

THE KANSAS WAR.

The Falsehoods of the Border-Ruffian Journals—More Brutal Murders—Kansas Militia Called Out—United States Troops Centred at Lecompton, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Wednesday, Aug. 20, 1856.

THE Leavenworth papers and the papers of the border have for the past week been loaded with the most extravagant and exciting falsehoods, in relation to the affairs of the Territory. If the telegraph has borne to you but a tithe of the matter that has appeared in their "Circulars," "Extras," and regular issues, you have heard of the wildest stories of outrage committed by the Free-State men upon "peaceful and unoffending settlers." If you believe their statements, then you believe that the "cowardly" Free-State men have compelled the United States Dragoons to succumb to them, have taken possession of the Territorial capital and authorities, and are, or have been, committing crimes unparalleled for atrocity even in the annals of border-ruffian cruelty. Freemen of the North! keep cool! You must learn that it is necessary for the leaders of the Buchanan Clubs of Western Missouri, viz.: the Blue Lodges, ere they can arouse the rank and file of the border to deeds of murderous daring, to excite them by tales of cruelty, suffering, and woe. This game they are playing now; how it will result, time alone can tell. Their "Circulars" are headed with big capitals, announcing that WAR! WAR! WAR! exists! They describe, with holy horror, damning deeds that never happened; picture the brave acts of men who have cut their way through the "Abolition horde," and finally call upon all who love their country and the Union to prepare for the fight before the army of fanatics, like a storm, shall be upon them. The Leavenworth Herald says: "Let no quarter be given!" Colonel TRUS, of the Kansas Militia, the horse thief and braggart, and his associates, when they were prisoners in Lawrence, begged for quarter! When they went away, they said that they had been treated kindly. But these cut-throats recognize no laws of kindness, no dictates of humanity. Let the money-loving, resolution-passing, cotton-forbearing North, read the following account of the murder!

MURDER OF MR. HOPP.

Mr. HOPP, of Griggsville, Ill., arrived in the Territory about a week ago. Being a quiet and retiring man, he thought he would settle at Leavenworth, preferring that to Lawrence, fearing that if he settled at the latter place he would be compelled to take sides in the struggle going on in the Territory. He purchased an unfinished house in Leavenworth, and then took his wife over to his brother-in-law, in Lawrence, Rev. Mr. NURE, intending that she should remain there until he had finished the house.

He started to return on Monday. This morning we hear, by a Government train just in from Leavenworth, that about two miles out from that town they discovered the dead body of a man, who had been shot through the head and scalped. From a man who has since arrived, and who stopped at the house to which the body was taken, and saw it, we learn that the murderer, after the deed was committed, went into the town of Leavenworth, among his murderous associates, and, holding up the scalp, cried out: "Here is the scalp of a d—d Abolitionist. I started out for one, and by G—d I have got one."

MURDER OF MR. JENNISON.

Mr. JENNISON, who came from Groton, Mass., in company with a person who has resided in Missouri, started from Lawrence for Kansas City for a load of freight for Topeka and Lecompton. They had got their freight and had returned as far as Westport, when JENNISON was stopped, taken prisoner, and his team taken from him. JENNISON's companion kept on, and went into the store of Colonel BOONE, Postmaster of Westport, and father-in-law to that "high-toned gentleman," Sheriff JONES, and there saw COLEMAN, the murderer of DOW. COLEMAN had a company of men stationed out on the Kansas road, about six miles from Westport, who made it their business to stop and search every traveler who was without a pass. COLEMAN gave him a pass. He then went on—when he came to the place where this company were stationed, six of them came out to stop him—he showed them this pass, when they cried, "All right—go ahead!" He kept on his way to Blue Jackets, where he stopped for the night. This morning a person directly from Westport saw him at Blue Jackets, and informed him that JENNISON, who was taken prisoner, was killed and scalped. Leaving his team at Blue Jackets, he immediately rode to Lawrence to inform JENNISON's friends of it. He here showed the pass he received from COLEMAN. Connected with the party who took JENNISON prisoner was young MCGEE, who, under the command of H. CLAY PATE, was wounded in the Battle of Black Jack. Young MCGEE swore vengeance then, and so did his father. His father took it on CANTRELL, a Free-State man from Missouri—the son takes it on JENNISON, from Massachusetts, and not content with murdering him, must scalp him! The next step of the barbarians of the Slave States will be to eat men. The border papers say give no quarter, and the zeal of their supporters in committing murder indicates that the Buchanan Blue Lodges have offered a bounty for Abolition scalps!

Freemen of Illinois! Mr. HOPPS and Mr. JONES, both of them natives of your State, and both neutral—having more of timidity than courage in Freedom's behalf—have been most foully and brutally murdered by the barbarians of Slavery. What dare you do about it? Your Senator originated the Bill which robbed this Territory from the Free Labor of the North, and dedicated it to barbarism and blood. What will you do about this? In the name of Justice and of humanity, if you have not the courage to fight, do at least vote right!

CALLING OUT OF THE KANSAS MILITIA.

Brigadier-General RICHARDSON has called out the Northern Division of the Kansas militia. They were to rendezvous at Leavenworth, to-day. The order commanding them to assemble declares that war exists. This order must have been given without authority from the Governor, as SHANNON refused to call out the militia at their solicitation. "By G—d," said SHANNON to one of the officers connected with the Land Department, "I know what they mean when they say call out the militia; they mean call on Missouri." SHANNON has, in every respect, obeyed the commands of the Administration. When the Administration cried "we will subdue you," SHANNON "pitched in" to subdue; when they trembled before the rising indignation of the North, he refused to call out the Kansas militia.

UNITED STATES TROOPS.

It is reported that all the dragoons at Fort Riley and all at Leavenworth are ordered to Lecompton. This will give the Kansas militia a grand opportunity to scalp all the Free-State men at Leavenworth. Perhaps they are there to protect Lecompton against the abolition mob. When Lawrence was threatened to be attacked by the United States Marshal's mob, its citizens implored the Govern-

ment for United States troops to protect them and their property. They could not have them. Capt. INGRAHAM can have a sword for defending the rights of an embryo American citizen, far off in the Mediterranean; but he who defends the scalp of a native citizen in Kansas, commits treason, and has United States troops to arrest and guard him until a monster like LECOMPTON is ready legally to hang him.

SHANNON'S EXODUS.

On the morning of the capture of Col. TRUS' fort, the people of Lecompton had an urgent call across the Kaw. They could not wait for ferry-boats, but waded across fast as circumstances would permit them. Major SEDGWICK wanted to see SHANNON on that morning; and, not finding him in town, hastened to the river, where he found the "petticoat" hero, musket in hand, prepared to "paddle his light canoe" across the river. SEDGWICK took the poor old codger back.

Last night a person was at Lecompton for the purpose of having an interview with Major SEDGWICK, and learned while in town that the poor fellow had gone again, leaving his trunks behind him to be brought forward by his son. If, when Missouri marches into Kansas, free Iowa would make a demonstration towards Missouri, these Kansas militia calls would have end. Report says that Deputy-Marshal FAIN declares that he has served his last writ. Others report that all the Territorial officers now at Lecompton have resigned. Well, we can spare them.

TO EMIGRANTS.

If there are any persons prepared to come to Kansas, let them hasten overland now. The Northern Division of Kansas Militia will probably move towards those settlements formed by the first Company. Let them come with powder, arms and provisions. The barbarians intend waging a war of extermination. If the Northern man has a right to settle in the Territory, he must come prepared to defend that right. The General Government dare not do it; if they should, BUCHANAN would lose too many votes in the South.

Defensive Preparations at Lawrence—Strength of the Free-State Army—Movements of the Barbarians.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Friday, Aug. 22, 1856.

Our town wears a peculiarly martial aspect. On all sides can be seen the white tents of the "squatters," called to arms to defend that sovereignty which the Nebraska bill promised, but which DAVY ARCHISON, and his Buchanan Administration deny to them. They have left their ripening corn-fields and their homes, which they dearly love, and marched up to Lawrence at the call of imperiled Freedom, as of yore our fathers marched to Bunker's Hill at the call of WARREN, HANCOCK and ADAMS. The blood of our settlers will be as dearly shed against American tyranny as was the blood of the patriots of the Revolution against the tyranny of the British Crown. Our people are not fighting to untax a tea-cup, but for the freedom of an Empire, for a free tongue, a free press, and above all for their own freedom. Americans have no right to claim a superiority of rights and privileges over those granted by the Autocrat of Austria, or of LOUIS NAPOLEON to his subjects so long as they countenance an Administration like the present, or treat with respect a man like JAMES BUCHANAN, who delightfully indorses the awful infringements made upon the rights of American citizens by the barbarians of the Slave States. You of New-York and of other Free States have liberty of speech and of the press, but it is secured to you not by the General Government, whose duty it is to protect those rights, but by the Constitutions of your own States. Step over Mason and Dixon's Line, and of what advantage is the American Constitution to you, if you whisper Freedom? Come into Kansas and undertake to speak or print as freely as the Constitution says you may, and Judge LECOMPTON will instruct his packed Grand Jury to indict, and before night the United States Marshal, with United States dragoons, will arrest you for high treason!

In Heaven's name, if there is any spirit in the sixteen millions of freemen in the North, can they not in opposition to the three hundred and forty-seven thousand slaveholders in the barbarous States for once elect an Administration that will protect the rights of American citizens under the Constitution in every State and Territory within the limits of our great Republic?

There are now about three hundred men under arms here. In two hours' notice this number could be increased to full eight hundred. Full one hundred and fifty of the emigrants who came overland are here. They are very well armed. These men are all first-class men. They are intelligent, capable and of good habits. Over the quarters of the soldiery waves the United States flag. They do not fight, as did the United States Marshal's posse, under a disunion flag. Col. LANE is not here. He has been in the Territory, but remains incog. The regiment now organized here is under the command of Col. HARVEY, who was connected with the Chicago company. Our people will remain quiet if the territorial authorities, as SHANNON in his treaty agreed, disperses all forces coming into the Territory from Missouri, and the armed bands of barbarians encamped at different points, who prowl about the Territory, keeping the people in terror. If this is not done, then our people will do it. FRANK PIERCE must learn that American citizens cannot be fooled with. If U. S. troops can't protect us, we shall protect ourselves before we submit to being scalped. We must have more arms and munitions.

COL. JOHNSON REFUSES AN ESCORT.

Our merchants are out of flour and provisions. They wished to send a train of wagons to Leavenworth to get a supply, and requested Major SEDGWICK to furnish a military escort for its protection. The Major was favorably disposed to the request, but did not consider that it would be proper for him to grant it, as Col. JOHNSON, who had command, was then on his way to Lecompton. Col. JOHNSON was applied to, and said that he could not furnish one. We can open a way to Leavenworth, if necessary, but peace could longer reign if U. S. troops afforded an escort to our provision train. It seems, however, to be the especial duty of the troops to protect a horse-thief like Col. TRUS and a murderer like CLARK, the Indian agent, rather than to extend any protection to those whose rights under the Nebraska bill and the Constitution have been taken away.

MOVEMENTS OF THE BARBARIANS.

The followers of ARCHISON are collecting at Leavenworth, Westport and other towns on the border. Little Santa Fé, a town twelve miles south of Westport, is their great place of rendezvous, however. Report says that they expect to have from fifteen hundred to two thousand men there by next Monday. It is said that they intend coming into the Territory in small parties, in order to elude the troops should they oppose them. A merchant of Kansas city informed a person whom he supposed to be a Pro-Slavery man, and who had resided in Missouri, that such was the case, and that they intended to destroy and burn the buildings of the Free-State men. They are actively employed in arousing the people of the Border to action. Messengers have been sent to every town to inflame the citizens to deeds of violence. Col. BOONE, the Postmaster of Westport, in dispatching a message, was heard to say—"You must lay great stress upon the murdering of women and children." Perhaps Col. BOONE can tell us where they have been murdered—will he spare time from his official duties to inform us?

Free-State men who reside along the Border, alarmed by the note of preparation, have left their cabins and fled here to join the standard of the Free. Many persons residing in this neighborhood, having relatives in Missouri, have received letters warning them to keep out of the way. Everything seems to indicate stirring times. There are full five hundred troops at Lecompton now—whether they will endeavor to prevent the impending conflict or remain there to protect the villainous LECOMPTON while he goes through the farce of holding court, time must show.

SAW-MILLS THROWN INTO THE MISSOURI.

The Emigrant Aid Company had some boilers and other machinery at Kansas city;—these the barbarians have thrown into the Missouri. They also threw in a part of a printing press that was stored there. The saw-mills were consigned to WALKER & CHICK. The barbarism of Slavery cannot withstand the influence of saw-mills any better than it can that of a free press. FRANK

PIERCE vetoes internal improvement bills, and his supporters throw saw-mills and printing presses into the river!

Mr. Ely Moore Disposed of.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Aug. 23, 1856.

I notice in your paper of the 26th instant a letter written by Ely MOORE, of Kansas, in which the statement is made that the TIMES has had no correspondents there, and that their letters have originated in the office in New-York.

The absurdity of this charge is evident when we consider that Mr. MOORE cannot in reason be expected to know everybody in Kansas, or to declare that certain persons do not exist because he may not personally know them. With the known proclivity of Mr. MOORE's party towards mob-law and the suppression of all real freedom of speech in Kansas, it is hardly to be expected that the correspondents of any truth-telling journal should make an effort to bring themselves personally under his notice. And still it is a fact that several of the correspondents of the TIMES are known as such to many prominent Pro-Slavery men, including Gov. SHANNON, Judge ELMORE, &c. And so far as I am aware, these correspondents have generally received from the candid of all parties the praise of having at least endeavored at all times to give a *true* history of events.

Thus much, as a TIMES special correspondent for over a year, and resident in Kansas, I have thought it worth while to say; but as you seem to have a better knowledge of Mr. MOORE's antecedents than his present position, I will add that he is Mr. PIERCE's Register in the Land Office at Le-compton, and as such cannot be expected to entertain any serious affection for the TIMES, or friendship for the Free-State citizens of Kansas. It is said that he had strong hopes, at one time, of securing the first Governorship of the Territory. His associations in Kansas have always been with the Border-Ruffian party.

He may, if he pleases, accept this information as a refutation of his statement; but if he does not know the correspondents of the TIMES, they have this advantage at least, they *do* know him.

LITERAL.

**Kansas Movements—Another Card from
Major Buford.**

To the Editors of the Richmond Enquirer:

MESRS. EDITORS: Some days ago I saw copied into your columns from a Mobile paper part of a letter to the effect that out of the three hundred emigrants taken by me to Kansas, all had returned except about fifty.

If, as we are bound to suppose, the writer was a friend of the common cause and desirous of promoting it, he was certainly indiscreet in communicating facts so well calculated to dishearten our friends and prejudice that cease; and, in that event, his information possibly may be as much at fault as his judgment. When we reached the Territory, in the latter part of last April, my company was disbanded and dispersed all over the Territory, wherever they chose to go. Some two weeks afterwards, when the Lawrence troubles broke out, a part of my emigrants reassembled in the Marshal's posse. After these difficulties were over, I again disbanded and dispersed them as before.

With the exception of some half dozen that I was told had returned, my information in respect to them is that they still remain in the Territory. It is true that some, on account of business being interrupted in the Territory and the season being too far advanced to select and plant claims, took temporary employment in the border counties of Missouri, and perhaps some in the Santa Fé trade; all, however, still regarding the Territory as their place of residence.

I do not believe that any one possesses any truer or more definite information of their whereabouts than I have above stated.

Papers that have copied the Mobile letter will please also copy this.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,

J. BUFORD.