

Civil War Renewed in Kansas!

The *St. Louis Democrat* publishes a letter from Kansas, explaining the free-state attack on Franklin. A large company of South Carolinians and Missourians encamped on Washington creek and made daily depredations on the farms of the settlers. The settlers applied to the people of Lawrence, and a Mr. Hoyt, from Massachusetts, was sent to the camp to remonstrate, and was taken prisoner and shot. Upon this the people at Lawrence attacked Franklin to obtain arms to drive the camp at Washington from the territory; but, in consequence of their loss at Franklin, they desisted.

The *Leavenworth Herald* of the 17th gives the following distorted account of further fighting, which is telegraphed from St. Louis:

On the 17th, Mr. Brown, at the head of 300 freesoilers, attacked and drove into Missouri a colony of Georgians, who were near Ossawattomie burning houses and destroying the property of the free state men.

On the 15th, the Treadwell settlement in Douglas county, numbering 30 men, was attacked by 400 free-soilers, armed and mounted, under the command of Messrs. Brown and Walker. The Treadwell party were on foot, and they sent to Gov. Shannon for aid. *He called on the U. S. troops to go to their assistance, but they refused to do so*

The anti-slavery men are driving, as fast as they can, all the pro-slavery men out of Douglas county.

A fight occurred on the 14th, near Ossawattomie, between 200 freesoilers and 12 pro-slavery men. The latter were in the fort; 14 freesoilers were killed, and six wounded.

On the morning of the 16th, Lecompton was attacked and taken, by 800 of Col. Lane's men.

The U. S. troops, having charge of Messrs. Robinson, Brown, and others, surrendered without firing a gun. Col. Titus was absent at the time, having gone to the assistance of the pro slavery party in Treadwell. His house, about a mile from Lecompton, was burned. Mr. Clowes, the editor of the *Southern Advocate*, and Mr. Sistarre were killed.

A large body of men were organizing in the border counties of Missouri, for the purpose of entering Kansas.

It is reported that it is the purpose of the pro-slavery party to burn Lawrence on the 20th, for which place a large force had left Leavenworth.

The force under Col. Lane, it is said, numbers from 300 to 800 men.

This account must be taken with a great many grains of allowance, although a correspondent of the *New York Times*, writing from Lawrence Aug. 12, states that a pro-slavery Camp at Ossawattomie, numbering 80 men, had been broken up without bloodshed, and that the attack on the camp at Washington Creek was then meditated. The writer says the camp at the former place has been the storehouse for all the plunder in the vicinity, but most of it was carried away by the plunderers. Lane's party are reported by him all safe. They would be in Topeka the following night.

They have met no opposition, have seen no Missourians or soldiers, and have built a good road all the way. They are in very good health and spirits, well provided with teams as well as farming utensils. They have located two towns on the way, on pleasant sites, and left a party of the men to settle them. Dr. Cutter's party are with them.

Mr Whitman has just arrived in Topeka, all safe, with Sands. Dr. Howe has returned.

They report the settlements through which they passed, as nearly all free State, not one in a hundred being pro-slavery.