

THE WAR IN KANSAS.

We have had five express from different parts of the Territory since this morning from Iowa Point to Leecompton.

you help us? If so, come at once. Unless we get help, we will all be murdered. The foregoing is reliable.

Address to the Missouri Border & Uffians-Excitement in all the Border Counties.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, Aug. 1.] We publish this morning the most intelligible intelligence from the disturbed districts in Kansas which has yet transpired, during a year of civil commotion in it. That Territory, unexamined in our annals. It is unnoiced that we should add any comments of our own—except that we are glad to see even the most intemperate and unscrupulous quarter party or section they may proceed, to blame and expatriate the mournful and diabolical feuds, which have raged for some time past in that devoted region.

They are driving all the pro-slavery men out of Douglas county, and destroying their property. The fugitives are arriving every hour.

We call upon our friends in Missouri, in the name of humanity, to assist us; to come to the rescue, with men, and provisions to support them. We have determined to march to Leecompton, on Wednesday, and express to-night to St. Joseph, Liberty, Platte City, and Westport. To arms! at once, and come to the rescue. We are well under arms here to night, and will be ready to-morrow.

President Lincoln and Gen. Fremont, G. W. CLARK.

About 10 o'clock on the morning of the 15th instant, a party of eighteen pro-slavery men were surrounded by Gen. Lane's whole army, 500 strong, and cut their way through the ranks of two hundred and ten wounded abolitionists, about 400 or 500 abolitionists surrounded Col. Titus' house, having with them a piece of cannon; after an hour's defence, and when most of his men were killed, Titus surrendered. It is feared that as he was about to surrender, he was shot by a volunteer, who shot Gen. Clark escaped with his family across the river before Lane's army reached that point, and are now at Co. E. McCarty's, in this city. Gov. Shannon and nearly all the citizens of Leecompton are here. Lieut. Woodson, who was forced to fly in the house with his family, were taken. Woodson is a prisoner and his horse burned down.

A fight took place on the 14th near Oswatomie, between 200 abolitionists and twelve pro-slavery men, who were killed. Fourteen abolitionists were killed, and sixteen wounded. The abolitionists were repulsed. Leecompton is to be destroyed to-night.

ADDRESS TO THE CITIZENS OF LAFAYETTE COUNTY, MISSOURI.

It has become painful duty to inform you that civil war has again commenced in Kansas. It has again broken out under Lane, have actually come into the Territory and commenced a war of extermination upon the pro-slavery settlers.

On the 7th of August the notorious Brown, with a party of three hundred abolitionists, made an attack upon a colony of G. Morgan, numbering about two hundred and twenty-five souls, one hundred and seventy-five of whom were men, children and slaves. Their houses were burned to the ground, all their property stolen; their clothes, milk, and other necessaries, were taken away from them, and their ploughs buried to ashes. This colony came from Georgia, to settle peaceably in Kansas, and were quietly cultivating the soil and discharging their duties. They did not even have arms for defence. They are now driven from the Territory with nothing left but the clothes on their back; indeed, they even took the boots off the men's feet and put them on their own. Captain Cook, who has charge of the colony, is now here seeking for arms and men to aid his colony to settle again in the Territory.

August 12, at night, three hundred abolitionists, under the same Brown, attacked the town of Franklin, robbed, murdered, and burnt the place, took all the arms in the town, broke open and destroyed the Post office, carried away the old cannon "Sacramento," which our Missouri boys so gallantly captured in Mexico, and now are turning its mouth against our friends in Kansas. Six men were killed, and Mrs. Crane was knocked down by an abolitionist.

The same day a Mr. Williams, a settler near St. Bernard, was shot by an abolitionist, who sneaked upon him while he was quietly manning his plough. August 12—About fifty abolitionists attacked the house of Mr. White, in Lykins county, robbed him of everything, and drove him into Missouri. He is a free State man, but sustains the laws of the Territory.

August 15—Brown, with 500 abolitionists, mostly Lane's men, mounted and armed, attacked Treadwell's settlement, in Douglas county, numbering about thirty men. They pointed the old cannon Sacramento towards the colour and surrounded them. They being so largely overpowered, attempted to escape; but as they were on foot, it is feared they have all been taken and murdered. It is now feared that the next move will be made upon Lexington, to rescue the prisoners, Robinson and others, who are held there for treason.

Letters from W. H. Russell, at Westport, say that expresses are arriving hourly, giving information of the progress of the abolition traitors; and that from every quarter there are reports of murders, outrages, plunder and cruelties, committed by the vile abolition party in Kansas.

The foregoing information can be relied on. It comes to us from W. H. Russell, D. R. Atchison, A. R. Boone, E. F. Springfield, Joseph C. Anderson, and Thomas Huckle; men whom you all know, and on whose statements you can rely. They say to us, "We give you no mere rumors, but a simple statement of facts. We say that war, organized, matured, settled war, is now waged upon us by the abolitionists, and we call on all who are not prepared to see their friends butchered, and to be themselves driven from their homes, to rally instantly to the rescue."

Now, men of Lafayette what will you do? Will you stand stand still and see the enemy approach step by step, until he stands upon your door sill and finds you unarmed, or will you go out to meet him, and drive him from your soil? We have stood still long enough. The time has come when we must do something to protect our families. The enemy is advancing upon us—the next breath from Kansas may bring to our ears the death shrieks of our fathers, our mothers, sisters, sons, daughters, neighbors and friends who wait there to find a home, but have been butchered by the abolitionists; they call now for help and protection. Will you send it to them? Or will you desert them? Now is the time for action. We must have men to go to the Territory immediately, or all will be lost. The intention of the abolitionists is to drive us from the Territory and carry the next election and get possession of the reins of government. If we must not submit to it, we will leave Kansas to the South forever, and our lives in upper Missouri will be useless to us—and our homes must be given up to the abolition enemy.

Come, then, to the rescue! Up, men of Lafayette! Meet at Lexington, on Wednesday, Aug. 12, at 12 o'clock, Aug. 20. Bring your horses with you, your guns, and your clothing—all ready to go on to Kansas. Let every man who can possibly leave home go now to save the lives of our friends. Let those who cannot go hitch up their wagons, and throw in a few provisions, and get more as they come along by their neighbors, and bring it to Lexington on Wednesday. Let others bring horses and mules, and saddles and guns—all to come in on Wednesday. We must go immediately; there is no time to spare, and no one must hold back. Let all do a little and the job will be light. We want two hundred to three hundred men from this county, Jackson, Johnson, Platte, Clay, Ray, Saline, Carroll, and other counties are now acting in this matter. All of them will send up a company of men, and there will be concert of action. New Santa Fe, Jackson county, will be the place of rendezvous for the whole crowd, and our motto this time will be "No quarter."

Come up, then, on Wednesday, and let us have concert of action. Let no one stay away. Let all men of all types, the young men to execute. We confidently look for eight hundred to a thousand citizens to be present.

This is the decisive moment; if we fail to act now, it will be useless to go after the abolitionists have all possession of the country. For your own sakes, for the sakes of your wives, your children, your friends, your homes, come up and let us act in this matter decidedly, and put an end to abolitionism in Kansas. Their motto is, "No quarter to pro-slavery men."

Capt. Bledsoe's company are notified to meet in Lexington on Wednesday, August 20.

S. L. Sawyer, Edward Winsor, Street Hale, Wm. P. Wallen, G. W. Baker, Matt. Slaughter, T. M. Ewing, Wm. Linsch, N. K. Brigg, Nathan Corder, H. M. Bledsoe, Jr., Oliver Anderson.

N. B.—Since writing the above, we have the following information:— INDEPENDENCE, MO., AUG. 16, 1855. GEN. WM. EMERSON AND W. B. WADELL.

Gen. Wm. Emmons and W. B. Wadell's Express has just arrived, bringing intelligence of the attack to-day on Col. Titus' house near Leecompton, 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 forces attacked the house of G. W. Clark, Indian Agent, two hours after the destruction of Col. Titus' house, and while the express was leaving the rear of the cannon was distinctly heard. Lane is in the field—Jones, they declare, they will hang. Leecompton has fallen ere this, and Robinson and all the other prisoners indicted for treason, have no doubt been rescued. Col. Titus' house is one mile from Leecompton. W. H. RUSSELL.

There is now no longer any doubt of a general war waged upon us by the abolitionists. We must repel them—we must protect our men in Kansas. Come, then, ye farmers of Lafayette—let us send up a company of men, or you will soon be driven from your homes. Come up on Wednesday, ready to go on to Kansas, with horse, wagons, provisions and arms. Bring extra horses if you have them.

[From the Western Dispatch, Extra.] UNITED STATES TROOPS WHIPPED.

From an extra of the Leavenworth Herald, last night, we have received confirmation of our worst fears. We have not time for comment, but give the extract entire:— COL. TITUS' COMPANY HELD AS PRISONERS—MR. SHERIFF JONES' HOUSE THREATENED BY THE OUTLAWS—APPEAL FOR ASSISTANCE—MURDER AND BUTCHERY.

An express has just arrived here, bringing intelligence that Leecompton has been taken by Lane's troops, and that our friends are at the mercy of the armed ruffians. The attack was made this morning about the dawn of day. Our friends rested as long as they could, but were finally overpowered by Lane's men, who numbered 500—all armed to the teeth.

They attacked the guard of the United States troops, who had in charge Robinson and the other prisoners, who surrendered, not firing a gun, and are now in the hands of Lane's men. It is impossible to state in a letter all the outrages committed by these marauders.

The following despatch, addressed to Colonel Payne, of the 8th Regiment, tells a sad and dreadful tale. Is there a heart in the breast of any true and order man in Kansas that will not respond to the following earnest appeal? Let cry of our friends be—TO ARMS!—TO ARMS!

Near Leecompton, August 16, 1855. FRIENDS OF LAW AND ORDER.—The abolitionists have come on us this morning about daylight, whipped and taken prisoners our men. Leecompton is taken and deserted by the women and children. Lane's men are about 800 strong. The United States troops have also been whipped. Will you come to our rescue before we are all murdered? We are out of powder and lead and every kind of ammunition. Our friends are now stationed in Shreveport house, as many as 250, and will fight to the last. Will

As we have given verbatim the printed accounts of disorder that have reached us from Kansas, and which proceed from the organs of the pro-slavery party, it is but fair that we should annex those which have reached us from the free State party, through gentlemen who arrived in the city yesterday. One of these informants was that on August 9th a military camp, consisting of some 150 pro-slavery men were driven from their position, four miles from Ossawatimie. Our informant states that the plundering of provision wagons, proceeding from Kansas city to that point, had been traced to this camp, and hence the demonstration against it. He says that Franklin near Lawrence, was a rendezvous for some sixty or seventy southerners, who committed trespass upon the property of free State men, similar to that recorded above, and were, besides, carrying on the training of horses. On the 9th, these men were routed in an engagement, which resulted in the death of one free State man, and the wounding of three. Sixteen pro-slavery men were wounded. Williams, a Missourian, who had committed himself in favor of the free State party, was shot by one McElricke, a pro-slavery man, while the former was mauling rails. He died in a few hours after receiving the contents of the other's gun. This took place on the 10th inst.

While a citizen of Lawrence, and peaceably inclined, while riding in the neighborhood of a camp of sixty southerners, on Washington Creek, was taken from his horse, shot six times through the body, and left dead in the road. His horse was taken. The people of Lawrence called upon the United States troops to act in this matter. As they declined, about two hundred of the free State people marched on this camp, which retreated to Leecompton. The free State men, receiving a reinforcement, proceeded on the morning of the 15th inst. From the numerous reports of artillery heard in that direction during the day, it is presumed that a sanguinary engagement must have been fought at that place. Particulars unknown.

On Sunday the 13th, Leavenworth city was alive with the preparations for another incursion into the Territory. Dispatches were being sent to Liberty, Platte city, Delaware, &c., with the offer of \$1 50 per day for men. The settlement was passing all bounds, and one thousand recruits were expected to arrive in the place by the morning of the 15th. Large numbers of the circular which we publish to-day had been distributed throughout the border counties and down the river as far as Brunswick. Invaders parties had been organized at Leavenworth, Weston, Lexington, and at other places. From the extensive preparations made, it was supposed that Lawrence would be reduced to ashes this evening. We give this on the authority of a gentleman who arrived in our city yesterday from the seat of war. His narrative is a sad one indeed; well fitted to move the utmost solicitude of the true hearted and patriotic of our citizens.

Through the attentions of Richardson's Missouri Express, we received, last night, the Leavenworth Journal of Sunday, which is filled with news of fearful import. We give the whole as we find it:— TO ARMS! TO ARMS!—ROBINSON AND BROWN RESCUED—THE ENEMY IS UPON US—LECOMPTON IN THE HANDS OF LANE—UNITED STATES TROOPS TURNED TRAITORS—CAPTAIN SEDGWICK'S COMPANY BEATEN—GENERAL FRISBIE A GUN—THE GOVERNOR'S HOUSE IN RUINS—GOVERNOR SHANNON A FUGITIVE—WOMEN AND CHILDREN DRIVEN AT THE POINT OF THE BAYONET TO SEEK SHELTER IN THE WOODS—COLONEL TITUS AND HIS MEN PRISONERS—HIS HOUSE IN RUINS—GEN. CLARK'S HOUSE BURNED.

Citizens, to arms! Our country is invaded, and hired minions are massacring our people in all parts! No quarter is given! Neither age nor sex is exempt from the merciless savages who are laying waste our Territory. Expresses arrive hourly, bringing additional news of each outrage perpetrated by the abolition marauders. Women and children are arriving hourly from the interior. Our houses are full, and every endeavor is made to make them comfortable. Col. Payne has issued a call for the assembling to-morrow, (Sunday) at 8 o'clock, of the Fourth regiment Kansas militia. New companies are being enrolled, and to to-morrow evening 500 men will be en route to the seat of war.

Now that the government troops have turned traitors and towards, we are forced to act for ourselves. Let us, then, be up and doing. Let there be a universal uprising of the law and order party. Let no quarter be given, but let the entire abolition horde be swept from the Territory.

We trust that our patrons will excuse the scarcity of matter in this week's issue. We are compelled to put the paper to press on Sunday instead of Wednesday, as the office, en masse, leave for the seat of war immediately. We will not be able to get a paper out the coming week, but just as soon as the war is ended the Journal will be issued regularly.

THE BLOODY ISSUE BEGUN—UP, SOVEREIGNS—TO YOUR DUTY—PATIENCE HAS CEASED TO BE A VIRTUE.

An express from Leecompton has just arrived, bringing intelligence of the attack on Franklin by Lane's men, the racking of the town, robbery of the mail, and destruction of the Post Office. The attack was made on the town late in the evening, and nearly 500 men of the hundred and fifty men. They attacked Judge Fain, and shot him in the shoulder. They next attacked the Post Office, and after robbing it of its entire contents, and completely gutting and setting fire to the house, treated in the most barbarous manner the women and children. Mr. Crane's exercises as a justice of peace being the cause of the unheard of atrocities perpetrated upon him.

After ransacking the house the invaders condemned the 400 men, first after a rally, agreed to be shot and then if they (the citizens) would agree to leave the Territory in 24 hours, never to return. All the arms, private and public, muskets and cannon, were taken by them. An attack upon Leecompton is hourly expected. Now that the issue is begun, it may be, if forced upon us, let us be up and doing. Let no quarter be given, but let us begin to the extermination of the miscreants be the motto.

Let us begin at home! Let Leavenworth be cleansed of these traitorous lepers! Let not one traitor remain to give aid to the enemy!! Let no quarter be given!!! LATER—War! War!! War!!! An express rider has just arrived from Leecompton, which since he left last night, bringing the following news:—

LECOMPTON, Aug. 5, 2 P. M.—Captain Treadwell's company of 40 men, are surrounded by 325 abolitionists. No quarter shall be given. Capt. Treadwell's men are in a log building, and have for aid out manfully. They managed to get a woman to carry a message to Governor Shannon, asking for aid. Governor Shannon immediately called upon the United States troops.

The whole country is overrun by Lane's marauders. The express rider met 45 of Walker's men, drilling at his house. Six of Lane's spies were captured at Leecompton, who state that their riders are to spare none, but to exterminate the pro-slavery party. On arrival of the news of the surrounding of Captain Treadwell's company at Leecompton, Colonel Titus and twenty men started for his assistance, since which time nothing has been heard. Yesterday it has been reported upon us, let us be up and doing. Let no quarter be given, but let the law be enforced, and drive these Hessian from our soil.

LATER—MORE OUTRAGES—COL. TITUS MURDERED—NINE HUNDRED ABOLITIONISTS, WITH FIVE PIECES OF ARTILLERY, AT LECOMPTON—THE CITY SURROUNDED.

Mr. Rodriguez, express, has just arrived, bringing intelligence of the attack on Colonel Titus' house, 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, there is no possibility of the escape of a single man.

Another portion of the abolition forces attacked the house of G. W. Clark, Indian Agent. About two hours after the destruction of Col. Titus' house, and while the express was leaving, the rear of the cannon was distinctly heard in the field. Andrew Preston, Esq., wounded. Mr. Satterro killed. Mr. Coe killed. Editor of the Southern Advocate killed. Leecompton is hourly expected to be attacked.

By citizens of Kansas, and come to the rescue! All the world is in arms, and Leavenworth are in arms from the city and are now coming to this city. Action! Action!! Action!!! STILL LATER.

TO ALL TRUE PRO-SLAVERY MEN IN MISSOURI.

Gen. Clark, agent of the Potawatamies, with his family, brings the news as stated by himself, herewith enclosed. An army of Lane's men have demolished Franklin. Lane's eight hundred men strong attacked Col. Titus near Leecompton, who had about thirty men, battered down his house with cannon, his family having just left, killed a number of his men and took him and the balance of his family prisoners.

They attacked the guard of the U. S. troops who had in charge Robinson and the other prisoners, who surrendered, not firing a gun, and are now in the hands of Lane's men. It is impossible to state in a letter all the outrages committed by these marauders.