THE KANSAS WAR.

Hestile Movements-Letter from Acting-Governor Woodson A Wounded Fugitive from Leavenworth.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, Thursday, Sept. 4, 1856. As a messenger is about to start for Leavenworth City, I take the opportunity thus afforded

to send you the latest particulars. Intelligence was received yesterday of the movement of a body of two hundred men from the camp on the opposite side of the Kaw at Lecompton down towards Lawrence. A regiment under command of Col. HARVEY was ordered to cross the river and intercept them. We learn from them this morning that the enemy has not yet made his appearance. On Wednesday night, a party of our men, under command of Major Kim-BALL, were stationed at the house of Capt. THAMES, on the California Road, distant about five miles from Lawrence. At noon they saw a large force of mounted men coming from Lecompton towards the California Road. As they had a large train of wagons with them, and as the troops were to change their camp, of which our men were aware, they presumed that it was the latter, instead of the enemy; so they awaited their approach with indifference. Soon, from the appearance of the scouts ahead, our men found that, instead of the troops, they had the enemy upon them. Major KIMBALL did not deem it prudent to stand with his small force of thirty footmen against the three hundred mounted men of the enemy, and so he ordered them to retreat towards Lawrence, which they did, in good order. While on their retreat they were fired upon by the scouts of the enemy, and returned the fire.

When the news reached Lawrence it created some excitement. The men were ordered into the different forts, and some to take position on Mount Oread, where they could command the approach to town in that direction. A party of men numbering fifty were sent out on horseback, under Col. WALKER, to watch the enemy. They returned and reported that the enemy had encamped near Judge WAKEFIELD'S. The guards were doubled at night, and the men slept on their arms, anxiously wishing as well as awaiting an attack. Up to the present moment the enemy has not made his appearance.

The following is the letter from Mr. Woodson alluded to in my last. It completes the correspondence between the Acting Governor and the Kansas State Central Committee: LECOMPTON, KANSAS TERRITORY,

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Sept. 3, 1856. To Messrs. Wm. Hutchinson and H. Miles Moore, Kansas State Central Committee: GENTLEMEN: Your communication of yesterday, ad-

dressed to Col. Cook and myself, was received about 5 o'clock last evening, and I embrace the first opportunity of returning you an answer.

tunity of returning you an answer.

One would suppose, from the manner in which you write, that you, and those whom you represent, were entirely unacquainted with the existing unhappy state of things in this Territory, and that you were peaceable law-abiding citizens. You cannot be uninformed of the fact that Gen. JAS. H. LANE has recently marched into the Territory a large body of armed men, obtained chiefly in the Northwestern States, after canvassing those States for some time for them, avowedly for the purpose of setting at defiance our Territorial laws, and of subverting by force and violence the regularly established Government of the lence the regularly established Government of the Territory. At the time these men arrived in our midst everything was comparatively peaceable and quiet. As soon as they crossed the Northern bounary of Kansas, they began the erection of a cordon of block houses, or forts, extending to Topeka, on the Kansas River, a town commonly known as the capital, for the time being, of the so-called State of Kansas. Soon after crossing the Kansas River, these men, aided by lawless military combinations heretofore existing in the Territory, commenced, in pursuance of threats previously made, the bloody work of exterminating or driving from the Territory such of our citizens as have driving from the Territory such of our citizens as have sought to enforce the Territorial laws, by attacking at midnight the law-abiding citizens of the town of Franklin with an overwhelming force of armed men well supplied with Sharpe's rifles and other deadly weapons, and finally succeeded, by the application of the torch, in driving the few citizens from the hotel—a log house into which they had been driven for self-protection—by threats of violence previously made. The house was then robbed of almost everything valuable, as well as the store of Dr. Skillback and the Post-Office. The United States muskets left there for a volunteer company under the law, were even taken

person by Gen. JAMES. H. LANE, under the cognomer of "Capt. Cook." Soon after this a similar attack was made on the New-Georgia Colony, every man of whom was compelled to flee the Territory to save his life, while their houses were burned to the ground.

The settlement on Washington Creek was next

a volunteer company under the law, were even taken

away. This attack, it is now known, was headed in

threatened with extermination; and the settlers, driven by the instinct of self-preservation into the log house of James P. Saunders, Esq., one of the oldes and best citizens of Douglas County, began to fortify it, but finding a large army of outlaws advancing upon them with artillery, they were compelled to flee for their lives and take refuge in the adjoining State The house of Esq. SAUNDERS, after being robbed o

any and everything in it, including the United States muskets provided by the Government for a volunteer militia company, of which he was captain, was then burned to the ground. This army of outlaws next turned their attention towards Lecompton, with the intention of attacking it, but were induced by some of their leaders not to do so at that time. They then attacked the house of Col. Tirus, firing upon it with Sharpe's rifles and artillery, killing one man and severely wounding a gentleman then residing with the Colonel, who was also badly wounded, besides taking and holding as prisoners all persons found on the place, and a gentleman, who was intercepted a mile dictart while a present in taking a distant while a first of the constant of the control of the cont distant, while engaged in taking a dispatch from Gov. Shannon to Major Sedewick, of the United States Army. This gentleman was robbed of his horse and then marched with the prisoners to your own town of Lawrence, where they were detained as prisoners until an exchange was effected by Gov. Suannon in consideration of his releasing certain persons held in custody here under a legal process for being implicasted in the midnight attack and robbery of the citizens of Franklin, your, or a somewhat similar Committee, positively refusing to surrender them upon his demands as the Executive Officer of the Territory. It is unnecessary to add that Col. Titus' house was robbed of everything valuable, even the wearing apparel of the negroes, and then consigned

Many other depredations, scarcely less atrocious, committed by LANE's men and the lawless military combinations heretofore existing in the Territory, might be adverted to, but these will suffice, for all of which certain presses in the Northern and Eastern States seem to have been prepared in advance by numberless letter uniters from the Territory observing berless letter writers from the Territory, charging upon persons called Missourians the intention of committing similar outrages upon innocent Free-State settlers, and then seeking to justify their own crimes, thus showing conclusively a long-meditated and systematic invasion of and insurrection against the constituted authorities and Government of the Territory, and the bloody work was only postponed, as is now manifest, until the arrival of Lanz and his men. It is passing strang that these who have the stranged at is passing strange that those who have thus defied the Territorial laws, and who have thus attempted to subreritorial laws, and who have thus attempted to subvert by force and violence the existing Government of the Territory, should at this time, as if oblivious of their fatally lawless conduct, apply to those very laws, and the very Government they have been and are still seeking to subvert by force and violence, for protection. Protection by the Territorial laws and authority! You, gentlemen, must be aware that protection cannot be afforded to those in open rebellion and insurrection to such laws and authority, but only to peaceable, law-abiding citizens.

to peaceable, law-abiding citizens. It has become my duty, as the acting Executive of the Territory, to take all the legal measures in my powthe Territory, to take all the legal measures in my power to suppress all such lawless and insurrectionary combinations against the peace and quiet of the Territory, as well as the very existence of the Territorial Government itself, of which I cannot believe you to be ignorant; but as you seem to be, I herewith inclose you a copy of the Proclamation issued from this office on the 25th of August, and of the General Orders previously issued to Maj. Gen. RICHAEDSON and COFFY. Orders have subsequently been issued. and Corry. Orders have subsequently been issued, positively forbidding the burning of houses in any case, under the severest penalties. It is not surprising, however, that persons who have been robbed and burned out of houses and homes by your men, should seek to ratalists. seek to retaliate.

No one deplores the existing unhappy state of affairs more than myself—but peace, quiet and harmony can only be restored by a due enforcement of our Territorial laws. Forcible resistance to subvert the existtorial laws. Forcible resistance to subvert the existing Government can never effect that desirable end. If peace and harmony are what you want, gentlemen, it can be speedily obtained by giving a sufficient guarantee, on the part of those you represent, of implicit obedience to the laws of the Territory, until they are modified or repealed by competent authority or declared invalid by the Courts. Respectfully,

Acting-Governor of Kansas Territory.

A man has just arrived here from Leavenworth, barefooted, and shot through the mouth. He is so exhausted that I can gather but few facts from him now. Yesterday this man, (whose name is GOLDEN,) Dr. BISHOF and Mr. ROBBERTS, all of whom are of Leavenworth, were on their way to Lane, Walker, Grover, the Central Committee and I cd. Yesterday, preparations for the defence of the

When near Tonguinoxies, on the this place. Leavenworth Road, they were arrested by some of the barbarians and taken to the timber. Three men then took them a short distance from the camp and shot them through the head, killing Dr. BISHOP and Mr. ROBBERTS immediately, and wounding Mr. GOLDEN in the mouth. The demons then fied. A friendly Indian took this man in charge, nursed his wounds, and assisted him to this place. I am informed by Mr. SHOEMAKER that each of these men came to the Territory firm believers in the National Democratic faith. Alas! they have been most bloodily "subdued."

The Dispersion of the Pro-Slavery Camp at Middle Creek.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Friday, Sept. 5, 1856.

The following statement of Captain J. B. CLINE, giving an account of the dispersion of the Pro-Slavery camp at Middle Creek, and of the

sacking and burning of Ossawatomie, will interest your readers: "On Wednesday, the 27th of August, after march-

on Ventesday, the 2th of August, after matering from Ossawatomie about eight miles, we there surprised and took four of the Pro-Slavery scouts. We then proceeded to Middle Creek, where the main body were encamped. Before reaching there we saw and chased seven of their men, and caught four of them. They had Grosep Parayana a Franches and chased them. They had George Patridge, a Free-State man, them. They had George Patriloge, a free-state man, prisoner, with them. We pursued the remaining three to the camp. One of them, the captain, on reaching the camp, cried "to arms." They mustered immediately and prepared for battle. Our men immediately dashed in among them, firing but four rounds before the enemy fled. The enemy fired thirty or forty ran-dom shots at us, none of which took effect. The enemy left horses, wagons, camp utensils, and the captain's jug of whisky, and a dinner they had just prepared. They numbered in all about 125 men, a part of whom were said to be absent at the time. Our force consisted of 95 men. We took thirteen prisoners; the balance of the enemy fled for Sugar Creek. We pursued them on the following day to Sugar Creek, but found no one there. On Friday we returned to Ossawatomie. On Saturday morning about 7 o'clock, it was reported that an army of ruffians were in the district. Mr. Frederic Brown, who was preparing to start for Lawrence, was waylaid going for his saddle from one neighbor's house to another's, and shot dead. A messenger then came in, stating that they were marching rapidly for the town, with a force of from 250 to 300 men, mounted.

They marched down to within 400 yards of the town

and drew up in line of battle. They were then fired upon by the Free-State men—being a force of thirty, under the command of Capt. John Brown, with 15 men, and Capt. J. B. CLINE, with 15 more. We fired upon them and kept them in check for half an hour. They brought their cannon to bear upon us, and fired briskly upon us with little effect. The ammunition of my conneany having become exhausted I decreed of my company having become exhausted, I deemed it prudent to retreat, and ordered my men to cross

to the opposite bank of the Marie De Cygne. Capt. Brown's men, a portion of them, swam the river.

There were two Free-State men killed and three wounded. One of the Free-State men who was killed took no part in the affair, and was struck with a spiritlevel over the head and body, and thus beat to death in the presence of his wrie. They then proceeded to plunder and fire the buildings. Eighteen buildings were burned. The women and children were driven to the woods for protection and shelter. They took some seventy-five head of cattle, twelve horses, and five wagon loads of plunder. They then decamped, taking with them their dead and wounded. I learn from those who assisted them in loading their dead and wounded that there were nine killed and four wounded. I saw seven men fall myself. I had but one cartridge left, which I reserved. I then ordered of my men who stood near me, who had a few cartridges left, to direct their fire at a flug that was floating, and had the satisfaction of witnessing the fall of the flag at the second fire of my men. My men fired four rounds, and brought down seven of them."

Gov. Woodson's Letter to the Kansas State Committee-Letter from the Committee to Col. Cook - Visit from the Dragoons-More Murders-Another Free-State Triumph.

Correspondence of the N. X. Daily Tim

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Friday, Sept. 5, 1856. The scandalous and lying letter of Governor Woodson to our Central Committee, dated Sept, 3, in answer to one of the 2d, from the Committee, demanding the dispersion of the man-hunting parties in our midst, I have not been able to furnish tc-day, and as another correspondent from this place has already sent it, I will omit the copy and state a few facts proving its falsity.

Gen. Lane has not "recently marched into the Territory a large body of armed men." Not over twenty were with him any part of the time, from Nebraska line to Topeka.

No party of men from the North has ever arrived in Kansas "avowedly for the purpose of subverting by force the regularly established Government of the Territory.'

"At the time these men arrived in our midst, everything was" nor "comparatively peaceable and quiet." The blue-lights had long before adopted a system, having its base of operations in Missouri, for driving every Free-State man from Kansas, and their line of "block-houses or forts," filled with stores and munitions of war, extended from the Osage to the north line near St. Mary's.

No "lawless military combinations" have ever existed in Kansas, except those claiming the badge of the Territorial militia.

No "law-abiding citizens" were ever attacked in Franklin-only a log-house, occupied as an arsenal by a new party of Southern blood-hounds. No houses were burnt.

The "New-Georgia Colony" were a band of thieves and murderers, occupying but one house-that was

The gang in the house of "J. P. SAUNDERS, Esq., one of the oldest and best citizens of Douglas County," had most cowardly murdered Hoyr and Wil-LIAMS, had burned our houses and driven away our men, threatening to overrun the entire country. We marched upon them, intending to shoot every devil of them—but they rau. We killed no man at the attack on the party with Col. Titus, but a cold corpse was found in the house, supposed to have been that of one of the party our men detected and fired upon the night previous, while they were stealing horses.

These are some of the shameless fasehoods contained in his letter signed as the "Aping Governor." We all admit that he is a smarter man than Shannon,

consequently knows how to do us more harm. We have sent another letter of later date to Col. Cook alone, but he has not yet answered it. It has been intimated that he is too crusty and consequential to give us a frank answer, but I would not do him the injustice to say such was true. He appeared like a model Southern gentleman, and I presume he will answer the letter at his carliest convenience. I inclose a copy, as follows:

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Sept. 3, 1856.
Col. Cook, Commander U. S. Forces at Lecompton:
Dear Sir: The Free-State men of Kansas are now in arms for the purpose of protecting their property from destruction, and the lives of themselves and families from the inhuman atrocities of organized bands of assassins from an adjacent State. Appeals to the civil authorities have proved fruitless. As a last resort, and to avert the impending evil, we appeal to the authority you possess. We respectfully repre-sent that our ranks are composed of bona fide citizens of Kansas, and none other. To satisfy you of the truth of this averment, we invite you in person to visit and inspect our ranks. If any other method of proof of this fact would be more acceptable to you, it will be equally convenient for us. We ask you to assure us protection for our lives and property and the sure us protection for our lives and property, and to that end, that you disperse, or cause to be dispersed, the band of house-burners, horse-stealers, and men-denders from discount horse-stealers, and menthe band of house-burners, horse-steners, and measteners, from Missouri, known as the Kansas militia, now assembled at Indianola, on the Ft. Riley road, at Lecompton, near your camp, at some point on the Santa Fo road, at Easton and other places. If this shall be done, we will lay down our arms and thankfully resume our ordinary occupations. If you do not possess power to do this, perhaps you

might feel at liberty to insist that the war be conducted on principles generally recognized among Christian belligerents as just and honorable, prohibitng the destruction of the property of inoffensive and defenceless persons. efenceless persons.
In behalf of the Kansas State Central Committee.
H. MILES MOORE,

WM. HUTCHINSON. P. S.—Should we deem it necessary to decide this question by an appeal to arms, would you deem it your duty to interfere in case of conflict? H. M. M. W. H.

Yesterday about fifty dragoons came into town, led by Marshal Donaldson. The Marshal inquired for others, but our town was decidedly Know-Nothing just then. He could hear nothing of them, only he found one boy who said he had seen LANE going towards Iowa with a cannon under his arm. They staid about two hours, but found no one. DONALDson was angry—the troops bit their lips to suppress a smile. Donaldson tried to read something in the street that appeared to be a Proclamation, but the bystanders all walked rapidly away and left him, and, on seeing that no one heard him, he put up his paper. Lastly the crowd gave three groans for Donaldson and three cheers for the troops, which they recognized by waving their hats, and left. In the afternoon, yesterday, 150 of our men, under

Col. HARVEY, were dispatched to the opposite side of the River to search for a moving camp reported to be near Lecompton, but they have returned, to-night, without coming in contact with any large force. A most shocking murder came to our knowledge yesterday. On Tuesday, three gentlemen named Golden, -, all citizens of Leavenworth, left Bishor and that place for Lawrence. About night they were scized by seven Southern miscreants, when about half way to this place, and ordered back to their camp near Easton. They were unarmed, and the seven were armed. They obeyed, and started for the camp. There these gentlemen were ordered to march in front of three of the horsemen, and when in that exposed position, the word was given-"fire." They did so, and the prisoners fell. It was nearly dark, and as their victims all appeared to be dead, the murderers rode on. Some time afterwards Mr. Golden came to, and realizing his precarious condition saw his companions both dead by his side, and himself dangerously wounded in the head. Almost miraculously he crawled away, and after wandering two nights and one day, he dragged himself into town yesterday morning-looking more like dead than alive-with his face frightfully torn and burnt with powder, scarcely able to speak. He is now lying in our hospital-well cared for. Such, citizens of the East, is our security to life in Kansas, -such is Squatter Sovereignty as dealt out to us by Pierce & Co. Leavenworth has now lost seven of her best men within a few days, and hundreds have left and gone

down the River.

To-day has set another jewel in our crown. This morning about 500 men from all parts of the Territory, under Gen. LANE, marched from Lawrence to Lecompton. This is the first earnest intention we have had of attacking them. Our cavalry, commanded by Col. WALKER, followed the main road and took a position south of the town. The infantry and artillery took the river road and marched upon the town from the east. Everything was well arranged, and our men; appeared finely, all resolved to win or perish. Just as our lines of battle were well formed and a contest seemed inevitable, Col. Cook's command, including about 500 cavalry and several pieces of artillery, came hurrying to the scene and formed a short distance on the left of our cavalry. We saw at a glance the result. They were there to prevent a collision. They sent a Committee to Gen. Lane to confer for peace, and after due consultation another bloodless victory. was achieved. They said all our citizens held as prisoners in Lecompton, numbering some fifteen, should be unconditionally released, and they agree to deliver them in Lawrence to-night under an escort, and they pledge us that the much be-fooled Kansas Territorial Militia is disbanded and will disperse. This is a great concession on their part, and we feel stronger than ever. If we are only moderate and discreet we will soon have things our own way. They expected a merciless attack and were much frightened, but, on the whole, the termination is happy for us all. We have no more wounds to dress-no more lives to lament-still we have "subdued" them, Our forces were about equal, but we had a great advantage in position. I must close hastily, adding that we intend to march towards Leavenworth to-morrow. We will bore out to store-houses of provisions. would fight rather than starve. Leavenworth port shall be open to us. There are reports of another

Gen. Richardson Taken Prisoner by Lane and Discharged-Terror of the Citizens of Leavenworth-Gov. Geary Arrived-Probable Peaceful Settlement of the Dis-

RANDOLPH.

rally at Westport—not very authentic.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Sept. 12 Mr. RIAL IRISH, a native of Pontiac, Michigan, reached our city yesterday afternoon by Jefferson City and the Picific Railroad, having left the city of Leavenworth on Tuesday evening, the 9th. From him we have gained the following important information respecting the condition of things in Kansas. On the same evening of his departure from Leaven-worth, the people of that city were in a state of great consternation at reports that were flying about that Lane contemplated an attack upon the city that night. A lot of Government wagons had been placed on the outskirts, so as to quite encircle the city, and in some places where the spaces between the wagons were rather wide, rough board fences had been put up. The Mayor of the city had sent word up to the fort, and demanded assistance from the troops. As Mr. IRISH was leaving, he learned that four companies of the troops had been detailed under the orders of Gen. Persurer F. Smith, and were marching down to put the town under guard and keep off the expected enemies. This alarm and great precaution was somewhat amusing to Mr. Irish, as he had learned on the same day from a gentleman direct from Lawrence, that Lane had not moved, nor did he intend to move from his position.

Mr. IRISH states that, a few days before his departure, Gen. RICHARDSON, Commander of the Northern Division of the Kansas Militia, had been captured by a squad of Lane's troops. The particulars of the capture he had not heard. RICHARDSON was conveyed to Lawrence, and delivered over to Gen. Lawr, who at once restored his arms, and, calling on a small guard, escorted him outside of the town and dismissed him with much courtesy and many expressions of regret at his misfortune. Mr. Irish learned that Gen. RICHARDSON was so pleased with the generosity of his captors, that he declared his intention to wage no more war against them.

The condition of Leavenworth City is truly deplora-ble. On Monday night last, Mr. Inish states, he was aroused from his bed at the Leavenworth Hotel by cries of the citizens that the Missouri mob were plundering several of the grocery-stores of the place, and that they must be driven off. The citizens gathered in large numbers, but were afraid to interfere, and the gang of marauders under Capt. MILLER were per-mitted to finish their robberies. This Capt. MILLER is a notorious gambler and scoundrel, and has under his command a small gang of Missourians and others, who go about piffering and plundering indiscriminately. The people detest him so heartily that many have expressed their desires that he, with his gang, and Capt. Brown, with his guerillas, should be placed together in the woods, and be permitted to fight it test there have the liver the place of the feelings of the out together. In illustration of the feelings of the inhabitants toward Capt. MILLER and his marauders, Mr. IRISH relates that on Monday evening, as he was passing along the street, just after the first reports had reached the place that Lane was contemplating an attack, he was addressed by a lady from one of the houses, who asked him what truth there was in the rumor, and what Lane would probably do should be town be taken. He realied that he thought Lane the town be taken. He replied that he thought LANE was not coming, but that if he did come, he would do nothing more than drive out the disorderly Missourians. To this she replied, with great emphasis and feeling: "If that's all he will do, I hope to God he will come, and that quickly!"

The Alabamians who are under arms, are exceed-

ingly sick of the country, and are determined to leave. They say they must have money to get away with, and will have it if they have to steal it. Atchison and Donorhan had become disgusted and returned to Missouri. The Pro-Slavery forces under Gen. REID were very small.

Governor GEARY reached "Leavenworth City on Tuesday evening. Quite a number of the citizens and men under arms were on the banks, ready to receive some two or three companies of Missourians, which were expected. When they learned that Governor Gears was on board, they called him out. He appeared on the guard and made them a speech of about ten minutes' length, saying among other things, with qualifications attached, he would enforce all the Corritorial level that were Constitutional all the Territorial laws that were Constitutional. The Governor then proceeded up the river and landed at the fort, where he had immediate consultation. with Gen. SMITH. He stated his intention to proceed to Lawrence in a few days, without any more troops than would suffice for a body-guard.

Movements of Atchison, &c. Extract from a letter dated Leavenworth, Sept. 5. A dispatch from ATCHISON'S command states that he has fallen back with his force (1,200) to West-

port, to reinforce, preparatory to attacking Law-Armed men from all quarters are crowding into this place. The greatest excitement prevails, and nothing is talked of but war. Business is entirely suspended.

without artillery, it would be no easy job to break through. The Kansas militia met on parade, and chose Mr. Brindle Major. Every man of the place has been compelled to shoulder arms or leave. Some of the merchants have boxed up their goods and sent them off. There is not a single Free-State man left

town were completed. Covered wagons are stretched