

Affairs in Kansas.

[From the St. Louis Republican, Aug. 31.]
Extract from a letter from a most respectable source,
to a gentleman in this city, dated

WESTPORT, Mo., Aug. 20, 1856.

I have been at Leavenworth City for the last few days,
and am here on my way home. I have just time to drop
you a line.

- There is no doubt that Lane, at the head of two thousand
armed outlaws, is making war—open war—on the pro-
slavery party, south of Kansas river. I cannot go into
detail. Suffice it to say that they are driving off all who
are opposed to them, destroying houses and farms, killing
sons, and taking others prisoners to the Army of the
North, as they style it.

Some of the reports you hear are not true. Thus, it is
not true that Leocompton is burnt, though Col. Titus's
residence was destroyed by cannon, only half a mile from
that place, and this gave rise to the report of the burning
of that place, some men leaving the vicinity at the time
for other localities more agreeable.

Lane is said to be bold and defiant, and to proclaim that
he is making war against the pro-slavery party—a war that
he intends to keep up until the last man of that party is
killed or driven off.

The people of this county, and of the adjoining coun-
ties, are all alive to the danger that besets their friends
and relatives, and in the course of the next five days at
least three thousand men, I think, will cross the river to
stop the career of Lane, or fall in the attempt. The excite-
ment in the country is great, and increasing. War is
begun—not by us 't' our people in Kansas—but by the
North. What the result may be, God only can foresee. I
fear that the end will be a general war all over the Union,
for that issue the North seems resolved to force upon us.

It was wrong for the President to permit Lane, openly
and under full notice, to invade Kansas, as he has done.
The United States troops, at least, could have checked his
advance and driven him out, but no attempt to do so was
made; while Missourians were threatened with govern-
ment force if they dared to cross with arms into Kan-
sas. This has outraged the people of the frontier, and
they will take part for their friends, at all hazards. The
conduct of Mr. Pierce in this matter is most astonishing.
He has, thus, by neglect of duty or design to favor the
fanatics of the North, brought civil war into the land—a
war that will destroy the Union, I have no doubt.

In ten days from this time a fight—perhaps many of
them—will have taken place, and our whole country
thrown into a wild blaze of war.

The crisis is at hand, be assured. Let every man who
loves his country prepare to do his duty, to meet the in-
vading foe and drive him back, or yield ourselves a prey
to fanaticism, while history will publish us as a people
too base to raise a hand in self-defence. You may rely
on it, my dear sir, we have now open war.

We should like to have the benefit of your advice and
assistance. Could you come up to St. Joseph and see us,
for Heaven's sake, come. We are now at a crisis, a sad
one, but we must meet it like men. I go home to see
what our people are doing there.

General Smith has not felt himself called on to stop
Lane's career, by his instructions. How is this? Is he
only to notice our people, and to let the abolitionists pass
unmolested? He ought to have been ordered to exter-
minate such a band of outlaws. The President has known
for weeks that the forces of Lane were entering the Terri-
tory, and not an effort has been made to keep him out.

WESTPORT, Aug. 25, 1856.

After the Congressional Committee left, peace prevailed
throughout the Territory, and many indulged the hope
that there would be no more disturbance in the country.
But it is evident that quietness in the Territory does not
suit the black republicans of the East. Hence the send-
ing of Lane and his gang of housebreakers to destroy the
property of the pro-slavery party.

For the last eight weeks there has been a regular sys-
tem of horse stealing going on, until nearly every horse
belonging to the pro-slavery men, between the Kansas
and Osage rivers, have been stolen, and the abolitionists
now boast that they have stolen over eight hundred from
the pro-slavery men of the border counties of Missouri
and Kansas.

As soon as it was certain that Lane and his men would
make their way into the Territory, Brown and Walker
commenced their depredations. They robbed a pro-slav-
ery man's store near Willow Spring, and ordered sev-
eral pro-slavery men to leave the country, among them a
Mr. Davis, who had a desirable location. They had offered
him one thousand dollars for his claim. When it was as-
certained that Lane had reached Topeka, they returned
and told Davis that they would not give him ten dollars
for his claims, but he must leave the county in a few days
or he and his family would be murdered. He and his
family did leave in a hurry, and leaving his stock and
crop to be destroyed by the Northern army. My infor-
mation was derived from Davis himself. He has been in
the Territory some twelve or eighteen months, and had
expended on his claim near one thousand dollars in ac-
tual cash.

A few weeks since a young man, by the name of Wil-
liams, was shot while he was at work in a field near his
cabin by some one concealed in the bushes; his recovery
is doubtful. His body was pierced with five or six buck-
shot. He has been in the Territory for more than twelve
months. His crime was that he preferred the pro-slavery
party to abolitionism.

A gentleman by the name of Cross had settled a claim
near Ottawa Creek. He built a good hewed log house
and opened a store; he was from Georgia, but had taken
no part in the quarrels of the country. His goods were
all taken and his house burnt, and he ordered to leave
the Territory. His loss must be several thousand dollars.
This was done by Brown and Walker's men. They then
went to the new Georgia colony; this colony consisted
of near two hundred persons, men, women, children and
negroes; they were actual settlers, they were unarmed,
they were driven out of their cabins and tents, exposed to
the rains, to make their way the best they could to Mis-
souri. They were robbed of their clothing, even the chil-
dren's clothing was taken; their farming utensils and
cabins were burnt.

The next we hear of them, Walker and Brown had
united with Lane's party and made an attack on Colonel
Treadwell and his party, and drove them from this Ter-
ritory. From Treadwell they went to Colonel Titus's,
near Leocompton; here they met with resistance from
Colonel Titus and some men that were with him in his
cabin. The Colonel was compelled to yield to a superior
force, as they had commenced to batter his cabin down
with cannon. Colonel Titus was badly wounded by a
grape shot. There were eighteen men taken with Colou-
e Titus. Colonel Titus was robbed of everything that they
could carry away, including \$1,400 in money. Col. Titus
and his men were exchanged for six persons taken at
Franklin, and a piece of ordnance taken at Lawrence.
Previous to this attack on Treadwell a party from Law-
rence made an attack on the town of Franklin in the
night. They were resisted by a few men that were at
Mr. Cram's, the postmaster of this place. They con-
tinued to fire at the house for some time, which was
returned by the inmates with effect, as several of the
abolitionists are said to have been killed. The abolition-
ists finally determined to fire the house. This was done
by loading a wagon with hay and backing it up to the
house. This caused the inmates to leave the building;
the wagon was then withdrawn, and the post office, store
and house was robbed of everything. Mr. Cram and his
family were run out of the Territory.

Rumor says they have concentrated their forces at
Lawrence, where they were fortifying the place. They
say no pro-slavery men shall remain in the Territory.

More than one thousand pro-slavery men have been
driven from the Territory since last April. Our border
counties are crowded with men, women and children,
who have had to leave their homes, their all, or fall be-
neath the revolver or Sharpe's rifle of the midnight as-
sassin. Who can forget the massacres of Doyles, or
Wilkinson, of Sherman, last spring, at Ossawatimie? The
very men who committed these outrages are at this time
running at large. How long are these things to be borne
with?

The Missourians are denounced for invading Kansas.
What father or brother would stand by and see his sons'
or his brothers' homes burnt, his property destroyed,
and himself and his family driven off. It should be re-
membered that almost every family in the border coun-
ties of Missouri have some connexions settled in Kansas.
If Missourians go there, it is to defend the rights of their
children. A large force is now gathering of those who
have been driven from the Territory, and their friends;
and if the United States troops will let them alone they
will soon free the Territory of such midnight assassins as
Brown, Walker, Lane and their followers.

J. BERNARD.

INDEPENDENCE, Aug. 27, 1856.

This morning's news from the Territory can be im-
plicitly relied upon. The acting Governor at Leocompton
on yesterday issued his proclamation, declaring the Ter-
ritory in a state of insurrection—calls upon all law-
abiding citizens to come to the aid of the legal authori-
ties, and endeavor to preserve the peace—to pro-
tect property and person from injury, and secure the
innocent and unoffending in the rights guar-
anteed to them by the constitution. He will
ask aid of Colonel Coffee and General Smith; but it is un-
derstood they have no orders to give assistance, and the
militia of the country must attend to the matter them-
selves. Lane is at Lawrence now, with about 800 to 1,000
men, fortifying the place preparatory to an attack. A
few men are also at the crossing of the Wakarusa, mak-
ing like preparations. Brown, with 300 men, is at Sugar
Grove, near Ossawatimie, not committing any further
outrages just now, but awaiting to see what the Governor
intends to do. He was doubtless surprised and attacked
last night, or will be to day.

Lane has three parties stationed at three different
points on the Iowa line, for the purpose of receiving sup-
plies or making a way of escape in case he is compelled
to flee. About 1,500 men will move to the aid of the
Governor from the border of the Territory west of us
and the county of Franklin; about 900 from Atchison
and Leavenworth city, and try to secure Lane and
the leaders of the whole insurrectionary move-
ment, and disperse their duped followers. It is the
purpose of the leaders of the Governor's forces to protect
life as much as possible, but the noted ones of the aboli-
tionists will not fare well. Richardson has gone, with
his part of the forces, to the Iowa line, to secure the par-
ties left at different points there. Atchison, aided by Don-
lphan and Reed, control the other forces, and in a few
days you will hear what has been done.

As I said in my other letter, this summer 500 United
States troops could have obviated the necessity of all this,
but now it will require many more. It is a direful nec-
essity that compels any one to move against those of his
own blood, but when such men as Lane, Brown and others
will become so infatuated as to violate all law, and dis-
turb the peace of society, it becomes imperative on all
lovers of good order to prevent their further progress.
Could or would the New Englanders or Northern States
men see things in the right light, and know as much
as we know here about the incendiary movements of the
men they send hither, no objection could be made to any
course taken to put them down.

[From the St. Louis Republican, Aug. 30.]

We learn by gentlemen who reached the city yesterday
that the Missourians were concentrating their forces at
New Santa Fe, on the dividing line between Missouri and
Kansas. Companies were arriving daily from the differ-
ent counties, and by the time they would be ready to
march into Kansas, they would number not less than 2,500
men. Lane's troops, or a part of them, are fortifying
themselves about seven miles east of the Wakarusa, but
the main body is at Lawrence. The number under his
command is variously estimated, at from 1,000 to 1,500,
and 2,000 men. Some of his men are represented as hav-
ing grown tired of the service, and to have deserted.

Gen. Atchison is said to be in command of the Mis-
sourians; Col. Donlphan is second in command; and Capt.
Reid, of Jackson, adjutant. If a battle takes place at all,
it will probably come off this week, and there will be no
child's play about it. Lane's men will have, in the event
of a fight, the advantage of being better drilled and bet-

ter equipped, with a better supply of arms, and still we
doubt whether they will gain any triumph over the Mis-
sourians.

All reports concur in saying that General Smith does
not intend to interfere in these movements, unless the of-
fence of either party should be such as to demand his
interposition.

EMIGRANTS FOR KANSAS.

A company of 100 emigrants, says the St. Louis Repub-
lican of the 30th ult., embarked on board the Keystone
State yesterday for Kansas. They are from Georgia and
Alabama. They come as emigrants ought to come, with
their wives and their children, their negroes and their
goods and chattels. They go to Kansas to make that Ter-
ritory their home and to better their condition. The com-
pany is under the direction of Mr. Henry D. Clayton. We
hope to hear of their safe arrival and their early location
upon, and cultivation of, the rich lands of Kansas. There
are sixty men in the company.

Thirty-four emigrants, under command of Capt. Shol-
by, left Lexington, Ky., on the 28th ult. for Kansas.