

Late News from Kansas—Letters from Lawrence and Topeka—State of things in Kansas—Movements of the Ruffians—Gov. Geary—General Lane.

We are permitted to print the following letter which has just been received from Kansas. It is from a very intelligent gentleman, a graduate of Yale College, who went to Kansas a year or two since, to become a peaceable and permanent settler there:

LAWRENCE, Aug. 25, 1856.

HON. HENRY WILSON—*Dear Sir*—Wishing our friends to be well posted, on Kansas matters, I hasten to give you a reliable account of the stirring events of the last week or two. Our people, having been pressed and driven past all endurance, and forborne till forbearance has ceased to be a virtue, and seeing little hope of aid from Congress or Government, in time to do us any good, and finding our foes were renewing their depredations, plundering and murdering on the highway—determined to bear our grievances no longer, but take the field, and defend our liberties, our property, our homes, our families and our lives, or fall in the contest.

About ten days since, a man, (brother-in-law of the Rev. Mr. Nute, Unitarian minister of Lawrence) was found murdered and scalped, between this place and Leavenworth. Last week another man by the name of Jennerson, from Townsend, Mass, and a nephew of mine, went to Kansas City with a team, in company with a pro-slavery man named Breyman. They got their loads and returned as far as Westport, when Jennerson was stopped by one Allen McGee, taken to his house and detained and the team and load taken possession of. There are several brothers of these McGee's who have taken an active part in the robberies and murders of our people from the first.—The next we hear of Jennerson is, that he was taken in cold blood, scalped and then murdered. This report I have thoroughly investigated, and find by the evidence of four men who have come in from Westport, that the report is, beyond all doubt, true. The enemy have been collecting their forces for some time and fortifying themselves at different points. They had quite a force in Franklin, a pro-slavery den, where they have made their head quarters heretofore. Our men rallied and made an attack on their camp, completely routed them, took a cannon, about 80 muskets and a quantity of provision and ammunition and we now have a camp of our own men fortified near them. The next move we made was upon a fort they had built of logs, double walls and earth thrown in between and entrenched. Here we had another specimen of Southern valor and daring. With a spy-glass from the top of the fort, catching a glimpse of our force, approaching their impregnable fortress where they had boasted they could meet ten to one, they decamped in such hot haste as to leave their arms, provision and even food cooking on the stove. Our men took the spoils and burnt the fort. They then marched for a ruffian den, near Lecompton, commanded by the famous Col. Titus of the southern chivalry—Here they were taken by surprise and surrounded before they had a chance to run. Our cannon taken at Franklin was drawn up, and the second or third shot brought out the white flag.—Titus and ten of his men were taken prisoners, with some arms, &c. Two or three of their men were killed and several of our men wounded; one mortally. One of our men was killed at Franklin, and one (Mr. Hoyt) they shot near the fort I mentioned, some days before our attack. The capture of Titus was a week ago, Friday. On Sunday Governor Shannon came into Lawrence, and wanted to exchange some prisoners, who had accidentally fallen into the hands of the Ruffians at Lecompton, for Titus and his gang. This we agreed to do, on condition that they would return our howitzer, taken at the sack of Lawrence.—They consented to this, and the exchange was made. Titus received three wounds, and it is thought doubtful whether he recovers. These decided movements of ours took them by surprise, as we have before stood only on the defensive.—It has created a panic among the Pro-Slavery men in the Territory, and they have left in great numbers. We have now a decided advantage here, and can maintain it, till we are reinforced from the Free States, if they will rally promptly to our aid. We feel that the crisis has come, and now is the time to strike a decisive blow. If we maintain our position now, we are safe, but if we are crushed, all is lost. The enemy are making a desperate effort to rally their forces, in Missouri.

Yesterday, news came into camp that a force of 800 was approaching us on the east, and were to camp last night within six miles of us. Another force of 500 is reported as coming in on the north side of the Kansas river, from Leavenworth. Our forces are concentrating, and if they come ten to one we shall do our best; for we feel that it is life or death with us, having already seen what we have to expect if we fall into their hands.—Will our friends of the free States stand by and see us shot down and scalped and butchered, or will they rally to our defense? We want more men and ammunition. I never was a military man, but I am in for the war. Give me Liberty, or give me death. It is reported that Government is collecting some 1500 troops in the territory—for what purpose I know not. All we know is, that thus far their aid and sympathy has been on the side of our enemy.

Duty calls me to the camp. Yours in haste.