. These men were put into three rooms 12 by 14 feet square, with an iron grating over the windows, made of iron bars one inch in diameter, forming a net work; each bar crossing the other at distances making squares of one and a half inches, the ends deeply set in the oaken framework of the window, surrounded with nails to prevent cutting them out. The walls of the prison were one and a half feet thick, four courses of brick, made perfectly solid. A guard was stationed in and about the building, and a rigid discipline introduced to prevent escape. A stove, table, a few barrels composed the furniture, and a bayonet was used in each of the rooms for a candle-stick.

A CHANGE OF VENUE—ESCAPE OF PRISONERS.

The counsel for these men had obtained a change of venue from Judge Lecompte's to Judge CATO's Court, and they were removed from the First to the Second Judicial District. Their trial was to commence tomorrow. All of the last week has been used in packing jurors, and other preliminaries necessary in a one-sided Court.

All of this time the prisoners were not idle; they had concluded on leaving, and an understanding of the ways and means existed among them. They all began to sing. The work of making holes through the walls then began, and, if the singing stopped in either of the rooms, it was the signal for the workmen to do likewise, and wait until the singing again commenced. The tools used in removing the bricks and mortar were the bayonets left for candlesticks. In the morning the bricks and mortar were replaced, and a coat hung carelessly over the place. All but the outside course of bricks were loosened, and a favorable opportunity waited for.

Last night, about 10 o'clock, the work upon the last course of bricks commenced, and a hole was soon made. The workman put his head out of the aperture; the night was dark; he could hear the measured tread of the sentinel as he paced up and down his beat, about thirty feet from the building. While the man was reconnoitering, another of the prisoners stood behind him, holding a blanket to prevent outsiders from catching a stray ray of light through the wall. The singing stopped, and out sprang the two leaders, closely followed by the others; and in this way thirty-one made their escape, unobserved by the guard.

HO FOR NICARAGUA.

Several of the Pro-Slavery men in this town are beginning to despair of making Kansas a Slave State. They say that too many Abolitionists have already settled here, and slave property can never be safe while they remain, and there is no use to attempt to drive them out, for they are so determined on making Kansas a Free State they are sure to return. And so the cry is, "Ho for Nicaragua." How many will go?

COL. TITUS LEAVES SOON FOR THE SOUTH.

The notorious Col. HENRY L. TITUS leaves for Leavenworth to-morrow with his men, and there his company are to be disbanded by the Governor, and the most of them leave with the Colonel for St. Louis; from thence, on the 10th of December next, they leave for New-Orleans, and from that city for Nicaragua at an early day.

TITUS and Captain DONALDSON, Captain of Governor GEARY'S militia, have for some time been holding out inducements for men to enlist as volunteers for the war in Central America. These men have been trying for weeks to have the Free-State men that were held as prisoners at Leocompton, to enlist under them for Nicaragua.

Promising to use their influence to have them all released, providing they would agree to join the expedition, their expenses should be paid, and once in Central America, they would have a fine chance for making money. The prisoners talked as if they would like to go with him. TITUS believed them, and on hearing of their escape, he expressed satisfaction, and hoped they would all get away and join his company.

THE MILITIA TO BE DISBANDED.

The men under Col. TITUS have petitioned the Governor to grant them a release. His Excellency has consented, and to-morrow the company march to Leavenworth, and there they will be disbanded, and about 100 will join TITUS and leave for "Governor WALKER'S dominions," to fight for Slavery there, instead of persisting in their attempts to establish the institution in Kansas, against the will of the people. Seventy men have already enlisted under the banner of Col. TITUS. On the 14th of next month, the expedition leaves St. Louis for New-Orleans, with plenty of the needful to defray expenses. And towards Central America and Cuba the slave oligarchy are looking with "greedy" eyes. Out of those two countries more slave States are to be made, notwithstanding the protest of the Northern people.

JUDGE LECOMPTÉ ISSUES A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

Judge LECOMPTÉ has issued a writ of habeas corpus for the release of the murderer of DAVID BUFFUM, and accordingly he has been released and is now at large, notwithstanding the many threats of His Excellency, the Governor of Kansas Territory, who once said that HAYES should not be released again until he had a trial; but he finds the Judge as big a man as himself.

A SOLDIER'S FUNERAL.

This afternoon one of the militia was buried with military honors, just out of the city. He died a few days since. The Governor read the funeral service.

Yours, SIGMA.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Monday, Nov. 24, 1856.  
A VISIT TO THE PRISONERS.

Last Saturday I visited the prisoners at Tecumseh, where 45 of them have recently been removed. They occupy a new Court-House, built of brick—the first one, I think, in the Territory, and when completed will be "good enough for Kansas." Judge CATO is now holding a session there, and I learned that the trial of these prisoners would commence to-day.

It was an appalling sight to see 45 familiar faces so dirty and sallow that they were not familiar—all huddled like swine into their straw nest upon the brick floor, in which the vermin were about as thick as the straws. Several were sick, and I could not but thank my own being that I was not so unfortunate as to be thus left to suffer alone, without a helping hand or a look of sympathy, save that which they mutually interchange together. It was but meagre comfort to say I could pity them, while there was no relief. To see men guilty of no crime before high Heaven made so unhappy, at the caprice of a conclave of officials, was a test for my forbearance.

A NIGHT OUT.

Leaving late in the afternoon, I rode to Lawrence in company with Gen. WINCHELL and two gentlemen of our town, and we had a cheerless ride that night. It was one of those nights when darkness can be felt—raining at intervals, and our team unacquainted with the way. We were compelled to feel our way for miles, sometimes on rail fences, then a wagon, then a deep, dark ravine, an alarming way from anywhere.

It was proved that I approached nearest the owl specie; consequently, for the last few miles, I undertook to lead the horses, and about 10 o'clock we were riding through Mass-street, where the light from the opposite windows so dazzled our vision, that it was but little better than the Egypt we had just been groping in for five hours. Night is dark in other countries, but it is only upon the wild prairie that it takes the deeply dismal form, where there is no landmark or guide available. The wind was high, the rain was mixed with hail, and what could be less inviting than such a night to those in comfortable quarters?

The ground is not yet frozen, and our town is as busy as ever. Scores of emigrants have arrived within a week. RANDOLPH.

The Escaped Free-State Prisoners—Col. Titus Recruiting for Nicaragua, Etc.

[Telegraphic.]

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Dec. 3.

We have Kansas dates to the 26th of November.

Gov. GEARY intends retaking the prisoners who recently escaped from Leocompton if they can be found. The Grand Jury have found bills of indictment against several Pro-Slavery men. A meeting had been held in consequence, and Surveyor-General CALHOUN, Chairman, had denounced Gov. GEARY and his inquisitorial Courts. A Law and Order Convention is to be held at Leavenworth on the 1st. inst. Col. TITUS gives notice to all persons desiring to go to Nicaragua to rendezvous at St. Louis on the 10th inst., from whence a free passage will be furnished to them. After the settlement of Central American affairs the purpose is to attend to Cuba.

Official Documents.

The Washington Union publishes the following official intelligence from the Territory of Kansas: HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST, FORT LEAVENWORTH, Nov. 11, 1856.

COLONEL: Since my last communication, nothing of importance has happened in the department. After the success of the measures taken some weeks since to prevent the gross outrages on the law, then threatened, and to suppress the disorders then existing in this Territory, order and tranquillity have gradually resumed their legitimate sway; the laws have again been put in operation, and the administration of justice revived.

Deserted farms are again occupied, fences rebuilt, fields put under cultivation, and the ruins of houses destroyed by fire replaced by more durable habitations; the roads are covered with travelers unarmed and secure; and the towns thronged with persons selling their produce and purchasing from the stores. All these evidences of restored order have enabled me, with the concurrence of the Governor of the Territory, to recall the troops from the active duty on which they have been employed, and to establish them again at their proper posts, where they are to pass the Winter. As there are no secure prisons yet built for the Territorial authorities to use in the administration of justice, at his request there will remain at the disposition of the Governor, a few men to guard prisoners in the custody of the law and for other such contingencies.

I am happy, then, to be enabled to announce to the War Department, and through it to the President, the entire success of the measures they directed to be taken for the suppression of insurrection and removal of obstructions to the regular administration of justice, and that this end has been attained without the shedding of blood or the exertion of any force beyond the ordinary arrest of persons accused of crimes.

The troops in the field have been under the immediate command of Lieut.-Col. PHILIP ST. G. COOKE, 2d dragoons. The sound judgment he has displayed, and his promptness, energy and good management, have had a large share in producing the happy state of affairs at present existing, for there were moments when the want of either of these qualities might have led to the most fatal and extended disasters. And the officers and men of the 2d dragoons, under Brevet Major H. H. SIMLEY; 1st cavalry, under Lieut.-Col. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON and Major JOHN SPODEWICK; and of the battalion of the 6th infantry, under Lieut.-Col. GEORGE ANDREWS, commanding that regiment, all partake of the credit attached to their conduct and labors in the duty just concluded.

The Winter has commenced with severity much earlier than usual, and it is now too late to send the companies of the 6th infantry to the posts farther West—their original destination. From necessity, they must be crowded into the quarters at Fort Leavenworth. The great reduction in the number of men in the 1st cavalry will render this possible now, which it would not be if the latter regiment was full.

Being no longer occupied with the affairs of this Territory, which have caused so much uneasiness, undivided attention can be paid to preparations for punishing the Cheyennes Indians. In pursuing them in the Spring, the great want will be forage and transportation for supplies. Pasturing animals in rapid movements is impossible; nor can horses perform a regular day's work on grass; in short, daily journeys, grass is insufficient; for there is time to pasture, and very little labor to undergo. Additional appropriations will therefore be necessary to provide for the expedition, which must be chiefly of mounted men, and ought to be ready by the middle of April. The details of the force and the directions of the operations cannot now be determined; but a general appropriation of an additional sum—much less, however, than that given to the Sioux expedition—will be advisable.

I will again repeat that I consider tranquillity and order entirely restored in Kansas. I foresee nothing in the shape of disorder that the ordinary means in the hands of civil authority, directed by as able and energetic hands as those of the present Governor, are not amply sufficient to control; and the whole time and efforts of the troops here can henceforward be devoted to the protection of the frontier.

With the highest respect, your obedient servant,  
PERSIFER F. SMITH,  
Commanding Department.

Colonel SAMUEL COOPER,  
Adjutant-General of the Army.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Nov. 11, 1856.

SIR: Peace prevails throughout the Territory at this time; and as the season of the year is now so far advanced into Autumn as to make it extremely uncomfortable for the encampment of troops and the picketing of horses, I have the honor to inform you that I can at present dispense with all the troops which you have pleased to place at my disposal for maintaining the peace of the Territory, with the exception of a squadron of dragoons and one company of United States infantry, to be left at Leocompton, subject to my orders.

I cannot forbear on this occasion to thank you most cordially for the very efficient aid you have rendered me during the late disturbances, and for the truly magnificent conduct of all the officers and soldiers placed by you at my disposal, the services of whom, I trust, will never again be required under similar circumstances.

With high respect, your friend and obedient servant,  
JNO. W. GEARY,  
Governor of Kansas Territory.

True copy.  
GEO. DEAS, Assistant Adjutant-General,  
Department of the West.

Major-General P. F. SMITH,  
Commanding Department of the West.

[ORDERS NO. 14.]

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,  
Fort Leavenworth, K. T., Nov. 12, 1856.

The Governor of Kansas has announced to the General Commanding the Department that peace prevails throughout the Territory at the present time, and that the services of the troops for the maintenance of order can, in a measure, be dispensed with. In consideration, therefore, of this announcement, and in view also of the approach of Winter, the several commands now in the field will return to their respective permanent stations at once; but by easy marches, with the exception of two companies of the 1st regiment of cavalry, and one company of the 6th regiment of infantry, to be designated by the senior field officer of each corps, under instructions of Lieutenant-Colonel P. St. GEORGE COOKE, 2d dragoons, commanding the troops in the field, and to be by him reported to Governor GEARY. Each company will constitute a distinct and separate command, to be held subject to such orders or requisitions as they may from time to time receive from the Executive of the Territory.

By order of Brevet-Major General SMITH:  
GEORGE DEAS, A. A. G.

The Vote for Delegate.

From the Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

The following is the vote, by counties, for

WHITFIELD as Delegate, and for or against a Convention:

County	Whitfield	Convent'n.	Against Con'n.
Doniphan	496	309	15
Riley	135	—	—
Madison	13	—	—
Jefferson	222	21	7
Johnson	122	131	—
Franklin	15	—	—
Calhoun	52	44	1
Marshall	183	180	1
Lykins	133	99	2
Douglas	591	4	3-0
Lynn	142	—	—
Atchison	545	545	—
Shawnee	99	—	—
Leavenworth	145	1243	48
Bourbon	188	—	—
Arapahoe	13	—	—
Brown	15	15	—
Totals	4,276	2,592	454

The following list of Representatives elect you may depend on as being correct:

Doniphan County—T. K. Stout, B. O'Driscoll, S. W. Waterson.

Riley—Russell Ganot.

Madison and Breckinridge—George H. Reese, S. G. Brown.

Bourbon and Allen—B. Brantley.

Jefferson—W. H. Tabb.

Johnson—J. T. Bartm.

Franklin—Alfred Laws.

Calhoun—James Kuykendall.  
Marshall—W. H. Jenkins.  
Lykins—Martin White.  
Lynn—J. Davis.  
Bourbon—W. W. Spratt.  
Arapahoe—B. F. Simmons.  
Atchison—J. C. Anderson, H. Thompson, Jas. G. Brown, O. H. Brown, H. Butcher.  
Atchison—Jos. P. Carr, R. L. Kirk, William Young.  
Shawnee—Charles S. McKinney, W. A. M. Vaughn.

New Marshal for Kansas.

From the Tribune.  
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 3.

Col. WM. SPENCER, of Newark, Ohio, late employe under Mr. CALHOUN, Surveyor-General of Kansas, has been appointed U. S. Marshal of Kansas, vice DONALDSON, resigned. Judge LECOMPTÉ is not yet removed. The new Marshal was formerly Sheriff of his county, President of the Mansfield and Newark Railroad, and more recently was sent to Kansas by the President as Commissioner to appraise the Delaware lands. He is spoken highly of here by the friends of Free Kansas, and his appointment has given offence to some of the Southern Buchaneers. It is a triumph of Gov. GEARY over Judge LECOMPTÉ.

Meeting of Clergymen in Boston—Aid for Kansas.

A meeting of Boston Clergymen was held on Monday afternoon at the rooms of the Emigrant Aid Company, in Winter-street, the object of which was to hear a statement from Hon. ELI THAYER, in regard to the operations and purpose of the Emigrant Aid Company. Rev. SMITH BLISS was called to the chair, and Rev. A. B. FULLER chosen Secretary of the meeting. After a highly interesting statement by Mr. THAYER, similar to what we have before reported, some remarks were made by Rev. Messrs. BLISS, STEPHEN BIGELOW, FULLER, and STOKES, and it was voted to hold another meeting at such time and place as should be designated by a committee consisting of Rev. Messrs. FULLER, FELT, STOKES, STEEL, MINER and IRWIN.