

FROM KANSAS.—(BY MAIL.)

The subjoined letters, copied from the St. Louis papers of the 5th instant, supply the latest reports from Kansas that have been received by mail. The first is from a pro-slavery source, and the second from a writer who appears to sympathize with the Free-State party:

*Correspondence of the Missouri Republican.*

BARTIATE PAOLA, MAY 30, 1856.

Your correspondent is in the neighborhood of the massacre. There are over one hundred Kansas militia here and fifteen United States dragoons. They are assembled for the purpose of catching the murderers, who are an organized band of Abolitionists, armed and equipped to thieve, murder, and resist all law. Such is the free State party here. The freesoilers, who are ashamed of their confederates, have slipped them and joined the pro-slavery party in ferreting out the criminals. The facts as related in my last letter regarding the slaughter are correct; the circumstances are more aggravated than was thought. No grudge existed between the parties personally; in fact no cause whatever can be or is attempted to be assigned for the savage barbarity, but that the deceased were pro-slavery in their sentiments.

Thirteen prisoners supposed to be connected with the affair are here under arrest. What will be done with them is not known. The witnesses are scattered about, and Judge Cato's court, now in session at this place, will perhaps adjourn before they can be brought in. If ever Lynch law was or could be justifiable it is in these cases.

It is said that the murderers are fortified on the Marais des Cygnes, in a cave, about twenty-five miles from here, and are receiving reinforcements from Lawrence and elsewhere. The leader of this party showed the bloody dagger and boasted that it did the bloody deed; his name is Brown, two of whose sons are arrested. One of them, who feigns to be crazy, has just left in charge of the dragoons. He is made to accompany them on foot at a pretty rapid gait of course, as the troops are mounted. His day's march will help the craziness, and perhaps cool down the fanaticism which has laid five innocent men in their graves, and brought mourning on several families, on a sick wife and a widowed mother. The blood of Allen Wilkerson cries out for justice, all humanity demands it, and let it be visited on the offenders as soon as possible. The destroyed hotel and presses at Lawrence were nuisances, because a means of resisting law, and were abated as such, according to law, and this the fanatics claim as an excuse for cold-blooded slaughter and theft. How long will the honest people of the North be deceived?

H. C. P.

*Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.*

LEAVENWORTH CITY, MAY 31, 1856.

I left Topeka on the afternoon of the 28th, reaching this city the next day. A company of pro-slavery men had for some days waited upon free State citizens and commanded them to leave Kansas within a specified time or suffer the consequences. Mr. Phillips, of the New York Tribune, had been threatened, and had been compelled to leave for Lawrence. Soon after his departure a committee came to the hotel where he had been boarding and inquired for him. Mr. J. Parrott, Esq. has also left. M. F. Conway, one of our Supreme Judges, was taken into custody on the morning of the 28th by a company of about twenty-five, armed with United States muskets with fixed bayonets, marched through the streets to a room near the river, confined through that day and night and a guard stationed over him. On the morning of the 29th he was released and commanded to leave the Territory. He remained until evening, when he was again waited upon by a committee of this self-constituted band of Regulators, and conducted down on board of a steamer at the levee and sent down the river. S. N. Latta, Esq., another of our Judges, was waited upon and advised to leave Kansas, which he did. Robert Riddle, Esq., a free State man, has also left. Several others have been commanded to leave. Mr. Miles Moore, Attorney General of this State, has been requested to leave, which he has not yet done. A Mr. Scott, District Attorney, a rabid pro-slavery man, called upon a free-State man yesterday and said to him: "We have long been friends. I have nothing against you personally, but politically we are enemies. There is a wide chasm between us. You must leave this city or I must. We cannot both live here. Your party must leave Kansas or our party must; that is decided; and I advise you to leave at once, or you will be conducted out of the Territory."

The Regulators have carried the day so far. The citizens seem disposed to yield submission to their commands. The edicts of this mob are considered imperative. Mr. Shoemaker, Land Receiver, the only Government officer in Kansas known to be a free-State man, is spotted by the Regulators and will receive a notice to depart. Our friends do not manifest sufficient nerve for the crisis; "back-bone" is wanted. Since the destruction of Lawrence pro-slavery men have become more tyrannical in their demands, and more bold in enforcing the decrees of the Blue Lodge. If the reports received from the southern portion of Kansas are true, that the free-State settlers are in arms, compelling all border ruffians to retreat into Missouri, it will have a wonderful effect upon the pro-slavery party in this vicinity. It will make them disposed to keep very quiet. Already a report that five hundred men are on the march from Wisconsin to this place has had a wonderful effect upon the pro slavery sentiment of the city, and the same men who were so rabid the other day are beginning to counsel peace. "Let us live together as peaceably as we can." Two days ago it was "you must leave the Territory at once, or we will compel you to," &c. "Border ruffianism" is prudent, very cautious at times; counsels peace when the odds are great, war when not in danger; at all times disposed to consider the consequences to itself; careful to run no risks; very conservative. When danger approaches it is very submissive, and goes whining about like a whipped spaniel. Every thing done by the pro slavery party shows a fixed determination to cause the free-State men to leave Kansas. The Federal Government and its officials encourage them on. A free State lawyer has no chance whatever in any of the courts; his name attached to any document will be treated with disrespect. Free-State men are compelled to do business with pro-slavery attorneys in order to secure their case in the courts, and an exorbitant charge is sure to be made as a fee. A free State man had a lot here; Amos Kees, Esq., a pro-slavery man, charged him one hundred dollars for drawing up a paper, the usual price of which in a civilized country would not exceed five dollars. Another pro-slavery man named Taylor charged seventy-five dollars for a similar service. Money is not very plenty here in Kansas, and such charges the settlers cannot always meet; and, if affairs continue for a length of time as they have so far, many an honest squatter will be compelled to give up the contest and go to a country where his rights will be respected. My friends advised me to leave this city immediately on my arrival, stating that the Regulators would be after me. Judge Conway, while a prisoner, heard them discuss my case, and express a desire to get hold of me. What these gentlemen want of your correspondent is not known. The fact that five hundred men are en route for this city with a printing press, &c. to establish here will have the usual effect upon the Regulators, and for the present no more free-State men will be sent down the river. When I get ready I shall leave for Lawrence, the Regulators permitting.

Governor Robinson was taken to Leecompton yesterday, escorted by twenty United States troops. While a prisoner in this city Judge Leecompte called upon him and informed him that two indictments had been found against him—one for treason, for commanding the forces assembled in Lawrence last December to resist the execution of the laws, and the other for presuming to act as Governor of Kansas Territory.

The Congressional committee are still in session here, and expect to finish up their business to day, and Monday they will go to Westport to hold a session there. Your regular correspondent is, I believe, now in Lawrence. He was denounced as an abolition reporter by Gen. Whitfield yesterday before the committee. The General is down on all reporters for your paper.

FROM THE PARIS (KY.) CITIZEN.

Our friend Sebree, just returned from a trip to Kansas, handed us yesterday morning an extra printed at Westport, Mo., on the 22d, giving an account of the late proceedings in the Territory. It does not differ materially from the accounts received by telegraph. It states that a company of about two hundred armed free State men had collected at Lawrence on the day after the assault upon that place, and an attack from them upon the town of Franklin was feared. The account is inflammatory, and counsels still further violence. It contains the following significant passage: "Our Missouri friends must understand that this is but the beginning of the end. We want you still." Mr. Sebree says that large numbers of the Missourians are in the Territory, and that the supply of them is only limited by the demand. The representation he makes of the men who compose the body of the pro-slavery party and of their proceedings is not very flattering to them. He says that decent Southern men who go there under no undue excitement are ashamed of them, and he saw some such whose minds on the subject of slavery in Kansas had undergone a complete change. The large company of Southern emigrants recruited in Alabama by Major Buford he represents as a miserable set of drunken loafers, many of whom have died in consequence of their vices and imprudence, and all of whom are cursing the men that induced them to go to the country. Mr. Sebree says that it is generally conceded that, of the actual citizens of the Territory, two to one are in favor of a free State, and that, with the exception of a comparatively small number of brawlers, they are quiet, industrious men, seeking to establish homes for themselves and for their families. They have been outnumbered and outvoted by the people from the borders of Missouri, who have been organized for that purpose. These are plain unpalatable truths for Southern men, but the sooner the truth is known the better. Mr. Sebree thinks that the war has but commenced, and that in a very short time thousands of armed men will be in Kansas from the free States.