

# THE KANSAS WAR.

## Full and Reliable Details of Recent Events.

### THE ATTACK ON COL. TITUS' CAMP.

#### TREE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

### No Free-State Movement Made Against Lecompton.

### ANOTHER TREATY WITH GOV. SHANNON.

#### A Truce and Interchange of Prisoners.

### THREE THOUSAND MISSOURIANS IN THE FIELD.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Sunday, Aug. 17, 1856.

The last two days cover another crisis in the great Kansas struggle. Never was my heart so exultant, my faith in victory so complete, as to-day. The God of Battles holds us in His hands; with our own blood we'll conquer the first TRUE independence upon this Continent. With misfortunes, numberless and most crushing, weighing down like a nightmare upon us—in the midst of a deadly civil war, inflamed by the rankest prejudices that ever existed in the human breast—we are to-day rising above them all, and rejoicing in the sure prospect of a "conquered peace," that is now unmistakably discernible in the future.

#### EN ROUTE TO LECOMPTON—A SKIRMISH.

In my last I spoke of our success at Washington Creek, and alluded to the storm that was gathering in the future. Yesterday morning, about 2 o'clock, while our force, numbering some three hundred, were moving by moonlight towards Lecompton, the advance guard, on horseback, were attacked and fired upon by a party of horse-thieves, about three miles southwest of this place. They returned the fire; one man was seen to fall from his horse; the rest fled towards Lecompton. Our men were unable to find anybody about the place, and it is not known whether there was any one killed or not. A hat has since been found near the spot, with a ball-hole through it, with **CRAMER** written in the top. Such a man resides in Lecompton. Our men did not travel far before daylight, when they discovered blood in the road—as they were following the same road taken by the thieves—and they tracked the same to the house of H. T. Titus, one of the Deputy Marshals of Kansas Territory, who was very prominent at the sack of Lawrence, in ordering stores broken open, &c., and who has for weeks past harbored at his house, and in a camp near by, a party of filibusters, of whom Titus was the chief, and these were the identical men—as they now confess—fired upon by our party Friday night. Titus has ever been obnoxious to our Free-State men, especially since horse-stealing has become his trade. He has always taken an active part when any of our citizens have been prisoners in their hands, and has often talked of hanging, shooting, and the like

#### ATTACK ON COL. TITUS' HOUSE.

When our force was within about two miles, our cavalry, numbering about fifty, was sent on in advance to attack his house, or to prevent the escape of any until the main body arrived. As they approached, seven or eight ran from the tent towards the log-house, and were taken prisoners on the way, after an exchange of several shots. The party in the house then opened a rapid fire upon our ranks, and the same was returned, with but little effect, as log-houses are impregnable to even Sharpe's rifles. At length our cannon arrived—the one captured in the Franklin battle. With that we riddled the old logs at the first shot. This cannonade was effectual, and, after eight shots, Titus ran up the white flag. They were all, nineteen in number, taken prisoners, and two dead bodies were found in the house, that must have been killed before the fight, as they were cold. It is supposed they were killed in the skirmish the night previous. Col. Titus (as that is his rank) was badly wounded in three places, but it is thought he will recover. One or two others were wounded less severely.

#### THE FREE-STATE DEAD AND WOUNDED.

Our men were more unfortunate. Capt. H. J. SHOMBREE, from Richmond, Indiana, just in the day previous, as agent for a party from that State, who were also in the battle, was shot in the groin, and his physicians say he must die before morning. He was a man of fine appearance, every way fitted for a leader in public life, and a braver man never fell in battle. He was brave even to a fault, and was foremost to lead on the contest, at the head of his gallant followers. By it he loses his life. He falls a willing martyr, not afraid to die for the Freedom of Kansas. He was much beloved by the party to whom he belonged, and was a prominent actor in whatever could advance our cause at home. His sudden death, so early in life, when his future pathway seemed so illustrious, is an irreparable loss to his friends—yes, to all lovers of Kansas. Nine or ten others were wounded, some seriously. A Mr. WHITE was wounded in the arm, and it has been amputated to-day.

#### INTERFERENCE OF THE DRAGOONS TO PREVENT

#### THE CAPTURE OF LECOMPTON.

After taking several arms and some ammunition, they set fire to the house and burnt it to the ground. This house was about a mile from Lecompton, but none of the citizens of the town interfered, but they came out upon a high bluff and viewed the scene. They were expecting an attack in town next, and many were hurrying over the river about that time to escape danger. The dragoons did not interfere, although they were encamped within one mile. During the siege, however, Major SEDGWICK ordered his men to mount, and they rode in between our force and the town—placed themselves in a line and halted, as if to fortify the town. We had the strength to cut them to pieces, and whip Lecompton besides, but we did not molest them. Our number by this time was not less than 400. The dragoons numbered about 100, and possibly another hundred could have been found in Lecompton.

#### RETURN TO LAWRENCE.

It was not our purpose to come in collision with the Government, therefore we marched to Lawrence with the prisoners and wounded upon wagons. Their entrance into town was to us who were here in May particularly imposing. They came in by way of Mount Oread, then took a winding path into town, following precisely the trail of the posse who invaded us on the 21st of last May, when Marshal Titus rode in the front column and seemed bloated with the pride of his position. Yesterday, how different: he came in a wounded prisoner, at the van of a party nearly as large, when the sentiment of the people seemed to execute him forthwith.

#### THE PRISONERS.

The excitement was intense, and he rode into town with his head resting in the lap of a friend. He could

well tremble for his fate, for scores of accusers were around him whom he had outraged in every way short of taking life.

A Council was called immediately, and for a time his life seemed to hang by a brittle thread. At length compassion and magnanimity prevailed, and it was voted to retain him as a prisoner for capital crimes. With the people outside this caused much dissatisfaction at first; but, after various explanations, the result seemed more satisfactory. The other cases all followed his. About half of the other prisoners were young Germans who had been "pressed" from their labor in town, and induced to remain with Titus in his camp of pirates, but were only his tools.

Our men remain in town, to-day, and are cooling off under a most drenching rain. As it was not expected last night, most of them were out in tents, and one of them says, when he awoke this morning he immediately sounded, and reported "four feet scant." We want men who will stand such hardships, and we have got them. To-day they have all found comfortable quarters in our buildings. This afternoon Governor SHANNON, Major SEDGWICK and Dr. ROBERTSON came to Lecompton to demand the unconditional release of our prisoners.

#### A TRUCE AND INTERCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

We appointed a Special Committee of five to confer with them, and after several hours' consultation they reported that when the citizens of Lecompton have brought six prisoners they now hold, for participation in the Franklin battle, into Lawrence and deliver them safely; also, that when they have given up the brass howitzer taken at the sacking of Lawrence, into the hands of Major SEDGWICK, subject to the order of Capt. WALKER; also, when the civil and military authorities shall have dispersed all encampments of armed men within their knowledge, in Kansas, then we are to deliver up our prisoners. The work is in our hands; unless they first comply we retain the prisoners; and by their own admissions we have the power to do as we please. Such is the truce. We make no concession whatever—they make all. They now hold these six men from Franklin on a pretended legal process, to be examined before a bogus Justice according to bogus laws. We hold ours as criminals in the absence of law, recognizing no Territorial authority. Now they, by the settlement, place both upon a common level, not asking us to recognize their laws, or seeming to acknowledge their efficiency themselves. Here is a victory we have never achieved before, and putting the whole together, we are satisfied with the treaty. It may only be temporary, but even then we lose nothing, for we are free at all times to come out in vindication of our own rights. Some of our hot bloods are dissatisfied to allow the liberation of Titus, but he pledges himself to leave Kansas as soon as he is able to ride, which will not be for weeks, and I believe he will. His wife has already gone. A Mr. DONALDSON, another prisoner, has also agreed to leave Kansas immediately, and the other prisoners are mostly young men who have never been engaged in such work before, and are not natural-born Border Ruffians. The disaffection is mostly among the Indiana Company, whose Captain is mortally wounded. It is for these reasons that I take courage, and our increasing strength gladdens many a spirit that has been drooping in sorrow for months. We are stronger to-day than ever before, and our border enemies are drumming for recruits to counteract it, but their success is not flattering for their drooping cause.

#### THE WOUNDED IN LAWRENCE.

BROOKS and GUNTHER, who were wounded in Franklin, it is believed will recover. It is now no small tax to attend to and provide for all the wounded in Lawrence. With this, and all the onerous burdens of the war upon us, we are still comparatively bankrupt, and our courage is our support. How long will this difficulty exist, before some relief will be granted us? We expect a large emigration will be kept up till winter, but it is still more necessary to sustain "the gallant and the brave" who are already here.

RANDOLPH.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, Sunday, Aug. 17, 1856.

#### THE NEW GEORGIA COLONY.

When the fortification of the Pro-Slavery ruffians at Ossawatimie was destroyed, a copy of the "Statutes of Kansas Territory" was taken. On the blank leaves of the book the following drafts of agreement were found:

"We, the undersigned, do for the purpose of establishing Winter quarters, and maintaining the interests of the Colony of New Georgia, agree to remain at or near Section 19, in Township 18, County of Lykins, until after the election, and use our influence and labor in the erection of suitable buildings, according to the best of our ability; provided, that any building or buildings that we may erect, may be ours, when completed, and provided further, that this shall in no way affect any other interest of the members of this Colony that they now enjoy."

This agreement it appears did not suit them, as marks are drawn across it and a new one with the words "until after the election" left out, is written on the next page. Here is the agreement as a second time drawn up:

"We, the undersigned, do for the purpose of securing to ourselves Winter quarters, and maintaining the interests of the Colony of New-Georgia, agree to remain at this place or town and use our influence and labor in building and well-digging, &c., according to the best of our ability; provided, that we organize and be controlled by ourselves, and that any buildings or other improvements shall be equally divided among us when completed, and provided, that our building shall be first built to answer as a fort for the protection of all, in which the arms shall be stored."

When the Toombs bill was before Congress, it was universally believed by the Pro-Slavery men of the Territory, and of Missouri, that it would pass. Accordingly great efforts were made by them to prepare for the election under that bill. The company encamped at Ossawatimie were there for that purpose; their "until after the election," means the election under that bill. This "Colony" of men were from Georgia—Senator TOOMBS is from there, and not only represents old Georgia but new Georgia. Can he tell us, as he undoubtedly is in correspondence with them, what building, well-digging, &c., means? The residents in the neighborhood of their encampment believe that &c. means murder, robbery, horse-stealing and other "subdue-you" operations, and that their "influence and labor" is used more upon the &c. than upon the other objects. They dug one well at their fort, and before they fled, secreted about 500 pounds of bacon in it—but our boys "saved their bacon."

#### SCENES AT FRANKLIN.

It is said that Deputy Marshal FAIN was in the Log Fort at Franklin, and was wounded in the shoulder. He was there to assess taxes. Five persons were arrested the next day on complaint of SQUIRE CRANE, charged with participating in the attack upon his fort. The dragoons assisted in the arrest, and took the prisoners to Lecompton. Thus it goes—a Territorial Justice of Peace and United States Postmaster may harbor and command a murderous crew of horse-thieves and plunderers, who commit all sorts of depredations upon the honest settlers, who, when they plunder, or murder, retreat to the rendezvous he has provided for their stores and for their protection. He guards the entrance to his fort with a loaded cannon; he supplies his crew with United States muskets and ammunition, and, securely en-

trenched, as he thinks, by his fortified walls and by Territorial Law, he and his associates murder and steal. The people, enraged beyond endurance, rise, and by force of arms, take possession of the den and drive the villains from the Territory. The next day the United States Dragoons arrest people who have nobly driven from their midst criminals whom the Law of Kansas, by its administration, protects, and thus the dragoons become the protectors of the assassin and the thief, and enemies of virtue and honesty. It is surely a gallant position for the officers of our army—this acting as bloodhounds for DAVY ATCHISON and Col. BUFORD!

On Friday several friends to the prisoners went to Lecompton; while there they were grossly abused, insulted and threatened. Mr. PURDAM, one of the most quiet and respectable citizens of Franklin, was struck with a slung-shot on his head, cutting it badly, and severely bruised by blows upon his body.

#### THE FREE-STATE CAMP.

After the attack and dispersion of the robber den at Franklin, a camp of men was formed near Washington Creek, about six miles from Lawrence. On Thursday evening there were full 300 men in the camp. These men were gathered there for the purpose of making an attack upon the fortification of Capt. SAUNDERS, who had gathered from 70 to 100 ruffians about him, who were committing murder and other depredations, and held the Free-State people in that neighborhood in terror. It was the camp of ruffians who sent some of their number to murder Major HOYT.

#### THE MURDER OF HOYT.

HOYT was in Capt. SAUNDERS' camp on Tuesday. When he came away, a boy who was passing near saw two men following him, and saw them fire upon and shoot him. On Thursday a party of horsemen from the Free-State camp were sent for his body. They went to a house near by where he was shot, and inquired where he was buried. The inmates said that they knew nothing of the matter. After hunting for some time, they met a party of surveyors, who informed them that they had seen what appeared to be a grave. They went to the spot designated and there found a grave. On opening it they found that it was the grave of HOYT. The grave was not dug of sufficient length. The body was jammed into the grave; one arm was bent up so that it rested upon his face, and the other turned behind his back. His boots were slit down in front and found in the grave beside him. His pockets had been rifled and were found inside out. A piece of his shirt had been cut off and spread over his face with caustic, in order to disfigure it so that it should not be known.

The body was taken to the Free-State camp and examined by Drs. CURTIS, ROOT and MILLER. They found three bullet holes through his body; one through his head, and a severe bruise upon his shoulder. The body looked horribly. When it was brought into camp and viewed by the men, it created an intense excitement and aroused the most fearful passions. After the examination he was temporarily buried near the camp.

#### CAPT. SAUNDERS' FORT.

SAUNDERS' fortified cabin was situated on a high bluff, within 20 yards from its bank. The sides of the bluff run north of the cabin, and is covered with timber and a dense undergrowth of shrubs. At the east and west was the open prairie—to the south and within 100 yards was a large field of corn, tall and thickly grown. The cabin was built of very large logs, and was chinked up with stone and mortar. The walls were pierced here and there for port-holes. A rail fence surrounded the cabin, running within 30 feet of it. Along this fence, at convenient distances, rifle pits were dug, and the earth thrown up in an embankment against the fence. Every care and precaution seemed to have been taken by the Ruffians to strengthen the position and make it sure against attack.

#### THE ATTACK.

Early on Friday morning it was proposed by the Free-State leaders to attack the Ruffian camp. During Thursday night, however, they concluded to send word to Major SEDGWICK, informing him of the existence of SAUNDERS' camp, request him to disperse it and to tell him that unless it was attended to immediately, it would be done by them. The persons charged with this message were also instructed to inform the Major that they feared that Company I, of the Dragoons, then stationed within a few miles of the Free-State camp would move to the defence of SAUNDERS and his band when they saw they were to be attacked.

This Committee on their return, reported that Maj. SEDGWICK had no authority to disperse the camps of either party, unless ordered so to do by the Governor, and that the Captain of Company I had no authority to interfere.

Immediately on the receipt of this information, the men were called into line and prepared to march upon the place of attack. Rumors were current in the Free-State camp of the reinforcement of SAUNDERS' party by the Pro-Slavery men from Franklin, Lecompton and by a detachment from Westport. It was believed by all that a hard fight must ensue before they would be able to take the place. Nevertheless, the men fell cheerfully into line, determined at every hazard to wipe out before sunset every vestige of that rendezvous of murder, arson and thieves.

The little army, as it wound through the forest and over the prairie, passed the cabins of many Free-State men, who had been kept in daily terror by the threats and actions of SAUNDERS and his villainous associates. SAUNDERS, in addition to his commission as Captain in the Kansas Militia, held one as Justice of the Peace. These settlers, as the little army passed them, became inspired with new hope and fervently prayed that their mission—the breaking up of the camp of a villain who held from the Territorial Government military and civil commissions which he had used to oppress and persecute them—would be successful.

The Free-State force arrived on the ground about 2 o'clock. The Lawrence Company, the Bloomington Company and a detachment of Cavalry were ordered to take a position on the prairie to the east of the Fort. The cannon taken at Franklin was pressed into Freedom's service and placed where it could be effectually used. A detachment of Cavalry was then ordered to scour the cornfield to the south of the Fort, to see if any of the enemy were secreted there. Fleet as lightning they rode through the corn, way up to the fence, within one hundred yards of the cabin, while another small detachment under Capt. WALKER, charged on, way up to the cabin itself. The cabin was deserted—the door was wide open—the cowardly murderers of HOYT and their associates had fled, leaving their rifle-pits—their tents—their fortified walls to an undisputed possession.

It was supposed that they had taken refuge in the timber and in the ravine to the north of the cabin. Accordingly the Lawrence and Bloomington Companies were ordered to charge through the timber and down into the ravine. They did so; but the "chivalrous" associates of SAUNDERS, from South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, dared not even stay there, where one hundred men could have beaten back a thousand. Nowhere were they to be seen.

Fifty-two stand of arms, a keg of powder, tents, and some flour and provisions were taken. The cabin was then burned. A flag was also found; it contained thirteen stars—three white stripes, two black ones—an inscription of, "ENFORCE THE LAWS, and each side of the inscription the names of Mrs. HUNT and Mrs. TALLEY. Who these ladies are, we know not. We think from the connection of their names with the flag, that

bludgeon BROOKS has admirers this way who are anxious to kiss him.

After the burning of the Fort the Free-State men returned to their camp.

#### ARREST OF EIGHT OF THE CHICAGO PARTY.

Eight of the Chicago party on Thursday evening started from Topeka for Lawrence. Below Tecumseh they missed the road, getting instead, upon the road to Lecompton. That night they encamped. Starting on, in the morning, they soon found themselves in the town of Lecompton. They went into a store for the purpose of buying refreshments, placing their arms, as they went in, against the wall of the building. Soon, persons began to gather in the store, standing between them and their arms; after a sufficient crowd had gathered, a rush was made for their arms by some, and others, under the lead of Col. TITUS, seized the Chicago men and made them prisoners. They were thrust into a back room of the store and shamefully insulted by TITUS and his crew, who charged them with being Abolitionists, and connected with LANE's party; they also threatened to hang them; and Col. TITUS, with revolver cocked and aimed at the head of one of them, declared, "You are a d—d Abolitionist, and I am d—n good mind to blow you through." All of them believed they would be unable ever to leave the town alive, and so the fiends around them said. One of the Chicago party was acquainted with JOHN SHANNON, son of the Governor, having been to school with him in Ohio, and he requested to see him. Young SHANNON came forward and was recognized by him. 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 Col. TITUS came and asked one of the party to come out; he did so; was taken round to the corner of the building, where a rope was sent for, which TITUS placed about his neck, and by threats, now of hanging—then of shooting—compelled him to give what information he knew concerning what they termed LANE's party. He then sent him as a prisoner to his cabin. This person whom TITUS so cowardly and brutally treated was the youngest of the party, hardly twenty years of age, and small in stature. That "high-toned gentleman,"—a Border Ruffian papers term him—Sheriff JONES, then saw the prisoner, and endeavored, by threats, to extort from them a promise not to meddle in the contest in the Territory. He finally told them they might go, but they must go without their arms. All this was done under the eye of SHANNON, of ELI MOORE, who holds a commission in the Land Department, and who pretends to be mighty in his influence over the citizens of Lecompton, and of Col. WOODSON, Secretary of the Territory.

Col. TITUS, of the Kansas militia, and that "high-toned gentleman," Sheriff JONES, who is also a U. S. Deputy Marshal, without cause and without warrant, arrest them, rob them, with drawn revolvers assault them, and use all their ingenuity to intimidate and abuse them.

The Lecompton Union, in one of its latest issues, contained the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of that town, wherein they denounced such action, declared that they had always been opposed to it, and earnestly invited strangers to visit them of whatever political party; stating that they should be protected and treated with courtesy. The Union, in an editorial introducing the proceedings, said, "that no person was ever driven from their town on account of his political belief." We ask of the Lecompton Union to try again.

News arrived at the Free-State camp of the arrest of these men, of their treatment, but not of their release. Immediately it was determined to attack Lecompton and release them, and immediately the little army started on its way.

#### CAPTURE OF COL. TITUS.

When the advance guard of the Free-State forces arrived at Judge WAKEFIELD'S on the California Road, they were fired upon by a company of Pro-Slavery men under Col. TITUS. The fire was returned, and TITUS and his men retreated, leaving one of their number dead behind them.

Col. TITUS' cabin was within two miles of Lecompton, and like the other brigand leaders, he had fortified it against attack.

Early in the morning a party of the Free-State cavalry made a charge upon some tents near the cabin, the inmates of which ran for the cabin, and were followed by the horsemen, who went too near the cabin, when they were fired upon by those inside, wounding four, one, Capt. SHUMBRAY, from Indiana, mortally. The cannon was then brought up, and Capt. BICKERTON coolly brought his piece to bear upon it. Seven balls had been fired into it, when Col. TITUS showed the white flag and surrendered. Seventeen prisoners, twenty-five stand of arms, and a quantity of provisions were taken; the cabin was then burned. During the attack, the troops, who were encamped near by, took a position between the Free-State forces and Lecompton, directly upon the road. Unwilling to attack the United States troops, as they feared they would be compelled to, instead of attacking Lecompton, they, with their prisoners, marched to Lawrence.

Col. TITUS was wounded in the hand and shoulder; three of his men were wounded and two others killed. There were six wounded on the Free-State side. Col. TITUS had taken an active part in the "sack of Lawrence," and on that day publicly declared, "that if he ever came into the place again he would kill every d—d Abolitionist in it." Some of the prisoners taken with him also participated in the "sack," and assisted in destroying the presses of the *Herald of Freedom* and of the *Free State*, and throwing the type into the river. The cannon balls used in firing at the cabin of Col. Titus were made of the lead melted from the type of those presses, dug from the sand on the bank of the river, and as they plowed their way through the walls of Titus' cabin they shrieked "surrender to Freedom" as they sped on their way. Capt. BICKERTON, when he pointed his cannon at the wall of the cabin, calmly announced that "he should give them a new edition of the *Herald of Freedom*." Col. TITUS, instead of coming to "kill Abolitionists," came whiningly begging of the "d—d Abolitionists" to save his miserable life. He was supplied with comfortable quarters and a physician to attend him. The other prisoners were confined in the *Herald of Freedom* building, where, on the 21st of May, some of them thought they had struck a death-blow to the Freedom of Speech, with the blood-red banner of South Carolina disunion waving over them. How strange the contrast! yet such is the fortune of war.

#### ANOTHER SUNDAY TREATY WITH GOV. SHANNON.

Gov. SHANNON, Dr. A. RODRIGUE, P. M., and Major SEDGWICK, have just arrived from Lecompton. It is supposed they have come to demand the prisoners. They are now closeted with the officers of the Free-State forces. They cannot have the prisoners without giving the Free-State party an equivalent.

A treaty has been made, and Gov. SHANNON, after some opposition, has been permitted to state what it is and make a short speech. He said he should soon leave us, and he wanted to leave the Territory with the people feeling better toward him, and in a quiet state to his successor. He glorified the Union, 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 SEDGWICK, and in good condition, subject to the order of Capt. WALKER, the howitzer so valiantly surrendered to Sheriff JONES by Gen. POMEROY on the 21st of May.

2. That the prisoners then held in custody at Lecompton—those arrested by SQUIRE CRANE for being connected with the battle of Franklin—should be released and brought safely to Lawrence.

3. That all arms taken from these and other prisoners should be delivered up.

4. That the Territorial authorities should use their power to break up these bands of plunderers 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 further than to say to SHANNON that it was his duty to make an unconditional demand for the prisoners.

The Franklin prisoners, held in Lecompton, were treated under legal process, as they term it, yet they agreed to deliver them up. What right Gov. SHANNON and Dr. ARISTIDES RODRIGUE, P. M., had to do this, perhaps a Philadelphia lawyer can tell, we can't.

#### DEATH OF CAPTAIN SHUMBRAY.

MONDAY, Aug. 18.—Capt. SHUMBRAY died last night. He was from Indiana. He is said to have been a man of fine talents, and was universally beloved by all who knew him. He was a lawyer by profession, and was a member of the Presbyterian Church. He came into the Territory with the overland emigrants from Iowa. His dying hours were soothed by the presence of a friend, who was a physician, and who had been a com-

panion with him from his boyhood. Yesterday he said to this 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, his friend asked him if he had anything to communicate to his friends. The dying man looked up and said: "TELL THEM I FREELY OFFER MY LIFE IN BEHALF OF THE FREEDOM OF KANSAS." To-morrow he will be buried.

#### THE PRISONERS EXCHANGED.

Captain NEWBY and his company of dragoons have just arrived in town with the Franklin prisoners, who this morning were examined before a Justice of the Peace, and released according to contract. Capt. NEWBY brings a request from 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 move 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 subjugated to Slavery. To-day they may cheer for a Kansas conquered by Freedom. Next week we may want powder, ball and men. The towns on the border are alive with excitement. Already the Missourians are coming in at Leavenworth. They may have to go out.

#### Newspaper Accounts.

GREAT EXCITEMENT ALONG THE BORDER COUNTIES OF MISSOURI—FREE-STATE MEN FLYING—REVOLTING VIOLENCE—ATCHISON ON THE FRONTIER—THREE THOUSAND MISSOURIANS IN THE FIELD.

From the Missouri Democrat, Aug. 25.

A gentleman who arrived yesterday afternoon from Weston, on the *David Tutum*, reports that the most intense excitement prevails along the borders of Missouri and Kansas. Of the Free-State Party, men, women and children were flying in all directions. While the *David Tutum* was lying at Leavenworth, upwards of 100 of these fugitives went on board. These persons had left behind them all their property, which had been taken possession of by those who ordered them to leave. The greatest and most shocking excesses had been committed a few days ago, within five miles of Leavenworth. A party of men called at a house, and inquired for the head of the family. They were told he was absent. They at first effected to discredit this frequently repeated assertion, but finally said to the females of the family, "Don't you souls, then come out here yourselves—we want you." A mother and daughter were then taken out into the bushes, where they were kept all night, being subjected to the most foul indignities. In the morning they were allowed to crawl back home, more dead than alive.

A Kansas City robbery of horses and valuables continued to be of common occurrence; and murders were almost equally frequent.

A resident of Gray County had boasted that he would have the scalp of an Abolitionist. Crossing the river to Leavenworth, he went a few miles back into the country, and shortly returned with a reeking scalp which he exhibited ostentatiously at Leavenworth. His victim was a mechanic, just arrived in the Territory. He had just returned from Lawrence, where he had left his wife, and was seeking employment at the time he was shot and scalped.

Gov. PRICE had been in the disturbed districts, but was hurrying home, hourly expecting a dispatch from the President, ordering out the militia of the State. In this event, he would command them in person. ATCHISON was also on the borders fanning the movements against Kansas.

Lexington had five hundred men under arms.

Jackson, Clay and Platte counties were each to furnish the same number. Three thousand men from Missouri were expected to arrive in the Territory in a few days.

We further learn that Gen. PERSIFER SMITH has declared that he will not interfere with the Missourians, should they confine their operations to the forces under General LANE.

The information we have now given rests on the testimony of a gentleman resident in Missouri, who holds a high position in the State, and who has no partisan bias whatever.