We have seen them daily becoming more familiar at 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 FORCES ARRESTED—CIVIL WAR IS 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 Geneva Mills. The colony was unarmed, and numbered in all, men, women, children and slaves, about two hundred. Their houses were looted, all their property (save seven to the pickins of the children) taken or destroyed.

On the 16th inst. a party numbering some fifty started on the house of Mr. White, 18 miles south of Fort Scott, with intent to destroy, rob and plunder everything. He is a free state man, but possesses negro slaves, and was attacked by the party to procure the arrest of the murderers of Wilkins.

On the 18th inst., 200 abolitionists, under Brown, many of them Lane's men, attacked a house occupied by the pro-slavery men, Hamilton and Doyle, near Fort Scott, but Mr. Doyle a gallant fight until their house was set on fire. The abolitionists took the cannon which had been left in that place, and carried it off with them. They next deposited there, broke open and robbed the Post office.

On the 18th inst., they proceeded to attack Treadwell's settlement, on Sugar creek, numbering about 400 men. The abolitionists numbered about 600 men, under the command of Brown and Walker, well mounted and armed.

They planted the cannon, which had been taken from 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 invasion. We have time to give but few details. We give these, that you may see that it is no outbreak, but an organized campaign.

We have all letters this Lecompton is taken. In ten days time not a pro-slavery settler will be left on the south side of Kansas river, unless indeed as he given them.

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

We can go on no more rumors, but a simple statement of facts. We are to-day at war, organized, armed, in row 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?

D. R. ATCHISON.
W. H. RUSSELL.
A. G. BOONE.

Westport, Aug. 16, 1856.

B. F. STRINGFELLOW.

The following was issued in an extra from the *Border Ruffian* office, on the 18th, dated at Westport:—

TO THE PUBLIC:

It sometimes becomes necessary for individuals as well as committees to defend their rights and their honor, and it is therefore with this we propose to give the public a statement of facts in regard to the burning of the houses of the Georgia Colony, at New Georgia, K. T.

It was understood in Westport and Kansas City that the houses of the colony had been burned by the members of the colony, that it was done by them for effect, and that the members of the colony wanted to get up an excitement, and sent for John H. Stringfellow, Atchison, and others attending to business for the colony when the attack was made. Three of the guard have escaped—the others have not as yet been heard from. Three who escaped testify that Lane, with about 300 men, and that a speech was made by the abolition leader while the houses were burning, to the effect that that would be the fate of any pro-slavery man in the Territory.

The three missing men are supposed to have been killed or taken prisoners.

Everything but the colony possessed was burned; our provisions—several hundred dollars worth; our clothing, our trunks, our papers, and in fact everything we possessed, was destroyed. Now, does any sane man believe that any member of the colony would be guilty of such a mean act? No, it will not, cannot be believed, and we brand the authors of the charge as liars, scoundrels and cowards, as abolitionists always are in their style of practice, and we appeal to the generous hearts of the South to hear us out in our cause.

We have neither time nor opportunity of giving the full details of the outrages which have been committed on our colony. Suffice it to say that we have been robbed and driven from our colony, and that we need (now in the hour of need) pecuniary assistance, as well as all others, otherwise we will be compelled to abandon the Territory.

We have been censured by some for removing from the colony. Why did we remove? Because there were almost defenceless; we had twenty-five sick men in the colony; Brown's men, numbering some three hundred, had been only a few days before in the settlement, and daily threatening our lives; Captain Cook, with eighteen men, was absent, our arms were few and inefficient, and the only alternative left us was to remove, or if the defenceless part of our colony was by removing them to some other point. We know these facts to be true.

P. S.—We have learned that Mr. McCoy did not make the statement that he was said to have made in his letter, for a meeting called in the colony's houses were entered by the abolitionists, but that everything had been removed. The latter part is not true; everything we possessed was in the houses when they were burned.

Captain Cook, in the Kansas City *Enterprise*, in which the statement made to him and that the statement made in the *Border Ruffian Extra*, of the 19th, is not "all a humbug."

The above statement is respectfully submitted to the public, believing, as we do, that our appeal for aid will not go unheeded by our Southern friends. Specifically,

R. G. COOK.
A. TAGGART.
JOHN COOK.
WM. EWBANKS.
A. W. McPHAETER,
CAPT. JNO. COUCH,
And others.

[From the Republican, Aug. 21.]

The letters which we publish to-day add very little to the information received yesterday from Kansas Territory. Governor Shannon is in the field with the State companies of volunteers, ready for the field, three of which were cavalry and one artillery. They were to have left on the 19th inst., from Lecompton, but a few days will bring us the result of the aggressions of the Lane marauders, and of the measures taken to drive them out of the Territory.

One fact is admitted by the Chicago papers, which it is important to observe. They all agree that, in the attack upon Franklin, the abolitionists took the initiative. They began the attack, they fired the first shot, whether "sticking" paper, an attack from theborder ruffians by commencing it themselves. And this holds good in regard to all the depredations of which the pro-slavery men are charged by them. It is charged, as an apology for these outrages, that the pro-slavery men were fortifying themselves—that a party had been to Lecompton to get cannon for a perfect right to do; but this will not be received by the country as a justification for the burning of houses, the attempt to kill men who had occupied them for protection, the capture of men and the robbery of the post office in Franklin, and other like flagrant mis-demeanors. We do not know what General Smith intends to do; he may be marching under orders from Governor Shannon to disperse Lane's regiment until the proper time has arrived; but it seems to us it is high time that he was about it. Although a military force is necessary to keep the peace, and this could have been best accomplished by driving Lane's ragged regiment from the Territory.

[Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.]

LECOMPTON, K. T., Aug. 15, 1856.

MR. EDITOR—I have waited anxiously to receive, and labored industriously to analyse the hourly advices, rumors, facts, and despatches which are flooding this Territory, telling us—not of outbreaks and skirmishes, but of rebellion—war—civil war. I hasten now to present you with a full statement of affairs, as I have gathered from extras, messengers and letters.

On the 12th inst. Brown's brigade, of Mexan county, Illinois, guerillas, abolitionists, Lane's followers, lately located near Osowattomi, burned the place, carried off the provisions, and, it is reported, killed six men.

We next hear of him on the 13th, at Franklin, robbing and burning the house of a pro-slavery man, and robbing the Post office—assaulting women, and seizing the cannon and arms of the place—robbing various individuals of money and valuables. Here, it is reported, the Rockies was there in command of a small force, and gave fight for several hours. I am informed, also, that Brown has with him Dr. Stevenson, and Dr. Black—well known here as the notorious "Arkansas Bitters" man, was also there, and fought bravely against the pro-slavery men. Both are here, and enlisted for the war. Highway depredations are committed everywhere—horses are taken from their stables, and from stables, by pressed citizens, under the name of rations and plunder are taken from the pro-slavery settler wherever he can be found.

Excitement here is intense. Picket guards are kept constantly about our house and town. Companies are forming with all possible despatch to answer the cries and supplications of our suffering neighbors to "come over and help us"—help us to protect our homes and our families.

On the 15th the allied forces under Brown, Jim Lane and Walker appeared off Lecompton, to besiege, burn and plunder that city.

The most reliable and latest news of their operations is contained in the following extra from the Kansas Second edition of the *Border Ruffian*. The letter of Mr. Whitlock can be relied on. I know him personally, and he is an upright, truthful man:—

LECOMPTON, K. T., Aug. 15, 1856.

COL. A. G. BOONE—I write at fifteen minutes past three o'clock, A. M. We have been up all night, every man ready to fight at a moment's notice. We expect that Our picket has been driven in and ten of our men killed. The enemy is within four miles of this place, 500 strong, with Gen. Jim Lane at their head. We are all ready, and we must have it quick. Can you do anything for us? Ere this reaches you the probability will be that we have been driven. Our ranks are small, and we have women and children. I write at the suggestion of Gov. Shannon and many others. Our families are cut off from many of our men by the enemy. We mean to fight them. Tell our friends to come, to come now, and help us. Let the Missourian cry of "Come over and help us," be sounded throughout Missouri and the South. Yours in haste,

JOHN E. WHITLOCK.

FOUR O'CLOCK P. M.—A messenger has arrived and says that Governor Shannon has fled to Leavenworth—that the enemy have completely surrounded Lecompton—that Lane was taken prisoner in his own house, while defending it, and that he was to be hung—that Secretary Woodson was a prisoner, and several others of our friends.

All the above is reported as true, but it wants confirmation.

Despatches are hourly expected, and when they will be promptly sent to you. Couriers are now raiding in River and border counties, enlisting forces and raising supplies. Everywhere speedy preparations are being made for war—a bloody conflict—and it is sure to come. There is no more peace. It is vain to talk of it. Webster's words for Adams' appeal to the men of 1776 is the only language of appeal now:—"Gentlemen may cry peace, peace, but there is no peace; the war is actually begun! the enemy is already in the field!" And in these days men came to the rescue, poured out their blood, and built up the great American republic that now crumbles under the degenerate traitors' doom. Forward, men of the Union, forward!

KANSAS CITY, August 19—NOON.

MR. EDITOR—Communication between this point and the Territory is almost entirely cut off. It is almost impossible to obtain reliable information. In former letters I have told you of the signs of Lecompton's early marching. I learn from a source as reliable as circumstances will allow, that Lecompton, on Sunday night, was not taken, the hundred and fifty Missourians, who only added to the forces already there, were there defending it against a force of from six to eight hundred, headed by Jim Lane. They were fortified on the hill, on Sunday evening. I refuse information that I have sent you is fully confirmed. There is no further news that is reliable. Every preparation is being made on the border to render assistance to settlers in Kansas.

A bloody conflict is inevitable, and that soon.

The Polar Star is here, leaving, by which I send this despatch, to be in advance of the mail.

As advices come in they will be promptly forwarded.

St. Joseph, Aug. 19, 1856.

Last night and this morning expresses have been coming from various parts of Kansas, bringing intelligence of the most bloody invasion of the Territory by Lane's regiment, which pillage and murder as they go.

It is well known everywhere—the statements of the leaders of the North to the contrary notwithstanding—that the last order, or rather ultimatum, of the people of Kansas have been peaceable and quiet for several months, and have striven, by example and influence, to get a population settled down into agricultural and industrial pursuits. They heard of the contemplated invasion of Lane's regiment, and sent spies to ascertain, when their purpose was peaceful or hostile. Finding that their intentions were to come in as good citizens and to cultivate our prolific soil, until the elections called upon them to exercise their franchise, when they would, being in the majorities, do with their power by make Kansas a free State. From frequent repetition of this assurance, General Richardson and other prominent citizens offered no resistance to, nor did they regard with apprehension from, their coming into the country. They were determined to keep in the right and to do nothing which would again disturb their peace and quiet. The settlers were confiding and too disturbed people. In this confidence these treacherous hordes have poured into the capital and plundered and murdered unarmed citizens, as opportunity has given work of blood and carnage. We, of Missouri, are called upon for help. It is an appeal difficult to resist, but still desirous that all things should be settled in accordance with law, we await further action of the Governor. General Richardson is now on this boat—the swift and excellent Polar Star—on his way to see Gen. Smith, at Fort Leavenworth. If General Smith acts in accordance with the governor, so well: if not, General Richardson will have his militia in the field by to morrow, and there will be a speedy and sure extermination of all abolitionists in Kansas. Not an invader will escape. They will bring it upon themselves, and will deserve it at the hands of an injured and outraged people.

An extra of fast night, from the St. Joseph *Cycle*, I here with send you, but, since then—and indeed every hour—we have further accounts, which more than confirm the worst.

The Polar Star is now waiting for this, and as I have no opportunity to give you all particulars and she will go right along, further than to say that Lane's Leavenworth, Kansas City, &c., I must now close, with a promise to let you know further by next boat.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE WAR—DETERMINATION OF THE FREE STATE PARTY.

[Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.]

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 11, 1856.

Great excitement now prevails in every part of our unfortunate Territory. There has been a movement entered into by the Atchison and Stringfellow men of the border counties of Missouri and those in Kansas Territory, to form an organization for the avowed purpose of preventing all opposed to them from emigrating to the Territory, and the present and recent difficulties which do and have existed during our session of the legislature, and which threaten a still more alarming lawless men, most of whom are not citizens of Kansas, although they publish to the world that they are pro-slavery residents of Kansas Territory. Some of these weeks since a party of Southerners, numbering in all about one hundred and seventy five, formed themselves into a company and started from the town of Atchison, Leavenworth, and other points, for the Big Pine river, intending to drive the settlers from that part of the country, who were known to be free State men. The above company was armed and furnished with provisions, ammunition, and teams of conveyance, by their friends in Missouri, took up their line of march, having previously declared that their intention was to take possession of Manhattan city and the country in that vicinity, and on arriving found the citizens of that part of the Territory employed in building houses, making improvements, &c. Shortly after their arrival a fight commenced, which resulted in the defeat of the Southern men by the citizens of Riley county. Had these facts been given at the time, which they were not, but have plundered private houses, stolen horses, and drove actual settlers from their homes, the citizens of Riley county would have been justified in defending against them, nor would any violence have occurred. Only a few days elapsed until another company of pro-slavery men, to the number of about two hundred, made a foot possession of the town of Franklin, fortified themselves, and called upon every man in the town to join them or leave the country. Those who refused were driven off, and those who complied to abandon their property, it was soon taken by these law and order men. It being impossible for the free State men to remain in the town on either side of Kansas river, they left, with some of their friends, returned, and asked permission to peaceably enjoy their rights and property. The answer was, you are abolitionists, and must leave the country, and at the same time, wherever they made their appearance, they were fired at by some of the party who called themselves law and order men. It is now evident, beyond doubt, that the free State men determined to return or die in the attempt. The fight which ensued, and of which you have no doubt heard, resulted in the defeat of the latter, about three hours, in which the invaders were beaten and some of them shot, while the rest fled, having lost their arms and cannon. Since this fight, the free State men have power to have taken the lives of all those persons who had collected in Franklin; but they refused to do it, and the depredations of which they were guilty, and to get possession of their homes, so that their wives and children might have a safe home to live in, were unjudicially had provided for them. Since the report has been circulated that Robinson, Brown and others were to be released, the pro-slavery men have been making preparations to get the prisoners from the guards, and hang them. Men who occupy prominent positions, boldly proclaim that if Robinson, Brown and Lane are released, or if they will be shot down. The fight at Lecompton was begun by men who went to the capital, to use their own language, to have a fight, and not permit a free State man to enter the Territory. Now, that the free State party have been moving the Southern emigration into the Georgian country for the purpose of routing the free State men, and driving them from the Territory, to drive them out of the South, supported by the ruffians, and instructed by their masters, to keep up excitement. When a man comes to Kansas, and does not agree with the pro-slavery party, his name is placed upon the list of those who are to be deposed of. We have no law here—no government. The strong arm of this once powerful republic has failed to protect the persons and property of this Territory. It would appear that orders have been issued by government that the free State men of this Territory are to be slaughtered and driven out of the Territory. Hundreds of men, women from the South are flocking into our Territory, to drive us from our homes and to murder every one who refuses to submit to their rule. Every day's march further into the South can fail to give us that protection to which a free people are entitled. Death would be preferable to the continuation of the present unsettled condition of affairs. We ask equal privileges, and nothing more. When our homes are invaded, our lives threatened, our friends all murdered, our wives and children driven from their homes, it is time that the government will protect us, and we receive no other assistance, we will sell our lives as dearly as possible. I have not time to give you all the facts relative to the fight at our Territory. I was born and educated in a slave State, and am sure that the conservative men of the South would promptly refuse to endorse the cruel action of the leaders of the pro-slavery party, if they knew of the actual citizens of this Territory decide, at the ballot box, whether it be a slave or free State, and not force men to be the tools of a party, in order to carry out measures before the election. We are determined, inasmuch as the war has been brought upon us, to defend our lives and our rights. We have no doubt of the ultimate object of the pro-slavery party is to drive the free State men from the South or Kansas; though I hardly think it possible that they can succeed in driving from the Territory the men of the spirit which they have inherited from their revolutionary sires.

[From the St. Louis Intelligencer, Aug. 22.]

THE GOVERNOR OF KANSAS.

Kansas needs a Governor wretchedly. It has none now. Shannon, who has been acting in that capacity, was, at the latest accounts, fleeing for his life from the Territory, and we have no doubt he should not halt this side of his Ohio home. It will be nothing amiss. He has been a sheer nonentity ever since his residence in the Territory, a mere cat's paw for the rulers first by one party, next by the other, and then frightened by both.

General Geary has been appointed to the post, but with the present state of affairs there, he will have been the distinguishing trait of all the Kansas Governors, has not yet ventured beyond the western shadow of the Missouri hills, preferring the comforts of the East, and lingers in the delicate sunshine of the East. "If he is coming, why don't he come along?"

It were folly to send a Governor to Kansas, unless the President would liberate the free State prisoners confined at Lecompton. Well, the President does not hesitated those prisoners, but the free State army has, and that is about the same thing. Governor Shannon and the free State insurrectionists under Lane and Brown, are playing the mischief generally, from all accounts. They have got Governor Shannon in their power, and he is reason so closely as to make him cry out lustily for help. Let Gov. Geary make haste then, and give quiet to Kansas.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

TRUE ACCOUNT OF THE FRANKLIN MATTER—LETTER FROM MR. STRAWN.

TOPEKA, K. T., Aug. 13, 1856.

The advance guard of Gen. Lane's Men" arrived in this place to-day, at about two o'clock P. M., after a wearisome journey of about four weeks, from Iowa City. The weary travelers look as if they had more than half that time, and takes pleasure in testifying to their general good behavior and intelligence.

The present crisis in affairs together requires a good share of principle, patience and good sense, on the part of all, to get along without some difficulty; but, as I have said elsewhere, these were, most of them, present when and directly the cause in which they are engaged. They are men of peace, and in Kansas will molest no one who does not attempt to impose on them.

The Kansas, Ottawa and Massachusetts companies, who were robbed on the Missouri, are here, and will not be robbed the second time. You are ready to retake their property whenever and wherever it may be.

With regard to the disposition of the "army" and the different feeling of its future fields of peaceful industry or determined war, as our enemies elect, I would inform Your Readers, and all interested, that after founding the town of Plymouth and peopling it with at the time more than a hundred souls, the first morning after we came to the Territory, we next founded the town of Lexington, a day's march further into the country and toward Topeka, peopling it at the same time with about sixty inhabitants.

Two days after this they and Jefferson, Lecompton and Pottawatamie Jessetown, were planted, and all of them inhabited by about eighty persons. The remainder of the company, about two hundred and fifty, were placed, and had scarcely arrived, when a messenger came from Lexington that Major Hoyt, of Lawrence, had been taken prisoner by the Missourians, and Governor Shannon's militia, who are entrenched on Washington creek, shouted and cried from Lawrence. The messenger came with a request for volunteers to help release the Lawrencians from their strong position. When the buisness of our company had been known to the men, by the different conductors, the men all volunteered, while at the same time conveyances could be had. Our company alone, at the time, was in the division without scarcely disappointing these left behind, the conductors could not see.

Delaware, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Massachusetts companies left soon afterwards, by their hounds of starvery, the governors wanting us to go. All secrecy was somewhat necessary, for it did not suit the Missourians to know. The Governor's company, of about eighty strong, under Captain Harrington, and Alabamans, who lately exhibited, as United States soldiers, at the time of Price's war, which they are now engaged.

Before leaving the city, I learn from Governor it had not been decided whether to rout the bounds, subdue and kill, or to make a demonstration against some other tenant, in order to draw off the ruffian soldiery and rout the murderers then.

Before closing this long letter I will briefly state the circumstances in regard to the attack made on the ruffians for the release of Governor Robinson and Brown.

The Southern bounds had there in possession a site point cannon and about a hundred stand of United States muskets and rifles, which they had secured from the murdered peaceable citizens as they fled. Until last week some of the free State men concluded to drive them out. They were in the big house at Franklin, and the free State men had nothing better than rifles with which to make the assault, and hence worked to great disadvantage. Several were wounded, some of them mortally killed, and two badly and two more slightly wounded, when they found it necessary to change their mode of attack. A wagon filled with dry hay was procured, and, under the fire of the ruffians, run up against the house, when the ruffians cried for quarter, in time to save the house and wagon too. Most of the bounds had made their escape in the darkness, and probably carried away all the arms they could.

The free State party obtained eighty guns, mostly with bayonets, and ammunition in proportion, and one hundred pounds of bacon, besides a quantity of flour, sugar, coffee, &c., together with fourteen prisoners. All the articles, except the guns, were returned to the owners. Of the free State men, and all they could do with them was to exact a promise they would leave the country; they then let them go. Some of these pro-slavery men were walking two hours with guns on their shoulders. You may ask why they did not shoot the miscreants on the spot, instead of letting them go to commit similar outrages to those already mentioned. Rather, as the pause was necessary for quarter, however indignant or enraged we may feel toward them for their cruelties, we relent and refuse to inflict on them the punishment our reason tells us justice requires.

Begging your indulgence for so long a paper, I remain yours, for God and the cause,

WILLIAM STRAWN.

P. S. Should any object to the name "hounds," by which we designate these murderers and robbers, I will only remark, that in the more appropriate classic language of the free State *Missourian*, they are designated "hell bounds."

[From the St. Louis Democrat, Aug. 25.]

A gentleman, who left Leavenworth yesterday afternoon from Weston, on the David Tatum, reports that the most intense excitement prevails along the borders of Missouri and Kansas. Families are moving in every direction, and children were flying in all directions. Whilst the David Tatum was lying at Leavenworth, upwards of one hundred of the Georgia settlers arrived there, who had been last left behind them all their property, which had been taken possession of by those who had ordered them to leave. The greatest and most excitement, however, was manifested a few days ago, within five miles of Leavenworth. A party of men called at a house, and inquired for the head of the family. They were told he was absent, but that he would be returned shortly. Frequently repeated asseveration, but finally said to the females of the family, "D—n your souls, then come out here yourselves—we want you." Whereupon they were then taken out into the bushes, where they were kept all night, being subjected to the most tomfoolingities. In the morning they were allowed to crawl back home, more dead than alive.

At Kansas City robbery of horses and valuables continued to be of common occurrence, and murders were almost equally frequent.

A resident of Clay county had boasted that he would have the scalp of an abolitionist. Crossing the river to Leavenworth, he met a man who had incurred his enmity, and returned with a reeking scalp, which he exhibited ostentatiously at Leavenworth. His victim was a mechanic, and had a wife and family. He was just returned from Lawrence, where he had left his wife, and was seeking employment at the time he was shot and scalped.

Gov. Price had been in the disturbed districts, but was hurrying home, hourly expecting a despatch from the President, calling him to Washington. Should such an event, he would command them in person! Atchison was also on the borders taming the movements against Kansas.

Lexington had five hundred men under arms.

Jackson, Clay and Platte counties were each to furnish the same number. Two companies from Illinois were expected to arrive in the Territory in a few days.

Lecompton had not been attacked, and to this extent the report in yesterday's *Republican* is correct. In our account from Kansas City, last week, made upon that place by the free State men, and there had been no concerted action on their part.

We further learn that Gen. Forrester Smith has declared that he will not interfere with the Missourians, should they confine their operations to the forces under General Lane.

The information we have now given rests on the testimony of a gentleman resident in Missouri, who holds a high position in the State, and who has no partisan bias whatever.

[Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.]

INDEPENDENCE, Aug. 20, 1856.

We have reliable news this morning from the Territory, and although looked for hourly, it is not the less startling. Lane, and his party, although looked for hourly. It is said that the abolitionists number two thousand strong in the Territory, and that Lane, in command of about twenty Lawrence, in case of a necessity of a retreat to any particular point. Immediately after the attack upon Titus' house, (which was nobly defended, and in which shirkish Titus was severely wounded,) the Lane party, (Lawrence men taken prisoners,) Governor Shannon went down to the camp of the abolitionists and exchanged the prisoners that were in the possession of Titus for those in Titus' house. The report is, that four companies of United States troops were near at hand in case of an attempt being made to rescue them. Their presence may deter further attacks by Lane's party.

Daily are the arrivals of families from the Territory, having been driven off and robbed by parties of Lane and others. Some of them come in deprived of everything—even their clothing—having themselves been eyewitnesses to the burning of their property, their dwellings, their stores, and the loss of their stock. Something must be done, and that immediately. Where the matter will end God only knows. Now is the time for the government to interfere.

TELEGRAPHIC.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 25, 1856.

Advices from the border counties state that 2,500 men were ready to enter Kansas on the 23d inst.

Four hundred men were encamped on the west side of the Kansas river for the purpose of intercepting those who may go to the relief of Lecompton.

The Lexington *Express* of the 23d inst. says that General Smith has gone to the defence of Lecompton with a large body of troops.

General Richardson, in command of a large body of Territorial militia, is encamped on the north side of the Territory to cut off the retreat of General Lane should he attempt to escape.

ST LOUIS, Aug. 27, 1856.

A letter in the *Republican*, dated Palermo, Kansas, 22d inst., states that the mail carrier arrived from Lecompton and Lawrence reports Col. Titus at Lawrence, surrounded by troops from several bullet wounds received in the attack on his house, and that he is not expected to live.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27, 1856.

Reliable intelligence from Leavenworth states that a company of Missourians had attacked Tucker Mission, twenty miles from Kansas City, and commanded the inhabitants to deliver up their horses, and leave the Territory. The demand was complied with, as the Missourians were not strong enough to execute it.

Mr. Wedenhall, President of the mission, has returned to Indiana.

Mr. C. Hopes, formerly of Kentucky, was shot and scalped five miles from Leavenworth, on Tuesday last, by some Missourians from Clay county. His wife fainted at the sight.

Companies of Missourians were crossing the ridge at Leavenworth this morning, and it was reported that Governor Shannon were concentrating at Westport and Kansas City.

No demonstration had been made against Lawrence at the latest dates.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27, 1856.

The following, dated Lawrence, Kansas Territory, Aug. 22, has been received here: Governor Shannon, on the road from Westport to this place, was attacked by a band of Georgians yesterday. They plundered the place taking all the horses and arms they could find. They have not insulted the peaceful inmates, and said they would take some women there to their camp. The people of the mission are fleeing.

Gov. Shannon made a treaty here a few days ago, by which there was an interchange of prisoners, and the gun captured from Titus was returned to Lawrence.

Quite through the mediation of the dragoons and Shannon; and peace was supposed to be concluded. We heard that Missouri had raised a regiment to send.

to the border, and that some eight hundred men, and reinforcements here been sent for. If the Missourians try, it come here to burn Lawrence, there will be a fight.

On the arrival of the troops not only was no camp found, but none ever existed there or anywhere else in the neighborhood. The reports that have been sent to the country, the action of the troops in affording the adversaries. I place no dependence on reports which do not come from what I consider reliable sources.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28, 1856.

Dr. Scter, formerly of New York city, passed through here to-day on his way from Lawrence. He reports that he was publicly robbed of $2,000 at Westport, and it was proposed to drown him in the river at that place, but through the interposition of a person whose life Suter formerly saved, the threat was not broken up, and.

The Shaker mission has been entirely broken up, and all the inmates have left.