

Annals of Kansas

Section 5, Pages 121 - 150

Daniel Webster Wilder compiled a chronological history of Kansas from the first European contact (1541) to 1885. The early portion has entries for specific years but beginning in 1854, the entries are for specific days, providing detail about many events. The volume also contains charts with crop production, livestock holdings, precipitation, etc. A detailed index begins on page 1171.

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ber, 1855. The book contains 231 pages. "Fourth thousand" is on the title-page of a copy owned by Leslie J. Perry. It is made up of letters from Mrs. Ropes to her mother, and is admirably written. No little of Mrs. Ropes's time is spent with the sick; and the sufferings of pioneers who live in cabins, deprived of nearly all the comforts of life, even in the "city" of Lawrence, where she lived, are only too truly told. The following account of the funeral of Barber is copied from the book:

"I believe I have forgotten to tell you that the funeral of Mr. Barber was deferred, on account of the important business this week to be attended to. Another week has closed, and the Sabbath calls all people out to pay the last tribute of respect to poor Barber's memory. A December day, but clear, cloudless, dreadfully bright and windy. . . . The whole neighborhood seems astir with people, picking their way to one center, the Hotel, where not as last Monday evening, for rejoicing, they come together, but to mourn with the sufferers of a great sorrow: a widow, made so by violence wholly unprovoked; brothers, bereaved in a manner never to be forgotten—never to be thought of in years to come, but with the smartest twinges of pain. The room we enter is a long dining-hall. The walls are of limestone, rough and unplastered. Seats of plank stretch in rows, closely packed, through the whole length, with the exception of a narrow space for the clergyman. The seats are all filled. The atmosphere of the assembly is of the truest sympathy. Each soul seems personally aggrieved and afflicted. Silence is the only, and most emphatic, expression given to this grief. The first break upon that silence is the tread of many feet and a smothered, broken sob, that will not be wholly choked down. Working his way through the crowd, appears a tall man, with white hair, large blue eyes, and a very benevolent countenance. You see at once that he is a Methodist. He has clinging to his arm a small, veiled figure,—everybody knows it is the widow; 'a widow indeed.'

"There comes another smothered sob, as she is borne along to the far end of the hall. The man of white hair stoops over her, and tenderly whispers words of peace to her. I do not hear them; she does not. Now she sinks into a seat. A hymn is read, and the crowd sing the tune of 'Martin Luther,' so familiar to everybody, and stretching back over the whole length of the oldest life present. What a relief it is! how it gathers up and rolls away the pent-up emotions of the multitude! Now the white head sinks down over bended knees, to the floor, and his voice utters its prayers and supplications, while the tears course down the cheeks of the speaker and his audience. The sobs of that broken heart grow fainter. Does she find a relief through the channel of other hearts? I believe so. Then follow short speeches from Colonel Lane and General Robinson, and a sad sermon from the white head. All the exercises are remarkably good of the kind. Even Colonel Lane did well.

"The services are over, and the people form a procession. Men with arms reversed take the lead; then the body and its friends; then the whole crowd, mounted in carts drawn by oxen, wagons led by mules, and carriages of every pattern, form into a solemn line, stretching far along the open country. Up over Mount Pleasant curves the road to the ground appropriated for a burial-place, two miles away. What a sight it is! One like it could hardly be got up anywhere else, or under any other circumstances. This grand old country, with its lofty trees, its smoothly-terraced hills, its serene repose! The tread of the white man is fresh and new; but to-day the grand old prairie witnesses the burial of its second martyr! Now the soldiers make a wall on either side, with lifted hats, for the mourners to pass through. Gently the coffin is lowered to its last rest, while the words, 'Dust to dust,' 'I am the Resurrection and the Life,' are broken by the wailing wind, and lost to the ears of the audience by the fast-coming sobs of that forlorn, childless, earth-stricken widow! The soldiers now approach; the audience and friends fall back, giving place to them; while, standing about the grave, at the signal of their commander, one division after another bury the contents of their rifles in the last resting-place of their much-loved and honored comrade."

APRIL 25.—Governor Shannon asks Col. Sumner for "a military posse, or guard of thirty men," to be stationed at Lecompton. At later dates troops are asked to be stationed at various places.



APRIL 26.—The Leavenworth Herald gives a long report of a meeting held to welcome Southerners.

APRIL 29.—Maj. Buford's Southern command arrives at Westport, Mo.

APRIL 30.—Rev. Pardee Butler returns to Atchison. He is stripped, tarred, and covered with cotton.

MAY 3.—The Union started, in Lecompton, by A. W. Jones and Charles A. Faris.

—P. O. Conver edits the Kansas State Journal, at Topeka.

MAY 5.—The Grand Jury of Douglas county recommend that the Herald of Freedom and Kansas Free State newspapers, and the Free-State Hotel, be abated as nuisances. Robinson, Reeder and others, who had participated in organizing the Free-State Government, are indicted for high treason.

MAY 7.—While Governor Reeder was with the Investigating Committee, at Tecumseh, he was summoned to appear before the Grand Jury, at Lecompton. He did not obey. The next day, at Lawrence, with the Committee, a writ of attachment was served on Governor Reeder for contempt of court. He said he was privileged from arrest. If any man laid hands on him to arrest him he did so at his peril. He was not arrested.

MAY 7.—Theodore Parker makes a speech in New York in which he says: "Kansas and Nebraska are the 'Children in the Wood.'" He adapts the old song to the new time, and gives a running commentary between the rhymes. He says:

"In A. D. 1900, there will be 2,000,000 people in Kansas, with cities like Providence and Worcester—perhaps like Chicago and Cincinnati. She will have more miles of railroad than Maryland, Virginia and both the Carolinas can now boast. Her land will be worth \$20 an acre, and her total wealth will be 500,000,000 of money. Six hundred thousand children will learn in her schools. What schools, newspapers, libraries, meeting-houses! Yes, what families of educated, happy and religious men and women! There will be a song of Freedom all around the Slave States, and in them Slavery itself will die."

MAY 9.—After the attempt of Deputy United States Marshal W. P. Fain to arrest Reeder failed, Governor Reeder hastened to Kansas City. Col. S. W. Eldridge, of the American Hotel, secreted Reeder till night. The Governor was then shaved and his clothes changed to those of a laborer. Thomas B. and Edward Eldridge then rowed him in a skiff to Liberty, Missouri. Governor Reeder took a deck passage, with the laborers, on the first boat that came down, in due time landed safely at St. Charles, and then made his way across the country to Illinois.

MAY 10.—Governor Robinson, on his way East, with his wife, is arrested at Lexington, Mo. He is taken to Westport, to the Pro-Slavery camp near Lawrence, back to Kansas City, to Leavenworth, on a boat, and then to Lecompton. He is arrested for treason, is held a prisoner four months, and then released on bail.

—The Herald of Freedom says:

"Kansas is again invaded by armed ruffians. They are gathering in by tens, and fifties, and hundreds. Shannon has regularly enrolled them as Territorial Militia,



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commissioned their officers, etc. At any moment they may commence the work of devastation."

MAY 11.—Israel B. Donalson, United States Marshal, issues a proclamation. It says the citizens of Lawrence resist arrest, under judicial writs, and law-abiding citizens are commanded to immediately appear at Lecompton, "in sufficient numbers for the execution of the law." Citizens of Lawrence ask the Governor for protection.

MAY 12.—Governor Shannon writes to the Lawrence committee:

"There is no force around or approaching Lawrence, except the legally constituted posse of the United States Marshal, and Sheriff of Douglas county, each of whom, I am informed, has a number of writs for execution against persons now in Lawrence."

MAY 13.—A meeting in Lawrence declares the statements in Donalson's proclamation to be false; that they are law-abiding citizens, but will resist an invading mob. A new Committee of Safety is appointed.

Free-State men are arrested on steamboats, and on the prairie, and anarchy prevails through the Territory. The force of invaders around Lawrence constantly increases. It is the Free-State headquarters, and its citizens are constantly accused of warlike and treasonable intentions. Near Lecompton the forces are under Gen. David R. Atchison, Capt. Dunn, Wilkes of South Carolina, and Titus of Florida. At Franklin are Col. Boone and Major Buford, with 400 men.

MAY 14.—The citizens of Lawrence make another protest to the Governor and Marshal.

—During the second week in May, the First District Court held its sessions at Lecompton, Judge Lecompte presiding. Mrs. Robinson makes the following quotations from Judge Lecompte's "extraordinary charge to the Grand Jury:"

"This Territory was organized by an act of Congress, and so far its authority is from the United States. It has a Legislature elected in pursuance of that organic act. This Legislature, being an instrument of Congress, by which it governs the Territory, has passed laws. These laws, therefore, are of United States authority and making; and all that resist these laws resist the power and authority of the United States, and are, therefore, guilty of high treason. Now, gentlemen, if you find that any person has resisted these laws, then you must, under your oaths, find bills against them for high treason. If you find that no such resistance has been made, but that combinations have been formed for the purpose of resisting them, and individuals of influence and notoriety have been aiding and abetting in such combinations, then must you find bills for constructive treason."

Mrs. Robinson says: "To make the matter so plain that even the dullest of his hearers may not fail to comprehend his meaning, he states that some who are 'dubbed Governor, Lieutenant Governor, etc., are such individuals of influence and notoriety.'"

MAY 14.—Gaius Jenkins and George W. Brown arrested. On the 22d, they were taken before Judge Lecompte, at Lecompton, to answer to the charge of treason. Bail was denied, and the cases were continued till September. Gov. Robinson, Judge G. W. Smith and G. W. Deitzler were similarly held. John Brown, jr., and H. H. Williams were arrested soon after, being taken in the field, for bearing arms against the "Government." All were confined in the same camp, at Lecompton.



MAY 15.—Josiah Miller, of the Lawrence Free State newspaper, arrested for treason by South Carolina soldiers, is tried in a military tent near Lecompton, defended by James Christian, and acquitted. The following is a copy of the pass given him, on leaving Lecompton, to prevent his arrest by Ruffians:

LECOMPTON, May 16, 1856.

The bearer of this, Mr. Josiah Miller, is desirous to pass out of this Territory, and in doing so, desires to stop in the town of Lawrence, to transact some private business, for a short time. He designs going to Kansas City, and thence by boat or horse and buggy at that place. He is now in this Territory, not to participate in the rebellion, but to settle up some private business.

Now, therefore, all persons are requested to let the bearer, Mr. Miller, pass, without molestation or delay.

WILSON SHANNON,
Governor of Kansas Territory.

I. B. DONALSON, U. S. Marshal, Territory of Kansas.

—Constant arrests of Free-State men. Armed Missourians pouring into the Territory.

MAY 15.—The Lecompton Union says: "Large companies from all sections of the Territory are gathering to Douglas county, in obedience to the proclamation of the United States Marshal. . . . We understand that Monday (May 19) is the day appointed for assembling at Lawrence. . . . Rebels should be treated as rebels. The people of Lawrence have a great deal to answer for before they can receive quarter."

MAY 17.—C. W. Babcock, Lyman Allen, and J. A. Perry, a committee appointed by the people of Lawrence, ask the Marshal to put a stop to the depredations committed by a large force of armed men in the vicinity of Lawrence.

MAY 19.—

"Take down your map, sir, and you will find that the Territory of Kansas, more than any other region, occupies the middle spot of North America, equally distant from the Atlantic on the east, and the Pacific on the west; from the frozen waters of Hudson's Bay on the north, and the tepid gulf stream on the south, constituting the precise territorial center of the whole vast continent. To such advantage of situation, on the very highway between two oceans, are added a soil of unsurpassed richness, and a fascinating, undulating beauty of surface, with a health-giving climate, calculated to nurture a powerful and generous people, worthy to be a central pivot of American institutions.

"A few short months only have passed since this spacious mediterranean country was open only to the savage, who ran wild in its woods and prairies; and now it has already drawn to its bosom a population of freemen larger than Athens crowded within her historic gates, when her sons, under Miltiades, won liberty for mankind on the field of Marathon; more than Sparta contained when she ruined Greece, and sent forth her devoted children, quickened by a mother's benediction, to return with their shields or on them; more than Rome gathered on her seven hills, when, under her kings, she commenced that sovereign sway which afterward embraced the whole earth; more than London held, when, on the fields of Crecy and Agincourt, the English banner was carried victoriously over the chivalrous hosts of France."—*The Crime Against Kansas.—Speech of Charles Sumner in the U. S. Senate.*

MAY 20.—Wm. R. King, of Alabama, was elected Vice President in 1852. He took the oath of office in Cuba, went thence to Alabama, and died there, April 18, 1853. David R. Atchison was born in Frogtown,



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Ky., August 11, 1807. In 1841, he was appointed Judge of the Platte county (Mo.) Circuit Court; in 1843, he was appointed United States Senator, to which position he was twice elected, serving until 1855. Lanman says: "For several sessions he was President *pro tempore* of the Senate." He so served after the death of Mr. King, and was thus Vice President of the United States. He was so acting when Congress passed the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and his signature appears on the bill, with that of President Pierce.

On this 20th of May, Atchison made this speech to his Ruffians, near Lawrence: "Boys, this day I am a Kickapoo Ranger, by God! This day we have entered Lawrence with 'Southern Rights' inscribed upon our banner, and not one damned Abolitionist dared to fire a gun. Now, boys, this is the happiest day of my life. We have entered that damned town, and taught the damned Abolitionists a Southern lesson that they will remember until the day they die. And now, boys, we will go in again, with our highly honorable Jones, and test the strength of that damned Free-State Hotel, and teach the Emigrant Aid Company that Kansas shall be ours. Boys, ladies should, and I hope will, be respected by every gentleman. But when a woman takes upon herself the garb of a soldier by carrying a Sharp's rifle, then she is no longer worthy of respect. Trample her under your feet as you would a snake! Come on, boys! Now do your duty to yourselves and your Southern friends. Your duty I know you will do. If one man or woman dare stand before you, blow them to hell with a chunk of cold lead."

MAY 21.—John Brown with six sons and a son-in-law in Lawrence.

MAY 21.—In the morning, Deputy Marshal Fain entered Lawrence and arrested George W. Smith and George W. Deitzler, without resistance. He then dismissed his monster posse, telling them he had no further use for them. In the afternoon, Sheriff Jones appeared in Lawrence with a body of armed men. Colonel Eldridge's Free-State Hotel, and the offices of the Herald of Freedom and the Kansas Free State, were destroyed. Stores were broken open and pillaged, and the dwelling-house of Charles Robinson was burned. The wanton destruction of property in Lawrence led to retaliation by bands of Free-State men in different parts of the Territory. The most conspicuous leader of these forces was Captain John Brown.

The following is copied from Mrs. Robinson's book, pages 243-4:

"Sheriff Jones told Colonel Eldridge the hotel must be destroyed; he was acting under orders; he had writs issued by the First District Court of the United States to destroy the Free-State Hotel, and the offices of the Herald of Freedom, and Free-State. The Grand Jury at Leecompton had indicted them as nuisances, and the Court had ordered them to be destroyed. The following is a copy of such indictment:

"The Grand Jury sitting for the adjourned term of the First District Court, in and for the county of Douglas, in the Territory of Kansas, beg leave to report to the Honorable Court that, from evidence laid before them showing that the newspaper known as the Herald of Freedom, published at the town of Lawrence, has from time to time issued publications of the most inflammatory and seditious character—denying the legality of the Territorial authorities; addressing and commanding forcible resistance to the same; demoralizing the popular mind, and rendering life and property unsafe, even to the extent of advising assassination as a last resort.

"Also, that the paper known as the Kansas Free State has been similarly engaged,



and has recently reported the resolutions of a public meeting in Johnson county, in this Territory, in which resistance to the Territorial laws even unto blood has been agreed upon. And that we respectfully recommend their abatement as a nuisance.

"Also, that we are satisfied that the building known as the Free-State Hotel, in Lawrence, has been constructed with the view to military occupation and defense, regularly parapeted and port-holed for the use of cannon and small-arms, and could only have been designed as a stronghold of resistance to law, thereby endangering the public safety and encouraging rebellion and sedition in this country; and respectfully recommend that steps be taken whereby this nuisance may be removed.

"OWEN C. STEWART, Foreman."

MAY 21.—The following history of the 20th and 21st is copied from the Leecompton Union:

"LAWRENCE TAKEN—GLORIOUS TRIUMPH OF THE LAW-AND-ORDER PARTY OVER FANATICISM IN KANSAS!—FULL PARTICULARS.—On Tuesday, the 20th, a large force of Law-and-Order men having gathered in and around Leecompton, the Marshal ordered the different camps to concentrate about two miles this side of Lawrence, so as to be ready for the execution of his immediate demands upon the people of Lawrence. At this order we left our sanctum and proceeded to the encampment, equipped for the occasion."

The writer says the cavalry is—

"commanded by Col. H. T. Titus, of this county, originally of Florida. . . . The prison tent has eight occupants. . . . At half-past four o'clock the cannon were planted without any resistance upon the heights beyond Robinson's house, and within four hundred yards of the big stone hotel. . . . At eleven, Major Buford's company from Franklin arrived; and by twelve our forces amounted to eight hundred strong, cavalry and infantry, and four six-pound pieces of brass cannon. . . . At one o'clock the United States Deputy Marshal selected a small posse and entered town to make arrests. . . . Only three arrests were made, viz.: Smith, Jenkins, and Deitzler." [Sheriff Jones then summons a posse.] "Jones had a great many writs in his hands, but could find no one against whom he held them. He also had an order from the Court to demand a surrender of their arms, field and side, and a demolition of the two presses and the Free-State Hotel as nuisances. . . . When they agreed to surrender, our men were marched down in front of the town, and one cannon planted upon their own battlements. . . . About this time a banner was seen fluttering in the breeze over the office of the Herald of Freedom. Its color was a blood-red, with a lone star in the centre, and South Carolina above. . . . Thus floated victoriously the first banner of Southern rights over the Abolition town of Lawrence, unfurled by the noble sons of Carolina. . . . Mr. Jones ordered two companies into each printing office to destroy the press. Both presses were broken up and thrown into the streets, the type thrown into the river, and all the material belonging to each office destroyed. After this was accomplished, and the private property removed from the hotel by the different companies, the cannon were brought in front of the house, and directed their destructive blows upon the walls. The building caught on fire, and soon its walls came with a crash to the ground. Thus fell the Abolition fortress; and we hope this will teach the Aid Society a good lesson for the future. . . . We think the conservative men of the North and East have had furnished them, long since, sufficient data to form correct opinions of the motives governing these men. If every man of them had been killed, every house burned, and total and entire extermination had been the motto of the 'Law-and-Order Party,' who would be to blame? Impartial decision answers, 'These men have brought the calamity upon their own heads.'"

MAY 22.—Preston S. Brooks, a Member of the House from South Carolina, commits a violent assault upon Charles Sumner, in the U. S. Senate Chamber. The House afterwards voted by 121 to 95 to expel Brooks—less than two-thirds. Brooks resigned, was reelected, and died January 27, 1857.

MAY 23.—Of the assault on Sumner, Mr. Greeley says: "No meaner



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exhibition of Southern cowardice—generally mis-called Southern chivalry—was ever witnessed."

MAY 24-25.—James P. Doyle and his two sons, and William Sherman and Allen Wilkinson (a member of the Bogus Legislature), all Pro-Slavery, taken from their houses at night and murdered. They lived on the Pottawatomie, in Franklin county. Capt. John Brown led the party that did the deed. No other act spread such consternation among the Ruffians, or contributed so powerfully to make Kansas free. Hitherto, murder had been an exclusive Southern privilege. The Yankee could "argue" and make speeches; he did not dare to kill anybody. Blood sprinkles all the pages of history.

MAY 27.—The New York Tribune prints "A Song for the Times." It thus concludes:

"For Freedom? Ha! The cheering sight,
From Kansas see her driven;
She fights, she faints, she falls! At will
See Slavery smite her! Stark and still
She lies. And now on Bunker Hill
Toombs calls his slave-roll, loud and shrill.
God rules—who doubts?—in Heaven!"

—Horace Greeley says of the destruction of Lawrence: "It was a Marshal of the United States who led the Ruffian regiment into Lawrence; it was by virtue of process issued by the Federal Judge at Leecompton that the Free-State resistance has been paralyzed, and the demoniac work completed. So ends the first act in the great tragedy of enslaving Kansas; where will the curtain rise on the next?"

MAY 29.—G. A. Grow, in the House, presents a bill authorizing the people of Kansas to form a Constitution, etc. It passes the House July 3; in the Senate, referred, July 7; amended and reported, July 8, and passed. Not touched again in the House.

MAY 31.—A Kansas meeting held in Chicago is addressed by Gen. Lane; intense enthusiasm is aroused, and \$15,000 raised for Kansas.

MAY 31.—Capt. H. Clay Pate, a Deputy U. S. Marshal, with an armed company as a posse, marches from Franklin to the southeast part of Douglas county, to take Capt. John Brown. Not finding him, although he is in the neighborhood, Pate captures two of his sons, John Brown, jr., and Jason Brown. They are charged with murder, although guiltless, put in irons, and turned over to Capt. Wood, U. S. A., who is present with a company of dragoons. The two companies separate. The prisoners are kept by the dragoons, marched to Leecompton, and so brutally treated that John Brown jr. becomes violently insane.

—Capt. John Brown, with his company, is in camp on Middle Ottawa creek, near Prairie City, and about two miles from the present Baldwin City.

MAY 31.—A Pro-Slavery meeting in Leavenworth appoints a Committee of Safety. All authority is invested in this Vigilance Committee.

JUNE 1.—Gov. Robinson arrives at Leecompton. He had been under



arrest since May 10. There were two indictments against him—one for usurping office, and one for high treason.

JUNE 2.—Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati. It resolved that, repudiating all sectionalism, the Democratic party adopts the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska bill—that is, the non-interference of the General Government with Slavery, which was the basis of the Compromise measures; that it recognizes the right of new States to regulate their domestic institutions, with or without Slavery, as they see fit. The administration of Pierce was indorsed, and James Buchanan and John C. Breckinridge nominated for President and Vice President.

In the Free States, at the election in November, Fremont received 115,868 more votes than Buchanan. In the Slave States, Fremont received only 1,194 votes, while Buchanan received 609,587.

JUNE 2.—Battle of Black Jack, in the present Palmyra township, in the southeast corner of Douglas county. Captain Brown calls this "the first regular battle fought between Free-State and Pro-Slavery men in Kansas." [See Sanborn's Life, p. 241.] Captain Brown had come up from the Pottawatomie the day before, Sunday, with eleven mounted men, among them his sons, Frederick, Owen, and Watson, and his son-in-law, Henry Thompson. Some of Pate's men had raided Palmyra that day, and taken several prisoners. They then went to Prairie City; the Free-State people were in church; the services were closed, and the Ruffians driven off.

Captain Brown's and Captain Samuel T. Shore's Free-State companies unite that night, and start for Pate's camp; they number twenty-seven men. They find Pate, at daylight, in a grove of black-jack oaks, and open the fight. The Free-State men fire and advance, shooting while lying down in the grass. Pate sends in a flag of truce, proposing to surrender if allowed to retain arms; Brown rejects the proposal. The fight is renewed. Pate sends in another flag of truce, and surrenders without conditions; twenty-eight men are captured, the rest having escaped during the fight.

JUNE 4-5.—Free-State attack on Franklin. A party from Lawrence attack the guard-house at 2 o'clock in the morning of June 5; the Ruffians have a cannon, and discharge it once; six Ruffians are wounded; Lawrence men return. At the same time, Captain James B. Abbott's men assail Franklin on the other side, and capture a load of arms and ammunition. Franklin ceased to be a base of supplies for the invaders.

John W. Whitfield left Westport, Missouri, June 2, with about 250 Missourians; encamped, June 3, on Bull creek, twelve miles east of Palmyra; his numbers increased to about 300; Reed, McGee and Coleman are with him.

JUNE 4.—Governor Shannon issues a proclamation "commanding all persons belonging to military companies unauthorized by law to disperse; otherwise they will be dispersed by United States troops." He writes to Colonel Sumner "to defend Franklin and Lehay's house."



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JUNE 5.—Colonel Sumner proceeds to the camp of Brown, on Middle Ottawa creek, to enforce Shannon's orders. Captain Brown and Captain Shore consent to disband, and Whitfield, (now half a mile south of Palmyra,) promises to return with his men to Missouri. The other Free-State leaders, encamped at Hickory Point, near Palmyra, were Walker, Cracklin, Abbott, Lenhart, Cook, and Hopkins.

JUNE 5.—The Leavenworth Vigilance Committee order Henry J. Adams and J. B. McAfee to leave the Territory.

—Whitfield's men take a Free-State Missourian, Jacob Cantrel, try him for "treason to Missouri," by a mock court martial, and, on the 6th, kill him.

JUNE 6.—Col. Sumner returns to Fort Leavenworth. Whitfield leaves for Missouri. Reed, Pate, Bell, and Jenigen, reach Osawatimie, and sack the town. The dwelling-houses are pillaged.

JUNE 7.—Civil war rages throughout the settled portions of the Territory. The Missouri river closed to Free-State immigrants. Steamboats are stopped, and "Yankees" robbed and sent back.

—There is a reign of terror for the Free-State men of Atchison and Leavenworth counties, lasting through the year. The Topeka Tribune is the only Free-State paper not suppressed.

—For the relief of the Free-State settlers in Kansas, Milwaukee raised \$3,000, Chicago, \$20,000. The Grand Kansas Aid Society, organized in Buffalo, J. D. Webster, Chairman, raised \$120,000. The Boston Committee, George L. Stearns, Chairman, raised \$20,000. The Kansas Aid Committee of Massachusetts raised \$78,000. Horace White, of the Chicago Tribune, was the Secretary of that Society.

JUNE 9.—Capt. H. Clay Pate writes from Westport to the St. Louis Republican a detailed report of the "Battle of Black-Jack Point." He says his party were held by Brown three days after the surrender, until released by Col. Sumner, "but were not treated unkindly." "As I say to my friends, I went to take Old Brown, and Old Brown took me."

JUNE 14.—The Leavenworth Herald publishes a circular, issued by the Pro-Slavery party, calling for money and arms.

JUNE 16.—Senator John M. Clayton introduces a supplementary bill to organize Nebraska and Kansas; referred, June 24.

JUNE 17.—The National Republican Convention held at Philadelphia. The platform is mainly "Free Kansas." It declares that it is "both the right and the duty of Congress to prohibit in the Territories those twin relics of barbarism — polygamy and slavery."

It was also —

"Resolved, That Kansas should be immediately admitted as a State of the Union, with her present free Constitution, as at once the most effectual way of securing to her citizens the enjoyment of the rights and privileges to which they are entitled, and of ending the civil strife now raging in that Territory."

It was a ringing and grand platform, and was said to have been written by E. Rockwood Hoar. Fremont and Dayton were nominated. Abram Lincoln received 110 votes for Vice President.



JUNE 19.—Jas. F. Legate arrested in Lawrence, for treason, and taken to Lecompton. The prisoners are confined in tents, about two miles from the town, and guarded by soldiers.

JUNE 21.—An address from the Law-and-Order party, signed by Atchison, Stringfellow, Buford, and others, is sent through the South. It asks aid in money and men.

JUNE 23.—Capt. John Brown, jr., and H. H. Williams, both of Osawatimie, are added to the prison camp.

JUNE 23.—Two letters from the Governor to Col. Sumner. In the second he says: "I do hope it will be in your power to attend in person this Topeka Legislature." The Governor leaves Lecompton for St. Louis. He wrote to Buford, June 10, that he had resigned.

JUNE 24.—Senator Henry S. Geyer introduces a bill to organize Nebraska and Kansas; referred.

JUNE 25.—G. A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, presents a bill in the House of Representatives for the admission of Kansas.

JUNE 27.—Gov. Shannon writes from St. Louis to President Pierce, on the military and political situation.

JUNE 29.—Secretary Woodson writes to Col. P. St. George Cooke, commanding at Fort Riley, "to take the field," and "scour the country between Fort Riley and the crossing opposite Topeka, for the purpose of repelling said armed invasion of the Territory."

JUNE 30.—The House votes on the admission of Kansas, under the Topeka Constitution, and defeats it by one majority. Ayes, 106; noes, 107.

JUNE 30.—Douglas's bill reported to the Senate; passed July 2. The House does not act upon it.

JULY.—A book is published with this title: "The Kansas Region, by Max. Greene. New York: Fowler & Wells. 1856." pp. 192. Two maps. The writer had been a traveler on the Santa Fé trail. The book is pleasantly written, but romantic rather than valuable. It contains very little trustworthy information. There is a town-site flavor about it, the favorite town of Mr. Greene being "Council City, on Switzler's creek, eighty-eight miles west from Missouri, on the Santa Fé trail." This was the town of the "American Settlement Company." The directors of the company were Theodore Dwight, J. E. Snodgrass, A. H. Jocelyn, George Walter, James M. Winchell, G. Manning Tracy, I. R. Barbour, Lotan Smith, and D. C. VanNorman. "Council City" is now known as Burlingame.

JULY 1.—The prisoners are placed in a log cabin, near Lecompton. The camp was soon moved again.

JULY 1.—Report No. 200, House of Representatives, Thirty-fourth Congress, first session, submitted. It is a book of 1206 pages, and has this title: "Report of the Special Committee appointed to Investigate the Troubles in Kansas; with the Views of the Minority of said Com-



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mittee. Washington: Cornelius Wendell, Printer. 1856." Twenty thousand copies were printed, but the book has already become rare. Sherman and Howard make the majority, and Oliver the minority report. It is an amazingly full collection of political facts in the history of Kansas, containing the name of nearly every voter in the Territory, and the affidavits of prominent men of both political parties in regard to leading events.

JULY 3.—The House passes Grow's bill for the admission of Kansas, under the Topeka Constitution, by a vote of 99 to 97.

—In the Senate, Mr. Douglas reports a bill to take a census and provide for a Constitutional Convention, to be held in December; adopted, and sent to the House. No action taken in the House.

—Col. E. V. Sumner, of the First Cavalry, in camp at Topeka, asks the members of the Legislature not to assemble.

JULY 4.—Acting Governor Woodson issues a proclamation forbidding the meeting of the Topeka Legislature. Col. Sumner says he will sustain the Governor's proclamation.—The blockade of the Missouri river by Pro-Slavery outlaws and thieves is now complete.

—The Free-State Legislature reassembles at Topeka. Col. Edwin V. Sumner, U. S. A., appears in the House, and then in the Senate, and orders each body to disperse. He was ordered to do so by Acting Governor Woodson and Secretary of War Jeff. Davis. The Legislature obeys the order. [See report in full, by Wm. A. Phillips, in Mrs. Robinson's "Kansas," and in the Atlantic Monthly for July, 1879.]

JULY 4.—The following is the dispatch in the Tribune:

"TOPEKA, K. T., Friday, July 4.—You are aware that the State Legislature was to meet here to-day. After it was assembled, Col. Sumner, in company with Marshal Donaldson, rode into Topeka at the head of five companies of dragoons, all equipped for war, and planted two pieces of artillery at the head of Kansas avenue, the gunners having lighted matches. The dragoons were arranged in the streets in military order. Col. Sumner dismounted, and went into the legislative hall and dispersed the members. He told them that he was called upon, by the President's proclamation, to perform the most disagreeable duty of his life."

JULY 4.—Gov. Shannon writes, June 23, to Col. Sumner: "Should, therefore, this pretended legislative body meet as proposed, you will disperse them, peaceably if you can, forcibly if necessary. Should they reassemble at some other place, or at the same place, you will take care that they are again dispersed. The civil authorities will be instructed to coöperate with you, if it is found necessary, in order to break up this illegal body, and to institute proceedings against the several members under the above statute." [Sec. 23, page 280, Bogus Laws of 1855.]

—Acting Gov. Woodson's Proclamation of July 4 quotes the President's Proclamation of February 11, that any "such plan for the determination of the future institutions of the Territory, if carried into action, will constitute the fact of such insurrection." President Pierce also said that such insurrection would "require the forcible interposition of the whole power of the General Government, as well to maintain the laws of the Territory as those of the Union."



—Col. Sumner wrote, August 11, to Adj. Gen. Cooper, that the Free-State Legislature was considered "insurrectionary," and "under the President's Proclamation of February last, we felt bound to suppress it." "The Marshal was sent into Topeka to read this Proclamation, [Woodson's,] and also the President's." In a letter of July 7 to Col. Cooper, Col. Sumner said: "I then went into the House of Representatives, which had not organized, and said to them that under the Proclamations of the President and the Governor, the Topeka Legislature could not assemble, and must disperse. They had the good sense to yield at once, and to say that they should not array themselves against the authorities of the United States. I then went into the Upper House, or Council, and made a few remarks to them, and they at once coincided with the Lower House; and thus the Topeka Government was brought to an end." Col. Sumner says that his force, drawn up in front of the legislative hall, consisted of five companies of cavalry of his regiment, the First, and two pieces of artillery.

JULY 7.—Secretary Woodson asks Major Sedgwick, U. S. A., for a posse to enable Deputy Marshal William P. Fain to execute writs. Military commissions continue to be issued by the Acting Governor.

JULY 8.—Senator Douglas reports a substitute for the bill of the House admitting Kansas. It authorizes the people to form a new Constitution. The Senate passes the substitute, the same day, by 30 to 13.

JULY 9-10.—Convention of Kansas Aid Committees, at Buffalo, N. Y. The purpose is to raise money for Kansas. The route through Iowa is recommended. Gov. Reeder presides. The following National Kansas Committee is appointed: Geo. R. Russell, Boston; W. H. Russell, New Haven; Thaddeus Hyatt, New York; N. B. Craig, Pittsburgh; John W. Wright, Logansport; Abram Lincoln, Springfield; E. B. Ward, Detroit; J. H. Tweedy, Milwaukee; W. H. Hoppin, Providence; W. H. Stanley, Cleveland; F. A. Hunt, St. Louis; S. W. Eldridge, Lawrence; G. W. Dole, J. D. Webster, H. B. Hurd, J. Y. Scammon, and I. N. Arnold, Chicago.

JULY 22.—"Lane's army," 300 Free-State settlers who have traveled through Iowa with James H. Lane, cross the Missouri at Nebraska City.

JULY 28.—In the House, Mr. Dunn moves to take up the Senate's Kansas admission bill, with the intention of offering his substitute, restoring the Missouri Compromise, and dismissing the indictments for treason; lost.

Mr. Sherman moves to amend the army appropriation bill, by prohibiting the army from enforcing the Bogus laws in Kansas; carried by 88 to 40.

JULY 29.—The House, by 91 to 86, holds fast to John Sherman's amendment, which suspends the authority of the Bogus Legislature and laws until Congress acts definitively thereon; and then passes the army bill.

Dunn's bill, reorganizing the Territory of Kansas, sweeping away the



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Bogus machinery, and releasing the Union prisoners, passes by 88 to 74. It is tabled in the Senate, August 11.

—A book issued with this title: "The Kansas War; or the Conquests of Chivalry in the Crusades of the Nineteenth Century. A Heroic Poem. New York, Mason Brothers, 108 and 110 Duane Street. 1856." It is copyrighted by Mason Brothers, in 1855, and printed by John A. Gray; pp. 164. Author unknown. P. B. Plumb has the only copy known to be in existence. The poem is in four "books," with an "argument" and a "close," and is a well-written plea for making Kansas free. These lines show its manner:

"There stood Palmetto—a rich heir,
From Santee, Pedee, or somewhere;
Oh! such a patriot, that he
Hated the very name—'Yankee.'
And yet his shirt and coat had come
Each from a genuine Northern loom;
The very gloves upon his fists
Were made by Abolitionists;
And buttons which, his jacket o'er,
Since nullifying times, he wore,
With their motto and Palmetto-tree,
Were Yankee-made, 'twas plain to see,
With stamp and all the very cut
Of makers in Connecticut."

Several songs are introduced, favoring Temperance as well as Freedom for Kansas, and prophetically marking the future of the Central State. These songs our papers will reprint, and the whole book may be reproduced by some poetic or historic publisher.

JULY 30.—The Tribune prints two poems by John Pierpont, "The Call of Kansas," and "The Ruffian Rally." The following stanzas are found in the "Rally:"

"Brother ruffians! ye who dwell
In your shanties built of logs,
All along the brink of hell,
Chain your 'boys!' unleash your dogs!
Don't remain at home for trifles!
Mount your horses! load your rifles!
.....
Alabama! Carolina!
Our dear sister Arkansas!
Send your ruffians; help us twine a
Rope to throttle Freedom's jaw!
For, if we don't stop her clamor,
She'll dissolve the Union, damn her!"

JULY 31.—The Senate confirms John W. Geary, of Pennsylvania, as Governor of Kansas, *vice* Shannon, removed.

JULY.—Colonel Sumner removed, and General Persifer F. Smith placed in command at Fort Leavenworth.



"THE CONQUEST OF KANSAS, BY MISSOURI AND HER ALLIES. A History of the Troubles in Kansas, from the Passage of the Organic Act until the close of July, 1856. By William Phillips, Special Correspondent of the New York Tribune, for Kansas. 'Come on, then, gentlemen of the Slave States; since there is no escaping your challenge, I accept it in behalf of Freedom. We will engage in competition for the virgin soil of Kansas, and God give the victory to the side that is stronger in numbers, as it is in right!'—*Speech of William H. Seward, in the United States Senate, 1854.* Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Co. 1856." pp. 414.

The above is a copy of the title-page of Colonel Phillips's book, the author's name appearing as William, not William A., Phillips. The book is the most minute and elaborate history we have of the years 1854, '5 and '6, and has always been taken as the standard Free-State record of that period. Colonel Phillips was energetic, tireless, and thoroughly in earnest. His book is a flaming and fiery manifesto in behalf of Freedom in Kansas. Kansas was said to be "conquered" to fire the Northern heart, and to prevent the possibility of such an event. The book, and the author's letters in the Tribune, did an immense work in saving Kansas and the whole country from Slavery.

AUGUST 1.—The House, 110 to 92, declares Whitfield not entitled to the seat. The resolution declaring Reeder entitled to the seat was defeated; 88 to 113. Reeder is not granted per diem and mileage. The House Committee on Elections had reported in favor of admitting Reeder, but not that he was "entitled to a seat."

AUGUST 4.—Horace Greeley: "The House, in unseating Whitfield, solemnly adjudged and pronounced the code of alleged 'laws of Kansas,' enacted by the Missouri conventicle, at Shawnee Mission, a fraud and a nullity."

AUGUST 4.—Rules of the First District Court, Samuel D. Lecompte, Justice, adopted. They were printed by Miller & Posegate, St. Joseph, Mo., in a pamphlet of 17 pages.

AUGUST 5.—Free-State men take the fort near Osawatomie, driving out the Georgia camp.

AUGUST 5.—Senator Seward presents the petition of Chas. Robinson, John Brown jr. and others, now confined in Kansas under a charge of treason, praying for relief. Henry Wilson, in the Senate, and Samuel A. Purviance, of Pennsylvania, in the House, have moved in the same direction. The House, in Committee of the Whole, to-day votes against paying the Bogus legislators and judges in Kansas.

AUGUST 5.—The President tells the Senate that Col. Sumner was not ordered to disperse the Topeka Legislature. But Jeff. Davis ordered Sumner to obey the Kansas Governor, and Acting Governor Woodson issued a proclamation forcing the duty upon the reluctant Colonel.

AUGUST 7.—James H. Lane, with a party of nearly 600 immigrants, arrives in Kansas by the overland route, through Iowa and Nebraska. Several colonies came to Kansas through Iowa. This party establishes the cordon of forts, Plymouth and Lexington, Brown county, and Holton, in Jackson county.



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AUGUST 8.—Changes are made in the National Kansas Committee: Dr. S. G. Howe takes the place of I. N. Arnold; Dr. Samuel Cabot, jr., of Geo. R. Russell; Alex. Gordon, of Mr. Craige of Pennsylvania; S. S. Barnard, of E. B. Ward of Detroit; and W. F. M. Arny, in place of Abram Lincoln of Illinois. J. D. Webster is Chairman; H. B. Hurd, Secretary; and Geo. W. Dole, Treasurer. It has appointed agents in Kansas and Iowa.

AUGUST 11.—Senator Douglas reports in favor of his Kansas bill, now in the House, and Senator Collamer reports in favor of the Dunn bill; the latter tabled by 35 to 12.

AUGUST 11.—Col. Treadwell has a Pro-Slavery camp on Washington creek, called Fort Saunders, about twelve miles southwest of Lawrence.

AUGUST 12.—Free-State men attack Franklin. A wagon-load of burning hay is pushed up to the block-house in which the Pro-Slavery men are gathered, and causes them to surrender. This was the second fight at Franklin.

AUGUST 12.—David S. Hoyt, a Free-State man, from Massachusetts, is murdered near Fort Saunders.

AUGUST 13.—The Tribune publishes the report, on "The Condition of Kansas," of the Buffalo Convention Committee, Sam'l G. Howe and Thaddeus Hyatt. They give the names of the various companies that have recently crossed the river at Nebraska City, going to Kansas.

AUGUST 13.—The Senate passes the appropriation bill, after striking out the House provision withholding money for the Bogus Legislature of Kansas.

AUGUST 13.—The House re-adds the Kansas provision to the appropriation bill which the Senate had taken off.

AUGUST 14.—The first marriage in Allen county: James Johnson and Marinda Barber.

AUGUST 15.—The Georgia camp, at Washington creek, taken by Free-State men.

AUGUST 15.—The House passes a bill for a survey of the southern boundary of Kansas.

AUGUST 16.—Capt. Samuel Walker attacks the fortified house of Col. Titus, near Lecompton, captures twenty prisoners, and burns the house. The Free-State men wished to execute Titus, but Walker saved his life. Henry J. Shombre, Free-State, is mortally wounded, and dies August 18.

—In Fort Titus were captured a lot of documents—among them several letters from his father—showing that Titus was a scoundrel before he came to Kansas.

AUGUST 17.—The House recedes from nearly all its Kansas amendments, but refuses an appropriation for another Kansas Legislature.

AUGUST 17.—Gov. Shannon, with Maj. Sedgwick, of the army, visits Lawrence, makes a second treaty of peace, and some Free-State prisoners are exchanged.



AUGUST 18.—Wm. P. Richardson, Major General First Division, K. M., calls out the first and second brigades of northern Kansas.

AUGUST 18.—Congress adjourns at noon, the House still standing firm on its Kansas proviso to the Army bill. President Pierce calls an extra session, to begin August 21.

AUGUST 19.—Murder of Hoppe by Fugit. Fugit was arrested in May, 1857, tried, and acquitted. A letter in the St. Louis Democrat, dated May 27, 1857, says:

"Fugit is the same person who made a bet in this city [Leavenworth], last August, that before night he would have a Yankee scalp. He got a horse, and rode out into the country a few miles, and met a German, a brother-in-law of Rev. E. Nute, named Hoppe. He asked if he was from Lawrence. Hoppe replied that he was. Fugit immediately leveled his revolver and fired, the shot taking effect in the temples, and Hoppe fell a corpse. The assassin dismounted from his horse, cut the scalp from the back of his head, tied it to a pole, and returned to town, exhibiting it to the people, and boasting of his exploit. The body of the victim was found shortly after, and buried on Pilot Knob, about two miles distant from this city. This same Fugit is one of the party who, when the widow came from Lawrence to look for her husband's corpse, forced her on board of a steamer and sent her down the river."

—Mr. Nute and his wife, and John H. Wilder, of Lawrence, were arrested by Fred. Emory's gang, August 27, and held as prisoners of war until released by Gov. Geary.

AUGUST 20.—The Tribune publishes the statement of Henry H. Williams, of Osawatimie, a prisoner at Leecompton, of the facts relating to the arrest of himself, of John Brown jr. and others. It is an important chapter in our history.

AUGUST 21.—Acting Governor Woodson's order to Gen. Richardson says: "Gen. Marshall of the First Brigade should be ordered to intercept the invaders coming in through Nebraska. He should have a force of not less than 300 mounted men, or more if you deem it advisable, and one piece of artillery if you can spare it." [This work has continued ever since the river was blockaded and Free-State men began to come in through Iowa and Nebraska. It is popular sovereignty.] The order says: "No one's house should be destroyed unless undoubted evidence exists that it is used as a fort or arsenal for the subversion of the existing Territorial Government, or other lawless purposes, in which event it properly becomes subject to confiscation." And so the houses of Free-State men are on fire in every county. A similar order is sent to Gen. Coffey.

AUGUST 21.—Gov. Shannon receives notice of his removal, and of the appointment of Geary. The calling out of the Missouri militia causes many Free-State men to leave Kansas. This is the darkest hour in her history.

AUGUST 22.—A Columbus (Ohio) correspondent of the Tribune says: "I heard Col. Benton say the other day: 'You blame Pierce, sir; don't blame him; he has nothing to do with Kansas. Jeff. Davis holds him as a nurse holds a sucking baby.'"

AUGUST 25.—David Atchison chosen commander of the Pro-Slavery



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"Army of Law and Order in Kansas Territory." Gov. Woodson issues a proclamation, declaring the Territory in a state of open insurrection and rebellion.

Atchison and Stringfellow concentrate an army at Little Santa Fé, on the Missouri border.

AUGUST 25.—Battle of Middle creek, Linn county. Capts. Anderson, Cline and Shore rout the Ruffians under Capt. Jesse Davis.

AUGUST 26.—Senator John B. Weller introduces a bill to amend the organic act; tabled, August 27.

AUGUST 27.—A Kansas meeting is held in New Orleans; the Mayor presides; strong speeches and resolutions in favor of making Kansas a Slave State.

AUGUST 28.—Senator John J. Crittenden introduces a bill to alter and amend the Kansas organic act; tabled, August 30.

AUGUST 29.—The Ruffians burn the house of John T. ("Tawey") Jones.

—D. R. Atchison, A. W. Doniphan, Oliver Anderson, James Chiles, Jno. W. Reed and S. A. McLean publish an appeal to the citizens of Missouri, in which they say: "We do not intend to abandon our friends in Kansas until Lane's bandits are made to respect the laws and submit to them. The Law-and-Order men, now under arms in the Territory, determined that the laws shall be obeyed, amount to 1,000 men."

AUGUST 30.—The House recedes by three majority from its Kansas proviso, and the special session adjourns.

—The Missourians under John W. Reed and Rev. Martin White attack Osawatimie, and take it. Their number was about four hundred, and John Brown's forty-one. Capt. Brown's son Frederick was killed. Robbery and fire left nothing of Osawatimie.

—Woodson orders Col. Cooke to attack Topeka.

One autumn morning, in this year, Pat. Devlin, a Free-State Irishman, rode into Osawatimie on a horse heavily laden with many kinds of goods. "Have you been foraging, Pat?" "Yes, I've been out jayhawking. We have a bird in Ireland, we call the jayhawk; it worries its prey before devouring it; and jayhawking is a good name for the business I've been in."—This is the only known origin of this word. Col. Jennison, early in the war, called himself and his soldiers Jayhawkers, and the name soon came to be applied to all Kansans.

—In the fall, the Missourians make their first raid into Linn county. They burn houses at Sugar Mound, and commit many depredations. Capt. Jas. Montgomery soon makes a retaliatory visit.

SEPTEMBER 1.—City election at Leavenworth. William Phillips, a Free-State lawyer, who had been tarred and feathered the year before, was now killed in his house. The Free-State candidates did not receive a single vote. Fred. Emory led the Ruffians. Free-State men ordered



to leave the city. William E. Murphy, Pro-Slavery, elected Mayor; vote, 292.

—Jim Lane and John Brown are the only names that frighten the Ruffians. Lane is constantly on the move.

SEPTEMBER 3.—Jefferson Davis makes a requisition on the Governors of Kentucky and Illinois for two regiments of foot militia, to be furnished to General P. F. Smith, when the exigency shall compel him "to suppress insurrectionary combinations against the constituted Government of the Territory of Kansas." Secretary of War Davis recites this fact in his instructions to Governor Geary.

SEPTEMBER 3.—Jefferson Davis writes to Major General Persifer F. Smith, commanding Department of the West, to call upon the Governor (Geary) "for such militia force as you may require to enable you promptly and successfully to execute your orders, and suppress insurrection against the Government of the Territory of Kansas. . . . The position of the insurgents . . . is that of open rebellion against the laws and constitutional authorities. . . . Patriotism and humanity alike require that rebellion should be promptly crushed," etc., etc.

SEPTEMBER 5.—Walter Savage Landor publishes in the London Examiner an ode for free Kansas, beginning:

"Henceforth, Americans, let none
Pronounce the name of Washington!"

SEPTEMBER 5.—The following is the title of a book published this month: "Three Years on the Kansas Border. By a Clergyman of the Episcopal Church. New York and Auburn: 1856." pp. 240.

The writer, a New York man, was a missionary in the Platte Purchase, in 1851-2. In 1853 he went to Chicago. In October, 1854, he returned, as a missionary of the church for Kansas Territory, and was on duty one year. He lived some months at Weston, Missouri, preaching at Kickapoo, and occasionally at Leavenworth. In the summer of 1855 he lived on a claim near Mount Pleasant, in Atchison county. The book treats more of home life than of politics. The writer was a Free-State man, but took no part in public affairs. His story of the death of two children, of the severe illness of his wife and himself, and of the sufferings and destitution they passed through in the vain attempt to make a home on the prairie, is a very sad one.

SEPTEMBER 6.—Derby & Jackson, New York, publish "Western Border Life; or, What Fanny Hunter Saw and Heard in Kansas and Missouri." 12 mo., pp. 408. The writer is a niece of Rev. Dr. Gardner Spring. The Tribune says of the book: "The execution of this work betrays an unpracticed or careless writer, but it derives no small interest from its evidently natural delineations of society and character in the Far West." The book is not historical.

SEPTEMBER 7.—At Glasgow, Mo., Gov. Geary has an interview with



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ex-Gov. Shannon. Geary is coming up on the steamboat Keystone, and Shannon going down on another boat.

SEPTEMBER.—Organization of the Kansas and Nebraska Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Lawrence. Nebraska remained a part of the Conference until 1860.

At the first meeting of the Conference, a plan was projected for meeting the educational wants of the rapidly-developing State. The "Kansas Educational Association" was formed, with the object of securing a favorable location for a university. They received a large and valuable tract of land from the "Palmyra Association" of Douglas county, secured a liberal and comprehensive charter, and in 1857 founded "Baker University."—*Annual Register*, p. 84.

SEPTEMBER.—The following statement in regard to the Protestant Episcopal Church in Kansas is copied from a paper by N. O. Preston, in the *Annual Register*, in 1864:

"The Rev. Hiram Stone came as a missionary of the Episcopal Church to Leavenworth, in the autumn of 1856. The Rev. C. M. Calloway, by a Missionary Society in Philadelphia, was sent to Kansas in the winter of 1856-57, on what may be called a church exploring expedition. After visiting various points in the Territory, and surmounting many difficulties, he returned, and made a full report of his discoveries and impressions. His report was of such a nature—representing the field as "already white for the harvest"—as to induce the Missionary Committee to employ several missionaries to labor in Kansas. The Rev. Mr. Calloway soon returned, located with his family in Topeka, and labored in that city till the autumn of 1860. He succeeded, with funds gathered from churchmen in the East and South, in erecting, of brick, a large and substantial building, one part of which is a rectory, and the other part a female seminary. He organized Grace Church, Topeka.

"The Rev. Charles Reynolds came with his family to Lawrence in 1857, organized Trinity church in that city, and with funds obtained mainly from the East, built a church edifice of stone, and a substantial parsonage. He also organized Christ Church, Prairie City. He is now a chaplain in one of the Kansas regiments, and is engaged, in connection with other duties, in building a church edifice at Fort Scott.

"The Rev. R. S. Nash came as a missionary to Kansas in the year 1857. He located in Wyandotte, and labored faithfully there till near the close of 1862. He succeeded, with funds gathered mainly from the East, in erecting a beautiful church edifice and a commodious parsonage.

"The Rev. N. O. Preston came to Kansas in May, 1858, located in Manhattan, found three communicants of the Episcopal Church. He labored there two years and eight months, and succeeded with funds mainly collected in New Orleans and Philadelphia, in building a Gothic church. He organized St. Paul's Church, Manhattan, and in his last report to the convention appear sixteen communicants. By the urgent solicitation of friends in the diocese, and of others, he removed with his family to Topeka, January 1, 1861, where he is still laboring in the position of Rector of Grace Church, and Principal of the Episcopal Female Seminary.

"The Rev. J. Ryan came to Kansas as a missionary in the spring of 1858, and located at Elwood. He also preached at several other places, and is now dividing his time between Troy and Atchison."

SEPTEMBER 9.—John W. Geary, the third Governor, arrives at Fort Leavenworth, and is received by Gen. P. F. Smith:

—Dispatch of Governor Geary to the President:

"I find that I have not simply to contend against bands of armed ruffians and brigands, whose sole aim and end is assassination and robbery; infatuated adherents and advocates of conflicting political sentiments and local institutions, and evil-disposed persons actuated by a desire to obtain elevated positions, but, worst of all, against the



influence of men who have been placed in authority, and have employed all the destructive agents around them to promote their own personal interests at the sacrifice of every just, honorable, and lawful consideration.

"I have barely time to give you a brief statement of facts as I find them. The town of Leavenworth is now in the hands of armed bodies of men, who, having been enrolled as militia, perpetrate outrages of the most atrocious character under the shadow of authority from the Territorial Government.

"Within a few days these men have robbed and driven from their homes unoffending citizens, have fired upon and killed others in their own dwellings, and stolen horses and property, under the pretense of employing them in the public service. They have seized persons who had committed no offense, and, after stripping them of all their valuables, placed them on steamers and sent them out of the Territory.

"In isolated or country places no man's life is safe. The roads are filled with armed robbers, and murders for mere plunder are of daily occurrence. Almost every farmhouse is deserted, and no traveler has the temerity to venture upon the highways without an escort."

—See Executive Documents, 3d sess. Thirty-fourth Congress, vol. I, part 1, pages 88 and 89.

—In describing the condition of the Territory at the time of his arrival, in his farewell to the people of Kansas, (Senate Doc., 1st sess. Thirty-fifth Congress, No. 17, p. 200,) Gov. Geary says:

"Desolation and ruin reigned on every hand; homes and firesides were deserted; the smoke of burning dwellings darkened the atmosphere; women and children, driven from their habitations, wandered over the prairies and among the woodlands, or sought refuge and protection even among the Indian tribes."

—At the trial of the treason prisoners before the Supreme Court at Leecompton, the Government asks a postponement till April. C. H. Branscomb and M. J. Parrott appeared for the prisoners, and demanded an immediate trial. The cases were continued, and the prisoners released on bail.

SEPTEMBER 10.—Gov. Robinson released on bail of \$5,000 — just four months from the day he was taken prisoner. John Brown jr. and H. H. Williams are also released.

—Gov. Geary arrives at Leecompton.

—Lieut. R. C. Drum, of the Artillery service, who has been in Kansas with the army two years, rides with Gov. Geary in his journey from the Missouri to the Kaw. They had been boys together in Westmoreland, Pennsylvania. Lieut. Drum, now Adjutant General of the U. S. Army, was a Free-State man, as were most of the soldiers here, and it is probable that his account of the outrages of the Ruffians made such a strong impression on Gov. Geary's mind as to give tone to his whole career in Kansas.

SEPTEMBER 11.—The Tribune publishes the statements made by leading Free-State men who were driven from Leavenworth, September 1 and 2, by Fred. Emory, viz.: Dr. S. Norton, Nelson McCracken, J. A. Davis, Frank Quintal, Milton E. Clark, and J. Godard Smith.

—Gov. Geary issues his inaugural address. It promises justice and



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fair play. He issues a proclamation disbanding the Territorial militia, and ordering all other armed men to quit the Territory; and also a proclamation ordering all persons qualified to bear arms to enroll themselves and be in readiness for service.

An address is issued, signed by Atchison, Stringfellow, Tebbs, Anderson, Reid, Doniphan, and others, calling upon the people of the Slave States to come to Kansas and drive out the "army of the North."

SEPTEMBER 11.—Col. Harvey surprises and captures a Pro-Slavery camp on Slough Creek, near the present Oskaloosa.

SEPTEMBER 12.—Gov. Geary orders H. J. Strickler to disarm and disband the militia. He orders Thos. J. B. Cramer, Inspector General, to take charge of the arms. The orders were disregarded. Gov. Geary informs Hon. W. L. Marcy, Secretary of State, of his official acts and purposes. Wm. A. Heiskell, General of the First Brigade, Southern Division, with L. A. Maclean, Adjutant, has 1,000 men at Mission Creek.

By order of Gov. Geary, Capt. Samuel Walker's Free-State infantry company, at Lawrence, and the Pro-Slavery cavalry company of Capt. John Wallis, and the infantry of Capt. John Donaldson, Lecompton, were mustered into the United States service. The two Pro-Slavery companies were mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, and Walker's at Lawrence, December 1st.

SEPTEMBER 13.—Capt. Harvey, with a Lawrence force, has a fight at Hickory Point, about five miles east of Osawkee, in Jefferson county. The Pro-Slavery men, under Lowe and Robertson, surrender, after a six-hours fight. The Lawrence men have a gun, lately taken at Franklin. It was a six-pounder, and was originally captured at Sacramento by Col. Doniphan. Lane had been at Hickory Point the day before, and had declined to fight without artillery. Lane was on his way East, by way of Nebraska. He had called the Lawrence men there, and also a Topeka company, under "Capt. Whipple." Whipple, whose real name was Aaron D. Stephens, was afterwards executed at Harper's Ferry, being one of John Brown's men.

Harvey's men, 101 in number, were captured by Col. Cooke, and kept in confinement in the camp of the United States troops, on the outskirts of Lecompton.

After a hearing before Judge Cato, he committed the whole party for trial on the charge of murder in the first degree. They were taken to a dilapidated house in Lecompton, and guarded by Col. Titus's militia.

In October, about twenty of Harvey's soldiers were convicted, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for a term of five years. Among them were Frank B. Swift, a native of Maine (afterwards the Captain of the Lawrence Stubbs, and a Captain in the First Kansas), Alfred Paine of Ohio, Sam'l Stewart of Michigan, A. C. Soley of Massachusetts, Mr. Crawford, Jer'h Jordan of Pennsylvania, and John Lawrie of Indiana.



SEPTEMBER 13.—Chas. S. Weyman receives the prize for a Republican campaign song. The tune is "Suoni la Tromba." This is its spirit:

"Far in the West rolls the thunder,
The tumult of battle is raging,
Where bleeding Kansas is waging
Warfare with Slavery!
Struggling with the foes who surround her,
Lo! she implores you to stay her!
Will you to Slavery betray her?
Hurrah!
Swear that you'll never betray her;
Kansas shall yet be free!"

SEPTEMBER 14.—John Brown is present with the Free-State men at Lawrence. After a night skirmish, the Missourians retreat.

—Gov. Geary orders Woodson and Strickler to proceed to the Pro-Slavery army on the Wakarusa, and disband it. Gov. Geary, with United States troops, arrives in Lawrence. The people are in arms.

SEPTEMBER 15.—The United States troops left in Lawrence by Gov. Geary, who goes to Franklin. The Pro-Slavery camp is at the junction of the Wakarusa and Kaw rivers. The commander is Gen. John W. Reid, a member of the Missouri Legislature, assisted by David Atchison, B. F. Stringfellow, L. A. Maclean, (Chief Clerk of Surveyor General John Calhoun,) J. W. Whitfield, Geo. W. Clarke, Wm. A. Heiskell, Wm. P. Richardson, Frank J. Marshall, H. T. Titus, Fred. Emory, Sheriff Jones, and others, with 2,700 men. Judge Cato was in this camp. Gov. Geary assembled the officers and addressed them at length, and ordered the army to be disbanded and dispersed. He told Atchison that he had last seen him as the presiding officer of the United States Senate, and Acting Vice President of the United States.

SEPTEMBER 16.—Murder of David C. Buffum, a Free-State man, near Lecompton, by Chas. Hays. Gov. Geary visited the wounded man, and had Judge Cato take down his dying declarations. The Governor tried in vain to have the assassin arrested. Arrests of Free-State men were constantly made.

—Carmi W. Babcock, Postmaster at Lawrence, and a Free-State man, is arrested at Topeka, and discharged by the Governor.

SEPTEMBER 17.—The St. Louis Republican publishes a letter of this date from Westport. It describes Gov. Geary's visit to the army at Franklin on the 14th. Gov. Geary asks Gen. Reid to comply with his proclamation. The council is held in the store-house of Dr. Skillick. Gov. Geary says that the council, "though held in a board house," is the most important since the days of the Revolution, and involves the existence of the Union. Replies are made by Gen. Atchison, Gen. Reid, Col. Titus, Mr. Hughes, Col. Sam. Young, Gen. Clarke, Capt. Jo. Shelby, and others. The Pro-Slavery army retreats.

SEPTEMBER 18.—A large "Southern meeting for aid to Kansas" held



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at Westport, Mo. The resolutions and names of collecting agents in all the Southern States are published in the Tribune of November 15.

SEPTEMBER 18.—Governor Geary, Colonel Cooke and United States soldiers arrest twelve persons and capture property at Topeka, on a warrant from Leconte.

SEPTEMBER 22.—From Fremont county, Iowa, Gen. Lane addresses a letter to A. W. Doniphan and A. G. Boone. He denies that disorderly acts have been committed by his soldiers. He refers to his recent prisoners, Gen. Richardson and Capt. Scott, as witnesses of good treatment at the hands of Free-State men. He says "the effort to inflict the curse of Slavery on Kansas by force and arms is entirely futile." He proposes that the question be settled by one hundred slaveholders, including Atchison, and one hundred Free-State men, including himself, to fight in the presence of twelve United States Senators and twelve members of the House; and that "the blood of the parties thus selected shall settle this vexed question, and save Kansas from further outrage."

SEPTEMBER 23.—The Governor addresses a letter to each of the Judges, asking them what they have done. The replies show that very little had been done. In the midst of war, laws are silent. Chief Justice Leconte replied that he had a "party bias" for the Democratic party, and was proud of it. He said: "To the charge of a Pro-Slavery bias, I am proud, too, of this. I am the steady friend of Southern rights under the Constitution of the United States. I have been reared where Slavery was recognized by the Constitution of my State. I love the institution as entwining itself around all my early and late associations."

SEPTEMBER 23.—The editor of the Atchison Squatter Sovereign comes home after a campaign of four weeks as a soldier. Of Free-State men he says: "Treat them as you would the midnight assassin; . . . let the crack of your rifle be the only salutation they receive from you."

SEPTEMBER 26.—James Redpath and Thomas W. Higginson arrive in Topeka with 135 Free-State immigrants.

—The foundation of Sabetha was a well dug by one of these overland parties.

OCTOBER 1.—The people of Lawrence declare that they will not take part in the approaching election, held under the Bogus code.

OCTOBER 1.—Governor Geary informs Mayor Murphy, of Leavenworth, that the "Regulators" of Fred. Emory and A. B. Miller "must disband;" "this thing cannot be tolerated for a single moment." Soon after, peace reigned in that city.

OCTOBER 4.—Thomas W. Higginson, from Lawrence: "A single day in Kansas makes the American Revolution more intelligible than all Sparks or Hildreth can do. . . . In Kansas, nobody talks of courage, for everyone is expected to exhibit it. . . . Give us Freedom, and a few years will make Kansas the garden of America."

OCTOBER 6.—Pro-Slavery election for Delegate to Congress, members



of the Legislature, and on the question of calling a Convention to form a State Constitution. The Free-State men do not vote. Of the 4,276 votes cast for Whitfield, as Delegate, 1,480 were cast in Leavenworth county. Reeder received 40 votes, in all, from Madison county. The vote for a Convention was 2,592; against, 454. F. J. Marshall received 325 votes for the Council.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES.

Name of County.	Name of Candidate.	Vote.	Name of County.	Name of Candidate.	Vote.
Atchison.....	Joseph P. Carr.....	428	Calhoun.....	Jas. Kuykendall..	30
	Wm. Young.....	506		Geo. Young.....	22
	Richard L. Kirk..	451	Franklin.....	A. Laws.....	15
	Caleb May.....	100		J. A. Merritt.....	13
	W. P. Lamb.....	91		H. Howard.....	14
Arapahoe.....	A. Elliott.....	107	Jefferson.....	Wm. H. Tebbs....	193
	Luther Knox.....	84	Johnson.....	J. T. Barton.....	117
	Benj. F. Simmons	10		John W. Martin..	1,301
Bourbon.....	B. Brantly.....	176	Leavenworth....	Wm. G. Mathias..	980
	W. W. Spratt.....	127		M. Walker.....	898
	R. G. Roberts.....	60		D. J. Johnson.....	669
Brown.....	X. K. Stout.....	17		L. F. Hollingsw'th	516
	B. O'Driscoll.....	17		A. R. Kellum.....	510
Doniphan.....	T. W. Waterson...	17	Linn.....	J. Davis.....	143
	X. K. Stout.....	316		J. P. Fox.....	123
	B. O'Driscoll.....	296	Lykins.....	Martin White.....	127
Douglas.....	T. W. Waterson...	268		J. P. Fox.....	105
	Jos. C. Anderson..	456	Madison.....	Geo. H. Reese.....	45
	J. C. Thompson...	418		Sol. G. Brown.....	40
	Jas. Garvin.....	457		R. F. Stiggers.....	12
	O. H. Browne.....	404		A. I. Baker.....	12
Davis.....	H. Butcher.....	447	Marshall.....	W. H. Jenkins.....	186
	R. Garrett.....	59		A. G. Burrett.....	1
Riley.....	O. J. Chapman.....	84	Nemaha.....	C. Dolman.....	12
	R. Garrett.....	66			

OCTOBER 7.—The Vermont Legislature appropriates \$20,000 for the relief of Kansas. Gov. Geary writes to the Governor of that State that the money is not needed.

OCTOBER 10.—“A woman of New York” writes an address to President Pierce:

“Fair Kansas, bleeding at thy feet,
A trophy lies;
And murdered men and widowed wives,
And gory locks and scalping-knives,
In heaps arise.”

OCTOBER 10.—Colonel Cooke aided William S. Preston, Deputy Marshal, in arresting a large party of Free-State immigrants, “near the Nebraska river,” on the northern line of the Territory. Shaler W. Eldridge was the conductor of the party, and among the number were S. C. Pomeroy, Robert Morrow, Salmon S. Prouty, and Richard Realf. Major H. H. Sibley conducted them to North Topeka.

OCTOBER 14.—Governor Geary met the immigrants, and released them from arrest.

OCTOBER 14.—The Tribune prints the names of the 105 Free-State prisoners now confined at Lecompton. They were arrested between September 10 and September 30. The same paper has an account of

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the murder of Wm. Phillips, in Leavenworth, September 2, written by Albert Phillips.

OCTOBER 15.—Gov. Geary sends to Washington an official letter, detailing the arrest of the Eldridge-Pomeroy party.

OCTOBER 17.—Gov. Geary leaves Lecompton on a tour of observation. After this, immigration becomes free.

OCTOBER 18.—A. T. Noel Byron, the widow of Lord Byron, sends to Mrs. H. B. Stowe £65 sterling, "toward the relief of the sufferers in Kansas."

OCTOBER 20.—Surveyor General's office removed to Lecompton.

OCTOBER.—One of the "Anti-Slavery Tracts" is called "A Ride Through Kansas. By Thomas Wentworth Higginson." It contains twenty-four pages, and is made up of letters written by Col. Higginson from Nebraska and Kansas, in September and October, 1856. The letters were originally published with the signature of "Worcester," in the New York Tribune. The pictures of Topeka, Lecompton, Lawrence and Leavenworth are entertaining and valuable.

OCTOBER 22.—Gov. Robinson makes a Republican speech in New York.

OCTOBER 23.—The Tribune publishes a letter dated "Pony Creek," in Brown county, written by Richard Realf, and describing the stopping of their train at Plymouth, by Col. Cooke, with 600 U. S. soldiers, acting under Deputy U. S. Marshal Preston, of Virginia.

OCTOBER 23.—The Tribune publishes the first chapter of "The Kansas Emigrants," by L. Maria Child, "from a volume about to be published by C. S. Francis & Co." The fifth and concluding chapter is published November 3. It is a history of Kansas, in pictures of home life.

OCTOBER 24.—The Tribune publishes the names of many of the 250 immigrants on Pony Creek.

OCTOBER 24.—Publication of Mrs. Robinson's book—"Kansas; Its Interior and Exterior Life. Including a Full View of its Settlement, Political History, Social Life, Climate, Soil, Productions, Scenery, etc. By Sara T. L. Robinson. Boston: Crosby, Nichols and Company. 1856." pp. 366.

Allibone's Dictionary of Authors says this book went through six editions. It was favorably noticed by the London Athenæum, as well as by the Republican press of this country. Mrs. Robinson is an accomplished lady, the wife of Governor Robinson. "She possessed the knowledge of events, and the literary skill necessary to produce an interesting and trustworthy book, and one which will continue to have a permanent value. The women of Kansas suffered more than the men, and were not less heroic. Their names are not known; they were not elected to office; they had none of the exciting delights of an active, out-door life on these attractive prairies; they endured in silence; they took care of the home, of the sick; if "home they brought her warrior



dead, she nor swooned, nor uttered sigh." It is fortunate that a few of these truest heroes have left a printed record of pioneer life in Kansas.

OCTOBER 27.—The Tribune copies from the London Times the first of the Kansas letters of Thos. H. Gladstone, nephew of W. E. Gladstone. It is dated "Stockwell Lodge, Surrey, Oct. 9."

OCTOBER 28.—L. Maria Child, of Wayland, Mass., sends a box of clothing "to the women of Kansas." She says: "Never have I been so proud of woman as I have been while reading of your patient endurance and your undaunted heroism."

OCTOBER 29.—The Tribune publishes seven columns from Rev. Frederick Starr, jr., formerly of Rochester, giving the history of western Missouri and Kansas since he began to preach at Weston, Mo., in February, 1850. It is in answer to a request from many eminent Presbyterian divines.

OCTOBER 31.—The Tribune publishes W. F. M. Arny's "Report of a Trip to Kansas." He gives the names of the Kansas Central Committee: Samuel E. Martin, President; Wm. Hutchinson, Secretary; James Blood, Treasurer, etc. Donations for Kansas, raised by the National Committee, are to be distributed by this Committee.

NOVEMBER 1.—Reissue of the Herald of Freedom, at Lawrence. Brown raises the stars and stripes over the building. The office is crowded with people waiting for the paper. It is a great day in Lawrence—no paper since May 21. Edward P. Harris is a printer in the office. A few days later P. B. Plumb is made foreman in the office.—The Free-State paper, the Tribune, at Topeka, is revived.

NOVEMBER 3.—The N. Y. Tribune publishes a long statement, signed by a large number of the political prisoners at Leecompton.

NOVEMBER 6.—The Governor arrives at Leecompton. At the Baptist Mission he issues a proclamation, setting apart November 20th as a day of Thanksgiving. He had visited many towns, going east as far as Osawatimie, and west to Fort Riley.

NOVEMBER 7.—Owen C. Stewart is discharged as Superintendent of the Capitol. The \$50,000 appropriated by Congress had been expended, but the walls of the building had been advanced only a few feet above the foundation.—The United Brethren have built a College on this site.

NOVEMBER 7.—J. W. Whitfield is in New Orleans, raising money to make Kansas a Slave State. He announces the receipt of \$1,151. D. R. Atchison is Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Wm. H. Russell, of Leavenworth, the Treasurer. Mr. Atchison says we must have more settlers, "especially those who have slaves."

NOVEMBER.—The Kansas State Central Committee resolves that the safety of the Free-State cause demands the largest attainable immigration of Northern freemen and investment of Northern capital during the coming spring and summer; that confidence is necessary to these results, and that confidence will best be established by a determined as-



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sertion by the Northern States of their right to enforce protection to their own citizens on the soil of Kansas, and liberal appropriations of money to secure their protection. Wm. Hutchinson and J. M. Winchell were appointed Commissioners under these resolutions, and the latter visited New York.

NOVEMBER 8.—Thaddeus Hyatt publishes an appeal for aid for the Free-State settlers in Kansas. The Tribune's Kansas fund has now reached \$15,523; it went up to over \$20,000, from small gifts.

NOVEMBER 10.—From Mr. Gladstone's letter in to-day's London Times: "The name Border Ruffian is one they glory in. 'I am a Border Ruffian, I am; none of your city-raised Down-Easters. I can draw my bead at forty rod, and bound to shoot center anyhow. If the crowd wish, I don't care if we have a hand fight before this here bar. I'm dreadful easy to whip—dreadful easy. So jest jump me up, stranger.' . . . I have seen instances in which the name of 'Border Ruffian' has been given to a steamboat, or to a favorite horse or dog, or as a sign for a grocery. A peculiar style of hat enjoys the same very popular appellation." . . . "Contrasting the towns built by the Free-State population with Leavenworth or other places, where the majority are from the South, one remarks in the former a greater number of mechanics, shop-keepers, useful artisans, and laborers, and in the latter an excess of lawyers, doctors, rumsellers, and bar-keepers."

NOVEMBER 10.—Charles Hays, arrested for the murder of Buffum, and indicted by a Pro-Slavery grand jury at Lecompton for murder in the first degree, was discharged on bail by Lecompte. Gov. Geary regarded this act as a judicial outrage, treated it as a nullity, and ordered Marshal Donalson to rearrest Hays. He declined to obey the order, and resigned. Col. H. T. Titus then arrested Hays and brought him to Lecompton.

NOVEMBER 11.—Wm. A. Phillips, in his letter from Lawrence, says: "The most of last week was consumed in the court of Judge Lecompte, at Lecompton, in trying the other fifteen Free-State men for 'shooting with intent to kill,' etc., and at its close they were found guilty. They have been sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the penitentiary." The letter of the 13th says the number now convicted is nineteen; they are to be sent to Tecumseh.

NOVEMBER 13.—The Governor asks the Postmaster General for better mail facilities: "It requires eleven days for a letter to reach this place from Washington City, when a person traveling with expedition can accomplish the same distance in six days."

NOVEMBER 15.—The Free-State prisoners, forty in number, are removed to Tecumseh.

NOVEMBER 17.—While Gov. Geary was attending the Delaware Land sales, at Leavenworth, Lecompte released Hays on a writ of habeas corpus. These facts are made known to President Pierce.



NOVEMBER 17.—Charles Sumner to Martin F. Conway: "Surely liberty in Kansas, involving our own liberty also, is worthy of every effort."

NOVEMBER 17.—The 200,000 acres of Delaware lands to be sold in Leavenworth, are all within thirty-five miles of the city. They are appraised at from \$1.25 to \$10 an acre, averaging \$1.75. The St. Louis Democrat says: "One settler was accommodated to-day by the loan of a sufficient amount to enable him to pay for his land, he agreeing to pay thirty per cent. interest." This is lower than the usual rate.

NOVEMBER 19.—Jas. Redpath meets Wendell Phillips and Wm. Lloyd Garrison walking arm-in-arm on School street, Boston. *Phillips*: "Do you think our men will submit?" *Redpath*: "No." *P.*: "They will fight?" *R.*: "Yes, sir." *P.*: "I am very glad to hear it." *Garrison*: "I don't doubt the bravery of the Free-State men, but they will be overpowered. They have the Slave power, the Federal troops, and Northern indifference to contend with." Mr. Redpath says the Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Society has already sent to Kansas, from Boston, 244 barrels and boxes of clothing. "The goods are purchased and manufactured by the citizens of Massachusetts."

NOVEMBER 19.—Captain Samuel Walker, of the militia called out by Governor Geary, writes him that their service seems to be no longer required. On the 27th, Governor Geary complied with the request, and returned his sincere thanks.

NOVEMBER 20.—Vermont has appropriated \$20,000 for Kansas.

NOVEMBER 22.—Thirty-nine Free-State prisoners at Lecompton escape.

NOVEMBER 24.—The militia called out by Governor Geary on his arrival here, are disbanded. Seventy have enlisted with Colonel Titus for Nicaragua, to serve under the filibuster William Walker.

NOVEMBER 27.—For a week past, Marshal Preston, attended by a detachment of Colonel Titus's militia, has been arresting Free-State men in the vicinity of Osawatomie, Middle Creek, and Sugar Mound. The men arrested here by Governor Geary, in his southern tour, are still prisoners.

NOVEMBER 28.—Sixteen Free-State prisoners, tried before Judge Cato, at Tecumseh, and defended by Marcus J. Parrott, are acquitted.

DECEMBER.—The Governor of Vermont appoints C. W. Babcock, John Hutchinson and William Hutchinson commissioners to inquire into the wants and necessities of the settlers from Vermont in Kansas, and report the same for relief.

DECEMBER 1.—The House, on its first day, refuses a seat to Whitfield, by 104 to 97.

DECEMBER 1.—Gov. Robinson and others start the town of Quindaro, north of Wyandotte.

DECEMBER 2.—William Spencer, of Ohio, late a clerk of Surveyor General Calhoun, is appointed U. S. Marshal, to succeed Donalson.

DECEMBER 2.—William H. Seward: "I honor, thank and reverence the



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State of Vermont for her late beneficent gift to the oppressed, exhausted and abused people of Kansas."

DECEMBER 2.—The Lecompton Union contains an advertisement, signed George W. Clarke, offering \$50 reward "for my negro woman, Judy." . . . "She is, no doubt, lurking in or about Lawrence, if she has not already secured a passage on the underground railway to Chicago."

DECEMBER 3.—James Redpath: "Gov. Geary is being driven over to our side. Kansas will be a Free State; the tide has turned in our favor."

DECEMBER 4.—Indian Agent G. W. Clarke, the alleged murderer of Barber, is removed, and Isaac Winston, of Virginia, appointed. Clarke was appointed to the Fort Scott Land Office.

DECEMBER 9.—The Whitfield vote is reconsidered in the House, and a seat given him by 112 to 108.

DECEMBER 10.—A U. S. surveying party, on the Little Blue, was caught in a blizzard, and two of its members frozen to death.

This month of December was an exceedingly cold one, the Missouri river and the Kansas river both being frozen over solid.

DECEMBER 10-11.—The Tribune publishes five columns of documents relating to Kansas, chiefly from Gov. Geary; they are among those accompanying the President's Message.

DECEMBER.—Sheriff Jones resigns, because Gov. Geary refuses to order from Fort Leavenworth one hundred balls and chains to put on the Free-State prisoners in Lecompton.

DECEMBER.—William Partridge, a prominent and respectable Free-State citizen of Osawatomie, whose brother was killed at the battle of Osawatomie, is convicted by Judge Cato's Pro-Slavery court, in Tecumseh, of burglary, and sentenced to ten years in the Penitentiary, or to the ball-and-chain gang.

DECEMBER.—The Iowa House of Representatives passes a joint resolution in favor of the admission of Kansas as a Free State, and against its admission as a Slave State.

DECEMBER 15.—Gov. Geary writes from Leavenworth to President Pierce that \$440,000 have been realized from the land sales. The city of Leavenworth, not yet sold, contains 320 acres, and had been appraised by lots, at thirty dollars an acre. Its population was placed at 2,000.

DECEMBER 16.—A letter from Westport, in the Missouri Republican, says that Major Buford, who had led a lot of Ruffians into the Territory from Alabama, was in Westport on his way home, to return in the spring. He publishes the receipts and disbursements of his enterprise in the Star of Empire, as follows:

Cost of enterprise.....	\$24,625 06
Contributions.....	13,967 90
Loss.....	\$10,657 16



—Senator Henry Wilson introduces a bill to amend the organic act; it passes, January 21, 1857; no action in the House.

DECEMBER 16.—Whitfield introduces a bill for reimbursing the settlers for losses incurred during the disturbances in the Territory. The losses are still, after the lapse of nearly thirty years, unpaid.

DECEMBER 16.—Close of the Leavenworth land sales, during the absence of the Commissioner in Washington. All the lands are sold, except the lots in Leavenworth—208,000 acres for \$450,000.

DECEMBER 16.—The President sends to both houses a letter from and the journal of Governor Geary.

DECEMBER 17.—The President appoints James O. Harrison, of Kentucky, to succeed Lecompte, removed.

DECEMBER 18.—The Leavenworth Journal, Pro-Slavery, vaunts the advantages of Kansas, and calls upon slaveholders to move in and make it a Slave State.

DECEMBER 22.—Thaddens Hyatt writes encouraging letters from southern Kansas to the New York Tribune, extolling Kansas and urging immigration.

DECEMBER 25.—Governor Robinson, in a letter to Lieutenant Governor Roberts, resigns the office of Governor under the Topeka Constitution. The letter of resignation is published in the New York Daily Tribune, January 14, 1857.

DECEMBER 25.—A meeting was held in Lawrence "to institute a university." The following board of trustees was elected: Gov. Geary, Gov. Robinson, M. J. Parrott, S. Y. Lum, E. Nute, I. T. Goodnow, W. Y. Roberts, F. G. Thornton of Topeka, J. A. Wakefield, S. C. Pomeroy, Amos Lawrence of Massachusetts, W. F. M. Army of Illinois, and Mr. Bacon of Connecticut.

—A party is given, in Lawrence, to the Free-State prisoners at Leecompton, their keeper (a strong Geary man) accompanying them to Lawrence.

DECEMBER.—Publication of "Scenes and Adventures in the Army," by Col. Philip St. George Cooke, U. S. A. Col. Cooke came to St. Louis in 1827, and had many years' experience in Kansas and on the Plains. The book describes many Kansas localities, and gives incidents in the lives of officers well known here. Lindsay & Blakiston, Philadelphia, publishers.

DECEMBER.—Mr. James W. Fox, Topeka, has a bound file of the Kansas Tribune. The first copy in the volume is dated, Lawrence, September 15, 1855, and is No. 29 of vol. I. John Speer and Samuel N. Wood are the publishers and editors. It is a six-column paper, the columns of a measure wider than usual. This number contains a full report of the proceedings of the Big Springs Convention. Number 31 is dated December 10th, at Topeka. W. W. Ross had taken the place of S. N. Wood.