

Affairs in Kansas.

The St. Louis Republican, of the 27th ult., has full particulars of the recent proceedings at Lawrence, Kansas, and other interesting intelligence from the Territory. We copy as follows:

The steamer Star of the West arrived yesterday from the Missouri, bringing us a number of papers and extras from the offices in that region, referring mainly to events of recent occurrence in Lawrence and thereabouts. We have also seen Judge Fain, who acted as U. S. Deputy Marshal and as Deputy Sheriff in Lawrence, and who has given us some additional items of news. The Judge is on his way to Georgia, for his family, intending to return immediately to Kansas, to take up his permanent residence in Leecompton.

According to the reports before us, early on Wednesday morning, the United States Marshal, with the men who had obeyed his proclamation calling for aid to assist in the execution of certain writs in his hands, took possession of the Mound in front of Lawrence. They numbered from four hundred to five hundred men. Between ten and eleven o'clock, the Marshal sent his deputy, Judge Fain, into the town, with a posse of eight men, to execute the writs. They made four arrests, returned and delivered the prisoners to the Marshal, and he dismissed his force. The Lawrence people were disposed to exult over this result, declaring that they did not intend to resist his authority, although Reeder had set them the example of contemning it and that of the U. S. Judge of the Leecompton District. But when Marshal Donaldson had performed his duty, Sheriff Jones, who had recovered from the wound received in the attempt to assassinate him in Lawrence, appeared on the scene, and summoned the same men to aid him in a like service.

He took about twenty men with him and rode into Lawrence. He stopped in front of the Free State Hotel—fitted up, as is well known, as a fortification—and, calling for Gen. Pomeroy, demanded from him all the Sharpe's rifles and pieces of artillery about the fort or hotel, giving him five minutes to decide whether he would surrender them or not, saying that he desired to effect this purpose peaceably and quietly. Pomeroy having consulted with others, agreed to deliver up the arms, and fifteen minutes further time was allowed to stack them in the street.

Col. Eldridge, who keeps the hotel, was then requested by Sheriff Jones to move his furniture from the building, giving him two hours to do it in. But this he refused to do, and the posse entered and removed the most of the furniture into the street. The artillery was then placed in front of the hotel, and fired upon it until the walls began to fall, when fire was put to it and it was left in ruins.

The printing materials of the Herald of Freedom office, and of the Free State office, were taken and thrown into the river. It was the express order of Sheriff Jones that no private property should be injured, and particularly that Gov. Robinson's house should not be touched, but it became impossible to restrain the crowd, and the presses, &c., were destroyed; and, after a portion of the posse had left the town, Robinson's house was fired, put out, and again set on fire and burned down. It was a two story frame. This was the extent of the damage to property. One man, who was observed attempting to make his escape from a house during the heat of the excitement, was fired upon and killed; and a pro-slavery man was dangerously injured by the falling of a brick from the hotel walls. Another pro-slavery man was accidentally shot, but will probably get well.

Jacob Branson, whose name has figured a good deal in the affairs of Kansas, was arrested on the 19th by Deputy Sheriff Fain and four others. He was taken at his house. He threatened to shoot the officers, and put a rifle through the crack of the house, but did not fire. His wife opened one of the doors, with a pistol in each hand, and warned them not to approach a step nearer; but the trigger was not pulled. Finally, Branson agreed to surrender.

The evening before Lawrence was entered, a man was killed at Branson's Bridge. He was hailed by the picket guard, refused to answer, started to run, and was fired upon and shot in the back.

The same evening two of the picket guard were out about one mile from Lawrence; they were met by five men from the town—were asked if they belonged to the Pro-Slavery party, and on answering that they did, they were fired upon, one of them receiving a shot in the arm—the other shot one of the assailants in the head—and both of them then escaped.

Gov. Shannon, it was understood, would request that 100 of the regular troops should be stationed in Lawrence, 100 in Topeka, and 100 at Osawatimie. Sheriff Jones had some writs to serve at Topeka, and it was reported that about 100 of the malcontents had assembled at the Big Spring, to give him battle, but after the occurrences at Lawrence, this will hardly be done. At Osawatimie Judge Cato, of the District Court, had been prevented from holding his court, by threats of violence to the Grand Jury from the Free State men, and this precaution was deemed necessary.

There were about three hundred citizens of Lawrence still in town on Wednesday, and many of them were greatly exasperated at their leaders, because they had deserted in the hour of their difficulties, and they vowed that they would not again be found in resistance to the laws of the Territory. A good many were passengers on the Star of the West, returning to the East.

The Republican also has a letter, dated Independence, May 22, in which the writer, referring to the proceedings of the Free State men at Lawrence and other places, says:

None of the Topeka men will aid in these rebellious acts, and the Connecticut company which recently came out, eighty-two in number, have gone higher up the river and formed a settlement, and intend to attend to their own business. The course that they have pursued, and the letters they have written back, ought to be a rebuke upon the aiders and abettors of Reeder, Robinson & Co., which should never be forgotten.