

Information Direct from the Scene of the Disturbances.

The Pro-Slavery Gatherings for Invasion.

INTERESTING ABOUT GOV. SHANNON.

Highly Important by Telegraph.

Reported Battle and Defeat of the Free-State Men.

OUTRAGEOUS PROCEEDINGS AT LEAVENWORTH.

A Newspaper Correspondent Killed.

Mr. R. H. SHANNON, of New-York City, has just returned from Kansas, and furnishes us with some late, reliable, and important particulars about the disturbances there, not yet published. Mr. SHANNON is a cousin of the late Governor of Kansas Territory, and this fact gives to his statements much additional interest.

Mr. SHANNON arrived at St. Louis on the 19th of August. He encountered there a detachment of the Border Ruffian army, under a relative of Major WILKES, of South Carolina, en route for the Territory. From thence Mr. S. proceeded to Jefferson City, where the greatest excitement prevailed in consequence of the publications by the Pro-Slavery Press, representing that the Free-State men had been committing murders and other horrible outrages upon the Pro-Slavery settlers of the Territory. These accounts, as we have since seen, were one tissue of willful misrepresentations, and the fact is further confirmed by the testimony of Mr. SHANNON. The people of Jefferson, thus deceived, were greatly indignant, and were loud in their threats against the free settlers of Kansas. At Lexington over three hundred men were speedily collected, and, after they had obtained the requisite number of arms from St. Louis, they started for the Territory. On the 22d of August (on which day Mr. S. reached Leavenworth,) he found the entire population of the city in the greatest commotion, caused by these exaggerated rumors from the adjoining Territory. Mr. S. says that a body of from 75 to 100 Pro-Slavery men, whom he saw here, were a most ferocious looking set of villains—brigands in appearance as well as in action. In this place, of course, no Free-State man was allowed to express an opinion; if he did so he would be immediately compelled to leave the town, or be subjected to some graver outrage. The Pro-Slavery banditti, at Leavenworth City, were at this time in an unusual state of excitement; probably at the prospect of a fresh raid upon the Kansas settlers. Most of them were intoxicated, and, without any apparent cause, they pursued inoffensive citizens through the city, offering them any and every outrage that their brutality suggested. The jailer was an especial victim. He was pursued by the infuriated Borderers, and had to stand some five or six musket shots. Indeed, the condition of the city was such that it was found necessary, for the safety of the lives of its inhabitants, to establish a Protective Police, which was done by the Mayor.

On the 23d of August, that part of the Pro-Slavery forces under WILKES, already alluded to as having arrived at St. Louis, reached Leavenworth. Here they were supplied with U. S. muskets by their party in the city. These men, also, were uproariously drunk. Some of them refused to go on with Major WILKES, and it was at last found necessary to divide the company into two commands. Great depredations were committed by them upon the property of citizens during their stay.

On the 27th a party of EMERY's men came into Leavenworth, bringing, in their custody, some twenty prisoners. Among the latter were Rev. EPHRAIM NUTE, brother-in-law of HOPKINS, who, it will be remembered, was shot and scalped by the Border Ruffians. There was also among the prisoners a German named BEMERLY. On the 28th of August BEMERLY was set free. After he had regained his liberty he made some statements to the citizens in regard to LANE and capabilities for resistance, and this coming to the ears of the Pro-Slavery men, he was recaptured, and detained again as prisoner. It seems that BEMERLY did not understand this clearly, but fancying himself unjustly re-arrested, he endeavored to escape. The guard in whose charge he was placed called upon him to stop, but not doing so, the unfortunate German was at once and without further ceremony shot. The ball took effect in his back, and he was almost instantly killed. It is proper to add that no inquest upon the body was held, and no inquiry whatever was made into the cause of this most cold-blooded murder. Rev. Mr. NUTE, one of the prisoners, was prevented from leaving on the ground that he was "obnoxious," and should be forced to take his trial. It is feared that he has suffered bodily harm at the hands of his enemies. There was also among the prisoners Rev. Mr. AVERY, a gentleman considerably advanced in years. He was a newspaper correspondent and had a diary in his possession. When taken, he endeavored to destroy this, but failed to do so. The Pro-Slavery men discovered it, and sent the owner back to their camp to be dealt with as in their tender mercy, they may hereafter think proper.

Mr. SHANNON gives some important information in regard to the invasion from Missouri, which, indeed, has already commenced. He says that the Missourians have raised an army of from three to five thousand men. They make no secret of their intentions which are to wage a war of extermination against the Free-State settlers of Kansas, and drive them from the territory.

The Free-State men, on the other hand, declare that they have no war to wage except against those who are committing depredations upon their property and murdering their men. The Free-State men are acting upon the defensive only, and in this attitude it is their determination to remain.

Mr. SHANNON gives some interesting accounts of several interviews with his cousin, the ex-Governor of Kansas. Gov. SHANNON left Leecompton on Wednesday, the 27th ult., with a guide. His son and his property were left behind. He had resigned on the 14th of August, and WOODSON was then the acting Governor. Gov. SHANNON, when about fifteen miles from Leecompton, passed, on Stranger's Creek, a picket guard of LANE's forces, composed of about 150 men. They saw him and followed in pursuit, but, thanks to a swift horse, the Governor made good his escape, and reached Leavenworth City on Thursday night. The Governor told Mr. SHANNON of this event, and also told him that LANE was well fortified at Lawrence, and that his men, numbering some two thousand five hundred, were well drilled. Mr. SHANNON subsequently learnt that Col. LANE stood in great need of both ammunition and provisions. The Governor came from Leavenworth to Kansas City, and traveled thence to Westport, where he has announced his intention of remaining until the troubles are over. Previous to his departure, the Gov-

ernor told Judge LECOMPTÉ that he had better give over all idea of holding the ensuing term of the Court, as it would be broken up by LANE, who was supposed to have 3,000 men under his command. The Judge at this announcement is said to have waxed pale.

Mr. SHANNON reports that the United States soldiers in the Territory favor neither party, but remain absolutely neutral.

In yesterday morning's issue we published an appeal from ATCHISON, STRINGFELLOW and Company "to the people of the Union," in which the following paragraph appeared:

"When Gov. SHANNON, hoping that they would not harm him, who had saved them from unmerited punishment—who had, however unwittingly, so effectually protected them—ventures to Lawrence, which he had saved for them and calls on them to release the prisoners they had taken, his life is threatened—he is told that they do not recognize him as Governor—that they are a portion of the 'army of the North'—are at war with the Government, and hold their prisoners as prisoners of war. They demand and compel him to exchange the gallant TITUS and his fellow-prisoners for felons in custody, under arrest for arson and robbery."

Mr. SHANNON, on the authority of the Governor himself, declares this to be an unmitigated falsehood. Col. TITUS was treated in the most honorable manner, and no endeavor was made to exchange him for any prisoner accused of robbery or arson.

Mr. SHANNON saw ATCHISON at a late date en route for the northern part of Missouri, where he was about to lead a large body of men to the invasion of Kansas.

Fortifications of Lawrence—Organization of the Free-State Companies—Movements of Pro-Slavery Forces, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times

LAWRENCE, K. T., Wednesday, Aug. 27, 1856.

Lawrence is being fortified. The Forts which were erected during the war of last November are being repaired; around the spot where the Free-State Hotel stood a wall of stone is in process of erection, against which an embankment of earth is to be thrown. On Mt. Oread, where Gov. ROBINSON's house was, another Fort is to be built,—one is nearly finished at Blanton's Bridge, and one is already built and occupied at the Wakarusa crossing, at Blue Jackets.

Volunteers from different parts of the Territory are continually coming in, anxious to join in the defence. Messengers have been sent to the different settlements to warn the people of the threatened invasion and arouse them to a preparation for defence. The men now gathered here have completed their organization, and are divided into different regiments. LANE, who heretofore has remained somewhat in seclusion, has, at the urgent solicitation of the people, assumed the command. The Executive Committee of the Vigilance Committee of Lawrence, the Kansas Central Committee, appointed on the Fourth of July by the people at Topeka, and the commissioned officers of the various regiments and companies, compose a Council, whose duty it is to direct and control the movements of the people. There are rash spirits in the camp, who wish to precipitate action and march to the strongholds of the barbarians and drive them from the Territory. These men are held in subjection by the wiser and cooler heads in the Council. Gen. LANE, who is noted more for his impulsive rashness than for wise caution, opposes the counsels of those who are so anxious to fight, and is determined that no movement shall be made by his command, except upon the defensive. His knowledge of western character and master way of using it, has brought under complete subjection the spirits of those pioneers whom persecution, robbery and murder had aroused to deeds of recklessness.

Scouting parties have been sent off in different directions. A company of one hundred men have gone to Ossawatimie to protect the settlers in that region from the outrages committed by the barbarians of the Colony of New-Georgia.

The Franklin Company hold the passage of the Wakarusa, and are continually sending scouts down the road towards Westport. It is reported that the Pro-Slavery men south of the Kaw have, as a general thing, left the Territory. No Pro-Slavery men are in this region, except at Leecompton, where the Government officials are guarded by eight hundred United States troops. The little whisky-loving town of Franklin, founded by Pro-Slavery men, and their head-quarters during the Wakarusa war, has become regenerated, and now has none but Free-State men within her limits.

The Territorial authority is dead south of the Kaw, except when the United States Dragoons enforce it. Our people will not fight them, nor can PIERCE, DOUGLAS, or their agent, Col. WOODSON, entrap them into it, under present circumstances.

The barbarians are using every exertion to send a large force from the Border upon us. ATCHISON, STRINGFELLOW, Col. BOWN, and the Border presses are doing all that they can do to arouse a warlike spirit among their supporters. If we are to believe the statements which daily come to us from that quarter, then the Border is in a perfect flame of excitement. Many believe that their forces are not gathering as fast and in such numbers as they fondly hoped and wished. It is really laughable to see the stories related of the "Abolitionists" in the Border papers. Harrowing as must be these stories to the barbarians, if they believe them, they are amusing to us. Their evil-crazed DOUGLAS in the magnificence of their lying.

We have just heard from the company stationed at the crossing of the Wakarusa. They report the presence of a body of twenty to thirty horsemen in that vicinity, this evening. It is believed that these horsemen are the advance guard of a larger force. Scouts have been sent to reconnoitre.

Last evening a company of sixty men arrived here from Stranger Creek, a place half way from this place to Leavenworth. They came here asking aid and protection. Some of them had been driven from their claims; others had had their horses stolen from them, and others, who had secreted their horses, had been compelled to get them, and saddle them in obedience to the commands of a party of the barbarians who were ravaging that portion of the country.

These men presented their situation to the Council, and earnestly implored aid to drive away the robbers who infested their neighborhood. They said that they had suffered these outrages until they could bear them no longer, and unless they could have protection they must leave the country. The Council decided that it would be better for them to lay their case before Col. WOODSON, acting Governor of the Territory, and request of him a detachment of troops for their protection.

This matter was presented to WOODSON by a Committee from these men. He could not furnish them with any troops for their protection, and advised them to get writs issued against the parties who had robbed them, and apply to the Marshal to serve them. This can help admiring the cool impudence of this advice! Marshal DONALDSON serve a writ against Pro-Slavery men for horse-stealing! His posse, called together to sack Lawrence, were the best and boldest horse-thieves the country can produce. The courts of Kansas never indict Pro-Slavery men for "pressing" Free-State horses.

These men have no hope only in protecting themselves. Last Sunday a Committee waited upon Wood-

son to see what course he was going to pursue in relation to the threatened invasion. Col. WOODSON pretended to regret the state of feeling in the Territory, and said that all trouble could be stopped if the Free-State men would only obey the Territorial laws. This the Free-State men never will do—they never will obey the laws made for them by DAVY ATCHISON and the Blue Lodge barbarians of Missouri.

Border Ruffianism in Bad Odor in Missouri.

The atrocities of Border Ruffianism in Kansas have begun to sicken the people of Missouri themselves, as appears from the following extracts from articles in the Lexington (Mo.) Express:

VAN HOOBEEK and HIS HORSES.

The treatment received by the old man VAN HOOBEEK, at the hands of HORATIO OWENS, has justly aroused the indignation of the citizens of Lexington, and we have taken the trouble to inquire diligently into the affair. In common with our fellow citizens generally, we are determined that it shall never be said that a man of any party, and though a stranger, cannot be protected in his rights in this city. We have laws which the high moral sense of our community will require to be faithfully and impartially executed. We want no self-constituted, extra-legal guardians of our welfare as a slave-holding community, and all such men, whether stragglers in our midst or resident citizens, will be rebuked, as was OWENS on Saturday last.

The facts in regard to VAN HOOBEEK are in detail as follows: About four weeks ago, a man calling himself FALLAS, and who said he was from Kansas, came into town with two horses, which he sold to Mr. JOHNSTON, a livery-stable keeper in this city. On Friday of last week, VAN HOOBEEK, accompanied by his son, came to Lexington in a two-horse wagon. In a conversation with some of our citizens, the old man said that he formerly lived in Cole County, Missouri, but had recently resided in Kansas Territory, where he said everything he possessed had been stolen from him, except his wagon and horses, which were not at home at the time of the robbery, or they would have been taken also. The old man said about town all day, trying to sell his wagon and horses, but as he was a stranger, he did not meet with a purchaser. The next day, Saturday, as one of JOHNSTON's hacks passed along the street, drawn by the horses he had purchased from FALLAS, the old man exclaimed: "There's my horses that were stolen from me in Kansas." Whilst the old man was insisting upon his property HORATIO OWENS fell upon him and gave him several hard blows with the back of his sword; denounced him as an Abolitionist, and ordered him to leave town immediately. Several persons were about to interfere, but were prevented by a citizen of Kansas, who advised them to keep hands off and let OWENS alone. OWENS continued to abuse the old man, and threatened to kill him if he did not leave immediately. VAN HOOBEEK immediately left, protesting, however, that he was not an Abolitionist, but a Pro-Slavery man. In the afternoon these facts became noised about, and produced almost universal dissatisfaction and condemnation. It was determined that the wrongs of the old man should be redressed, and that he should have a fair chance to reclaim his property. Messengers were accordingly dispatched to request him to return, and to assure him that if he could prove his horses, he should have them. About night it was ascertained that the messenger had taken the wrong road, and others were immediately dispatched on the right road, with like instructions. These men traveled all night, and came up with the old man about daylight. Their message made known, VAN HOOBEEK immediately returned to this city, and is now here, awaiting the receipt of evidence to prove his title to the horses. It is scarcely necessary to add that if he makes out his case, they will cheerfully be given up to him.

On Sunday night last, FALLAS returned to our city with another horse for sale, and was immediately recognized and arrested. He claims to have bought the horses in Kansas, and his trial was put off until to-day, in order to give him time to send to Kansas for witnesses. We have not yet heard of their arrival. In company with FALLAS was a gentleman named FAIR, who was also arrested, but being able to give a good account of himself, he was subsequently released.

HORSE STEALING—BEFORD'S MEN THE OULPRITS.

From the Lexington Express, Aug. 20.

On Wednesday before last, several of BEFORD's men came down to this city from Kansas, and represented to our citizens that one Mr. HERRON had stolen a number of horses from Pro-Slavery men, and had run them down into this State for safe keeping until the present difficulties in the Territory were over. They further represented that said horses had been left in charge of one Mr. WILLIAMS, in Fire Prairie Creek Bottom, about twenty miles from Lexington, and that HERRON had gone back again to Kansas, to join the Abolitionists in the war against the Pro-Slavery party. It was then that HORATIO OWENS, who has at intervals resided in this county for the last ten years, together with a man named SLADE, and several others of BEFORD's men, determined to go after and bring them to Lexington, for the purpose of mounting men who might desire to join the volunteers for the war in Kansas. This movement, we are told, was sanctioned by a number of our citizens; and if the statements of these men had been true, that said horses were originally stolen from Pro-Slavery men, that they were run into Missouri only for safe keeping during the war, and that HERRON had indeed gone back and joined the Abolitionists in their war against us, we presume there are but few men in any community that would not have approved the taking of those horses to mount our own men for the Kansas war; but when OWEN, SLADE & Co arrived in town with the horses, and put them up at public auction, instead of handing them over for the use of men going to Kansas, it became evident to every one that said horses had been taken by these men, not for the purpose of mounting men for Kansas, but for the purpose of putting money into their pockets. Suspicion arose immediately that they had not obtained the horses honestly, and that their story about the horses having been run out of the Territory and belonging to Abolitionists, was false, and only intended to justify or screen them in an act of downright villainy. That they had stolen the horses, and brought them here only to sell and get the money, seemed to be the general belief, and under that belief their whole conduct in the matter met with universal condemnation. It is not enough to say that such conduct, if true, is scandalous, disgraceful, but the actors should be brought, if possible, to speedy justice.

Latest and Highly Important by Telegraph.

REPORTED BATTLE AT OSSAWATOMIE—THE FREE STATE MEN DEFEATED.

St. Louis, Thursday, Sept. 4.

Advices from Kansas received here this morning, say that on the morning of the 30th Capt. REED with 300 Pro-Slavery men fought 360 Free Soilers under Mr. BROWN, at Ossawatimie. The battle lasted an hour, when the Free-Soilers were routed with a loss of twenty killed and several wounded. Mr. BROWN and his son are reported among the killed. Five Pro-Slavery men were wounded. Ossawatimie was burned, and all the ammunition and provisions carried away.

Governor GEARY arrived in this city to-day. He proceeds immediately to Kansas.

THE FREE-STATE MEN DRIVEN FROM LEAVENWORTH—THE TRIBUNE CORRESPONDENT KILLED.

St. Louis, Friday, Sept. 6.

Private advices from Kansas state that on Tuesday last every Free-State man was driven from Leavenworth at the point of the bayonet, and all their property destroyed or confiscated. Mr. PHILLIPS, the correspondent of the New-York Tribune, and his brother were killed. The house of the former and the store of the latter was burned. It is said Mr. PHILLIPS fired from his house and killed two Pro-Slavery men. Forty sufferers arrived here to-day entirely destitute. Fuller particulars to-morrow.

THE IOWA ROAD CLOSED BY THE MISSOURIANS.

CHICAGO, Friday, Sept. 5.

Private advices from Kansas via Nebraska City, report the Iowa road entirely closed by armed bands of Missourians, under command of Gen. RICHARDSON, who was stationed near the boundary line of Kansas and Nebraska. One hundred and fifty emigrants near Nebraska City, who were prevented entering Kansas, would it was expected, attempt to force a passage in a few days.