# THE WAR IN KANSAS.

Causes of Recent Free-State/Movements-Further Particulars of the Affairs at Franklin and Washington Creek-Incidents Connected with the Murder of Hoyt -More Arrests by Bogus Officers. Correspondence of the New York Daily Times.

LAWBENCE, K. T., Friday, Aug. 15, 1856.

I have already telegraphed you the fact that there was a battle in Franklin on the night of the 12th, between our Free-State settlers and a band of hired Southerners, most of whom had but recently arrived. They had made themselves obnoxious to our people by plundering their property and threatening their lives, and it was believed to be our duty to disperse them. They were occupying a building in town that had been the headquarters of the Southern band, and, recently, it had been used as an arsenal.

Another camp, of a similar dye, existed on Washington Creek, and our citizens in the vicinity were much annoyed by them and threatened with death. They reported these facts to us in Lawrence, and asked of us protection. We first notified Major SEDGWICK, who is in command of this post, that such complaints were being made, that we owed it to our manhood to protect our fellows when thus threatened, that we could and should protect them and disperse their oppressors, if compelled to, but that we were in favor of first reporting the facts to him, and would then ask of him to disperse the camp that so much endangered our security

Major SEDGWICK replied that he could not act without instructions from the civil authority, but, that in the first place, he did not believe there was any sach camp there. His officers in command of a company near that point, he said, had never reported over 15 there at any time, and they were all actual settlers. One had already taken a claim, &c.; that I had been hoaxed as to the numbers and purpose of the forces; that I ought to go and see for myself; I could go with safety; then I should know better about these statements; but, on the whole, he could not interfere, and hoped the matter would end peaceably; that it might so end if possible.

PARTICULARS OF THE MURDER OF HOYT.

We immediately sent Major D. S. Hoyr, for our agent to reconnoitre about that section, and he was to report the same night. He left about 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the 11th. We offered to furnish him one or more others to go with him, if he wanted them, but he said it was safer to go alone, and wished for no company. He, also, in my presence, emptied his pockets, and started with a bowie-knife, but no revolver. From the best evidence I can obtain he did not enter camp that night, but in the morning, on being assured by some of the party that he should be protected while with them, and that no injury would be offered him, he ventured in. It seems they kept their word in not injuring him there, but when he left, two of their blood-thirsty rebels accompanied him nearly two miles, and then shot him dead. There is no evidence as to how long he lived, but two ball-holes were found in his body, and his head and face were badly bruised. He was shot upon his horse, and the horse taken to their camp. It was so near the camp where he fell that no one felt safe to go to take away his body ; therefore, it remained unprotected upon the prairie until last night, or nearly three days. It was a most villainous murder-a murder that will strike a deeper blow through the Eastern States than any that has yet occurred in Kansas.

# THE FRANKLIN AFFAIR.

I will pass by this subject here to speak of the work of the 12th. This, with other outrages, induced our people to collect a little force together. and, if possible, break up that den of thieves in Franklin. In the evening about sixty collected together, and marched into the town. It was bright moonlight, and the position of our men could be seen twenty rods. The enemy were in a log-house in the heart of the scattered town, with nearly one hundred of Gov. SHANNON'S muskets. These were well loaded, and thus each man had three or four shots. One division of our men came up within about ten rods on the front of them, with no shield but the open prairies, and commenced the fire upon them with Sharpe's rifles. The other division was nearer, in a temporary single-boarded building in the rear. 'The firing was opened very fiercely upon both sides, and "I am shot !" was heard along the van of our little army, until one was shot and died instantly, two others very severely, perhaps fatally, wounded, and four others slightly wounded. That was Spartan courage-and who that saw our unbroken line skirt along the open prairie to be shot at with over twenty buck-shot in a charge, by men in a well-fortified house, will ever say again, "the Yankees won't fight." The firing was kept up for nearly four hours-it was then about 3 o'clock in the morning. The moon was down and day was near. As we had no cannon, small arms had but little effect upon their fortress, only at the windows and doors. Something untried must be resorted to. A double wagon was loaded with hay and drawn against the building adjoining the one they occupied, and set on fire. It was quickly in flames, and as quickly they began to call for "quarter." Too great magnanimity induced us to grant it; the wagon Too great was, rolled from the buildings, and they were all saved without injury. So we burnt no houses and shot no postmasters, as we are charged with doing in the Leavenworth Journal Extra. But as to sbooting, our disposition was not wanting. This was decidedly the hardest battle ever fought in Kansas, and the 12th of August will ever form a bloody page in Kansas history. The Algerines had five wounded in battle, but none dangerously; none killed. We captured a brass four-pounder, over sixty muskets, provisions and amunition in moderate quantities. If it must take blood to wash our skirts of Slavery-blood it is.

rather than fight. Their number was about sixty, which was less than before reported. About 100 of LANE's party, including Dr. CUTTER's, were on hand, and seemed to glory in an opportunity to fight so soon for principle. They are a fine look-ing set of men, and are of the right stamp to make Kansas free; that is, they have the nerve and the will to hew out their own fortunes freely and boldly.

To-morrow our camp moves into town, to await further orders. The campaign seems begun. The third-last-monster invasion of Kansas is at hand, and the cry is "spare not."

#### ARRESTS.

The dragoons were in Franklin the morning af ter the fight, probably "to keep the peace." Post-master CRANE is the man who claimed to own the provisions and other articles taken on that night, and as he is also, ortunately, Justice of the Peace under bogus laws, he issues a batch of warrants for arrests the next morning, and appoints another man, who was in the fight, as Deputy Sheriff to serve them, with a company of United States dragoons for a posse. In this way they arrested seven or eight, and took them to Lecompton for trial. One man among them, who claims to be Pro-Slavery, refused to go to Lecompton with them. The evidence against him was precisely the same as that against all the rest. Still, bogus Justice CRANE declared that his reasons were sufficient to allow him to remain, consequently he was unconditionally released. So, you see in Kan-sas, a party in a case can issue a warrant, or arrest a man; then, if he says 19 won't go, release him. Such a Justice makes the best of a Postmaster for the Pierce school.

#### SHOCKING TREATMENT OF FREE-STATE MEN IN LECOMPTON.

To-day they were to be tried in Lecompton before Doctor-Justice-Judge-WOOD, who aided in the murder of BARBER. He seemed raving with madness at the outset, and would allow them no trial, but condemned them on the most summary examination. Several other Free-State citizens of Franklin went up to Lecompton to-day to assist as witnesses, or in giving bail, and they were most shamefully treated. Mr. PARDOM, member of the Topeka Legislature, was knocked down with a slung-shot and badly heaten by an entire stranger, without the slightest provocation. Judge WARE-FIELD and others suffered many indignities, but were able to escape, but they say they shall not be disappointed if the prisoners are all, hung in the morning. That Lecompton must be looked to, and morning. That Lecompton must be looked to, and you may hear of our next work in that direction. Gen. LANE, or "Col. Cook," as he chooses to have it, has been in our camp several times privately, but his whereabouts is not generally known. What more can be said to our friends in the East? Hovr is added to the list of marlyrs, and our whole land is threatened with "war in earnest." It must come. RANDOLPH.

P. S.—Saturday Morning, 16th—5 o'clock A. M. —About 2 o'clock this morning our camp com-menced marching towards Lecompton in consequence of their hearing what occurred there yesterday. RANDOLPH.

# Newspaper Accounts.

PRO-SLAVERY ACCOUNT OF THE ATTACK ON THE GEORGIA COLONY-APPEAL FOR AID.

The following was issued in an extra from the Border Ruffian office, on the 13th. It is dated at Westport:

### TO THE PUBLIC.

It sometimes becomes necessary for individuals as well as committees to defond their rights and their honor, and in accordance with this we pro-pose to give the public a statement of facts in regard to the burning of the houses of the Georgia Colony, at New-Georgia, K. T.

at New-Georgia, K. T. It was yesterday reported in Westport and Kan-sas City, that the houses of the Colony had been burned by the members of the Colony, that it was done by them for effect, and that the members of the Colony wanted to get up an excitement, and also that Joun C. McGor had written a letter to that effect to the Kansas City Enterprise. In the first place, we pronounce the charge faise in every particular; and we, as members of the Colony, know that our houses were burned by BROWN's men, (the error who committed the Operator in a purport same who committed the Ossawatomic nurders.) True, our women and children, together with our sick men, had been removed on account of threats sick men, had been removed on account of threats having been made against us, and the remainder, with the exception of a guard of six mer, were scattered in different places—some on their claims, and others attending to business for the Colony when the attack was made. Three of the guard have escaped, the other three have not as yet been heard from. The three who escaped testify that several shots were fired, and that a speech was made by the Abolition leader, while the houres were burning, to the effect that that would be the fite of all Pro-Slavery houses in the Territory. The three missing men are supposed to have been killed or taken missing The three missing men are supposed to have been killed or taken prisoners. Everything that the Colony bossessed was burned; our provisions, several hundred dollars worth, our clothing, our trunks, our papers, and in fact everything we possessed was destroyed. Now, does any same man believe that any member of the Colony is so debased as to commit such an act? No, it will not, cannot be believed, and we brand the authors of the charge as liars, scoundrels and cowards, as Abolitionists by principle and thieves cowards, as Abolitionists by principle and thieves by practice, and we appeal to the generous hearts by practice, and we appeal to the generous hearts of the South to bear us out in our cause. We have neither time nor opportunity of giving the full detail of the outrages which have been com-mitted on our Colony. Suffice it to say that we have been *robbed* and driven from our Colony, and that we need (now in the hour of misfortune) assist-ance, and must have it, otherwise we will be com-pelled to, abandon the Territory. We have been censured by some for removing from the Colony. Why not? Our women and children were almost defenceless; we had twenty five sick men in the Colony: Brown's men, numbering some men in the Colony; BROWN's men, numbering some three hundred, were only about two and a half miles distant, and duily threatening our lives; Captain Cook, with eighteen men, was absent; our arms were few and inefficient, and the only chance we had of saving the lives of the defenceloss part of our Colony was by remeving them to some other point. We know these facts to be true. P. S.—We have learned that Mr. McCor did not make the statement that he was said to have made in his letter; he merely stated that the Colony's houses wore burned by the Abolitionists, but that everything had been removed. The latter part is not true; everything we possessed was in the houses when they were burned. Capt. VAN HORN also says that he is satisfied with the statement made to him, and that the statement made in the Border Kuffan Extra, of the 10th, is not "all a humbug." distant, and daily threatening our lives; Captain all a humbug. The above statement is respectfully submitted to the public, believing, as we do, that our appeal for aid will not gc unbedded by our Southern friends.

pact entered into by the Atchison and Stringfellow men of the border Counties of Missouri, and those in Kansas Territory, to keep up excitement for the avowed purpose of proventing all opposed to them from emigrating to the Territory, and the present and recent difficulties which do and have existed among our people, have been brought about by these and similar designing, lawless men, most of whom are not citizens of Kansas, although they publish to the world that they are now residents of Kansas Territory. Some four weeks since a party of Southerners, numbering, in all, about one hundred and seventy-five, formed themselves into a company southerners, numbering, in all, about one hundred and seventy-five, formed themselves into a company and started from the town of Atchison, Leaven-worth, and other points, for the Big Blue river, in-tending to drive the settlers from that part of the country, who were known to be Free-State men. The above company, armed and furnished with pro-visions, ammunition, and teams of conveysues by their friends in Missouri, took up their line of march, having previously decared that, their intention was to take possession of Maphattan City and the sumhaving previously declared that their intention was to take possession of Manhattan City and the coun-try in that vicinity; and on arriving found the citizens of that part of the "erritory employed in building houses, making improvements, &c. Shortly after their arrival a fight commenced, which re-ulted in the defeat of the southern mon by the citizens of Riley County. Had these men gone to work, attended to their own affairs, and not have plundered private houses, stolen horses, and drove actual settlers from their homes, the citizens of Riley County would never have made the citizens of Riley County would never have made any complaint against them, nor would any vio-lence have occurred. Only a few days elapsed until another company of Pro-Stavery men to the number of 118, took possession of the town of Franklin, for-tified thomseives, and called upon every man in the town to join them or leave their homes. The Free-State men being thus compelled to abandon their property, it was soon taken by these la x-and order men. It being impossible for a Free-State man to get men. It being impossible for a Free-State man to get redress from the one sided courts of Kansas Territo-ry, they, with some of their friends returned, and asked permission to peaceably enjoy the privilege of their rights and property. The answer was, you are Abolitionists and must clear the 'Ferritory, and at the same time, wherever they made their appear-ance, they were fired at by some of the party who called themseives law-and-order men. Then it was, and not till then that the Free-State men deterand not till then, that the Free-State men deter-mined to return or die in the attempt. The fight which ensued, and of which you have no doubt heard, then took place, and which lasted about three hours, in which the invaders were beaten and some of them shot, while the rest fied, having lost their arms and cannon. The Free-State men had it in their power to have taken the lives of all those per ons who had collected in Franklin, but their object was to get possession of their homes, so that their wives and children could have those places of shelter which their industry had pro-vided for them. Since the roport has been cir-culated that ROBINSON, BROWN and ethers were to the released, arrangements have been making by their enomies to get the plisoners from the guards and not till then, that the Free-State men deterte released, arrangements have been making by their enomies to get the pisoners from the guards and hang them. Men who occupy prominent posi-tions, boldly picelaim that if ROBINSON, BROWN and others are released, that they will be shot down. The fight at Lecompton was begun by men who went to the capital, to use their own language, to have a fight and not permit a Free-State man to come to Lecompton. For weeks the Pro Slavery Party have been moving the southern emigration come to Lecompton. For weeks the Pro Slavery Party have been moving the southern emigration into Douglas County for the purpose of routing the Free-State mon. There are now several hundred men from the South, supported by the nullifiers and instructed by their masters, to keep up the excitement. When a man comes to Kansas and re-fuces to act with the Pro Slavery Party, his name is placed upon the list of those who are to be disposed of Wa have no law here-no government. The of. We have no law here-no government. The strong arm of this once powerful republic has failed to protect the peaceable citizens of this Ter-ritory. It would appear that orders have been is-sued by Government that the Free State men of sued by Government that the Free State men of this Territory are to be slaughtered and robbed of their property. Hundreds of armed men from the Scuth are flocking into our Territory, to drive us from our homes and to murder every one who re-fuses to obey their orders. Will the Government at Washington fail to give us that protection to which a free people are entitled? Death would be prefer-able to the con inuation of the bloody Administra-tion of Kansas Territory. We ask equal privileges. tion of Kansas Territory. We ask equal privileges, and nothing more-when our homes are invaded, our lives threatened, our friends all murdered, our our lives threatened, our friends all murdered, our wives insulted, what course must we take? If the Government will not protect us, and we receive no other assistance, we will sell our lives as dearly as possible. I have not time to give you all the facts rela-tive to the affairs in our Territor. I was born and educated in a Slave State, and am sure that the con servative men of the South would promptly refuse to indorse the cruel action of the law-breakers in Kaness. I wish to see a majority of the actual citi-

THE AFFAIR AT WASHINGTON CREEK.

The camp on Washington Creek continued to recruit, and yesterday their guard shot another of our men. Our men collected gradually three miles below them, upon the same creek, for the purpose of attacking them. This morning we had enrolled in camp about 350 men, mostly well armed, and the captured cannon. To show that we were in favor of an honorable peace, we sent another Committee to Major SEDGWICK this morning, informing him that our men were already in camp, and would disperse the Ruffians if he did not; but we were anxious to give him a chance, and it would Le his only chance. He said he had no orders to that effect, consequently could not act.

Our Committee reported the same about noon, and in about an hour they struck their tents and marched to the enemy's camp. It was a log house, well built, chinked with stone, in a yard containing about half of an acre, surrounded by a rail fence. This fence was used for a fortification by throwing up turf about three feet high, and digging holes for the men to lie in all around upon the in side of this embankment. On the whole it was a strong place, and two hundred men could fight in it to good advantage. But why didn't they? As our force came in sight, about three miles distant, upon a high bluff, they ran and left their fort, as it seemed to be, and took refuge in an adjoining ravine which gave them a wide outlet for escape They left several hundred dollars worth of provisions, and about fifty muskets, but little ammunition and some camp utensils. Our men marched up, expecting a salute from their breastworks every instant, but the brave Missourians had run

Respectfully, R. G. Cook,	A. TAGGART,
WM MAETLOCK.	WM. EWBANKS,
A. W. MCPHATEB,	Capt. JNO. COUCH,
And others.	

THE AFFAIR AT FRANKLIN-LETTER FROM R. S. CRANE.

CHANE. FRANKLIN, K. T., Sunday, Aug. 13, 1856. *Editor Border Ruffian:* DEAB SIR: About 11 o'clock on the night of the 12th inst., we were attacked here by about two hun-dred and fifty Abolitionists, from Lawrence. They sent one of their mon up to demand our arms. Our Captain, Mr. Ruckles, replied that he would not give them up, and called his men up--numbering fourteen --and they all said that they would die before the Abolition thieves should have them. The Abolition-ists then surrounded the house and commenced to fire upon it, which our mon returned. The Abolifire upon it, which our mon returned. The Aboli-tionists finding it too hot for them, retreated for about thirty minutes, when they made another at-tack without any effect. They then retreated a sec-ond time, to hold a consultation, and concluded that the only chance for them was to burn the house and run us out, which they did. We then called for quarter, which they at once gave by disarming us of our U.S. muskets and small aims, and let us go after threatening us very hard.

bur C. S. mussices and small alms, and los us go allow threatening us very hard. Plunder was the next in order. They first de-manded the key of the Post Office of SANUEL CHANE, which he gave them. They hunted from top to bot-tom for arms, taking what was there. They then robbed the Post Office of about \$70 worth of stamped robbed the Post-Office of about \$10 worth of stamped envelopes and other valuable papers. They then proceeded to S. CRANE, Jr.'s dwelling-house, and took from there about thirty United States mus-kets and one piece of artillery, a six-pounder. From Mr. R. S. RUCELIS they took \$425, a gold watch worth \$125, and about \$450 worth of clothing; from Mr. BABNES they took a large lot of clothing; from Mr. BABNES they took a large lot of clothing; from Mr. BABNES they took a large lot of clothing; from Mr. BABNES they took a large bot of clothing; from Mr. We killed seven of the Abolitionists and wounded a steat muny. No one touched on the Pro-Sinvery

a great many. No one touched on the Pro Slavory side. R. S. CRANE.

THE RECENT EVENTS IN KANSAS-INTERESTING LETTER FROM A SOUTHERN GENTLEMAN.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.

KANSAS TEBBITOBY, Monday, Aug. 11, 1856. Great excitement now prevails in every part of our unfortunate Territory. There has been a cem

Kansas. I wish to see a majority of the actual citi-zens of this Territory decide at the ballot-box, whether it be a S'ave or a Free State, and not force men to leave the Periitory at the point of the bayo-net just before the election. We are determined, inashruch as the war has been brought upon us, to defend our lives to the last. Fhere can be no doubt but the main object of the Pro Slavery party is to drive the Free Stata meu from the free soil of Kan-sas; though I hurdly think it possible for them to uccied in so unjust an effort to deprive freemen of the right which they have inherited from their revo-AMERICA. lutionary sires.

## Latest Kansas News by Telegraph

ATTACK ON THE CAMP OF COL. TITUS-TWENTY PRO-SLAVERY MEN MADE PRISONERS-INTER-

FERENCE OF DRAGOONS TO PREVENT THE CAPTURE OF LECOMPTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

# LAWBENCE, K. T., Aug. 17, viû St. Louis, 23d.

Nearly five hundred Free-State men marched upon what is called the camp of Colonel TITUS yesterday, and took the whole party prisoners. They numbered some twenty in all, defended themselves from the log houses, and wounded ten of our mon.

Captain H. J. SCHOMBREC, recently from Richmond, Indiana, cannot survive.

Colonel TITUS is badly wounded; others are slightly so.

One hundred dragoons interfered to prevent an attack on Lecompton.

Our force with their prisoners have come to town.

Gov. SHANNON, Major SEDGWICK and Dr. RODERICK, of Lecompton, arrived here to-day, demanding the release of the prisoners. After conferences it was agreed that when they have released six of our prisoners whom they now hold, and have returned the howitzers taken from Lawrence and dispersed all camps of armed men, then we will give up the plisoners.

They all confess we have the power and can do as we please. RANDOLPH.

STRENGTH OF THE FREE STATE PARTY-PREPARA-TIONS TO FORTIFY LAWRENCE-MEETING IN

ST. LOUIS ON KANSAS AFFAIRS.

From our Regular Telegraphic Reporter.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Aug. 24.

Reliable intelligence from Kansas to the 20th, states that Lecompton had not yet been attacked by LANE's party, although an attack was expected hourly.

It is said that the Free-State men number two thousand strong in the Territory, and are preparing to fortify Lawrence, in case a retreat to any particular point becomes necessary. It is reported that four companies of United States troops are near Lecompton, and it is thought their presence will deter further attack.

The Republican of this morning publishes a call signed by a large number of the most influential citizens of this city, for a public meeting to morrow evening, to consider the present situation of affairs in Kansas, and express the opinion of the people of St. Louis in connection therewith.

MISSOURI VOLUNTEERS HASTENING TO KANSAS-GOV. ROBINSON STILL IN CUSTODY-TROOPS ORDBRED TO PREPARE FOR SERVICE.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Aug. 25.

The steamer David Tatum from Missouri River yesterday, brings the information that four hundred volunteers from Jackson County went into Kansas on Thursday. Two hundred had been raised in Lafayette, and a large force was being raised in Clay.

LANE's regiment was said to be fortifying Wakinsa. Gov. Robinson and Mr. Brown and other prisoners were still in the custody of the United States troops,

One hundred and twenty recruits from Carlisle Barracks arrived here yesterday, and were immediately forwarded to Fort Leavenworth; also seventy from Jefferson Barracks, General SMITH, having made a requisition for all the disposable force at that place. Orders have been handed to the commanding officer at Fort Riley, to have his troops in readiness for service.