

Lecompton will be destroyed. [No it won't.]

LATER.

The previous dispatch is confirmed. Lecompton is taken. The Free-State men attack the troops and every thing. The patrols are out of ammunition and call for aid.

[By Telegraph.]

St. Louis, Friday, Aug. 22, 1856.

A letter to *The Republican*, dated the 19th inst., states as follows:

"Gov. Shannon and nearly all the citizens of Lecompton have left town. Secretary Woodson has been taken prisoner and his house burned. Sheriff Jones has also been taken prisoner. The house of Gen. Clark, Indian Agent, was burned. He and his family had escaped to Leavenworth. Couriers are riding through the river and border counties, enlisting forces and raising supplies. Everywhere preparations are making for war, and a most bloody conflict is anticipated. Gen. Richardson has gone to Fort Leavenworth to ascertain if Gen. Smith acts by authority, and if, not he (Richardson) intends calling his militia into the field. The steamer Polar Star came down last night with six companies of volunteers, ready for the field. Three companies of cavalry and one of artillery intended leaving Leavenworth City on the 19th."

### FROM KANSAS.

From the Missouri Democrat.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, Aug. 14, 1856.

For some time past some of the gentleman imported into this territory by Col. Buford, have been gathering together, at a camp on Washington Creek, and committing depredations upon the neighboring cornfields and poultry yards. As it was soon seen that their intentions were not to make claims, and become actual settlers, the people there began to object to this order of things. At length the people sent over to Lawrence, a distance of some twelve miles, and asked the citizens of that town to assist in driving them away. A messenger was sent to Major Sedgwick asking him to send a company of troops to that camp, and investigate the matter, and if the charges of pillaging were true, to use the troops in driving them away, and protecting the settlers in their rights. Major Sedgwick replied, that it would be perfectly safe for any Free-soiler to go into the camp at Washington creek.

The messenger returned to Lawrence, and on the afternoon of the same day another was despatched to Washington Creek, to ascertain the truth of the statements made, so that the people of Lawrence would know how to act. Mr. Hoyt, who was selected, is known to the public as the gentleman who lost about one hundred Sharps' rifles at Lexington. He was naturally quiet and gentlemanly in his demeanor, courteous to strangers, and respected here by every body. He was sent to the Washington Creek pro-Slavery camp, entirely unarmed.—He was to have returned that night. He did not come back. The next day intelligence reached us that he had been first taken prisoner and then shot.

That same evening—the 12th inst.—about one hundred of the young men of Lawrence volunteered to go to a camp of the Georgians at Franklin, and recover some of the arms which had been stolen during the sack of this city in May last. From thence they intended to march to Washington creek, disperse the mob, and take away Hoyt's body. It was a beautiful moonlight night, slightly hazy. On arriving there, they found that the news of their coming had gone before them, and that the Georgians were going to fight. They were gathered together in a large block house, which was barricaded like a fort, through the chinks between the logs of which they pointed their rifles. They were asked at first to give up all their arms, which they refused to do. They were supposed to number about 80. The Free State men drew close up and determined to "storm the garrison, or die in the attempt."—The struggle lasted for about three hours, when the Georgians surrendered. They came out, threw down their arms and fled. The Free State men then took possession of one brass cannon, fifty United States muskets (probably belonging to some arsenal,) and a few guns taken from Lawrence during the sack of the 21st of May last.

The Free State men had one killed and six wounded. The Georgians report four wounded.—In consequence of their dead and wounded, the Lawrence boys returned home instead of going to Washington creek, as they expected to.

JOHN SMITH.

### LATER.

*Lecompton Taken—Gov. Robinson and other Prisoners Released!*

St. Louis, Aug. 21, 1856.

The Leavenworth City (Kansas) Journal of the 17th inst., contains the account of another outbreak which occurred in Kansas. Mr. Brown, at the head of 300 Free Soilers, attacked and drove into Missouri a colony of Georgians who were passing near Ossawatimie, burning houses and destroying property.

On the 15th, the Treadwell settlement, in Douglas county, numbering 30 men, were attacked by 400 Free Soilers, [exaggerated of course,] armed and mounted, under Messrs. Brown and Walker.—The Treadwell party were on foot, and they sent to Gov. Shannon for aid. He called on the U. States troops to go to their assistance, but they refused to do so.

The Anti-Slavery men are driving, as fast as they can, all the Pro-Slavery men out of Douglas county.

A fight occurred on the 14th, near Ossawatimie, between 200 Free-Soilers (?) and 12 Pro-Slavery men. The latter were in the fort. Fourteen Free Soilers were killed and six wounded. (?)

On the morning of the 16th, Lecompton was attacked and taken by 800 of Gen. Lane's men. The U. States troops, having in charge Messrs. Robinson, Brown, and others, surrendered without firing a gun. Col. Titus was absent at the time, having gone to the assistance of the Pro-Slavery party in Treadwell. His house, about a mile from Lecompton, was burned. Mr. Clowes, editor of the Southern Advocate, and Mr. Systaore, were killed.

A large body of men were organizing in the border counties of Missouri, for the purpose of entering Kansas.

It is reported that it is the purpose of the Pro-Slavery party to burn Lawrence on the 30th, for which place a large force had left Leavenworth.

### ANOTHER DISPATCH.

*Gov. Robinson Rescued—Lecompton Taken by the Free State Men.*

Gov. Robinson and the other Free-State prisoners have been rescued. Shannon and the citizens of Lecompton have fled. Shannon refuses to call out the troops.

Nothing has been heard of Smith's movements.

It is reported that at the fight near Ossawatimie the Free-State men were repulsed, with 14 killed and 16 wounded.