

took a large lot of clothing, from Mr R S Crane they took between \$500 and \$1,200 worth of no counts and notes, and about \$125 worth of clothing, &c, from Judge Fane they took a fine horse. We killed seven of the Abolitionists and wounded a great many. No one touched on the Pro Slavery side. R. S. CRANE
The following address was issued at Westport on the 16th

TO THE PUBLIC

It has been our duty to keep correctly and fully advised of the movements of the Abolitionists— We knew that since Lane commenced his march, the Abolitionists in the Territory were engaged in stealing horses to mount his men, organizing and preparing immediately on their arrival to carry out their avowed purpose of expelling or exterminating every Pro Slavery settler.

We have seen them daily becoming more daring as Lane's party advanced. We have endeavored to prepare our friends for the end, which was foreseen, and which we now have to announce.

LANE'S PARTY HAVE ARRIVED—LIVEL WAR BEGUN.

On the 7th inst, Brown, the notorious assassin and robber, with a party of about three hundred Abolitionists, attacked and drove into Missouri, Cook, and a colony of Georgians which had settled near Osawatomie. This colony was unarm'd, and numbered in all, men, women and children, and slaves, about two hundred! Their houses were burnt, all their property (even to the clothes of their children,) taken and destroyed.

On the 13th inst, a party numbering some fifty, attacked the house of Mr White, in Lykins county, and drove him into Missouri, robbing him of everything. He is a Free State man, but sustains the laws, and was attacked for attempting to procure the arrest of the murderers of Wilkinson.

On the 12th inst, three hundred Abolitionists under Brown, many of them Lane's men, attacked a house occupied by the pro slavery men in Franklin. Our friends, numbering but fourteen, made a gallant fight until their houses were set on fire. The abolitionists took the cannon which had been left at that place, all the Territorial arms that were deposited there, and broke open and robbed the Postoffice.

On the 15th inst they proceeded to attack Treadwell's settlement, in Doughs county, numbering about thirty men. The abolitionists numbered about four hundred men, under the command of Brown and Walker, well mounted and armed.

They planted the cannons, which had been taken at Franklin, and attempted to surround Treadwell's party. The latter, overpowered and scarce of ammunition, attempted to escape, but as they were on foot, we fear that most of them have fallen. Our friends are constantly coming in, robbed and plundered.

Hourly expresses arrive announcing the progress of the traitors. We have not time to give further details. We give these that you may see that it is no outbreak, but an organized campaign.

We believe that ere this Leocompton is taken. In ten days not one Pro slavery settler will be left on the south side of Kansas River, unless instant aid be given them.

Our friends on the north side, scattered and unprepared, will then be exterminated and expelled.

We give you no more rumors, but a simple statement of undoubted facts. We say to you that war, organized, matured, is now being waged by the Abolitionists, and we call on all who are not prepared to see their friends butchered, to be themselves driven from their homes, to rally instantly to the rescue.

The Abolitionists proclaim that "no quarter will be given." Every Pro slavery man must be exterminated! What will be your reply?

J. R. ATCHISON,
W. H. RUSSELL,
A. O. BOONE,
B. F. STRINGFELLOW.

WESTPORT, August 15, 1856.

LECOMPTON TAKEN

William H Russell, of the firm of Mayors, Russell & Co, writes to his friends at Lexington as follows:

INDIANAPOLIS, Mo, Saturday, August 16

GENERAL WILLIAM SHIELDS AND W. B. WADSWELL—GENTLEMEN—Mr Rodriguez's Express has just arrived, bringing intelligence of the attack to day on Colonel Titus's house near Leocompton, and the probable murder of the entire party. There were thirty men in the house, and as it was surrounded by at least four hundred Abolitionists, there is no possibility of the escape of a single man.

Another portion of the Abolition force attacked the house of General G. W. Clarke, Indian Agent, about two hours after the destruction of Colonel Titus's house, and while the express was leaving, the roar of the cannon was distinctly heard.

Lane is in the field—Jones they declare they will hang. Leocompton has fallen ere this, and Robinson and all the other prisoners indicted for treason, have no doubt been rescued. Colonel Titus' house is only one mile from Leocompton.

W. H. RUSSELL

The events in Kansas have excited a feeling of great exasperation in the border counties, and nothing but some Providential interposition can save that Territory from being deluged with blood. It is not to be concluded that the people of the adjoining counties have determined to make common cause with the Pro slavery men of Kansas, and from the preparations already made this week will hardly close without seeing a thousand men in pursuit of Lane's manœuvre. When the people of the United States understand, as they will do, that these outrages have all been commenced by the men sent from the free States in hostile array, to kill and drive out the peaceable citizens of Kansas; that they have been encouraged in this course by the party now supporting Mr Fremont, and by plotters of the gospel all over the free States, that they have been hard to do these deeds, and to keep up an excitement intended to operate on the Presidential election—their sober judgment and love of the Union will cause them to denounce the men, and to ignore the party guilty of such monstrous outrages. Until these men went into Kansas peace reigned there, but the probability now is that one or the other party will be exterminated. The guilt of all these acts is clearly traceable to Seward, Sumner, Greeley, Goldings, Beecher & Co., and they will be held responsible for them.

From the St. Louis Republican, August 21.
Exciting News from Kansas.

In the Leavenworth City Journal of the 17th—last Saturday morning—we had numerous articles on the subject of recent outrages committed by Lane's men upon the people of Kansas, but they are in a very disjointed shape.

Before proceeding to give the news furnished by the Journal, it may be well to allude to the account of the capture of Franklin, contained in the Leocompton Union of the 14th. According to this account a party of Lawrence outlaws, aided by some of Lane's men, attacked the town of Franklin on Tuesday night, about ten o'clock.

They numbered some two hundred and fifty strong, and kept up the attack for about four hours. The citizens of Franklin collected in a log house, and defended themselves bravely for this length of time against superior numbers. Finding that they could not dislodge them, the assailants filled a wagon with hay, and setting it on fire, backed it up to the house, whereupon the inmates had to leave it to escape the flames. The scoundrels then entered the Post office, and robbed it of about \$50 in cash, all the bed blankets and clothing which they could find, and many other things; in fact, everything they could lay their hands on.

They first went to Franklin and demanded Judge Fane, the County Assessor for Douglas County, and another man by the name of Ruggles. It will be remembered that these Lawrence rascals held a meeting some time since and declared that the Assessor should not make assessments in Lawrence and if he attempted it it would be at the peril of his own life, and as soon as Lane's party arrived at Lawrence they immediately proceeded to Franklin and demanded the Assessor. There were only about fifteen men of Franklin at the time of the attack, and they fought successfully two hundred and fifty of their enemies, and when the assailants left they had sustained a loss of some sixteen killed and wounded. There were only two of the citizens of Franklin wounded, and that very slightly.

Captain Anderson, United States Army, who had three prisoners in his custody, charged with breaking open the Post office at Franklin is said to have been notified that if he did not give them up he would be attacked, but this does not seem to have been done.

The Journal, under the head of "The Bloody Issue Begun," states that an expressman had arrived from Leocompton, which place he left on the 15th, who states that Capt Treadwell's company of forty men were surrounded by three hundred and eighty five Abolitionists, who had sworn that no quarter should be given to them. Captain Treadwell's men were in a log building, and held out manfully. They managed to get a woman to carry a message to Governor Shannon, asking for aid. The Governor, it is said, called upon the United States military force, but they refused to act.

Of the arrival of the news of the situation of Captain Treadwell's company at Leocompton, Col Titus and twenty men started to his assistance. Afterwards it is said that Col Titus' house was surrounded by a large number of men, and it is added that Col Titus' house was subsequently destroyed, many of his men being killed. Andrew Preston was wounded; Mr Sistrone was killed, and Mr Clowes, editor of the Southern Advocate, was also killed.

It seems to be well ascertained that the company of United States troops having charge of Robinson, Brown, and other prisoners, surrendered to Lane's men without firing a gun. This report seems to us almost incredible, and we shall hesitate to believe it until we have assurance of it.

The Anti slavery men are dining all the Pro slavery men out of Douglas county, and destroying their property.

On the 15th, a party of eighteen Pro slavery men, being surrounded by Lane's men, cut their way through, with the loss of two men killed and ten wounded.

Gen. Clark, United States Agent for the Pottawatomie, escaped with his family across the river before Lane's men reached that point, and are now at Leavenworth City. Governor Shannon and nearly all the citizens at Leocompton, had abandoned that place. Lieutenant Woodson, who was fortified in a house with his family, was taken prisoner and his house burnt down.

A fight took place on the 14th near Osawatomie, between two hundred Abolitionists and twelve Pro-slavery men—the latter in a fort—and the result was the killing of fourteen Abolitionists and the wounding of six others.

LATE.

We have the *Border Ruffian* of Saturday last, in which we find detailed statements of several of the affairs to which allusion has been made, and we proceed to give them at full length.

The first is a letter from Mr. R. S. Crane, a citizen of Franklin.

FRANKLIN, K. T., Wednesday, Aug 14

Editor *Border Ruffian*—Dear Sir—About eleven o'clock, on the night of the 13th instant, we were attacked here by about two hundred and fifty Abolitionists from Lawrence. They sent one of their men up to demand our arms. Our Captain, Mr. Ruckles, replied that he would not give them up, and called his men up—numbering fourteen—and they all said that they would die before the Abolition thieves should have them. The Abolitionists then surrounded the house and commenced to fire upon it, which our men returned. The Abolitionists, finding it too hot for them, retreated for about thirty minutes, when they made another attack, but without any effect. They then retreated a second time, to hold a consultation, and concluded that the only chance for them was to burn the house and run us out, which they did. We then called for quarters, which they at once gave by disarming us of our United States muskets and small arms, and let us go after threatening us very hard.

Under was the next in order. They first demanded the key of the Postoffice of Samuel Crane, which he gave them. They hunted from top to bottom for arms, taking what was there. They then robbed the Postoffice of about \$70 worth of stamped envelopes and other valuable papers. They then proceeded to S. Crane's, Jr, dwelling house, and took from there about thirty United States muskets and one piece of artillery, a six pounder from Mr. S. R. Ruckles, they took \$125, a gold watch worth \$125, and about \$150 worth of clothing, from Mr. Barnes they