

Good News from Kansas.

Lawrence dates are to the 13th. Walker's militia, dismissed from service by Gov. Geary, were preparing to establish a settlement on Big Sugar Creek, south-west of Lawrence.—The weather was severe at Lawrence, and one of the New Englanders, thinking of home, writes:—"This is one of those evenings enjoyed in New England by sitting round a good fire, drinking cider and eating parched corn. We have the corn here but no cider."—At the Leavenworth sales most of the unoccupied lands were purchased by pro-slavery men.

Col Harvey, who lately published an attack on the Kansas aid organization, now writes to the Missouri Democrat that he and his 91 associate grumblers did not mean to apply their statement to the national Kansas-committee, and that Messrs Hyatt and Army, agents of that committee, on their arrival in the territory, supplied their wants without any knowledge of the document they had published. Another correspondent of the Democrat takes the underpinning completely away from the complainers by the statement that Col Harvey and his associates were at the time of signing it, in the employ of the United States as militia, and supplied with clothing, rations and \$12 per month. Of course the committee of distribution found hundreds altogether more needy and gave the preference to those whose necessities were greatest. Thus is the most formidable complaint against the aid operations entirely negatived by facts and the later confessions of those that made it. Messrs Hyatt and Army are redressing grievances and giving general satisfaction by their judicious distribution of supplies, and will publish a full report of their operations on their return East. On the first arrival of supplies from the East there was doubtless a scramble for them, and the most importunate obtained more than the most needy, for we take it, human nature is about the same in Kansas as elsewhere. But no fact has been stated that should lessen public confidence in those to whom the application of the relief funds has been entrusted.

The New York Evening Post reports, from a gentleman just returned from Kansas, that the preponderance of free state settlers is so great that the pro-slavery men have openly given up the contest. While the settlers of both parties have consented to live together in peace, as a general thing, the leaders in the outrages on the free state settlers "find themselves marked, detested, shunned, and some of them are suspicious that they are not safe in the territory. Sheriff Jones, who distinguished himself as the leader in several of these outrages, has evacuated the territory, and lives at Westport, in Missouri, four miles east of Kansas City. Atchison, who proclaimed himself a settler a few months since, finds Weston in Missouri a more desirable place of residence than any part of Kansas. He is probably waiting for the arrival of the men whom he sent Whitfield to recruit in Mississippi and Louisiana. The late marshal of the territory, a notorious confederate of the invaders, was lately at Lawrence, where he was encountered by one of the free state settlers, who coolly said to him, 'While you are here in Lawrence among my friends you are safe; but if we ever meet alone one of us is a dead man.' Since that time it is said that marshal Donaldson keeps himself at Leavenworth, avoiding the road leading to Lawrence, and it is thought that when his successor in office arrives, he will leave the territory."

A Chicago gentleman, who has just returned from the territory by the stage route through Missouri, states that the stages bound for Kansas still go full of emigrants, who wish to anticipate the immense emigration which is expected in the spring.—The number of acres of Delaware lands sold at Leavenworth between Nov. 25th and Dec. 3d, was 44,114, realizing \$88,155, a fraction less than \$2 per acre. Of this amount 24,320 acres was bought by squatters at from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per acre.—While Col Titus was at Kansas city, en route from Kansas to Nicaragua, a sheriff attempted to arrest him for a board bill contracted at Westport. Titus raved and swore, glared his eyes, threw himself into defiant attitude, said he and his men could burn the whole town, damned its citizens as abolitionists, and threatened death to the sheriff if he attempted to arrest him. He said he was a gentleman, and would not be called upon to pay debts in such a public manner. The sheriff did not make the arrest. At Jefferson city several of his men were waiting for him, utterly out of money.