

THE WAR IN KANSAS.

From the St. Louis Democrat, June 3d.

U. S. Troops Stationed at Topeka and Lawrence.

Topeka, May 28.—Forty five United States dragoons are encamped in this city, to assist the bogus Sheriff in the serving of writs, and to execute Douglas's threat to "subdue" the people of Kansas. One hundred and sixty troops are stationed in Lawrence for the same purpose.

Yesterday, a man named Dunn was shot through the head by a man with whom a difficulty had occurred on some personal matter; both Pro-Slavery men.

It is currently reported in this vicinity, from good authority, that for several days a party of Col. Buford's men were encamped near Osawatimie, forty-five miles south of Lawrence, committing many depredations upon the property of the squatters, who at last became enraged, made an attack upon the camp, killed five of their number, and drove the remainder into Missouri.

The Pro-Slavery men in that vicinity, who have identified themselves with the troubles in Kansas, have been waited upon by a committee, and ordered to pack up and move into Missouri, with their goods and chattels, instantly. The commands have been complied with, and many families have left. The greatest excitement prevails in that portion of the Kansas.

Gov. Shannon has ordered a detachment of troops to Osawatimie to disperse the people. On the arrival of the dragoons there, they found a small camp of the settlers, and informed them of the object of their visit, and commanded them to disperse, in obedience to the commands of Shannon. The settlers quietly dispersed, without any resistance whatever.

If Kansas is to become the "dark and bloody ground," it will soon be found that one party can shoot as well as the other, and the war will become general. Much as the people deplore such a state of affairs, they will carry it out, if necessary, to vindicate their rights, and to secure the protection of their lives.

I am about leaving for Leavenworth city.

Missourians Preparing for a Foray.

We received the following printed despatch yesterday, and present it to our readers without comment:

Westport, May 29.—Information of a reliable character, in which the utmost confidence may be placed, has reached us, that since the disbanding of the Marshal's posse in Kansas Territory, called together to enforce the laws, the Abolitionists have been committing the grossest outrages upon the Pro-Slavery settlers. At Hickory Point, houses have been burnt, and the Southern settlers ordered out of the Territory.

At Pottawatomie Creek, some eight murders have been committed on defenceless Pro-Slavery settlers, and, not satisfied with killing, their bodies have been brutally mutilated. In view of these facts, it is but right, and justice and humanity demand, that we should arm ourselves, and proceed at once to the help and protection of our fellow-countrymen. Many of the settlers of Kansas are our neighbors and friends, from our own State. It is apparent that this state of things cannot and must not be suffered longer to exist, unless we intend to fold our arms, and silently and patiently see our people brutally assassinated and murdered, and eventually our own lives endangered and our property sacrificed. Efforts are now making to organize a party for the help of the Pro-Slavery settlers of the Territory. What is done, must be done at once, and without delay; and it is therefore suggested that all who desire to aid in this matter should at once take steps to have here, just as early as possible, such provisions as will be necessary for the subsistence of the persons going. We say to you that eight murders have been committed. What ought to be done, under such circumstances, will suggest itself without any intimation from us. Neither should it be expected that Jackson county alone and single handed can meet this affair as it deserves. Missouri and the whole South have an interest at stake.

From the Paris (Ky) Citizen.

Our friend Sebree, just returned from a trip to Kansas, handed us yesterday morning an extra, printed at Westport, Missouri, 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.

Extract from a letter to the General Superintendent of the New York State Lunatic Asylum.

St. Louis, June 1.—A man who was an eyewitness has just informed us of the circumstances of the shooting of five Pro-Slavery men by a party of Free State men at Pottawatomie Creek. A Free State man went into a store, and inquired the price of lead. The answer was, "eighteen cents per pound, if for a Pro-Slavery customer, twenty five cents to a Free State man." He claimed that he was a Pro-Slavery man, and would pay twenty-five cents. One present asked what he wanted to shoot. He replied, "Wolves, if they come in my way, or even a man, if attacked." They at once seized him, (being five in number,) and took him to the timber, while another Free State man, who was in the store, ran out of the back door to a Free State party who were armed. They followed, and came up just as the party had got a rope over a limb, and were placing it around the neck of their victim, when the Free State men (each picked their man) fired, and the whole party (five) fell dead. The Free State men are driven to this course, as the Missourians on the border are rising in a mass, swearing to drive out every Free State man, or murder him on the soil. * * * Illinois is rising, Wisconsin and Michigan. Five hundred left Milwaukee, in one party, for Kansas, composed of men, women, and children. Why is not the North waking up? I hope soon to hear of action on the part of the East and North.

George Waller, Esq.

More Pro-Slavery Men Killed by Abolitionists.

From the Westport Herald Times, June 2.

We learn from reliable despatches, just received from Capt. Pate's company, now at Hickory Point, that Hon. John Donaldson was killed by the Abolitionists on Friday last.

This news was brought in by Mr. N. B. Thomas, and is fully credited.

A Pro-Slavery man, an old gentleman, named Boyle, who lived at Hickory Point, was robbed and driven from his farm a few days ago, by the Abolition thieves. He is now in this place. They stole all of his money and three fine horses, then drove him and his family off.

Friday night last, the Deputy Marshal's posse was fired on from Wakefield's house, near Lawrence, and two of his men wounded, and one horse killed. The party were then taken prisoners by about eighty men, and kept over night. They were insulted in every possible manner, and threatened many times with instant death. But finding that they had arrested a United States officer and his posse, the prisoners were released.

Murders, robberies, and assassinations, are daily occurrences in the Territory.

Will our Southern friends stand idly by, and

cry, "Peace! peace!" when "there is no peace." This is but the result of British emissaries, and we call on one and all to aid in exterminating this vile nest of traitors, murderers, and robbers. The men of property should come up to the help of those noble spirits who are now endangering their lives in behalf of the South. Let every man do all he can. The law and order party need aid and assistance, and must have it. Who will respond?

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune, June 10

A Field Fight in Kansas—Pro-Slavery Men Defeated—Assault on the Town of Franklin.

Lawrence, June 5.—An open field battle took place at Palmyra on the afternoon of Monday, the 2d inst. It lasted nearly three hours. The parties were nearly equal. The Pro-Slavery men were a roving band under Capt. H. C. Pate, correspondent of the *Missouri Republican*. Five Pro-Slavery men were wounded—three mortally. The Pro-Slavery men surrendered, with twenty five horses and mules, arms, ammunition, two drums, a large quantity of articles stolen at the sacking of Lawrence.

The United States troops knew of the battle, but did not interfere.

The Free State settlers clustered at Palmyra, and one hundred got there after the battle was over.

The troops went down next day to disperse the Free State men and release the prisoners.

Another attack was made on Franklin, where the Missourians had assembled in force, with a cannon and ammunition. Only one of their companies got there, and they were short about fifteen men. After twenty minutes, the small party retreated. No particulars.

Civil war exists here. The troops are here in force, but have done nothing yet but help Gov. Shannon to Sharpe's rifles.

Judge Lecompte has failed to go to Lecompton, to examine the prisoners on their plea for bail.

By Telegraph to the Associated Press.

Chicago, June 9.—The latest Kansas dates confirm the intelligence of a fresh outbreak of hostilities. Capt. Pate's company having been overpowered by a force of Free State men, Gen. Whitfield left Westport on the night of the 2d, at the head of one hundred men, in pursuit. They were supposed to be about forty miles from Westport, on the Santa Fe road. Col. Sumner also left for the scene of disturbance, with eight companies of dragoons. The *Chicago Tribune* has a letter dated Lawrence, May 31, which states that the Free State settlers are in imminent peril; that forces from Missouri are again invading the Territory, and the farmers have been obliged to organize companies to guard their property against bands of marauders.

St. Louis, June 9.—The account taken from an extra of the *Kansas City Enterprise*, (Pro-Slavery,) and telegraphed from here, that nine Abolitionists and thirteen Pro-Slavery men were killed in an encounter between a band of 150 Abolitionists and Capt. Pate's company, proved to be an exaggeration. Capt. Pate and McGee, reported dead, are alive, and but two or three persons were killed in all. Capt. Pate's company was captured, the Free State party being greatly superior in numbers. Gen. Whitfield, with 100 men, has gone to their rescue.

THE TROUBLES IN KANSAS.—**St. Louis, June 9.**—An extra of the *Westport Times* of the 5th says that reliable news has been received of hostilities in the town of Bernard, Kansas, on the night of the 3d, by the Free State men. Twelve to fifteen thousand dollars worth of property was destroyed.

The *Times* also says that a company of three hundred Abolitionists had captured Franklin, being opposed by only fifteen fighting Pro-Slavery men. Mr. Pridimaton and two others were reported killed. It was reported the fight lasted one hour.

The Investigating Committee is still at Westport.

St. Louis, June 10.—The *Republican's* Independence correspondent, under date of the 5th, says that Donaldson and four of his men, in the discharge of official duty, were attacked and killed near Hickory Point on the 3d. The Marshal was in the act of arresting the men who attacked the party under Captain Pate.

The Free-Soilers had increased in number, and were destroying houses and driving families from their homes near Bull Creek. One hundred and fifty men, under Captain Reed, had left New Santa Fe, in pursuit of the marauders.

Reports says that Franklin has not been taken, though it has been attacked by a large party.

Captain Pate's company has been liberated. Governor Shannon issued a proclamation on the 4th, in which he commands illegal military organizations to disperse, or they will be dispersed by the United States troops; and calls for vigilance in enforcing the laws, and the protection of the property of all persons, without distinction of party. He adds, that the proclamation of the President of the 11th of February will be strictly enforced.

A requisition has been made on Col. Sumner for a sufficient force to insure obedience to the proclamation.

Chicago, June 10.—The Democratic press has a letter from Lecompton, dated the 1th, which reports several skirmishes between the Pro and Anti Slavery organizations. The *Kansas City Enterprise*, detailing the previous advices, says thirty Southerners, proceeding from Westport, under the command of Capt. Pate, to Bull Creek, were met by an equal number of Free State men and after two hours' skirmishing, Pate surrendered unconditionally. A party of Pro-Slavery men, including a son of Gov. Shannon, made a night attack on the house of Capt. Walker, five miles from Lecompton. They were fired upon and repulsed. Young Shannon was taken prisoner, but released next day. Gov. Shannon took a company of dragoons, and searched the houses of the Free State men for two days, taking arms and ammunition. Col. Sumner passed through Lecompton on the 1th, en route for Topeka.