

## Kansas Notes.

Col Harvey of the free state forces in his successful attack on the ruffian camp at Easton, took among other trophies the red flag which the Missourians hoisted on the Herald of Freedom office at Lawrence after throwing the types and press into the river, and it was noted as a coincidence that when he entered Lawrence on the 15th, trailing that flag in the dust, another printing establishment was being unloaded at the door of the office, from which the Herald is to be immediately issued again. Mr Brown, the editor of the Herald, was one of the treason prisoners released lately on \$5000 bail. The Gen Strickler appointed by Gov Geary as adjutant general in the new enrolment of territorial militia, has been concerned in robberies and other outrages upon free state men, and they refuse to enrol themselves under his command.—Gov Price of Missouri, by request of Gov Geary, has issued a proclamation forbidding citizens of Missouri to interfere hereafter in the affairs of Kansas.—The pro-slavery committee sent from St Louis with \$4000 for the persecuted pro-slavery men of Kansas, have returned and made their report, in which they make the free state men the ruffians and array a long list of outrages against them, after the manner of ruffian politicians farther east. They confirm the fact however that the pro-slavery fighting has been done by non-residents, especially by Missourians.—A letter of Gov Shannon to Clark, the U. S. land agent who murdered Barber, written in January, has leaked out, in which that poor tool of the ruffians thus lets out his object and the object of the administration in its monstrous management of Kansas affairs:—

"I will leave in the morning for Washington City, stopping some days at home on my way. I shall urge on the president the policy of stationing a company of United States troops in Lecompton or such other place in that region as you may all think best. I would be glad if you would write to your friends in Congress and get them to back me up in what I may seek to accomplish for the territory. Moreover, I desire to see and talk with the leading men of the South in relation to matters in this territory. I wish to post them up on the real state of things out here and *what the South must do the coming year, or lose all dominion in a few years in the affairs of the republic.* Write to me frequently at Washington City, to the care of Gen Whitfield. Post me at least once or twice a week as to all that is going on out here. I shall feel great solicitude as to the state of things in Kansas while I am gone."

R. B. Foster, just returned from Kansas, where he was in several engagements with the ruffians, has been lecturing in Lowell. His brother, Rev Daniel Foster, has asked dismissal from the Wesleyan Methodist church in that city, with a view to emigrating to Kansas.—The last Kansas party of the season from Vermont will leave Rutland on the 7th of October.—At the Kansas meeting in New York, Friday evening, Prof Clarke of Amherst college pledged \$100 from Samuel Williston of Easthampton.—The call for clothing for the Kansas people is promptly responded to and over a thousand substantial suits are already prepared in Boston. No contributions can be more acceptable, as thousands of the settlers are poorly prepared for the coming winter.

**TWO STORIES AND TWO SORTS OF MEN.**—The Boston Post has a ruffian correspondent at Leavenworth, Kansas, who confirms the expulsion of the free state men from that place, but justifies it on the pretense that Lane's army intended to attack the place and murder the pro-slavery men. George H. Keller, the owner of the Leavenworth hotel, who was one of those driven out, furnishes a statement of his case to the Cincinnati Gazette. He was a moderate pro-slavery man, from Kentucky, favoring the introduction of slavery into Kansas, but not by violence and murder. Because he would not countenance the enormities of the barbarians from Missouri he was driven from Leavenworth at the point of the bayonet. He took refuge with some friends at Weston, Mo.; but the ruffians hunted him down, took him prisoner and confined him in one of their block houses. He however succeeded in making his escape, and found his way to Nebraska City, where he writes this account. He owns considerable real estate in Leavenworth, which is left at the mercy of the ruffians in possession of that place.

Contrast these two cases—the hireling defender of ruffianism writing to the Boston Post in defence of the murder and expulsion of the settlers in Kansas by the scoundrels from Missouri, and the moderate pro-slavery man robbed and driven out with his free state neighbors because he refuses to sanction and unite in the cruel war upon them. It is just the difference between an honorable Southerner and a dirt-eating northern politician. If the Buchanians are not responsible for the horrible outrages in Kansas why do they invariably take the side of the ruffians against the emigrants from the free states? Why do they denounce the statements of our emigrants as lies and greedily catch at every story set afloat by the Missouri invaders, however monstrous and improbable? There is no mistaking the direction in which their sympathies flow, and the people will be at no loss how to estimate the value of any sentiments they may think it politic to utter in favor of the freedom of Kansas.