

LATEST FROM KANSAS.

Pro-Slavery Gatherings for Invasion.

INTERESTING ABOUT SHANNON.

BATTLE AND DEFEAT OF FREE-STATE MEN.

OSSAWATAMIE BURNED.

20 FREE-STATE MEN KILLED.

FREE-STATE MEN DRIVEN FROM LEAVENWORTH.

MORE MURDERS AND ROBBERIES.

From the New York Daily Times.

Mr. R. H. SHANNON, of New York city, has just returned from Kansas, and furnishes us with some late, reliable and important particulars about the disturbances there, not yet published. Mr. Shannon is a cousin of the late Governor of Kansas Territory, and this fact gives to his statements much additional interest.

Mr. Shannon arrived at St. Louis on the 19th of August. He encountered there a detachment of the Border Ruffian army, under a relative of Major Wilkes, of South Carolina, en route for the Territory. From thence Mr. S. proceeded to Jefferson City, where the greatest excitement prevailed in consequence of the publications by the Pro-Slavery press, representing that the Free-State men had been committing murders and other horrible outrages upon the Pro-Slavery settlers of the Territory. These accounts, as we have since seen, were one tissue of wilful misrepresentations, and the fact is further confirmed by the testimony of Mr. Shannon. The people of Jefferson, thus deceived, were greatly indignant, and were loud in their threats against the free settlers of Kansas. At Lexington over three hundred men were speedily collected, and, after they had obtained the requisite number of arms from St. Louis, they started for the Territory.

On the 22d of August, (on which day Mr. S. reached Leavenworth,) he found the entire population of the city in the greatest commotion, caused by these exaggerated rumors from the adjoining Territory. Mr. S. says that a body of from 75 to 100 Pro-Slavery men, whom he saw here, were a most ferocious looking set of villains—brigands in appearance as well as in action. In this place, of course, no Free-State man was allowed to express an opinion; if he did so, he would be immediately compelled to leave the town, or be subjected to some graver outrage. The Pro-Slavery banditti, at Leavenworth City, were at this time in an unusual state of excitement; probably at the prospect of a fresh raid upon the Kansas settlers. Most of them were intoxicated, and, without an apparent cause, they pursued inoffensive citizens through the city, offering them any and every outrage that their brutality suggested. The jailer was an especial victim. He was pursued by the infuriated Borderers, and had to stand some five or six musket shots. Indeed, the condition of the city was such that it was found necessary, for the safety of the lives of its inhabitants, to establish a Protective Police, which was done by the Mayor.

On the 23d of August, that part of the Pro-Slavery forces under Wilkes, already alluded to as having arrived at St. Louis, reached Leavenworth. Here they were supplied with U. S. muskets by their party in the city. These men, also, were uproariously drunk. Some of them refused to go on with Major Wilkes, and it was at last found necessary to divide the company into two commands. Great depredations were committed by them upon the property of citizens during their stay.

On the 27th a party of Emery's men came into Leavenworth, bringing, in their custody, some twenty prisoners. Among the latter were Rev. Ephraim Nute, brother-in-law of Hopp, who, it will be remembered, was shot and scalped by the Border Ruffians. There was also among the prisoners a German named Bemerly. On the 28th of August Bemerly was set free. After he had regained his liberty he made some statements to the citizens in regard to Lane and capabilities for resistance, and this coming to the ears of the Pro-Slavery men, he was recaptured, and detained again as prisoner. It seems that Bemerly did not understand this clearly, but fancying himself unjustly re-arrested, he endeavored to escape. The guard in whose charge he was placed called upon him to stop, but not doing so, the unfortunate German was at once and without ceremony shot. The ball took effect in his back, and he was almost instantly killed.

It is proper to add that no inquest upon the body was held, and no inquiry whatever was made into the cause of this most cold-blooded murder. Rev. Mr. Nute, one of the prisoners, was prevented from leaving on the ground that he was "obnoxious," and should be forced to take his trial. It is feared that he has suffered bodily harm at the hands of his enemies. There are also among the prisoners Rev. Mr. Avery, a gentleman considerably advanced in years. He was a newspaper correspondent and had a diary in his possession. When taken he endeavored to destroy this, but failed to do so. The Pro-Slavery men discovered it, and sent the owner back to their camp to be dealt with as in their tender mercy, they may hereafter think proper.

Mr. Shannon gives some important information in regard to the invasion from Missouri, which, indeed, has already commenced. He says that the Missourians have raised an army of from three to five thousand men. They make no secret of their intentions which are to wage a war of extermination against the Free-State settlers of Kansas, and drive them from the Territory.

The Free-State men, on the other hand, declare that they have no war to wage except against those who are committing depredations upon their property and murdering their men. The Free-State men are acting upon their defensive only, and in this attitude it is their determination to remain.

Mr. Shannon gives some interesting accounts of several interviews with his cousin, the ex-Governor of Kansas. Gov. Shannon left Leecompton on Wednesday, the 27th ult., with a guide. His son and his property were left behind. He resigned on the 14th of August, and Woodson was then the acting Governor. Gov. Shannon, when about fifteen miles from Leecompton, passed, on Stranger's Creek, a picket guard of Lane's forces, composed of about 150 men. They saw him and followed in pursuit, but, thanks to a swift horse, the Governor made good his escape, and reached Leavenworth City on Thursday night. The Governor told Mr. Shannon of this event, and also told him that Lane was well fortified at Lawrence, and that his men, numbering some two thousand five hundred, were well drilled. Mr. Shannon subsequently learnt that Col. Lane stood in great need of both ammunition and provisions. The Governor came from Leavenworth to Kansas City, and travelled thence to Westport, where he has announced his intention of remaining until the troubles are over. Previous to his departure, the Governor told Judge Leecompte that he had better give over all idea of holding the ensuing term of the Court, as it would be broken up by Lane, who was supposed to have 8,000 men under his command. The Judge at this announcement is said to have waxed pale.

Mr. Shannon reports that the United States soldiers in the Territory favor neither party, but remain absolutely neutral.

In yesterday morning's issue we published an appeal from Atchison, Stringfellow and Company "to the people of the Union," in which the following paragraph appeared:—

"When Gov. Shannon, hoping that they would not harm him, who had saved them from unmerited punishment—who had, however unwittingly, so effectually protected them—ventures to Lawrence, which he had saved for them and calls on them to release the prisoners they had taken, his life is threatened—he is told that they do not recognize him as Governor—that they are a portion of the "army of the North"—are at war with the Government, and hold their prisoners as prisoners of war. They demand and compel him to exchange for the gallant Titus, and his fellow-prisoners for felons in custody, under arrest for arson and robbery."

Mr. Shannon, on the authority of the Governor himself, declares this to be an unmitigated falsehood. Col. Titus was treated in the most honorable manner, and no endeavor was made to exchange him for any prisoner accused of robbery or arson.

Mr. Shannon saw Atchison at a late date en route for the northern part of Missouri, where he was about to lead a large body of men to the invasion of Kansas.

St. Louis, Friday, Sept. 5, 1856.

By latest advices from Kansas we learn that two brothers by the name of Phillips have been shot dead by the Pro-Slavery party.

Every Free-State man had been driven from Leavenworth, and about forty of them arrived here to-day entirely destitute, have been robbed of every dollar they possessed by the Border Ruffians.

SECOND DISPATCH.

St. Louis, Friday, Sept. 5.

Private advices from Kansas state that on Tuesday last every Free-State man was driven from Leavenworth at the point of the bayonet, and all their property destroyed or confiscated. Mr. Phillips, the correspondent of the New York Tribune, and his brother were killed. The house of the former and the store of the latter were burned. It is said Mr. Phillips fired from his house, and killed two Pro-Slavery men. Forty sufferers arrived here to-day entirely destitute. Fuller particulars to-morrow.

CHICAGO, Friday, Sept. 5, 1856.

Private advices from Kansas, via Nebraska City, report the Iowa road entirely closed by armed bands of Missourians, under command of Gen. Richardson, who was stationed near the boundary line of Kansas and Nebraska.

One hundred and fifty emigrants near Nebraska City, who were prevented entering Kansas, would, it was expected, attempt to force a passage in a few days.

From the Tribune.

A special dispatch to the Tribune, received at a late hour last night, adds that two brothers,

named Phillips, were shot, and that Soilers have been driven from Leavenworth. Forty of them have reached St. Louis in a state of destitution, as, before sending them to the river, the triumphant party robbed them of every cent.

Our correspondent at St. Louis says that under the impression that the Mr. Phillips, with his brother, has been shot, is the Kansas Correspondent of the Tribune. The death has long been an avowed object of the Missouri Ruffians. This, however, is not the case. Our Mr. Phillips recently left the Territory on a brief visit to the States, and on the day of the battle he was in this city. He is now in St. Louis and will soon be at his post again in Kansas.