

# KANSAS.

## THE NEW OUTBREAK.

### MURDER OF AN UNARMED FREE-STATE MAN

### CAPTURE OF A PRO-SLAVERY FORT.

### Missouri River still Blockaded.

### More Missourians Going Over.

### APPEAL OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

### DISTRESS OF COL. BUFORD.

### THE NEW OUTBREAK IN KANSAS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Thursday, Aug. 14, 1856.

The quiet which has reigned in the Territory for a few weeks has been brought to a close this week by some more outrages on the Free State settlers, and the appearance of another proclamation of a doubtful character, issued this time, not by Postscript Donaldson, himself, as Marshal, but by his son as *Adjutant*. Here it is:

#### "NOTICE.

#### "ATTENTION—REGIMENT!

A general order of the Second Regiment of the First "No. 1." Brigade of the Southern Division of the Kansas Militia will take place at Lawrence, or Spieer's F. O. on the first Monday of September next, at 10 o'clock. All persons subject to the militia law are ordered to attend, or be dealt with according to law.

All persons subject to this order are requested to organize themselves into companies, of not less than thirty men, elect their officers, and report the same to the Colonel of the Regiment before the day of muster.

By order of  
H. T. TITUS, Commanding.

Wm. F. Donaldson, Adjutant.

This proclamation is without date. Col. Titus, the bosom friend of Shannon, has distinguished himself lately by a variety of adventures, two of which will serve to show the character of the man.

About two weeks ago, Titus took possession of a claim near Leecompton, which belonged to a Free-State man named Smith, one of the first settlers in Kansas. In Smith's temporary absence, he tore down his house and erected a shanty of his own. When Smith returned, he rallied a few of his neighbors and reflected it; whereupon Titus with a superior number came and ordered him off. Smith refused to go; a fight ensued; Titus and his party triumphed, and the building was burned to the ground. Shannon was then applied to by Smith's friends for protection. He promised to do something about it; and the next day sent a company of dragoons to protect Titus in his assumed right to the claim and improvements, furnishing another beautiful illustration of squatter sovereignty.

Last Sunday night this same Titus went to the house of a Mr. Hancock, a Free-State man, one of his neighbors, and was accompanied by a few of the faithful from Leecompton. He demanded pay for some cattle which he charged Mr Hancock with having killed. Mr. H. protested that he had killed no cattle. Titus then told him that he must pay for them or he would have his life on the spot. The front door of the house was then closed, and Hancock fled to the prison camp about a mile distant to call the dragoons. In the meantime, they broke open the door, a scuffle ensued between Titus and Mrs. Hancock, during which she disarmed him of his revolver. He promised to leave it she would return his revolver. She did so, and he left in time to save himself from the dragoons. Such is the "Titus commanding," of the above proclamation.

The outrages to which I alluded above, are as follows: Two companies of Georgians and South Carolinians have been encamped for some time on Washington Creek, a small branch which empties into the Wakarusa, and at Franklin, a Pro-Slavery village about four miles from Lawrence. Those on Washington Creek have been living on plunder for some time and foraging almost every night the corn fields and poultry yards of Free-State settlers. They asked assistance from the people of Lawrence. Mr. Hutchinson went to Major Sedgwick and asked him to send enough dragoons to disperse them. The Major replied that the Lawrence people were hoaxed; that the Southerners there were gathered for peaceful purposes, and that it would be perfectly safe for any Free-State man to go among them and satisfy himself that such was the case. Mr Hutchinson returned to Lawrence, and in the afternoon, Mr Hoyt was sent entirely unarmed, to ascertain the truth of the rumors. He was taken by these "peaceful settlers" on Washington Creek and shot.

As soon as the intelligence of this event reached Lawrence, a company of men volunteered to go and drive them out. Accordingly, on the evening of the 12th inst., about a hundred young men marched down to Franklin, where quite a number of arms were secreted, which had been taken at the sack of Lawrence, and were kept in charge of about eighty ruffians from the South. The Free-State men intended to get these arms and then march to the Pro Slavery camp on Washington Creek. When they reached Franklin, they found that the Southerners were prepared to receive them, by having barricaded a large block house, which served them as a fort, through the thinking of which they pointed their arms. They were called upon to surrender their arms, which they refused to do. The Free State men then determined to storm the fort. It was a beautiful moonlight night. The battle lasted about three hours, when the chivalry called for quarter and surrendered. They then threw down their arms and ammunition and fled. The number of guns taken by the Free-State men were as follows:

One brass cannon (a six pounder), supposed to belong to a United States arsenal somewhere;

Fifty United States muskets, supposed to be stolen from a United States arsenal somewhere; and

Several guns, varying in caliber, known to have been stolen from Lawrence on the 21st of May last.

The loss of the Free-State men was one killed and six wounded. The Chivalry lost none, but report four wounded. In consequence of their loss the Lawrence boys returned home, but intend to pay the Washington-Creek camp an early visit, if the Dragoons do not. They took no prisoners.

Yesterday morning two Companies of Dragoons were ordered to Franklin, but I have not heard what they have done.

People are anxiously expecting the arrival of Geary, the new Governor, as they feel that any change whatever will be a change for the better. POTTER.

### THE FRESH MISSOURI RAID—THE FREE-STATE MEN TO BE MURDERED OR DRIVEN OUT.

From The Chicago Tribune, 20th.

We knew that the report of *The St. Louis Republican*, which was published yesterday, had a secret meaning in it which a day or a few days at most would reveal. That revelation has come. Hear it, freemen, and act!

For some two months or so, the Border Ruffians have been seemingly quiet. "All is peaceful in Kansas," they said. "We have news of order and quiet in the Territory," repeated *The St. Louis Republican*. This was a blind; all this while the Border-Ruffians were preparing to make a grand sweep over the Territory, to band themselves together, and by one descent, murder, or drive out of Kansas, the whole Free State population!

1. Buford's men and the Georgians and Tennesseans remained in Kansas with the Missourians and erected fortifications, calling them colonies, in different parts of the Territory. These fortifications number some ten or twelve. There are three in Douglas County, two at Oswattimie, one of them commanded by Coleman, who murdered Dow, and the rest extend a long way up the Missouri River.

2. The Missourians have been furnishing the Carolinians, Georgians and their own men with provisions, ammunition, &c.

3. When all was ready, the Ruffians made no secret of their plan. They thought that they had the Free

State men in their power. They resolved to exert it. The question as to the time of attack was the only point, and this was to be immediately after the adjournment of Congress.

4. The river, meanwhile, was guarded at every point, and no Free-State men reached Kansas up the Missouri or through the State of Missouri.

5. So certain were the Ruffians of success, that on the 12th, Mr. Hoyt of Mass. was shot down on the prairie by the Ruffians at the blockhouse, near Washington Creek, and on the same day another Free-State man was killed by these brutal murderers.

Seeing this state of things, knowing that life or death hung upon the issue, the Free-State men resolved to meet the crisis like men. They could not wait; for to do that would be to insure the success of the Ruffians. They dared not do it; for not only would their property be sacrificed, but their wives and children ruthlessly violated and they murdered. They could not, rightly as we think, to meet the foe, and to show him that he was not feared—they determined to attack him in one of his strongholds.

1st. Franklin was one of the dens of the Ruffians. They occupied a blockhouse in the town. This blockhouse the Free-State men attacked and carried, who had one man killed, Edward Sackett from Detroit, and two more badly wounded, Jack Brooks and —Gutther. Five others were slightly wounded. The Ruffians being strongly fortified, escaped; only four were wounded; but they cried for quarter and surrendered. The body of them ran like troopers. The Free-State men took sixty stand of arms, one cannon, powder, and a large amount of stores. These arms had been mostly stolen from Lawrence, and were identified, though among them were a few United States muskets.

The story of *The St. Louis Republican* as to the robbing of the Post Office or the sacking of Franklin, is all a lie. Not a building, not a citizen, nor the property of any citizen, was destroyed or disturbed. The assault was confined to the marauders' den—it began there and ended there. No people know better how to respect personal and private rights than the Freemen of Kansas.

This is the true state of affairs in Kansas. A special messenger whose veracity cannot be questioned, reached St. Louis Monday morning, and furnished these details. The forthcoming news from the Territory will be looked for with deepest interest. Our belief is, that the Free-State men will be true, and if so, God and the country will be with them.

### ATCHISON AND STRINGFELLOW—A BLOODY RETREAT.

St. Louis, Monday, Aug. 18, 1856.

*Editors Chicago Tribune:* I arrived here this morning, and hasten to give you my experience of a trip down the Missouri.

I left Leavenworth (Friday afternoon) on the 15th. Very little was known there of the difficulty at Franklin. The Pro-Slavery men supposed that the Abolitionists had been routed, and were content.

At Kansas City the case was different. Some of the "runaways" had told the truth. A large meeting was called on Friday afternoon, the 15th and the citizens agreed to send their quota of 2000 men to overcome Kansas. Atchison and Stringfellow were on the boat. They got off the boat at Kansas City.

Next afternoon, the 16th, we reached Lexington. There, too, the news of the defeat of the Ruffians at Franklin was full and accurate. On the 15th, a large meeting was held, and the citizens of Lexington resolved to send their quota of men to subdue the Freemen of Kansas.

From St. Joseph to Jefferson City, meetings were held and men raised.

No secret is made of the design by the Ruffians. They say they are ready, have men and money enough, and will sweep Kansas with fire and the sword. They do not talk of anything but blood. They swear that they will kill the d—d Abolitionists, or drive them out of the Territory, and are prepared to do so. Look out, then, for a wild murderous foray. God be with the right!

The Ruffians cry, war to the knife. I quote one paragraph of *The Leavenworth Journal* to show their spirit:

"Let us be up and doing—let no quarter be given, but war TO THE EXTERMINATION OF THE MISCREANTS, BE THE WORD."

BE THE WORD."