

THE WAR IN KANSAS.

DETAILS OF RECENT EVENTS.

MURDER OF MAJOR HOYT.

Thrilling Account of the Battle of Franklin.

FREE-STATE VICTORY!

THE NEW MISSOURI RAID.

The State of Affairs at Leecompton.

SHERIFF JONES TAKEN PRISONER.

PREPARATIONS FOR A BLOODY CONFLICT.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, Wednesday, Aug. 18, 1856.

EMIGRANTS FROM IOWA.

The emigrants who for some time have been collecting in Iowa, have at last arrived in the Territory. Their prolonged encampment, the lack of authentic information in regard to them, together with the movements of the Regulators northward, and their threats to intercept and drive them back, caused much anxiety among their friends here.

The company number, in men, women and children, about 520. The men are very well armed. In their journey on they have bridged the streams and prepared the road between the Nebraska line and Topeka. A number of them stopped in the northern part of the Territory near the line, and are there forming a settlement and laying out a town. Others of the party, half way between Topeka and the settlement above named, have "squatted," taken claims and are also founding a town. These towns and settlements are upon the road which the emigrants have prepared, and are an every day's stage-drive from each other. It is intended as soon as possible to place a line of stages upon this road, to run between Topeka and some convenient point in Iowa. When this line is established it is believed that persons will be able to reach Chicago from Topeka in a journey of five days. Persons consider the route safe and practicable. The emigrants found the settlers in Nebraska willing to rally to their defence should they be attacked by the murderous crew who were supposed to be in wait for them. Their accounts in relation to the settlements in the northern part of the Territory are highly encouraging. In two of the counties in that region the Free-Soil sentiment has no opposition.

The emigrants were not disturbed or molested upon the journey; their scouts, however, saw at different times bodies of armed men, who apparently were on the lookout.

Dr. S. G. HOWE, of Boston, came with the party for a considerable distance, but being unwell and having business at home which seriously demanded his attention, he found it impossible for him to submit to the delay the journey would cause him, therefore he left the duty which he had in charge to the care of E. B. WHITMAN, Esq.

The Massachusetts party, under Dr. CUTLER, and the Chicago party, both of which were disarmed on the river and sent back, are with those emigrants.

BREAKING UP OF THE CAMP AT OSAWATOMIE.

The Pro-Slavery encampment at Osawatomie was rather unceremoniously broken up the other day. A party of men made a descent upon it, took possession of a number of arms and quantities of provision. The robber camp had heard of the approach of a force sufficient to punish them for their offences and wisely fled, leaving much of their plunder behind them. They had erected a block-house fort, in which they had stored their provisions, arms, and plunder,—all moveable articles of any value were taken and the fort burned.

MURDER OF MAJOR HOYT.

Within a short time the Free-State men of Franklin and in the neighborhood of Washington Creek, which is ten miles south of this town, have been held in terror by parties of BUFORD's men, who have been harbored in their midst. At Franklin these persons have been harbored by a Territorial Justice of the Peace named CRANE, who is also the Postmaster at that point. CRANE had command of a party which numbered from twenty-five to fifty. He had a cannon and was well supplied with U. S. muskets and ammunition by the Territorial authorities. He had a log house of commodious size and great strength which he had barricaded well and fortified. At Washington Creek the party numbered sixty, and are under the command of Capt. SAUNDERS, of the Territorial Militia. They have three log houses which they have well fortified.

Yesterday as Major HOYT, who had business in the neighborhood of that creek, was passing within three hundred yards of their buildings, on horseback, he was shot dead. His body was found, with his pockets rifled of their contents. HOYT is the individual from whom the Sharp's Rifles were taken at Lexington, early in the Spring. He was in the Mexican war, and had been to California. The experience which he had acquired in those places, together with his industry, bravery and ability, makes his loss a severe one at this trying moment to the Free-State party.

Enraged by this act, the Free-State men determined to drive these villains from their midst.

SECOND BATTLE OF FRANKLIN.

Last night, a party of about sixty assembled and marched to Franklin. The night was calm and the bright moonlight made it clear and beautiful. The heavy dew on the long prairie grass made their march anything but pleasant. Arriving within a quarter of a mile of Franklin, the company was halted. A detachment of ten picked men, under command of Lieut. GEORGE EARLE, were sent down the main street of the town, to take a position opposite the fortification of Squire CRANE, and attract the attention of his men in order that the main body of Free-State men who were under the immediate charge of Capt. CRACKLIN, might without discovery take an advantageous position in the rear. Lieut. EARLE first took possession of a store occupied by some of the Pro-Slavery party. These men were driven from the store and retreated to the log house. EARLE then took a position on the prairie immediately in front of the log house and within close rifle shot of it. A person was then sent to demand the surrender of the log house, and the arms and ammunition contained therein. They refused to surrender. Firing then commenced between EARLE's party and those in the log house. In the meantime Captain CRACKLIN had formed his company into two divisions, the second of which he stationed immediately in the rear of the place to be attacked and about forty yards from it, where they were somewhat protected by a rail fence. These men were ordered to lie down and await the action of Lieut. EARLE's party. The other division were stationed behind a fence to the southeast of the house, and about the same distance from it as the second division. Soon the firing commenced. Those in the block-house fired at the assailing parties from port-holes made in its walls. The assailants fired upon the building, directing their aim by the flash of their opponents' guns. EARLE's party directed their fire at a window in the building. The window was small and against it these inside had placed mattresses and feather beds in order to protect themselves from the bullets of EARLE's men. This firing lasted until EARLE's men had discharged twenty-five rounds, which in the hands of experienced men with Sharp's rifles, can be done with some dispatch. While the firing lasted, volley after volley was fired from the log house at the 1st and 2d divisions of Captain CRACKLIN's company, who were stationed at the rear and to the southeast of the building. This firing was returned with great spirit. The bullets whistled over the heads of the men in showers—they struck the rails of the fence just above their heads—they struck the ground in front of them, throwing the dirt into the faces of the men and once in a while an unlucky shot would wound a man. After firing their twenty-five rounds, Lieut. EARLE ordered his men to cease their fire, he finding that they were subjected to a useless exposure. He had two men severely wounded, and one slightly. The second division of CRACKLIN's company had one man killed

named SACKETT, from Michigan, and one wounded. While the Free-State men suffered thus severely, the Pro-Slavery party, secure behind their entrenchments, had suffered no injury. It was found that another plan must be adopted in order to succeed. The Free-State men had no artillery, nor could they carry the building by assault. After consultation the following plan was adopted: A wagon was loaded with hay and drawn directly to the front of the building, adjoining the log-house, and then set on fire. Those who went with the hay had to pass up the street in a very exposed situation, to the building they designed burning, and there became exposed to a galling fire from the enemy posted in an unfinished frame building adjoining the log house on the West, and connected therewith. The second division of CRACKLIN's company were ordered to accompany the wagon. It was a "ticklish" place for those who had never "smelled" earnest gunpowder before; but they marched bravely up. As good luck would have it, the moon, now nearly down, was just shut in by a cloud, thus favoring them with darkness; and the fire from the 1st division of CRACKLIN's company then posted in the rear, drew the attention of the Pro-Slavery men in the direction, gave those with the hay an opportunity to draw it where they intended, without discovery. The hay was fired; soon the forked flames rose high, and higher, casting a glaring light far over the prairie and the town. The firing ceased upon the Pro-Slavery side; but now and then a random shot from a Sharpe's rifle, warned them that the Free State Party were there. Soon the cry of Quarter! Quarter! was heard. The Free State men rushed up, drew away the burning hay and took possession of the buildings. Not wishing to take prisoners, they permitted all to escape, excepting Squire CRANE, whom they detained for a short time. They took possession of the cannon, nearly one hundred stand of arms, and quantities of ammunition and provision. Squire CRANE opened the Post-Office building, and by order, a few were selected to search the place for arms and ammunition. CRANE was then permitted to go. His wife while he was in custody, clung to him with true devotion, and wildly implored them to save his life. Infatuated woman!—she supposed the Free-State men were as heartless as the cut-throat associates of her husband, who revel over the misery of Mrs. BAEWER, the lunacy of Mrs. BROWN, and the awful distress of Mrs. CANTRELL, who, with her children, now fatherless, from his grave cry for justice and for bread. Squire CRANE to-day sent a request to P. M. BARBECOCK, asking him to open the Franklin mail and forward it to Franklin, stating as a reason, "that a mob from Lawrence and Blanton had last night broken into the Post Office and stole the iron key to the mail bag and all the postage stamps." Brave man! How he lies!

When the party returned, the gray streaks of dawn were just appearing in the East.

THE DRAGOONS.

This morning, Company I, of the United States Dragoons, went to Franklin. It is said that a few arrests have been made there to-day. To-night, dragoons are stationed along the California Road, opposite town, to prevent parties of armed men from going out. The cut-throats at Washington Creek are to be driven out, and Company I, of the Dragoons, which is said to be composed principally of BUFORD's men, who were compelled to enlist because of their poverty, can only prevent it by driving them out themselves.

THE NEW GOVERNOR.

The appointment of GRAY is regarded with indifference here. If the Territorial laws are to be enforced, SHANNON might as well have done it as GRAY. The people of the Territory will never submit to the Border Ruffian laws, no matter how good or wise the Governor whose duty it is to enforce them. The man who leaves the retirement of private life to accept the post of Governor of Kansas Territory, under this Administration, must be anxious to find an unhappy situation. It does not speak well for his judgment or ability. If PIERCE had removed LECOMPT and DONALDSON and CALHOUN, he would have shown some sense. Let him ask his friend HARRIMAN, of New-Hampshire, what he shall do.

Newspaper Accounts.

We find in the St. Louis Democrat a letter describing the battle at Franklin. Though not nearly so detailed as the account given by our correspondent, yet both letters corroborate each other in every important particular. We take the following from the Chicago Democratic Press of the 20th inst.:

"A messenger has just arrived from Kansas with reliable information about the reported attack upon the town of Franklin.

It seems that the Border Ruffians have been industriously improving the time for several months past in preparation for a general attack upon the Free-State settlers—to wipe them out with fire and sword.

For this purpose they have erected block-houses, in which they have stored away ammunition and provisions. They felt so confident of success that they made no secret of their intention and even fixed the time for the attack.

Already had they commenced murdering the Free-State men. A Free-State man by the name of HOYT, from Massachusetts, was found shot near the block-house on Washington Creek, and another one whose name the messenger did not remember, was also shot near the same place.

The Free-State men being perfectly acquainted with this state of facts, and knowing full well that there would be no interposition on the part of the Government, were compelled to take the initiative, and accordingly, on the night of the 12th inst., attacked the Border-Ruffian block-house at Franklin, where it was known a quantity of arms, &c., were stored. This block-house was defended by some twenty men, who of course had a great advantage in being defended by the fortification.

The Free-State men, however, succeeded in taking the house after a fight of some hours. One Free-State man was killed and two severely wounded. They captured some fifty stand of arms and a cannon. The arms were mostly stolen from Lawrence at the sack of that place in the Spring.

A dispatch from St. Louis gives what purports to be an account of another battle, but we think it probable that it is only another version of the affair at Franklin.

From the above information and our knowledge of the state of affairs in Kansas, we can scarcely doubt that very serious trouble may be expected. ARCHERSON and STRINFPELLOW came down the Missouri last week with the intention of holding meetings in the border towns and thoroughly arousing the hordes of Border Ruffians who have heretofore been ever ready to make a warlike foray into Kansas to carry out practically the squatter-sovereignty doctrines of the Slave-driving Democracy.

The Free-State men, we are fully assured, are prepared for any emergency. Numbering three to one of the actual settlers, no difficulty need be apprehended from them, for they are men of peace; but if the Missouri Ruffians undertake again the sacking of Lawrence or any of the Free-State towns, there will be fighting in right good earnest.

THE NEW MISSOURI RAID—FREE-STATE MEN TO BE DRIVEN OUT OF KANSAS AT ALL HAZARDS.

From the Chicago Tribune, Aug. 20.

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 bind; 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 white 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 Osawatimie one of them commanded by COLEMAN who murdered Dow, and the rest extend along 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 man 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 Massachusetts, was shot down on the Prairie by the Ruffians at the Block House 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 issue 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 concluded, 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 strong-holds.

First.—Franklin was one of the dens of the Ruffians. They occupied a block house in the town. This block-house the Free-State men attacked and carried, who had one man killed, EDWARD SACKETT, from Detroit, and two more badly wounded, JACK BROOKS and GUNTHER. 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 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 further coming 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.

DOWN THE MISSOURI.

St. Louis (Aug. 18.) Correspondence of the 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 16th.) and the citizens agreed to send their quota of 2,000 men to overcome Kansas. ARCHERSON and STRINFPELLOW 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."

Latest by Telegraph.

MATTERS AT LECOMPTON—GOV. SHANNON AND THE CITIZENS FLED—SHERIFF JONES AND OTHERS TAKEN PRISONERS—A BLOODY CONFLICT ANTICIPATED.

St. Louis, Friday, Aug. 22.

A letter to the Republican, dated the 19th inst., states as follows: Gov. SHANNON and nearly all the citizens of Leecompton have left town. Secretary WOODSON has been taken prisoner, and his house burned. Sheriff JONES has also been taken prisoner. The house of Gen. CLARK, Indian Agent, was burned. He and his family had escaped to Leavenworth. Couriers are riding through the River and Border Counties enlisting forces and raising supplies. Everywhere preparations are making for war, and a most bloody conflict is anticipated. Gen. RICHARDSON has gone to Fort Leavenworth to ascertain if Gen. SMITH acts by authority, and if not, he (RICHARDSON) intends calling his militia into the field.

The steamer Polar Star came down last night with six companies of volunteers ready for the field. Three companies of cavalry and one of artillery intended leaving Leavenworth City the 19th.