

Kansas Troubl

The statements of Mr. Morrow under oath dated Aug. 19th, giving an account of the affair at Franklin, K. T., and of the atrocious murder of Mr. Hoyt, which led to the attack and destruction of the Buffaloes' strategic hold there, by the free State men, is confirmed by many letters from the Territory. Additional acts of violence are also detailed, and there is great reason to fear that more and greater ones will follow. Some big-handed and characteristic beings of the pro-slavery Cal. Free and his gang were followed by swift retribution, as a correspondent of the N. Y. Times recounts. Some of the Chicago party went into a livery stable upon Boston to purchase refreshments. Titus and his mob seized them and threatened to hang them, and greatly abused them in various ways.

"Soon after this, they were taken from the room where they were confined, and carried to the building where the prisoners from Franklin were. The Franklin prisoners had heavy chains about their ankles. In a short time Cal. Titus came and caused one of the party to come out. He nation, was soon found by the master of the building, who said he was not the man which Titus played at in the night, and he threats, now of hanging him or shooting him, compelled him to give what information he knew concerning what they formed being a party. He then exhibited as a prisoner to the state. I, a passenger, fitfully and brutally treated me the greatest of all the party, nearly beat

high-toned gentleman—*at* the Indian Buffalo papers tell him—Sherrill claims, that now the prisoners and undesirables have threats, to extort from him a promise to settle in the center of the Territory. He finally told them they might go along & must go without their arms. All this was done under the eye of Sherrill, of his Mayor who holds a commission in the Land Department, and who pretends to be mighty in his influence over the citizens of Laramie, and of C. W. Wilson Secretary of the Territory.

Now comes at the free-state camp of the arrest of those men, of their treatment by military rules. Immediately it was determined to attack Larampton and friends there and immediately the little army started on its way. When the advance guard of the free-state forces arrived at Judge Wagonman's, on the California River they were fired upon by a company of Pro-Slavery men under Col. Tress. The free-men returned and Tress and his men retreated leaving ten of them numbered wounded.

Col. Tress Larampton was within two miles of Larampton, and like the other brigadier, he had no forces against attack.

Early in the morning a party of the Free-State forces made a charge up the valley near the cabin, the inmates of which ran from the cabin, and were followed by the horsemen who went to meet them, when they were fired upon by those inside wounding four men. Capt. Sherrill, from Indians mortally wounded. The camp was then brought up, and Capt. D. Williams easily brought his pieces to bear upon it. Seven balls had been fired into it without a hit. Tress showed the visiting army surrendered. Seventeen prisoners, twenty-five stand of arms, and a quantity of provender.

During the attack, the troops, who were encamped near by, took a position between the Free-State forces and Leavenworth, directing upon the road. Unwilling to attack the United States troops as they recited the words of their motto, instead of attacking Leavenworth, with their prisoners, they fled.

1790 were held up by his party from the  
City of Liverpool, during the week of  
the bank of the river, and as they passed  
their way through the walls of Titus and  
the garrison, he was present. From that day  
they spent till the 25th May, 1861, blockading  
whole naval forces at the mouth  
of the river, daily sending soldiers to shell  
gave them a new edition of the *Hymn of  
Freedom*. On Friday evening of the  
25th May, Abolitionists, "several hundred" were  
of the 3-4 Abolitionists, 400000  
met in the hall. It was adjourned with much  
felicity, interest and a pleasure-drink by all  
present. The other Abolitionists were gathered in  
the *House of Freedom* building, where, on  
the 25th of May, some of them thought the  
last stroke deathblow to the Freedom  
Spirits with the blunderbuss banner of South  
Carolina, division waving over them. How  
strange the contrast! yet such is the fortune  
of war.

quiet state to his successor. He glorified his own, and thought we had a glorious country, and then concluded.

The terms of the treaty are—

1. That they shall give up to the charge of Major St. George, and in good condition, subject to the order of Capt. Walker, the hot-house, so recently surrendered to Sheriff James Finneron on the 23rd of May.
2. That the prisoners then held in custody at Lexington—those arrested by Squier Crane for being connected with the battle of Franklin—should be released and brought safely to Lawrence.
3. That all arms taken in the field or elsewhere should be delivered up.
4. That the Territorial authorities should use their power to break up these bands of marauders and drive them from the Territory.

In consideration of this, the Free State Party were to deliver up their prisoners. They never demanded the cannon taken at Franklin. Major Sedgwick had nothing to do with the negotiations, any farther than to say to Sherman that it was his duty to make an unconditional demand for the prisoners.

were arrested under legal process as the persons in question agreed to deliver them up. What right have Stanton and Dr. Aristed Rodriguez, if Mr. Hall has to do thus, perhaps United States lawyer can tell, we can't.

way with the avowed courage from his dying hours were abated by the presence of a friend, who was a physician, and who had been a companion with him from boyhood. Yesterday he said to his friend: "You know I am not afraid to die, tell me is there any hope?" His friend informed him that there was not. At night when it became apparent that life was at its ebb, friend asked him if he had anything to communicate to his friends. The dying man looked up and said: "Tell them I freely give my life in behalf of the freedom of Russia." To-morrow he will be buried.

or in town who has Franklin prisoners,  
this morning were examined before a Ju-  
ry at the Pease, and released according to  
order. Capt. Newby brings a request to

Major Sedgwick to Capt. Walker, asking him to come for the howitzer which has been placed according to agreement, in his charge.

The various military companies are under arms. The prisoners express themselves thankful for the kindness shown them, and make loud promises of the same treatment to Free-State men, should the fortune of war ever place them in their hands.

The prisoners are now in wagons and under escort of the dragoons, guarded also by the Free-State forces, on the road for Lecompton.

Captain Walker with a detachment of men, has gone for the howitzer.

For months back the papers of the North have been mourning over a Kansas strangled to Slavery. To-day they may shout for a Kansas strangled by freedom. Next week we may sent powder, lead and iron. The towns on the border are all armed to the teeth. Already the Missourians are moving in at Leavenworth. That may be so.

*From the New York Tribune, June 20.*

Whatever opportunity to my ~~more~~ matrix state  
and its surroundings I had to call the attention  
of the public to go and see which ~~deserves~~  
but ~~deserves~~ to be seen by him who hath the largest  
eye in America.—I have on the rugged ridge top  
in his house called Mansfield Mountain with  
a charge mass of ponderous rocks, surmounting  
the whole like some huge towers of cast  
pebbles—darkly. It is well known to all visitors  
from these mountains that it is a most  
singular place.

but you will like mine. See the  
bottom I can't say. Perhaps it need  
to come out higher in the back as we

outward the pale banner, to sustain the actions of men—particularly some 1,000 people separated from "the State Village." Perhapst wished to see the Mansfield House rise up amid all opposition, noisy and disorderly, to share forth the glory and honor of "Old Men's City." Perhaps it waited the arrival of 1000 visitors who have been there within the last six weeks, owing to the "Visitors' Mass" Churchill. Or perhaps it became satisfied of Col. Fremont's election by the thunderings of a free people rising along up in every corner from the Great West and Northeast, and "excessively glad" and in the consciousness of its own justice & virtue as it may, it hath departed in peace—it has broken like a reed upon the rockament. This estimated by many at 1,000-1000 tons. Many—almost every one—thinking the mountain would stand thereon. I have seen thirty persons on it at once. I have warned them to keep off, all their purpose. It always had stood (when there) it always would, —there was no danger. But, on Thursday last, it did with a tremendous crash from its own weight. Its proudest last gave way, and fragments weighing tons flew in every direction, from 10 to 15 rods when it struck. So will fall the present southern dynasty on the 4th of November next. Stand firm under it—it will crush the statesman of the north that upholds it. The "boys" fired 25 lbs of powder in the exercise behind this rock on the 2nd of July last, which exploded, and

from its misdeeds. There is no question but about in the tracks, rents and figure in Bogus Democracy made by this administration and its plant tools, and the "boy" will fire it home. Look out. I am happy to say that no one was injured by its fall. No one was nearer to it than were those in Almadena, or ten twenty rods away. This time for the first it was an earthquake, as said. A.S. White with his daughter, Nelly, and a friend were out walking about twenty minutes before and were then on their way down. In the language of Mr. White, it "shook me while I maintained I could have gone 5000 feet to the west without getting a peep." He would say any given day he could see them now. The sun has it is good, and there is harm. So much is to be said if you want to know all about it, and so the country is bounded over Green Mountain. The old man has plenty of

The Associated Press has just published a long article on the subject of the "Red Scare" in the United States, and will occupy three or four days. The author of the article took his work up with the Marshall House, and always gets it right. **SHERMAN CHURCHILL**,  
Manhattan, Aug. 16, 1921.

submit to the law strings and suspensions  
outgoings which have been imposed upon them.  
The territory is at this moment surrounded  
by armed bands of Missourians, who have in  
effect declared martial law, and established a  
military order around its boundaries, under  
which no Free State settler can venture with-  
out danger of pillage and assassination.

It appears further that the Missouri incar-  
ders are determined not only to prevent the  
ingress of Northern emigrants, but to exter-  
minate and expel, by a coup or main, if pos-  
sible, the actual settlers now residing in the  
territory. The only safety of the latter  
therefore, is to anticipate the attack, to  
sue at the forts and military strongholds  
and put themselves in the condition to repel  
the final and decisive blow which their  
enemies are gathering themselves up to in-  
dict.

plexion late we come at last—that citizens whose fathers fought side by side on the battle-fields of Revolution, now meet as enemies on the territory of the United States—say, take prisoners, burn, pillage and destroy and plunge into all the sickening horrors of civil war.

Now, nothing can be plainer, to our mode of thinking than that the original wrong, the responsibility of the first step in this long series of misfortunes rests upon the shoulders of the slavery propagandists. It was they who broke the solemn covenant, the plighted faith of the nation that the territory of Kansas should be forever free. It was they who, after the march had been consummated by the passing of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, territorial Kansas had established through a series of illegal votes, the huge swamp called the Territorial Government. It was

they who enacted the cruel and inhuman laws which constitute the Black Code of Kansas. And finally, it was they who sent Federal troops to sustain the aggressions of the Missouri invaders and lent the name of the United States to the ambitious demagogues who have founded their hopes of political preferment upon their labors in trampling out a free territory.

laws of Kansas. The Senate says virtually to the House. — We refuse to recede a step from the position we have taken—to conciliate or be conciliated, unless we have our own way. We are determined that Kansas shall be a Slave State, we justify the fraud and violence used in Kansas, we intend that these outrages shall be supported by the United States Army. Let the blood split Kansas be upon us and our children.

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