

Details of the Fight at Ossawatimie.

BORDER-RUFFIAN ACCOUNTS.

Preparations for an Attack on Lawrence.

From the Glasgow (Mo.) Times Extra, Sept. 2. We have just received, per steamer Wm. Campbell, an extra from the Western Dispatch office, dated Independence, Sunday evening, containing important news from Kansas. The letters below were brought in by Mr. SIMPSON, of Independence, a reliable man. He also reports a battle had been fought in the direction of Fort Scott, in which thirteen Southern men were killed. No particulars. The letters from Capt. REID and Mr. CHILES follow:

CAMP, BULL CREEK, AUG. 31, 1856. GENTLEMEN: I moved with 250 men on the Abolition fort and town of Ossawatimie—the headquarters of old BROWN—on night before last; marched forty miles and assaulted the town without dismounting the men, about sunrise on yesterday. We had a brisk fight for an hour or more, and had five men wounded—none dangerously—Capt. BOYCE, Wm. GORDON, and three others. We killed about 30 of them, among the number, certainly, a son of old BROWN, and a most certain old BROWN himself; destroyed all their ammunition and provisions, and the boys would burn the town to the ground. I could not help it.

We must be supported by our friends. We still want more men and ammunition—ammunition of all sorts. Powder, muskets, balls and caps, is the constant cry. I write in great haste, as I have been in saddle, rode 100 miles, and fought a battle without rest. Your friend, REID, CAMP AT BULL CREEK, Aug. 31, 1856.

Isaac Hockaday, Henry and others. GENTS: Gen. REID, with 250 men, had a fight at Ossawatimie yesterday. We had four men wounded; Capt. BOYCE, of Lexington; FRANK GORDON, of Clay. Capt. BOYCE had his wrist broken. Gordon was shot in the shoulder. Young JACKSON, of Howard, was shot in the mouth—badly hurt. Geo. GORDON, of Lafayette, shot in the thigh. Young PARKER, of Lafayette, was shot in the leg. The Abolitionists made the attack. We killed 20 and burnt the town.

Same evening, a large number made their appearance near Camp. We expect to have a fight at Prairie City. We then march to Lawrence, where we will have the big fight. We need men and means. There are here now 1,200 men, and about 800 opposite Lawrence that will operate with us. BROWN was supposed to be killed at Ossawatimie. Urge all men to come on. Yours, JAS. CHILES.

PREPARATIONS FOR A FIGHT AT LAWRENCE, BETWEEN LANE'S AND ATCHISON'S MEN.

From the St. Louis Republican, Sept. 4.

We have before us a letter dated "Camp at Bull Creek, Aug. 29, 11 1/2 o'clock A. M.," and written by a member of the Lexington volunteers, in which it is said that they arrived there that morning in fine spirits. Reliable private dispatches from Leocompton stated that the Abolition force at Lawrence, where all their forces are concentrated, amounted to 1,500 to 2,000 men. The opposing force in camp at Bull Creek amounted to 1,000 men, but there were some 500 men above Leocompton to intercept LANE'S army in case they should attempt to get away. This afternoon some 400 of our men proceed to Ossawatimie, and other towns may be visited. We will wait at this place for some two or three hundred men, expected to arrive to-morrow; and on return of our men from Ossawatimie, we go by the way of Hickory Point to Lawrence, which will probably be attacked by us day after to-morrow. We are all confident of success. I cannot say when we shall return. LANE'S men are fortifying the crossing of Wakarusa, but will leave it on the appearance of our troops.

P. S.—I am just told by Adjutant-General McLEAN, that Lawrence will be attacked on Sunday next—(last Sunday.) Another account says that Monday was the day appointed for this purpose.

ATCHISON, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

A letter to the Republican, dated St. Joseph, (Mo.) Aug. 29, says:

"I have time to write you only a few leading items, brought in by express last night. Gen. ATCHISON has been elected Commander-in-Chief of the armies of Kansas. His staff consists of some of the most distinguished officers of the Mexican war. He has eleven hundred and fifty men in one division, and some five hundred in another. They will concentrate to-day upon Lawrence. Gen. RICHARDSON had taken up his line of march for the Northern line, to cut off further invasion from that quarter, but he received orders yesterday to move down to Lawrence. The town will be surrounded and its fate decided before Monday night."

LANE SURROUNDED.

In the St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette of the 27th ult., we find the following:

"Immediately upon the resignation of SHANNON, Col. WOODSON ordered the militia to assemble at Leocompton. Maj. Gen. RICHARDSON received orders to station three hundred men under Brig. Gen. MARSHAL on the trail near the Nebraska line to intercept and turn back any of LANE'S men who may yet be on their way to join him. Gen. RICHARDSON is ordered to report himself at Leocompton with all the force he can raise. LANE is now completely hemmed in, and if proper precautions are taken, he must either surrender, or like some of his confederates, escape in disguise."

RELATIVE STRENGTH OF THE OPPOSING ARMIES.

The Independence (Mo.) Dispatch of the 27th ult. contains this information:

"The law-and-order party have something like fifteen hundred men stationed near N. Santa Fe, and we learn that it is their intention to move to-morrow to attack the notorious BROWN, who is encamped near Sugar Mound, on the Bates County line, with some four hundred men, who are committing all kinds of depredations in that neighborhood, and menacing the citizens of Bates with like treatment. Should they be overtaken by the Pro-Slavery party, we promise the people that they will be the source of no more trouble in the Territory. The number of LANE'S party in the Territory under arms is variously estimated at from fifteen to twenty five hundred men, most of whom are concentrated at or near Lawrence, where they are fortifying themselves. We have no doubt but there will be a collision between the two parties during the ensuing week."

LATEST FROM LECOMPTON—SEIZURE OF FREE-STATE PROVISIONS—COL. TITUS.

From the Leavenworth Herald, Aug. 30.

Our latest advices from Leocompton inform us that there are some six hundred U. S. troops encamped there, subject to the order of our acting Governor, Hon. DANIEL WOODSON.

The most interesting item of news we have to record is the seizure of four of the enemy's wagons by Capt. REID, EMORY and his gallant company. The wagons were loaded with provisions for the enemy, and were in transit for Lawrence. The drivers and men along with the train, amounting to ten—just the number composing Capt. EMORY'S company—were taken prisoners, and the wagons and contents conveyed as booty to the nearest camp of our forces. All praise to Capt. EMORY!

LANE'S forces are still concentrated, we learn, at Lawrence, and are prepared for an attack. They have raised fortifications around the town and ferry. They number some two thousand strong, and are all well armed and disciplined. Report says they are short of provisions.

Our forces have started on their march to Leocompton, and have probably reached there ere this. Most of them are well armed and mounted, and will give LANE and his ragged remnants—Jesse. We will probably hear something of them to-day.

Col. TITUS and men who were taken prisoners by the enemy have been released, on exchange of prisoners having been effected by the intervention of Gov. SHANNON and others. Col. TITUS was severely wounded at the time of the attack on his company, and our readers will recollect, but he is now, we are happy to learn, in a fair way to recover.

We learn that several Abolitionists have been taken prisoners by our forces, among whom is a Rev. Mr. BIRD—a Bird who is well known here for his beautiful plumage.

LANE NOT IN KANSAS—GEN. SMITH CONCENTRATING MEN AT LECOMPTON—A FIGHT.

From the Lexington Express, Aug. 30.

Private letters have been received in this city, which put an entirely different face on the state of affairs in Kansas, than that received above. One letter received day before yesterday, says that Col. LANE is not now, and has not been in Kansas this summer. The writer says that the attack on Franklin was a most insignificant affair; but with the exception of horse stealing, and a systematic course of plundering carried on by a few men on both sides, with here and there a fight about claims, everything is perfectly quiet, and that no sort of preparation is being made for its defense. The letter also states that Gen. SMITH is concentrating a large military force at Leocompton, with which to take the field should it become necessary. It is said he will have twenty-eight companies—infantry and dragoon—with one battery of artillery. It is also stated in the letter that Missourians will be greatly deceived if they believe the United States troops are to remain inactive in the event of a collision between the contending factions. Said letter also states that everything heretofore published is entirely false; that the slightest things have been magnified into enormities by men on both sides, and that many things are stated which never occurred. We doubt not the letter above referred to contains many things that are true, but as it regards the position and acts of the Anti-Slavery Party in

Kansas, our means of acquiring information are almost as good as those residing in Leocompton.

LATER.—Mr. S. G. ALLEN, of Harrisonville, arrived in our city on Thursday night, bringing news of the utmost importance if true. Just as he was leaving home for this city, news was received from the Territory to the following effect: Becoming alarmed, all the Pro-Slavery settlers about the Walnut Grove, had collected at a camp some twelve miles below Ossawatimie, under the command of Capt. FLEMING. On Monday or Tuesday last, Capt. FLEMING started for Missouri for reinforcements, charging his men to keep together and not leave the camp. He had not been gone but a few hours, however, when fifty of his men, bearing of some horse thieves, started in pursuit of them, and succeeded in catching two. These they sent back to camp under an escort of six men.

This report was attacked and cut off by a party of eighty Abolitionists. Two of the Pro-Slavery men were killed, one wounded in the face, and the two prisoners released. The Abolitionists then attacked the camp, drove off and scattered the men, and took forty horses and all the wagons and provisions.

The above embraces all the news received from Kansas, and we give it as we have received it. No doubt something decisive will occur within a few days. The advance of our army from New Santa Fe must bring results of some sort, and all we can do is to wait for the wagon.

ANOTHER BULLETIN FROM ATCHISON.

The Atchison party have issued another bulletin "To the citizens of Missouri," which we find in the Kansas City Enterprise of Friday. We copy: To the Citizens of Missouri:

A rumor has been circulated with great assiduity through the State, that the difficulties in Kansas are settled. This report has been circulated by two classes of men, those who wish some excuse for not assisting their friends in Kansas by their presence, and those who are too stolid to aid with their money. We state now, distinctly, that Kansas affairs are daily growing worse—that we do not intend to abandon our friends in Kansas until LANE'S bandits are made to respect the laws and submit to them.

The Law-and-Order men, now under arms in the Territory, determined that the laws shall be obeyed, amount to 1,000 men, and must have 500 more within one week, or all will be lost, and Kansas must be abandoned to the bandits.

D. R. ATCHISON, JAMES CHILES, A. W. DONIPHAN, JNO. W. REID, OLIVER ANDERSON, S. A. MACLEAN, KANSAS TERRITORY, Tuesday, Aug. 29, 1856.

Latest by Telegraph.

THE FUGITIVES FROM THE TERRITORY—BURNING OF OSSAWATOMIE CONFIRMED, ETC.

St. Louis, Saturday, Sept. 6.

The Democrat publishes the statement of the Free-Soilers who arrived in this city yesterday from Kansas. They confirm the burning of Ossawatimie, and say that but fifty Free-Soilers were in town at the time, and that the attacking party numbered four hundred. Several Free-Soilers were killed, and seven taken prisoners, of whom two afterwards were shot. Mr. BROWN and his son were killed. They also confirm the killing of WILLIAM PHILLIPS at Leavenworth, by a party of Southerners under Capt. EMERY, and the driving out of the Territory of all persons unwilling to take arms against the Free-Soilers.

CHICAGO, Friday, Sept. 5.

It is presumed here that Mr. PHILLIPS, reported in the dispatch from St. Louis to have been killed at Leavenworth, was of the firm of PHILLIPS & BROTHER, merchants in Leavenworth, as the gentleman of that name who corresponds with the New-York Tribune from Kansas, is at present absent from the Territory.

The Official Correspondence on Kansas Affairs.

Among the official documents on Kansas affairs published in Saturday's Union, and telegraphed in synoptical form, the following, as tending to enlighten the public concerning the disturbances in the Territory, merit publication in full. The other documents of importance in this correspondence were published entire in our issue of Saturday:

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST, Fort Leavenworth, K. T., Aug. 22, 1856.

GENERAL: Late in the evening of the 18th instant I received from Major SEDGWICK and from Governor SHANNON the letters inclosed.

I had heard previously various rumors of outrages committed by bands of armed men about the neighborhood of Lawrence, and had seen handbills published in other towns purporting to give an account of them, and messengers came to me on two occasions to relate what they had seen of an attack on Leocompton on the morning of the 16th inst.; but, as all this must have happened near some of Major SEDGWICK'S posts, and I received no information from him, and as much of the information I had received I knew to be false, I placed no confidence in it whatever, especially learning that up to the 17th no attack at all had even been made on Leocompton. Major SEDGWICK alludes, in his dispatch inclosed, to an attack on Franklin. This is all the information I have as yet of the subject that is authentic; the date and particulars are yet unknown. But on the assurance of both the Governor and Major SEDGWICK that there are 800 armed men assembled in Lawrence, who can be increased in twelve hours to twelve hundred, and that it is expected they would attack and destroy the capital of the Territory, Leocompton, I have ordered Lieut.-Col. JOHNSTON'S second cavalry to go there, with all the troops at this post except a small company, and have ordered all the men from Fort Riley, except a small garrison, to the same place. I have sent down to have all the troops, recruits and others, at Jefferson barracks to be sent here, and will send them and any company of the 6th that may arrive, to reinforce the command on the Kansas as necessary. A large force may prevent any violence; a small one might tempt to the commission of it.

I inclose my instructions to the officer who may have command of the troops. He is to confine his action to the cases specified in the Constitution, and provided for by the acts of Congress of February 28, 1795, and March 3, 1807. I could not tell that Congress had, this session, restricted the action of troops as far as was in their power—that is, to the constitutional provision.

I inclose, also, a communication from an officer of the militia on the northern border of the Territory, showing how contradictory and inconsistent are the accounts spread over the country, for the party that LANE brought from Iowa is on the northern border and on the Kansas at the same time.

Colonel SUMNER'S regiment cannot now muster 400 men, including Captain STUART'S company on its way to Fort Laramie, and a detachment under Lieut. WILKINSON, en route for Fort Kearny with the Sioux warriors. Lieutenant Colonel CROOKE'S six companies have a little more than 1000 men.

With respect, your obedient servant, PERSIFER F. SMITH, Bvt. Major General, Commanding Dep't. Colonel S. COOPER, Adjutant General of the Army.

(Inclosure No. 1.) CAMP NEAR LECOMPTON, K. T., Aug. 17, 1856.

MAJOR: As the Governor wishes to communicate with the General Commanding the Department, I avail myself of the opportunity to report that, within the last few days, parties of armed men have been assembling in various places, committing many depredations, and have now become so bold as to attack a house within two miles of the troops. After the attack on Franklin by the Free Soilers, they attacked a camp said to contain about forty, who had banded themselves together for protection. After dispersing them and burning the house, they marched on this town. The Governor requested me to move on with all the disposable force I had, which amounted to only thirty men. A force remaining in town till after daylight, I returned to my camp, and had just reached it when I heard the report of a six-pounder, and soon ascertained that the house of Col. TITUS, in which he had twenty men, was the place attacked. I placed my command between the house and town; and the Governor soon after joining us, we moved in the direction of the place attacked. By this time the house had been destroyed, one man killed, Col. TITUS and one other dangerously wounded, and the others carried off prisoners.

This morning I received from the Governor a communication directing me to proceed to Lawrence and demand the prisoners; and in case of refusal, to take them by force, firing upon the resisting party. I immediately called upon the Governor; and at the suggestion of Dr. ROBACQUE, a gentleman of high standing, we proceeded to Lawrence, and had an interview with the persons holding the prisoners. After a long consultation, (in which I took no part,) the Governor made an arrangement to exchange some that he held, and some other stipulations.

I believe that there are eight hundred men (armed) in Lawrence, which can be increased in twelve hours to twelve hundred; they are in a state of high excitement—almost uncontrollable; and I believe they will attack this town and destroy it if every part of the agreement is not carried out, which I fear cannot be done. I think, if any troops are needed, it will be a larger number than I have at my disposal. At the request of the Governor, I have ordered Captain ANDERSON'S company from Wakarusa, and Captain NEWBY'S from Palmyra, to this camp; they arrived yesterday. This increases my effective force to about ninety. I should very much like to have the advice of Colonel JOHNSTON for a few days. I would also say that I have received no instructions how to act in a con-

flict with citizens, or when an officer is authorized to fire on them, except the President's proclamation of Feb. 16, 1856.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, JOHN SEDGWICK, Major First Cavalry.

Major GEORGE DEAS, Adjutant Genl. Dep't of the West.

(Inclosure No. 2.) EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Leocompton, (K. T.), Aug. 17, 1856.

SIR: This place is in a most dangerous and critical situation at this moment. We are threatened with utter extermination by a large body of Free-State men.

The report of Major SEDGWICK, which will accompany this, will give you the particulars of the various outrages which this body of armed men have perpetrated within the last few [days.] I have just returned from Lawrence, where I have been this day with the view of procuring the release of nineteen prisoners that were taken. I saw in that place at least eight hundred men, who manifested a fixed purpose to demolish this town. I know that they intend an attack—and that, too, in a very short time. I have correct information that they have five hundred men over in the Ossawatimie County some forty miles south; about three hundred in the valley of the Wakarusa; and a large body above this place, variously estimated at from three to six hundred. They can concentrate at this place in a very short time some five or six hundred or two thousand men, well armed, with several pieces of artillery. It would seem that the business of "wiping out," as it is called, of the Pro-Slavery Party, has been commenced. This heavy force has most unexpectedly sprung into existence, and made its appearance within a few days past. The women and children have been mostly sent across the river, and there is a general panic among the people. The force here is small—say eighty or a hundred dragoons, and some hundred and twenty citizens, poorly armed, and badly supplied with ammunition. Under these circumstances I have to request you to send from the fort all your disposable force. A few companies of infantry would be very desirable, and some light artillery. Permit me to express the hope that whatever force you can dispatch to the relief of this place will be sent as soon as possible. Delay may be ruinous. Yours, with great respect, WILSON SHANNON.

Gen. P. SMITH, (Inclosure No. 7.) HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST, FORT LEAVENWORTH, Aug. 19, 1856.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th inst. by Major SEDGWICK'S express. I have sent Col. JOHNSTON down to Leocompton with all the troops here except a small company, and have ordered Col. COOPER to send from Fort Riley all the men there except a small garrison. There is no infantry within reach.

I have given to the commanding officer of this force instructions founded on those of the Executive to Col. SUMNER, and since to myself.

It will be necessary that you should make some arrangement for the custody of the prisoners that will take them out of the hands of the troops. A small guard cannot be left with them safely; a large one cannot be spared, and they cannot be marched with the troops, whose movements they would retard and embarrass.

After the many false reports that have been brought here under the sanction of the civil officers in the country, I can place no more reliance on such information, and will only act on official reports from officers or intelligence from persons I know personally to be reliable; and, as my own action and responsibility are to depend on the value of all such information as to its truth, I must have it before me before I can judge of the confidence to be placed in it.

With respect, your obedient servant, PERSIFER F. SMITH,

Brevet Major General Commanding Department, To his Excellency WILSON SHANNON, Governor of the Territory of Kansas.